



Mahila Samakhyas Karnataka

Empowerment through Education



Karnataka

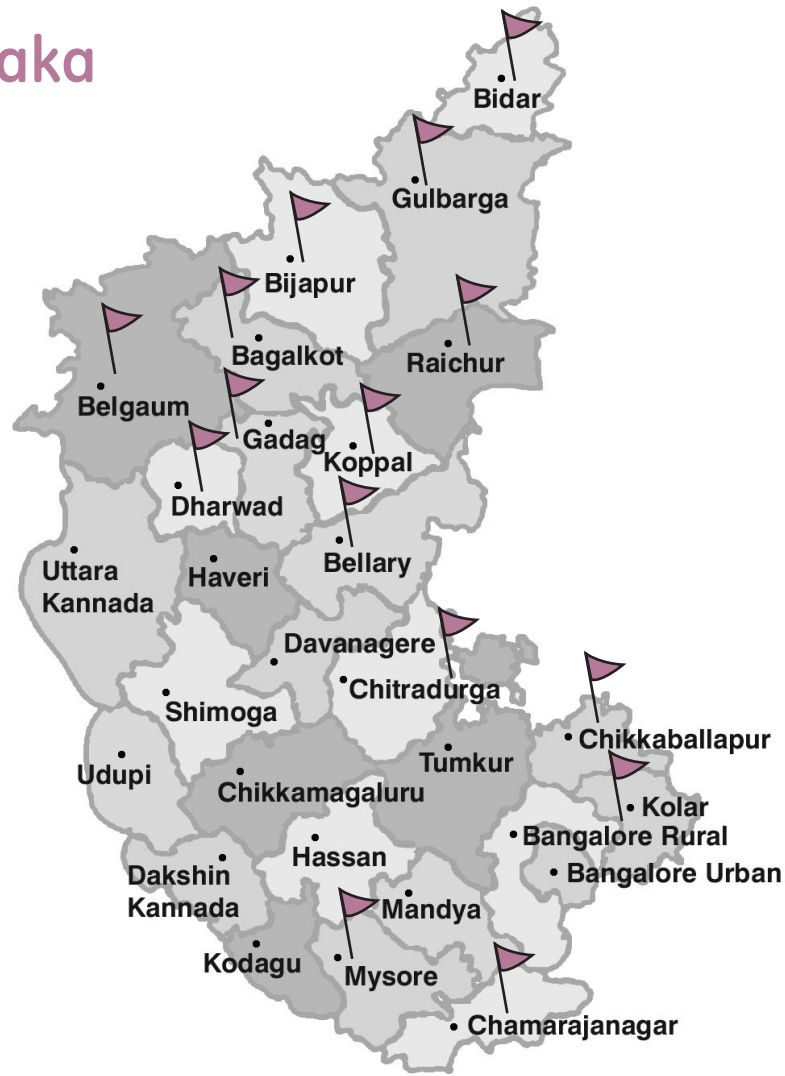


TABLE 0.1 COVERAGE AND REACH OF MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA
(AS ON MARCH 2012)

Sl. No.	District	Talukas	Villages	Sangas
1.	Bagalkote	05	282	515
2.	Bellary	05	256	513
3.	Bidar	05	305	525
4.	Bijapur	05	311	643
5.	Belgaum	04	205	190
6.	Chamrajnagar	04	234	436
7.	Chikkaballapur	03	131	106
8.	Chitradurga	02	90	66
9.	Dharwad	02	100	100
10.	Gadag	04	200	353
11.	Gulbarga	06	302	482
12.	Koppal	04	250	438
13.	Kolar	02	100	-
14.	Mysore	05	275	387
15.	Raichur	04	257	561
Total		60	3298	5315

* 90 sanghas formed in Dharwad



Preface

It gives me the greatest pleasure to present the Annual Report for the year 2011-12. It reflects the progress and development of Mahila Samakhya Karnataka at various levels during the year.

The Mahila Samakhya extends to all areas of women's lives: Health, Literacy, Economic activity, Collective strength, Legal awareness and an informed engagement with local governance bodies. The myriad experiences of our sangha women and functionaries in all these areas have figured prominently in this year's Annual Report. Their voices ring out with hope, joy and expectations for the future.

This year saw a change of guard in Mahila Samakhya Karnataka. The first few months saw the SPD of almost 8 years, Dr. Suchitra Vedanth, hand the baton over to Ms. B.B. Cauvery, Director, Dept. of Mass Education, Govt. of Karnataka. Under Dr. Suchitra's able leadership, the MSKn programme saw exponential growth in terms of geography and numbers. Under the equally capable and committed Cauvery, who held charge and battled a mountain of work, the team managed to keep the Mahila Samakhya Karnataka flag flying high for the better part of the year. The staff and sangha women of Mahila Samakhya Karnataka owe them both a huge burden of gratitude. I joined the team at the end of the year. Hence this report really reflects their hard work and dedication.

*We dedicate this Annual Report to the thousands of sangha women, kishories and functionaries who join hands across the state and strive to empower the women who are most powerless, and enable their voice to be heard. We do hope that their stories will inform you of lives changed and hope renewed.**

On behalf of Mahila Samakhya

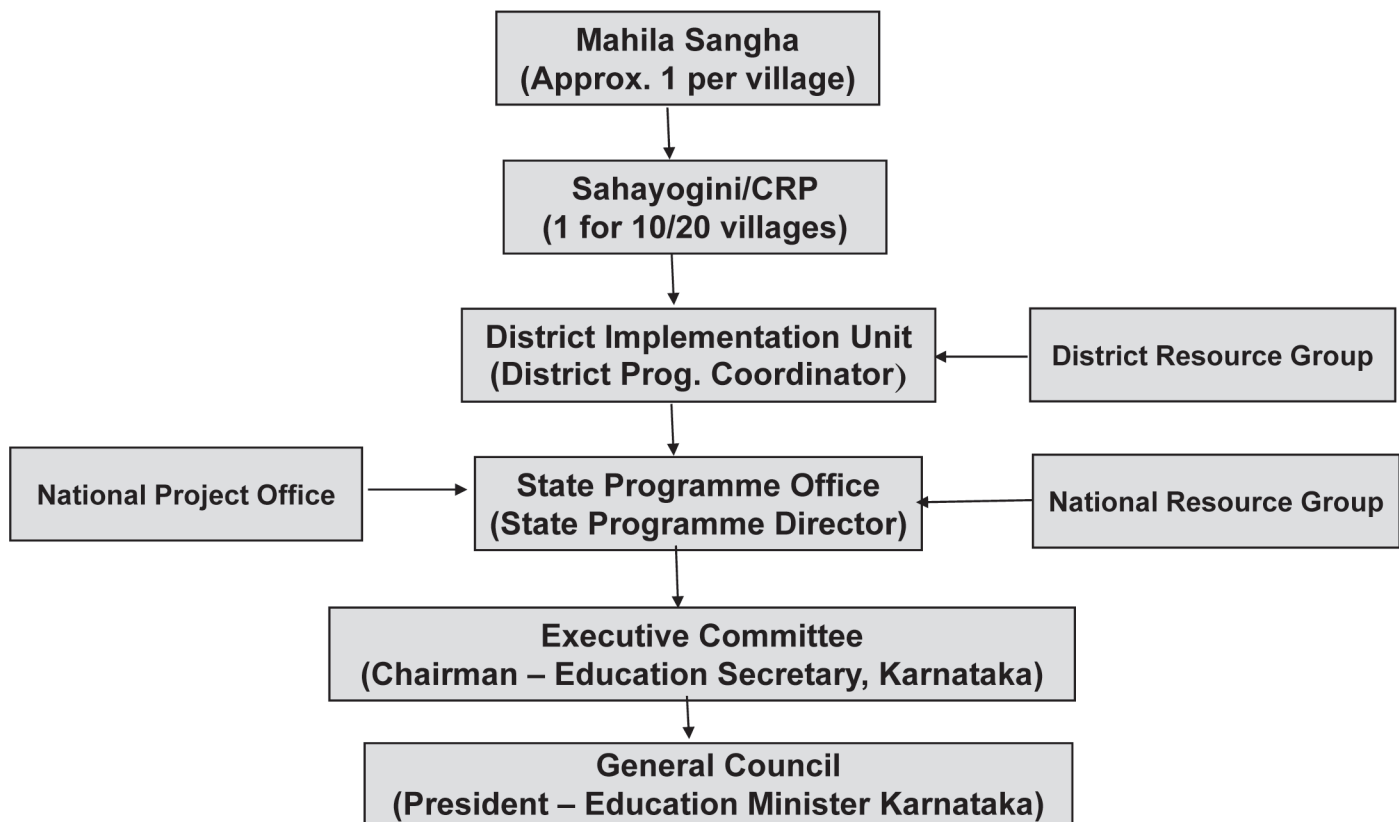
With best wishes

Ms. Cynthia Stephen
State Programme Director

*Names of persons and villages have been changed in some cases to protect identities.



Organisational Structure





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About Us

Mahila Samakhya Karnataka (MSKn) is a programme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. It was born out of the New Education Policy 1986, which stressed the need for an intervention to achieve gender equality for women through educational programmes and interventions. MSKn, which was registered in 1989, has been actively involved in designing and implementing these activities in the State of Karnataka.

In 2012, MSKn is working in 15 districts - Bagalkote, Bellary, Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajnar, Chikkaballapur, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Kolar, Koppal, Mysore and Raichur covering 3298 villages and reaching out to 201770 women. As many as 73316 young girls (below 14 years of age) are also a part of the MSKn network. MSKn endeavours to provide these young girls with training in life skills through learning centers, formation of Kishori groups, organising melas and camps.

The broad objectives of Mahila Samakhya

- To provide women and adolescent girls with the necessary support structure and an informal learning environment to create opportunities for education
- To create an environment where women can seek knowledge and information and thereby empower them to play a positive role in their own development and the development of the community
- To set in motion circumstances for the larger participation of women and girls in formal and non-formal education programmes
- To create an environment in which education can serve the objectives of women's equality
- To enable mahila sanghas to actively assist and monitor educational activities in the villages, including primary schools, AE, NFE/EGS/AIE Centres and facilities for continuing education
- To enhance the self-image and self-confidence of women, thereby enabling them to recognize their contribution to the economy as producers and workers, reinforcing their need for participating in educational programmes
- To establish a decentralised and participatory mode of management, with the decision making powers devolved to the district level and to mahila sanghas which in turn, will provide the necessary conditions for effective participation

Programme Implementation Strategy

The basic strategy of the MSKn programme rests on formation of village level collectives or sanghas (groups). The sanghas are not mere activity centres, but forums that enable women to build self-confidence and self-image and empower them to recognize their strengths and know their Rights. While the programme includes literacy for women and young girls, more importantly, it provides awareness and information on health, legal education and women's participation in local governance. It also enables women to question the conventional structures and institutions as well as demand accountability from them.

More than 5315 women's sanghas have been formed in the 3298 villages in the 15 districts in the State. The women's sanghas have formed mahasanghas (Taluk/Block Level Federation) in 43 taluks. The Taluk Level Federations work as pressure groups for women's rights.



Supporting programmes:

Education:

- ***Mahila Shikshana Kendra***

A 10 month residential bridge course is operational for girls at the high school level in Koppal, Chamarajnar, Mysore, Bijapur and Chitradurga.

- ***Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya***

Residential schools for girl children in the age group of 10-14 years are run in 32 blocks of eight MSKn districts – Bagalkote, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Koppal, Raichur and Mysore. This programme is supported by Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

- ***National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL)***

This programme is implemented in 108 Model Cluster Schools in 21 rural taluks in seven north eastern districts of Karnataka to develop and promote quality education for girls.

Health:

- ***Jeeva Project:***

Implemented in 5 villages of Kudligi taluk, the project is implemented through Centre for Women's Development Studies (CWDS) in New Delhi and funded by AYUSH and ICICI. The project aims to study 'The role of indigenous mid-wives (Dais) in the health and wellbeing of birthing women and newborns in four diverse and remote locations in India'.



TABLE 0.2 THE YEAR AT A GLANCE 2011-2012

No.	Subject	Bagalkote	Bellary	Bidar	Bijapur	Belgaum
1.	No. of Talukas	05	05	05	05	04
2.	No. of Villages	282	256	305	311	205
3.	No. of sanghas	515	513	525	643	190
4.	No. of Sangha Women	14215	12516	19725	17217	11670
MAHA SANGHAS						
5.	No. of Maha sanghas	05	05	05	05	-
6.	Membership in Maha sanghas	5886	3132	3595	4496	-
7.	General fund of Maha sanghas (in Rs.)	38147	26651	17020	211686	-
KISHORIS						
8.	No. of Kishori Groups	231	194	247	236	176
9.	No. of Kishoris	6275	5957	6837	8745	4998
KISHORAS						
10.	No. of Kishora Groups	95	30	49	179	117
11.	No. of Kishoras	3406	867	1220	6513	3032
LITERACY IN MS						
12.	No. of sangha women covered in literacy programmes	957	3046	10800	594	-
13.	No. of SDMC members	117	44	65	91	96
WOMEN IN GOVERNANCE						
14.	Sangha women as Elected Women Representatives	75	74	155	207	121
15.	Sangha women as Standing Committee Members	75	74	155	181	103
ECONOMIC ACTIVITES						
16.	No. of sanghas involved in savings	502	513	525	643	190
17.	Total savings in sanghas (2011-12) (in Rs.)	3863108	3040560	211760	9558247	1766820
HEALTH						
18.	Nari Sanjeevini Centre	05	-	05	05	-
19.	No. of Nari Sanjeevini members	55	-	75	50	-
LEGAL						
20.	No. of cases approached to sanghas	78	62	370	312	40
21.	No. of cases handled and solved by sanghas	78	62	370	312	37
	• Projects undertaken	NPEGEL-9 KGBV-3	Jeeva Project KGBV- 3 NPEGEL-11	KGBV-4 NPEGEL-14	KGBV-5 NPEGEL-28 MSK-1	



Chamarajnagar	Chikkaballapur	Chitradurga	Dharwad	Gadag	Gulbarga	Koppal	Kolar	Mysore	Raichur	Total
04	03	02	02	04	06	04	02	05	04	60
234	131	90	100	200	302	250	100	275	257	3298
436	106	66	100	353	482	438	-	387	561	5315
11338	4758	4437	4530	15739	22908	18577	1791	11483	30866	201770
MAHA SANGHAS										
04	-	-	-	-	06	04	-	05	04	43
8269	-	-	-	-	5077	3128	-	5929	6390	45902
215008	-	-	-	-	59742	34643	-	335159	22330	1161386
KISHORIS										
159	90	62	79	181	239	168	41	159	262	2524
4602	1800	1671	2097	6168	6110	5947	987	3202	7920	73316
KISHORAS										
122	-	54	68	-	141	37	-	84	50	1026
3496	-	1800	1862	-	4073	590	-	1753	1174	29786
LITERACY IN MS										
2790	45	-	-	761	1480	555	-	380	859	22267
75	97	32	158	59	101	93	62	157	94	1341
WOMEN IN GOVERNANCE										
81	46	46	112	110	151	56	10	88	217	1549
81	46	46	133	110	151	56	10	88	217	1526
ECONOMIC ACTIVITES										
380	106	-	10	353	458	395	-	237	557	4869
2762785	602060	-	23265	2350594	2969476	1570535	-	3044189	2992600	34755999
HEALTH										
01	-	-	-	-	06	04	-	02	04	32
01	-	-	-	-	120	187	-	18	80	586
LEGAL										
60	12	-	3	75	107	74	-	84	139	1416
33	04	-	3	74	103	74	-	68	127	1345
MSK-1					KGBV-6 NPEGEL -28	KGBV-4 NPEGEL -12 MSK-1		KGBV-3 MSK-1	KGBV-4 NPEGEL -6	KGBV-32 MCS- (NPEGEL) -108 MSK-4



EDUCATION

Introduction

Education is an important element to empower women. Education gives equality to women in the society, which is an important aim of Mahila Samakhya. Many programmes are being conducted to develop women's skills, as learning happens at every stage of life.



In the current year, women have tried to improve the education systems in their villages by monitoring the schools so that the children get better quality education. In addition, they improve their own literacy through holding literacy mela and children's enrollment. MSKn programmes are designed to improve the quality of education through several educational programmes. KGBV, NPEGEL, and MSK are playing a main role to improve women's education in Karnataka.

Regular activities:

Committee meetings:

The education committee plays a main role among the 6 MS committees. They exchange information about the activities and plan further in order to empower greater number of women at the rural areas. Thus to improve women's literacy, they try being more women into the mainstream and maintain their literacy. They participate meaningfully in the school management committees and have brought about significant changes. Also, by getting involved with anganwadis and other education department programmes they are able to create an enabling and positive environment. They maintain a food relationship with the taluk level education officials and act as a bridge to bring quality to the education services.

Maintaining women's literacy level, gathering women the mainstream, electing women as S.D.M.C members to improve their leadership are the important tasks of education committee. 17691 women, participating in 354 committees from 14 districts contribute meaningfully to education.

Through the education committee they ensure that education is given importance at individual, family and community levels. By insisting on proper implementation of the 'Midday meal' Scheme, distribution of uniforms to all children, conducting SDMC meetings regularly and encouraging parents to evaluate progress of their children, the education committee provides a valuable service to society and community.



TABLE 1.1 EDUCATION COMMITTEE MEETINGS DETAILS - 2011-12

Information about Committee Meetings Apr 2011-Mar 2012													
Sl. No.	Name of the District	Cluster wise Committee Meetings					Taluka Level Committee Meetings						
		Planned Meetings	Achieved Meetings	Number of Participants			Planned Meetings	Achieved Meetings	Number of Participants				
				Village	Groups	Members			Village	Groups	Members		
1	Bagalkote	30	24	92	178	709	15	12	129	224	885		
2	Bellary	60	41	191	352	1108	-	-	-	-	-		
3	Bidar	30	35	232	254	2323	-	-	-	-	-		
4	Bijapur	60	45	191	201	807	-	-	-	-	-		
5	Belgaum	-	-	-	-	-	24	15	148	148	1299		
6	Chamrajnagar	30	32	94	94	949	10	09	86	86	920		
7	Chikkaballapur	-	-	-	-	-	12	06	50	52	370		
8	Chitradurga	05	02	14	14	88	6	03	24	24	131		
9	Dharwad	-	-	-	-	-	6	04	100	100	305		
10	Gadag	-	-	-	-	-	6	06	164	164	2446		
11	Gulbarga	54	54	234	329	1793	-	-	-	-	-		
12	Koppal	72	60	210	380	1482	-	-	-	-	-		
13	Mysore	20	13	125	145	409	2	2	38	38	160		
14	Raichur		48	210	324	1507	-	-	-	-	-		
	Total	361	354	1593	2271	11175	81	57	739	836	6516		

Impact:

- When a Sangha member's daughter from Benakanhalli village, Bijapur district, found a piece of glass in her plate during a meal, the Sangha members went and discussed this matter with the teachers and insisted on proper hygiene and monitoring of meal quality.
- Gangubai, a member of Laxmi Mahila Sangha, Khazoori village, Aland taluk, Gulbarga district, is an education committee member. She supervises schools and participates actively in school activities. Seeing this, she was selected to work as CCO in the NPEGEL programme.
- There was no drinking water facility in schools of Chittawadagi and Madapur villages, Hungund taluk, Bagalkote district. All committee members brought pressure on gram panchayats, and now these schools have been provided drinking water.
- In Kotegoudannhundi village, Chamrajanagar district, the school authorities were taking signatures without conducting S.D.M.C meetings. Women came to know about it, and insisted that S.D.M.C members conduct meetings regularly. They were able to discuss problems and find solutions, such as for quality food, and drinking water. 5 women from 2 villages were elected as SDMC members.
- Saraswathi Sangha members from Yaddoni village Yalburga taluk, Koppal district were elected as EC members of federation. They visited various departments, collected information and shared the information with the sangha. So when a local school was looking for a helper, the sangha recommended Channabasamma as a suitable candidate for the job. Now Channabasamma, who worked as an agricultural labourer, works in a school. "If I had not got knowledge due to my sangha and federation experience I would never have got this job, says Channabasamma. Sangha members from Hulkeri village Gadag district conducted competitions and distributed prizes to children from their local Anganwadis.

**School visits:**

Sangha members make regular visits to supervise schools, and build good relationship with them.

64,288 women from 2934 villages, 14 districts made school visits regularly and play a main role in the development of schools. As a result, many salutary changes have taken place.

Impact of school visits:

- In Maknadaku village, the school is beside the road and there was no compound wall. Sangha members came to know about it, and wrote to the Gram Panchayat. As a result, a compound wall was built.
- Women built a good rapport with schools in Mysore district, and School teachers participated in 'Gramspandana' programme in during the Dasara holidays, which is an important achievement.
- In Gadavanti village, Bidar district children were not getting scholarship. The women visited the school and followed up. In 3 days, the children received their scholarship.
- It came to the notice of sangha members in Matki village, Gulbarga district that students were being provided unhygienic food in the midday meal scheme, the members made a visit to the aforementioned school and discussed the issue with the school master which resulted in the quality of food being improved.
- Sitavva, an SDMC member of Muttaladinni, Bilagi taluk, Bagalkote district, came to know there that there were no plates for the children in school. She organised 50 plates for the school from



Margamma sangha. 120 sangha members from S K Koppa, Kanagal, Girisagar, Gudadinni and Badardinni contributed to provide drinking water and toilet facility to the school.

- In Chamanahalli, Bhimanahalli, Piriya pattana, Benagalu, Niluwadi, Ranigate, Bhuvanahalli and Sanyasipur from H D Kote taluk, and Madapur from Nanjanagudu taluk and Bijaganahalli from Hunsur, women grow kitchen gardens and contribute vegetables to schools free of cost
- In P D Budni & Nagral, Mudhol taluk, district Bagalkote sangha members sent 4 orphan children to hostel with the help of the B E O.
- In 29 schools of 10 villages from Chamrajnagar district, a survey was conducted to identify dropout children. The federation gave a honorarium of 150/- each to the surveyors.
- In Sharananagar village had no high school. If they want to join 8th standard they had to go to Mudbi. But they were refused admission saying they were poor in studies. The women visited the school and demanded the refusal in writing. Soon after this, 15 children got admission in 8th standard in the school.

Anganwadi visit:

Education committee members visit anganwadi centers and monitor its services, and try to improve them. They participate in mother's meetings and collect information about nutritious food, of pregnant and lactating mothers, children's health and vaccination. 73,551 women from 3003 sanghas 14 districts visited anganwadi centers during the current years.



TABLE 1.2. PARTICIPATION IN ANGANWADI AND SCHOOL ACTIVITIES BY EDUCATION COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Sl. No.	District	Visits to Anganwadi		Mothers' Meeting		Schools visits		Parents' meet		Mid-day meal programme		Helping in documentation	Committee Members Activities
		Sangha	Women	Sangha	Women	Sangha	Women	Sangha	Women	Sangha	As cooks and assistant cooks		
1.	Bagalkote	335	4930	291	3413	283	6243	230	5124	123	103	41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring Anganawadi and mid-day meals Participating in school enrollment campaigns Monitoring school facilities
2.	Bellary	174	609	94	718	164	759	85	304	53	67	71	
3.	Bidar	239	1329	170	1765	255	1347	165	1111	71	45	88	
4.	Bijapur	271	4207	189	3090	259	5081	156	8142	135	116	89	
5.	Belgaum	85	548	24	87	85	348	24	87	27	40	-	
6.	Chamrajnagar	177	2437	144	783	159	2816	199	1418	44	38	13	
7.	Chikkaballapur	97	2851	52	1458	98	2572	07	45	27	30	60	
8.	Chitradurga	53	98	-	-	34	139	-	-	30	-	63	
9.	Dharwad	143	671	143	671	187	2212	187	2212	-	-	-	
10.	Gadag	200	2145	145	1309	200	2603	95	396	61	71	16	
11.	Gulbarga	333	11497	107	1298	322	10833	42	1441	129	161	22	
12.	Koppal	261	5523	142	1692	260	6387	140	1801	82	104	40	
13.	Mysore	324	3943	185	931	328	5367	210	1900	44	53	37	
14.	Raichur	311	32763	266	12924	300	17581	169	7724	127	120	89	
Total		3003	73551	1952	30139	2934	64288	1709	31705	953	948	629	



Results:

- In Kallur village, Bellary district, anganwadi teachers were not distributing food properly. Laxmma, a sangha member, visited the anganwadi centre found a lot of food stacked there. They took the anganwadi worker to task, and food is distributed properly now.
- In Bellur village Bellary district it was suspected that the anganwadi teacher kept all the ration in her home. The sangha members went to inspect the school and enquired where the ration was kept. She claimed the ration had not been supplied by the department, but the helper, a sangha member, revealed the truth. The anganwadi worker has now begun to function more systematically
- In 4 villages of Mudhol taluk, Bagalkote district and Rangi village from Bilagi taluk, anganwadi teachers used to take all the ration to their home, but Sangha members put a stop to it. A cook was found to be stealing and was and a new cook appointed.
- In two villages in Chittapur taluk, Gulbarga district the anganwadi worker was not distributing nutritious food to pregnant women. The sangha Women saw to it that this is now done properly. In a village, Jewargi taluk there was no proper distribution of nutritious food to kishoris. Sangha women now monitor distribution of food to kishories especially to the under-weight ones.
- Sangha members from Matamakanhalli Chikkaballapur district came to know about the damaged school building, and got an amount sanctioned from the Gram Panchayat and saw that the repairs were completed.

Parents' meetings/mother's meeting:

31705 women from 1709 sangha of 14 districts participated in parents' meetings and they evaluated their children's educational status.

Results:

Anganwadi teachers from (Bilwad B, Attanur, Vallundgi) Afzalpur taluk, Gulbarga district were not conducting Mother's meetings. Sangha members questioned the anganwadi teachers but they were not aware of it as they were also newcomers. Then Sangha members oriented them about mother's meeting and now they are held regularly.

The high school of the Bagehalli village, Periyapattana taluk, district Mysore had no science teacher. This was discussed in the mother's meeting. They found a teacher, and every Saturday and Sunday he now conducts special classes after school, at a fee of Rs100/- per child.

SDMC meetings:

At the village level, women play an important role in fulfilling their roles and responsibilities as members of education committee as well as members of SDMC. Women work to improve the quality of education, and provide amenities like drinking water, compound wall, useable toilets, etc and children's attendance, celebration of national programmes etc. 1341 women from 1059 sanghas in 1004 villages in all 15MSK districts have been elected as SDMC members and are actively involved in school monitoring.



TABLE 1.3 SANGHA WOMEN AND SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

Sl. No.	District	Sangha women as SDMC members			Activities
		Village	Sangha	No. of women in SDMC	
1.	Bagalkote	88	92	117	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance and retention in schools • Enrolling school drop-outs • Monitoring mid-day meals • Students' academic progress • Participation in national festivals • Information about facilities • About the NPEGEL Programmes • Overview of teacher's role.
2.	Bellary	38	43	44	
3.	Bidar	58	58	65	
4.	Bijapur	83	91	91	
5.	Belgaum	46	46	96	
6.	Chamrajnagar	74	74	75	
7.	Chikkaballapur	62	62	97	
8.	Chitradurga	32	32	32	
9.	Dharwad	82	82	158	
10.	Gadag	51	51	59	
11.	Gulbarga	78	81	101	
12.	Koppal	89	93	93	
13.	Kolar	41	41	62	
14.	Mysore	117	132	157	
15.	Raichur	65	81	94	
Total		1004	1059	1341	

Results:

- Sumitrabai from Kalnur village, Gulbarga taluk was elected as SDMC member, and participated in meetings. She came to know students were not getting scholarship and discussed this matter in meetings, and soon scholarships were given to the students. She found out 2 dropout children from the SC communities and motivated them to attend school.
- In a village in Bagewadi taluk, Bijapur district school the headmaster used to reach school at 11am and used to neglect his duties and focus on personal work. SDMC members complained to BEO and got him transferred. The present HM is running the school well.
- In Tammadahalli village of Chamarajanagar, there are several families from a backward community, Uppara. As there was not anganwadi, the children were forced to go to a far away centre, but even there they were neglected and discriminated against. The sangha women petitioned the panchayats and got an anganwadi for their own village.
- Nagamma from Vanageri village, Koppal district, came to know about 8 child labourers, 3 girls and 5 boys, and saw that they were admitted to school. Lokamma from Parapur village ensured that 4 dropout children from her village took their exams.
- In Bannalli village, Heemanbad taluk, Bidar district had no meal plates. Manemma participated in SDMC meetings and discussed about it, and they arranged for 150 plates and 30 chairs for the school.

School enrollment programme:

The Sangha women are aware of the importance of education and now focus on their children's education, ensuring attendance and They are sending their children to school, and are also supervising them regularly with visits to the school. This is in contrast to the earlier attitudes where women were not keen on the formal schooling of their children, and were more interested in teaching them to do household and wage-related work.

TABLE 1.4. PARTICIPATION OF SANGHA WOMEN IN ENROLLMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Sl. No.	District	No. of children enrolled in schools						No. of children enrolled in hostels			Girls enrolled in MSK	Girls enrolled in KGBV	Girls enrolled in NPEGEL
		Newly enrolled			Dropouts re-enrolled			Girls	Boys	Total			
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total			
1.	Bagalkote	195	176	371	118	121	239	37	49	86	-	127	42
2.	Bellary	377	293	670	213	92	305	36	09	45	-	28	46
3.	Bidar	192	193	385	97	85	182	69	57	126	03	41	82
4.	Bijapur	241	158	399	230	125	355	68	70	138	17	187	231
5.	Belgaum	51	-	51	27	-	27	-	-	-	06	04	-
6.	Chamrajnagar	05	03	08	55	23	78	05	-	05	13	-	-
7.	Chikkaballapur	-	-	-	-	01	01	-	-	-	-	04	-
8.	Chitradurga	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	-	-	-
9.	Dharwad	51	34	85	18	28	46	-	-	-	01	01	-
10.	Gadag	75	62	137	33	23	56	08	-	08	-	16	-
11.	Gulbarga	418	253	666	280	255	535	05	-	05	-	159	150
12.	Koppal	306	272	576	726	698	1424	30	12	42	24	71	230
13.	Mysore	27	28	54	34	29	63	30	15	45	32	71	-
14.	Raichur	577	486	1063	154	112	266	25	23	48	-	64	221
	Total	2515	1958	4465	1985	1592	3577	324	235	559	96	773	1002

Shalegagi navu neevu (You and I for the school) programme:

This programme focuses on empowering the community with the responsibility for the development of the local school, children's enrollment, and building responsible School Development and Management Committees. The committee, along with the the BEO, M.L.A, members of zilla panchayats taluk and gram panchayats, S.D.M.C members, village leaders, and NGO's working on education, MSKn staff and sangha women are part of the programme, which focuses on enrollment. There is a programme in which the school children go in a procession to attend the classes, while the elders conduct meetings in the school play ground, discuss the budget of the school, the amenities needed, etc. 10787 women from 15 districts participated in the programme, which was quite successful.

TABLE 1.5. PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL AWARENESS PROGRAMME FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

Sl. No.	District	No. of schools	No. participated		Information provided
			Boys	Girls	
1.	Bagalkote	79	827	889	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About Mahila Samakhya Karnataka Significance of education and impact of gender bias Effect of child marriage Personal health and environmental sanitation Nutritious food Child Rights Importance of Mobilization/collective action Sharing information from Sanchari newsletter
2.	Bellary	57	3760	3402	
3.	Bidar	75	1960	1684	
4.	Bijapur	06	120	148	
5.	Belgaum	46	670	862	
6.	Chamrajnagar	130	2162	2865	
7.	Chikkaballapur	07	260	192	
8.	Chitradurga	35	622	1202	
9.	Dharwad	12	266	290	
10.	Gadag	40	563	602	
11.	Gulbarga	35	2669	3169	
12.	Koppal	96	2320	1922	
13.	Kolar	02	26	44	
14.	Mysore	67	1997	2225	
15.	Raichur	158	15693	9954	
Total		845	33915	29450	

Kishora / Kishori programme:

Objectives of Kishori sanghas

This initiative focuses on involving the adolescent girls of the village and motivating them to participate in all MSK activities.

As child marriages are a major factor with severe adverse effects on girls, focus is maintained on empowering girls with information, the capacity to resist it and encouraging their interest in higher studies. The girls participate regularly in weekly meetings, where they



learn to work as pressure groups, discuss child marriage, girl child drop out rate and child rights.

Results:

- In Koppal district kishories monitored marriages and were successful in preventing 23 child marriages.
- Gulabi kishori sangha was formed in Hiremadinal village, Gangavathi taluk, Koppal district. Hanumantamma, the leader of this group, learnt about kitchen gardens and made one at her home, and motivated others to do the same.

- The parents of Chitra from a village in taluk Kalgatgi, Darward district, were making preparation for her marriage but she refused, and convinced her parents to postpone her marriage till after her 18th year.
- Manikeshwari from Halhipparga, district Bidar was studying in the 9th, but found her parents were discussing about her marriage. She told her Kishori group members, who spoke to her parents and persuaded them to postpone it.
- Sunitha from Devadurga taluk got training at the taluk level to make neem ointment and gave it to other kishories. They used it as an effective cure for pimples.
- In Valase village, Gulabi kishori sangha learnt about the disadvantages of child marriage. The parents of Laxmi, in Std 9, from Timmahalli village were planning to get her married. Kishori members came to know about learnt of this and decided to intervene. The girl herself, being aware of the facility, made a call to the 1098 Makkalashayavani helpline and revealed the place and time of her marriage, and requested them to help stop the ceremony. Helpline staff rushed to the venue and stopped the wedding just half an hour before time. The girl now studies in Std. 10.

TABLE 1.6 KISHORI GROUPS

Sl. No.	District	Till March 2011		Groups formed in 2011-12			Till March 2012	
		Groups	Kishoris	From MSK		Kishoris in new groups	Groups	Kishoris
				Village	Groups			
1.	Bagalkote	204	5760	27	27	515	231	6275
2.	Bellary	191	5890	3	3	67	194	5957
3.	Bidar	212	5561	35	35	1276	247	6837
4.	Bijapur	226	8745	10	10	-	236	8745
5.	Belgaum	144	4386	32	32	612	176	4998
6.	Chamrajnagar	132	3898	27	27	704	159	4602
7.	Chikkaballapur	83	1536	07	07	264	90	1800
8.	Chitradurga	30	871	32	32	800	62	1671
9.	Dharwad	42	1234	37	37	863	79	2097
10.	Gadag	139	4258	42	42	1910	181	6168
11.	Gulbarga	206	5190	33	33	920	239	6110
12.	Koppal	162	5827	6	6	120	168	5947
13.	Kolar	39	946	2	2	41	41	987
14.	Mysore	159	3202	0	0	-	159	3202
15.	Raichur	143	4374	119	119	3546	262	7920
Total		2112	61678	412	412	11638	2524	73316

TABLE 1.7 KISHORI ACTIVITIES

Sl. No.	District	Participation in activities of sanghas			Participation in Kishori camps/melas/trainings						Information provided
		No. of groups	No. of Kishoris	Activities	No. of camps	No. of melas	Trainings	No. of villages represented	No. of participants		
1.	Bagalkote	220	7275	• Learning literacy skills	45/3592	1/277	2/247	207	4217	• Gender and education	
2.	Bellary	90	-	• Participation in school enrollment	-	01	-	-	308	• Health Rights	
3.	Bidar	74	122	• Kitchen garden	15	01	10	161	790	• Child marriage, child labour	
4.	Bijapur	215	162	• Reading Sanchari newsletter	9	4	2	88	785	• Female feticide	
5.	Belgaum	172	7142	• Visits to departments	3	4	-	131	1083	• Personal hygiene	
6.	Chamrajnagar	136	1592	• Helping sangha women with documentation etc.	218	4	-	196	9720	• Problems of teenage girls	
7.	Chikkaballapur	25	325		26	02	04	60	1530	• Life skills education, leadership	
8.	Dharwad	-	-		14	1	1	193	1154	• Vocational training	
9.	Gadag	181	6168		07		18 cluster 4 times	200	1394	• Personality development	
10.	Gulbarga	75	161		18	01	01 Dist	221	1180	• Children's Rights, social beliefs, etc.	
11.	Koppal	143	4906		48	16	8	250	2088		
12.	Kolar	-	-		-	-	4	31	482		
13.	Mysore	56	679		27	5	1	115	1625		
14.	Raichur	97	899		16	00	00	66	1094		
	Total	1484	29431								

In order to bring changes in gender equality at a generational level, MSK works among adolescent boys. It forms kishor groups and trains them on gender equality, child marriage, dropouts, children's enrollment and nutrition. 29786 boys of adolescent age have been organized into 1026 groups.

TABLE 1.8 BALAKARA GUMPU (ADOLESCENT BOYS' GROUP)

Sl. No.	District	Till March 2011		Groups formed in 2011-12			Till March 2012	
		Groups	Kishoras	From MSK		Kishoras in new groups	Groups	Kishoras
				Village	Groups			
1.	Bagalkote	89	2596	6	6	810	95	3406
2.	Bellary	30	867	-	-	-	30	867
3.	Bidar	36	776	13	13	444	49	1220
4.	Bijapur	165	5678	14	14	835	179	6513
5.	Belgaum	92	2377	25	25	655	117	3032
6.	Chamrajnagar	78	2793	28	44	703	122	3496
7.	Chitradurga		-	54	54	1800	54	1800
8.	Dharwad	38	1165	30	30	697	68	1862
9.	Gulbarga	118	2822	8	23	1251	141	4073
10.	Koppal	37	590	-	-	-	37	590
11.	Mysore	45	353	39	39	1400	84	1753
12.	Raichur	50	1174	0	0	0	50	1174
Total		778	21191	248	217	8595	1026	29786

Results:

- In Virapura village, Dharward taluk Dharward district the kishor meeting discussed drop out children. They decided to motivate them to get readmitted. The boys got one girl child readmitted to school.
- In Chamrajnagar district about 90 kishoras underwent blood tests. checkup. Some were found malnourished and received nutritional supplements from the doctor.

TABLE 1.9 BALAKARA GUMPU ACTIVITIES

Sl. No.	District	Participation in group activities			Participation in Camps and Fairs			
		No. of groups	No. of Kishoras	Activities	No. of camps	No. of villages represented	No. of participants	Information provided
1.	Bagalkote	95	3406	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly meetings • Literacy • Participation in school enrollment campaign 	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender and education • Importance of collectivization • Mobilization • Information on education, health and law • Effects of addiction and other bad habits
2.	Belgaum	117	3032		4	97	625	
3.	Bidar	49	1220		24	53	1142	
4.	Chamrajnagar	122	3496		180	163	9909	
5.	Koppal	37	590		-	-	-	
6.	Mysore	84	1753		40	40	1182	
Total		504	13497		248	353	12858	



School Education Programme

Kishoras and kishoris got information about equality, gender, education, child marriage, importance of education, cleanliness, problems of adolescents and R.T.E.

In all 15 districts, 33915 boys, and 29450 girls participated in this programme from 845 schools.

- In 4 high schools of Mysore district, 196 kishor and 378 kishoris recived training and as a result of girls was decreased. This also increased girls attendance. Incidents of boys harassing girls by writing messages on walls has come down.
- In Bidar district, over 388 children from in 5 taluks have been able to get access to facilities such as Midday meals, scholarship, textbooks, notebooks, and participating in competitions.

Kishori NewsPaper:

A workshop was held in Mysore district for children on preparing newsletters in which 14 children participated.

Raju from State Resource Centre was invited as resource person. He trained them in the importance of newsletter, and its design. The children designed two model papers. A similar programme was organized in Bijapur and Bagalkote district in which 104 Kishories from 5 taluk, of Bagalkote district, and 226 Kishories from Bijapur district attended. In Bagalkote, the children wrote stories, poem and songs, and are publishing them. In Bilgi, 10 children have shown a talent for writing. An additional team has come together in Bijapur, and they decide on themes and collect related articles.

Kishoris training programme:

Trainings were conducted for Kishoris in Chikkaballapur district. They were given information about RTE, by the Resource person from SSA Personality development skill and life skills were handled by MSKn EC member . 140 Kishories from 43 villages of 2 taluk participated. The enrolment of Kishoris has increased as a result and the groups have become active. volunteers in the community.

Children's gram sabhas:

Today's child is tomorrow's citizen. Hence to orient the children about their rights, children's gram sabhas were held in panchayats to give information about their rights. They conduct the meetings themselves. They questioned panchayats about their basic facilities and were able to get them.

Preparation:

Preparations for these meetings were coordinated by selecting the village and writing to the concerned panchayats to fix the date and cooperate with the concerned officials. The help of the sangha members, anganwadi teachers, ANM and school headmasters was taken and a list of children's problems was drawn up. Related officers were requested to solve the issues, which included drinking water facility, lack of teachers, No compounds for school, Computer facility, Lack of toilets, Midday meals, and children's role in democracy, corruption in distribution of bicycles and scholarship. As a result of this meeting, the children have gained courage and confidence. All the issues were addressed. Children learnt about their roles and responsibilities in a democracy. Community groups also came forward to support the children's cause.

Gram panchayats members gifted plates to schools for children's lunches.

There was a shortage of teachers in the primary school of Mangalore village, Koppal district. The Children were facing difficulties as a result. The children discussed this problem in the meeting and teachers were appointed.



Child marriage was also discussed in the Gram Sabhas, and later panchayats members discussed it in panchayats level meetings and decided to prohibit child marriages.

In the present year, 104 children's meetings were held across 15 districts in which 30352 children participated in the Village level committee meeting.

Literacy:

Information empowers women, and they can achieve some success in struggles. But after a certain level, if they have to progress, literacy becomes crucial. Hence MSK focusses is on adult education. It has been working closely with the Department of Mass Education and the Sakshara Samakhya programme with Saksha Bharath. The details are as follows

In 1115 villages of 15 districts, 20841 women were studying in the Grama Akshara Kendra.

- **Mela/ Camp/ Workshop/ Awareness camps:**

Programmes have been held at taluk level, district level and cluster level for creating awareness on literacy among rural women. They are motivated to continue their education at gram panchayats.

- **Prerana mela:**

These have been organized at some district to encourage /motivate women to continue their literacy /education. 540 women from 83 centers, in 73 villages of Mysore district have attended Melas to encourage women.

- **Literacy awareness camps:**

In Masidipur village of Bellary district, an awareness camp on literacy was conducted for women with the help of the govt. publicity department in which 45 women participated..

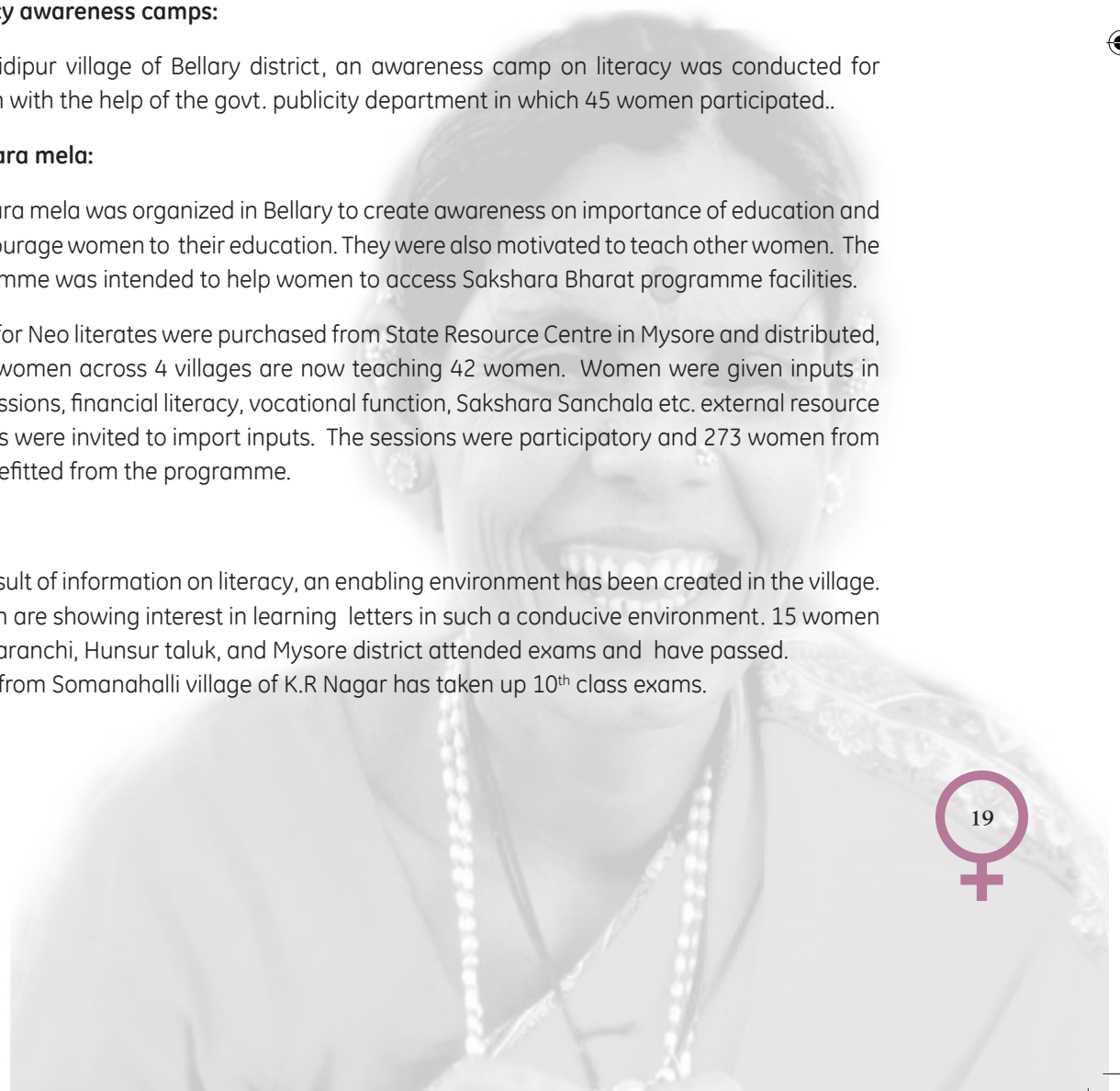
- **Akashara mela:**

Akashara mela was organized in Bellary to create awareness on importance of education and to encourage women to their education. They were also motivated to teach other women. The programme was intended to help women to access Sakshara Bharat programme facilities.

Books for Neo literates were purchased from State Resource Centre in Mysore and distributed, and 4 women across 4 villages are now teaching 42 women. Women were given inputs in four sessions, financial literacy, vocational function, Sakshara Sanchala etc. external resource persons were invited to import inputs. The sessions were participatory and 273 women from 46 benefitted from the programme.

Impacts:

- As a result of information on literacy, an enabling environment has been created in the village. Women are showing interest in learning letters in such a conducive environment. 15 women from Varanchi, Hunsur taluk, and Mysore district attended exams and have passed.
- Veena from Somanahalli village of K.R Nagar has taken up 10th class exams.



Nagamma from Kankapur, Gangavati taluk, Koppal district learnt to read and write from the village literacy centre. With a confidence born of her empowerment, Nagamma fought for her daughter, who was a victim of domestic violence. She wrote a letter to court and persisted in her struggle for Justice. As a result of her persistence, she won the case and got compensation: 2 acres of land for her daughter from her in-laws

18 days literacy camp:

In order to encourage women to become literate and build an enabling environment, 18-day non-residential literacy camps have been conducted across 83 villages. Many women have taken up literacy. It is our aim to make illiteracy a thing of the past for every sangha member.

As a result of this camp, women in Raichur district were recognizing letters, and learnt to sign their names. They also learnt numbers, and attended held by the literacy department, and many passed.

Volunteers meeting:

Volunteers' meetings have been held in four districts at the cluster/block level, at which barriers to learning are identified and the learning level of women learners assessed. Information regarding new learning methodologies is also provided.

As a result,

- Volunteers are motivated and are making efforts to run village level centers efficiently.
- The volunteers have become self-confident and their teaching capabilities have increased.
- They are preparing teaching aids from raw materials and using them in their teaching.
- 3500 volunteers from 579 learning centre of 12 districts participated in the meetings.

Evaluation:

The impact of the literacy programme, was evaluated in co-ordination with the district Adult Education Department, and other universities. 22,267 women were evaluated and 5866 women certified as literate.



TABLE 1.10 SAKSHARA SAMAKHYA KARYAKRAMA

Sl. No.	District	No.of.Non Residential camps	No. of women participated	Kits Distributed	Kendras	Trained Akshara sangatis	Result		
							No. of women evaluated	No. of women certified as literate	Percentage (%)
1	Bagalkote	05	300	15	15	15	957	484	50.57
2	Bellary	-	-	-	75	35	3046	1515	49.73
3	Bidar	-	-	-	154	154	10800	1690	15.64
4	Bijapur	-	219		52	52	594	455	76.59
5	Belgaum	08	422	422	38	39	-	-	-
6	Chamrajnagar	-		80	144	144	2790	350	12.54
7	Chikkaballapur	08	161	161	10	10	45	33	73.33
8	Gadag	18	900	900	54	54	761	382	50.19
9	Gulbarga	06	300	300	18	18	1480	-	-
10	Koppal	-	-	-	-	-	555	262	47.20
11	Mysore	05	540	-	177	177	380	328	86.31
12	Raichur	14	700	700	83	83	859	367	42.72
Total		64	3542	2578	820	781	22267	5866	50.48

Total literacy campaign:

This special total literacy campaign was originated in co-operation with the Department of Mass Education. The campaign was named as “Sampoorna Sakshara Samakhya”.

Objectives:

The campaign had a 3 point programme:	100% literacy in the village
	0% illiteracy
	0% drop outs

The programme was prepared for villages where there was low literacy. It was intended to help women to rejuvenate old centres, using activities like Akshara jolige, street play/jathas, wall painting etc. This programme was held in 150 villages across 12 districts.

Sakshara Bharat Programme:

Sakshara Bharat is a Government of India programme initiated under National Literacy Mission with a special focus on promoting female literacy. MSKn staff were identified as master trainers and were trained by the state resource centre at the state level.

Evaluation was done under Sakshara Bharat programme by DME. 10,100 Sangha members across 475 villages of Mahila Samakhya were also evaluated.

Staff Training:

Functionaries from MSKn were given training on Right to Education Act. Inputs on importance of the RTE, history of education, responsibility of parents, teachers and the role of CBOs & NGOs in its implementation, were given. 111 staff from 15 districts benefited from it.



Training for S.D.M.C staff:

A One-day S.D.M.C. training was held at Belgaum at district level for the staff in which 23 members participated. The training of trainers to the staff enabled them to impart training for S.D.M.C member taluk level. In this training they came to know the concept of the SDMC members, role and responsibilities of SDMC members.

Case Studies**Stories of our students:**

"I am Mudukkavva, daughter of Lakshmappa Naik, from Ragunathnahalli, Koppal district. I live in a small village. My mother died when I was a little girl. I was asked to help care for my sister's son and hence stopped from going to school. Later on madam came to our village and got me admitted to this school. I learnt to read and write. I can sing songs, and even make a speech. I want to study more. They give me food, uniforms, ribbons, bangles, and all the toiletries I need. I think many girls don't get these things! I have been on an excursion and on exposure visits. This makes me very happy. If I find any girl who is not in school in my village, I will bring her with me to school. I want to become a teacher. If this school is upgraded to include class 9 and 10, it would be a great help to poor girls like me."

"I am Fakiravva Ambiger, a student of KGBV, Alavandi in Naryal village of Koppal district. We are eight children in one family and two of my elder brothers are married. They stopped me from school and sent me to herd cattle. My sisters in laws never used to feed us sisters properly. My father used to weep helplessly at our plight. When he heard that there was this school in Alavandi, he brought me and my sister here. He was told only one girl could be admitted, so he admitted me. I am very happy here, because I don't have to herd cattle, do not have to care for my small siblings, and the food is good. They only teach us to read and write. I can read now! This school has given me hope."

Rukmini of Bijapur village Kustagi, taluk in Koppal, lost her mother. She is the eldest and has five siblings, but their father abandoned them and married again. Her grandmother used to look after them. She was spotted by the MSK staff, and her story touched their hearts they asked if she would like to go to school. She agreed and was admitted. She had no skills, not even to bathe herself. The staff and students worked with her, and now she studies in std 6th, and is getting good grades. She is grateful to MSK for this change.

Lalbi, daughter of Nabisab, studied in JSS School, till 6th Std. She says, "My father fell ill, and my mother began to care for him, but he died and shortly thereafter, she too died. We were taken to my father's younger brother's house. He used to harass us a lot. We were not given food to eat. Our two brothers went to work and supported us. Then some maternal relatives took us with them to their village. There some women had a sangha, in which my aunt was a member. She heard about the KGBV in Dasnala and admitted me here. I am very privileged to study in this school. I am improving in my studies with the help of the head teacher."

Yamuna and her sister lost their mother during her third delivery. Yamuna says "Then our grandmother took us with her and worked hard to put us through school. She used to sweep and clean in a shop and earns money to buy us books and pencils. She used to fight with my sister-in-law to get us food. We studied up to 5th, and during the summer vacation I began to do domestic work to earn money to buy clothes. Then I started attending chinnara angels, but could not concentrate on my studies due to the quarrels in the home. But seeing my interest in studies Hanumesh sir got me admitted to this KGBV. I enjoy studying Maths, English, Hindi, and Kannada. I play Kabbadi, Kho-Kho and love the songs they teach me."





**ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಯ ತುಣುಕುಗಳು
ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ
ಕವನ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ**

1. ಕಲ್ಲು ಇರುವುದು ವಿಕೃತಿ
ಕೆತ್ತಿದರೆ ಆಗುವುದು ಆಕೃತಿ
ಪೂಜಿಸಿದರೆ ಆಗುವುದು ಮೂರುತಿ
ಇದುವೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೆಜಿಬಿವಿ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ
2. ಬಾಳು ಭವ್ಯವಾಗಿರಲಿ
ಜ್ಯೋತಿ ದಿವ್ಯವಾಗಿರಲಿ
ನನ್ನ ಕೆಜಿಬಿವಿ ಶಾಲೆ ಸದಾ ಹಸಿರಾಗಿರಲಿ
3. ನೆಹರೂಜೀ ಬಯಸಿದ್ದು ಗುಲಾಬಿಯನ್ನು
ಗಾಂಧೀಜೀ ಬಯಸಿದ್ದು ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನು
ಇಂದಿರಾಜೀ ಬಯಸಿದ್ದು ರಾಜಕೀಯವನ್ನು
ನಾನು ಬಯಸಿದ್ದು ಕೆಜಿಬಿವಿ ಶಾಲೆಯನ್ನು

ಕುಮಾರಿ ಸತ್ಯಮ್ಮ ದೇವರಮನೆ 7ನೇ ತರಗತಿ ಅಳವಂಡಿ ಕೆಜಿಬಿವಿ ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ ತಾಲೂಕು

4. ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ತಾಜಮಹಲ್ ಚಂದ
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಪಟ್ಟದಕಲ್ಲು ಚಂದ
ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಗೆ ಹಂಪಿ ಚಂದ
ಆದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಕೆಜಿಬಿವಿ ಶಾಲೆ ಚಂದ
5. ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ತೇರು ಇರುವುದು ಹಂಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಹೆಸರಿಲ್ಲದ ಮರ ಇರುವುದು ಚಂದಾಲಿಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ
ಬಂಗಾರದ ಕಳಸ ಇರುವುದು ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಆದರೆ ನಾಟಕ ಇರುವುದು ದಾಸನಾಳ ಕೆಜಿಬಿವಿ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ

ಹನುಮಂತಿ 8ನೇ ತರಗತಿ ದಾಸನಾಳ ಕೆ.ಜಿ.ಬಿ.ವಿ ಗಂಗಾವತಿ ತಾಲೂಕು

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

KGBV schools started in Karnataka under the Sarva Shikshana Abhyana (SSA) in May 2005. The aim of KGBV Schools is to

- Minimize the existing difference in the school enrollment between boys and girls at the primary level.
- Reach out to school girls in villages between the age group of 11 to 14 years.

Objectives of KGBVs:

In our Society, fraught with gender disparities, the gender gap in education is prominent. The enrollment of girls in primary schools was decreasing at an alarming rate. KGBV schools were started to address this issue. Being residential schools, they aim to provide educational opportunities to girls who have been denied schooling. There is focus on counseling parents who do not send their daughters to school for various reasons, to convince them to send their daughters to school.



Preparatory camps:

Various strategies are adopted to ensure girl child school enrollment like village meetings, processions, parents meetings, oni sabhe (street meetings.), jagruthi sabhe (awareness meetings), sharing of experiences by KGBV/ staff/ students, house visits, street plays by federation staff and kalathanda and group discussions. These have been held in 348 villages. The outcome is that 1385 drop-outs were identified of whom Chek these figures... children have been enrolled in schools.

TABLE 1.11 ENROLLMENTS OF STUDENTS IN KGBVS (AS ON 31-03-2012)

District	Block	Max.	SC	ST	Minority	OBC	BPL	Total
Bagalkote	Bagalkote	100	33	04	06	35	13	91
	Mudhol	100	34	15	10	40	06	105
	Bilagi	100	36	14	04	42	02	98
Bellary	Bellary	100	31	25	06	40	-	102
	Kudligi	100	12	41	07	41	-	101
	HB Halli	100	30	13	11	51	-	105
Bidar	Basava Kalyana	100	29	36	10	18	11	104
	Bidar	100	38	39	10	01	18	106
	Humnabad	100	33	35	10	21	02	101
	Aurad	100	73	07	10	09	10	109
Bijapur	Bijapur	100	40	02	30	20	07	99
	B Bagewadi	100	37	04	40	13	06	100
	Muddebihal	100	53	07	13	14	12	99
	Sindagi	100	42	01	29	17	11	100
	Indi	100	41	02	30	13	08	94
Gulbarga	Afzalpur	100	57	01	15	14	20	107
	Aland	100	58	07	11	15	10	101
	Chincholi	100	59	08	08	21	04	100
	Chitapur	100	45	02	12	21	20	100
	Gulbarga	100	62	-	09	26	03	100
	Jewargi	100	32	03	16	12	39	102
Koppal	Gangavathi	100	19	42	07	32	07	107
	Koppal	100	31	23	05	22	21	102
	Kushtagi	100	14	25	06	36	24	105
	Yelburga	100	12	14	04	07	54	91
Raichur	Deodurga	100	24	25	05	33	08	95
	Lingasugu	100	48	07	10	35		100
	Manvi	100	25	18	02	44	11	100
	raichur	100	34	13	10	43		100
Mysore	Mysore	100	14	55	-	6	-	75
	Nanjanagudu	100	29	14	-	19	-	62
	Hunsuru	100	26	26	-	19	-	71
Total		3200	1151	528	346	780	327	3132

R.M.S.A admission details:

602 children passed 8th standard and they were admitted to R.M.S.A.

Impacts:

- Manjula Irappa Vaddar from Koppal district, a student of KGBV, got admission to R.M.S.A. She passed 10th standard and secured 78%. She received much appreciation from her school.



- Karkavva Ningappa student of KGBV from Alavandi Koppal district passed P.U.C and scored 77.5% marks in arts division. She got a seat in D.Ed seat, and scored 90.34% in 1st year D.Ed, She is waiting for 2nd year results.

Learning activities:

Teaching aid:

This year the bridge course exams were conducted. Remedial teaching was undertaken for 7th and 8th standard, creating an interest in learning and taking responsibility. Monthly and quarterly exams were conducted, answer sheets evaluated, and grading completed.

Through EduSAT several modules were covered including "keli kali radiopata (listen and learn from the radio), 'Oduve Nanu', how to use scientific equipment, use of the library, uses of daily news paper, and using computer and maps to aid teaching.

Physical education:

Physical education is also an important part of children's development. All the children do yoga and suryanamaskar regularly. This helps to improve concentration. They also learn lazim, and mass drill.

Guides:

Physical and mental hygiene, and maintaining good relationships and creating sporting spirit is the aim of guides training.

Our KGBV children also join Guides, where they learn punctuality, responsibility, discipline and physical culture. .

29 children from Bellary underwent training in Marching. They participated and got 1st prize in the March Past competition held in H.B Halli, and were given an award from the MLA.

Vocational training:

Vocational training enables the children to develop skill in their area of interest like embroidery, painting, mehendi, clay modeling, tailoring, knitting, cycle repair, preparation of own mats, dolls and making of vermi compost, TV repair, music dance etc.,

Special event:

50 children from Koppal KGBV centre were trained in marching by the district police department in December 2011. They were selected to participate in the Republic Day Parade in Bangalore at the Manekshaw parade ground. Later they were taken for a day to Wonder la. The children were totally thrilled by the entire experience.

Additional activities:

- **T.L.M Mela:** In 2011-2012 on Sakshara Mela was held in which 31 children participated. They exhibited a model of the solar system, mathematical number model, on blood group model, land telephone, mobile phone, weight measures etc.
- 6 KGBVs of Gulburga district held a mela in their school. They designed and exhibited models and explained them.
- 5 children from Bidar KGBV participated in CRC level and got 1st prize. They were selected for District level.
- Raichur students participated in metric and T.L.M. mela. They found it helpful to learn mathematics, science and business knowledge.



- Children from Mudhol taluk, Bagalkote district performed well in the district level and exhibited good knowledge in measurement, weight and business and won a prize.

Shuddha Odhu Shuddha Baraha (Read Clear, Write Clear):

This programme was held to improve handwriting, develop good hand-writing practices. Students in all our 32 KGBVs underwent this training and showed improved handwriting skills.

Project work:

All 32 KGBVs of 8 districts undertook projects, in which they collected information and designed projects about musical instruments, various soils, grains, mass communication, different flags and symbols and flags of different nations.

Lectures:

Local leaders were invited to address the girls on different topics as below:

- Koppal district: Computer Education, Importance of English language and its uses, importance of agriculture.
- Bellary district: Yoga and science.
- Mysore district: Fire services.
- Bagalkote district: Information about law, juvenile delinquency and information about consumer law.
- Raichur district: Child marriage, Child labour, Child rights, Kannada grammar.
- Bijapur district: Right to Information, Child marriage Restraint act, Importance of Science, and Environmental Pollution.

All India Kannada literature campaign:

The 58th All India Kannada literature campaign held in Gangavati on 10/12/2011. 150 children from Koppal district, and 30 from Bellary district participated. They visited the Book exhibition with photos and drawings of Kannada poets, and enjoyed a programme of Pranesh, noted humourist. The taluk level literature campaign was held in Muddebihal on 30th August this year, and 8 children from Bijapur KGBV participated in "Dollu Kunita".

The Bagalkote literature campaign was held in Bilagi 18th and 19th dec. /2011. 35 children participated in Karate and dance competition in the event.

Gulbarga Culture Fest:

A cultural festival was organized to showcase the district's cultural and geographical features. Many sports and cultural competitions were conducted in the 3-day fair in Gulbarga., 142 KGBV children participated and several won prizes for their achievements.

Special programme:

Field visit/ Exposure visits to facilitate learning:

About 2232 children from 8 districts participated in exposure visits, which included visits to government departments. This was done to familiarize the students with various departments and their roles in everyday life. Children are taken on exposure visits to the district level, local departments like banks, hospital, post office, DC office, police station, corporation bank, library, women and child welfare department etc. They gained information on these departments by conversing with the staff



directly. Students learn about these departments in the textbooks, and this enabled the girls to gain practical experience on their background, activities and roles.

Summer camp:

109 children participated in a summer adventure camp which was held in Kundapur, 13/04/2011 to 23/04/2011 to develop various skills, daring and self confidence.

Bravery and nature study Training:

In Kondajji village Harihara taluk, Davangere district bravery and nature camps were held on 19/11/2011 to 21/11/2011. 335 children from 28 KGBV's participated, and learnt Swimming, Climbing, the uses of trees, the negative impact of plastics. It was great fun for the children and they enjoyed it very much

The 2nd phase camp was held in Karwar between 4th and 6th February 2012. 390 children from 7 districts with 3 staff members participated in it, and received certificates.

They learnt tent making, and participated in water sports, physical culture, mental health, yoga, meditation etc.

Chinnara Karnataka Zilla Darshana:

350 children's from 29 KGBV of 7 districts and 7 teachers participated in the district educational tour, organized by S.S.A. The children visited various historical places and learned a lot. The BEO also organized a Zilla Darshan from 27th - 29th Sep. 2011 for differently abled children from the Chinnara Angala, in which 5 children from Bijapur taluk and 10 children from Indi taluk participated.

Review and Monitoring:

Weekly meetings:

Meetings are held in KGBV centers every Saturday, in which there are discussions on cultural programmes, children's health checkup, learning procedures, sports activities, mid term exams, etc.

Children's meetings:

Weekly meetings were held in Bellary, Koppal, Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Bagalkote and Bijapur districts, where children discuss their problems and needs. The outcomes of these meetings are that the children's leadership qualities are built and they learn public speaking skills. They learn to make decisions and build problem solving skills.

District level meetings:

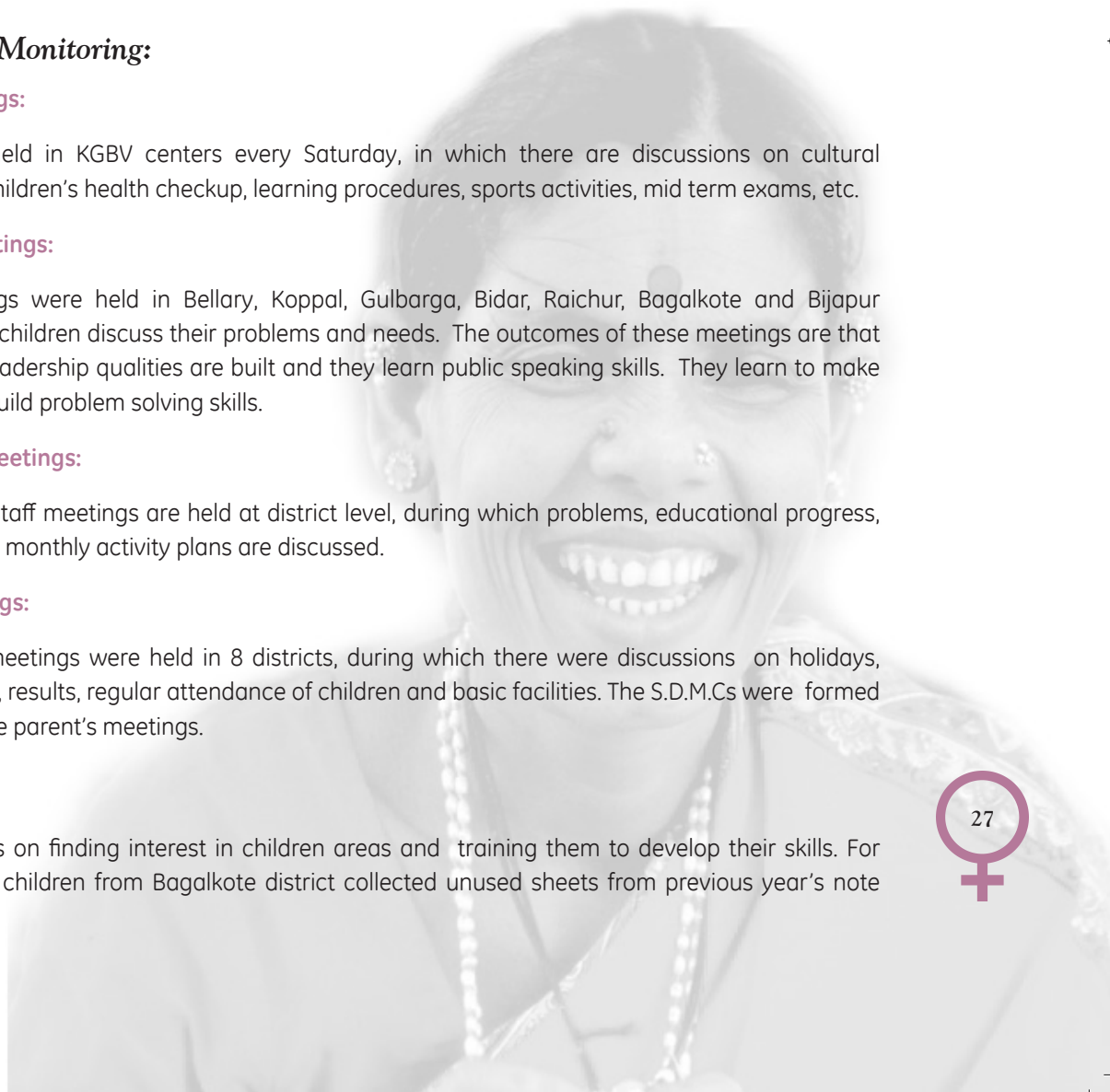
Monthly KGBV staff meetings are held at district level, during which problems, educational progress, enrollment, and monthly activity plans are discussed.

Parents meetings:

Four parent's meetings were held in 8 districts, during which there were discussions on holidays, summer camps, results, regular attendance of children and basic facilities. The S.D.M.Cs were formed as a result of the parent's meetings.

Training:

There is a focus on finding interest in children areas and training them to develop their skills. For instance, KGBV children from Bagalkote district collected unused sheets from previous year's note



books and learnt binding.

- 100 students of Hanumasagar KGBV, Koppal district enjoyed the Magic programme. 100 students from Hanumasagar and 93 students from Alavandi KGBV got information about police department and held an "Open house programme".
- 60 students from Talkal KGBV, 94 students from Hanumasagar, 85 students from Alavandi KGBV undergone by the training programme for adolescence, Bellary district KGBV students have undergone vocational training like drawing, painting, free hand, tailoring, kundan work, making dolls etc.
- KGBV Students from Bidar district got training in skill development and sangeeta computer education, book binding, making candles etc.
- KGBV Students from Gulbarga got RTE training and also in Folk dance, English, hair style, making pain balm and neem ointment etc.
- 208 KGBV students from Mysore district got training in Jewellery making, tailoring, jute bag, woolen craft, etc.
- 504 KGBV Students from Bijapur district received training in Karate, computer, tailoring and gender training, etc. 108 students from Raichur KGBV undergone by the trainings like soft toys making, flower arrangements, pot design work etc.
- Students from Bagalkote district learnt Jewellery making, T.V repair, electrical gadget repair, computer repair, and gender training .

Capacity building of teaching and staff:

Since the learning levels of students in KGBV is average and sometimes students enroll in school after long breaks, training is provided to the staff and children to enable them to give remedial teaching to students employing innovative methodologies to encourage and sustain their interest in learning. As a result, they also learn about gender, gain a gender perspective, and understand that all are equal, and that boys and girls are two sides of the same coin.



From 8 districts, 395 teachers from 32 KGBVs s participated.

TABLE1.12 CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of KGBV	Participants	Training
1	Koppal	1	14	Gender training for old staff
		1	60	Gender training for SDMC staff
		1	3	Accountant training
		1	19	Warden training, Nutritious food making
2	Bellary	1	16	Gender training for new staff
		1	3	Accountant training
		1	9	Warden training, Nutritious food making
3	Bidar	1	38	MSK concept
		1	32	Gender Concept training
		1	4	Documentation training
		1	19	Capacity building, Nutritious food making, British council English training
4	Gulbarga	6	61	Gender training, accountant training, capacity building training



Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of KGBV	Participants	Training
5	Mysore	1	6	MSK concept
		1	3	Warden training
		1	3	Accountant training
6	Bijapur	1	5	RTE training
		1	5	Accountant training
		1	5	Warden training
		1	15	Nutritious food making
		1	40	Gender training programme for the SDMC members
7	Raichur	1	4	Accountant training
		1	4	Warden training
		2	12	Nutritious food making
8	Bagalkote	1	3	Accountant training
		1	3	Warden training
		1	9	Nutritious food making
Total		32	395	

Departmental teacher's training:

KGBV Teachers from 8 districts received training about how to maintain relationships with students, on RTE, Indian English language skills, on and child rights and also on the National curriculum form (NCF), Right to education (RTE), Continuing and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE).

Children's achievements:

Sports achievements:

KGBV children participated in various educational & sports activities, including Kho-Kho, throw ball, drills, football, karate and dance. They achieved wins in some events even at state level.

TABLE 1.13 ACHIEVEMENTS OF KGBV SCHOOL CHILDREN

Sl. No.	District	Taluka	Children participated in						Passed 8th standard	Main streamed
			Sports		Educational Competitions		Cultural Activities			
			Participated	Winners	Participated	Winners	Participated	Winners		
1.	Bagalkote	03	192	147	110	88	300	193	97	87
2.	Bellary	03	133	98	13	11	57	28	116	97
3.	Bidar	04	396	220	206	163	218	135	94	94
4.	Bijapur	05	150	49	104	14	105	61	156	156
5.	Gulbarga	06	170	110	276	272	218	166	157	143
6.	Koppal	04	122	64	83	83	204	129	120	110
7.	Raichur	04	138	119	62	43	133	133	108	102
8.	Mysore	03	15	2	-	-	49	28	55	40
Total		32	1316	809	854	674	1284	873	903	829



State level karate competition:

22 children from Muddebihal, Bagalkote district participated in state level competitions and won 7 bronze, 7 silver and 6 gold medals. They won prize money of Rs 600/- in karate.

Sangeetha Lamani from KGBV Mubhol, Bagalkote district won the district level swimming competition, held between 8th to 12th October 2011.

Sevadal Exams:

From 4 KGBVs, 134 children's of Bidar district wrote the Sevadal exams and received certificates.

Cultural and traditional art:

4 children from KGBV, Hanumasagar, Koppal district won Rs 900 when they performed the traditional 'Dhollu' Drum dance. They also received gifts for the performance in a Mahila Samakhya Meeting.

7 children participated in a child marriage prevention programme.

Kalapatibhostava:

From 4 KGBVs of Bidar district, 35 children participated in Kalapatibhostava held by the district Kannada and Sanskrit department. Pooja Balavant participated in above programme.

State level drawing competition:

Drawing competition was held at taluk and state level in September 2011. Nagaratna Kalkabandi from Talkal, Koppal district won the 1st prize. She also participated in the state level drawing competition which was held in Bangalore on 8/1/2012. 12 students from Bijapur district Handignur participated in drawing competition held by Jala Samrakshana Mandali on 19/9/2011.

Two children from Devadurga KGBV centre, Raichur district participated in Balasrujanastova programme held in Mangalore. Recognizing children's talent is the objective of the programme.

Children's evening programme:

15 children from Devadurga taluk Raichur district participated in a special children's evening programme. They won Rs.5001/- and a trophy.

From Devadurga KGBV of Raichur district, 30 children participated in Kalashree competition and 2 children won 1st prize and were selected for the district level competition.

Educational achievement:**Chintana science exam**

25 children's from Talkal KGBV, Koppal district. In the month of September they written chintana science exam. Three of the girls won ranks at various levels, including the 1st rank at statelevel in the Std. 8 group, and rankings at taluk and district levels in the 6th and 7th standards.

Kannada exam:

30 children are from Talkal KGBV, Koppal district in the month of November they written Chintana Kannada exam. 3 of them won rank and medals, as below:

- Hanumanti Ramanna Harijan won the 1st rank at state level in the 8th std.

- Nagratna Hanumantappa Kalkabandi- state rank- 7th std.
- Jalajakshi Walikar- state rank- 6th std.

K.S.Q.A.O exam:

25 children's from Talkal KGBV, Koppal district participated in the K.S.Q.A.O base line study exam held on 2/2/2012 to 4/2/2012.

Memory test:

77 children from 6, 7 and 8th std. from Talkal KGBV Koppal district were participated in the English and Hindi language memory test. 26 children's from 6th std. were tested on their knowledge of mathematical formulas. They won prizes.

'Taramandal' exam:

25 children's from Bijapur KGBV participated in an exam on astronomy.

- Bagiwadi children got 6th rank at State level, 4 and 5th rank, at district level, and 2nd rank, at taluk level.
- Children from Handiganur got 7th rank at state level, 5th and 7th rank, at district level, and 6th rank, at at taluk level.

Science exams:

Children from Bagewadi, Bijapur district, at participated in the state level exam, and performed well: they got 4th rank at state level, 2nd rank at district level, and 2nd and 3rd ranks for taluk level.

Sirigannada exams:

25 children's from Arakeri school, Bijapur district participated in the state level exam they got the following rank state level- 3rd, taluk level 4th, and district level 3rd and 4th rank.

NTSE

- 10 children from KGBV School, Handiganur Bijapur district participated in the NTSE exams. Women and child welfare department held a quiz programme, children's from Arakeri Bijapur district participated .
- 23 children from Hunanabad Bidar districts participated in astronomy science exam. Jyoti Bassappa was selected and went to the next level.
- 14 children from Aurad KGBV, Bidar districts were participated in "Chutuku Sahitya" exam got 2nd rank, a memento and Award. At high school level 16 children participated and won 2nd place, a memento and Award.
- 20 children from Raichur KGBV wrote Navodaya exams. In of these, 11 students got state level- 1st rank, 7 students - district level - 1st, 2 students- taluk level- 1st rank.

KGBV children from Bhogapur, Raichur district wrote the "Science Rasayana exam" held on 06/01/2012.

- 2 children namely won a 5000/- they were from Insfried Award School.
- 20 students from Mallata KGBV, Raichur district wrote Chintana exam, and won 1st ranks at state and district level.†.
- 21 students from the 4 taluk KGBVs in Raichur district wrote the NTERT exam.



Celebration of special days:

As KGBV schools are residential, children generally miss their families during festivals, and so various festivals like Gowri festival, Nagarapanchami, Deepavali, Dasara, Ganesh chaturthi and Ugadi are celebrated. This creates a homely atmosphere and enhances children's knowledge about the festival.

Celebration of National holidays:

As a means of reinforcing knowledge about our history, national festivals are celebrated in all KGBVs. The significance of Independence Day, Kannada Rajyostava etc. were also taught. In addition, Vivekananda Jayanthi, Ambedkar Jayanthi, MaharishiValmiki Jayanthi are also celebrated, as well as Women's day.

School annual day celebration:

In 32 KGBVs school annual day was celebrated. In this function respected members of taluk and village panchayat, education department staff, MSK staff were invited. Prizes were distributed to the students. Cultural programmes were held.

Steps to improve children's health:

Normal health checkup of children was done in 32 KGBV centres. They were given information about cleanliness and water testing, and treated for minor health problems.

Every 6 months, eye test, Dental checkup and blood tests were conducted to monitor the girls' general health. All KGBV children receive information about using sanitary pads, and on menstrual hygiene. The food they consume was tested for quality. They also were taught the importance of personal hygiene and the use of soap, toothpaste and oil.

Other activities:***KGBV reports:***

To develop children's learning level, internal visits were held. Models of the solar system were displayed in schools. Many subjects relating to children were discussed with headmasters.

School parliament:

School parliament was built to develop leadership qualities in the students. They conducted elections and formed a cabinet. They distributed work to ministers of health, sports, tour, education, environment, media etc, and learnt to take decisions. As a result student learnt about leadership qualities and are better informed about the governance systems..

***Prize for keeping school clean:***

"Nairmalya vision Bangalore" visited Kamalapur KGBV Bidar district. They conducted a study on Anganwadi, school and Gram panchayats of Bidar district done by the Yadgir resource team and they submitted a report to the government of Karnataka. As a result Kamalapur KGBV was selected for the award. On 19/07/2011 a felicitation programme was held in the district Rangamandir. In this programme 20 children from KGBV, and the MSK staff participated and won the 3rd prize, and won prize money of Rs. 20,000/-.

Kasturi Sinchana paper:

KGBV children's from Bidar districts collected information from various sources and wrote a newsletter called 'Kasturi Sinchana' including drawing, proverbs and poems.

National Programme of Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL)

Education is a fundamental right, but children often face many social and family obstacles in obtaining education, especially girls belonging to SC/ST caste and minority groups.

The NPEGEL is a programme of the Government of India to provide primary level school for girls between the age of 6 to 14, who have never been to school, to bring them into mainstream education. It aims to increase registration and attendance of girls providing vocational training in addition to education. It also aims to improve the quality of education and ensure gender equality through community participation.

Enrolment campaign:

The CCOs, the Head teachers along with sangha women under took enrolment campaigns and as a result 1906 children were enrolled in model schools.

TABLE 1.14 NPEGEL PROGRAMME

Sl. No.	District	Taluka	Model Cluster School	Villages covered under Model Cluster School	No. of Neighbourhood Groups	Dropout girls (6-14 age) identified	Enrolled in model school	Children returned to mainstream
1.	Bagalkote	1	9	64	395	105	61	40
2.	Bellary	3	11	28	267	259	237	194
3.	Bidar	2	14	42	713	136	73	63
4.	Bijapur	4	28	72	923	1008	815	193
5.	Gulbarga	05	28	92	555	416	210	194
6.	Koppal	4	12	64	676	341	230	111
7.	Raichur	2	6	9	212	307	280	110
Total		21	108	371	3741	2572	1906	905

Regular activities:

Oni gumpu:

A meeting for each street called oni gumpu meeting is conducted to involve the local people, during which, identifying and enrolling school drop-outs, children's health and nutrition, child marriage, child labour, migratory labour, child rights and menstrual health and hygiene etc are discussed. CCOs are responsible for the monitoring of the Oni Gumpus. 5585 meetings across 359 villages were conducted and 84510 members participated.

Some outcomes:

- Lalitha Sakapur studied in 7th std from Hanumsagar, Koppal district. Parents were preparing to get her married. This matter was discussed in onigumpu and the members stopped the marriage.
- Nagamma from Ulavatti, Bellary district attained menarche in 6th standard. She refused the traditional ceremony and went on an educational tour instead.
- Sudha studing in 7th standard was stopped from going to school as she had attained puberty. The members counselled had the parents and sent Sudha back to school.
- 4 women from Bajantri oni, Herur village Koppal district were unemployed. They got loan from bank and are doing business.
- 25 women from 5 villages of Bellary district improved tbe sanitation in their villages.

Details of House visit:

House visit were made to recognizing drop outs and keeping regular relationship with parents to enroll children into school again.

Over 110098 house visits were made in 341 villages in 7 districts. This intensive drive yielded good results, For example, CCO Bhimamma of Chikkamyageri Koppal district paid regular visis homes, and as a result, 9 students were enrolled into school. The school Headmaster gave her a letter of commendation.

School visit:

To check the enrollment and attendance of the children, school visits were done. Many programmes were conducted after visiting schools.

In 7 districts, 354 villages, 25520 schools visit were done.

Neighbourhood meetings:

The neighbourhood leaders meeting were held regularly. The NHL leader undertakes the responsibility of ensuring the activities of oni gumpu. 1973 meetings were held across 60 clusters.

**Results:**

- 11 children have taken up exams in two villages of Gangavathi taluk of Koppal district.
- In Bagalkote district, child marriages have been stopped and 40 children have been enrolled to KGBV. 50 children have been sent for computer classes.

Village level committee meetings:

Village level committee meetings have been held to resolve issues at village level. Education for girls is a primary focus. 325 meetings have been held across 249 villages.

Oni Gumpu leaders Meetings:

In many villages, a group of 20 houses created one Onigumpu. This group has a leader, called Vidyasakhi, who has to follow up decisions taken in the Onigumpu meetings.

During the year, there were 1973 meetings in which 25,489 people participated, which were held in 13 talukas, 247 villages in 7 districts.



As a result, in Gangavati taluk Koppal district 11 students were enrolled into the school and wrote their exams. .

A Child marriage was stopped in Mudhol, Bagalkote district. 40 children were enrolled . 50 students were learning computers.

Meena Thanda:

Meena Thanda is a group of children with 15 girls and five boys. The Thanda's main objectives are to bring about significant changes in the community and family and they are playing a prominent role in realizing this goal. The children are involved in identifying school dropouts and enrolling them into school, by making house visits. Parents contemplating getting their children married at a young age are convinced not to do so. This effort involves performing plays, songs and cultural activities.. In addition to this, they are also active in monitoring the quality of the mid-day meal cheme. There are 175 groups with 5725 Meena members in 240 villages of 7 districts.

Makkala Grama sabhas:

Children were taken on a field visit to the grama sabhas to enlighten them on the importance of participation, child rights, and role of children in Grama Sabhas, the responsibilities of the community towards children etc. 752 meetings have been organized acrossed 228 villages.

Kishoris meetings:

CCOs of MCS attended kishori meetings and gave inputs on importance of education, and enrollment of dropout children. 47683 Kishoris from 350 villages participated .

Results:

- Kishoris stopped child marriage of Mahadevi from Hullur, Bijapur district
- 11 kishoris from Ginigera village, Koppal districts learnt about small scale industries, and how to make dolls using cottonwool.
- 79 kishories from 15 villages of Bellary district learnt to use sanitary pads
- When kishoris of Maggimavinahalli Bellary district, heard of a pregnant woman in severe labour pains they called the 108 Ambulance and sent her to hospital.

Parents meetings:

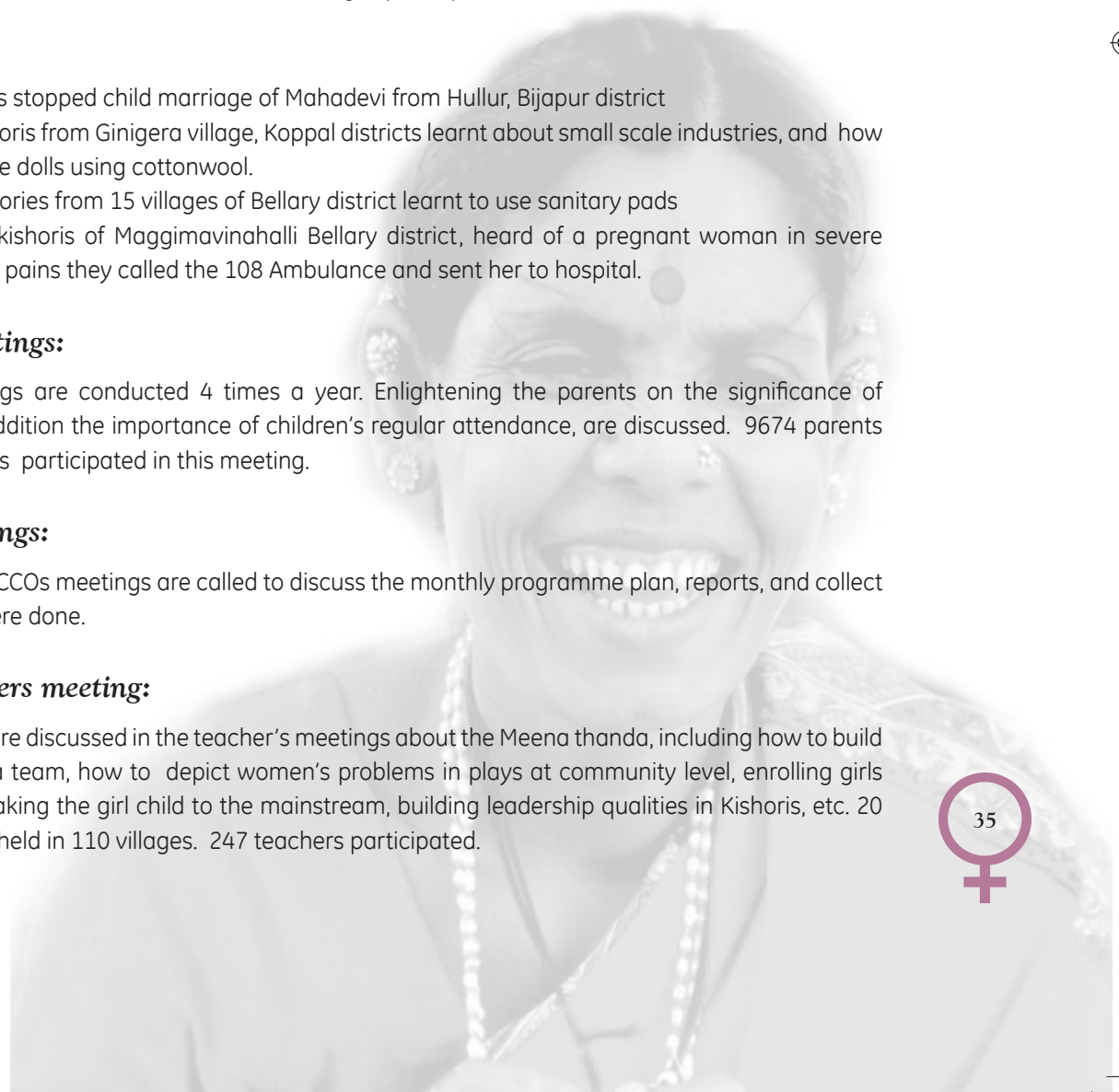
Parents meetings are conducted 4 times a year. Enlightening the parents on the significance of education, in addition the importance of children's regular attendance, are discussed. 9674 parents from 236 vllages participated in this meeting.

CCOs meetings:

Once a month, CCOs meetings are called to discuss the monthly programme plan, reports, and collect distributions were done.

Active teachers meeting:

Various topics are discussed in the teacher's meetings about the Meena thanda, including how to build a strong Meena team, how to depict women's problems in plays at community level, enrolling girls in school and taking the girl child to the mainstream, building leadership qualities in Kishoris, etc. 20 meetings were held in 110 villages. 247 teachers participated.



Headmasters meetings:

32 meetings were held in 240 villages in 7 districts in 109 members participated. The meetings discussed the problems in running the programme.

TABLE 1.14 OTHER ACTIVITIES OF NPEGEL PROGRAMME

Sl. No.	District	No. of meetings held		Activities in school	No. of kishoris who benefited from vocational training
		HMs	CCOs		
1.	Bagalkote	4	12	• Inputs on gender equality, importance of education, aims and objectives of NPEGEL, Literacy skills, tailoring craft, toy making, embroidery, making greeting cards, sketching and painting.	753
2.	Bellary	2	12		229
3.	Bidar	2	12		488
4.	Bijapur	2	12		3200
5.	Gulbarga	6	12		13580
6.	Koppal	3	12		357
7.	Raichur	10	12		125
Total		29	84		18732

Department visits:

To familiarize the students with various departments and their roles in everyday life, children were taken on exposure visits to the district level local departments like banks, hospitals, post office, DC office, Education Department etc. They gained information on these Departments by conversing with the staff directly. As students learn about these departments in the textbooks, these visits have enabled the girls to gain practical experience on their background, activities and roles.

TABLE 1.15 DETAILS OF SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Sl. No.	Name of the programme	Details of the district	Cluster	Village	No. of Participants
1	Field Visit	6	69	237	3135
2	Sports	4	74	188	2256
3	Nutrition Prog. Campaign	2	18	18	1248
4	Child right Campaign	5	91	230	9585
5	Educational Tour	6	89	250	4586
6	Best student and best parents award	4	63	147	1766
7	Best meena thanda award	2	38	71	3686
8	Achievement sharing campaign	3	54	97	5009
9	Tailoring	5	78	158	4125
10	Health and sanitation prog.	1	28	72	1248
11	Menstrual health	3	65	139	9724
12	Navodaya	3	43	63	826
13	Karate	1	9	9	450
14	Computer education	1	2	2	100
15	Environment day	2	35	57	2086
16	Meena dairy uses of cassetts	4	71	171	5840
17	Lecture prog.	2	15	55	935
18	Counselling	1	9	64	1106
19	Meena day	3	46	79	2128
20	Meena sammilana	2	34	78	1560
21	Child marriage prohibition and child labour restraint campaign	2	14	21	3007
22	Skill development training	3	28	28	891



Sl. No.	Name of the programme	Details of the district	Cluster	Village	No. of Participants
23	Orientation of oni gumpu leaders	1	12	56	1011
24	Childrens day	2	33	88	4454
25	Maa-Beti mela	1	28	28	2140
26	International womens day	3	136	76	11568
27	Pratibha karanji	2	14	14	148
28	Information about common diseases	1	6	6	555
29	Gender sensitization awareness campaign	1	6	6	354
30	Staff training				
	WHO training	2	36	36	36
	Gender training	2	33	33	33

Mahila Shikshana Kendra

Introduction:

Mahila Shikshan Kendra was started with the aim of providing education to backward, under privileged and rural girls in the age group of 14 to 21 who have completed their primary education but dropped out for some reasons, including illiterate parents, poverty, gender discrimination etc. Educational opportunities were provided to particularly SC/STs, because dropout rates are higher in these communities. These kendras are functioning effectively in the districts of Bijapur, Chamrajanagar, Koppal, and Mysore. A new MSK was being planned in another district.

Every MSK has the capacity to educate 30 girls. Their learning levels are identified through bridge course exams. Based on their capability, they are enrolled either in the 9th or 10th standard. Thus, a total of 120 girls underwent learning in the MSKs during the year.

The activities of the MSK include - Learning activities, Capacity building, and celebration of festivals

Learning activities:

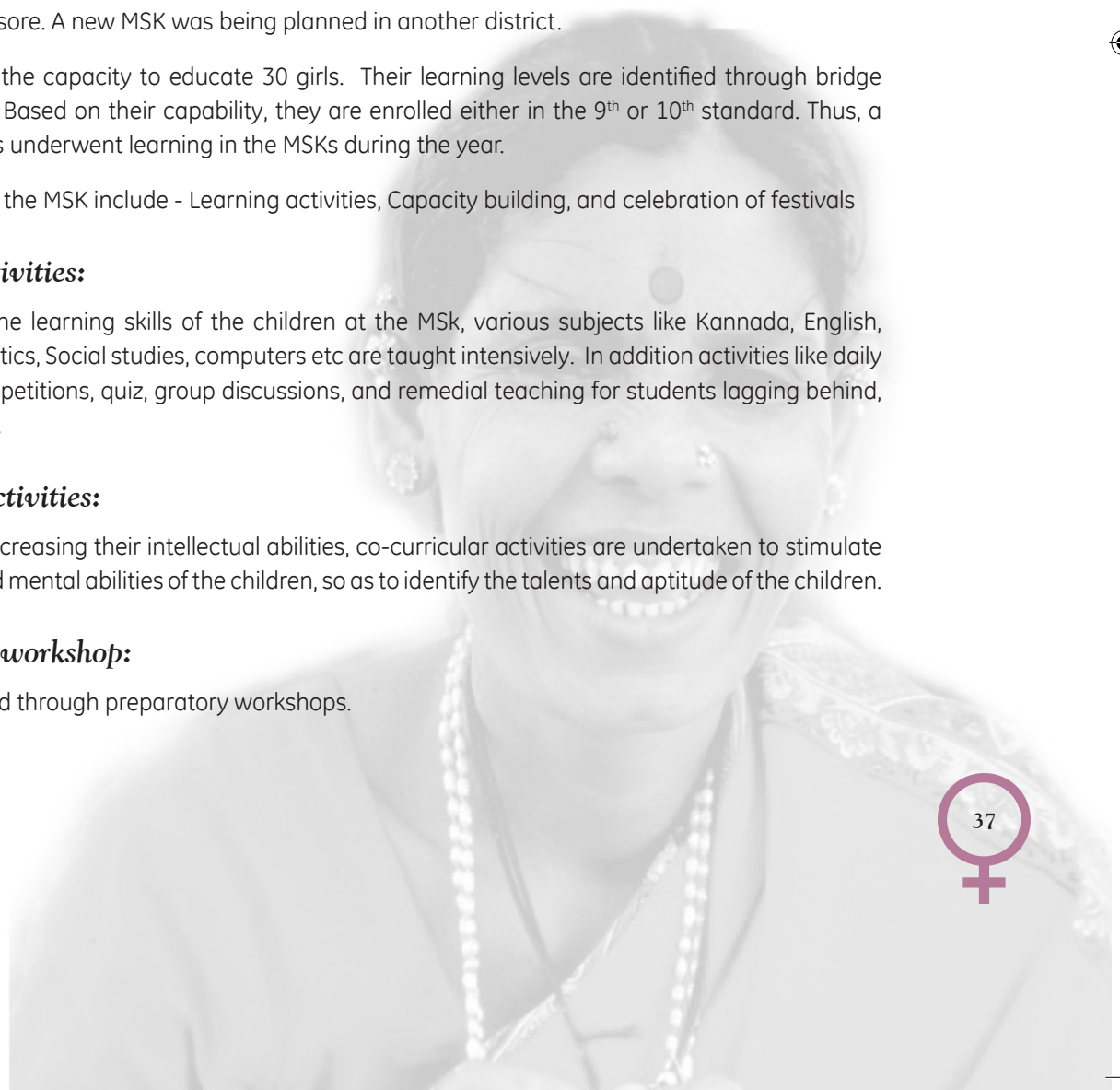
To accelerate the learning skills of the children at the MSK, various subjects like Kannada, English, Hindi, Mathematics, Social studies, computers etc are taught intensively. In addition activities like daily newsletter, competitions, quiz, group discussions, and remedial teaching for students lagging behind, are undertaken.

Education activities:

In addition to increasing their intellectual abilities, co-curricular activities are undertaken to stimulate the physical and mental abilities of the children, so as to identify the talents and aptitude of the children.

Preparatory workshop:

Girls are enrolled through preparatory workshops.



Educational tour:

Sl. No.	District	Places visited
1	Bijapur	Golgumbaz, Shivagiri, Radio station, Barishpur, Ayyapaswamy temple, Zilla police office.
2	Koppal	Mysore and Srirangapattana
3	Mysore	Ranganathswamy, Nimishamba temple, Dariyadulat, Yadiyur, Siddaganga etc.
4	Chamarajanagar	Belur, Halebid, Dharmastala, Horanadu, KukkeSubramanya etc.

Other Activities:**Celebration of national festivals:**

The significance of observing national festivals is disseminated to the children. Programmes on integration and culture were arranged to bring out the various talents of the children in addition, to celebrating the festivals of the local regions. Independence Day, Republic Day and Teacher's Day are also celebrated.

Kannada sahitya sammelana:

In Gangavati taluk, Koppal district children visited the "All India Conference on Kannada literature", and even got autographs from famous poets.

Health inspection:

Children underwent on medical checkup in Shikshana Kendras. Haemoglobin test was done in Bijapur and Koppal district. Children from Mahila Shikshana Kendra, Bijapur had low haemoglobin and are taking iron tablets on the doctor's prescription.

Participated in competition:

- Children from MSK participated in various cultural activities and won prizes. For instance, children from Mysore district participated in village level dasara festival on 23 September 2011 in Hunsur. They got 1500/- rupees from Shri G.T. Devegowd. 12 children purchased watches with this money.
- Children from Mysore district participated in "Women's dasara programme" on October 01, 2011, and performed the "Kamsale".
- In Mullur village of Hunsur taluk, children participated in a cultural programme and performed a dance. They won 2nd prize. 17 students from T.Narsipura taluk participated in karate competition. All of them won prizes and participation certificates. 2 children got the first prize, while 4 got the third prize. They also participated in a one-week national integration camp, and won the shield and many individual prizes.

Annual day function and farewell:

In every district, farewell and annual day functions were conducted, for which the programme co-ordinator is the district resource person. Famous persons from the district are invited as Special Guests for the programme and cultural programmes conducted. The children share their experience in these events.

Staff training:

MSK staff has undergone skill development training. All MSK wardens went through the training which is held in "Namma Bhoomi training centre". They received inputs on relationships between children and teacher, child rights, needs of children, development of children, etc.



Monitoring of the MSK:

The district staff conduct monthly meetings to monitor the attendance of children, activities of the school, accounts, learning levels and health of the children, maintaining good relations with the staff and maintaining continuity in running the school for better functioning.. The staff of MSKn and the staff from the State Office regularly attend these meetings to offer guidance and suggestions to ensure effective functioning.

Positive Impact on the children:

Children are maintaining health and hygiene. They are enthusiastic about their education.



LEGAL LITERACY

The legal committee plays an important role in helping women access their rights using the right time, opportunity and information. The Nari Adalat forum enables women to advance their rights as well as to solve issues relating to their sanghas and their communities. Women are working hard to realize the benefits of the D V Act 2005 which gives them protection from domestic violence. Persistent Social evils such as child marriage, child labour, dowry, the devadasi system etc. are also challenged. Many women have developed into competent resource persons and are helping other women to get free legal aid. Mahila Samakhya Karnataka has given training to them on several pro-women legislations and built their skills and capacities.



Objectives:

- To give women and rural people legal awareness
- Enable sangha women to solve their own and other women's problems
- Fight against anti social practices
- To enable access to free legal aid and the help of the legal aid services authority.
- Strengthen the Nari Adalat Forum
- To build capacity in the committee members to solve problems

Areas of focus in the present year

- Committee meetings
- Cluster/Taluk Nari Adalats
- Struggles against Anti Social Practices
- Legal Aid camps
- Trainings fro committee/Nari Adalat members
- Special programmes

Legal Aid Committee:

Rural women are often fall prey to domestic violence and atrocities due to their low level of legal awareness. Hence it is important to give them awareness of their rights. Therefore 18317 women underwent legal training, the details are as under:



TABLE 2.1 LEGAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS APR 2011 – MAR 2012

Information about Committee Meetings Apr 2011-Mar 2012													
Sl. No.	Name of the District	Cluster wise Committee Meetings					Taluk Level Committee Meetings						
		Planned Meetings	Achieved Meetings	Number of Participants			Planned Meetings	Achieved Meetings	Number of Participants				
				Village	Groups	Members			Village	Groups	Members		
1	Bagalkote	30	24	97	176	646	15	12	129	231	896		
2	Bellary	60	33	156	315	949	-	-	-	-	-		
3	Bidar	30	35	214	222	2240	-	-	-	-	-		
4	Bijapur	60	45	193	216	1314	-	-	-	-	-		
5	Belgaum	-	-	-	-	-	24	17	147	147	1281		
6	Chamrajnagar	30	32	94	94	998	10	09	118	118	945		
7	Chikkaballapur	-	-	-	-	-	12	06	40	46	326		
8	Chitradurga	05	-	-	-	--	06	01	15	15	59		
9	Dharwad	-	-	-	-	-	06	04	100	100	308		
10	Gadag	-	-	-	-	-	06	06	171	171	2456		
11	Gulbarga	54	54	229	319	1804	-	-	-	-	-		
12	Koppal	72	60	210	380	1843	-	-	-	-	-		
13	Mysore	20	17	133	191	488	2	2	32	40	160		
14	Raichur	48	48	216	342	1604	-	-	-	-	-		
Total		409	348	1542	2255	11886	81	57	752	868	6431		

Impact:

- In new districts like Chitradurga, Dharwad, Bellary women underwent the trainings, they are able to share in their families and sanghas and are able to identify issues
- In the other 11 districts, they are able to handle small issues on their own. Where they face difficulty, they bring them up to cluster and taluk level
- They have undertaken awareness campaigns in villages where socially harmful practices such as child marriage and devadasi systems still prevail
- They invite govt. officials and departments to bring legal awareness to their villages
- Due to increased awareness on Nari Adalats, the number of cases reaching the Nari Adalats have increased
- Women having taken up issues of unlicensed liquor vendors and illicit liquor outlets, have been successful in stopping them in 51 villages over 7 districts
- Women are able to assert their rights and question injustice in their families
- Sangha women are registering their children's marriages and also raising awareness on marriage registration among other women
- In Chamarajnagar district, women from 47 sanghas in 22 villages have been able to end violence in their localities and spread legal awareness
- The legal committee of Mysore has regular meetings with the police department and is part of the citizens committee. A total of 32 women of 27 villages in 5 taluks are in these committees, which work to promote peace and harmony in the villages and prevent conflict in villages. The police give importance to the views of these committee members
- In Koppal district, as a result of this networking the police, 95 sanghas have been put on the police beat.
- In Mysore, a young girl was selected as a functionary of Sakshara Bharat. She fell in love with a youngman and became pregnant. Her family began to harass and blame her, saying she instead of counselling her, she had committed a mistake. The women of the sangha intervened and got the couple married, and they are happy now.

The Activities of Nari Adalat:

Nari Adalats have been created to bring a pro-women perspective on the daily violence they face, and build solidarity at cluster, taluk and district levels. The women meet monthly at taluk level to solve issues.

Due to difficulties in coordination at village levels, cluster level forums were started. This has made it possible to enable speedy justice for women. Where issues cannot be resolved at their level, they take the help of the police, the legal services authority, the government Santhwana centres, etc.

Nari Adalat Meetings: Cluster/Taluk:

Women work very effectively to form an alternate justice delivery system for all women who suffer violence in the area. In order to make monthly plans and determine monthly activity, find solutions to problems, and plan ahead, they meet at cluster and taluk levels, in 9 districts. In Raichur, Gadag and Belgaum district, there are taluk level committees; in Dharwad, Kolar and Chitradurga districts preparations are on to create forums. The details are as below:



TABLE 2.2 NARI ADALAT MEETINGS (CLUSTER & BLOCK LEVEL)

Sl. No.	District	Meetings planned		Meetings conducted		Participation of Nari Adalat members		Subject discussed
		Cluster Level	Block Level	Cluster Level	Block Level	Cluster Level	Block Level	
1.	Bagalkote	12	12	9	12	1259	718	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of previous month's activities, sharing of experiences and action plan for coming month • Visit to police station • Management of Nari Adalat Funds • Forming teams for field visit and scheduling the travel plan • Passing judgment in cases, which are in final stages • Registration of marriages • Discussion on abolition of sale of country liquor • Right to Information Act • Information on Domestic Violence Act 2005 • Constitution and judiciary rules and norms
2.	Bellary	180	60	104	53	1309	653	
3.	Bidar	12	12	9	12	1244	762	
4.	Bijapur	60	60	60	60	562	1299	
5.	Chamarajnagar	108	48	108	48	668	468	
6.	Chikkaballapur	12	12	12	12	40	40	
7.	Gadag	-	9	-	9	-	192	
8.	Gulbarga	216	72	198	72	2369	1225	
9.	Koppal	144	48	114	45	1320	477	
10.	Mysore	36	60	22	48	261	625	
11.	Raichur	120	48	120	48	2224	1059	
Total		900	441	756	419	11256	7518	

District level Nari Adalat Meeting:

- Members of Cluster and taluk Nari Adalats are brought to district level meetings to share activities and problems, and help is taken from concerned departments where necessary. Capacity building in legal issues is undertaken. Almost 100 women from Bellary, Bidar and Gulbarga participated in the training. At this meeting they also share reports of the previous months' work, and hold discussion of old and new cases, and Marriage registration. Information on DV Act and RTI, Dowry legislation, Anti-child marriage law is also shared. Plans are made to Network with departments, build Public awareness on Nari Adalats and administrative details on Nari Adalats are discussed. As a result of these meetings, women realize the importance the Nari Adalat to address their issues, and rural women have increased access to justice
- Women
- In addition,
- Cases are resolved with community support at the village level
- Even the police take support and advice from Nari Adalat members to resolve cases which come to them
- Due to their good track record, there are more cases coming to Nari Adalats from non-MSK villages as well
- Women, children and the community have access to govt's legal training through Nari Adalats
- Nari Adalats are effective at raising awareness on anti social practices in the villages
- Government Departments in Chamarajnaragar, Mysore, Bellary, and Koppal districts have expressed appreciation of the work of Nari Adalats.

Campaign against Devadasi system:

Mahila Samakhyha has been carrying out awareness camps against the devadasi practice since 2001-2002. The aim is to eradicate devadasi practice prevalent in the society and thereby reduce/stop violence against a very vulnerable section of women and girls from marginalized groups.

In 2006-2007, 14 women were stopped from being victims. The practice has come down in recent days.

MSKn adopted various strategies to tackle the issue during the period when rituals are taken up, including

1. Announcements using autos
2. Distributing pamphlets
3. Orientation for panchayat and committee members
4. Patrolling the area with police to spot perpetrators
5. Organising exhibitions and displays using awareness-building material. Counseling for victims of violence along with nariadalat members.
6. Street plays
7. Networking with other NGOs/CBOs to get their support.
8. Processions with slogans against the practice of devadasi systems
9. Motivating women with matted hair to cut off the locks, and now women with matted hair are rarely seen.
10. Earlier devadasi dedication practices were done publicly but now they are no longer visible.

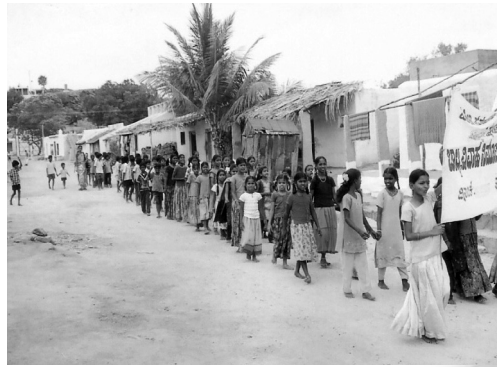




11. In 2010-2011 and 2011-12, No instances of new dedications came to our notice.
12. As a result of this work, the Nari Adalat is getting publicity, causing an increase in the number of cases registered in the NA.
13. The legal rights work of MSKn in this area has been recognized both at community and government levels. MSKn federations are also gaining recognition.

Sl. No.	Year	Details of women who have cut their matted hairs stopped devadasi rituals		
		Women	Men	Total
1.	2001	374	34	408
2.	2002	141	14	155
3.	2006	77	12	89
Total		592	60	652

Of these 652 women, 34 belong to the neighbouring state.



Nari Adalat cases:

TABLE 2.3 CASES HANDLED BY SANGHA

Sl. No.	District	Total cases approached (2011-12)	Cases solved	Pending cases	Cases solved with help from					
					Sangha	Social justice committee	Community	Police	Judiciary	Others
1.	Bagalkote	78	78	-	38	-	23	11	06	-
2.	Bellary	62	62	-	52	-	10	-	-	-
3.	Bidar	370	370	-	305	10	45	10	-	-
4.	Bijapur	312	312	-	237	10	35	15	05	10
5.	Belgaum	40	37	03	31	-	04	-	01	01
6.	Chamrajnagar	60	33	27	24	-	05	03	-	01
7.	Chikkaballapur	12	04	8	01	-	-	-	01	02
8.	Dharwad	03	03	-	03	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Gadag	75	74	-	74	-	-	-	-	01
10.	Gulbarga	107	103	04	80	10	10	-	-	03
11.	Koppal	74	74	-	30	03	25	12	03	01
12.	Mysore	84	68	16	50	01	09	07	-	-
13.	Raichur	139	127	12	104	02	06	15	-	01
	Total	1416	1345	70	1029	36	172	73	16	20

TABLE 2.4 DETAILS OF NARI ADALAT AND CASES DEALT BY SANGHA

Sl. No.	District	Origin of case TQNA, CluNA, Sangha	Cases Occurred as of 2011 March	New cases registered 2011-12	Total no. of cases	No of cases solved	Pending cases
1	Bagalkote	Cluster level NariAdalat	4	34	38	32	6
		TQ Level Nariadalat	190	42	232	39	193
		Sangha handled case	23	78	101	78	23
2	Bellary	Cluster level NariAdalat	-	59	59	29	30
		TQ Level Nariadalat	67	30	97	10	87
		Sangha handled case	8	62	70	62	8
3	Bidar	Cluster level NariAdalat	1	70	71	71	-
		TQ Level Nariadalat	20	56	81	64	17
		Sangha handled case	19	370	389	370	19
4	Bijapur	Cluster level NariAdalat	610	172	782	716	66
		TQ Level Nariadalat	57	80	137	73	64
		Sangha handled case	1	312	313	312	1
5	Gadag	Sangha handled case	7	75	80	75	1
6	Koppal	Cluster level NariAdalat	39	29	68	51	17
		Sangha handled case	17	64	81	74	7
7	Raichur	Cluster level NariAdalat	9	108	117	112	5
		TQ Level Nariadalat	15	51	66	47	19
		Sangha handled case	11	139	150	127	23
8	Mysore	Cluster level NariAdalat	7	9	16	7	8
		TQ Level Nariadalat	17	64	81	61	20
		Sangha handled case	4	84	88	68	20
9	Gulbarga	Cluster level NariAdalat	3	135	138	118	20
		TQ Level Nariadalat	19	118	137	126	11
		Sangha handled case	-	107	107	103	4
		Sangha handled case	20	40	60	37	23
11	Chamarajanagar	Cluster level NariAdalat	12	61	73	66	7
		TQ Level Nariadalat	51	64	115	91	24
		Sangha handled case	9	60	69	33	36
12	Chikkaballapur	Sangha handled case	8	15	23	4	19
13.	Dharwad	Sangha handled case	-	3	3	3	-
Total			1248	2591	3842	3059	778

Campaign against harmful social practices:

Campaign to end child marriage

Due to superstitions and blind beliefs, villagers used to conduct marriage ceremonies of young children. Noticing this, the sangha women identified such villages and undertook processions, street plays and discussion groups among the villagers to prevent child marriages.

Impact:

In Kolor village, Koppal district, a school girl, who was the daughter of a Panchayat member was engaged and preparations were being made overnight for her wedding. The sangha women heard of this, and arrived at her house along with child protection activists. The family denied that any wedding was being planned. The father tried to politicize the matter, but the police was informed and the child taken to the KGBV for protection. Even though the village was against the sangha, the women succeeded in preventing the marriage.

As a result

- The ill effects of child marriage have been understood by the community
- Girl child drop-outs have come down
- There are several cases of girlchild marriages having been stopped and the girls admitted to KGBVs/MSKs such as in Mysore, Chamarajnagar, and Raichur

Case studies:

Jagadevi of Dubbe village, Bidar district, was married off, despite opposition from the sangas. But the women did not give up. They dialogued with both sets of parents and finally it was decided not to send Jagadevi to her husband's house for three years. Also, both sets of parents signed a bond to agree to her continue her education for the next three years.

In Dharwad district, in Shabbigetti village, Channamma (now 16) had dropped out of school 3 years ago, and her parents were seeking a groom for her. She participated in a Kishori mela and learnt of the disadvantages of early marriage. She went home and told her parents that she would complain to the police if she was forced to marry before 18. The parents agreed.

In Kollegal village of Mysore district, two girls, both named Roja, were in Class 10. Their parents fixed up their marriages. The sangha women heard of this and spoke to the parents. When they did not agree, the women involved the school authorities, conducted a dialogue with the parents and the teachers, and got a written commitment from both sets of parents. While one Roja continued in school, the other one stopped. Now the sangha women are working on getting her back to school.

In Maseedipura village in Bellary, a 9th Standard girl was stopped from school and arrangements made for her marriage. She came and shared her situation with one of the federation EC and Nari Adalat Members. She got the village panchayat involved and succeeded in stopping the marriage. The girl has resumed school.

Special activities:

1. **Legal literacy Mela:** In Chamarajnagar & Mysore, district level judges, lawyers, and judicial officials were invited to train the Nari Adalat members. 210 members from Chamarajnagar district and 337 members from Mysore participated. The judges appreciated the work of the Nari Adalat and issued ID cards identifying them as legal social workers.
2. **International Women's Day:** To commemorate the occasion, Bellary district organized a legal awareness camp. The judges recognized the role of the Nari Adalat members and felicitated them. In Mysore district effective Nari Adalat members were identified and felicitated by the government.
3. **Legal literacy 'Chariot':** In Koppal and Chamarajnagar the High Court had organized a mobile exhibition in a bus on legal literacy. They requested the participant of MSKn in this activity. The Nari Adalat members took the initiative to mobilise their villages to attend the meetings addressed



by eminent legal. 1668 women from Chamarajnagar and 1836 women from Koppal participated and several were able to find solutions to their problems.

4. **Child protection/Rights:** UNICEF supported a camp in Mangalapura, Doddegala, Kollallyala and Ketulli villages in Kolar panchayat and 100 children received awareness training in these camps on child rights, child labour, trafficking etc.

Use of Legal training Booklets:

Booklets were prepared on various issues relevant to their lives such as compensation, property rights, dowry, violence, equal pay for equal rights. They

The women of all 15 districts studied the booklets and learnt about the how to apply these ideas to their own lives and enable other women to do the same. There have been very good impacts such as:

1. Sumitra of Kesargoppa village, Bagalkote district, received 2 acres of land and a house from her parents after she pressed for her rights. Holeyamma of Nandgaon, Kamalavva of Nagarala and Rukmavva of Metagudda villages also were successful in getting properties in their names
2. In Badami taluk, women of Padankatte and Kategeri villages decided to conduct their children's weddings without dowry.
3. Women of the Legal Committee, who have need training, get support from the Legal services Authority to conduct legal awareness trainings.
4. **Women and property:** With the support of the IIM-B, a survey was conducted in Mysore on the property rights of women. 18 Nari Adalat members several representatives from NGOs, and the MSKn staff participated. At a dissemination workshop, the IIM-B research team shared the outcomes of a survey they had conducted on women's access to property. Inheritance laws of various religious communities were discussed. Information and case studies on the using of with, and on inheritance laws were shared. As a result of this the women gained awareness of their legal and economic rights.
5. **Nari Adalat Mela:** 200 members of Nari Adalats in 5 taluks of Gulbarga district received in-depth training in legal issues through the Nari Adalat Mela, in which police officials, advocities, higher level judicial officers, and other resource persons on legal issues addressed the group. The roles and responsibilities, objectives how to conduct cases, child marriage issues, child labour, dowry, etc. were some of the topics discussed.

Outcomes:

- One woman participant had filed a case for compensation from her husband. She discussed her case with the lawyer, who briefed her thoroughly before her next hearing. Based on the inputs given she was able to successfully argue her case personally and got a decision in her favour for monthly compensation of Rs.1200/-
 - **Freedom from bonded labour:** Nine villages of Mudhol taluk, Bagalkote district have been surveyed and 15 bonded children identified. Five children from three villages have been admitted to school. The concerned department has been notified about the rest of the children for followup.
6. **Training programme on rights of children without guardians (orphans):** In 3 taluks of Chamarajnagar district, the Panchayat members, Head teachers of schools, anganwadi workers, ASHAs, received one-day trainings on rights of children without guardians. The resource persons said that it was the duty of the panchayats and the community to protect these children and their rights they also informed us about the various schemes and facilities for children in various Govt. departments. 47 Panchayats were represented by 186 members, who said they would in future work to uphold the rights of orphan children.



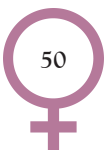
7. **Visit to Nari Adalat:** On 17.08.2011, Hengasara Hakkina Sangha, a women's rights group, brought 25 women to visit the Nanjangud taluk Nari Adalat. Of these, 23 were American students who were studying the issues of violence against women. All these people were given information about the work, issues dealt with in the Nari Adalat. The students showed keen interest and appreciated how the Nari Adalat facilitates access to justice for women. They said "There is so much of violence that women face, without any means to express it. You have not only provided the forum, but have also given them a way out",
- **Visit to Gulbarga Nari Adalat:** 52 women of Koppal visited Gulbarga to gain exposure on Nari Adalat. They learnt how to conduct the Nari Adalat, maintain records, and how to take the case forward.

Legal Committee: Case Studies

Susheela (name changed) a bright young teenager, was working above in her house when she was surprised by the entry of Ramu, son of the local landlord, closed and locked the door and tried to forcibly molest her. Susheela was a member of the local kishori sangha and had received training of various kinds. She knew her rights too. So instead of remaining silent, she yelled out. Hearing the noise, a visually handicapped elderly man sitting outside, rapped on the door with his stick and asked "Who is it?" As a result, Susheela was able to escape. The neighbours, noticing the incident, took it up in the Nari Adalat. The landlord tried to force a compromise. But the Nari Adalat discussed the issue and decided against a compromise, to ensure that the culprit would be taught a lesson. They filed a complaint with the local Police station, and he was kept in the lock-up for three days. A compensation of Rs.80,000/- was demanded and paid by Ramu, along with a public apology before the village, saying "I will not harass any women in future." Following this, he left the village and married and settled far away. Susheela is now studying in 1st Year PUC (Banni village,, Bellary District).

The women of Hire lanka village of Mundargi taluk in Gadag district can now come home after a hard days work in the fields and get some peace and rest. It was not always so, however. This village in particular was notorious for the daily verbal and physical abuse inflicted by men on the women. When the women returned after work, they had endless house hold chores, while the men flocked to the local toddy shop to get drunk before heading for home, where the women faced abuse and beatings from them. The women of the village discussed this in the sangha. They decided to act against the toddy shop. The youth of the village, and the women's sangha, discussed the issue together and took it up with the Panchayat president. They requested him in writing to withdraw the license to the toddy shop, but there was no response. Seeing this, the women decided to organize a protest. They informed the police, the DC, the Excise Dept. and the press about it. Over 500 people gathered before the panchayat office to raise their voice against the violence they faced. Bowing to the pressure, the officials summoned the liquor vendor and instructed him to close his shop, as the people were against it.

Gadag district has seen an influx of migrants looking for casual work, due to a high level of rural unemployment caused by drought. Large members of these migrants are women, and are highly vulnerable to physical and sexual harassment from the local men. The sangha women of the district noticed a rise in cases of violence against women in their area. Soon there was a case of the molestation of a young migrant in a village. In response the sangha women decided to hold a protest to raise public awareness, and thereby create a safer public environment for women and girls. Through this they also wanted to alert public officials including the local police and law enforcement and judicial officials to take such incidents seriously and not delay action.





PANCHAYAT RAJ

Introduction:

Women's share in the roles and responsibilities of governance is epitomized in their effective participation in the local governance bodies, which has been facilitated by the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment. Mahila Samakhya deems it one of the most important interventions to empower women. Hence it is active in promoting and training women's role in panchayats. The Panchayat Raj committee is thus central to MS work. It is able to bring changes at village level, and enables redistribution of powers to all levels. Local Governance institutions play an important role in the position of women. Our women are active participants in Gram panchayat system, and in making changes in the governance systems of villages. They are playing significant roles in the development of villages.

In this year several women participated in EWR Training, and in the Gram panchayat Hakkottaya Andolana from 15 districts. **We are proud to say that 1549 (EWR) are working as members of elected bodies at village, taluk and zilla panchayat levels.**



Panchayat committee meetings:

Meetings were conducted at cluster and taluk level panchayat to give information about changes in rules, and facilities and schemes given by the govt. In the current year 416 committee meetings were held, in which 18129 women participated and learnt about various social schemes including employment guarantee scheme, which they have begun to use.



TABLE 3.1 PANCHAYAT COMMITTEE MEETINGS DETAILS

Information about Committee Meetings Apr 2011-Mar 2012													
Sl. No.	Name of the District	Cluster wise Committee Meetings				Taluka Level Committee Meetings							
		Planned Meetings	Achieved Meetings	Number of Participants		Planned Meetings	Achieved Meetings	Number of Participants					
				Village	Groups			Members	Village	Groups	Members		
1	Bagalkote	30	24	95	178	629	15	12	132	222	865		
2	Bellary	60	37	175	354	1053	-	-	-	-	-		
3	Bidar	30	35	214	226	2308	-	-	-	-	-		
4	Bijapur	60	45	194	218	1071	-	-	-	-	-		
5	Belgaum	-	-	-	-	-	24	17	168	168	1343		
6	Chamrajnagar	30	32	102	102	988	10	09	110	110	941		
7	Chikkaballapur	05	-	-	-	-	12	06	48	52	326		
8	Chitradurga	-	02	16	16	80	06	3	30	30	157		
9	Dharwad	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	100	100	320		
10	Gadag	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	168	168	2463		
11	Gulbarga	72	54	232	326	1731	-	-	-	-	-		
12	Koppal	72	60	210	380	1648	-	-	-	-	-		
13	Mysore	20	20	145	193	538	2	2	34	42	160		
14	Raichur	48	48	214	316	1508	-	-	-	-	-		
Total		427	357	1597	2309	11554	81	59	790	892	6575		



Results:

Women from Badarbandi village, Koppal district evaluated the work of the panchayat and listed out the needs of the village. The panchayat members learnt about the list and they agreed to work on it. As a result, the panchayat has provided 23 street lights, drinking water in 3 streets, and regular cleaning of every street. They regularly visit sanghas to discuss the problems.



- In a village in H D Kote taluk the panchayat office never functioned. A member of MSK Panchayat Raj committee filed a complaint with the secretary, who ensured that the office began to function.
- There was no supply of water in Aldur village, Chamrajnagar for over 6 months. The elected Gram panchayat members neglected it, and women faced a lot of trouble to fetch water. Sangha members filed a complaint with the Gram panchayat but they took no action. Then they approached their MLA, who was able to ensure water supply within 7 days. Their problem was solved.
- There was no electricity meter board in Banadur village Dharwad taluk. When the sangha women came to know about the lapse during the committee sabha, they at once filed an application with the EB and even paid a deposit of Rs.2000/- for it.
- 1236 women of 74 villages in Bidar district got facility of shelter under the Ashraya Scheme.
- In Koppal district, Kavalur village constructed a cement concrete road in every street but left out the street where the dalit community lived. The sangha women heard about it and discussed this matter with higher officer, and now they have also got a CC road.
- Ningamma from Belagatti village, Bellary district got information on her property rights from the sangha meeting and was able to get 2 acre land from her parental home
- 12 sangha members from Rampur, Bellary district participated in a public general meeting and were able to get applications for subsidy on loan. In Hunasekatti village, they applied to construct a small water tank for domestic animals which was completed in 2 days. It is helpful for their animals.
- 130 sangha members from 8 villages, Bilagi taluk Bagalkote district got self employment training and took subsidized loans of 8 lakhs. Women from Yadahalli hanchinal participated in a "Cleanup rally" and now this village is called a "Model village".
- Kandagal village was felicitated by Zilla panchayat under the "Sampurna Swachata Andolana" Women from 15 groups got Rs.150,000/- as revolving fund.
- 6 women got tailoring training under gram panchayat in Nivargi and Jeeramkalagi, Kotyala, Bijapur district.

A Sangha women got her own home:

In Heggadehalli village, Mysore district, there is a 20-year old sangha, whose members participate in MSKn programmes. They visit near-by departments, and thus got information about the "Ashraya scheme". Mahadevamma as a poor woman and all sangha members decided to get her a home. But instead, it was given to another person who was ineligible. The sangha women complained to the higher authority. Mahadevamma got the home allotment. This was only possible because the sangha had information about the eligibility criteria of the Ashraya schemes and had hence organized themselves to address the injustice.

- 41,000 people live in Anvari village Raichur district. In summer they face acute water problems. They organized a dharna before the Gram panchayat, which has now arranged water tank and water.



In Hiremalla village, Gadag district, men did not allow women to form a sangha as they felt that women should not go out of the home. MSKn conducted awareness programme for men and as a result, some men allowed to their wives to form a sangha. Over a period of time, 16 groups were formed. Sangha women began to discuss domestic violence, about how some men drink and beat their wives. They complained to the Gram panchayat. The authorities also intervened and were able to put a stop to the sale of illegal liquor, which reduced the violence faced by the women.



Rajubai is a member of Bhagya Jyoti Mahila Samakhya sangha from Kinditanda, Gulbarga district. All women participated in sangha and committee meetings and gained awareness. As there is no approach road to their village, the villagers faced a lot of hardship. They applied many times to Gram panchayat but got no response. Rajubai met the local M.L.A and discussed about the need of the village. In a few days a road was sanctioned under "Gram Swarajagar Yojana", and Rajubai herself took up the contract to lay the cement concrete road.

Many jobs were created under the NREGA and sangha women are utilizing it fully. 26630 women from 14 districts benefited.

TABLE 3.2 BENEFICIARIES UNDER NREG

Sl. No.	District	No. of villages	No. of women
1.	Bagalkote	85	1590
2.	Bellary	37	2080
3.	Bidar	257	7130
4.	Bijapur	205	4802
5.	Belgaum	14	33
6.	Chamrajnagar	76	1420
7.	Chikkaballapur	31	829
8.	Chitradurga	08	210
9.	Dharwad	12	74
10.	Gadag	62	813
11.	Gulbarga	59	589
12.	Koppal	70	3117
13.	Mysore	69	747
14.	Raichur	140	5276
Total		1088	26630

Rachamma from Hangala village, taluk Gundlupet got information about "Employment Guarantee Scheme". She completed drainage construction work which was assigned to her and applied to the panchayat for payment but they delayed paying her. She discussed this matter with sangha members, and they complained to the Gram Panchayat. When the secretary asked them how they came to know about this, she replied: "We got information from MSKn sangha". The panchayat promptly cleared Rachamma's bill.

Under "Employment Guarantee Scheme" 40 women worked for 90 days in Malchapur, Bidar district. They have to get 125/- wages per day, but were paid only Rs.40/-. The sangha members approached the taluk Panchayat and complained. They received the full payment.

Details of Panchayat visits:

Panchayat committee members are aware of their roles and responsibilities. These include:

- Regular conduct of village meetings and ward committee meetings
- Supervision of Sabhas and meetings
- Ensuring facilities reach the needy and eligible
- Visiting higher authorities including the taluk and zilla panchayats and MLAs to solve local issues and ensure support for women's concerns and village development

TABLE 3.3 SANGHA WOMEN'S VISITS TO TALUKA AND ZILLA PANCHAYATS

Sl. No.	District	Grama Panchayat			Taluka Panchayat			Zilla Panchayat			Purpose of visit
		Villages	Sangha	Women	Villages	Sangha	Women	Villages	Sangha	Women	
1.	Bagalkote	233	373	7697	157	181	4710	87	113	1179	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To procure the facilities available • To resolve water and community toilet issues • Ashraya houses • Construction work • Look for any other developmental funds available for village such as SGSY scheme, etc
2.	Bellary	193	193	3131	130	130	1542	31	31	65	
3.	Bidar	270	515	3463	199	356	2058	88	164	429	
4.	Bijapur	233	304	5015	201	220	1844	84	107	588	
5.	Belgaum	36	36	528	28	28	150	02	02	28	
6.	Chamrajnagar	180	310	3220	174	230	2040	27	27	195	
7.	Chikkaballapur	80	80	1858	44	44	619	-	-	-	
8.	Chitradurga	32	32	1521	05	05	148	04	04	144	
9.	Dharwad	100	100	1399	02	02	21	-	-	-	
10.	Gadag	200	200	2763	107	107	332	05	05	36	
11.	Gulbarga	206	319	5957	184	239	3075	43	48	231	
12.	Koppal	200	220	3101	30	21	166	06	07	85	
13.	Mysore	216	256	6190	149	182	1614	18	20	82	
14.	Raichur	203	315	9809	148	192	3724	65	68	1310	
Total		2382	3253	55652	1558	1937	22043	460	596	4372	

Some positive Results:

- Devalapura, Koppal district got 65,000/- rupees grant-in-aid, for the construction of the Sangha Mane (Sangha building)
- The sangha members from Chimanagera, Gulbarga district, found 35 families living without shelter. They discussed this issue with panchayat members and with their support were able to provide houses to all of them
- 2 villages from Bidar district won contracts of 25 lakh each for village development works
- Sangha members from Torana village got a 5 lakh contract for road construction
- 270 women from 14 villages of Dharwad taluk got homes under Ashraya scheme. They have planted a total of 540 coconut plants in their homes.
- 12 groups from Muddebihal taluk, Bijapur district were able to mobilize 30 lakh SJSY loan
- 4 sanghas from Jewargi taluk, Gulbarga district got Rs.7,30,000 loan under SJSY scheme
- 49 groups from Raichur district received Rs.4,90,000/-
- Sangha members from Kottalekote, with regular follow up with the government, were able to



get a site for the construction of Sangha Mane

- 118 women from 2 villages, Ramadurga taluk, Soundatti were able to get BPL cards

35 women from Guduganhalli village Mysore district the visited panchayat and collected details about water facility, street lights, expenditures of Gram sanitation committee, whereas before this, Gram panchayat members neglected their demands. Seeing this, the 35-member groups decided to organize a protest. Noticing that the Panchayat president was absent, they went to her home and called her, but found that she needed her husband's permission to come to the panchayat.

Since the women realized that they have powers which they were not utilizing, they took a demand to the taluk panchayat and made them conduct a workshop to orient the panchayat members, on their responsibilities.

As a result, the women panchayat president became more active and water facility and street lights were made quickly available to the village. Thus the group was successful at many levels.

64 families in Navanagar, Menedala village, Kushtagi taluk is located on a hillock and hence had chronic water problems. There was only 1 tap for drinking water, but water was not supplied regularly Sangha members discussed this and applied to the gram panchayat but no action was taken. After a week, they held a protest. The PDO took up the matter with EO and soon the residents of Navanagara had 2 taps and 1 Borewell.

Gramsabhas:

Women are actively participating to build 'Gramsabhas' in villages. They terminate capable people to facilitate all the government schemes. They are pressurizing villagers to conduct Gramsabhas.

TABLE 3.4 SANGHA WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN GRAMA SABHAS

Sl. No.	District	Grama Sabha				Issues discussed
		No. of grama sabhas held	No. of villages represented	No. of sanghas represented	No. of members participated	
1.	Bagalkote	438	162	281	2058	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ashraya houses • Anganwadi • Ration cards • Enrolling names in BPL list • Toilets • Drinking water issues • Alcohol/Arrack consumption problems • Child marriage
2.	Bellary	360	127	127	1045	
3.	Bidar	190	219	219	3972	
4.	Bijapur	163	179	244	2852	
5.	Belgaum	12	12	12	121	
6.	Chamrajnagar	60	55	55	952	
7.	Chikkaballapur	6	30	30	125	
8.	Chitradurga	4	04	04	43	
9.	Dharwad	12	12	12	74	
10.	Gadag	12	12	12	850	
11.	Gulbarga	120	78	111	1873	
12.	Koppal	112	111	137	1776	
13.	Mysore	20	170	201	2353	
14.	Raichur	117	115	115	25418	
Total		1626	1286	1560	43512	



Successful of Gram/Ward sabhas:

- In 15 villages of Chamarajnarag 62 orphan children were identified and their details sent to the child welfare committee. 14 children got financial support as a result.
- In Heremagi village, Bagalkote district the authorities got some planting work done by a machine, but reported that it was done by the people under "Food for work Scheme", and embezzled the funds. 160 sangha women went to Bangalore and conducted a protest in front of Vidhana Soudha. After this incident the remaining work was given to the villagers. This was possible because of the awareness and knowledge given by Mahila Samakhya sanghas.
- In Tondihal village, Koppal district 12 members conduct savings in the sangha. Along with other community members, they applied for ration cards. Despite regular followup, they failed to get their ration cards. They called the ration shop owner and followed up with him, threatening to take the matter to the higher ups. After this, the man handed over their ration cards.
- 6 villages of Badami and Mudhol taluk, Bagalkote district schools have computers given by the village panchayat. 330 children are getting technical knowledge and exposure as a result. The computers, purchased by the panchayats are being used to train tomorrow's citizens, the children of today. Our women who know about the importance of computers are inspiring their children to learn it.
- 150 children from Nagarala and Belagali village, Mudhol taluka, Bagalkote district are learning how to use the computer.
- 180 children from Kirsoor, Cholachagudda, Sulibhavi, Hamsanur, Badami taluk have been encouraged by sangha members to learn computers Sangha members are active in providing facilities to Kishora and Kishori groups.

TABLE 3.5 ELECTED WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES IN THE DISTRICTS (As on 31st March 2012)

Sl. No.	District	Total members	President	Vice President	TP	ZP	Members of other committees		
							SJC	PC	CC
1.	Bagalkote	75	09	04	03	-	25	24	26
2.	Bellary	74	08	05	-	-	27	25	22
3.	Bidar	155	11	09	-	-	50	39	66
4.	Bijapur	207	07	16	02	-	54	64	63
5.	Belgaum	121	17	13	01	-	58	19	26
6.	Chamrajnagar	81	09	03	02	02	40	28	13
7.	Chikkaballapur	46	01	05	01	-	08	23	15
8.	Chitradurga	46	04	02		01	13	16	17
9.	Dharwad	112	09	12	03	-	46	46	41
10.	Gadag	110	11	10	02	-	18	43	49
11.	Gulbarga	151	14	03	06	-	44	53	54
12.	Koppal	56	01	01	01	-	33	11	12
13.	Kolar	10	-	-	-	-	04	03	03
14.	Mysore	88	07	05	01	01	32	32	24
15.	Raichur	217	16	09	04	-	75	66	76
Total		1549	124	97	26	04	527	492	507

Women who were elected representative in the Gram panchayat due to reservation, did not know how to use their powers. After getting training from the sanghas they are playing a transformative role. They brought many changes in the working of the panchayat society. Elected members from Gram panchayat learn about their roles and responsibilities and are now actively participating in panchayats and developed as leaders. In the process they underwent many trainings and conventions. 3086 women from 11 districts built up their capacities.



Some stories are related in this connection:

Tangamma, a member of Ramabai sangha, in district was a poor widow, and a mother of 2 boys and 1 girl. She was nominated to the election and won. She worked for the development of poor people. She arranged it provide homes to poor people under 'Ashraya Yojane', and provided drinking water. She is thankful to MSKn sangha for encouragement.

1431 elected women members from 11 districts 463 villages underwent the training. They got training about concept of gender, concept of panchayats, convention meetings, role and responsibilities of the elected women members etc.

Convention Meetings:

In Koppal, Bagalkote and Bijapur districts training convention was held and 608 women from 201 villages participated. They discussed about women's position in the family and male domination on women. They received inputs about leadership qualities, gender equality etc. As a result, 13 women, from 13 Gram panchayats in Gulbarga district got membership in social justice committee in the panchayats. Manjula from Kundagol, was elected as secretary member of the State level Panchayat Raj Hakkottaya Andolana' and 7 other members are also included.

Panchayat Raj Hakkottaya Andolana:

Since 2010-11, the federations and sanghas have been protesting the reduction in powers of Grampanchayat members, by the state legislators. In 2011-12, the State level Hakkottaya Andolana (Committee for protection of the rights of the Panchayats) committee was formed. 18 active members from 15 MSKn districts are part of it.

- Vanigowdar, elected member of Gram panchayat Dawalgi, Muddebihal taluk, district Bijapur was elected as secretary of Sugrama in, north Karnataka.
- As result of participation in training women got awareness about Panchayat Raj. They insisted that women members to participate in meetings, whereas, earlier, their husbands participated on their behalf.
- After getting training the number of women in panchayats increased, as women participants shared their knowledge and experience. They are effective in reaching the facilities to the eligible persons.
- 51 saving groups of Gadag district got Rs.10,000/- each as revolving fund from taluk panchayat.

Anusuyabai is from Suntanur village, taluk Aland, district Gulbarga and a member of Gram panchayat. She is participating effectively in all sangha meetings. In one meeting they discussed an issue: t the CC Road work was left half done in the village. They put pressure on the panchayat to solve it. Within one month the road was completed.

Sangha women revealed impropriety of Panchayat:

A panchayat in Kudli taluk, received money under "Employment Guarantee Scheme". But the PDO and the bill collector did not support utilization of the fund. Sangha members discussed this matter with community members and questioned the Panchayat about the financial details of Employment Guarantee Scheme. But they were brushed off. Hence the sangha members called a TV channel and press and held a protest. The E.O took cognizance and conducted an inspection, and come to know the facts. He gave them an ultimatum to either pay a penalty, or else go to jail. The PDO and bill collector paid the penalty.

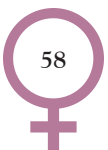


TABLE 3.6 USE OF FACILITIES GIVEN BY PANCHAYATS

Sl. No.	District	Ashraya house	Facilities of SJSY	Toilets	CC Road	Bore repair	Street light	Widow pension	Road repair	Ration card	Drainage	Revolving fund	Site for sangha hut	BPL Card	Aid for sangha hut	Old age pension	Bhagyalakshmi scheme	Water tank	Sewing machines	Bhagyajyothi
1.	Bagalkote	184	31	446	108	94	222	174	145	434	74	49	05	552	02	107	104	105	75	-
2.	Bellary	318	06	113	80	48	185	118	20	149	155	15	-	145	-	-	-	177	-	62
3.	Bidar	533	25	828	436	195	316	273	100	365	269	41	-	1100	-	273	129	208	-	158
4.	Bijapur	555	447	263	190	167	446	223	102	461	224	417	02	469	01	143	201	93	49	72
5.	Belgaum	22	04	15	04	-	07	-	08	-	03	16	-	528	-	-	23	07	02	-
6.	Chamrajnagar	193	13	485	138	61	164	54	18	49	49	70	-	510	-	11	127	43	158	111
7.	Chikkaballapur	31	01	44	01	-	60	59	-	-	02	-	-	-	-	30	74	-	-	05
8.	Chitradurga	08	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Dhanwad	395	-	01	-	02	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-
10.	Gadag	122	52	133	31	28	43	167	15	43	103	51	05	62	5 lakhs	65	113	167	10	22
11.	Gulbarga	855	21	172	251	122	1951	-	152	315	90	41	-	262	01	-	498	498	-	501
12.	Koppal	2017	35	616	168	56	2277	695	149	233	358	49	05	2838	02	463	308	938	6	96
13.	Kolar	-	-	05	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Mysore	665	10	201	23	56	1465	257	16	157	105	44	-	642	-	281	323	219	29	156
15.	Raichur	551	09	253	203	148	646	286	51	692	126	49	08	894	02	263	138	49	24	106
	Total	6449	654	3611	1633	978	7783	2306	776	2898	1558	842	25	8002	8	1636	2038	2504	354	1289

Panchayat Raj Hakkottaya Andolana: Kundapur, Udupi district:

- A meeting of Panchayat Raj Hakkottaya Andolana was conducted between 06th to 08th Feb 2012. They discussed the powers of Panchayat and realized that they were being lost. They also got information on the departments that come under panchayats.
- All the Zilla panchayat members present participated effectively. The organizers, who are part of an NGO, went to every village and gave awareness about the powers of panchayat raj institutions.
- 274 members from 8 districts participated in this orientation.

Outcomes:

- Manjula Kundagol a sangha woman from Gulbarga district was elected as Secretary
- Renuka Lambani, Mahadevi Walikar, Nagavva Lambani from Muttagi village, Kalgatgi taluk participated in Andolana and learnt how to play an active role in panchayats
- Shekamma, Irkalgad, Koppal district was elected member of panchayat. Before attending this orientation she never used to attend panchayat meeting. But now she is regular and participates well.
- Hampamma Naregal from Koppal had very little exposure. She is a member of Gram panchayat but never used to leave her home. After this exposure trip she became active in the panchayat.

Case Study

A Role Model to Women

In Alur B village, Aland taluk, district Gulbarga the Renuka Mahila Samakhya sangha was formed 5 years ago with 20 members. They all are actively participating in activities, and also help in community work.

Sangha members wanted to elect Sharifa as Gram Panchayat member. They discussed this issue in sangha meeting and got her elected. Sharifa is a widow, and has to rear her three children. Along with the Panchayat Raj, work she is leading her family very well. She created a supervising committee of "Jalanirmal Yojana" and she was elected as president for this committee also. She got a CC road to most villages, and drinking water facility to 4 villages. She is visiting families and helping them to solve their problems. She worked to provide Ashraya houses for 15 families. From all this she was elected as panchayat president and member of standing committee. She responds to solve women's problems. If she is unable to, she refers the cases to the Nari Adalat. She is a role model for others.

Jyoti, from Basavakalyan taluk, Bidar district is an ST women of Rajapur village. She grew up in a poor family and has studied till 10th class. At 16 she was married. She is not happy with her family life as her husband was a drunk. She is the mother of 3 children. Her family life suffered.

She heard about the sangha and became a member, and attended all meetings and trainings. She taught others and trained them about various govt. departments and schemes. She helped them a lot to solve their problems.

Watching all this, everybody encouraged her to participate in the election and she was elected: After this she has done very good work, providing amenities like water, street light, CC road etc, and regularly conducted gram sabhas and ward meetings. She inspired others to participate in all activities. The

Community felicitated her. Jyoti's husband came to know about it, stopped drinking and also began to give her respect. Her status in society increased. She credits Mahila Samakhya for her changed social status.





Mallamma's Determination

Mallamma from Kallur village, Humnabad taluk district Bidar studied till 4th Standard. She is poor and belongs to scheduled caste. She had 4 children. They survived on casual labour work.

She joined the sangha .3 years ago. Seeing her leadership qualities and active participation, she was elected as president for Pavitra Mahila Mahasangha. For the last 2 years she is active in organising many programmes like Health camps, legal awareness camps etc.

Other sangha members encouraged her to participate in the election Mallamma participated in the Prerana Mela and got information, and was nominated for election. She won, and motivated women to participate in ward sabhe, Gram sabhe etc.

She found that in the Christian street there was no facility of water since 10 years. She raised this issue in the Gram sabha but they replied that there is no availability of under ground water. She insisted that connection should be given from the next street, saying they would pay the charges. This was done, and they got a connection. This shows her zeal for work.

Duties of standing committee

In Chikkabanagal village, Koppal district many child marriages were conducted, without Sangha members being aware. Gangamma, a 11 years old, was spotted going around in new saree and green bangles, and was spotted by Sangha members. They discussed this issue with the Gram panchayat members, and forced them to intervene, failing which they would complain to higher authorities, reminding them that it was the duty of the standing committee. The panchayat wrote to the sangha and committed that Gangamma would not be sent to her husband's house for the present. Gangamma is now going to school.

Homes for the deserving

In Chimanur, Gulbarga district, when the Ashraya scheme was allotted, all the villagers applied for it. Sangha members made a list of 35 BPL people, but in the actual list others who were not eligible got the houses. Sangha members opposed it and insisted that their list to the Gram panchayat members had the actual BPL category level people. The houses were reallocated to them. This was only possible because of the coverage and awareness level of sangha members.

Chikkur Tota, Mudhol district is a small village with 40 houses. With the pressure of sangha members, this village has facility of school and some basic necessities. But there are no street lights. One day a baby died of snake bite due to the darkness.

Sangha members called for a meeting. The taluk panchayat Secretary was invited to the meeting and they all discussed the issue. The official responded quickly and within 4 days, street lights lit up the village.

Facilities of Employment Guarantee scheme and struggle for ration card

The Employment guarantee scheme was started in Herehal village, Hunagund taluk, Bagalkote district. But all works were done by machine and the Gram Panchayat members were wrongly informed that it was done by Employment guarantee scheme beneficiaries. They had even faked attendance records. Thus they cheated villagers. In the Janaspandana programme, all the villagers complained. They followed up with a protest women and people went to Bangalore to follow up the issue. 160 women participated, and the protest was covered by the electronic media. Following this,

Gram Panchayat members are regular to the Gram Panchayat office and are co-operating with villagers very well. They are properly using facilities of employment guarantee scheme. 3 eligible persons were allotted "Ashraya" houses.



HEALTH

Introduction:

The health of women is an important indicator of their well being. There are many measures used to track it including mental and physical health, sex ratio, maternal mortality, nutritional status, age at marriage, literacy, infant mortality, etc. Women's health is always logging behind the general population. To enable women to access the health facilities is an important part of MSK's work. To achieve this, MSK adopts sangha meetings, trainings, workshops and awareness programmes. It also empowers communities with information on health and health related information activities.



Through this its aims to improve the mental and physical health of women and girls

The objective of the Health Committee is as follows:

- Build awareness on women's health
- Create awareness and empower women for the proper utilization of health facilities provided by government
- Enable women to protect their own and other women's health
- Prepare sangha members as resource persons in health, and there by improving the health of the Community.
- To take membership in local health facility committee and pay attention to the proper utilization of health facilities, village sanitation and reformation of health facilities.

Strategies:

PHC visits, Committee meetings and organizing health camps/trainings/convention meetings, follow up meeting with the federation.

Regular activities:

Sangha members in the health committee actively participate in the village and cluster level meetings. By giving health messages they are protecting women's health and child health. They have been





trained as resource persons in the field of health and share their reports of work done. They also prepare activity plans for executing at the field level.

The committee focusses on mother and child health and motivates women to go to hospital for delivery. They are providing Bhagyalaxmi, Tayi Bhagya, Janani Suraksha scheme nutritious food to pregnant women. Madilu Kits are being distributed with the help of the department.

Committee meetings:

After attending committee meetings women taking care about their health. With this they were protecting family and community health. In new formed districts meetings were held at taluk level, in old district meetings were held at cluster level.

- In health committee meetings the following issues have been discussed
- Menstrual health problems
- PNC, ANC health care/maternal and child health care
- Health facilities/NRHM report
- Importance of nutritious food
- Role and responsibilities of committee members
- Programmes conducted with co-ordination of various departments
- Venereal diseases/spread of communicable diseases/spread of normal diseases/ways to control the spread
- Importance of toilet/community Health/cleanliness camps
- Immunisation

After collecting information from committee meetings, women come to know about the lapses of health services and how to correct them. One example is listed below:

Though a Gynaecologist was allocated to the Doddabegur village, Holalkere taluk, Chitradurga district she was not attending duty regularly. In this village a pregnant woman died in an emergency because an ANM was forced to attend to her in the absence of a specialist doctor. At once the Sangha members met the taluk level doctors and filed a complaint about the doctor. They took immediate action on the gynaecologist. As a result, she now visits daily to the PHC and serves the community better. This is an achievement of the Mahila Sangha.

The health committee members are careful to monitor the work of the ANM and the ASHA workers so that the health facilities are available to all members. 17858 women have participated in 414 meetings.



TABLE 4.1 HEALTH COMMITTEE MEETINGS APR 2011-MAR2012

Information about Committee Meetings Apr 2011-Mar 2012		Cluster wise Committee Meetings						Taluka Level Committee Meetings					
		Name of the District	Planned Meetings	Achieved Meetings	Village	Groups	Members	Planned Meetings	Achieved Meetings	Village	Groups	Members	
1	Bagalkote	30	24	97	175	645	15	12	136	229	902		
2	Bellary	60	37	187	350	1023	-	-	-	-	-		
3	Bidar	30	35	300	324	2258	-	-	-	-	-		
4	Bijapur	60	45	189	238	921	-	-	-	-	-		
5	Belgaum	-	-	-	-	-	24	17	154	154	1260		
6	Chamrajnagar	30	32	93	93	942	10	09	84	84	945		
7	Chikkaballapur	-	-	-	-	-	12	07	46	48	379		
8	Chitradurga	05	02	14	14	79	06	03	24	24	139		
9	Dharwad	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	100	100	296		
10	Gadag	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	170	170	2436		
11	Gulbarga	54	54	232	304	1771	-	-	-	-	-		
12	Koppal	72	60	210	380	1539	-	-	-	-	-		
13	Mysore	20	17	123	150	595	2	2	32	41	172		
14	Raichur	48	48	222	326	1556	-	-	-	-	-		
Total		409	354	1667	2354	11329	81	60	746	850	6529		



Village sanitation committee:

Women are involving themselves in health activities. They take membership of village sanitation committee and involve themselves in plantation, volunteer work and constructing toilets.

742 members, from 176 villages of 6 districts are members of village sanitation committees.

1496 women participated in the pulse polio programme and thus volunteered their services to the society.

Case studies

In Hunsur taluk Mysore district, Pramila was admitted to the PHC. During this time she noticed the doctor selling medicine to the medical shop. She confirmed this and confronted the doctor to stop it. She warned him about the sangha taking up the matter if he did not stop. The doctor apologised and requested her not to take it further.

In Muniwala village Koppal district, the daughter of Laxmavva had two children. She was suffering from a uterus related problem. The Doctor advised her to have a hysterectomy her to remove it, as otherwise it would be harmful. But Laxmavva's son-in-law did not agree, saying he wanted a boy child. Sangha members counseled him and were able to ensure that she got the necessary treatment.

In Budhihal village, Bijapur district there was a facility of community toilets and women were using it regularly. But soon a wine shop opened was near the toilet which made it difficult for women to use the toilet. They complained to taluka and Gram panchayat members, who shifted the shop.

Sangha members as ASHA workers:

Sangha members actively participate in all health related works. Hence the health department appointed several of them as ASHA workers. These women are well trained and motivated to serve society very well. They are taking special care about pregnant women's health. Overall, 711 sangha womens are working as ASHA workers over the 15 districts.

Mahadevi from Basantwadi village, Aland taluk, Gulbarga district was a sangha member. She built good communication with various departments sangha members came to know about it and urged the health department to appoint her as ASHA worker. Now, along with the health committee workers, she organizes blood test camp and health awareness camp. 500 women got 'Madilu Kit' under the 'Janani Suraksha Yojana' and 50 kishoris visited the Sneha clinic. The community appreciates her contribution.

Nutrition food programme:

Women tend to neglect their own health, and tend to overwork. They do not consume nutritious food, and hence suffer from anaemia. Even other family members do not think about women's health. But sangha members work to build communication with nearby hospitals and supervise ASHA workers and ANM workers, thus



bringing much needed attention to women's health.

Clean villages committees: Realizing the importance of sanitation to general health, a number of sangha women take an active role in the village sanitation committees. They work for promoting cleanliness by working for soakpits, tree plantation and volunteer cleaning. 742 women in 172 villages in 6 districts work in Gram Nairmalya Samiti. They also participate in national programmes like pulse polio. 1496 women work for the success of the programme to make our nation polio free. They express great satisfaction on working on this issue.

In Bagalkote, Bellary, Kolar and Chikkaballapur districts trainings were held to give knowledge about nutritious food, and motivate women to consume nutritious food to maintain their health. They were also given demonstration to enhance the nutritional value of locally available food. 3796 women from 132 village got nutrition awareness.

Impact:

In Muddebihal taluk 50 pregnant women started to use nutritious food, whereas earlier they suffered from anaemia.

All the women now have balanced food. Some of them are growing fresh vegetables and fruits in their own kitchen garden. 3024 women from 507 villages have started kitchen gardens, and even sell excess vegetables.

Activities under Federation:

Nari Sanjeevini:

Sangha members were taking care about women's health. They created the Nari Sanjeevini platform under the federation to provide services to women. They make herbal medicine from medicinal plants and distribute it, providing Health counselling, health awareness and building networks with various departments, and organise health awareness camps. 10 to 15 members in the Nari Sanjeevini forum are from the health committee. They lead all the activities. MSK supports their efforts by training them.

Meetings:

The Forum meets every two months, through which they evaluate their work, they also discuss the distribution of work, production and sales of medicine, health camps, etc. They also discuss networking with govt departments.

37 meetings were conducted in 9 districts.



Table 4.2 DETAILS OF NARI SANJIVINI

Sl. No.	Name of the districts	No. of centre	Name of Taluk	No. of the members	No. of training held	No. of the Participants
1	Bagalkote	1	Mudhol	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training were given by Sri. Gurusidappa, concept of Nari Sanjivini and information for making herbal medicine were given to them. • Taining given from Tiptur. • Taining held in Dharwad. • Gender training to Nari Sanjivini members 	55
		1	Bilagi	11		25
		1	Bagalkote	11		4
		1	Hunagunda	11		48
		1	Badami	11		
2	Bidar	5	5	75	6	69
3	Bijapur	5	5	50	3	159
4	Chamarajanagara	B.R. Hills	Yalandur	1	1 (2 days)	28
5	Gulbarga	6	Afzalpur	20	1	20
			Aland	20	1	20
			Chincholi	20	1	17
			Chittapur	20	1	19
			Gulbarga	20	1	20
			Jewargi	20	1	21
6	Koppal	1	Gangavati	41	1	30
		1	Yalburga	41	1	39
		1	Koppal	60	1	34
		1	Kustagi	45	1	30
7	Mysore	2	Najangud	9	1	18
			K.R.Nagar	9	1	12
8	Raichur	4	Raichur	20	2	9
			Manvi	20		10
			Deodurga	20		6
			Lingasugur	20		11
Total		32		586	28	704

Exposure visit: 25 Nari Sanjeevini members from Bagalkote district visited 'BAIF' Society, Tiptur and got training in making herbal medicine and how to identify new herbal medicinal plants.

- 20 members from Raichur visited Bagalkote and learnt how to prepare medicine, and also how to take their work further. Now they have started their own forum.
- 20 Nari Sanjeevini members from Bagalkote and Raichur district produced Vaseline, Tooth power and hair oil in their district.

Outcome:

- In 5 districts namely: Bijapur, Bagalkote, Chamrajnagar, Koppal and Mysore, the preparation and sale of herbal medicine is ongoing.
- HIV awareness camp was conducted in Bijapur with help of health department. Blood test, HB, PHC co-operation meeting, and Samoohika Seemantha(promoting nutrition needs awareness for pregnant mothers) programmes were also organized.
- In every district the women produce Dashmula Taila, medicine for toothache, Neem ointment, Nirgundi Taila, Lingashataka churna etc. and make it available to every one.
- Women who are producing herbal medicines in the villages are recognized and Gurubai from Basarigida, Bijapur district treats herpes infections, which are difficult to treat. Most of them are cured. She has received praise as a result.

- 8 Nari sanjivini members from Koppal district are resource person and give training to others
- Nari sanjivini members from Bagalkote give training to women in Raichur. Now there are 20 trained women.
- They give emergency treatment to those who need it.
- Sannamma of Niluvagilu village, Hunsuru taluk, Mysore district. She suffered a snakebite. The Arogyasakhi of the federation rushed her for the treatment and saved her life.
- Sangha members from Mysore built networks with Prerana Society, and are taking women with uterus problems to Prerana hospital and provide free service to them. If surgery is needed they are taken to district hospital. 358 women from 87 villages underwent treatment; 21 got surgical treatment and are fully cured.

Health fund:

This fund was started in Mysore and Chamrajnagar federations. It has the objective of helping poor women to get treatment. Every member contributes 1 rupee a month, which is used to pay for treatment to needy persons.

In Changachanahalli village Yalandur taluk of Chamrajnagar district, a sangha member's husband went to forest to collect firewood and got seriously injured. His wife received Rs. 1000 rupees from the health fund. She is grateful to the community fund for helping her family.

Environment day:

In Bellary and Koppal district communities celebrated environment day and encouraged all members to plant trees. 780 women from 9 villages participated. They have planted trees in front of their homes and in the school grounds.



Accessing schemes for women's and child health:

The committee focusses on mother and child health and motivates women to go to hospital for delivery. They are providing Bhagyalaxmi, Tayi Bhagya, Janani Suraksha scheme and nutritious food to pregnant women. Madilu Kits are being distributed with the help of the department.

Samoohika Seemantham:

The Samoohika Seemantham is a traditional pre-natal care programme for pregnant a woman which has been adopted by MSKn to rise awareness of healthy eating practices for pregnant women. A common community practice, the Samoohika Seemantham was continued this year by MSKn. The purpose of this programme is to instill a sense of accountability and responsibility in the family and community towards pregnant women.

All the women of the village gather at one place, and information regarding pre and post-natal care, still birth, immunization/vaccination, consumption of nutritious food is shared. Complete information regarding maternity hospitals is provided to the pregnant women's family and community. Awareness is created among the community members. Officials from the primary Health Center, ANMs and ASHA workers are present at this programme to provide information to the people present.

Since this programme has assumed importance at the village level, the sangha women themselves organize the programmes and have been effective in building awareness and ensuring good health and safety for the mothers and new-borns. In this manner, the sangha women have become role models for the community. 911 pregnant women from 73 villages utilized it. It is done in 218 villages. 2440 pregnant women benefited from it. They motivated pregnant women to undergo blood test, scanning and vaccination. They conducted safe deliveries and protected their lives.



TB communication meeting:

In 3 villages of Hunagund taluka Bagalkote district some patients were diagnosed as suffering from TB. Sangha members came to know about it. They discussed this issue with health department, and officer from health department visited to the village and held a talk about tuberculosis, prevention and medical treatment. 274 women participated in it and gained awareness. As a result, in 3 villages with co-operation of THO received treatment for TB

Janarogya Campaign:

To provide health service to the people, a Janarogya campaigns was held by MSKn in Raichur. They surveyed 15 villages, and identified 445 children suffering from malnutrition.

Health awareness camps:

Sangha members are able to recognize various health problems at village level. They take them to health camps, and provide treatment at village level.

For instance the sangha members from Venktapur village, Gokak taluk, Belgaum district, decided to conduct an eye checkup camp with the help of PHC and senior health workers. As a result 65 members benefitted, and 6 members underwent free eye surgery. They credit sangha members with giving them vision. Other women were motivated to come forward to form sanghas too.

219 women from Bijapur, Gulbarga and Koppal district underwent eye checkup and got 48 free spectacles.

- 4 blind children underwent eye surgery
- Blood test camps for Hb and prescribing women to have nutritious food
- 6972 women from 283 villages tested their Hb and started taking iron tablets
- In Kolar and Chikkaballapur district many are suffering from diseases due fluoride contamination in water. Women have received many trainings
- 1245 women from 28 villages got training and now they have better health awareness.

Sangha members came to know about nutritious food and are working on their own kitchen garden, growing fresh vegetable and fruits. In Bellary and in Chitradurga they organized STI and RTI camps. 158 women from 3 villages were referred to taluk hospital and are getting medical treatment.

Results:

In Koppal district many communicable diseases like cholera and many other diseases are endemic. They were given treatment by PHCs. 683 members from 12 villages utilised this facility.

HIV awareness camps were organized in Bijapur, Chamarajnar, Belgaum and Bagalkote especially for giving awareness to migrant devadasis. 1883 members from 78 villages got this information.

- Cholera was identified in Basapur village Yalburga taluka. Sangha members called Doctors and gave treatment to 150 members. Children also got vaccination
- A Blood donation camp was organized in Gandal village, 60 women participated in it and 5 members donated blood.
- In Badami taluka they made ANM to come regularly visit the village.
- In Bidar and Raichur, common diseases were discussed in meetings 9261 women from 131 villages benefitted.
- 25 pregnant women from Mudhol got Tayibhagya scheme. 40 women from Bilgi underwent HIV and Blood test.

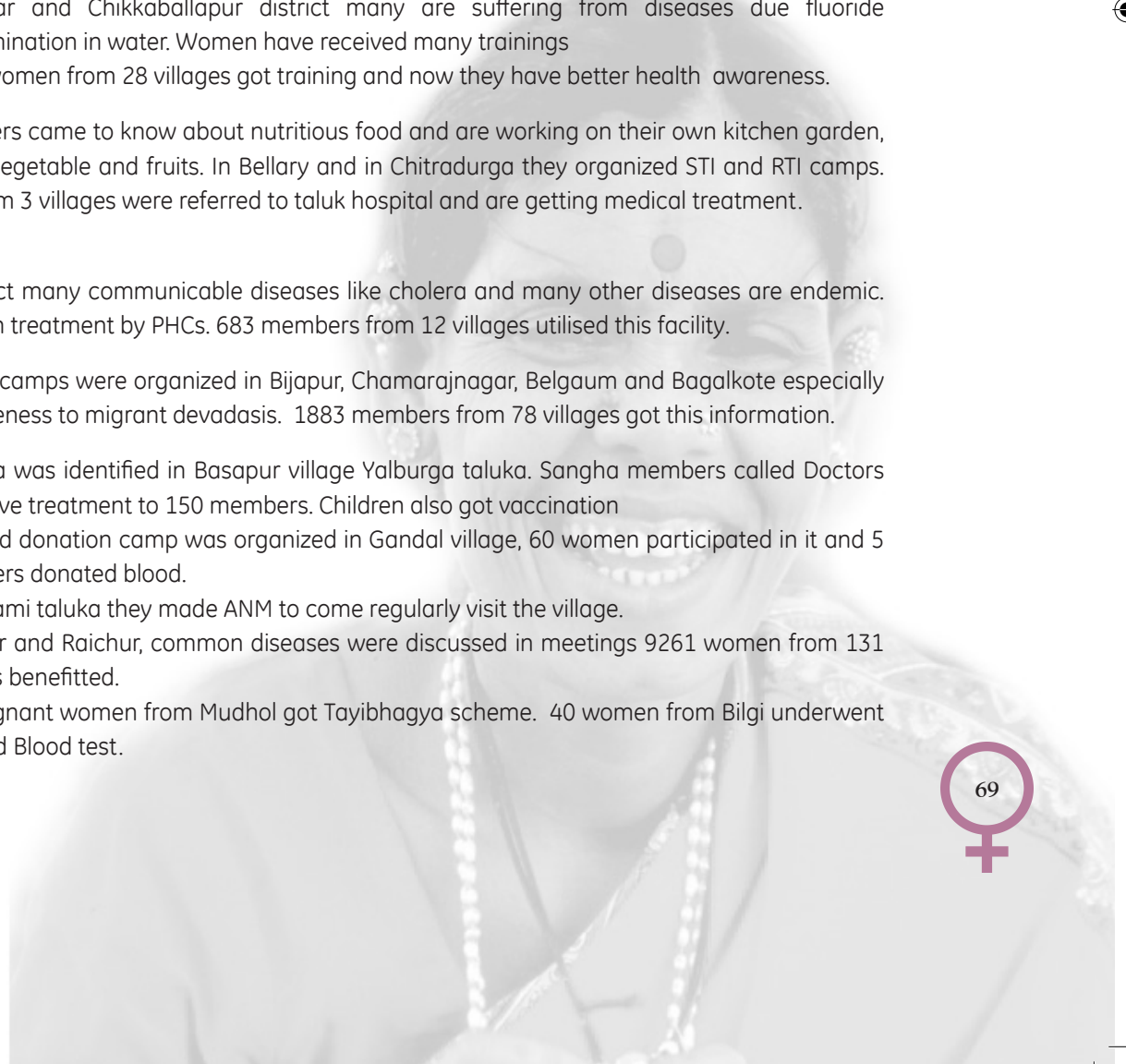


TABLE 4.3 TRAINING PROGRAMMES AND CAMPS CONDUCTED FOR SANGHA WOMEN

Sl. No.	District	Dais in the sangha	Camps conducted by sangha			Participation in pulse polio			
			Participation as organizers		Women beneficiaries	Nature of camps	Villages	Women participated	Children beneficiaries
			Villages	Sanghas					
1.	Bagalkote	43	45	89	2246	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eye checkup • Blood donation • Blood test camp • ANC camp • General and health checkup camps. 	235	1915	6878
2.	Bellary	17	22	33	1145		50	346	1903
3.	Bidar	29	125	219	736		233	1252	6978
4.	Bijapur	40	03	06	112		198	2458	950
5.	Belgaum	12	11	11	471		26	178	372
6.	Chamrajnagar	1	01	01	05		29	114	548
7.	Chikkaballapur	23	-	-	-		63	85	328
8.	Chitradurga	58	03	05	257		58	120	350
9.	Dharwad	-	-	-	-		57	990	790
10.	Gadag	56	-	-	-		152	268	818
11.	Gulbarga	83	200	251	2051		246	708	12469
12.	Koppal	170	27	27	825		176	722	6087
13.	Mysore	-	18	42	158		132	458	1073
14.	Raichur	93	50	55	6039		223	2019	32965
	Total	625	505	739	14045	1878	11633	72509	

TABLE 4.4 PARTICIPATION IN HEALTH AWARENESS PROGRAMMES

Sl. No.	District	General Health Awareness Programme			Safe Motherhood Programme		
		Villages	Women	Kishoris	Villages	Pregnant women	No. of participants from community
1.	Bagalkote	15	722	1074	03	115	114
2.	Bellary	18	335	105	40	519	1152
3.	Bidar	94	1730	1404	28	386	138
4.	Bijapur	60	1539	1482	27	487	1448
5.	Belgaum	14	726	88	11	38	366
6.	Chamrajnagar	23	439	103	22	39	538
7.	Chikkaballapur	22	22	963	-	-	-
8.	Chitradurga	02	88	-	02	112	89
9.	Dharwad	06	380	180	-	-	-
10.	Godag	01	419	95	02	100	100
11.	Gulbarga	126	1159	121	107	697	160
12.	Koppal	36	1162	633	32	167	400
13.	Kolar	36	1571	-	-	-	-
14.	Mysore	29	360	82	115	314	560
15.	Raichur	76	4228	1937	114	1340	5831
	Total	558	14880	8267	503	4314	10896

- Personal hygiene
- Cleanliness during menstruation
- Health issues due to child marriage
- STD and HIV/AIDS
- Nutritious food
- Importance of toilet
- Gender discrimination in food consumption
- ANC,PNC during pregnancy
- Immunization.

SANGHA SELF RELIANCE

As a part of the effort to educate and empower rural and backward women, MSKn has worked to mobilize village level communities into sanghas and empowered them with information on their roles and rights. Women now work actively as members of Nari Sanjivini, or Gram Panchayat member, as village resource person, ASHA worker, at all levels, at village level.. They are able to access information from various sources and use it in taking decisions. They are able to access local resources. Overall, 201,770 members of MSK, from 3298 village of 15 districts got sangha membership and are part of the MSK family.



There are 43 Mahasanghas/federations across the working area of MSKn. The federations support the sangha to function as a pressure group and give suggestions to the sangha. The formation of Mahasanghas is ongoing in Gadag, Belgaum, Chikkaballapur, Kolar, and Chitradurga districts. Under the mahasangha, Nari Adalats provide women's perspective to legal systems and support the access of justice to women. The Nari Sanjeevini forum works in women's health. . They plan and write proposals for grants from MSKn to implement programmes. The Federations work to enhance literacy and access to information for all sanghas,, to reduce gender discrimination, and sensitise men to gender equality. This raises their awareness, and enables men to support the work of the sanghas and build an enabling environment for women at the village level. In other words, the sanghas are involved in the main work of empowerment which is the, prime purpose of MSK's existence.

The federation's objectives are to: actively involve in women's concerns and collect necessary information on then

- Promote women's interests through campaigns
- Work towards sangha/Federation Autonomy
- Making the Sangha and the sangha members community Resources

Expansion:-

In 2011-12, Mahila Samakhya worked to strengthen village sanghas. In both new and old villages, 26,172 members and 197 new savings groups were added. Mahiti melas and awareness programmes were organized, as a result of which the mobilization of women increased. In the present year, focus on expansion was achieved through home visits, street plays, Kalajathas, and surveys. In old working areas, awareness meetings from sangha to sangha, and from federation to sangha and 'Sneha Sabhas' were organized to enable expansion.

TABLE 5.1 COVERAGE OF MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA: SANGHA AND VILLAGES

Sl. No.	District	Taluka		No. of villages			No. of sanghas			No. of sangha members		
		As of March 12*	As of March 11	April 11 to March 12	Total	As of March 11	April 11 to March 12	Total	As of March 11	April 11 to March 12	Total	
1.	Bagalkote	05	279	03	282	499	16	515	14050	165	14215	
2.	Bellary	05	256	-	256	513	-	513	10258	2258	12516	
3.	Bidar	05	305	-	305	492	33	525	14188	5537	19725	
4.	Bijapur	05	311	-	311	643	-	701	16626	589	17217	
5.	Belgaum	04	195	10	205	186	04	190	10548	1122	11670	
6.	Chamrajnagar	04	234	-	234	434	02	435	11338	-	11338	
7.	Chikkaballapur	03	130	01	131	106	-	106	4341	417	4758	
8.	Chitradurga	02	80	10	90	-	66	66	2375	2062	4437	
9.	Dharwad	02	100	-	100	61	39	100	2598	1932	4530	
10.	Gadag	04	200	-	200	326	27	353	13531	2208	15739	
11.	Gulbarga	06	302	-	302	473	09	482	22466	442	22908	
12.	Koppal	04	250	-	250	438	-	438	17875	702	18577	
13.	Kolar	02	50	50	100	-	-	-	1466	325	1791	
14.	Mysore	05	275	-	275	387	-	387	9763	1720	11483	
15.	Raichur	04	257	-	257	561	-	561	24173	6693	30866	
	Total	60	3225	74	3298	5058	197	5315	175596	26172	201770	

'The One village One sangha' was a strategy, which enabled all the women in the village to come together on one platform, thus bringing a larger number of women into the sangha and theoretically strengthening the women's cause, enabling development programmes to reach the whole village. MSKn programmes also reach out to the most backward women in each village, who have been deprived of education and marginalized in society. The programmes are also aimed at disseminating information and increasing the reach of MSKn. The 'one village one sangha' strategy was helpful in achieving this goal.

To make women aware of the benefit of government programme and schemes, the committees have become more aware of their identity and developed a community spirit as well. The sanghas help to create an atmosphere for positive social transformation in the village.

18628 women participated 416 meetings, in 2404 villages in 15 districts

As a result of these meetings, many benefits flowed, for instance:

- The sangha had been sanctioned Rs.2,40,000/- by the government to built sanghamane in Hallihosur village, Raichur district, but there was no progress. Sangha members visited the taluk Panchayat and questioned the engineer about it. Now the engineer has started construction of the building.
- In Rastumpur village, Chincholi taluk, Gulbarga district electric poles fell down due to a rainstorm and the village suffered without power for a week. The sangha members drew up a letter and took signatures from Gram Panchayats, and community and submitted it to K.E.B. Within two days, power was restored. The villages appreciated the women's work.
- In Vitalapur village, Gadag district women were suffering from domestic violence in three villages because of alcohol. They discussed this issue in gram Panchayats, but they got no response. Women then organized a protest in front of the panchayat office and information was passed to the taluk administrative officer, who informed the exise dept. and the press. As a result of press report the D.C came to know about it. He saw that sale of liquor was stopped in 3 villages: Kakkur, Hirevadratti and Vittalapur.

For building Sangha in Dharwad and in Bijapur district, the Kalatanda held exhibitions to give information and strengthen the sangha, build awareness on the importance of committees, and against blind beliefs, using role plays.

7188 members from 40 villages participated in this programme and sanghas were formed in 10 villages.

One village one Mela:

In 5 taluks of Bagalkote, a Mela was held to strengthen the sanghas. 616 women from 207 groups in 106 village participated. In the Mela, MSKn was introduced and the topics covered included roles of members, how to conduct sanghasabhe, and how to conduct discussions, and how to build leadership qualities.

As an outcome of this effort, the women were able to succeed in getting Bus facility in Kulali and Chikkur villages

1. In Hiremagi, they were able to access the employment Guarantee scheme.
2. They built public toilets in Yadalli and Huvinal village.

TABLE 5.2 SSR MEETINGS DETAILS

Information about Committee Meetings Apr 2011-Mar 2012													
Sl. No.	Name of the District	Cluster wise Committee Meetings					Taluka Level Committee Meetings						
		Planned Meetings	Achieved Meetings	Number of Participants			Planned Meetings	Achieved Meetings	Number of Participants				
				Village	Groups	Members			Village	Groups	Members		
1	Bagalkote	30	24	94	164	608	15	12	136	228	887		
2	Bellary	60	40	204	365	1117	-	-	-	-	-		
3	Bidar	30	35	193	200	1875	-	-	-	-	-		
4	Bijapur	60	45	195	204	1885	-	-	-	-	-		
5	Belgaum	-	-	-	-	-	24	17	171	171	1398		
6	Chamrajnagar	30	32	94	94	998	10	09	115	115	1000		
7	Chikkaballapur	-	-	-	-	-	12	07	52	55	408		
8	Chitradurga	05	02	11	11	39	6	03	30	30	171		
9	Dharwad	-	-	-	-	-	6	04	100	100	302		
10	Gadag	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	179	179	2430		
11	Gulbarga	54	54	230	316	1797	-	-	-	-	-		
12	Koppal	72	60	210	380	1451	-	-	-	-	-		
13	Mysore	20	16	142	193	513	2	2	36	44	166		
14	Raichur	48	48	212	342	1583	-	-	-	-	-		
Total		409	356	1585	2269	11866	81	60	819	922	6762		

Training conducted by Horticulture Department:

1423 women from 41 villages of 5 districts got training from horticulture department in making pickle, juice and jam, protection of saplings, and growing sunflower crops.

Training to build women's self-Confidence:

Marginalised women are empowered with training to enable them to identify their problems and solve their problems on their own. Many programmes were conducted in village, taluk and district level to strengthen their mobilisation

Self-Reliance Committees:

Self Reliance Committee meetings were conducted to give clear concept about the self reliance committee. Roles and responsibilities of village resource persons were explained in detail.

Results:

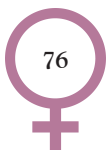
- One village - one sangha Oorigondu sangha was formed in 3298 villages.
- 197 new saving groups were formed.
- 3408 women from 12 districts were able to access facilities from various government departments.
- In 14 villages of 9 districts, Anti alcohol meetings were held and sale of liquor has been stopped in 11 villages.
- 274 women from 8 districts participated in 'Gram Panchayat Hakkottaya Andolana' which was held in Kundapur, Udapi district. They came to know about access of rights, and passed this information to others.
- Built and strengthened good networks with other local departments, and are able to get benefits.
- 2254 women from 8 districts have been groomed to be Village Resource Persons.

In Sugoor village, Chittapur taluk, Gulbarga district children were not in school and were seen roaming around the village. Sangha women noticed it and visited the school, finding that there were insufficient teachers. They discussed this in their sangha meeting and decided to complain to the BEO, who has now appointed enough teachers.

Mahiti Mela:

In order to build the sanghas and share information about the six core areas and committees, and also build the federation concept, Mahiti Melas were held in four villages. A total of 5648 women from 424 villages participated in the Mela.

- They now know about MSKn and one sangha for one village.
- They are aware of the 6 committees and how to supervise the activities, and have begun active work.
- Through building good relationship with various departments, they are able to get information and utilize benefits.
- They are creating pressure groups and are able to solve their problems on their own.
- They are aware of the concept of Mahasangha and are now taking membership in the federation.
- They came to know the importance of Nari Sanjeevini and Nari Adalat, which work under the federations.





Samparka sabhe:

The women realized that it was not enough to form sanghas. They also had to networks with various departments. Officers were invited to provide knowledge about facilities of the government. A total of 8679 women received information in 396 meetings in 13 villages.

- 103 women from 3 villages of Bidar district got LPG facility from Forest department.
- 200 women from 25 villages of Chamrajanagar district were able to get tractor, support for purchase of seeds and agriculture equipment.
- The women of Savatkhed village of Gulbarga district built their sangha Mane with the help of Gram panchayats. 10 women got benefit of social security schemes.
- 511 women got vocational training in vermicomposting from agriculture department.

Nagamma of Koracharahatti village Kudlgi, Bellary district, is visually handicapped and had many problems. Sangha members discussed this issue in Sangha and provided vocational training to her. As a result she earns 100/- daily and is no longer economically dependent.



- 114 women from 7 group of Chitradurga district they purchased Giriraj chickens from Animal husbandry department to rear as economic activity.
- 104 sangha members from 8 village of Bidar district got LPG facility and `ASTRA` ovens from forest department.

Women getting empowered in the process of self development:

In Hosur village, Ramdurga taluk, Belgaum district there are 250 families who depend on dry land agriculture. Both men and women work. Sanghas had been formed by the Forest dept. and the women's Child Dept; but the women lacked information. MS conducted a PRA and survey and found several problems; the drinking water problem was acute. They had to fetch water from neighbouring villages. In April 2011, they started a sangha. The women started visiting the Panchayat regularly for action but there was no response. A gram sabhe was held in the village, and the women raised the drinking water issue. The executive officer of the taluk gave the responsibility to the Gram Panchayat president. Thus women are able to address the village's problems with the Gram Panchayat president's help. The whole village appreciates the sangha women. A bore-well was drilled in the village and the official has committed to drilling two more.

In Nagankal and Kallur villages of Gadag the sangha women were able to negotiate solutions to their village's needs by interacting with the Govt. In both villages, their water problems were solved.

Information Committee:

In Chitradurga, Bellary and Mysore districts, 198 sabhe meetings were held. 3917 participated and got awareness and information. As a result, sanghas are strengthened and sustained, and lobby for the common good and removing social evils.

In Konapur village, Kushtagi taluk Sharnammadevi Mahila Sangha was built by the MSK. In this village 30000/- rupees was spent for the construction of sangha building from MSK fund, but also, some sangha members took personal loan but defaulted. As a result sangha meetings stopped. The CRP followed up regularly the village and, and the sangha was revived. Now they all saving regularly.



Grama Spandana:

In 17 villages of Mysore and Bijapur district, a Grama Spandana event was organized to build relationships with local bodies, raise awareness about village problems and facilitate meetings with higher officers. 1138 women participated, and solutions to many problems were found. Women used their own sangha funds to carry out this programme.

In Kandanaigalli village K.R. Nagar taluka Gram spandana programme was held, during which it was decided to put an end to the sale of alcohol in their village. They took up the matter with the Excise officer and he stopped the sale.

In Veeradevanapura, Nanjanagud water was not available due to lack of power to run the pump. They had to fetch water from a distance. After sharing this problem, they were able to get 5 bore wells and storage tanks facility in the village.

Gender sensitization programme for men:

MS works to bring equality and create a gender-just society. To this end, they undertake programmes to sensitise men about gender discrimination and to create awareness about gender equality, training workshops for men were arranged. These trainings were aimed at bringing about change in the attitude of men to create an enabling environment for the advancement and mobility of women. The special modules "Hosa Ale" and "Kusuma Hejjevalu" are developed and used for the purpose.

The gender workshops were organised in 543 villages of 13 districts and attended by 9595 women, 19006 men, 4963 Kishoras and 3941 kishoris.

TABLE 5.3 VILLAGE LEVEL GENDER AWARENESS PROGRAMME

No.	District	Talukas	Villages	Sanghas	Women	Men	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Bagalkote	05	18	37	434	690	116	156	1396
2.	Bellary	05	55	55	440	1910			2350
3.	Bidar	05	51	51	397	1116	201	184	1898
4.	Bijapur	05	30	35	624	205	105	55	989
5.	Belgaum	04	26	26	128	1409	48	84	1669
6.	Chamrajnagar	04	46	46	1087	2228	1250	1494	6059
7.	Chikkaballapur	03	11	11	121	524	34	-	679
8.	Chitradurga	02	22	22	295	325	95	79	794
9.	Dharwad	02	20	20	165	1222	-	-	1387
10.	Gadag	04	74	74	187	330	89	66	672
11.	Gulbarga	06	59	59	1393	2440	692	495	5020
12.	Koppal	04	60	60	773	2419	1377	175	4744
13.	Raichur	04	71	84	3551	4188	956	1153	9848
Total		53	543	580	9595	19006	4963	3941	37505

Impact:

- Support for education of girls has increased in the new villages.
- The work burden on women has decreased and women have gained mobility, as men begin to share domestic work burden. This is especially true in the case of 41 men from 30 villages of Koppal district.
- Men participate in village-level activities and support women's efforts to build the community.

Trainings on Alcohol abuse for men were held in 2 villages of Hunagund taluk, of Mudhol taluk, where there was daily torture of children and wives by the drunken men. All the men promised to stop drinking. In Belgavi village, one man who was addicted has stopped drinking completely.



In Bhootalemala village, H D Kote taluk, a gender sensitization programme was held for men. An elderly man used to beat his wife after drinking. This matter was discussed in the programme. He said: "I have lot of work to do. She is not taking care of me, when I return back to home after work she is going to watch TV to the neighbor's house". This generated a lot of discussion. The trainers they divided participants in 2 groups. They were asked to list out work done by males and females. The men realized the women also have lot of work to do and they also get very tired. Then the MS training module on gender was taken up. Men realised the contribution of women to the home and society. The group also gave counseling to them, and them to live with love and co-operation. This has helped the men understand the sangha's work and they cooperate very well with their women and also with the sanghas.

Training for village resource person:

It is important to build leadership in women at the village, district and the state level. Village resource persons are seen as a bridge between sanghas and federations. They are trained to strengthen village level sanghas and ensure sangha sustainability, . . . , and their functioning monitored and facilitated through taluk and cluster level meetings.

Information about the six committees and problem-solving skills to resolve the problem were imparted to the VRPs. They were trained at the cluster and taluk levels. As a result, the women have been able to increase their contacts with the departments and avail of the programmes and schemes for their sanghas and members.

In 15 districts 89 training were held for village resource person in 1522 villages, in which 3603 women underwent the taluk level VRP training.

In H.B.Halli taluk and 5 clusters of Bellary taluk, grama samithis have been formed to facilitate strengthening, sustainance and independent functioning of sanghas. In 15 villages, the samithi members are involved in facilitating the sanghas in 15 villages.

In Bellary district, a District level workshop was held for VRP members. As a result they are now resource persons and able to share information with other members. As the MSKn field functionaries are withdrawn after the federations grow, they are trained to continue the work. 127 women from 92 villages participated in this programme. The following were the content of the workshop:

- Clarity on One sangha one village.
- Leadership qualities.
- Roles and responsibility of VRP.
- Networking with govt. departments
- Independence of sanghs and federations
- Working as a bridge with EC
- Independence of sanghas and federations
- Reviving document sanghas
- Using the federation as a community resource
- Listing village problems



As a result, there are now 43 Mahasanghas in 9 districts, with 45,902 women. New federations are coming up in Belgaum and Gadag.

- 2254 women from 8 districts now function as VRPs.
- They have revived 45 savings groups.
- They are working on the 6 committees and collecting and sharing information from various departments.
- Three women of Bidar's Kala Thanda participated in the entire Sakshara Bharat 2012



programme and won the Sakshara Bharat Kala Jatha Cup.

- VRPs from Sebinakatte, Hanumnala from Koppal district arranged loans for 20 people from NABARD, totaling Rs.390,000/-, for self employment.
- 1125 VRP of 15 district were able to provide work to 29005 women under the MNREGA 'Employment Guarantee Scheme'.
- In Bagalkote, Bidar and Bijapur, a Kala thanda (theatre group) has been working to communicate the information on sanghas, the 6 committee etc., through songs and skits. As a result 40 villages have new sanghas.
- 16 women participated in the `Mudhol Theatre and Folklore festival organized by the Dept. of Kannada and Culture and won awards, on the following issues:
 - Raising voices against violence on women,
 - Giving importance to education of girl child,
 - Reducing inequality and giving equal opportunity to women.

Under federations, various meetings were held such as Nari Sanjeevini, Nari Adalat, General body members meeting, special programmes like Mahasanchi, Grain Bank, Seed Bank, making herbal medicines, enrollment of students, Right to food campaign, child marriage prevention, Gram Panchayat Hakkottaya Andolana was held. Campaigns to facilitate access to Ration cards, govt. dept programmes, etc., were also held, along with NGO network meetings.

Executive Committee (EC) meetings:

The EC is the backbone of Mahasangha. During the year 4812 members participated in 502 meetings from 9 districts.

- Information and support were given to them for regular meetings.
- Creating new saving groups and revival of inactive sanghas.
- Supervision of programmes.
- Awareness camps were held to provide information to women and committees.
- Supporting literacy work by providing supervision to literacy centres.
- Coordinating with forums.
- Strengthening networks with govt. depts.
- Identify local problems and working as pressure group.
- 213 EC members of 9 districts supervised 771 villages.

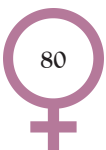
Meeting of Federation members:

Durng this year, 4812 EC members from 43 taluk of 9 districts conducted General Body meetings on their own, during which election of EC members, training about leadership qualities, and on concept of Maha sangha, and vision of Mahasangha took place.

Overall, by identifying the talents and gifts of sangha women, and enabling them to display their courage and commitment, we are able to take pride in our VRPs. They bring social problems to the notice of the villagers and are able to find solutions to them as well. For example, issues of violence against women and children are addressed through information campaigns.

Giving importance to:

- Pre-formation meetings
- Strengthening sanghas
- Building women as resource persons on various issues
- Oversight of local issues
- Building sangha as resource





- Using government schemes for development
- Enabling women's literacy
- Eliminate inequality through – ushering in equality
- Building capacity of resource persons
- Strengthening networking
- Creating resource centres
- Campaigns against Social Evils violence against women and obtaining justice and empowerment for women
- Finding solutions to women's issues
- Strengthening Nari Sanjeevini, Nari Adalat forums
- Identifying building for federations

The 'Sangha Mane' (Sangha Huts):

Sangha buildings are an important symbol of women's solidarity and sangha functioning, at the village level. They help sangha members to give concrete shape to their unity, and enables their empowerment through facilitating group activities, and gives a space for discussing sensitive issues like health and legal issues of women. They learn to plan and implement programmes, utilisation of resources and collective decision making. 126 sangha huts were built in the current year with assistance from the MLA local area development fund.

Federation/Mahasanghas:

Conference of women from various Groups:

In Raichur and Koppal, women from Nari Sanjeevini and Nari Adalat, the Executive Committee and VRPs were brought together for a meeting. The women shared their achievements, and for sangha strengthening. 520 women participated from two districts and benefitted from this.

Activities of Federation:

The federations which arise from the village sanghas, work to provide information to them, and networking on struggles for issues. Several strategies have been planned and implemented to strengthen federations.

It is formed from 'Gram Sangatane' and giving facilities and information as women needs. It is giving strength to different campaigns. For building strong federations, various trainings and programmes were held.

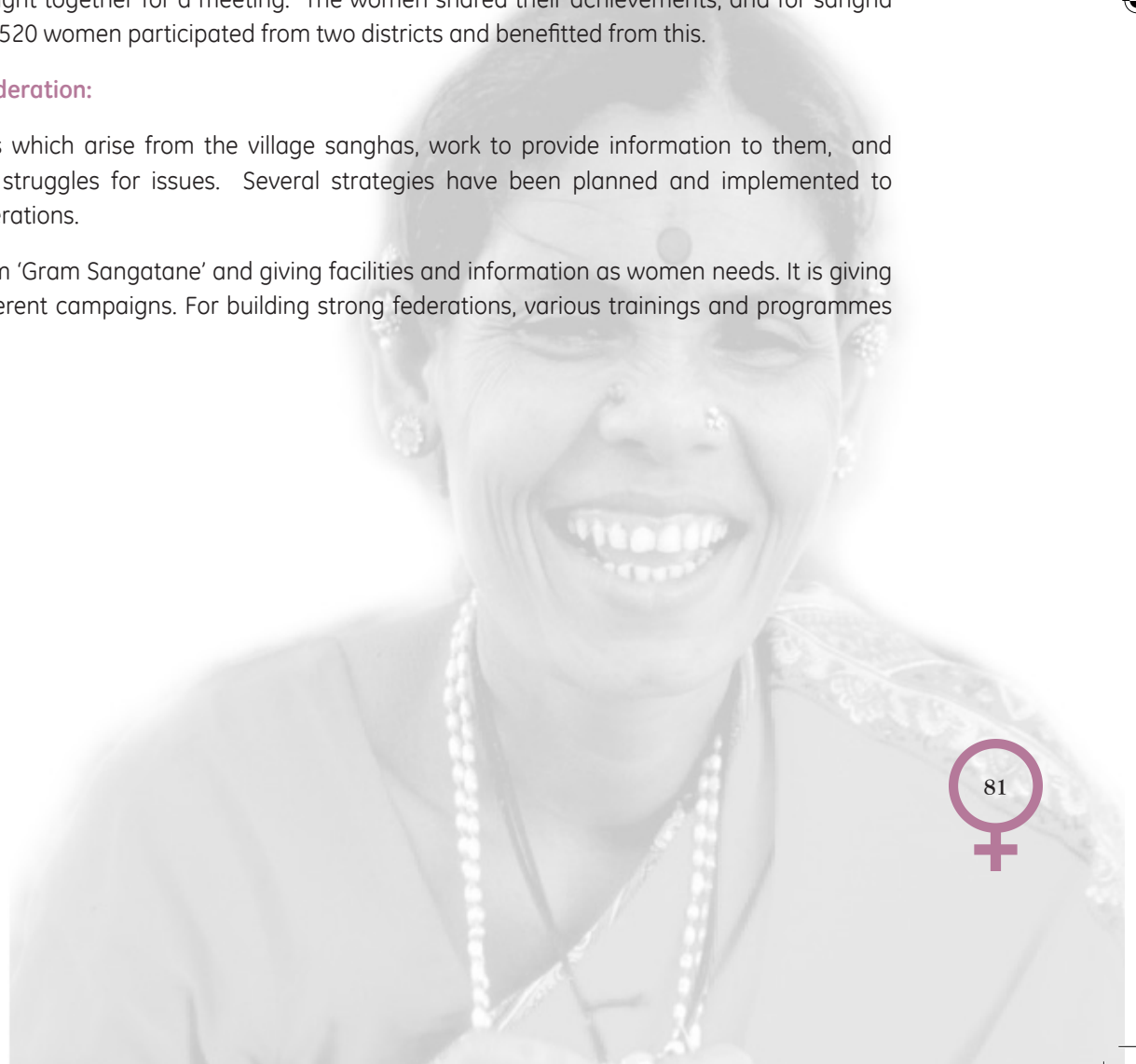


TABLE 5.4 PARTICIPATION IN THE GENERAL BODY MEETING

Sl. No.	District	Meetings	Talukas	Villages	Sanghas	Participants	Issued discussed
1.	Bagalkote	05	05	229	292	5886	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarity on the federation. • Concept of MSK. • Distribution of responsibilities to EC members. • Election of new executive members.
2.	Bellary	05	05	186	218	3132	
3.	Bidar	05	05	186	287	3595	
4.	Bijapur	05	05	166	205	4496	
5.	Chamrajnagar	04	04	219	287	8269	
6.	Gulbarga	06	06	234	368	5077	
7.	Koppal	04	04	177	215	3128	
8.	Mysore	05	05	190	276	5929	
9.	Raichur	04	04	165	284	6390	
Total		43	43	1752	2432	45902	

*GB's: were held at cluster level and Taluq level.

Training for EC members:

Capacity Building for EC members was undertaken for various trainings, including leadership training, communication training, enrollment, newsletter preparation etc. were given to them. Overall, 4054 EC members from 9 districts participated.

Impact:

- Sustenance of the "Oorigondu Sangha"
- Supervision and organization of programmes under Maha sangha
- They are able to prepare annual plans
- They produced newsletters
- Maha sanghas of Bagalkote, and Gulbarga are constructing building with their own funds and also raising funds for the same
- They are able to manage their financial matters are busy locating sites or buildings
- Networks have been built
- Members of Maha sangha and staff of MSK participated in 'Sakshara Bharat Kalajatha' 2012
- Sampurna Sakshara campaigns were held in 9 districts and awareness created on importance of girl child education.

TABLE 5.5 ACTIVITIES OF EC MEMBERS

Sl. No.	District	EC meetings			Zilla samiti meetings		
		No. of Meetings	No. of Participants	Issued discussed	No. of Meetings	No. of Participants	Issued discussed
1.	Bagalkote	48	416	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up of activities / action plan. Collection of information on facilities from departments. Discussion on Maha Sanchi and membership fee. Obtaining premises / land for federation. Discussion on core committee and on activities carried out under federation. Annual plan. Model village. Women's literacy and education of girls. School enrollment 	04	119	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public contact/ Jana Samparka sabhas. Circle meeting. Sangha documentation Memberships in federation. Focus on women's literacy. Revival of defunct sanghas. Formation of Kishori and women sanghas. Bank linkage. Training sub - committees. Sharing experience and resolving problems, if any Health fund and Arogya Nidhi.
2.	Bellary	52	392		-	-	
3.	Bidar	60	560		03	88	
4.	Bijapur	60	880		02	115	
5.	Chamrajnagar	48	394		03	41	
6.	Gulbarga	72	805		04	209	
7.	Koppal	51	461		02	52	
8.	Mysore	63	372		02	45	
9.	Raichur	48	532		04	144	
Total		502	4812	24	813		

TABLE 5.7 TALUKA MAHASANGHA MEMBERSHIP FEE AND INCOME STATEMENT

Sl. No.	District	Membership fee received			Others sources			Fee from sangha			Total Expenditure			Balance at Maha Sangha as on March 12
		Till March 11	During 11-12	Total	Till March 11	During 11-12	Total	Till March 11	During 11-12	Total	Till March 11	During 11-12	Total	
1.	Bagalkote	523931	65000	588931	408097	36095	444192	37978	7000	44978	334203	38147	372350	305754
2.	Bellary	400765	44790	445555	36536		36536	8715	-	8715	80053	26651	106704	384102
3.	Bidar	403932	56170	460102	96892	370104	467076	29514	-	29514	63006	17020	80026	876666
4.	Bijapur	324675	45250	369925	307740	594760	902500	371466	-	371466	104264	211686	315950	1327941
5.	Chamrajnagar	371200	101170	472370	189290	89048	278338	37816	-	37816	265529	215008	480537	307987
6.	Gulbarga	365549	60250	425799	500299	231895	732194	550752	-	550752	524690	59742	584432	1124313
7.	Koppal	242648	41400	284048	71607	24982	96589	296102	-	296102	177808	34643	212451	464288
8.	Mysore	505771	58080	563851	1322970	324862	1683832	1053915	83250	1136645	2547860	335159	2883019	501109
9.	Raichur	578698	77500	656198	247715	17538	265253	68867	1248	70115	370171	223330	593501	398065
	Total	3717169	549610	4266779	3181146	1689284	4906510	2455125	91498	2545903	4467584	1161386	5628970	5690225



Autonomous Mela:

On 28th & 29th March 2012 a 'Swayattatha Mela' was held in which the EC, NA, NS and VRP women were oriented on the concept of giving concept of self dependent to VRP women, EC members and NA Mela was conducted in the month of independence. 323 women from 92 villages participated. They learnt about the objectives of federation, role of federation, and its role in getting schemes from various departments.

Impacts:

Women of Irkalgad and Chikkamyageri clusters decided to start working towards autonomy.

Printing and release of Federation Newsletter:

The Editor of Vijaya Karnataka was invited to conduct a two-day training to 4 EC members of 4 Mahasanghas, of Bagalkote district, in producing a newsletter. 31 members participated.

Four Mahasanghas of Chamrajanagar district released a paper detailing their Achievements, programmes, impacts and experiences.

Celebrating Women's day:

Women are always busy with their day-to-day routines; labour, and family problems. To give them an occasion celebrate, sanghas and federations organized a commemoration on the occasion of International Women's Day. 12,297 women participated over 9 districts.

Information centre:

Mahasanghas are also working as information centres in Periyapattana, H.D.Kote, Hunsur and Nanjangud of Mysore district. Various services including help to fill the application, and access govt. facilities etc. are given to sanghas. Under federation they even conduct financial audit and charge fees for the same. They were able to earn Rs.18,000/- as fees from auditing 30 sanghas in 29 villages.

Vanasuma Mela:

Periyapattana taluk held a Vanasuma Mela 141 members participated from 20 villages. The officials of Social welfare department were invited, and participants learnt about facilities under the department. They also discussed their problems with officers and submitted applications to solve their problems.

As a result Borewell repairs were undertaken 12 villages; teachers in English and Hindi were appointed in an Ashram school and 43 Ashrayas Houses were repaired. The networking and information enabled the sangha women to cause a road to be constructed to Bematti village.

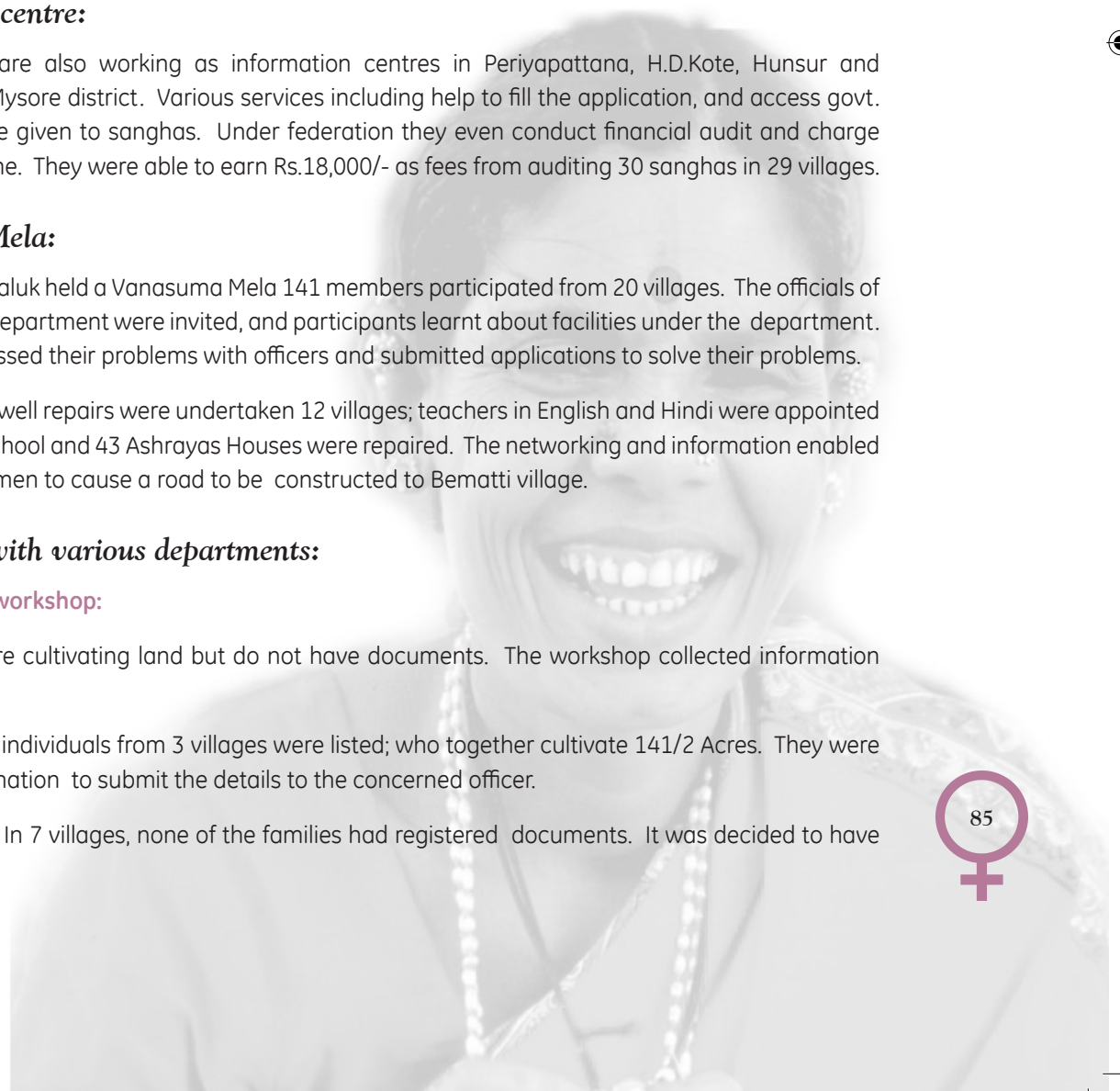
Work done with various departments:

Bagar Hukum workshop:

Many people are cultivating land but do not have documents. The workshop collected information about them.

Nanjangudu: 5 individuals from 3 villages were listed; who together cultivate 141/2 Acres. They were given the information to submit the details to the concerned officer.

Periyapattana: In 7 villages, none of the families had registered documents. It was decided to have a survey done.



H.D Kote: Residents of Vaddargudi village had applied for registration of land documents. They have been asked followup in Hunsur, where the tahshildar will take further action.

K.R. Nagar: Decided to Visit to taluk Panchayats and get a list.

Hunsur: Two women, Hosvaranchi Javamma and Bijaganalli Sanna Tayamma didn't have any land registration. They are preparing to followup.

Raitakoota: Plans are on by the federation to hold NABARD Raitakoota. They have selected 50 villages from 5 taluks, and prepared a proposal to send to NABARD.

Child labour survey for Labour Department:

Under the scheme by department of labour to prevent child labour, the Hunsur federation has been asked to conduct a survey on Child labour. After discussions, they agreed. The Nanjangud federation has taken a lead and completed a survey of villages under 38 panchayats. In other taluks, NGOs had been chosen as leads; through this experience and through selection of field surveyors, there was good networking. The survey documents have been submitted and payment received. 483 child labourers were discovered working in the 89 panchayats surveyed. They are being rehabilitated.

Dasara festival in village: Dasara committee members came to know about Mahila Samakhya organisation, and invited sangha members to participate in the festivities and display their talents. 7 women from Chowdalli and Chikkarayuru village of H.D.Kote participated in various competitions and won prizes in tug of war, pot painting competition, needle and thread race, Lime and spoon race, and singing folk songs. Federation members participated in taluk level sports competition and won the 1st prize, which is displayed in the federation office.

12 women of 3 villages of Hunsur taluk participated. In the Dasara exhibition Hunsur taluk the federation had a stall in through which activities were publicized

Information about Mahasangha Building:

In Jewargi, Gulbarga district, Bilagi taluk Bagalkote district women were constructing a building for the Federation with funds from the M.L.A. L A D Fund, which is in the finishing stage.

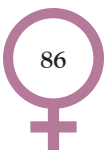
In Chaganur Village of Bellary taluk, Bellary district has a diverse population of 1000, most of whom are coolies. They formed a sangha and are participating in various programmes. But despite a ban on selling liquor in the village, wine shops flourished and women's problems continued. The sangha members found out that there were many unlicensed shops. They protested in front of the police station for a full day but the police took no action. They went to higher officers, excise minister and chief minister and gave applications to them. Finally the Police were forced to stop the illegal sales.

Staff training:

Various trainings were given to MSKn staff. Report writing, and Case study writing training by CDL, paralegal training, gender training, concept of One Sangha One Village, VRP concept training etc. 70 staff from 5 districts received this input.

Mahasangha towards Independence:

To make the Mahasangha independent, work on various meetings, orientation, trainings and Mela were organized/ planned. 1863 members from 9 districts were trained in Bidar, Gulbarga, Bijapur, Raichur, Koppal, Mysore, Bellary, Chamrajanagar, Bagalkote districts, there were no staff but EC members run the federations independently.





Building capacity through educational tours:

In order to increase the women's skills and to provide further information MSKn took them to visit sanghas in AP. They learnt about planning, shared experiences and achievement, and problems and their solution.

56 EC members from Mysore, Bidar and Bagalkote went to AP. This has helped to take the Mahasangha further on the path to self reliance.

Radio programmes:

96 women from, Chamrajanagar and Gulbarga district participated in Akashavani Kendra's Mahila Ranga Radio programme. They shared their talents in singing folk songs, plays, and their personal stories of growth due to sangha membership. They were thrilled by the experience.

Case Studies of SSR

The village of Golmahur is in Jewargi taluk but it is closer to Afzalpur, the neighbouring taluk. The village had a real problem of lack of transport facilities. Only one bus trip came to the village. When they tried to approach the transport authorities in both Jewargi and Afzalpur, they kept making promises but neither depots sent buses. Often in cases of health emergencies especially of pregnant women, they were only dependent on private transport jeeps. The Lakshmi Mahila sangha decided to take up the issue. They submitted an application again to the depot manager of Afzalpur depot asking for allocation of bus facility. He agreed just as before. But this time the women would not allow him to escape with lame excuses. They said "We have already seen that you do not keep your promises. If you fail to act, we will come and hold a dharna in front of your office". The depot manager immediately passed orders to allot three daily schedules to Golmahur. The villages are pleased at Lakshmi Mahila sangha's effective work.

Vijayalakshmi, mother of two, always used to be sad and depressed. She had lost her husband a year earlier. Then Nagamma, from sangha, spoke to her and said "Come on, now. You have these two children to care for. It is a year since your husband died, you need to come out of this depression and take up your responsibilities". She took Vijayalakshmi with her to the sangha meeting, and introduced her. The women listened sympathetically to her sad story and encouraged her. This sharing lifted the burden from Vijayalakshmi's heart and she became more cheerful and active. As she was literate, she began teaching in the literacy classes, and maintaining sangha records. Finally with the help of the sangha, she took up a job in an NGO in the area and is socially and financially more stable. She credits the sangha for this change.

The sangha women of Ikkalur village in Bidar district were fed up with the alcoholism in their village. They kept petitioning the authorities to close the liquor shops but to no avail. The sangha decided to act. They gathered before the panchayat office. Mahadevi, a sangha members was also an elected G.P member. She expressed her frustration at the inaction of the male members of the panchayat, and threatened self-immolation. Alarmed at the threat, the G.P staff phoned the PDO, Tahsildar, police, Excise department etc. who all rushed to the village. They arrested the 4 unlicensed vendors operating there and decided to ban liquor sales in the village. Everyone commended the sangha member for her strong and fearless stand, and the sangha women's role for making their village liquor-free.





Section Five

Mahadevi, of Nagarala village in Bagalkote district works as a village resource person, and also motivates children to enroll school. During her door-to-door survey, she discovered a number of physically handicapped people, who were forced to be dependent on others even though they wanted to work. Mahadevi organized 20 of them into a sangha. They applied to the SGSY, and got a loan of three lakhs sanctioned, with Mahadevi's help. They also took 8 days training in agarbattis, and they are making profits. Thus the physically handicapped sangha members are achieving financial independence and are also repaying their loan.





ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Introduction:

Economic development plays a vital role in women's empowerment. Our sangha's women save money for their economic development. They collect information on various schemes, on departments and organization which give facilities to sanghas and women and are building links between sangha and organization. They take loans and use them well. Because of this, their family condition is improved and their status in society has gone up. Through economic empowerment, women increased their decision making power to reduce gender discrimination.



EDP committee meeting:

EDP committee meetings play an important role to build economic empowerment. In these meetings, women are told about the importance of savings, sources of loans, and the importance of prompt repayment. The proper use of loans is also discussed with the bank managers, who are invited to sangha meetings.



TABLE 6.1 EDP COMMITTEE MEETINGS DETAILS

Information about Committee Meetings Apr 2011-Mar 2012													
Sl. No	Name of the District	Cluster wise Committee Meetings					Taluka Level Committee Meetings						
		Planned Meetings	Achieved Meetings	Number of Participants			Planned Meetings	Achieved Meetings	Number of Participants				
				Village	Groups	Members			Village	Groups	Members		
1	Bagalkote	30	24	95	167	621	15	12	140	222	883		
2	Bellary	60	32	157	301	883	-	-	-	-	-		
3	Bidar	30	35	193	201	2139	-	-	-	-	-		
4	Bijapur	60	45	198	208	926	-	-	-	-	-		
5	Belgaum	-	-	-	-	-	24	17	162	162	1370		
6	Chamrajnagar	30	32	98	98	938	10	09	105	105	915		
7	Chikkaballapur	-	-	-	-	-	12	05	45	45	262		
8	Chitradurga	05	-	-	-	-	06	01	15	15	59		
9	Dharwad	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	100	100	300		
10	Gadag	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	180	180	2402		
11	Gulbarga	54	54	235	335	1652	-	-	-	-	-		
12	Koppal	72	60	210	380	1403	-	-	-	-	-		
13	Mysore	20	16	121	137	413	2	2	36	46	143		
14	Raichur	48	48	216	331	1517	-	-	-	-	-		
	Total	409	346	1523	2158	10492	81	56	783	875	6334		

Results:

Mallamma from Mallabi village, Afzalpur taluk, District Gulbarga took a loan of 30,000/- from sangha and bought a chilli grinding machine. Now she earns Rs 95/- daily, and the village women are spared the difficult job of manually pounding chillies.

Madamma from Ambale, taluk Nanjangud, District Mysore bought a tractor to work on her fields with a 50% subsidy from agriculture department. The tractor is hired out to other farmers as well, and she leads a contented life with the profits Rs.800/- per hour, minimum 6 days a month.

73 sangha women from Bagalkote district, taluk Bagalkote were trained under SGSY and women from 2 villages chose to do sheep rearing while 6 women from 5 talukas sell clothes. They are able to earn their own livelihood as a result.

Rajabi from Dasnal, taluk Gangavati, Koppal district, started selling bangles with a loan from sangha and made a profit of Rs.20,000/- within 6 months. She is happy to be relieved of her financial stress and plans to expand her business.

Women of Shabarimata sangha from Tadapalli Bidar district started a papad making business several years ago with a loan of Rs.125,000. Now the business earns Rs.1500/- daily and are selling in Hyderabad as well.

Details of sangha savings:

TABLE 6.2 SANGHA SAVINGS

Sl. No.	District	No. of savings and credit groups	Savings as of March 2011 (Cumulative) (in Rs.)	Total savings during the year (2011-12) (in Rs.)	Savings as of March 12 (Cumulative) (in Rs.)
1.	Bagalkote	502	16579095	3863108	20442203
2.	Bellary	513	23799261	3040560	26839821
3.	Bidar	525	25229986	211760	27341746
4.	Bijapur	643	20743435	9558247	30301682
5.	Belgaum	190	4308282	1766820	6075102
6.	Chamrajnagar	380	29040006	2762785	31802791
7.	Chikkaballapur	106	2486499	602060	3088559
8.	Dharwad	10	-	23265	23265
9.	Gadag	353	4094141	2350594	6444735
10.	Gulbarga	458	23249287	2969476	26218763
11.	Koppal	395	4311487	1570535	5882022
12.	Mysore	237	8480530	3044189	11524719
13.	Raichur	557	4137734	2992600	7190334
Total		4869	166459743	34755999	203175742

Uses of the savings:

The amount is used by the sanghas to give loans to their members.

In the present year 34,582 women took loans amounting to Rs.7,51,73,440/- from the sangha, and are using the money in productive ways.

Some case studies:

- Husenbi Attar, member of sangha from Saludagi, taluk Bagewadi, Bijapur district, used to do casual labour. She joined the sangha and started saving. She took a loan of Rs.5000/- and started selling vegetables, repaying in instalments. She earns about Rs.200/- daily.
- Three members of Parvati sangha, Somanapur, taluk, Gundlupet, Chamrajnagar district, started a provision store and also sell vegetables. They are able to earn Rs. 200/- daily.
- Pavitra from Hurlihal, Kudligi taluk, Bellary district, used to do agricultural labour. But as she found the work too hard, to work and she took loan from the sangha and opened a hotel. She paid back the loan and is now self-employed.
- Before Raziya of Katralli, Koppal district, joined the sangha, she had little exposure and little general knowledge. After joining the sangha, she saved money and took a small loan to start a paan shop. With the earnings from this she is able to send her children to school, and now leads an economically independent life.
- Saraswati from Mangalur and Ratnamma from Bidar district, got loans from sangha savings. They are selling fruits and get a daily turnover of Rs.5,000/-
- 147 women from 67 villages of 5 taluka's from Bagalkote districts started provision stores. 106 women from 51 villages started Garment business, 192 women from 87 villages started tailoring, 185 women from 71 villages started selling vegetables. 57 women from 38 villages selling bangles, and 76 women from 33 villages are doing miscellaneous economic activities. This has had a significant impact.

In keeping with the firm belief of MSKn that financial independence is a key part of women's empowerment, women's economic roles are enhanced through promoting self employment utilizing funds from Sangha as well as from Bank and other Government schemes Bagalkote district unit of MSKn has emphasized women's economic independence through promoting entrepreneurial development for Sangha members. They also emphasize saving activities. As a result, women's status within the family has increased as they contribute to the family. Consequently, women's economic independence has enhanced the self worth of individual women as well as of the Sanghas within the community.

For instance, Bagalkote DIU has played a crucial role in promoting information sharing on various schemes and programmes relating to women's economic empowerment. They have also facilitated networking with district level institutions to access the schemes. Women are also trained to maintain books of accounts and keep records of saving, pass books and ledgers. They have been able to access loan from banks, SJSY and SHGs. They have under taken activities including goat and buffalo rearing, trading in women's fancy items, vegetables, provision store, cloth shops etc. As a result in the year 2011-2012, 1426 women in the 5 taluks of Bagalkote district have utilized a total sum of Rs. 11,06,77,000 and become active entrepreneurs.



TABLE 6.3 LOANS TAKEN FROM BANKS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Sl. No.	Information	Bagalkote	Bellary	Bidar	Bijapur	Belgaum	Chamrajnagar	Chikkaballapur	Chitradurga	Godog	Gulbarga	Koppal	Mysore	Raichur	Total	Reasons for taking loans	
1.	Loans from bank	N.S	56	22	52	66	48	130	08	02	38	52	31	56	68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal husbandry, trade, restaurant/tea stalls, agriculture. Economic activities-dairy, cattle rearing, selling of vegetables, setting up of PCO booth, provision store, pickle and papad making, bangle selling To take land on lease for cultivation, purchase of fertilizers. Purchase of property, jewellery, GCP machine, house repair, cloth machine. House repair; cloth trading. Education, health, marriage. 	
		T.L	5474654	2240000	1755000	315000	5345000	23925000	1230800	300000	2130000	3072000	2610000	6794900	4226000		59418354
		N.B	967	275	602	719	203	1724	162	28	596	1011	617	854	1073		8831
2.	Loans from SGSY	N.S	95	05	22	28	03	13	01		52	21	38	07	06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic activities-dairy, cattle rearing, selling of vegetables, setting up of PCO booth, provision store, pickle and papad making, bangle selling To take land on lease for cultivation, purchase of fertilizers. Purchase of property, jewellery, GCP machine, house repair, cloth machine. House repair; cloth trading. Education, health, marriage. 	
		T.L	6908600	2200000	2835000	429000	1075000	12750000	250000		9100000	3450000	3895000	2505000	1265000		46662600
		N.B	767	103	295	662	58	238			805	397	667	105	150		4247
3.	Loans from SC/ST Corporation	N.S	10	01	02	30		04		01		05	23		76	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take land on lease for cultivation, purchase of fertilizers. Purchase of property, jewellery, GCP machine, house repair, cloth machine. House repair; cloth trading. Education, health, marriage. 	
		T.L	615000	75000	70000	130000		90000		40000			250000	270000			1540000
		N.B	189	05	02	195		73			12		35	356			867
4.	Loans from Department of Agriculture culture	N.S	01			04		09		05			01		23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take land on lease for cultivation, purchase of fertilizers. Purchase of property, jewellery, GCP machine, house repair, cloth machine. House repair; cloth trading. Education, health, marriage. 	
		T.L	25000			25000		750000		250000			12000	100000	1162000		
		N.B	15			71		135		75		25	02		323		
5.	Loans from DIC office	N.S	33										03	03	39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take land on lease for cultivation, purchase of fertilizers. Purchase of property, jewellery, GCP machine, house repair, cloth machine. House repair; cloth trading. Education, health, marriage. 	
		T.L	3300000										700000	30000	1060000		
		N.B	254										44	60	358		
6.	Other Department Loan	N.S	03	02	07		08	01	03	51	43	19	02	39	178	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take land on lease for cultivation, purchase of fertilizers. Purchase of property, jewellery, GCP machine, house repair, cloth machine. House repair; cloth trading. Education, health, marriage. 	
		T.L	480000	1475000	90000			370000	210000	75000	430000	420000	100000	100000	3083000		7163000
		N.B	48	25	50			135	16	45	782	826	89	02	651		2669
Total No. of Beneficiaries			2240	408	949	1647	261	2305	178	148	2195	2234	1477	1379	1874	17295	

NS - No of sanghas
T.L - Total loans taken
N.B.- Number of beneficiaries

Some more Impacts:

Women are taking loans and aware about repayment. With this they are making their life secure. For example: sangha members from jeenalli, H D Kote taluk, Mysore district took a loan from bank, and that amount they distributed 13,000/- to each member, a part of which they used to purchase life insurance policies.

This came in useful when Laxmamma, who took a loan, but died suddenly after paying only half the loan. The sangha members approached the LIC office and submitted a claim. They settled a claim of Rs 50,000/- to the sangha. They appropriated the sangha loan and the balance was given back to Laxmamma's family.

In order to to develop leadership qualities and enable everyone to gain knowledge and experience, and maintain transparency account holders are regularly changed.

Block Level Banking Committee:

Mahila Samakhya staff participated in B.L.B.C meetings in every taluka, which is held by the bank. In this meeting they discussed about agriculture loan, bank loan, S.M.G training, loan to physically challenged people, SGSy laons, growing tobacco, growing other crops etc.

Vocational training:

MSKn organized training to 20 women in Hunsur taluk, Mysore district, in embroidery, Kundan work, Stone work, crochet work, thread work, Jardosi and Mirror work. After getting training they decided to work on it and they have applied for loans to start their own embroidery units.

Vermi compost training:

- One Member from Gangavati taluk, Koppal district, got training in vermicompost. Now she become a resource person and has given training to 110 members.
- Women from 4 talukas of Gadag district got training from the Agriculture science Centre. 515 women from 68 village received training about dairy farming and in vermicompost.
- Women from Kamaladinni, Bijapur district, got 13 days training from RUDSET, and now are making a good profit from rearing earthwourms and making vermicompost.
- 94 women from 28 villages got training from agriculture department about vermi compost making.

Dairy Farming

KMF gave training to 92 women in dairy farming from 4 taluks of Koppal district. Self Employment 225 women from Koppal district got training from agriculture department on self employment. Now they are self-employed, selling bangles, dresses, provision store, compost production and sales.

**Tailoring training:**

103 women from Gulbarga district got training from People's Education Society', and have started their own tailoring units mostly homebased.

Embroidery training:

Seven years ago the women of Jatgi Tanda in Bijapur District started the built Durgadevi Mahila



Samakhya Sangha. They visited bank and panchayat regularly, and were able to get a loan and SJSY of Rs. 2 lakh. They received mirror work training from RUDSET, and are sewing bags and lambani dresses. They have also given training to KGBV students.

Documentation training:

As sanghas mature and gain experience we focus on equipping the members to function independently. Documentation and record keeping is a real challenge. Hence we give a lot of training in documentation to the women. In the 8 districts where there are older sanghas, we have trained 1052 members from 731 villages.

Professional Training for Staff:

In order to equip our team to provide quality services to the sanghas, we focus on building their skills and capacities. Staff of Dharwar, Bagalkote, and Mysore received training in report writing, maintaining records, and in collecting and competition of data. In addition, the Mysore team received training from NABARD on their facilities, process, and conditions fro loans.

A two-day skill Development and capacity building training was held by RUDSET for 29 village women in Bagalkote district, in February 2012 in which 22 staff members participated. The following information was given to the staff members in the training:

- Leadership qualities to be a successful businessman
- Orientation on legal requirements to start a business
- Selling as an art/ Market survey
- Capital investment
- Problems of doing business and their solutions

Bank Visits:

Often, women do not have direct involvement in financial matters and are not free to take their own decisions. Hence MSK has made it a point to give exposure to all its sangha women to banks, where they are given information and encouraged to learn and handle financial matters.

A Care study:

Sangha women from Gulgajambagi, Mudhol taluk, district Bagalkote started purchasing Life Insurance policies. They saved money and after a while, applied for a loan for self-employment. When they failed to get LIC receipts for 3 months, and deduction of rupees 1,000/-, they were confident enough to take direct action by going to the bank and complaining to the manager, providing proof of purchase. They were thus able to address the problem and were able to get a solution. Their success increased their confidence.



Audit Report


MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2012

PARTICULARS	SCHEDULE	31.03.2012	31.03.2011
SOURCES OF FUNDS			
Capital Fund & Liabilities			
Capital Fund	1	29,191	(94,85,102)
Current Liabilities	2	1,03,00,828	1,19,09,817
Fixed Assets Reserve	3	25,55,773	26,82,451
Suspense account		-	-
TOTAL		1,28,85,792	51,07,166
APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
Fixed Assets	4	25,55,773	26,82,451
Current Assets			
Cash & Bank Balances	5	85,82,775	10,26,944
Deposits & Advances	6	17,47,244	13,97,771
TOTAL		1,28,85,791	51,07,166

The Schedules and Notes thereon form part of the Balance Sheet (See Schedule 11)

As per our report of even date

For YCRJ & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN.06927S


Rajnish Rama Rao
Partner
M.No. 202465

Bangalore, Dated 16th November 2012



For MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA


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State Program Director



MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

PARTICULARS	SCHEDULE	SC	ST	OTHERS	31.03.2012	31.03.2011
INCOME						
Grants from GOI (MHRD)	7	1,44,78,950.0	60,96,400.0	5,51,93,496.0	7,57,68,846	6,25,43,474
Miscellaneous income	8	1,16,287.4	49,126.2	3,47,222.1	5,12,636	3,70,856
Total		1,45,95,237	61,45,526	5,55,40,718	7,62,81,482	6,29,14,330
Transferred from reserves towards Depreciation	4			5,62,832.0	5,62,832	5,57,039
Grand Total		1,45,95,237	61,45,526	5,61,03,550	7,68,44,314	6,34,71,369
EXPENDITURE:						
Management Cost	9	30,63,383.0	13,65,850.4	1,61,41,960.1	2,05,71,193.5	2,18,57,960
Program Cost	10	1,19,89,770.2	48,24,451.8	2,93,55,958.6	4,61,70,180.5	3,95,03,417
Santhwana Project	11	-	-	25,814.0	25,814.0	
Total		1,50,53,153	61,90,302	4,55,23,733	6,67,67,188	6,13,61,377



Depreciation on Fixed Assets	4		5,62,832.0	5,62,832	5,57,039
Total		61,90,302	4,60,86,565	6,73,30,020	6,19,18,416
Surplus (Deficit) transferred to Capital Fund		(44,776)	1,00,16,985	95,14,294	15,52,953
Grand Total		61,45,526	5,61,03,550	7,68,44,314	6,34,71,369

The Schedules and Notes thereon form part of the Income & Expenditure A/c (See Schedule 11)

As per our report of even date

For YCRJ & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN.06927S

Rajnish Rama Rao
Rajnish Rama Rao
Partner
M.No. 202465



Bangalore, Dated 16th November 2012

For MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA

[Signature]

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State Program Director



MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA

RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS A/c FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1.4.2011 to 31.3.2012

PARTICULARS	SC	ST	OTHERS	Rs.	Rs.
I. RECEIPTS:					
<i>Opening Balances: Cash & Bank Balances</i>					10,26,944
Grants received from MHRD	1,44,78,950.00	60,96,400.00	5,56,29,650.00	7,62,05,000	
Other Income	5,032.00	1,974.00	18,150.00	25,156	
Interest on Bank Deposits	1,11,255	47,152	3,29,072	4,87,480	
Outstanding Liabilities 2011-12			15,25,748.00	15,25,748	
Telephone Deposit Received			15,272.00	15,272	
Fuel Deposit Received			5,750.00	5,750	
Rent Deposit Received			65,100.00	65,100	
Payable to Other DIU's			18,831.00	18,831	
Provident Fund Subscription Account			94,127.00	94,127	
Resource Person Fees			510.00	510	
Medicclaim			6,558.00	6,558	
Advance for Programme			3,100.00	3,100	7,84,52,632
TOTAL					7,94,79,576
II. PAYMENTS:					
Federation Advance			2,05,941		2,05,941
Other Advance			54,128		54,128
Prepaid Expenses			10,228		10,228
Receivable from KGBV Project			1,46,967		1,46,967
Gas Deposit			15,100		15,100
Receivable from NPEGEL Project			5,000		5,000
Amount due to KGBV Project			33,318		33,318
Amount due to NPEGEL Project			2,73,551		2,73,551
Receivable - staff & DIU			1,331		1,331
Outstanding Liabilities - 2010-11 Paid			23,69,042		23,69,042
Fixed Assets purchased			436,154		4,36,154
Flood Relief Fund			8,154		8,154
Medicclaim			1,974.00		1,974
Gratuity			3,74,826.00		3,74,826
Duties & Taxes			74,187.00		74,187
Provident Fund Paid			1,16,643.00		1,16,643
External Project Organisation Support Service			3,068.00		3,068
Santhwana Project			25,814.00		25,814
Management Cost:					
Honorarium	10,92,339	5,45,874	42,12,060	58,50,273	
TA/DA	2,09,157	26,401	10,25,215	12,60,773	
Office Expenses	17,60,051	7,92,802	1,08,97,627	1,34,50,481	
Other Expenses	1,836	773	7,058	9,667	2,05,71,194



<u>Programme Cost:</u>				
Block Sahayogini Honorarium(inclgd. TA/DA)	40,25,995	16,98,719	1,37,71,232	1,94,95,946
Evaluation, Documentation & Publications	8,96,383	3,60,635	26,00,988	38,58,006
Training of Sanghas & SPO Training	16,74,536	6,69,163	26,34,300	49,77,999
Mahila Sangha Mahasangha	11,38,046	4,88,810	14,02,963	30,29,819
Education activities / Innovative Programm	29,95,491	11,80,078	46,66,080	88,41,649
District Resource Group	3,28,063	93,560	12,18,966	16,40,588
Programme Implementation	4,12,255	1,39,041	11,49,291	17,00,587
Workshop & Seminar	1,57,358	53,336	4,52,314	6,63,008
Resource centre	3,61,643	1,41,110	14,59,826	19,62,579
TOTAL				4,61,70,181
				7,08,96,800

III. CLOSING BALANCE

Bank Balances (As per Schedule 5 to Accounts)

85,82,775

85,82,776

As per our report of even date

For YCRJ & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN.06927S

Rajnish Rama Rao

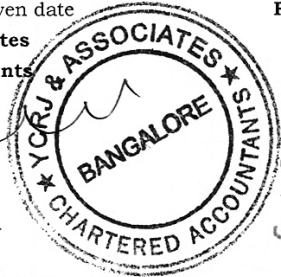
Partner

M.No. 202465

Bangalore, Dated 16th November 2012

For MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA

State Program Director



MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA

Schedules Forming Part Of Balance Sheet As At 31st March 2012

[in Rs.]

CAPITAL FUND		SCHEDULE 1	
Particulars	31.03.2012	31.03.2011	
Opening Balance	-94,85,103	-1,10,38,056	
Add: Surplus transferred from Income & Expenditure A/c	95,14,294	15,52,953	
	29,191	-94,85,103	
Less: Deficit Transferred From Income & Expenditure A/c		0	
Balance at the end of the year	29,191	-94,85,103	

CURRENT LIABILITIES		SCHEDULE 2	
Particulars	31.03.2012	31.03.2011	
State office			Rs.
Provision for Gratuity	73,86,821	77,61,647	
Outstanding Liabilities	4,93,394	1,33,698	
Duties & Taxes	3,734	77,921	
PF Payable	4,17,650	5,34,293	
External Project Organisation Support Service	1,36,768	1,39,836	
Provident Fund Subscription Account	94,127	0	
Amount due to NPEGEL Project	0	2,73,551	
Amount due to KGBV Project	0	33,318	
Resource Person Fees	510	0	
Mediclaime	6,558	0	
District Implementation Units			
Flood Relieif Fund	0	8,154	
Mediclaime	0	1,974	
Payable to Other DIU's	2,97,227	2,78,396	
Expense Overstated Account	4,31,685	4,31,685	
Outstanding Liabilities-MSK			
Bagalkote	45,246	1,25,797	
Belgaum	18,249	73,338	
Bellary	1,29,169	3,89,218	
Bidar	1,07,158	1,95,527	
Bijapur	16,852	2,52,073	
Chickballapur	40,512	21,042	
Dharwad	4,033	13,933	
Chamarajanagar	7,763	1,14,010	
Gadag	40,496	70,605	
Gulbarga	3,83,276	6,43,413	
Kolar	6,110	4,449	
Koppal	2,890	44,162	
Mysore	10,279	1,16,209	
Raichur	58,190	1,71,568	
Chitradurga	1,62,131	0	
Total	1,03,00,828	1,19,09,817	
Grand Total	1,03,00,828	1,19,09,817	

Fixed Assets Reserve		SCHEDULE 3	
	31.03.2012	31.03.2011	
Opening Balance as on 01.04.2011	26,82,451	25,87,964	
Add: Additions during the year	4,36,154	6,51,526	
	31,18,605	32,39,490	
Less: Depreciation for the year	5,62,832	5,57,039	
Closing Balance as on 31.3.2012	25,55,773	26,82,451	



**MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA
SCHEDULE-4
SCHEDULE OF FIXED ASSETS AS ON 31.3.2012**

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK		Rate	DEPRECIATION			NET BLOCK	
	Cost as on 1.4.2011	Additions Upto 30.9.11 After 30.09.11		Cost as on 31.3.2012	Up to 1.4.2011	For the year	Up to 31.3.2012	As on 31.3.2012
M.S.K.								
Computer & Printers	32,53,703	1,35,114	1,14,092	30,83,028	2,17,701	33,00,729	2,02,180	1,70,675
Furniture & Fixtures	20,51,875	23,390	55,164	11,10,960	99,189	12,10,149	9,20,280	9,40,915
Office Equipment	44,23,420	29,096	79,298	31,17,237	2,06,240	33,23,477	12,08,337	13,06,183
Kitchen equipment	65,244			28,023	5,583	33,606	31,638	37,221
Vehicle	33,31,129			31,03,672	34,119	31,37,791	1,93,338	2,27,457
GRAND TOTAL	1,31,25,371	1,87,600	2,48,554	1,04,42,920	5,62,832	1,10,05,752	25,55,773	26,82,451



CASH AND BANK BALANCES

SCHEDULE 5

1. MSK

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	31.03.2012	31.03.2011
State office account -29308	61,06,197	2,30,619
Bagalkot	37,922	47,990
Belgaum	19,474	7,337
Bellary	3,19,961	1,00,016
Bidar	1,43,148	97,141
Bijapur	1,42,246	28,174
Chamarajanagar	1,48,893	26,072
Chikkaballapur	1,00,481	32,499
Dharwad	86,327	10,828
Gulbarga	21,671	31,401
Kolar	1,54,057	91,965
Koppal	1,34,090	11,036
Mysore	1,50,481	16,405
Raichur	2,04,426	2,47,180
Chitradurga	3,68,132	0
Gadag	2,12,132	7,701
	83,49,638	9,86,364
Other Projects Bank Accounts		
State Office: Sindhuvani (SBM)	42,150	40,580
Funds in Transit		
Bagalkot	1,05,000	0
Belgaum	45,784	0
Gadag	40,203	0
Total	85,82,775	10,26,944

CURRENT ASSETS

SCHEDULE 6

A) Deposits & Advances

[in Rs.]

Particulars	31.03.2012	31.03.2011
1. Deposits		
Telephone	89,508	1,04,780
Gas	37,000	21,900
Fuel	23,100	28,850
Rent	5,08,400	5,73,500
Total	6,58,008	7,29,030
2. Advances		
Advance for Programme	63,130	66,230
Receivable - Gavi Siddappa	6,588	6,588
Receivable - staff & DIU	2,97,227	2,95,896
Federation Advance	2,05,941	0
Other Advances	54,128	0
Prepaid Expenses	10,228	0
Receivable from KGBV	1,46,967	0
Receivable from NPEGEL	5,000	0
Due from Ex-Employee	3,00,027	3,00,027
Total	10,89,236	6,68,741
Total (1+2)	17,47,244	13,97,771

B.) Amount due

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	31.03.2012	31.03.2011
Amount due from MHRD	0	0
Total	0	0
Grand Total of Schedule 6	17,47,244	13,97,771



Schedule Forming Part Of Income & Expenditure Account For The Period Ended 31st March 2012

SCHEDULE 7

GRANTS FROM MHRD (Govt. of India)

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	SC	ST	OTHERS	31.03.2012	31.03.2011
Grants received during the year	1,44,78,950	60,96,400	5,56,29,650	7,62,05,000	6,31,95,000
Less: Trfd. to other reserves towards Capital Expnd.			4,36,154	4,36,154	6,51,526
Trfd. To Income and Exp. A/c.	1,44,78,950	60,96,400	5,51,93,496	7,57,68,846	6,25,43,474

SCHEDULE 8

MISCELLANEOUS INCOME

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	SC	ST	OTHERS	31.03.2012	31.03.2011
Interest on Bank Deposits	1,11,255	47,152	3,29,072	4,87,480	3,67,436
Other Income	5,032	1,974	18,150	25,156	3,420
Total	1,16,287	49,126	3,47,222	5,12,636	3,70,856

SCHEDULE 9

MANAGEMENT COST

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	SC	ST	OTHERS	31.03.2012	31.03.2011
Honorarium	10,92,339	5,45,874	42,12,060	58,50,273	51,26,781
TA/DA	2,09,157	26,401	10,25,215	12,60,773	1,43,83,053
Office Expenses	17,60,051	7,92,802	1,08,97,627	1,34,50,481	12,37,388
Gratuity				0	11,10,738
Others	1,836	773	7,058	9,667	0
Total	30,63,383	13,65,850	1,61,41,960	2,05,71,194	2,18,57,960

SCHEDULE 10

PROGRAMME COST

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	SC	ST	OTHERS	31.03.2012	31.03.2011
Block Sahayogini Honorarium(inclgd. TA/DA)	40,25,995	16,98,719	1,37,71,232	1,94,95,946	1,80,29,345
Evaluation, Documentation & Publications	8,96,383	3,60,635	26,00,988	38,58,006	19,37,416
Training of Sanghas & SPO Training	16,74,536	6,69,163	26,34,300	49,77,999	57,98,876
Mahila Sangha Mahasangha	11,38,046	4,88,810	14,02,963	30,29,819	17,81,429
Education activities / Innovative Programm	29,95,491	11,80,078	46,66,080	88,41,649	57,45,574
District Resource Group	3,28,063	93,560	12,18,966	16,40,588	18,30,308
Programme Implementation	4,12,255	1,39,041	11,49,291	17,00,587	14,75,736
Workshop & Seminar	1,57,358	53,336	4,52,314	6,63,008	11,41,577
Resource centre	3,61,643	1,41,110	14,59,826	19,62,579	17,63,156
Total	1,19,89,770	48,24,452	2,93,55,959	4,61,70,181	3,95,03,417

SCHEDULE 11

OTHERS

Particulars	SC	ST	OTHERS	31.03.2012	31.03.2011
Payment to Santhwana Project			25,814	25,814	
Total	0	0	25,814	25,814	0



GENERAL COUNCIL AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Sl. No.	NAME AND DESIGNATION	STATUS OF MEMBERSHIP
1	Sri. VISWESHWARA HEGDE KAGERI Minister for Primary & Secondary Education Government of Karnataka Vidhana Soudha Dr. Ambedkar Veedhi BANGALORE - 560 001	PRESIDENT - GC
2	Sri. G. KUMAR NAIK, I.A.S., Secretary Department of Education Government of Karnataka M.S. Building Vidhana Soudha, Dr. Ambedkar Veedhi BANGALORE - 560 001	CHAIRPERSON - EC & MEMBER - GC
3	DR. MEENAKSHI JOLLY National Project Director Mahila Samakhya Room No.406-C wing , Shastri Bhawan Ministry of HRD Department of School Education & Literacy NEW DELHI-110 115	MEMBER - EC, GC & GoI REPRESENTATIVE
4	FINANCIAL ADVISOR Department of School Education & Literacy Ministry of HRD Shastri Bhavan NEW DELHI - 110 115	MEMBER - EC, GC & GoI REPRESENTATIVE
5	Ms. VIJAYA CHAUHAN 84, Olympus M.M. Chotani Marg Mahim MUMBAI - 400 016	MEMBER - EC and GoI NOMINEE
6	Dr. SHANTA MOHAN Professor (School of Social Sciences) National Institute of Advanced Studies Indian Institute of Science Campus Malleshwaram BANGALORE - 560 012	Member - EC, GC and NRG
7	Dr. K. LALITA Director, Yugantar 3-4-143/6, Barkatpura HYDERABAD - 500 027	Member - EC, GC and NRG Member
8	Ms. VANDANA MAHAJAN #1531 Ragigudda Line, 17 th Main 2 nd A Cross, Behind Central Mall J P Nagar 2 nd Phase BANGALORE	Member - EC, GC and NRG Member
9	DIRECTOR, AND MEMBER SECRETARY KSLMA Directorate of Mass Education Govt. of Karnataka 6th Cross, Malleshwaram BANGALORE - 560 003	MEMBER - EC and GC
10	DIRECTOR Directorate of Women and Child Development Government of Karnataka M.S. Building, Dr. Ambedkar Veedhi BANGALORE - 560 001	MEMBER - EC and GC

Sl. No.	NAME AND DESIGNATION	STATUS OF MEMBERSHIP
11	Sri. TUSHAR GIRINATH, I.A.S., State Project Director Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Next to Office of the Commissioner for Public Instruction Nrupatunga Road BANGALORE - 560 001	MEMBER - EC and GC
12	Sri. BADIGER K.R. Deputy Secretary to Finance Department Government of Karnataka, Vidhana Soudha Dr. Ambedkar Veedhi, BANGALORE: 560 001	MEMBER - EC
13	Sri. ASHRAFULL HASAN Director Rural Development & Panchayat Raj M.S. Building BANGALORE	MEMBER - EC
14	Ms. SHEELA HEMACHANDRA No.169/25, Behind CSI Telugu Church Fort BELLARY	MEMBER - EC and DRG
15	Ms. CHAYA DEGAONKAR HOD, Economics Department Gulbarga University GULBARGA	MEMBER - EC and DRG
16	Dr. SYED AMEERUDDIN KHAZI Professor and Chairman Department of Social work Karnataka State Women's University BIJAPUR - 586 101	MEMBER - EC and DRG
17	Dr. K.G. KULKARNI C/o Krishna G Kulkarni Simpilinganna Road KOPPAL	MEMBER - EC and DRG
18	Dr. R. INDIRA Director, International Centre Professor of Sociology, University of Mysore, Fine Arts College Premises, Manasagangotri MYSORE - 570 006	MEMBER - EC and DRG
19	Sri. BASAVARAJ M. BANDAKKANAVAR Manager - Punjab National Bank C/o S. S. Abbigeri, Abbigeri Layout Sambapur Road, GADAG - 582 101	MEMBER - EC
20	Sri. CHINNA SWAMY B Coordinator - J.S.S. Rudset Organisation, Mariyal CHAMARAJANAGAR	MEMBER - EC and DRG
21	Prof. KODI RANGAPPA 678/26, TG Tank Road Behind Government First Grade College CHIKKABALLAPUR - 562 101	MEMBER - EC and DRG
22	Ms. BHARATI UDAY VADAVI 28, Ranade Colony 1 st Cross, Hindwadi BELGAUM	MEMBER - EC and DRG



23	Ms. LEELAVATI E. CHAKOTE Principal (Retd), Akka Mahadevi Mahila Mahavidyalaya, H.No. 9-1-601 Nandi Colony, KPCTL Road BIDAR	MEMBER - EC and DRG
24	Ms. LATHA KULKARNI District Programme Coordinator Mahila Samakhya Karnataka Plot No-8, Sector No. 18 Radha Krishna Colony Near Museum, Navanagar BAGALKOTE: 587102	MEMBER - EC and GC
25	Ms. ARATI SABARAD District Programme Coordinator Mahila Samakhya Karnataka "Surabhi" 765/3, 2 nd Cross, Bhagya Nagar BELGAUM: 590 006	MEMBER - EC and GC
26	Ms. SHARADA T. District Programme Coordinator Mahila Samakhya Karnataka # 19, 18 th , 2 nd Main Parvathi Nagar BELLARY: 583 103	MEMBER - EC and GC
27	District Programme Coordinator (I/C) Mahila Samakhya Karnataka No.19-6-156, Shivanagar, North BIDAR: 585 401	MEMBER - EC and GC
28	District Programme Coordinator (I/C) Mahila Samakhya Karnataka Venkatachala Nivas Behind Godavari Hotel Shastrinagar Athani Road BIJAPUR: 586 101	MEMBER - EC and GC
29	Ms. LOCHANA B District Programme Coordinator Mahila Samakhya Karnataka "Sumeru Nilaya", No.22/132, 1 st Cross Bhramarambha Extension CHAMARAJANAGAR: 571 313	MEMBER - EC and GC
30	Ms. SAVITHA KUMARI T S District Programme Coordinator Mahila Samakhya Karnataka No. 1210, 1 st Floor, Lakshmi Nivas 2 nd Cross, Bazar Road CHIKKABALLAPUR: 562 101	MEMBER - EC and GC
31	District Programme Coordinator (I/C) Mahila Samakhya Karnataka GURU Krupa, 1 st Floor, 1 st Cross West, J.C.R. Extension, CHITRADURGA: 577 501	MEMBER - EC and GC
32	Ms. SANTHANI S.D. District Programme Coordinator Mahila Samakhya Karnataka C/o. Krishna R Badigera (Anugraha Building) Pavamana Colony U B Hill, 2 nd Cross, Malamaddi DHARWAD	MEMBER - EC and GC



33	Ms. ANITHA AROLIKAR District Programme Coordinator Mahila Samakhya Karnataka 1 st Floor, Abbigeri Layout, Sambapur Road, GADAG: 582 101	MEMBER - EC and GC
34	Ms. JYOTHI KULKARNI District Programme Coordinator Mahila Samakhya Karnataka #10-26/18, Kalyani Layout Behind Kalyani Choultry Shree Sharanabasaveshwara Lake Garden Near Petrol Bunk GULBARGA: 585 101	MEMBER - EC and GC
35	District Programme Coordinator (I/C) Mahila Samakhya Karnataka Near Bannikatti, Gadag Road KOPPAL: 583 231	MEMBER - EC and GC
36	Ms. GOWRI R. District Programme Coordinator Mahila Samakhya Karnataka No.120/1, 1 st Floor, Opp: Marikamba Temple Antaragange Main Road, Keelukote KOLAR: 563 101	MEMBER - EC and GC
37	Ms. LEENA KUMARI District Programme Coordinator Mahila Samakhya Karnataka #32 Parkview, Behind Kamakshi Hospital Maruthi Temple Road, Kuvempu Nagar MYSORE -570 009.	MEMBER - EC and GC
38	District Programme Coordinator (I/C) Mahila Samakhya Karnataka No.1-10-99 (New), 1-10-51, Azad Nagar, Near Priya Hotel Station Road RAICHUR: 584 101	MEMBER - EC and GC
39	CLUSTER RESOURCE PERSON (Two members by rotation from MSKn Districts)	MEMBER - EC and GC
40	Ms. B.B. CAUVERY (Till 27.02.2012) Ms. CYNTHIA STEPHEN State Programme Director Mahila Samakhya Karnataka 631, 22 nd Main, 4 th 'T' Block, Jayanagar BANGALORE - 560 041, INDIA Telephone: 91-80-26634845 / 26635366 Fax: 91-80-26634846 Email: mskarnataka@gmail.com Website: www.mahilasamakhyakarnataka.org	MEMBER - SECRETARY, EC and GC

ABBREVIATIONS

ANC	Ante-natal care	NREGA	National Rural employment Guarantee Act
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife	NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
ART	Anti retroviral treatment	PCO	Project Co-ordinator
BPL	Below the Poverty Line	PHC	Primary Health Centre
CCO	Cluster Co-ordinator	PNC	Post-natal care
CM	Chief Minister	PPTCT	Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission
DV Act	Domestic Violence Act (see PWDVA)	PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
DWCD	Directorate of Women and Child Development	PWDVA	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (2005)
EC	Executive Committee	RTI	Reproductive Tract Infection
EDP	Economic Development Programme	RMP	Registered Medical Practitioner
EGS	Employment Guarantee Scheme	SDMC	School Development and Monitoring Committees
EWR	Elected Women Representative	SGSY	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana
FPAI	Family Planning Association of India	SHG	Self-help group
GoI	Government of India	SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
HM	Head Master	STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
HSP	Health Service Provider	TT	Tetanus toxoid
JSS	Jana Shikshan Sansthan	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
KGBV	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya	VCTC	Voluntary Counselling and Testing Centre
KKK	Kishori Kalika Kendra	VDMC	Village Development and Monitoring Committee
KSQAO	Karnataka State Quality Assessment Organisation		
MLA	Member of the Legislative Assembly		
MM	Mahiti Manthan		
MSK	Mahila Shikshana Kendras		
MSKn	Mahila Samakhya Karnataka		
NGO	Non-Government organization		
NPEGEL	National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level		



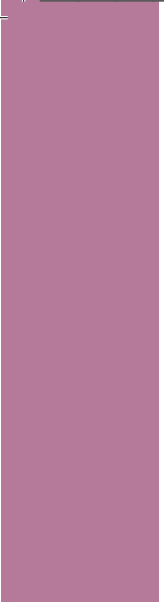
GLOSARRY

Akshara Kendra	Literacy Centre	Madilu Yojane	Health Scheme introduced by Government of Karnataka
Anganwadi	Pre-school education centre	Maha sanchi	Revolving fund of Themahasangha
Arogya Nidhi	Health fund	Maha sangha	Federation
Arogya Sakhi	Community Health Worker	Mahiti Manthan	IT based information centres
Asha	Volunteer identified under NRHM	Nari adalat	Informal court set up by sangha Women
Balakara Gumpu	Kishora/Adolescent boy's group	Nari Sanjeevini Kendra	Informal herbal health centre set up in a federation
Balakara Sabhe	Kishora/Adolescent boys' meeting	Onigumpu	Neighbourhood groups
Bhagya Jyothi	Rural electrification Scheme introduced by the Government of Karnataka	Pancha shuchitva	Five clean practices
Bhagyalaxmi scheme	Scheme introduced by the Government of Karnataka for girl child	Panchayat	Local governing body
Chinnara Masa Patrike	Children's monthly Newsletter	Panchayat Hakkottaya Andolana Patrike	Campaign against Panchayat Amendment
Devadasi	Girl dedicated to Goddess Yellamma, prostitution sanctioned by religious beliefs	Samuhika Seemantha	Ceremony to honour pregnant woman
Dollu kunita	Traditional folk dance performed with drums	Sanchari	Monthly newsletter
Grama panchayat	Local governance body at village level	Sangha	Village level Women's Collective
Hadi	Tribal Hamlet		
Jagruthi shibira	Awareness camp	Sangha Mane	Physical space - Hut for sangha Women
Jana Arogya Andholana	People's Health Assembly	Sanjeevini Nidhi	Contributory fund created by the women for health emergencies
Jana Samparka Sabha	Public contact meeting/ Programme	Shramadan	Voluntary labour
Janani Suraksha Yojane	Health scheme under NRHM project	Taluka	Block
Kalajatha	A type of street play used to create community awareness	Taluka panchayats	Local governing body at block Level
Kelu Sakhi	Community radio programme	Yashaswini scheme	Health Insurance scheme introduced by the Government of Karnataka
Kishora	Adolescent boy	Zilla panchayat	Local governing body at district Level
Kishori	Adolescent girl	Shikshana arivu Aralali kanasu	Campaign for school enrolment and community awareness

DISTRICT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT ADDRESS & PHONE NUMBER

<p>BAGALKOTE</p> <p>Ms. LATHA KULKARNI District Programme Coordinator Mahila Samakhya Karnataka Plot No-8, Sector No. 18 Radha Krishna Colony Near Museum, Navanagar BAGALKOTE: 587102</p>	<p>CHIKKABALLAPUR</p> <p>Ms. SAVITHA KUMARI T S District Programme Coordinator Mahila Samakhya Karnataka No. 1210, 1st Floor, Lakshmi Nivas 2nd Cross, Bazar Road CHIKKABALLAPUR: 562 101</p>	<p>KOLAR</p> <p>Ms. GOWRI R District Programme Coordinator Mahila Samakhya Karnataka No.120/1, 1st Floor, Opp: Marikamba Temple Antaragange Main Road, Keelukote KOLAR: 563 101</p>
<p>BELGAUM</p> <p>Ms. ARATI SABARAD District Programme Coordinator Mahila Samakhya Karnataka "Surabhi" 765/3, 2nd Cross, Bhagya Nagar BELGAUM: 590 006</p>	<p>CHITRADURGA</p> <p>Ms. SHARADA T District Programme Coordinator (I/C) Mahila Samakhya Karnataka GURU Krupa, 1st Floor, 1st Cross West, J.C.R. Extension, CHITRADURGA: 577 501</p>	<p>MYSORE</p> <p>Ms. LEENA KUMARI District Programme Coordinator Mahila Samakhya Karnataka #32 Parkview, Behind Kamakshi Hospital Maruthi Temple Road, Kuvempu Nagar MYSORE: 570 009</p>
<p>BELLARY</p> <p>Ms. SHARADA T District Programme Coordinator Mahila Samakhya Karnataka # 19, 18th, 2nd Main Parvathi Nagar BELLARY: 583 103</p>	<p>DHARWAD</p> <p>Ms. SANTHANI S.D. District Programme Coordinator Mahila Samakhya Karnataka C/o. Krishna R Badigera (Anugraha Building) Pavamana Colony U B Hill, 2nd Cross, Malamaddi DHARWAD</p>	<p>RAICHUR</p> <p>Ms. ANITHA AROLIKAR District Programme Coordinator (I/C) Mahila Samakhya Karnataka No.1-10-99 (New), 1-10-51, Azad Nagar, Near Priya Hotel Station Road RAICHUR: 584 101</p>
<p>BIDAR</p> <p>Ms. JYOTHI KULKARNI District Programme Coordinator (I/C) Mahila Samakhya Karnataka No.19-6-156, Shivanagar, North BIDAR: 585 401</p>	<p>GADAG</p> <p>Ms. ANITHA AROLIKAR District Programme Coordinator Mahila Samakhya Karnataka 1st Floor, Abbigeri Layout, Sambapur Road, GADAG: 582 101</p>	<p>BIJAPUR</p> <p>Ms. LATHA KULKARNI District Programme Coordinator (I/C) Mahila Samakhya Karnataka Venkatachala Nivas Behind Godavari Hotel Shastrinagar, Athani Road BIJAPUR: 586 101</p>
<p>GULBARGA</p> <p>Ms. JYOTHI KULKARNI District Programme Coordinator Mahila Samakhya Karnataka Shree Vinaya F/o Muralidhararao Hirolli #10-26/18, Kalyani Layout, Behind Kalyani Choultry Shree Sharanabasaveshwara Lake Garden, Near Petrol Bunk GULBARGA: 585 101</p>	<p>CHAMARAJANAGAR</p> <p>Ms. LOCHANA B District Programme Coordinator Mahila Samakhya Karnataka "Sumeru Nilaya", No.22/132, 1st Cross Bhramarambha Extension CHAMARAJANAGAR: 571 313</p>	<p>KOPPAL</p> <p>Ms. SHARADA T District Programme Coordinator (I/C) Mahila Samakhya Karnataka Near Bannikatti, Gadag Road KOPPAL: 583 231</p>





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