

KARNATAKA

ANNUAL REPORT

1993-94

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FOREWORD

*"Choose not my friend,
The outward show,
for the froth lies above
and the pearl lies low."*

Sanghas as we have seen are the focal point for the empowerment of rural women through collective action.

The sanghas after mixed reactions have now taken firm root in the districts of Bidar, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur and Mysore.

It is observed that the sangha members have internalized the idea that the sangha is their's and is a vehicle for their own empowerment.

So from the timid, largely exploited house bound woman, who had been exploited in various ways, she has now opened up to new opportunities of change and is making efforts not only to realize her social situation but also to mould the environment around her towards a more just and equalizing one.

For this she is not depending on her menfolk but is doing it by herself through the medium of the sanghas whose motto is collective action.

We can see in the increasing participation of the women in the various activities of the sangha an awareness and a new confidence to surge ahead. There is an increasing feeling that the flow has become a tumult and the sheer momentum is taking along with it all those little rocks and pebbles which form obstacles towards its goal.

Sanghas seem to help in eradicating the alienation that a woman traditionally suffers from, for here are people like her with the same social context. This empathy created for one another gives a deeper insight into her own and the problems of others and also a new will to stand up and fight - to obtain what rightfully belongs to her.

We shall see in the details of the programme the vigour and interest of the women and in this process of charting new roads the exhilaration of freedom, and in this freedom the sense of empowerment and glory.

sd/-
Director

INTRODUCTION

"Women make up half the world's people, a third of the official work force and do two thirds of the world's work. Yet they receive only one tenth of the world's income and own less than one hundredth of the world's property" reported the United Nations during the Decade for Women (1975-85). This statement is true more so for the women of India.

Bringing about women's empowerment means a lot of work, for it means changing attitudes, behaviour and the very ways of thinking of the people. This is no easy task as our attitudes have been crystallized since centuries.

What is now required is a metamorphosis.

To bring about these attitudinal changes particularly among our rural women the need for an agency was felt which would serve the purpose of being a medium which would help induce these changes.

Thus was born the 'Mahila Samakhya'. The Karnataka chapter was added in the year 1989 in the month of April. The first three districts which were taken up to establish Mahila Samakhya were Mysore, Bijapur and Bidar.

These three were selected particularly out of 19 districts of Karnataka because of

- the low female literacy prevailing.
- Bijapur and Bidar being drought prone.
- their distance from the capital
- Prevalence of social evils like Devdasi system in these areas
- existence of a vast tribal population.

Strategic importance as these centres would lead to a spill over effect in neighbouring Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

The districts are so situated that they can build an interdistrict network. Gulbarga and Raichur were added on at the close of 1992 making it a block.

Mahila Samakhya did not want to start off on a wrong footing so accessibility and the extent of response was mapped as a primary task. Thus easily accessible channels were made use of to gain entry into the villages.

Mahila Samakhya was introduced in Mysore through NGO's
Bijapur through Zilla Parishad

Gulbarga was stormed by jathas and street plays which were the contributions of all the districts.

Raichur, was won over by conducting Gramsabhas.

Bidar was the only place where the villages were entered directly by Mahila Samakhya.

Four years have flown under the Mahila Samakhya bridge. Now Mahila Samakhya encompasses 30,000 women of 887 villages in 5 districts.

Different activities have been taken up and stressed by different districts depending on the needs and the environment of the place.

- Gulbarga concentrates on Literacy and Economic Development Programme.
- Bidar on Literacy and Health.
- Bijapur on Economic development programme and Law.

- Mysore on Savings.
- Raichur on Economic development programme and Health.

It is well nigh impossible to encompass in a report of this limit, a record of all the activities and the process that is taking place in these districts.

Life is multifaceted and multihued. To document every moment becomes impossible.

Much of what we want to measure cannot be done so because of the difficulty of developing a suitable instrument.

Besides changes are more latent than manifest.

There may also be changes which are dormant but are maturing and may burst forth at a later date.

However an idea of the process and results could be got by measuring the success of various activities. Activities are like catalysts to empowering women. Our previous reports were activity centered.

Though we have subdivided our present report under activity heads like health, literacy E D P etc. We are now looking at trends, focussing on the questions that we are encountering in the process of our interaction. Hence our report is more introspective and hopefully this year and the next will be watershed where we pause and find the answers to these questions.

The questions arising regarding the aims and objectives of the sanghas and the need for sanghas itself among the women shows a greater awareness on their part. The medium of stories and role play used so effectively by the women prove that the concept of sangha has gone home. The very fact that they initiate these activities by themselves points to their empowerment. The issue is not whether there has been, but how much?

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

From letters to..... words to.....

It is encouraging to see that women who are bound at home trying to learn the alphabet. Some women who have completed learning the alphabets are now learning to join these alphabets into simple words and understand the meanings of the words. It will be a matter of chalk pieces away for them to grasp lessons.



*"Come let us together overcome darkness"
Women at Bijapur learn to read and write together*

In Badaala village the women have been making use of the sangha library.

In the discussion among women of Benchincholi, Ladha Munnali, Chandanhalli, Baddali etc., regarding the importance of literacy and the need for night schools felt by them is positive proof of the new awareness and a new vision of these women.

The visits to the Saksharata centres by the sahayoginis reveals to the discerning eye more than the lacunae of the programme, the institutionalization of the concept of literacy in the minds of the people. Now it is no longer a whim of the government and a luxury of the urban middle class but a part and parcel of the daily routine called living. This acceptance is growth.

The seedless earth seems to have cradled in its bosom the germ of the idea of literacy. Even though there has been uneven watering the seed has germinated and pushed its way up and is now unevenly growing. But its roots are strong. Granting that literacy concept has still a long way to go before we are perfectly and honestly satisfied. We can look into the shortcomings and drawbacks and the reasons for the same.

This will help us in mapping out new approaches and arriving at new concepts so that in future we can move faster and more freely. Firstly as per the coordinator's report in Raichur we see that even though the women attend the literacy kendra for half an hour every day, when it came to furnish an application to get their sangha registered they were helpless and dependent on others. Banking functions became a tedious and uncertain exercise where it should be a joyful and confidence generating experience.

So the women of Raichur realised how important it was for them to be self dependent and initiated the activity of learning. The will to learn proves to be an impetus to learning than any amount of sermons and pious platitudes. A need created among the women will bring about this will. It is for the MS to see that this need is created. Planning for the creation of this need is a vital step as to a large extent success will depend on how well it is planned.

For eg; we can say that the will to learn has been kindled among the women of Mysore as they declared that they were unable to sleep if they could not write.

Some women apart from working in the fields and housekeeping are learning to read and write. People make fun of them but that does not deter them.



*"It's better than Rangoli"
Women learn to write the alphabets in the sand
using their fingers and sticks*

Despite statistics of women learning to write their names, learning the alphabets etc though the district reports do show a spark here and there it seems there has been no fire and literacy has not made the progress that it should have, considering the vast amounts spent on the TLCs and the propaganda.

Why is this so?

The reasons are many and when studied in depth, there appears to be an imperative need to redirect our efforts and emphasis. The reasons for this low level of achievement are as follows:

1. Temporary migration of the women in search of livelihood where the law of disuse begins to work and the women once again lapse into illiteracy.
2. The attitude among the people that the education of the girl child is an economic waste as she will be going away to another house after marriage.
3. The volunteers themselves do not take much interest. As it is seen during the visits of the sangha women to the Saksharata centres the volunteers complained of not receiving any funds hence the low motivation.

The Gulbarga unit of the Mahila Samakhya when it delved into the causes of illiteracy of women came up with these answers.

- ★ Illiteracy of the parents.
- ★ Economic conditions.
- ★ Lack of opportunities.
- ★ Unattractive learning environment in the school.
- ★ Distance of the school.

As these conditions will continue indefinitely, we can conclude that the same response to education will continue.

Now after fully diagnosing the symptoms the time to heal has come. The Gulbarga unit have made an innovative venture which is worth emulating in other districts.

A workshop has been conducted after a survey and selection of about 80 girls.



Forming words of the letters – this is magic indeed



".....but the spirit is willing" is handicapped but the intense desire to learn has overcome her physical constraints

There in the free atmosphere provided for interacting important issues were made to be realised by the participants themselves like—

- ★ why is she not continuing school?
- ★ what are her ambitions/desires?
- ★ how can she fulfill these ambitions?

In the 2nd phase a stage was set where the parents and children could talk freely. What they would never dare to do at home at MS in a neutral and encouraging atmosphere the seeds for self development and democracy seem to have been sown.

This can be seen in this discussion between Sashikala and her father.

"I agree to marry only after my education"

"You must bear the expenditure and not stop me in between"

"You sent my elder brother to school, similarly you must send me to school"

This declaration which would have caused a mighty upheaval elsewhere, in this atmosphere made the father proud of his daughter and he resolved to get her educated. This is a pointer for those of us who are truly searching.

In this workshop where the children wistfully declared their ambitions of becoming educated the parents who interacted felt their irresponsibility and perhaps many felt their heart tug at the injustice of it all. This kind of self involvement will prove to be more accelerating and the run will be smoother.



Identifying letters in the chart

Non Formal Education

The above indication will show how nonformal education will make literacy programmes more meaningful and result generating. Though except in Gulbarga and Bidar where these centres are being set up on a trial basis they are not explored well. They seem to offer some hope.

Bidar has a very innovative and result oriented programme which hopefully will set a firm foundation for the NFE programme. In fact this programme is so sound that it can be emulated in other districts as well. They have mobilized vast mass based literacy camps where potential students are identified and are inducted in the first stage of the step by step training.

Those who are successful in this stage and who have the aptitude are further trained to be AE instructors. This is a step for further training as NFE instructors. This depends on the aptitude and progress shown by the AE instructors.

The students who are successful at the NFE will become the students of the Mahila Shikshana Kendra so that they get the opportunity to continue their formal education.

This will be a sound building up of the infrastructure to make NFE a successful phenomenon.

Mahila Shikshana Kendra

"Let a thousand flowers bloom....."

As per GOI specifications MSK have been started in Mysore, Bijapur and Bidar districts

As the name suggests the MSK is a centre for learning for women. The emphasis here is on helping those women to complete their formal education, who were dropouts and also those who had never seen an inside of a classroom and who are now desirous of attaining a formal education.

To these women have no access to the regular schools MSK is an alternate institution to fulfill the formal educational needs of these women.

The whole idea is to attain formal education informally.

This means though the students do not undergo the yearly classroom routine step by step, at the MSK they come together and train themselves so as to compete with the regular school going students in the same field.



"I am determined - I shall do it"
Mahila Shikshana Kendra students perform a dance

Thirdly the students trained at MSK will be a resource pool in which to dip to handle all activities relating to education in the district. They are like strikers who will generate a multiple effect in the villages and districts.

That the MSK is successful can be seen in the 'experiences' written by these students.

Mangala of Bijapur was a child bride who dropped out of school in the 7th standard. After a year of mistreatment at her in-laws she was sent back to her parents for 'her crime' in begetting a daughter. Overcoming her parents objections she joined MSK. She now declares that she has attained great courage and her ambition is to become a doctor.

Her progress can be verified in the number of articles she has contributed to the MSK.

Geetha Gowgasthi of Bijapur had to fight a very difficult battle which very often led to violence against her with her parents in order to avoid being married at a very young age. She went on a fast for 8 days was able to join MSK. She has now been barred from returning home but she feels fulfillment and her ambition is to join the police department.

These are only two cases to point out the role of the MSK and the list is long. That the women/girls have become literate can be seen in the numerous articles, stories, travelogues, poems and jokes that they publish in their respective magazines.

A common theme in their writings is to reach out from darkness to light. Their abundant optimism and self confidence is an affirmation of the positive aspects of life itself.

10 MSK students are now preparing to write the X std. examinations to be conducted in the month of March.

This success story has generated an important latent result and that is that the people have realized that their centuries old tradition of keeping the girl child at home and not educating her under one pretext or the other were just that, 'lame excuses' and had no justification at all.

After being uncomfortable with the truth spelt before them they are now whole heartedly supporting

This is not only an ambitious programme but also requires a lot of innovative teaching methods and learning experiences which we are happy to say have been initiated and are proving very successful.

Secondly MSK will help in institutionalizing the concept of education in the rural community. Its foundation is based on the adage "... educate a woman and you educate a family."

Total literacy being our immediate and imperative objective what better way than this to make the largely illiterate rural folk realize that one is never too old to learn. The success of these MSK will be a better tool than any tother to break down the barriers against education.



"Is the world in the pages of that book"
MSK students with their teacher



*"Woodman save that the and I'll protect it now"
MSK students learning to live in harmony with their
environment*

their girls to reach their rainbow. Others after looking at this new phenomenon want their own girls to join the MSK and are pressurising the MSK to admit them. MSK students have now become a reference group for the village to look up to and emulate.

This in itself is a great achievement.

Conclusion

What we can conclude is that there is an urgent need for interesting and effective approaches.

A revamping of the old method of teaching. One area which we can try to salvage our literacy programme is by conducting a workshop for the Volunteers of TLC where it can be stressed upon that their work should not be limited by government funds

by the availability of books and pens - but a kindling of the desire to see my village sisters literate. This can be fostered with a healthy interaction with their respective sanghas in their meeting.

Women should be deliberately put in such situations where they realize how much better it is to be literate and this should create in them the need and will for education. An awareness should be created that literacy is a tool to achieve equality — to overcome obstacles — to attain status and finally empowerment.

HEALTH

As the adage goes a sound mind in a sound body. All our programmes will come to nought if we do not take care of this vital aspect, hence the Mahila Samakhya's focus on this issue.

Our women being the neglected group of our society suffer from poor health resulting in a high mortality rate comparing to their male counterparts.

Our biggest enemy is malnutrition among the women. The reasons for this are many.

- Economic Condition
- Her low status proving a detriment in her diet and medical facilities availed to her.
- Superstitions/cultural taboos
- Secrecy in all aspects of women's life
- Overwork and lack of rest
- Child marriage, etc

So all the districts have initiated awareness programmes regarding health and hygiene.

These awareness programmes are supplemented by the dissemination of information regarding low cost indigenous herbal medicines.

The Raichur, Bidar, Bijapur Unit in its weekly meetings disseminates information on the following topics:

- The importance of cleanliness.
- The value of colostrum.
- Child marriage and its bad effect on the health of the girl.
- Importance of nutritious food especially during pregnancy.
- Bad effects of chewing tobacco
- Infections and how to prevent them
- AIDS and how to avoid it.

Health is an area where the motivation among the women is high. It is an important ground which is being used to fulfill the aims of the Mahila Samakhya. The units of Mahila Samakhya have been conducting regular workshops and meetings on this topic. The Bijapur Unit has been stressing the need for inoculations and vaccinations.

Herbal Medicine:

Culturally/traditionally herbal medicines have a high degree of acceptance among the people. As allopathic medicines are beyond the reach of most rural folk simple and effective herbal medicine to treat common and simple ailments are the best alternative.

1. They serve the purpose of not only alleviating minor health problems but
2. Are also income generating
3. They are inexpensive and easily available.

But it should be cautioned here that quacks must at all costs be avoided.

Hence regular training is being imparted in workshops regarding the preparation and use of these medicines.

To countercheck the phenomenon of quacks becoming rampant the Bijapur unit devised a new experiment. They decided to identify two women from every village who had the interest and inclination to practice herbal medicine and train them intensively. After this training they will be able to practice herbal medicine more safely and with greater assurance. Care is taken to see that the medicine supply remains in full control of the Mahila Samakhya.

Likewise the other districts are also following this same procedure for the achievement of this programme. Mahila Samakhya have a tie up with W.H.A of Bangalore; Here the women will get an indepth training regarding physiology and anatomy particularly of women, diagnosis and treatment.

What this practice of herbal medicine has achieved is the unseen but welcome breaking down of cast barriers.

Previously where the upper castes had little or nothing to do with these women, now that their fame is spreading as effective healers caste seems to be relegated to the background to the imperative need for living.

Take this example - An upper caste women requested the lower caste woman to treat her husband by coming through the back door of her house so that nobody would see her. She refused on desperation the patient was forced to visit the herbal medical practitioner's house and get treated. The treatment was so effective that now the two families have developed a firm bond and are seen visiting each other and drinking tea together.

In this eagerness to spread awareness and use of indigenous medicine allopathic medicine has not been totally discarded.

Both systems are being used as complementary to one another.

For example the local allopathic doctor in Raichur district has been made a participant in the Sangha meetings. In Bijapur a full discussion regarding the differences between herbal and allopathic medicine was held.

The merits and demerits of both systems was highlighted.

The women are commonly taught to make ORS and also its administration.

Prevention is better

In the workshops the field is not delimited only to cure. Prevention of infectious diseases takes precedence. Cleanliness and hygiene is sought to be made a part of the ethos of the people. Traditionally we lack the concept of civic hygiene accounting for rampant infections in our society. Workshops are fully concentrating in the inculcation of the sense of hygiene.

Cleanliness is stressed during menstruation, cleanliness to be observed by the midwife. Personal cleanliness and environmental cleanliness. That the lesson has gone home can be seen in the district of Raichur where the women take part in cleaning the drinking water source.

In these weekly meetings other information relating healthy habits is imparted.

This includes the information regarding the harmful effects of consuming stale food chewing tobacco, etc.

The importance of colostrum in immunisation of the new born child from infections is clearly explained. This has been particularly effective by way of sharing the experiences of the village women themselves.

THE AWAKENING.....

To the woman who has suffered centuries of oppression and who has been conditioned to accept her lot as what fate has decreed her the concept of empowerment will naturally take time to reach home.

Firstly women especially the rural women suffer from an enormous sense of inferiority complex.

Secondly the enormous sense of insecurity they have when taken away from the sanctuary of their homes is also a detriment.



*"The world is so wide"
Women listen to the news and keep abreast of
the latest happenings*

Thirdly internal conflicts within the family proves to be an obstacle.

To overcome these initial obstacles awakening camps were held in districts of Raichur and Gulbarga. The topics which were close to the women's heart were discussed.

The very familiar environment which was discussed helped them to open up.

They could also look at these familiar subjects from a new angle.

This new dimension of viewing things which they had accepted as unchanging and unchangeable created a new awareness.

If nothing more this camp at the least helped women to open up.

The topics which were discussed were

- The structure of the Society
- Casteism
- Class differences
- Gender differences

The problems in the Society and its causes :

- Problems of women and education
- Illiteracy
- Health Problems
- Women and the law
- Economic independence
- Environment and agriculture with reference to women
- Protection of natural resources and their usage.
- Child marriage and Devadasi system.
- Role of women in the progress of the society.
- Women's Unity.
- Politics and women's leadership.

Leadership :

A housebound woman especially in the rural setting lacks knowledge about the outside world. She is unaware of the opportunities that exist. She is influenced by her menfolk in everything she does.

Inculcating leadership qualities helps in cultivating independent thinking. This helps in developing democracy at the grass root level.

Mahila Samakhya imparts training and opportunities for women to realise their leadership qualities.

The election of Sahayakis every year gives ample opportunities for this. The other women join together and volunteer to work. When this leadership is strong enough then the sahayoginis will be withdrawn.



Developing leadership qualities. Munna bi of Muiddola village is leader of DWACRA (District Women and Children in Rural Areas) She is a reference model for others in her village



Developing leadership traits 'Hanumavva' of Mylapur village

Already in villages women like Kundakuru Hanumavva, Matturu Hanumavva, Kyadiguppi's Basamma, etc have continued working without the help of Sahayoginis.

The extent to which leadership traits have developed can be seen in the number of nominations and also the number who got elected to the Panchayat elections.

The workshop held in Yengunda to foster and develop leadership qualities gave the women an insight into their own potential whether artistic public speaking or simply realising one's own self.

The hand that rocks the cradle.....

The leadership qualities which developed in the process of the activities of the Sangha naturally gave the impetus to take on the village world as well.

This is evident in the participation of the number of women in the Panchayat elections.

The women not only collected information regarding the rules for participation in elections and details of reservation in elections and details of reservation they also filed the nomination papers by themselves.

The very positive results of the Panchayat elections is a fillip to womens movements as can be seen through these statistics.

- a) In Raichur 30 women stood for elections and all of them got elected.
- b) In Mysore out of 40 nominations 23 women won the elections.
- c) In Bijapur out of 139, 60 have won.
- d) In Gulbarga 30 women have won the elections.
- e) In Bidar it is 40 women who have won the elections.



'The hand that rocks the cradle
Women who were elected in the Panchayat elections
undergoing an orientation course

The extent to which awareness of political rights has been internalized can be seen in the retort of Basamma of Beesapura to antagonistic forces and hard core traditionalists.

Basamma's one single objective in life is to see that her village progresses economically, politically and socially. In the Gram Panchayat elections she stood in the general category and was unanimously elected unopposed. This was because her main contender died suddenly after contracting dysentery.

Now the unchanging traditional forces began to work. They did not want a woman at the helm of affairs and started putting up obstacles in her path. They even ostracized her. But after support from the local M.L.A. the people have themselves realized their short sightedness and have reconciled with her. Her

perseverance and her self confidence finally won them over.

This would not have been possible but for Basamma's true education and the realization that it is her own village and not a stepping stone for selfish gains. In her case we can truly say that empowerment has been attained. It is only hoped that this will disseminate to many more.

Then woman would have become truly enlightened.

Getting elected is only one side of the coin, what is necessary is a true participation of the women in political activities. This remains true not only for those who are elected but also for all the women of the village. Politics is a platform from where the voices of women can be heard and their aspirations realized.

The women who have participated in the elections are now familiar with the rules and procedures of the election process.

One woman candidate in Bijapur district was hoodwinked into withdrawing her nomination papers. But she fought for her rights and saw that elections were conducted fairly. When there was a tie she insisted that lots be picked up by the Tahsildar which was done and to her great joy she had won.

Now she is a spirited and active worker.

This fact proves that political power is a great thrust to women's attainment of rights.

LAW



"Law" of course we want to know where we stand workshop to give information about the existing law

Laws regarding issues such as divorce, child marriage, widow remarriage, untouchability, prostitution, forest laws were taken up.

But as the subject implies an understanding of technical vocabulary it is not known whether it has been assimilated.

It is difficult to assess the extent of the knowledge gained.

To counter this problem practical cases were taken up for analysis and by this method the women now have become at home with the process of the law.

This can be seen by the way the women supported by their men have initiated court proceedings and followed up the case of the murder of Kamala Bai of Kerootigi, a Devadasi.

When it is seen that the women are participating in governing of the land a new need arose and that of the immediate need of knowing the law of the land.

For this workshops were held where education regarding the same was imparted in 5 stages. The basics such as

- What is Law ?
- Who makes laws ?
- The system of law in villages etc.
- The working of courts, gram panchayat etc was exhaustively discussed.



"Oh ! Are we equal in the eyes of the law?" workshop to inform the women about law

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES



*"Self help is the best help"
Women undergoing training regarding economic
development programme*

On a sound economy lies the prosperity of the nation. The area of economic development is detrimental to the independence of women. If looked at carefully we find that many problems arise from the existence of poverty and the frustration arising due to unfulfilment of basic needs. any of our social ills have as their root cause the economic deprivation of women.

This link between economic dependency and the status of Indian women has to a large extent been analysed by the women of the sanghas themselves. The movement has not stopped at analysis. The women want to do something about it and many of them have begun in a most positive direction.

Savings :
Little drops of water.....
Little grains of sand.....

Savings is all very fine but where to get the money from ?

The idea that it is not possible for the poor to save is getting eroded. The answer they have found is by mobilizing saving collectively.

For eg : in Bijapur district after much discussions in various villages like Hunsagera, Thadola, Chanjola, Kappara Gaon, Dhupatmagaon, Markunda of Bidar etc the concept of collective savings has taken firm root.

In Jambole village women have decided to contribute Rs.2 each in a group deposit scheme.

The women of Nerguda village collected Rs.10.00 each and made a BC. They have deposited a sum of Rs.7,500/-

The women in Mysore district have started to save Rs.3-5 every week.

In just nine months they had a sum ranging from Rs.5,000^{*} - 10,000.

In Mysore 66 villages are saving money in installments. Individual savings too are picking up momentum. In one of the meetings Janabai and Kalamma of Thadola Village, Bijapur district have informed that they have since deposited Rs.1,000/- each for future needs.

The savings of the women of Bidar district is Rs.2 lacs.

Sangha Funds : The Sangha funds are becoming an impressive and stable pocket of money. Many of the people are able to break the strangle hold of the money lender on whom they normally depend during times of need ranging from sickness, festivals, to buying seeds at the time of sowing :

So far the Sangha funds were used for uneconomic purposes like borrowing to celebrate a festival or marriage. The money was indiscriminately used. Now after deep discussions the women have realised that the money must be used for income generating and developmental purposes.

After the initial euphoric splurge the women seem to have realized that money is an instrument to generate more money.

Mysore and Bijapur particularly seem to have been adhering to their resolutions.

This can be seen in the examples of 4 women of Balkhandi Village who were lent a sum of Rs.500/- each. These women bought sewing machines and cattle with the money.

The women have accepted only the required amount and the balance made good by their own savings. The rest they have returned. This truly is an indication of a change in values.

The women of Gulbarga, Bidar, Bijapur and H.D. Kote taluk of Mysore district have decided to open a bank, for women itself. The women not only loan money but are adept at collecting it from the defaulters too. For this they use collective pressure.

Women help their counterparts by standing surety for one another. This activity helps build up a cordial and empathic network.

Since the women have realized the importance of savings exhaustive information was to be necessarily imparted to the women.

For this savings programme were held in all the districts. In these programs the topics which were discussed were :

- Daily wages.
- The total income of the family and how it is spent.
- who spends this money?
- why is group savings more advantageous?
- information regarding individual savings, group savings.
- bank savings and post office savings.
- difference between B.C. and savings.
- difference between sangha funds and group savings etc.

Now that the crucial aspect of capital has been solved it should be but natural that income generating activities should become a movement among the women.

To facilitate this kind of momentum training in skills like sericulture, tailoring, poultry farming etc., has been taken up.

A one month training in sericulture was held at Bangalore which included dissemination of information on marketing strategies. It is hoped this should generate changes.

One interesting development is that women who would get their husbands to apply for loans now are getting loans on their own names. It should clearly be researched whether it is really the attainment of self independence or a strategy employed by women for getting loans.

It can be remarked however that changes are more latent than manifest. Here and there, sparks can be seen, it only needs a strong wind to provide the conflagration.

One example is of Mylavva who has become a success at selling vegetable by borrowing funds from the sangha.

The interesting and positive development in her case is that she is now getting moral support from her spouse who helps in looking after the children while she is away at the market.

She frankly declares that a change in her familial and economic atmosphere as also her own personal development is due to her exposure to Mahila Samakhya.

A concrete example of true empowerment.

The district of Bidar is conducting vocational training in manufacturing of objects and curious out of waste silk and tailoring.

Though the conclusion is that the speed of economic development programme is not as fast as one would have wished it must be remembered that habits die hard and new ways of behaving take a long time to be learnt and internalized.

However we must take heart from the social process of change generated about by emulating the reference group. It is a slow but sure process. But once this change is set in motion like the proverbial water fall its speed will be hard put to contain.

After centuries of slumber this seems to be the period of warming up and taking bearings of what is around. Once the eyes are rubbed clear and the women are wide awake then we can presume the shot has been fired and the race begun.

ENVIRONMENT

"Woodsman save that tree
Touch not a single bough
In youth it sheltered me
and I'll protect it now..."

— Pope



*Becoming environment conscious in a workshop
on environment*

Economic development cannot take place disregarding the environment. The village women have realized the importance of ecology and have understood that being ecologically friendly means being wise and saving our home for ourselves and our children.

Raichur which is drought prone, where there is acute water shortage and shortage of grazing land has taken to social forestry in a big way.

The women are so parched for the sight of greenery that they made a trip to Mysore to see that green land.

This acute desert condition tells on the socio-economic aspects of life here. For eg: the girl child

becomes a dropout because she spends her whole day in bringing water from long distances.

Realizing the importance of afforestation with the co-operation of the Forest Department they have planted 40,000 seedlings.

Not only are they planting trees, they are also familiarizing themselves with forest laws against getting cutting of trees and are taking recourse to the same.

The women of Mysore too are planting trees in a big way. The women of Haballathi Village of priyapatna Taluk have planted 10,000 trees. The women of Bijapur particularly of Yerbaga village have take up the challenge of creating an atmosphere similar to Bangalore and Mysore.

Environment friendly technology :

Afforestation is only one aspect of being environment friendly.

It is not sufficient to only plant trees.

Complementary to this activity the MS is imparting technology like soil conservation, use of barren land, effects of fertilizers and pesticides.

To counter these the technology of compost making, organic manure and mixed farming is taught. Fuel saving stoves and environment friendly energy like solar energy, gobar gas etc. is advocated.

The necessity of keeping water sources clean and desilting of lakes is stressed.

An indices of evaluation of the acceptance of this education can be seen in the following examples. The women of Menedal village and Mukarathi Nala have now cleaned an old well and are using the water. The

women of Raichur district have taken to growing Neem, Tamarind, Teak, Babul, and Sandal wood trees in place of Nilgiri trees.

The experiment of Ramavva of Manasgera Thand with the juice of neem leaves mixed with compost manure to eradicate white ants is just a beginning in the resourcefulness of our rural woman.

This natural pesticide is now being widely used by her counter parts with whom she shared her knowledge.

SOCIAL ISSUES

Social issues are important in that they provide a measure as to the extent to which the aims and objectives of the MS are realized. It is not flashes of change here and there but demands a lively attitudinal change on a scale of great magnitude.

What is needed is a very change in the ways of thinking and behaving of the people.

Social issues like eradication of the devadasi system, eradicating alcoholism, child marriage etc only give the concrete indices to express this attitudinal change. So we shall take up each issue and examine to what extent has progress been made in these areas.

Alcoholism

The women have realized how alcoholism eats into the very fabric of a healthy and happy home both in regions of the economy as well as inter personal relations.

So realizing the potential of collective action the women are forcing liquor shops to be closed.

This they are doing it by staging dharnas as well as taking recourse to law.

This movement has taken root in all the districts.

Particularly noteworthy is where the women of Gavdagere in their anger demolished two liquor shops.

Women also take the help of police to stop alcoholism.

But a few villages led by Nasibihal of Bijapur realized that this forcible closure is not the permanent solution to the problem. This show of force also told in the relationship within families. It was seen that violence against women increased because of this.

So they decided to inculcate change from within by educating their menfolk against the harmful effects of alcoholism. The cat was belled by one Hanumavva. She spoke to her spouse and he was so much influenced that he not only took an oath to stop drinking but also started converting his fellow drinkers. Now the men are so positive that they have taken this campaign to other villages.

This is the positive indication and a desirable phenomena which is in consonance with the aims of the MS.

This is to be fostered as it is a permanent and real change as against the superficial one of closing down shops.

Devadasi System

The movement of eradicating the pernicious devdasi system which has caught the imagination of the women is not only proving to be very successful but is also helping in building a network of Sangha relationships across village barriers.

The devadasis who have given up the profession seem to have risen out of the ashes like a phoenix. A profound dignity achieved through self reliance can be seen.

The women using the weapon of collective mobilization are preventing those families who are continuing the devdasi tradition.

Take this as an example. The members of Ganga MS Sangha prevented 12 year old Nagamma from becoming a Devdasi first by lodging a complaint at the concerned authorities. Then they took up collective action. They also mobilized the women of the neighbouring Kanakagira Sangha to prevent the family if the

family shifted there. With such strong opposition the family had to give up the idea of making their daughter a devdasi.

It is not all force. Many women are leaving the profession because of conviction that are strengthened by participating in the sangha activities.

Participating in Sangha activities gives them alternative choice of actions which course they previously had been unaware or undecided about.

The example of Hanuvva of Dochihala village is a pointer to this fact. She left the practice of devdasi after realizing its bad effects through the Sangha meetings. Her husband sent her out of the house because she left the profession but she feels free. She lives alone and is independent. She now takes charge of conducting the Sangha meetings.

This is an example of a true modification of behaviour through convictions and is most desirable.

21 year old Shivamma again of Dochihala village is an example of one who refused to join the profession out of convictions. She has declared her decision of "either setting a family after marriage or working with her brothers in the fields".

She is now a Sahayaki in the Sangha.

The common goal of fighting the Devdasi custom has united the women across village barriers and has proved to be a starting point in building communication networks. This it is hoped will be strengthened in due course and a strong organized base of the women will be formed.

WORKSHOPS – MEETINGS – TRAINING

These are the methodology by which communication is taking place with the sanghas.

The traditional school method of a teacher and her students is given up for a more positive, and enriching learning experience in the form of workshops, meetings and in case of imparting some technical information training.

As we have already informed this is a point of introspection for us, we are looking at how these workshops are building an excogitation which will take long term perspectives of things.

Secondly we are assessing how far these are in consonance with the overall goalaim of the M.S!.

The DPC's are innovative and highly imaginative in that the workshops become an interesting and very effective means for understanding concepts. Some of example of our workshops are the following.

Environment :

To make the women environment consious a workshop was conducted for about 500 women. They were asked to pick up a leaf each. When they returned amd began discussing they realized that there were many trees which were not available which they had seen as children.

They felt their loss piognantly. They concluded that Wanton human, Qvarice was the cause of this destruction. A new hope for our environment glimmered in their shocked eyes.

Another workshop was conducted where each woman picked a leaf and was asked to observe them and describe the leaves. The women first spoke of the colour shape and size, then they went on to more intricate details. One said there was a path in the centre of the leaf which she likened to the beaten path.

The ribs were likened to alternate routes and so on.

Finally, one woman stood up and declared that when nature has set alternatives why are we so rigid in our stances? She later even went to the extent of giving up her husband, who had been abusing and beating her for a long time.

Thus the skills of observation, comparison and self reflection were developed.

A design of stones was used to impress on the greatness of unity, the beauty of diversity. It has also been noted that this sudden awareness is making the women belligerent and they have begin to question everything. It is like getting drunk the first time and the drinker has no control of himself.

This it is hoped is only an initial reaction and with time better counsel will prevail.

Our only aim is that these become an effective and challenging forms of exercises and they will lead to the thinking and generalizing process.

The statistical details of the number of workshops held in each district is enclosed.



Role Play : The concept of Sangha has gone home

After having meetings and workshops one after another without pause and rushing to meet targets we have come to a stage where we feel an evaluation of the result generated by these workshops is called for.

So for a time we now need to study how far the message has gone home. After this evaluation we will embark on the necessary action.

For this the method decided is to have Taluk level and Sahyogini meetings to evaluate the workshops and meetings then a follow up action will be planned and executed.

SELF REFLECTION

It is not the only aim of MS to see that programmes and policies generated by the government reach the people nor is to only see that the fruits of government generated schemes are enjoyed by those for whom it is meant.

The aim of MS is also to see a total fruition of the personality and an over all change in attitudes, behaviour and perspectives of women.

However the fact that our report is grouped under heads is only because in the absence of any concrete instrument to observe and evaluate these desirable phenomenon the response to certain issues serve best as pointers or indices to the extent of attitudinal changes.

First it must be accepted that in such a short time one cannot achieve what has been set and followed for centuries.

We must be realistic in our ambitions and realise that all we can do is achieve a small disturbance and not a total movement immediately.

It would also be a folly on our part or a sheer case of self delusion if we take one or two cases and believe that this is the overall change brought about.

First in evaluating we must evaluate those facilitators (change agents) who are responsible for initiating the process of women's collectives. A major area of emphasis this year has been to study the dynamics and the working within the group of facilitators in so far as they are responsible for initiating a sustainable and deep rooted process change.

The lacunae and unresolved issues have surfaced in this process of self analysis. So the task is to eradicate these contradictions within ourselves. So that the contribution of these agents is more positive.

The idea behind this exercise is to see how much we ourselves have grown in the direction that we advocate.

Secondly in field work it should be researched as to the extent of change that has taken place as a result of process initiation.

The main focus has to be on how this initial momentum has been sustained and what is the degree of change in attitudes in the context of empowerment. For this a deep study is required of not only the relationship of the women within the Sanghas, and their families but also their relationship in the village community as a whole. This will indicate the right approach towards sustainable development.

A GLANCE AT THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The Special Executive Committee meetings of Mahila Samakhya Karnataka was held on 10th September 1993, in the Committee Room 252, II Floor, M.S. Building, Bangalore.

The meeting commenced at 10.30 a.m. with a welcome to the Chairperson and all the members by the State Programme Director. She requested Mrs. Teresa Bhattacharya to Chair the meeting.

AGENDA ONE : INTRODUCTION OF NEW MEMBERS

1. The Chairman requested the members to introduce themselves Ms. Lakshmi Krishnamurthy is a new nominee of the National Resource Group (NRG) of Mahila Samakhya (MS).

AGENDA THREE : ADDITIONS TO THE MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

3. The National Project Director (NPD) explained that during the revision of the scheme for the 8th plan period, the structure of the EC was reorganised which includes representation of sahayoginis on a rotation basis, and the EC has to approve the same.

3.1 The SPD said that this agenda was discussed and approved at the last EC meeting. But this has again been brought up now on the insistence of the Registrar of societies to conduct a special meeting to pass resolution for making additions or amendments to the Memorandum of Association.

3.2 The following resolution was passed by the committee :

"THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RESOLVES TO AMEND THE MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF THE SOCIETY WITH RESPECT TO THE ADDITIONS TO THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, TWO SAHAYOGINIS FROM ANY DISTRICT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT OF MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA WOULD BE INCLUDED AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SAHAYOGINIS AT THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON A PERIODIC ROTATIONAL BASIS."

AGENDA FOUR : FINALISATION OF VARIOUS SUB-COMMITTEES

4. After a detailed analysis of the functions of the various sub-committee, the EC decided to form two core committees—one for finance and the other for developmental programmes. The Finance Committee was formed to look after the matters of finance, hiring of equipments, purchases and constructions which is as follows :

4.1 FINANCE COMMITTEE (for hiring of equipments, purchases, constructions and publications)

1. State programme Director
2. Accounts Officer
3. Concerned DPC
4. Two Nominees of EC - Director Mass Education and Finance Secretary - both by designation
5. NRG Nominee - Ms. Lakshmi Krishnamurthy
6. GOI nominee - MS Consultant at National Office

- 4.2 The Programme Committee (for Grants in-aid, publications and all other matters regarding programme content) is as follows :

PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

1. State programme Director
2. Accounts Officer

3. Nominee of GOI - MS Consultant at National Office
4. Nominee of NRG - Ms. Anjali Dave
5. Nominee of EC - Director, women and child development – Anita Kaul and Dr. Sarswathi Ganapathi

4.3 The members felt that the existing committee for the selection of personnel would remain the same which is as follows :

COMMITTEE FOR SELECTION OF PERSONNEL

1. State Programme Director
2. National Project Director
3. Nominee of NRG - Ms. Lakshmi Krishnamurthy
4. Nominee of GOI - MS Consultant at National Office
5. Nominee of EC - Ms. Shobha Nambisan

4.4 With regard to the selection of office staff at the district level, the DPCs felt that they should also be included in the committee. For this the chairperson said that the GOI rules could not be changed, but one DPC could be associated as an invitee at the time of selection of personnel.

AGENDA FIVE : RATIFICATION OF THE INCREASE IN HONORARIUM OF SAHAYOGINIS AS APPROVED BY GOI

5. The State Program Director (SPD) said that the GOI vide its letter No. F.1-17/92 PN (V) (EFA) dated 16th February 1993, has approved an increase in the honorarium of sahayoginis, and requested the committee to ratify the same. After a brief discussion about the honorarium paid to the sahayoginis the members resolved to ratify the revised pattern of honorarium. The Executive Committee decided to pay the arrears from february 1st, 1993.

"It is resolved that the sahayoginis honorarium would be increased to Rs. 1,000/- plus Rs. 300/- fixed TA/DA per month from the present of Rs. 750/- plus Rs. 250/- TA/DA per month with immediate effect. They may be paid the arrears from February 1st, 1993, as approved by the GOI".

AGENDA SIX : APPROVAL OF THE MYSORE SHAKTHI SAMMILANA EXPENDITURE

6. The SPD said that an amount of Rs. 4,41,562/- has been incurred towards holding Shakthi Sammilana Workshop at Mysore, for which some amount has been reappropriated from different heads of expenditure. She requested the Committee to ratify the reappropriations made and also to approve the total expenditure incurred towards this workshop. The members requested to mention the specific amount that needs to be reappropriated. As the details of there appropriations were not provided at this meeting, the committee suggested to carry forward this agenda to the next meeting. The members also advised the SPD to draw up the budget estimates while preparing the yearly action-plan of the programme activities so that reappropriations may be avoided.

AGENDA EIGHT : PRESENTATION OF FIRST QUARTERLY EXPENDITURE

8. The first quarterly expenditure statement for the financial year 1993-94 was approved with a suggestion by the members to present the annual budget for the year along with the expenditure incurred.

AGENDA NINE : PRESENTATION OF 6 - MONTHLY ACTIVITY REPORT

9.1 Ms. Roopa Devi highlighted the activities of Bidar DIU. She said that apart from other regular activities in the district 22 groups are ready to take up some income generation activities. She said that many trainings

and workshops on Economic Development Programmes (EDP) has been conducted, both for women and sahayoginis of the district. The members explored the possibilities of obtaining the seed money from the funding agencies to start the EDP activities.

9.2 The Bidar DPC said that NFE centres have been started and volunteers are trained to teach literacy. Mr. Lukose suggested to train the NFE teachers using primers of the Total Literacy Campaign. Ms. Vani stated that these primers were not being used by us in the sanghas as they are gender insensitive. She suggested that gender sensitivities should be reflected in the primers.

9.3 Ms. Shashi Rao said that the books written by Halamane and books published by other organisations are used as references for training NFE volunteers.

9.4 Discussing about the Grants-in-aid given to NGOs by Mahila Samakhya Karnataka, the SPD said that so far only AIKYA is receiving the grant for running the District Resource Unit in Bidar. Mr. Lukose stated that the DRU at Bidar is not very effective since it does not have any experienced trainers in pedagogic skills. He said that unless we disband the DRU we cannot set up the DIET in Bidar. Reacting to this, the SPD said that the DRU in Bidar was set up with an understanding that it would reach out to the grassroots women for which it initially needs people who have experience working at the grassroots level. Further they can be motivated to procure professional skills. However, the SPD agreed to hold a meeting with the members of the DRU Bidar along with the Mass Education Director and sort out the problems. The committee discussed ways and means to rejuvenate the Bidar DRU.

9.5 Talking about the Non-formal Education (NFE) centres the Director, Mass Education requested to keep literacy as a standing component in all MS programmes. He said that MS should play a very important role in promoting Literacy. He also observed that any programme can be successful only with the active involvement of the community in it.

LIST OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

1. Mr. J.P. Sharma, Chairman
Commissioner & Secretary,
Education Department,
Govt. of Karnataka,
M.S. Building,
Bangalore.
2. Ms. Uma Kulkarni, Member-Secretary
State Programme Director,
Mahila Samakhya Karnataka,
3308, 8th Cross, 13th Main,
HAL II Stage, Indiranagar,
Bangalore - 560008.
3. Ms. Vrinda Sarup, Member & GOI nominee
National Project Director,
Mahila Samakhya,
Education Department,
Ministry of HRD,
Shastri Bhavan,
New Delhi.
4. Mr. Lukose Vallatharai, Member
Director, Mass Education,
IMA Building,
AVR Road, Chamrajpet,
Bangalore - 560018.
5. Ms. Anita Kaul, Member
Director,
Women & Child Welfare Dept.,
Govt. of Karnataka,
M.S. Building,
Bangalore.
6. Ms. Shobha Nambisan, Member
Director,
Cooperative Apex Bank,
No.1, Pampa Mahakavi Road,
Chamrajpet,
Bangalore.
7. Ms. Shameem Banu, Member
Finance Secretary II,
Govt. of Karnataka,
Vidhana Soudha,
Dr. Ambedkar Veedhi,
Bangalore.

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| 8. | District Programme Coordinator,
Mahila Samakhya Karnataka,
No.8-6-3/4 A, Gullar Haveli,
Jayaprakash Colony,
Behind Janawada Water Tank,
Bidar - 585401. | Member |
| 9. | Ms. Nirmala Shiraguppi,
District Programme Coordinator,
Mahila Samakhya Karnataka,
ROOGI, Viveknagar, 3rd Cross,
Bijapur - 586101. | Member |
| 10. | Dr. C.P. Parimala,
District Programme Coordinator,
Mahila Samakhya Karnataka,
No.1-4-159/19,
Datar Nagar, I.B. Road,
Behind Ramalingeshwar Temple,
Raichur - 584101. | Member |
| 11. | Ms. Vani Umashanker,
District Programme Coordinator,
Mahila Samakhya Karnataka,
No. 976, Geetha Road,
Chamarajapuram,
Mysore - 570004. | Member |
| 12. | Ms. Vedamani,
District Programme Coordinator,
Mahila Samakhya (K),
No.2-40, 'Sharana Nilaya',
Jayanagar, University Road,
Gulbarga - 585101. | Member |
| 13. | Ms. Lakshmi Krishnamurthy,
B-4/150-1, Safdarjung Enclave,
New Delhi - 110029. | Member &
NRG nominee |
| 14. | Ms. Anjali Dave,
T.I.S.S.
P.O. Box. 8313,
Sion-Trombay Road, Deonar,
Bombay - 400088. | Member &
NRG nominee |
| 15. | Dr. Saraswathy Ganapathy,
14/33, 2nd Main Road,
Jayanagar 8th Block,
Bangalore - 560082. | Member &
NRG nominee |

16. Ms. Srilatha Batliwala,
'At Last', 751, 8th Main,
Koramangala III Block,
Bangalore - 560034. Member &
GOI nominee
17. Shri. R.S. Dua,
Assistant Financial Advisor,
Govt. of India,
Ministry of HRD,
Dept. of Education,
Shastri Bhavan,
New Delhi. Member

MINUTES OF THE THIRD GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING

The third General Council meeting of Mahila Samakhya Karnataka was held on the 10th September 1993, at 3.45 p.m. in the Committee Room, M.S. Building, Bangalore.

AGENDA ONE : WELCOME TO THE NEW PRESIDENT

Shri. S.M. Yahya, Hon'ble Minister for education and all the other members were welcomed to the meeting by the State Programme Director (SPD) of Mahila Samakhya Karnataka. The SPD gave a brief introduction about the programme in Karnataka and read out the parameters of empowerment from the policy Document of Mahila Samakhya Karnataka.

SPD said that the members would get a clear picture about the programme after they watched the video documentation of the programme in Karnataka. A 34-minute video presentation of the programme entitled "Learning To Be Free" was screened for the benefit of the members present.

AGENDA TWO : APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING

The Minutes of the Second General Council (GC) meeting had been circulated earlier. Since there were no comments on it the Council approved the same.

AGENDA THREE : RATIFICATION OF THE ADDITIONS TO THE MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION AS DIRECTED BY GOI AS APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (EC).

The SPD said that according to the revised scheme of the 8th plan period, the structure of the EC has been reorganised which includes representation of two sahayoginis on a rotation basis. This has already been approved by the EC and she requested the GC to ratify the same. The Council resolved to ratify the approval of the Executive Committee to this extent :

"It is resolved to ratify the resolution passed by the Executive Committee for the representation of two sahayoginis from any of the District Implementation Units of Mahila Samakhya Karnataka, in the EC with immediate effect".

On the request of the SPD, the president attested his signatures on the audited statements of accounts for the financial years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 since the society has to file the returns for those years with the Registrar of Societies.

AGENDA FOUR : RATIFICATION OF THE ANNUAL BUDGET FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1993-94 AS APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The annual budget of Rs. 3,95,50,940/- for the financial year 1993-94 was approved by the EC at its last meeting. The same was ratified by the GC members after a detailed study of it.

LIST OF GENERAL COUNCIL MEMBERS**STATUS OF MEMBERSHIP**

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Shri. S.M. Yahya,
Hon'ble Minister for Education,
Government of Karnataka,
Bangalore | President
Mahila Samkhya Society |
| 2. Mr. J.P. Sharma,
Commissioner & Secretary,
Education Department,
Govt. of Karnataka,
Bangalore | Chairman
Mahila Samkhya Society |
| 3. Ms. Uma Kulkarni,
State Programme Director,
Mahila Samakhya Karnataka,
3308, 8th Cross, 13th Main,
HAL II Stage, Indiranagar,
Bangalore - 560008. | Member-Secretary |
| 4. District Programme Coordinator,
Mahila Samakhya Karnataka,
No.8-6-3/4 A, Cullar Haveli,
Jayaprakash Colony,
Behind Janawada Water Tank,
Bidar - 585401. | Member |
| 5. Ms. Nirmala Shiraguppi,
District Programme Coordinator,
Mahila Samakhya Karnataka,
ROOGI, Viveknagar, 3rd Cross,
Bijapur - 586101. | Member |
| 6. Dr. C.P. Parimala,
District Programme Coordinator,
Mahila Samakhya Karnataka,
No.1-4-159/19,
Datar Nagar, I.B. Road,
Behind Ramalingeshwar Temple,
Raichur - 584101. | Member |
| 7. Ms. Vani Umashanker,
District Programme Coordinator,
Mahila Samakhya Karnataka,
No. 976, Geetha Road,
Chamarajapuram,
Mysore - 570004. | Member |
| 8. Ms. Vedamani,
District Programme Coordinator,
Mahila Samakhya (K),
No.2-40, 'Sharana Nilaya',
Jayanagar, University Road,
Gulbarga - 585101. | Member |

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| 9. | Ms. Vrinda Sarup,
National Project Director,
Mahila Samakhya,
Education Department,
Ministry of HRD,
Shastri Bhavan,
New Delhi. | Member & GOI nominee |
| 10. | Mr. Lukose Vallatharai,
Director, Mass Education,
IMA Building,
AVR Road, Chamrajpet,
Bangalore - 560018. | Member |
| 11. | Ms. Lakshmi Krishnamurthy,
B-4/150-1, Safdarjung Enclave,
New Delhi - 110029. | Member & NRG nominee |
| 12. | Shri. M.M. Kumaraswamy,
S.H.S.D.,
No.377, 42nd Cross,
Jayanagar 8th Block,
Bangalore. | Member |
| 13. | Director, Primary Education,
Government of Karnataka,
Bangalore. | Member |
| 15. | Ms. Anita Kaul,
Director,
Women & Child Welfare Dept.,
Govt. of Karnataka,
M.S. Building,
Bangalore. | Member |
| 16. | Shri. R.S. Dua,
Assistant Financial Advisor,
Integrated Finance Dept.
GOI, Ministry of HRD.,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 17. | Ms. Anjali Dave,
T.I.S.S.
P.O. Box.8313,
Sion-Trombay Road, Deonar,
Bombay - 400088. | Member |
| 18. | Ms. Seema Khurana,
Deputy Secretary,
Education Department,
GOI, New Delhi. | Member |

19. Dr. Poornima Vyasulu,
451, 38 A Cross, 9th main,
Jayanagar 5th block,
Bangalore. Member
20. Ms. Philomena Vincent,
AIKYA,
No. 377, 42nd Cross,
Jayanagar 8th Block,
Bangalore. Member
21. Ms. Devaki Jain,
Member of Karnataka,
State Planning Board,
M.S. Building,
Dr. Ambedkar Veedhi,
Bangalore - 560001. Member

ANNUAL REPORT

1993-1994

DISTRICT RESOURCE UNIT, BIDAR, BIDAR DISTRICT, KARNATAKA

INTRODUCTION

The District Resource Unit having been set up in the year 1991 has now completed three years and this report covers the activities and programmes of third successful year. Having resonated with the teaching - learning needs in the Bidar District it has created a land mark in the technologies of learning and teaching with those from an oral tradition. During the year 1993-94 the DRU's experiences in providing resources for teaching and learning had been standardised and consolidated after field testing these in Bidar and Gulbarga Districts over the past three years.

The major thrust in the activities of DRU during the year was :

- a) Continuing educational support to Mahila Samakhya Bidar
- b) Extending technical and pedagogic skills/ and training the teachers and other team members involved in adult education, NFE and Jana Shikshana Nilaya Programmes of Bidar District.
- c) Extending this innovative technology to Mahila Samakhya Gulbarga.
- d) Providing extended support to Sampurna Saksharatha Andolan of other districts in Karnataka.
- e) Preparing and developing teaching and learning materials helpful in adult and non-formal education programmes.

ACTIVITIES

A. TRAINING PROGRAMMES

The activities of the DRU during the year, as outlined in the Appendix, covers training programmes for different groups involved in the teaching and learning activities; viz., Mahila Samakhya Bidar and Gulbarga Gnanagelathiyaru, Volunteers District Resource Persons- Coordinators-committee members of Sampurna Saksharatha Andolan in Bidar District., Women Sangha Leaders of Mahila Samakhya Sanghas of Bidar District, neo-literates of Bidar and Bijapur District who are aspiring to take up Entrepreneurship activities, students and teachers of Mahila Shikshana Kendra Bidar and Sahayakis from MSK women sanghas.

A.1. GNANAGELATHIYARU TRAINING PROGRAMME

The concept of Gnanagelathiyaru meaning 'friends of knowledge' was introduced to the adult education night school teachers of MSK Bidar in the year 1991-92. By and large the teachers selected during the year to take the role of gnanagelathiyaru are from among the women in the sanghas, recommended by the sangha, who are active, committed and interested to work. The majority of the gnanagelathiyaru were neo-literates who have acquired literacy skills after joining the sangha. Since they were very much involved and committed to their sangha programmes there were hardly any drop outs after training. All of them are actively involved in teaching adult learners ie. aspirant women in their villages.

A 21 day residential training programme was planned to train 'gnanagelathiyaru' which was phased out across four modules, each module focusing on a specific theme, the inputs and content designed to suit the learning level of the participants.

Having successfully planned, designed and implemented a comprehensive teaching-learning training programme with emphasis on the regional ethos, local knowledge base and cultural milieu such an approach was also introduced in MSK Gulbarga during this year 1993-94.

The content of the training programme ranges from Kannada alphabets to writing poems and songs, from learning numbers to using mathematics in day-to-day life, from observation of natural processes to actual testing thro' simplified scientific experiments. Most of the teaching and learning aids used in the programme were prepared by the trainers and the participants together thereby ensuring the dissemination of technology at all levels, with the teaching-learning team. Some of the teaching-learning aids evolved during the 'gnanagelathiyaru' training programme were presented by the team members of MSK literacy committee at a national level forum in Hyderabad. There it was well appreciated for its unique, comprehensive and practical approach and is beginning to get adapted and popularised in other innovative educational programmes.

A.2. MAHILA SHIKSHANA KENDRA - NONFORMAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME

The creativity in teaching and learning goes hand in hand with understanding oneself, the others and the environment. Based on this guideline, the nonformal educational programme for both the children and the teachers of Mahila Shikshana Kendra was planned and designed. The content of the programme broadly covers the teaching and learning methodologies, the learning process and the learning blocks, adult and child learning, reading and writing skills, the role of songs, games, plays, drawing and painting in learning academic subjects.

A.3. SAMPURNA SAKSHARATHA AND THE DRU

DRU was actively involved with the Saksharatha Samithi of Bidar District in creating awareness on Saksharatha, training volunteers, District Resource Persons and the Coordinators. Having also been represented in the District Saksharatha Committee, the DRU was instrumental in planning, designing and implementing the trainer's training programmes with the functionaries of Saksharatha at various levels.

DRU team members being experienced in using a participatory approach and equipped with process training skills, they played a key role in the above training programmes. The content of the programmes varied from motivational skills to imparting the managerial skills required for the effective role performance, as trainers within the Literacy Mission.

A.4 LEADERSHIP OF WOMEN IN THE POST LITERACY

Since the women leaders form a vital motivating force in developing and sustaining the saksharatha programme especially the post literacy activities, women leaders were selected with the help of the saksharatha team and a leadership training programme was conducted.

The scientific and the modern approaches of management and leadership appropriate to the needs of the saksharatha were used in the training programme contrary to the traditional top-down approaches of leadership and management.

A.5. MSK SAHAYAKIS SELF DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP

A series of self development workshops for Sahayakis were conducted to help them develop skills required to manage their role as leaders in their sanghas with poise and confidence, equipped to take on decision making roles.

In addition to building their sense of personal self worth, and understanding their inner resources and linking it with an outer-self expression and presentation; they were also exposed to the skills of literacy and numeracy. This was followed up with Support and guidance provided to them by the 'gnanagelathiyaru' in their respective sanghas.

A.6. EDP AND LITERACY

The more the awareness, information and knowledge, the better are opportunities for an entrepreneurship development programme. Towards providing such opportunities especially for women, Literacy linked EDP programmes were conducted in collaboration with MSK-Bidar, Bijapur and the DRU Bidar.

After attending these programmes a high level of motivation was visible among the participants who began availing new options by taking up entrepreneurship activities.

B. TEACHING AND LEARNING AIDS

There were two forums in which the teaching and learning aids were created, developed, tested and standardised;

- i) Mahila Samakhya Bidar and Gulbarga
- ii) Saksharatha Andolan Samithi

These aids were prepared as a team comprising the members from DRU, the MSK and the trainees themselves and the technology of preparing such aids was demystified.

Thus the year 1993-94 in DRU Bidar, has been a rich harvest of many varied and different openings and new insights especially in understanding how to use meaningful approaches in educational work with rural non-literate communities, especially women.

**DISTRICT RESOURCE UNIT (LEARNING RESOURCE UNIT)
AIKYA BIDAR**

OUTLINE OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 1993 TO MARCH 1994

**1. SAMPURNA SAKSHARATHA ANDOLAN AND DISTRICT CO-ORDINATORS
TRAINING - GULBARGA**

DATE	:	12-4-93 to 17-4-93 (7 Days)
PLACE	:	Tahsildhar's Office - Aurad
PARTICIPANTS	:	35 Participants
MAIN FOCUS	:	Management of Saksharatha Andolan programme. Planning and organising resources for the programme. Skills of co-ordination Evaluation of the programme.
OUTCOME	:	Greater awareness and understanding of the programme Enhancement in Managerial and administrative skills.

2. BIDAR GNANAGELATHIYARU TRAINING PROGRAMME :

DATE	:	27-4-93 to 30-4-93 (4 Days)
PLACE	:	MAHILA SAMAKHYA - GULBARGA
PARTICIPANTS	:	14 Women
MAIN FOCUS	:	Motivational considerations and inculcating interest in learning literacy and numeracy : Personal and social dreams, personal ambitions and resources available to fulfil one's own dreams and ambitions. Literacy and numeracy as an asset for a better life. To write numbers, do additions and subtractions Moral stories.
OUTCOME	:	Everyone had one ambition or the other in life hitherto unacknowledged. There was a greater realisation of the importance of acquiring knowledge towards improving one's own life in the society. They learnt to do simple additions and subtractions, using both oral and written methods They also learnt new short stories.

3. RURAL WOMEN AND YOUTH TRAINING PROGRAMME :

DATE : 2-5-93 to 6-5-93 (4 Days)
PLACE : ST. JOSEPH'S HIGH SCHOOL - BIDAR
PARTICIPANTS : 19 participants
MAIN FOCUS : Awareness building and youth leadership
OUTCOME :
a. Better understanding of qualities of a good leader,
b. the importance of youth and women leadership in villages & value of
c. roles and responsibilities of leaders,
d. literacy and education as an important tool in bringing a social change.

4. SHARING ABOUT EDP AND SAVINGS :

DATE : 4-6-93 to 5-6-93 (2 Days)
PLACE : CONFERENCE HALL S.N.D.T. WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY - BOMBAY
PARTICIPANTS : 25 Participants.
MAIN FOCUS : Discussion about Schemes of Swayam Shikshana Pra-yoga.
NGO and Government's programmes in Maharashtra
Sharing about E.D.P. with the group
Discussion about Savings, Administration, Education.
Schemes available for women to avail loan.
OUTCOME : An awareness was built and the information was shared about schemes of Swayam Shikshana Pra-yoga, about the links between government offices and NGO's in Maharashtra, about Savings, Administration and Education, Schemes available.

5. E.D.P. TRAINING FOR MAHILA SAMAKHYA - BIJAPUR WOMEN

DATE : 8-7-93 to 9-7-93 (2 Days)
PLACE : HAVELI BAGALKOT - BIJAPUR
PARTICIPANTS : 95 Participants
MAIN FOCUS : Meaning of Savings
Discussions regarding problems faced in the sanghas.
Investment in Chitfunds, interest rates and their uses.
Experiences of R.E.D.P. in large groups
OUTCOME : The group was highly motivated to take up savings, Chit funds and use such savings to help sangha women for their crises loans and meeting basic consumption needs.

6. BIDAR GNANAGELATHIYARU TRAINING PROGRAMME :

DATE	:	12-7-93 to 14-7-93 (3 Days)
PLACE	:	AIKYA-DRU-BIDAR
PARTICIPANTS	:	14 Women
MAIN FOCUS	:	To learn village mapping and to identify their surrounding places. To identify a given village, taluk, District, and be able to measure the distances using scale; vowels and consonants. Consonant drill and developing vocabulary Letter writing
OUTCOME	:	Increased awareness and confidence about their neighbouring villages, taluks, districts, states and learnt to measure distances from one place to another. Ability to recognise vowels and consonants and their combination, by listening to these sounds and by oral practice in pronunciation. Increased ability to write letters. To frame new sentences of their own using the combinations of homogenous and heterogenous consonants and develop them as a part of teaching material.

7. GNANAGELATHIYARU MAHILA SAMAKHYA - GULBARGA

DATE	:	29-7-93 to 1-8-93 (4 Days)
PLACE	:	KANAKAPURA GOVERNMENT SCHOOL - GULBARGA
PARTICIPANTS	:	25 Participants
MAIN FOCUS	:	Introducing neo-literate and illiterate women to develop skills of learning and teaching. Making and using Alphabets chart Number identification Superstitious beliefs and how they block learning. Writing names, identifying villages, taluks, states in the map of India.
OUTCOME	:	The motivated and interested women were identified to take up the work of Gnanagelathiyaru Were introduced to Kannada alphabets; introduced to Kannada alphabets; vowels and consonants, their usage, number identification, reading and writing numbers, writing their names, villages, taluks, states and country.

8. S.S. ANDOLANA AWARENESS PROGRAMME :

DATE	:	3-8-1993
PLACE	:	AIKYA - D.R.U TRAINING HALL
PARTICIPANTS	:	45 women participants
MAIN FOCUS	:	To revive Andolana literacy campaign To train and motivate the District Resource persons regarding literacy campaign. Problem solving techniques The difference between saksharatha and literacy programmes
OUTCOME	:	Opportunities were provided to explore and probe into origins of problems with S.S. Andolana Programme Meaning and relationship between the saksharatha and literacy programme. Different steps in rejuvenating the literacy campaign.

9. BIDAR MAHILA SHIKSHANA KENDRA-NFE/PRIMARY EDUCATION :

DATE	:	12-8-93 to 14-8-93 (3 Days)
PLACE	:	AIKYA-D.R.U-BIDAR
PARTICIPANTS	:	18 Participants
MAIN FOCUS	:	Experiences of Mahila Shikshana Kendra Problems face in N.F.E. Reading books Child Development Games and Songs
OUTCOME	:	The participants got an exposure to identify the problems, define them and involve all those who were concerned in solving these problems. Realisation of the importance of reading books. Knowledge about different stages of child development; physical, mental and social and using this knowledge in understanding children and teaching them. Input and exercises in using games and songs as a methodology of teaching.

10. THE ROLE OF LITERACY IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME :

DATE	:	13-9-93 to 19-9-93 (7 Days)
PLACE	:	D.I.C. Office Bidar
PARTICIPANTS	:	35 Participants
MAIN FOCUS	:	Motivational exercises. The role of literacy in EDP. Functional literacy and numeracy essential for EDP. Functional literacy and numeracy essential for EDP. Decision making, project proposal, resource networking for a successful entrepreneurship
OUTCOME	:	The programme was helpful in building awareness and understanding as to the importance of literacy in EDP. Chosing a product/service for EDP. Finance and technical resources available to start EDP. The role of literacy and numeracy in writing project reports, maintaining accounts and computing the profit and loss, in small enterprises.

11. SAKSHARATHA SAMITI TRAINING :

DATE	:	24-9-93
PLACE	:	THANA KUSUNOOR POLITICAL COLLEGE
PARTICIPANTS	:	50 Participants
MAIN FOCUS	:	Post Literacy Training. Decision making capacities. Creating fresh opportunities for neo-literates Material required for post literacy
OUTCOME	:	Awareness and knowledge on how to involve the youth and opinion leaders in further supporting the on going literacy programme and post literacy activities. Different types of resource material which are useful in the post literacy activities.

12. GNYANA VAHINI SAMPURNA SAKSHARATHA DISTRICT RESOURCE PERSONS TRAINING :

DATE : 29-9-93
PLACE : KARWAR-NORTH KANARA DISTRICT SIRSI
PARTICIPANTS : 60 Participants
MAIN FOCUS : To train up district resource persons effectively for Saksharatha.
To develop knowledge and skills.
To improve the standard of training.
To improve the co-ordination and evaluation skills and to build up complete information bank.
OUTCOME : They all learnt about ways to develop skills to co-ordinate, evaluate and improve the standards of training.

13. SWAYAM SEVAKA TRAINING :

DATE : 4-10-93
PLACE : PRIMARY SCHOOL - EKLAR AURAD TALUK
PARTICIPANTS : 30 Participants
MAIN FOCUS : Methods of teaching illiterates.
To build up learning skills.
To teach alphabets, simple addition and subtraction.
Awareness building in the areas of health, political issues, Adult education.
OUTCOME : Learning alphabets, simple additions, subtractions. A greater awareness was built in the areas of Health, Political issues, and Adult education.

14. BIDAR MAHILA SHIKSHANA KENDRA NFE PRIMARY EDUCATION :

DATE : 28-10-93 to 30-10-93 (3 Days)
PLACE : MAHILA SAMAKHYA - BIDAR
PARTICIPANTS : 11 Participants 4 Men 7 Women
MAIN FOCUS : Work and Report Reading.
How to write an application.
N.F.E direct teaching.
OUTCOME : Practical training was imparted on the methods of report writing and documentation, the form in which an application has to be written.

15. SAKSHARATHA TRAINING PROGRAMME :

DATE	:	28-10-93 to 30-10-93 (2 Days)
PLACE	:	MAHILA SHIKSHANA KENDRA - BIDAR
PARTICIPANTS	:	17 Participants
MAIN FOCUS	:	Skills of reading and writing. Letter writing and writing applications.
OUTCOME	:	The participants were enthusiastically involved in reading by using their feelings in their oral expression. The methodology of writing personal and official letters was introduced followed by practice.

16. MAHILA SAMAKHYA SAHAYAKIS WORKSHOP :

DATE	:	3-11-1993 to 7-11-1993 (5 Days)
PLACE	:	AIKYA - D.R.U - BIDAR
PARTICIPANTS	:	31 women participants. 18 Sahayoginis 13 Gnanagelathiyaru.
MAIN FOCUS	:	The gnanagelathiyaru were asked to write letters to Mahila Samakhya and AIKYA to help them develop skills of writing letters. A summary of the letters and words was prepared. Additions and subtractions, science lessons including significance of eclipse, Exploration of the self and the other : Who am I? and what am I? Report wrting, Numaracy skills and use Double and multiple consonants.
OUTCOME	:	They all learnt how to write letters, framing sentences, words use of different kinds of facial expressions.

17. SAKSHARATHA TRAINING PROGRAMME :

DATE	:	28-1-94 (1 Day)
PLACE	:	GANDHI EDUCATION SOCIETY
PARTICIPANTS	:	8 Saksharatha Volunteers
MAIN FOCUS	:	To build awareness about I.P.C.C. methods among Teachers.
OUTCOME	:	Saksharatha volunteers were introduced to different methods of teaching. They learnt about the I.P.C.C. Methodology.

18. SAKSHARATHA TRINING PROGRAMME :

DATE : 1-2-94

PLACE : SAKSHARATHA OFFICE - BIDAR

PARTICIPANTS : 15 Participants

MAIN FOCUS : Impart information about Saksharatha Training. I.P.C.C methodology and other need based information, direct teaching.

OUTCOME : The group seemed highly motivated about the I.P.C.C. methods of teaching and the use of teaching lessons directly.

ANNUAL REPORT

1993-1994

RESOURCE UNIT – BIDAR

FROM 1ST APRIL 1993 TO 31ST MARCH 1994

PAYMENTS	AMOUNT	
	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
By Faculty (Salary)		1,92,000.00
" Fees & Honorarium (For Consultants and Resource Persons)		46,000.00
" Printed Material, Stationery, Incidental Expenses on training course		60,010.25
" Contingent & Office Expenditure		15,420.60
" Books & Journals		12,877.00
" TA/DA for faculty		10,385.15
" Technician to operate and maintain audio visual equipment		24,000.00
" Telephone		7,894.00
" Hiring of Accomodation		24,000.00
" Administrative cost		56,000.00
" Cash on Hand	144.40	
" Cash at Bank	69.35	
		213.75
" Loan Repayment to M.M. Kumarswamy		4,000.00
Total		4,52,800.75

Treasurer

Compiled as per Books of
Accounts Produced.for B.G. BALIGA & CO.
Chartered Accountants(SURENDRA S NAYAK)
PARTNER

District Implementation Units

Post	GOI Pattern	Bidar	Bijapur	Gulbarga	Mysore	Raichur
D.P.C	1	1	1	#	1	1
R.P.	*	1	1	-	1	1
Consultant	**	-	1	-	-	-
Accountant	1	***	1	1	1	1
Assistant	1	1	-	1	1	1
Steno-typist	2	1	1	1	2	1
Driver	1	1	1	1	1	1
Messenger/Peon	2	2	2	2	2	2

STATE OFFICE

Post	GOI Pattern	Filled Posts
1. State Programme Director	1	1
2. Associate Programme Director	1	-
3. Resource Person	1	-
4. Consultant	**	5
5. Accounts Officer	1	-
6. Accounts Assistant	1	1
7. Stenographer	3	2
8. LDC	1	1
9. Driver	1	1
10. Peon/Messenger	2	1

- D.P.C. = District Programme Coordinator
R.P. = Resource Person
= DPC of Gulbarga is on adhoc basis
* = One RP for a cluster of every 100 villages.
** = 24 women months
*** = The Accountant of Gulbarga is incharge of Bidar.

STATISTICS OF THE DIU - BIJAPUR - MSK

SL. NO.	PARTICULARS	BIJAPUR	MUDDEBIHAL	MUDHOL	B. BAGEWADI	INDI	SINDAGI	TOTAL
1.	No. of sahayoginis							18
2.	No. of villages	55	42	30	33	32	33	225
3.	No. of creches	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
4.	Sangha huts	-	-	-	-	-	18	
5.	Sangha started savings	-	-	-	-	-	-	144
6.	Sanghas receiving honorarium/	-	-	-	-	-	-	122
7.	Sanghas operating bank accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	135
8.	Utilising sangha honorarium	-	-	-	-	-	-	135
9.	Registered sanghas	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
10.	Existing sanghas	-	-	-	-	-	-	155
11.	Total no. of women in sanghas(approx.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5625
12.	No. of Night Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
13.	No. of Night School teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
14.	No. of NFE centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	No. of Mahila Shikshana Kendras	-	-	-	-	-	-	one
16.	No. of MSK teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	two

STATISTICS OF GULBARGA DISTRICT

SL. NO.	PARTICULARS	
1.	No. of sahayoginis	18
2.	No. of villages	150
3.	No. of creches	10
4.	Sangha huts	Nil
5.	Sangha started savings	105
6.	Sanghas receiving honorarium	62
7.	Sanghas operating bank accounts	62
8.	Utilising sangha honorarium	62
9.	Registered sanghas	20
10.	No. of active sanghas	130
11.	Total no. of women in sanghas (approx.)	7000
12.	No. of Night Schools	NIL
13.	No. of Night School teachers	NIL
14.	No. of NFE centres	25
15.	No. of Mahila Shikshana Kendras	NIL
16.	No. of MSK teachers	NIL

STATISTICS OF BIDAR DISTRICT

SL NO.	PARTICULARS	
1.	No. of sahayoginis	19
2.	No. of villages	186
3.	No. of creches	37
4.	Sangha huts	22
5.	Sangha started savings	106
6.	Sanghas receiving honorarium	108
7.	Sanghas operating bank accounts	108
8.	Utilising sangha honorarium	108
9.	Registered sanghas	6
10.	No. of active sanghas	115
11.	Total no. of women in sanghas(approx.)	7000
12.	No. of Night Schools	60
13.	No. of Night School teachers	60
14.	No. of NFE centres	33
15.	No. of Mahila Shikshana Kendras	one
16.	No. of MSK teachers	two
17.	MSK students	28

STATISTICS OF THE DIU - MYSORE - MSK

SL. NO.	PARTICULARS	CHAMARAJNAGAR	H.D.KOTE	HUNSUR	KOLLEGAL	NANJANGUD	PERIYAPATNA	TOTAL
1.	No. of sahayoginis	1	2	4	4	5 + 1*	2	19
2.	No. of villages	10	33	41	45	64	20	213
3.	No. of creches	-	9	2	1	3	4	19
4.	Sangha huts	-	10	2	1	5	-	18
5.	Sangha started savings	-	20	25	10	11	-	66
6.	Receiving sangha honorarium/ operating bank accounts	7	33	31	42	40	20	173
7.	Utilising sangha honorarium	Not known the exact talukwise figures but 75% sanghas are utilising sangha honorarium						75%
8.	Registered sanghas	-	-	-	-	2	1	3

* trainee

STATISTICS OF THE DIU - RAICHUR - MSK

SL. NO.	PARTICULARS	KUSTAGI	YELBURGA	DEOGURGA	RAICHUR	TOTAL
1.	No. of sahayoginis	2	5	1	2	10
2.	No. of villages	23	50	20	20	113
3.	No. of creches	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Sangha huts	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Sangha started savings	15	22	-	-	37
6.	Sanghas receiving honorarium/	12	15	-	-	27
7.	Sanghas operating bank accounts	13	16	-	-	29
8.	Utilising sangha honorarium	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Registered sanghas	3	-	-	-	3
10.	No. of active sanghas	23	33	4	7	67
11.	Total no. of women in sanghas(approx.)	480	1230	350	400	2460
12.	No. of Night Schools	5	9	-	-	14
13.	No. of Night School teachers	5	9	-	-	14
14.	No. of NFE centres	-	-	-	-	-
15.	No. of Mahila Shikshana Kendras	-	-	-	-	-
16.	No. of MSK teachers	-	-	-	-	-

**LIST OF MEETINGS, WORKSHOPS AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES -
DIU, MYSORE, MSK APRIL 1993 TO MARCH 1994**

DATE	NAME OF THE TRAINING/ MEETING/WORKSHOP WITH BRIEF DESCRIPTION	ORGANISED BY	VENUE	TO WHOM	IN NOS.	RESOURCE PERSON/S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1993						
APRIL 7th-8th (2 days)	Evaluation Orientation programme	MSK Mysore	Youth Hostel Mysore	Sangha women all sahayoginis consultant, RP & DPC	38 -	Vani, Meera, Sreelatha Ullal, & few sahayoginis
11th-13th (3 days)	Hand-made paper making workshop	D.R.U. Arsikere	Badanavalu Village, Nanjangud	MSK students MSK teachers	3 1	Keshavamurthy
19th (1 day)	Gender Project Planning	ATI	ATI	Different officials & office staff attended	2	
20th-21st (2 days)	Workshop on Environment	MSK Mysore	Hosurukere, Periyapatna Taluk	Sangha women & Sahayoginis	35 5	Shreelatha Ullal, Kamala & Muthamma
MAY 1st-4th (4 days)	National Women's Conference	Centre for women studies	Regional College of education	DPC,RP, Consultant office staff & sahayoginis	8	
JUNE 6th-10th (4 days)	District Evaluation Consolidation workshop	MSK, Mysore	Youth Hostel Mysore	All the sahayoginis, DPC, RP & consultant	22	DPC & RP
10th-15th (5 days)	District Evaluation	State office	-	-	-	Dr. Poornima Vyasulu & Dr. Geetha (evaluators)
JULY 6th-16th (10 days)	EDP programme	MSK, Bijapur	Bijapur MSK	Sangha women	-	Meera & Linet D'souza
13th-16th (4 days)	Dai training	state office	-	Usha Chandran, Mercy, Teresia	3	Gangamma

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15th-17th (3 days)	Creche teachers Training	MSK Mysore	Youth Hostel	Creche teachers & sangha women	40	Saraswathi, Mahadevi K., Shreelatha Ullal
24th (1 day)	Mass contact programme	DEED Hunsur	Kuttuwadi	Sangha women	30	-
28th (1 day)	New Creche teachers training	MSK Mysore	MSK office	Creche teachers (new)	4	Mahadevi K., Saraswathi, Shreelatha Ullal
AUGUST						
3rd-5th (3 days)	Slide making workshop - Phase I	MSK, Mysore	MSK Office	Staff from Mysore, Bidar, Raichur, & MSK students	16	Natesh Ullal, Praveen & Usha
6th-8th (2 days)	District level monthly meeting	MSK, Mysore	MSK office	Sahayoginis & sangha women	32	-
12th (1 day)	Environment Committee meeting	MSK, Mysore	Hullali B Nanjangud	Sangha women	40	Kamala
17th (1 day)	Ghatakasabha	MSK, Mysore	Muguthanamule H.D. Kote	Sangha women from 13 villages of H.D. Kote		Rita, Vani, Meera, Kamala, Mahadevi
19th (1 day)	DWACRA workshop	DWACRA	ATI	NGO & other officials (DPC attended as RP)		DPC as RP
20th (1 day)	EDP state level meeting	State office	State Office		2	Linnet & Meera
21st (1 day)	Creche Training	MSK Mysore,	Maranahalli H.D. Kote	Ammandiru & sangha women	60	Shreelatha Ullal, Saraswati & mahadevi
23rd-25th (3 days)	Sakhis Training	MSK Mysore	Agrahara Hunsur	Sakhis and sangha women	60	Meera, Ushachandran & Chandra Prabha
24th (1 day)	Orientation programme for literacy programme	Sakshara Vahini	BDOs office K.R. Nagar	Activists of literacy campaign		Vani & others from Sakshara Vahini
27th (1 day)	Creche meeting	MSK, Mysore	Kanmela & Kuduvalidoddi Kollegal taluk	Creche teachers & sangha women	30	Vani & Shreelatha Ullal

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEPTEMBER						
1st-2nd (2 days)	Sahayogini meeting	MSK Mysore	MSK office	Sahayoginis & sangha women	32	-
3rd-4th (2 days)	Creche teachers training	MSK, Mysore	Youth Hostel	Creche teachers & sangha women	15	Shreelatha Ullal, Saraswati & Mahadevi K.
4th (1 day)	NGOs role in Women's empowerment	ATI	ATI	NGOs & other groups		(Vani gave a talk)
7th-8th (2 days)	Women - Education for all	National office, Mahila Samakhya	National office	DPC participated	1	-
4th-7th (4 days)	Street Theatre Training	Sakshara Vahini	MSK	MSK students	17	Sakshara Vahini Team
6th-10th (5 days)	State level sahayogini meeting	State Office	Bangalore	All sahayoginis	17	-
10th (1 day)	Executive Committee & General Council meeting	State office	Bangalore	DPC	1	-
22nd-23rd (2 days)	Creche Teacher's Training Phase II	MSK Mysore	Youth Hostel	Creche teachers & sangha women	25	Shreelatha Ullal, K. Mahadevi, Saraswati & Malati, VIKASANA
22nd-23rd (2 days)	Sakhis Training	MSK Mysore	Kuttuwadi Hunsur	Sahayakis & sangha women	40	Usha Chandran & Meera
28th-30th (3 days)	Slide making workshop Phase II	MSK Mysore	Youth Hostel	Sahayoginis, office staff, MSK students & teachers, Bidar RP	15	Natesh Ullal & Praveen
OCTOBER						
	Mahila Samavesha	Sakshara Vahini	Handigudda Periyapatna	Sangha women	50	Vani & Kiran with Sakshara Vahini team
5th (1day)	Sakamma's Auto Inauguration programme	MSK, Mysore	Dhwanyaloka	MSK staff, students office staff, sangha women & guests	200	-
6th-8th	Sahachari Sammilana programme	DEEDS, Mangalore	DEEDS	Vani & Kiran	2	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7th-8th (2 days)	Sahayoginis Meeting	MSK, Mysore	MSK office	Sahayoginis & sangha women	47	-
10th (1 day)	Sakshara Vahini Meeting	Sakshara vahini	Sakshara vahini office	Vani participated	1	-
10th (1 day)	State Trainer's collective meeting	State trainers' collective	MSK office	Few members from Samakhya	5	-
18th (1 day)	Mahila Samavesha	- do -	N. Begur H.D. Kote	Sangha women	100	Vani
18th (1 day)	Adivasi Sangamam	CORD	CORD	MSK Students & teachers, Kiran & Muthamma	20	
29th (1 day)	Mahila Samavesha	Sakshara Vahini	Badagalapura	Sangha women & sahayoginis	1000	Reeta
31st (1 day)	Mahila Samavesha	- do -	Hoskote, Hunsur	Sangha women	150	Usha Chandran, Shalini & Saraswathamma
NOVEMBER						
1st-2nd (2 days)	Sakhis Training	MSK, Mysore	Ardhanaripura Kollegal	Sakhis of Kollegal sanghas	60	Meera & Kempamma
3rd (1 day)	Women's Sub-committee meeting	Sakshara vahini	Sakshara vahini office	DPC participated	1	Vani
3rd-5th (3 days)	Sahayogini Meeting	MSK office	MSK office	Sahayoginis & & sangha women	32	-
6th to a week	MSK students' exposure trip	state office	Hyderabad	MSK students, staff & teachers	21	Dr. Shashi Rao
10th-11th (2 days)	Kanunu Kammata	MSK, Mysore	Rampura Nanjangud	Sangha women	30	Merlyn, Meera & Mahadevi
21st-23rd (2 days)	Gender Sensitivity in Development Planning Workshop	Shubhada, Ruralpady, Mangalore	Shubhada	Shubhada Team	20	Vani

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31st (1 day)	Coordinators' meeting	State office	State office	All Coordinators		
DECEMBER						
1st-2nd (2 days)	Gender Workshop	MADHYAM communications	ISI	NDDP staff		
3rd-4th (2 days)	Panchayati Raj Workshop	State office		DPC, Muthamma, Kamala & 13 sangha women	16	Leelavati R. Prasad & Nirmala
5th-6th (2 days)	District level monthly meeting	MSK, Mysore		Sahayoginis & sangha women	35	-
9th-10th (2 days)	Kanunu Kammata	MSK, Mysore	Gawadagere Hunsure	Sangha women	40	Merlyn, Meera & Mahadevi
10th-17th (8 days)	Rangatharabethi Workshop	State office	Bangalore	Mahadevi, Shanta Mani, Mahadevi	4	-
19th (1 day)	Anganavadi Karyakar- theyara samavesha	Anganvadi state level association	Townhall Mysore	MSK students	19	(Students performed AVVA play)
1994						
JANUARY						
1st (1 day)	Mahila Samavesha	Sakshara vahini	Rangasamudra	DPC attended as Resource Person	1	-
3rd-6th (4 days)	Mahiti Mela - Raichur	MSK, Raichur	Raichur	All sahayoginis DPC, RP and 2 office staff	20	All sahayoginis DPCs & RP
3rd (1 day)	Sahitigala Samavesha	SRC, Mysore	CFTRI Mysore	DPC, Usha & Kiran	3	Vani presented a paper on "Literacy & Women"
7th (1 day)	Executive Committee meeting	State office	Bangalore	DPC	1	
8th-10th (2 days)	Sahayogini meeting	MSK Mysore	MSK office	All sahayoginis & sangha women	33	-
10th (1 day)	Saksharatha Mahila Samavesha	Sakshara vahini	Alanahalli	Alanahalli women		Vani

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11th (1 day)	Mahila Samavesha	Sakshara vahini	Thalakadu	Thalakadu women	-	Vani
15th (1 day)	Janapada Kala Mela	MSK, Gulbarga	Gulbaga	Kamala, Muthamma & 3 sangha women	5	-
23rd-24th (2 days)	5th National Women's Conference	National Coordination Committee	Thirupati	Meera, Mahadevi, Usha & 2 sangha women	5	-
25th-26th (2 days)	Sakhis Training	MSK, Mysore	Doddahosur Lingapura Periyapatna taluk	Sakhis of Periyapatna	30	Muthamma
30th (1 day)	DPCs meeting	MSK Gulbarga	MSK office Gulbarga	All DPCs		-
FEBRUARY 3rd-5th	Documentation Workshop	Samakhya National office	Samakhya Delhi office	Vani & Saraswati	2	-
11th-12th (2 days)	Workshop on GATT Recolonisation	VISTHAR Bangalore	Bangalore	Usha, Kiran & Kamala	3	Eshwarragar B.K. Chandrashekar
14th-17th (4 days)	New Sahayoginis training	MSK, Mysore	Elachanahalli Hunsur	New Sahayoginis	6	RP & DPC
17th (1 day)	Hennumakkala Habba	MSK, Mysore	Agrahara Hunsur	Sangha women & children	40	Usha Chandran
18th-19th (2 days)	Sangha Process Review	MSK Mysore	MSK Mysore	Sangha women of Hullalli 'A' & 'B'	50	Vani, Meera & Kamala
21st-22nd (2 days)	Kanunu Kammata	MSK, Mysore	Abbalathe, Periyapatna	Sangha women	42	Merlyn, Meera & Mahadevi
21st (1 day)	Ghatakasabhe	MSK Mysore	Mothakerehadi H.D. Kote	Sangha women	58	Saraswati
21st (1 day)	- do -	- do -	Mallaiahyanakere	- do -	56	Muthamma

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23rd (1 day)	Ghatakasabhe	MSK Mysore	Nalrodu Kollegal	Sangha women	63	Kempamma
24th (1 day)	- do -	- do -	Bilikere, Hunsur	- do -	54	Chandraprabha
25th (1 day)	- do -	- do -	Hosavaranchi Hunsur	- do -	56	Lakshmi
27th (1 day)	- do -	- do -	Shettalli Nanjangud	- do -	64	Saraswati & Mahadevi
27th (1 day)	- do -	- do -	Puttirammana Doddi, Kollegal	- do -	36	Nagamma B.
27th (1 day)	- do -	- do -	Doddahosur, Periyapatna	- do -	38	Muthamma
28th (1 day)	- do -	- do -	Gowdarahundi Nanajangud	- do -	58	Mahadevi, Kamala & Vani
28th (1 day)	- do -	- do -	Audikurubana Nanajangud	- do -	62	Kempamma Puttuthai
MARCH 1st-3rd (3 days)	Sahayoginis meeting	MSK Mysore	MSK office Mysore	Sahayoginis & Sangha women	31	-
9th-11th (3 days)	Literacy workshop		Hyderabad	Muthamma participated from Mysore		-
15th (1 day)	Understanding Patriarchy Preparatory meeting	VISTHAR Bangalore	Bangalore	Kamala participated	1	Gayathri & Mercy Kappen
16th (1 day)	Ghatakasabhe	MSK Mysore	Agrahara Hunsur	Sangha women from 4 villages	37	-
18th (1 day)	Meeting the different offices/officials	MSK, Mysore		Few sangha women of Nanjangud taluk	25	K. Mahadevi
19th (1 day)	Widows Workshop		Bangalore	Usha Chandran from Mysore	1	-
20th (1 day)	Darideepa - Seminar on Mahila Sanghatane Sadhaka Badhaka	Darideepa Mysore	Darideepa	Vani, Usha, Kiran MSK students & teachers	20	Vani presented a paper

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21st (1 day)	Sanghamane inauguration Invitation preparation workshop	MSK Mysore	Hullali Nanjangud	Sangha women	31	Vani & Mariyamma (MSK student)
24th (1 day)	Ghatakasabhe (A special get-together with the participants of widows workshop)	MSK Mysore	Chikkadagana Halli, Hunsur	Sangha women & sahayoginis	56	Chandraprabha, Savitha Usha & Kiran
24th (1 day)	Jana Samparka Sabhe	MSK Mysore	Abbalathe Periyapatna	Sangha women	32	Muthamma & Vani
25th (1 day)	Ghatakasabhe	MSK, Mysore	Gowdarahundi, Nanjangud	Sakhis & Sangha women of 9 villages	69	-
25th (1 day)	Ghatakasabhe	MSK Mysore	Karimuddana Halli, Hunsur	Sangha women & sakhis of 7 villages	46	
26th (1 day)	Ghatakasabhe	MSK Mysore	Echakondala	Sangha women & sakhis	41	Mercy, Theresia Nagamma B. & Vani
28th (1 day)	Dalit Women's Conference	Women's Voice	Bangalore	Kamala, Mercy & Nagamma D.	3	-
28th (1 day)	Meeting different offices & officers in Mysore	MSK Mysore	-	Sangha women of Nanjangud taluk	52	Theresia & Chikkathayi

**LIST OF MEETINGS, WORKSHOPS AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES -
DIU, RAICHUR, MSK APRIL 1993 TO MARCH 1994**

DATE	NAME OF THE TRAINING/ MEETING/WORKSHOP WITH BRIEF DESCRIPTION	PARTICIPANTS	RESOURCE PERSON/S
1	2	3	4
1993			
APRIL			
8th-15th (8 days)	Preparatory Training	Sahayoginis	Parimala, Manjula & V.G. Hagargund, Advocate
JUNE			
17th-19th (3 days)	Literacy Workshop	Sangha women	Shashi Rao
JULY			
13th-16th (4 days)	Sakhis Training	Sakhis	Shivaraja Gowda,
27th-29th (3 days)	Herbal Medicine Training	Women	Gangamma
AUGUST			
12th-13th (2 days)	Environment Workshop	Women	Parimala, Manjula Dixit DFO, Raichur & Ramdev, Ranger, Kushtagi
24th-26th (3 days)	Literacy Workshop	Women	Parimala, Siddappa, Secretary Saksharatha Samiti & Shankar Gowda, District Coordinator, Saksharatha Samiti
SEPTEMBER			
21st-23rd (3 days)	EDP Workshops-Yelburga	Women	Linnet D'souza
24th-26th (3 days)	EDP Workshop - Kushtagi	Women	Manjula
OCTOBER			
29th Sept. to 4th Oct. (4 days)	Teachers Training (Kalithu Kalisuvavaru)	Teachers	Suresh Jirala District Resource Person Saksharatha Sangrama Samiti

1	2	3	4
7th-10th (4 days)	Sahayoginis Training	Sahayoginis	Parimala & Manjula
28th-30th (3 days)	Leadership Training Phase II	Sakhis	Shivaraje Gowda, Parimala & Manjula
DECEMBER 5th-7th (2 days)	EDP Workshop	Sahayoginis	Linet D'souza
16th & 23rd-26th	EDP workshop (one day in each village)	Women	Manjula
1994 JANUARY 4th-6th (3 days)	Mahila Mahiti Mela	Sangha women	Many resource persons were invited.
FEBRUARY 1st (1 day)	NFE Training	Sahayoginis	Veershetty
9th (1 day)	Orientation to elected Gram Panchayat members	Elected members	Bheema Rao, Tehsildhar, Raichur
MARCH 29th-31st (3 days)	Leadership Training - Phase III	Sakhis	Manjula
16th-19th (4 days)	Training on Women & Health	Sangha women	Gangamma

ACTIVITIES INITIATED IN RAICHUR

1. Eradication of Devadasi system & child marriage.
2. Small savings in group and self-help credit facilities.
3. Running literacy centers by women.
4. Community development activities - Eg., Management of water resources, street lights, transportation, etc.
5. Low cost herbal medicines.
6. Agricultural technology.
7. Kissan Nursery implementation.
8. Rural technology.

EDUCATIONAL INPUTS

1. Health - mother & child health, nutrition, hygiene and sanitation, herbal & home remedies.
2. Social - devadasi system, child marriage, gender differences, etc.
3. Environment - women & environment, its protection.
4. Law - law relating to weaker section, rights of women.
5. Resources - natural, government resources.
6. Agriculture & modern technology.
7. Political awareness.
8. Education of girl child.
9. Development of women leaders.

**LIST OF MEETINGS, WORKSHOPS AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES -
DIU, BIJAPUR, MSK APRIL 1993 TO MARCH 1994**

DATE	NAME OF THE TRAINING/ MEETING/WORKSHOP WITH BRIEF DESCRIPTION	NO. OF WOMEN PARTICIPANTS	RESOURCE PERSON/S	VENUE
1	2	3	4	5
1993				
APRIL				
16th-19th	Sakhis Training	23	Office Staff, DPC, RP & Accountant	Sindgi
25th-26th	Taluk level EDP workshop	52	RPs of Gulbarga & Bangalore, DPC & RP of Bijapur	Bagalkote Haveli Farm
MAY				
17th-19th	Literacy workshop	54	Literacy Committee & DPC	- do -
24th-25th	Workshop on Elections & Zilla Parishad	12	BDO, Extension officer & DPC	Bijapur Mahila Mandal
	Sakhis Training - Indi taluk	20	B.D.O & DPC	Indi taluk
	Herbal Mela	144	RP of Bijapur	Muddebihal
26th-29th	Workshop on Govt. Schemes	38	BDO, Tehsildar & Bijapur team	Masibinala
JULY				
8th-10th	Interstate EDP exchange programme	120	NGOs of Karnataka, Maharashtra & Andhra Pradesh	Bagalkote
AUGUST				
13th	Sindgi taluk Sakhis Training	30	Accountant & Bijapur Team	
18th-20th	Bagewadi taluk Sakhis Training	24	DPC & RP of Bijapur	Basavana Bagewadi
24th-25th	Herbal Medicines Training	35	Gangamma	Bagewadi
25th-27th	Bijapur taluk Sakhis Training	70	DPC & Bijapur team	Bagalkote

1	2	3	4	5
28th-30th	Muddebihal taluk Sakhis Training	43	DPC & Bijapur Team	Bagalkote
SEPTEMBER 28th-29th	Workshop on Information on Elections - Muddebihal	19	- do -	Muddebihal
29-1st Oct.	Health & Environment Workshop - Mudhol	50	Samakhya Team	Budni P.D.
OCTOBER 22nd	Workshop on Information on Elections	17	BDO, CDPO	Mudhol
28th	- do -	14	Samakhya Team	Horti
NOVEMBER 18th-19th	- do -	28	- do -	Sindgi
DECEMBER 6th-8th	EDP Workshop	35	Raichur & Bijapur Team	Bagalkote
26th-30th	Literacy Workshop - Phase III	41	- do -	Bagalkote
FEBRUARY 30/1 to 1/2	Health & Environment Workshop	37	- do -	PHC, Inchageri
7th-9th	Herbal Medicines Workshop	Only for sahayoginis	Gangamma	Bijapur MSK office
12th	Workshop on Devadasi Law	12	Persons from Bangalore & Sangli were invited	- do -

MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA, GULBARGA DISTRICT
DETAILS OF WORKSHOPS AND TRAININGS CONDUCTED IN FY 1993-94

SL. NO.	PROGRAM	DATE	PLACE	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS	RESOURCE PERSONS	AMOUNT SPENT	PURPOSE OF PROGRAM
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	A.E. Teachers' Training	27.4.93 to 30.4.93	Chandapur	45	Mark Mina	15,000	To learn different methods of teaching illiterates
2	Sneha Mahila Mela	21.4.93 to 22.4.93	Chandapur	125	C.D.P.O, H.C. H.C.D. M.S.K. Directors		A.N.M. Anganawadi Workers and Sahayoginis, how they should work, how they can interact with each other.
3	E.D.P. Workshop Committee Meeting	12.4.93	Gulbarga	15		2,000	Economic development programme with emphasis on how women can be resourceful.
4	District level Health and Herbal medicine awareness camp	30.4.93 to 1.5.93	Bankuru	40		5,000	How to diagnose the ailments of women? Preparation of herbal medicine
5	Creche	20.4.93 to 22.4.93	Bidar		Tara kadluru		
6	Health Programme	15.5.93	Bankuru	150	Roopa Devi, Kaduluru M.M. Bhat		
7	A.E. Teachers' Programme	17.5.93 to 19.5.93	Nandikuru	20			Follow up of the Previous Programme. Identification of alphabets and forming sentences.
8	Workshop Herbal medicine	20.5.93 to 22.5.93	Sannauru	60			Symptoms of diseases. What medicine to be used to overcome the same?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	E.D.P. Programme	15.5.93	Banukuru	150	C.S. Vedamani and Sahayoginis		
10	Samakhya Day	9.5.93	Sulepete	250	Paru Sahayo- ginis, Bidar Sahayogini N.M.Sowbhagya, Gangamma Shri: Sathish Manager		Planning for Celebration of Gulbarga Mahila Samakhya establishment day
11	Writing Workshop	17.6.93 to 19.6.93	Gulbarga	12	V. Gayathri, Consultants District Programme Co-Ordinator	4,000	Training for Sahayoginis on how to write reports applications and pamphlets.
12	World Polulation day	11.7.93 to 16.7.93	Gulbarga		M.S.K.K. Group		
13	AIDS Programme	26.7.93	Gulbarga	20	KumaraSwamy Sudhara Neelakanta and Mahila Samakhya	5,000	Symptoms of Aids, How it Spreads? How to recognize it? How to aviod it?
14	A.E. Teachers' Training	30.7.93 to 1.8.93	Gulbarga	20	Madaiah, Mark Veerashetty Sahayoginis	5,000	What efforts to make by the 'A.E. Teachers' to make the women who are still not literate learn the alphabets.
15	Girls Workshop (II Phase)	16.8.93 to 20.8.93	Kotnuru	70	Markser Kumaraswamy Vedamani Hiremath	15,000	Identifying talented girls. To encourage dropout students to appear for 7th and 10th standard Examination. Encouragement to be independent.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	Aids Programme (II Phase)	28.8.93	Aland	50	Kumarswamy Sudhakar Neelakanth M.S. Staff	5,000	Follow up of second phase workshop.
17	Sahayoginis' Meeting	3.8.93 to 5.8.93	Gulbarga	15	D.P.C.		
18	E.D.P. Programme	28.9.93 to 29.9.93	Bankur	70	Mandal Panchayat Member Vedamani Neelakantha Hiremath		For the women's status to be improved they must operate their bank accounts by themselves. How to save money?
19	Sakhis' Training	22.9.93 to 24.9.93	Kolluru	70		5,000	Discussion regarding the role and responsibility of the leader of the Sangha. The powers of the leader. How to continue the Sangha.
20	Sakhis' Training	24.9.93 to 26.6.93	Ganvar				Introduction of the various officers. What facilities are made available by the Government.
21	Sakhis' Training	22.9.93 to 23.9.93	Khandal	150		12,000	Strengthen Sakhis to take responsibilities of the Sanghas
22	Sakhis' Training	12.10.93 to 13.10.93	Ainoli	150		5,000	Introduction to various Govt. Officers facilities available at these offices
23	Sakhis' Training	14.10.93 to 16.10.93	Mugulna- gaon	120	.		Strengthen Sakhis to take responsibilities of the Sanghas

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	Sahayogini Meeting	2.9.93 to 4.9.93	Gulbarga	16	D.P.C.		
25	Sahayogini Meeting	2.10.93 to 5.10.93	Itga				
26	A.E. Teachers' Camp	16.11.93 to 19.11.93	Bankuru	40		10,000	Followup of the previous Programme.
27	Sakhis' Meeting	26.11.93 to 28.11.93	Chandra-palli	80		5,000	For the Sakhis to continue Sangha activities by themselves.
28	District level E.D.P. Meeting	30.11.93 to 3.12.93	Gulbarga	180		18,000	To encourage them to establish and continue on their own. What are the documents and other requirements.
29	Sahayogini Meeting	1.1.94 to 3.1.94	Gulbarga	25			
30	E.D.P. Programme	4.1.94 to 5.1.94	Gulbarga	25		3,000	Follow up of District level E.D.P. Meeting
31	Gulbarga Division level Women Janapada Kala Sammelana	15.1.94 to 16.1.94	Gulbarga	600		80,000	Identifying and saving traditional arts and crafts which have been handed down from generation to popularize these arts and Crafts.
32	Health Training	26.1.94 to 28.1.94	Keribhosga	40		5,000	Dissemination of information regarding health aspects of mother and child and importance of cleanliness

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33	Sahayoginis' Meeting	5.2.94 to 8.2.94	Gulbarga	25			
34	A.E. Teachers' Workshop	2.2.94 to 4.2.94	Karwar	40		8,000	Follow up
35	Sakhis' Workshop	10.2.94 to 12.2.94	Gadike- shwar	60			To encourage formation of Sanghas in the nearby villages and to bring in awareness regarding leadership in these villages.
36	Herbal medicine workshop	14.2.94 to 15.2.94	Keribho- sga	40		4,000	Individual cleanliness particularly for women with common ailments. How to make use of herbs?
37	Literacy Committee Meeting	1.3.94 to 4.3.94	Gulbarga	25		2,000	Follow up
38	Saksharatha Jatha	21.3.94	Naribor	11		500	Jatha to encourage education. Those who are literate should encourage others to read was the objective of this Jatha.
39	Saksharatha Jatha	23.3.94	Gunudu- gurthi				
40	Saksharatha Jatha	25.3.94	Nagoru				
41	Sakhsaratha Jatha	26.3.94	Vyjapuru				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
42	Sahayogini Workshop	27.3.94 to 31.3.94	Gulbarga	10		4,000	Our role How to introduce ourselves in an office? The respect a woman should be accorded. How should the problems in the Sangha be resolved? What should be accorded more importance? On the whole the growth of the self was stressed.
43	Sahayogini Meeting	12.3.94 to 14.3.94	Gulbarga	20			
44	District level Sakhis' Meeting	22.4.94 to 23.4.94	Salagi	80		8,000	
45	Sakhis' Meeting	29.4.94 to 30.4.94	Ashok-nagar	50		5,000	
46	State level Committee Meeting	17.4.94 to 19.4.94	Gulbarga	15		3,000	Discussion regarding literacy programme in the five districts. How to continue this literacy Programme? What are the Preparations to be made to continue the same?
47	Sahayogini Meeting	7.4.94 to 9.4.94	Itiga	20			

MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA, GULBARGA DISTRICT
DETAILS OF WORKSHOPS AND TRAININGS CONDUCTED FROM 5/94 - 9/94

SL. NO.	PROGRAM	DATE	PLACE	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS	RESOURCE PERSONS	AMOUNT SPENT	PURPOSE OF PROGRAM
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	E.D.P. Meeting	16.5.94 to 17.5.94	Sultanpur	200		15,000	How to make use of saving? How to use savings for developmental purposes? What are the different kinds of industries that can be set up?
2	Training for Trainers	23.5.94 to 26.5.94	Sulepete	21		6,000	Leadership training and how to take responsibility in the Sanghas. How to solve sangha problems by themselves? This helps in the growth and development of women.
3	Workshop for Sakhis	29.5.94 to 31.5.94	Retkal	60		8,000	Women were taught to be independent.
4	Sakhis' Workshop	29.5.94 to 31.5.94	Kanuru				
5	Sakhis' Workshop	26.5.94 to 27.5.94	Ravuru	80		5,000	To eradicate superstitions from among the women develop independence and the importance of savings in the sangha.
6	Training for A.E. Teachers	29.5.94 to 31.5.94	Gulbarga	20		5,000	Follow up Programme

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Learning Centres' Programme	10.6.94 to 20.6.94	Korvi	35		5,000	To teach the women to sign their names and introduction of alphabets and numbers.
8	E.D.P. Meeting	19.6.94 to 20.6.94	Nanduru	80		7,000	The women who did not attend the Sultanpur meeting were joined regarding the importance of women's unity.
9	Workshop for girls	25.6.94 to 27.6.94	Nandikuru	100		8,000	To encourage school dropout children to continue their education. How to educate such children? Also to create a desire among the children to continue education.
10	Workshop for Sakhis	13.6.94 to 15.6.94	Kokuru	100		5,000	Programme to create awareness among women regarding the importance of Sangha and the advantages of collection action.
11	Workshop for girls	23.6.94 to 25.6.94	Karwara	60		5,000	To encourage school dropout children to continue their education. How to educate such children? Also to create a desire among the children to continue education.
12	District level Mahila Federation E.D.P. Sangha Sanghatane	18.7.94 to 20.7.94	Farhatabad	175		15,000	All details on how to form a federation of women. The aims and objectives and members were chosen for the same.
13	Women's Federation (Follow up)	24.7.94	Farhatabad	70		2,000	Follow up of women's federation.
14	N.F.E. Training	22.7.94 to 23.7.94	Gulbarga	20		3,500	How to teach children of the village? Training was given for N.F.E. teachers.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Literacy Programme (for lady teachers)	22.7.94 to 23.7.94	Gulbarga				
16	Creche Workshop	27.7.94 to 28.7.94	Gulbarga				
17	Mahila Collectives (Sangha Sanghatane)	28.7.94	Sannur	80		1,500	The programme of strengthening Mahila Sanghas, the follow up was done in 4 taluks for one day
18	Strengthening Sanghas	30.7.94	Sulepete	30		2,000	
19	Strengthening Sanghas	31.7.94	Andola	60		2,000	
20	Sahayogini Meeting	1.8.94 to 3.8.94	Gulbarga	25			
21	Meeting of women, who are doing sericulture	10.8.94	Bankuru	50		4,000	A Follow up was done for those woman who had availed of training in sericulture in their respective villages
22	Arogya Training	17.8.94 to 18.8.94	Karwara	20		4,000	Why do we get diseases? How to make oil out of Herbs?
23	Creche Training	18.8.94 to 20.8.94	Gulbarga				In the second stage the girls are practicing alphetets. How to conduct classes was explained to the teachers.
24	N.F.E. Training	22.8.94 to 24.8.94	Gulbarga			2,000	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25	Workshop Law and Health	29.8.94 to 31.8.94	Shrikshe- tra Beedi	150	Raju Kalburgi, Savithri Kalburgi Kashinatha	15,000	As Alanda is a new taluk there was a need for this meeting. The main topics discussed were women's health and how to maintain it. What is the law regarding women today?
26	Panchayath Raj Meeting	2.9.94 to 3.9.94	Gulbarga	10			
27	Sahayogini Meeting	5.9.94 to 7.9.94	Gulbarga				
28	N.F.E. Meeting	16.9.94 to 19.9.94	Gulbarga				
29	Creche Training	16.9.94 to 18.9.94	Gulbarga				
30	Arogya Training	26.9.94 to 28.9.94	Farhata- bad	100	Gangamma Coordinator Sahayoginis		

MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA, BIDAR DISTRICT
DETAILS OF WORKSHOPS/TRAININGS FROM 4/94 TO 10/94

SL. NO.	TRAININGS/WORKSHOPS	DATE	DURATION	PLACE	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS	RESOURCE PERSONS	PURPOSE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mahila Shakthi Sammelana Programme	22.4.94 to 23.4.94	2 days	Bidar (Prathapnagar)	300 women	Dist. Panchayat Chief Secretary Shri Sanjukumar 2) Dist. Commissioner, Vedamurthy 3) M. Madaiah Aikya, Bangalore	Training regarding role in Grampanchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Jilla Panchayat
2	Savings Programme	23.4.94 to 24.5.94	2 days	Biribi Tq.Bhalki	35 women	Shoba,Basamma and Lakshmi Sahayogini, M.K. Bidar	Workshop for encouraging savings
3	E.D.P. Programme	27.4.94 to 28.4.94	2 days	Bhorgi Tq.Aurad	75 women	Sahayoginis of Aurad Taluk	How to handle money? To be able to make use of banks. How to make use of credit in a productive way? To develop leadership qualities among the Sangha women.
4	Leadership Training	28.4.94 to 29.4.94	2 days	Chitaguppa, Taluk; Humnabad	50 women	R. Roopadevi and Barnad, Hosur	Need for leadership in the Sangha and how to run the sangha by themselves in future. To take the responsibility of the sangha and develop qualities of leadership.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Leadership Training	30.4.94 to 1.5.94	2 days	Mysalga B. Kalyana		Sahyoginis of B. Kalyana Tq.	Need for leadership in the Sangha and how to run the sangha by themselves in future. To take the responsibility of the sangha and develop qualities of leadership.
	a) Training in Agriculture			Aikya Galigudda Bangalore	44 women	Aikya Team	Training for 4 batches, each batch consisting of 30 members How to grow mulberry trees?
6	One day Programme	9.6.94	1 day	Bidar	20 women	1/CD.P.C. Shri Veerashetty	To weave Carpets
7	E.D.P. Programme	14.6.94 to 15.6.94	2 days	Yeranalli Tq.Bidar	60 women	Sahayoginis of Bidar Taluk	Information regarding availability of credit and how to avail it. How to make use of sangha funds? Regarding Savings.
8	Literacy Programme	22.6.94 to 23.6.94	2 days	Parthapur B.Kalyana Taluk	40 women	Sahayoginis of B.K.Taluk	In this Tq. women of new villages were incorporated and alphabets were taught
9	Leadership Programme	28.6.94 to 29.6.94	2 days	Boral Tq.Hum- nabad	40 women	Sahayoginis of Bidar Taluk	How to develop leadership qualities? What is the role and responsibility of the leaders?
10		20.7.94 to 23.7.94	4 days	Bidar	96 women	M. Madaiah Aikya, Bangalore Literacy commi- tee Sahayoginis and Veerashetty	To develop co-operation among all the workers. How to understand the requiremets of a job, Share work and try to solve problems together
11	Training for teachers of N.F.E. Centers	26.7.94 to 30.7.94	5 days	Bidar	40 women	M. Madaiah Bangalore Lite- racy committee Sahayogini Veerashetty, M.S.K. Bidar	Second stage of training for new teachers of new night schools and N.F.E. Centers.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	For sahayoginis and their families	31.7.94	1 day	Bidar	30 women	M. Madaiah, Aikya Bangalore and Veerashetty, M.S.K. Bidar	
	a) Training in Sericulture			Channapataana	10 women	Sericultural Department	Manufacturing curios and articles out of silk waste
13	Training for Creche Teachers	27.8.94 to 30.8.94	4 days	Bidar	30 teachers	Creche Committee Sahayoginis	Information to creche in charges imparted regarding cleanliness health and hygiene of children. How to draw and colour pictures.
14	Health Programme	13.9.94 to 14.9.94	2 days	Bidar Papanash	250 women	S.A. Hiremath Family welfare Depat. Bulbarga and District Health Officer, Bidar.	
15	Literacy Training	17.9.94 to 19.9.94	3 days	Bidar	45 Girls (New Mahila Shikshan Kendra)	Teachers of M.S.K	To identify skills of children and motivate the children to learn
16	District level village women's federation	20.9.94 to 22.9.94	3 days	B.Kalyana Taluk (vidhya peeth)	520 women	Sri.Ayengar, SI, B. Kalyana Sri B. Nayak, Assistant Commissioner, B. Kalyana Principal of Vidyapeeth. S. Nayeem Ahmed K.S.F.C. Manager Bidar, Sri C. Ganapathi Rao, Assit.	a) Stengthrrning women's Sanghas and fostering leadership qualities

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Manager, K.S.F.C. Sri Gangadhar K.S.F.C., Sri Madaiah Aikya., C.S. Vedamani, Mark, Aikya	
17	Assembly of teachers of new night schools and N.F.E. centres	26.9.94 to 30.9.94	5 days	Bidar	15 women	Sri M. Maddaiah Literacy Commi- tee Sahayoginis	
18	Training of new Cheche Teachers	20.10.94 to 23.10.94	4 days	Bidar Papanash	40 women	Creche Commi- tee Sahayoginis, Smt. Reddamma, Bangalore Veerashetty	Training 1st phase for new creche teachers
19	District level E.D.P Committee Programme	21.10.94 to 22.10.94	2 days	Bidar Papanash	20 women	A.A. Kulkarni NABARD Lead Bank Manager, EDP Committee Sahayoginis	Imparting information regarding facilities from lead bank and Nabard
20	Health Training	17.10.94 to 18.10.94	2 days	Kalasadal Tq.Bhalki	32 women	Janabi Byralli Sangha women Damayanti Basamma, Sahayogini	To prepare herbal medicines. 8 types of medicine needed by women were prepared
21	Health Training	20.10.94 to 22.10.94	3 days	Dumman- sur Tq. Humnabad	28 women	As above	As above
22	Leadership Training	19.10.94	1 day	Aurad	80 women	Aurad BDO and Sahayoginis of Aurad Taluk	Information imparted regarding facilities available at B.D.O's offices

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Leadership Training	25.10.94 to 26.10.94	2 days	Halla Hipparaga Tq. Bhalki	30 women	Sahayoginis of Bhalki Tq.	Role and Responsibility of a leader. Qualities a leader should possess How to develop leadership qualities among sangha members?
24	Leadership Training	25.10.94 to 26.10.94	2 days	Nirna Tq. Hum- nabad	60 woman	Sri Veerashetty Humnabad Tq. Sahayoginis Reddamma Bangalore	As above
25	Accounts Training	28.10.94 to 29.10.94	2 days	Bidar	Bidar & Gulbarga District, Sahayogi- nies	Veerashetty	How to lend savings made by sangha members? How to maintain records?
26	Travel	30.10.94	1 day	Hyderabad	Bidar & Gulbarga District Sahayogi- nies	Sri Veerashetty	
		19.10.94	1 day	Hyderabad	34 Creche teachers and Veera- shetty M.S.K. Bidar Saha yoginis of Creche Committee		

AUDITORS' REPORT

1. We have examined the attached Balance Sheet of the Mahila Samakhya-Karnataka as at 31st March, 1994 and the Income and Expenditure account for the year ended on that date and report that :
 - a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b) Proper books of account have been kept by the Society, so far as appears from our examination of the books;
 - c) The Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account referred to in this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the said accounts, give a true and fair view:
 - i. in the case of Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Society as at 31st March, 1994 and,
 - ii. in the case of the Income and Expenditure Account, of the excess of expenditure over income for the year ended on that date.

MADHAVAN AND TRINADH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Bangalore

Date : 5, October 1994

S.M. YAHYA, M.A.,LL.M
President
Mahila Samakhya Karnataka

J.P. SHARMA
Chairman
Mahila Samakhya Karnataka

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. The accounts are prepared as per historical cost convention and on accrual basic.
2. Fixed assets are disclosed in the accounts at historical cost together with all costs directly attributable to their acquisition.
3. Depreciation is computed on the written-down value of assets and provided at the rates mentioned hereunder:

	<u>Rate (%)</u>
Vehicles, office equipment and computer	25
Furniture and fixtures	10

S.M. YAHYA, M.A.,LL.M
President
Mahila Samakhya Karnataka

J.P. SHARMA
Chairman
Mahila Samakhya Karnataka

**MAHILA SAMAKHYA,
BALANCE SHEET AS ON**

AS AT 31.3.1993	LIABILITES	AMOUNT
Rs.		Rs.
	CAPITAL FUND :	
	As per last Balance Sheet	80,68,460.41
	Add : Grants received	1,00,00,000.00
		1,80,68,460.41
80,68,461.00	Less : Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year	1,24,04,417.45
		56,64,042.96
	SUNDRY CREDITORS :	
59,323.00	For Expenses	44,363.45
81,27,784.00	C/O	57,08,406.41

KARNATAKA

31ST MARCH, 1994

AS AT 31.3.1993	ASSETS	AMOUNT	
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
	FIXED ASSETS :		
	Vehicles :		
	As per last Balance Sheet	5,52,912.00	
5,52,912.00	Less : Depreciation	1,38,228.00	
		4,14,684.00	4,14,684.00
	Office Equipment :		
	As per last Balance Sheet	3,42,768.00	
	Additions during the year	1,20,429.45	
		4,63,197.45	
3,42,768.00	Less : Depreciation	1,15,799.45	
		3,47,398.00	3,47,398.00
	Computer :		
	As per last Balance Sheet	63,651.00	
63,651.00	Less : Depreciation	15,913.00	
		47,738.00	47,738.00
	Furniture and Fixtures :		
	As per last Balance Sheet	2,71,663.00	
	Additions during the year	16,550.00	
		2,88,213.00	
2,71,663.00	Less : Depreciation	28,821.00	
		2,59,392.00	2,59,392.00
	CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS AND ADVANCES :		
	A. Cash and Bank Balances :		
24,111.00	Cash on hand	16,868.95	
19,83,792.00	With scheduled Banks in Savings Account	31,83,025.91	
		31,99,894.86	31,99,894.86
32,38,897.00	C/O		42,69,106.86

**MAHILA SAMAKHYA,
BALANCE SHEET AS ON**

AS AT 31.3.1993	LIABILITES	AMOUNT	
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
81,27,784.00	B/F		57,08,406.41
<hr/> 81,27,784.00	Total		<hr/> 57,08,406.41

Place : Bangalore
Date :

AS PER OUR REPORT ANNEXED

MADHAVAN AND TRINADH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

KARNATAKA**31ST MARCH, 1994**

AS AT 31.3.1993	ASSETS		AMOUNT
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
32,38,897.00	B/F		42,69,106.86
	B. Advances and Deposits :		
1,16,180.00	Advances	1,37,813.20	
2,89,435.00	Interest accrued on deposits	3,893.00	
13,985.00	Prepaid Expenses	10,306.35	
			1,52,012.55
	Deposits :		
42,50,000.00	With Scheduled Banks	9,50,000.00	
2,19,287.00	Others	3,37,287.00	
			12,87,287.00
81,27,784.00	Total		57,08,406.41

FOR MAHILA SAMAKHYA - KARNATAKA

UMA KULKARNI
STATE PROGRAMME DIRECTORS.M. YAHYA, M.A., L.L.M.
President
Mahila Samakhya, KarnatakaJ.P. SHARMA
Chairman
Mahila Samakhya, Karnataka

**MAHILA SAMAKHYA,
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR**

AS AT 31.3.1993	EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT
Rs.		Rs.
15,11,781.00	To Staff salaries	16,35,413.65
5,607.00	To Leave encashment-staff	15,222.25
14,536.00	To Re-imburement of medical expenses - staff	22,413.20
2,06,056.00	To Rent paid	2,33,000.00
58,000.00	To Fees and honorarium	77,100.00
4,20,480.00	To Vehicle repairs and maintenance	4,90,218.27
249,600.00	To Postage, Telegrams and Telephones	3,52,456.60
65,390.00	To Printing and Stationery	84,887.00
2,39,840.00	To Books and periodicals	88,538.95
	To Travelling and conveyance :	
11,813.00	Local conveyance	25,552.05
267,402.00	Travelling	296,351.70
		3,21,903.75
26,749.00	To Electricity and Water	34,775.30
39,831.00	To Advertisement expenses	7,587.00
5,758.00	To Bank charges	5,368.75
3,500.00	To Audit fees	4,500.00
21,570.00	To Staff training	—
1,17,839.00	To Miscellaneous expenses	1,80,526.50
	To Activity costs :	
12,61,185.00	Training and documentation	11,12,339.50
9,09,622.00	Workshop meeting	11,85,308.65
3,59,733.00	Child care facilities	5,76,188.15
320.00	Support service	—
—	External concurrent evaluation	81,435.70
—	Publication of information material	98,830.15
		30,54,102.15
	To Sahayogini's expenses :	
6,08,926.00	Salaries	12,35,163.55
34,808.00	Stationery and books	32,917.90
22,071.00	Contingencies	23,695.05
		12,91,776.50
	To Mahila Sangha :	
14,71,200.00	Honorarium	25,48,400.00
3,78,000.00	Hut construction	2,56,000.00
48,978.00	Stationery and contingency	59,788.75
43,804.00	Books and Journals	2,88,069.10
12,000.00	Durries, desks, etc.	90,824.00
		32,43,081.85
84,16,399.00	C/O	1,11,42,871.72

KARNATAKA**THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1994**

AS AT 31.3.1993	INCOME	AMOUNT
Rs.		Rs.
	By Interest received :	
875,318.00	On deposits with Banks	298,076.40
115,837.00	From Savings Bank accounts	96,563.70
		<u>394,640.10</u>
3,690.00	By Miscellaneous income	1,860.00
—	By Prior period adjustment	25,000.00
89,93,648.00	By EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME	1,24,04,417.45
<u>99,88,493.00</u>	C/O	<u>1,28,25,917.55</u>

**MAHILA SAMAKHYA,
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR**

AS AT 31.3.1993	EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT
Rs.		Rs.
84,16,399.00	B/F	1,11,42,871.72
	To Adult and Non-Formal Education :	
18,875.00	Salaries	66,810.00
7,128.00	Training/Vocational course	1,34,978.25
7,480.00	Stationery and contingency	37,875.38
		2,39,663.63
	To Mahila Shikshana Kendra :	
52,268.00	Salaries	1,32,658.75
48,000.00	Rent	91,400.00
28,616.00	Contingencies	40,173.55
94,108.00	Maintenance expenses	1,68,229.15
13,142.00	Educational material	32,525.85
18,540.00	Educational tour expenses	—
1,620.00	Medical facilities	7,073.60
		4,72,060.90
	To District Resource Unit :	
4,48,000.00	Grant to Aikya	4,48,000.00
4,84,354.00	To Shakthi Sammelana - Mysore	—
—	To Mela Programme expenses	2,24,559.85
	To Depreciation :	
1,84,304.00	Vehicles	138,228.00
1,14,257.00	Office Equipment	1,15,799.45
30,185.00	Furniture and fixtures	28,821.00
21,217.00	Computer	15,913.00
		298,761.45
99,88,493.00	Total	1,28,25,917.55

Place : Bangalore

Date :

AS PER OUR REPORT ANNEXED

MADHAVAN AND TRINADH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

KARNATAKA

THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1994

AS AT 31.3.1993	INCOME	AMOUNT
Rs.		Rs.
99,88,493.00	B/F	1,28,25,917.55

99,88,493.00	Total	1,28,25,917.55
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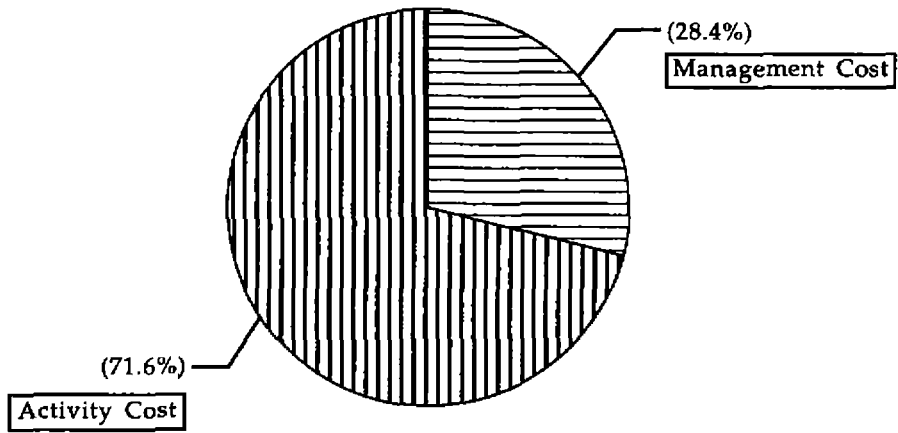
FOR MAHILA SAMAKHYA - KARNATAKA

UMA KULKARNI
STATE PROGRAMME DIRECTOR

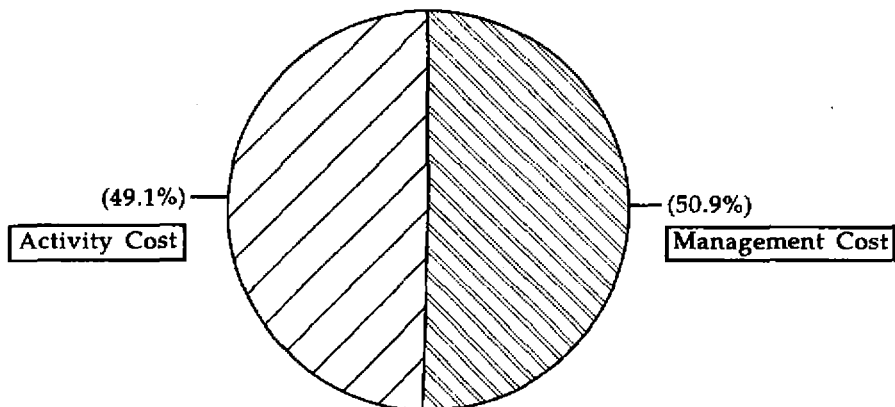
S.M. YAHYA, M.A., LL.M.
President
Mahila Samakhya, Karnataka

J.P. SHARMA
Chairman
Mahila Samakhya, Karnataka

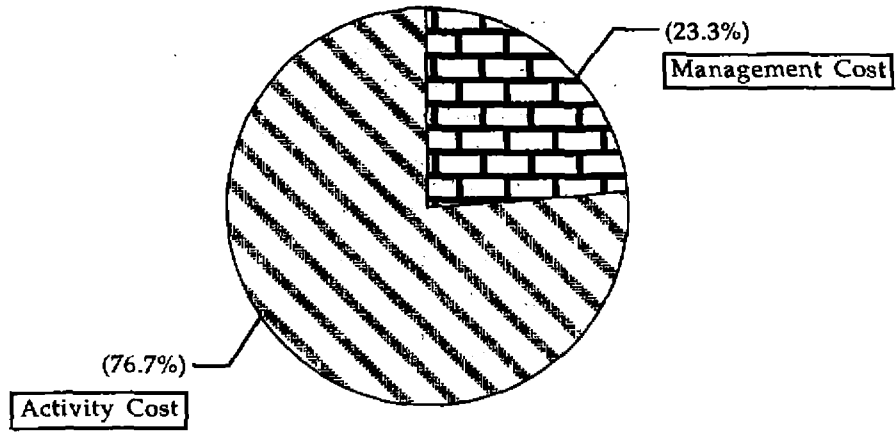
MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA
EXPENDITURE FOR FY 1993-94



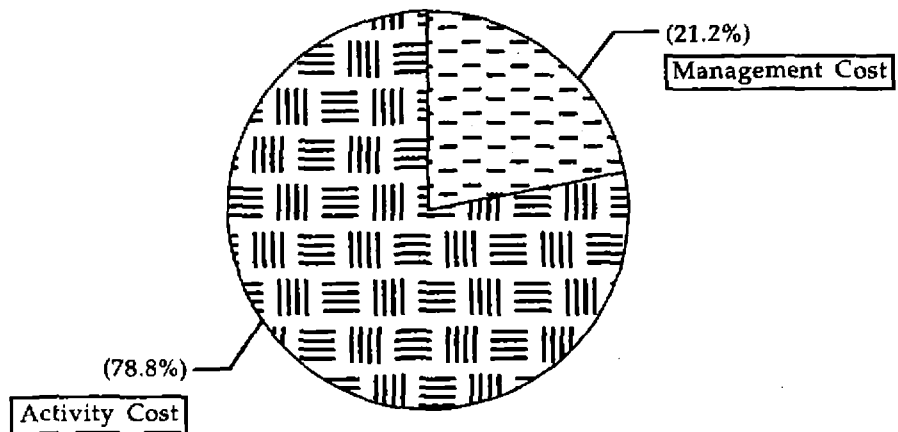
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EXPENDITURE FOR FY 1993-94



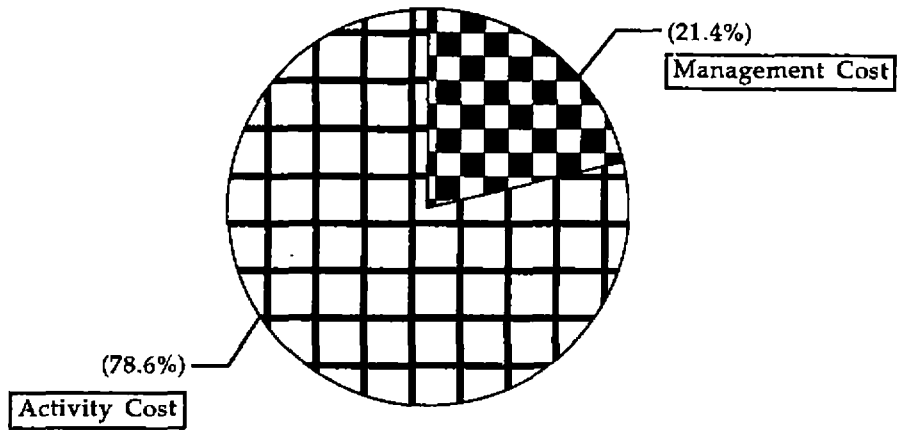
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EXPENDITURE FOR FY 1993-94



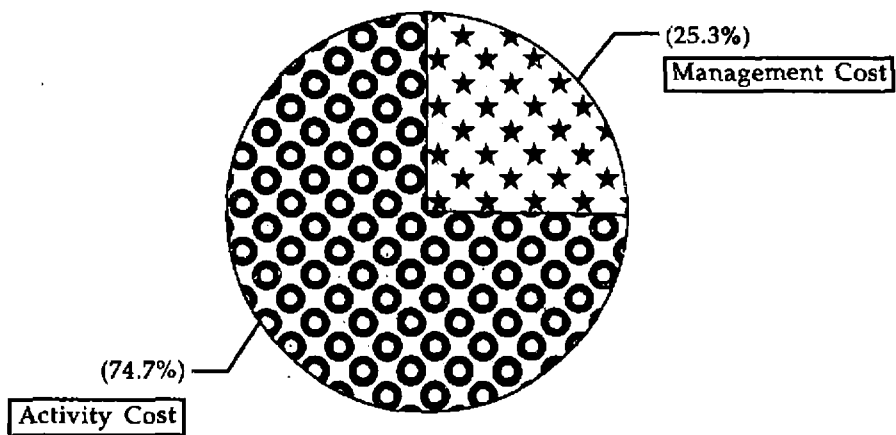
MAHILA SAMAKHYA, BIJAPUR
EXPENDITURE FOR FY 1993-94



MAHILA SAMAKHYA, MYSORE
EXPENDITURE FOR FY 1993-94



MAHILA SAMAKHYA, GULBARGA
EXPENDITURE FOR FY 1993-94



MAHILA SAMAKHYA, RAICHUR
EXPENDITURE FOR FY 1993-94

