

# Reaching out to the wider world



Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan, Mumbai

Annual Report 2019-20



## STRIVING FOR GENDER JUSTICE

### ***About Mahila Samakhya Karnataka . . .***

*Mahila Samakhya is a programme of the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. The programme was born out of the emphasis given in the New Education Policy of 1986 to the need for education programmes to play a "positive , interventionist role" in bringing about women's equality.*

### ***MS Objectives***

- *To create an environment where women can make informed choices and determine their own destinies.*
- *To facilitate a process of societal transformation through collective reflection, analysis, learning and action with a gender perspective.*
- *To enhance women's economic roles by optimum utilisation, redistribution and rejuvenation of community resources*
- *To augment women's bargaining powers as members of society by increasing their access and control over household and societal resources*

### ***The MS Strategy***

*The basic strategy of the programme is the building of village level collectives or "sanghas" that are not merely activity oriented, but which enable women to raise their self image and confidence and recognise their own strengths. The programme include initiatives in literacy for adult women, non formal education and creche centres , mahila shikshana kendras for young girls, initiatives for women in health awareness and legal education , participation in local governance bodies of rural women, demanding accountability from mainstream structures and institutions . . .*

*MS, Karnataka is today working with about 25,000 women in more than 1260 villages in 7 districts of Karnataka (Bidar, Bijapur, Mysore , Raichur, Gulbarga, Bellary and Koppal )*

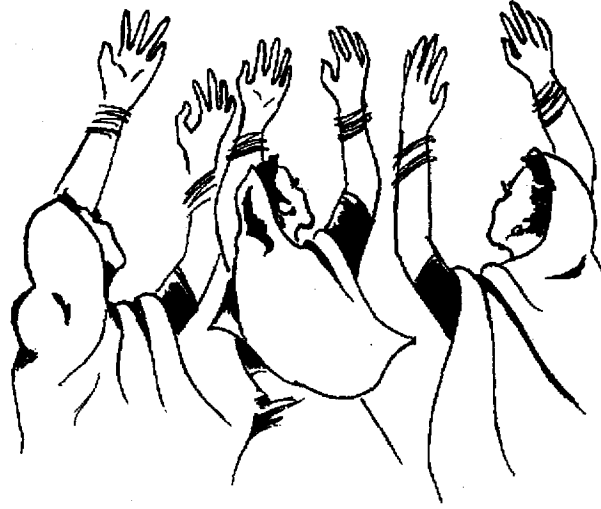
### **MAHILA SAMAKHYA, KARNATAKA**

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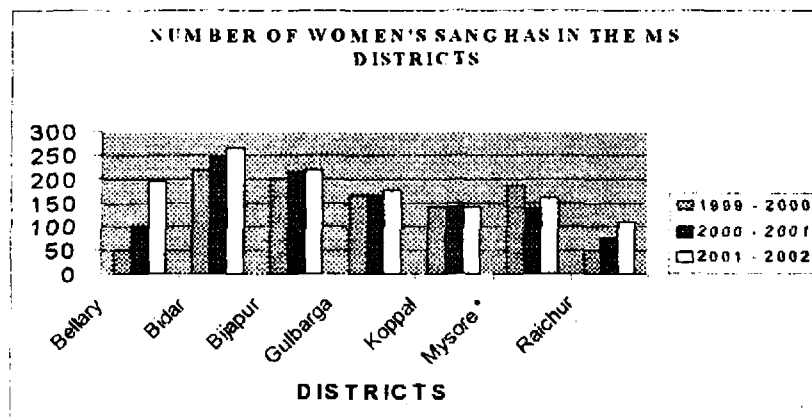
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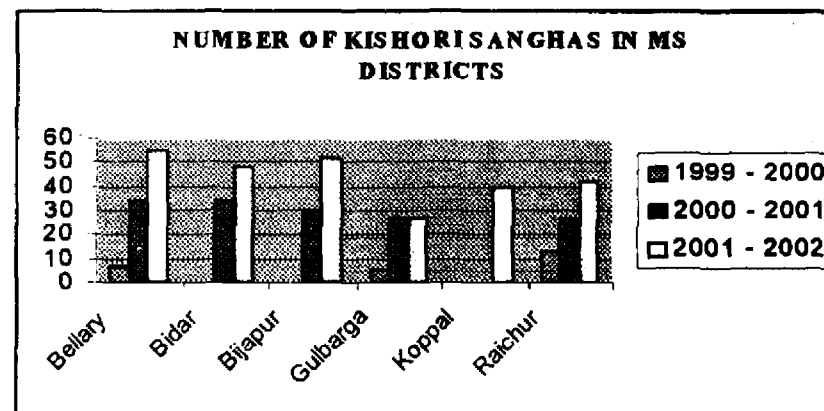
**TABLE 1.1: INCREASING REACH AND COVERAGE IN MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA**

District	1999 – 2000 Sanghas		2000 – 2001 Sanghas		2001 – 2002 Sanghas	
	Women	Kishoris**	Women	Kishoris**	Women	Kishoris**
Bellary	50	7	101	34	194	55
Bidar	217	-	246	34	264	48
Bijapur	199	-	214	30	218	52
Gulbarga	167	5	167	27	176	27
Koppal	140	-	140	-	140	40
Mysore	186	-	139	-	159	-
Raichur	51	13	75	26	109	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>1010</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1082</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1260</b>	<b>264</b>

**Fig. 1.1**



**Fig.1.2**



Handed over MS programme in Kollegal taluk to Soliga Abivrudhi Sangha. Therefore the number of sanghas in Mysore is lower in 2000 – 2001 as compared to other to the previous year.

\*\* Kishoris from their own sanghas in some villages. In other cases, kishoris are involved in the work of women's sangha. This number gives the total number of villages were kishoris are involved in the MS processes.

## 1. MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA IN THE NINTH PLAN PERIOD

The Mahila Samakhya programme was launched in Karnataka in 1989. Table 1.1 and Figure 1.1 shows the expansion of the field programme during the past three years. At the time of the January 1997 Indo-Dutch evaluation, the programme had been working in the field for eight years and important learning had taken place. This, together with the recommendations of the

Evaluation Mission and several National level workshops, led to important strategic changes in the field.

We present here a timeline of important changes and innovations in Mahila Samakhya, Karnataka (MS,K) during the 9<sup>th</sup> plan period. These events have strengthened the empowerment processes and helped take the programme forward systematically in accordance with the MS vision and goals. Some of the important programmatic decisions and events are highlighted here.

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### 1997

- ★ *Indo-Dutch evaluation in January 1997, sharing and learning across MS States before and after evaluation.*
  - ★ *Emphasis of Mahila Samakhya Karnataka shifts from individual sangha meetings to meetings at cluster level (groups of 10 sanghas).*
  - ★ *Reach and coverage of Mahila Shikshana Kendra increases with a large number of short term courses on various issues for women and girls.*
  - ★ *Literacy initiatives re-energised with Kannada Nadu Sakshara Nadu Programme.*
  - ★ *Short term literacy courses for sangha women, training in new methodologies for Adult Education (AE) teachers.*
  - ★ *Development of gender training manual "Kusuma" through a six-month-long series of workshops with young male NFE teachers. Formal work on gender training with men for the first time.*
  - ★ *MS as partner in "Status of Rural Women in Karnataka" study conducted by the Women's Policy Research and Advocacy (WOPRA) Unit, National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore.*
  - ★ *Linkages built up with and gender inputs to Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF), sangha women as members of the milk societies.*
  - ★ *District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) - MS collaboration on microplanning in MS districts.*
  - ★ *MS Programme launched in Bellary district in November 1997*
  - ★ *National level workshop on sangha processes (Hyderabad)*
  - ★ *National level workshop on financial management and planning (Lucknow).*
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## **1998**

- ☆ *National workshop on economic development programmes (Bangalore)*
  - ☆ *Major changes in Mysore programmes, MS processes taken up directly by sangha women, supported by 5 member MS team.*
  - ☆ *Sangha Empowerment Study conducted in all MS districts to understand inputs needed for sangha self reliance and sustainability.*
  - ☆ *Sangha women selected as Village Education Committee (VEC) members. This was a recognition by the community and the Education Department of the sangha role in the village*
  - ☆ *Preparations for Panchayat Raj elections in all the districts. This included elaborate discussions in the sanghas on the role of women in governance.*
  - ☆ *In the older districts the sanghas usually were made up of women of a single caste. This was a limitation when the sanghas tried to reach out to other castes and communities in the village. Learning from this experience, the MS team in Bellary motivates women to form multicaste sanghas from the very beginning.*
  - ☆ *Emphasis on self-reliance from the start in Bellary. Women take on proactive role, try to mobilise their own resources. Important change in strategy.*
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## **1999**

- ☆ *District level Melas held to develop broad common understanding of MS vision, goals and objectives (1600 women from 850 sanghas of all MS Districts). Seven focus areas identified for MS work (Sangha self-reliance, Panchayat Raj, Education, Economic Development Programme, Gender, Health, Legal Literacy). Melas provide important opportunity for capacity building of MS team, who work in Inter-district, 'inter-category' trainer teams, develop expertise in creating Learner-friendly, participatory training modules on various issues. Good strategy for programme work and team morale.*
- ☆ *The district Melas had only 2-3 representatives from each sangha. Followed by Ghataka (cluster of 10 villages) Melas, attempt to reach out to all the sangha women.*
- ☆ *At the Ghataka Melas, women form issue based committees for the seven focus issues and began to plan and work through these committees. Thus different sangha women were able to build up skills and contacts with various agencies. Training inputs systematically linked to action points and tasks to be taken up by various sangha committees.*
- ☆ *Regular issuewise ghataka sabhas start in all districts. Work in the field reviewed, training inputs given and tasks planned until the next meeting. (For details please see Annual Reports 1999-2000 and 2000-2001). Thus focused work on the various issues starts.*

- ☆ *Women participate actively in school enrollment campaigns. Sangha education committees visit schools and anganwadis, try to ensure accountability and effectiveness. Thus the sangha role as a community resource begins to be defined clearly.*
  - ☆ *As part of sangha self reliance, linkages made to various financial institutions.*
  - ☆ *Work starts on solidarity network for EWRs. Identifying multiple political roles of sangha, focus moves beyond election.*
  - ☆ *WHO training programme for rural health leaders – holistic approach to healthcare, beyond earlier focus on herbal medicine alone.*
  - ☆ *“Home and the World” Study in Bidar district, to understand the influence of the sangha on gender relations within the family.*
  - ☆ *Campaign against Devadasi dedication at Neermanvi, Manvi taluk, Raichur district. District level campaign in collaboration with several agencies.*
  - ☆ *Building up of sanghas as community resource and pressure group on women’s issues. Issue-based action points as building blocks of this strategy.*
  - ☆ *Detailed multi-component appraisal of 10% of total sanghas, FGD’s, individual questionnaires for 2 sangha and 1 non-sangha women, team interactions etc.*
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## **2000**

- ☆ *Preparation and participation in Sanghamitra - National Mahila Samakhya Workshop.*
  - ☆ *Preparation of issue wise training manuals by MS team in series of workshops. Using these manuals, training of MS trainers at district levels.*
  - ☆ *Planning, documentation, and facilitating implementation of new programme strategies at state level.*
  - ☆ *Preparation and participation in grama panchayat elections.*
  - ☆ *Sangha committee trainings in all districts continue.*
  - ☆ *All women panchayat at Athanoor facilitated by MS team, new experiment, new strategies*
  - ☆ *Setting up and strengthening of taluk federations (Mahasanghas) in 10 taluks spread over the MS districts.*
  - ☆ *As follow-up to the legal literacy training for sangha legal members, the Nari Adalat process starts in Mysore district.*
  - ☆ *As part of sangha self reliance and sustainability, women work to include other castes in their sangha.*
  - ☆ *Linkages with other organisations, including banks.*
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**2001**

**(Upto March 2002)**

- ☆ *Discussions at National level on increasing reach and resource base of MS in preparation for the 10<sup>th</sup> plan period. Important areas of work identified – documenting MS experiences and field strategies developing training material based on MS learning, accessing outside resources for MS, strengthening MS role as National Resource on women's issues.*
- ☆ *Efforts to form Issue based Okkuttas:*
  - *Koppal district working towards federation of VEC members, to take up education issues.*
  - *Raichur district working for formation of Devadasi Okkutta (about 150 members) – Resource group is MASS (Federation of ex-Devadasis in Belgaum)*
  - *Federation of Elected Women Representatives (in collaboration with Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation). Process started in Bijapur, will be taken up in other MS districts.*
  - *Sangha legal literacy committee members through Nari Adalat processes in all districts.*
  - *Federation of Health committee members - potential is high because of WHO training programme, Gender Health and Equity Project in Koppal and CHARCA (UNAIDS) Project in Bellary, involvement in Jana Arogya Andolana in all districts.*
- ☆ *Decision taken in EC to set up MS Resource Centre at State level. Projects and trainings taken up on experimental basis to gain experience in working as Resource Centre.*

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### **Building up of MS Resource Centre (2001 – 2002)**

- *Gender, Health and Equity (GHE) Project taken up in Yelburga and Koppal taluks of Koppal district. Memorandum of Understanding signed between Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Karnataka, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore and Mahila Samakhya Karnataka on project implementation. As part of MS empowerment processes, women are demanding accountability from the health services. The GHE project provides logical next step – working with health service providers to improve access to healthcare of poor women. Action research by IIM research team, this study is part of a larger project being carried out in China, Mozambique and Sweden led by research team at IDS, Sussex. Through this project, MS Karnataka is accessing international level expertise on women's health, MS health work being supported by outside financial resources.*



- CHARCA project on women's vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. Mahila Samakhya Karnataka chosen as nodal agency for the project in Bellary, was the lead agency for the District Situation Analysis. Vulnerability of *sangha* women to HIV/AIDS heightened because of gender discrimination and negation of their human rights, factors including child marriage, bigamy, violence, rape, poor nutrition, poor access to healthcare, neglect of RTI/STI infections, migration under exploitative conditions. The CHARCA project has been designed in a human rights and women's empowerment framework. It will strengthen MS empowerment processes. Outside financial and technical resources accessed through CHARCA project.
  - MS takes up training for different kind of organisations.
    - ✦ MS was involved in the training of trainers at state and district levels for the Stree Shakthi Programme of Government of Karnataka. MS gender input for all 27 districts of Karnataka.
    - ✦ Training of NGO's working with the Hunger Project on Gender and Governance.
    - ✦ MS undertook a study on Gender Equity in the classroom for DPEP.
  - Documentation Project – documentation of field processes in Kannada for dissemination at State level and in English for National level, capacity building of team in documentation skills, preparation of manuals at state level.
  - Santhwana Project – MS is implementing women's helpline project of Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Karnataka in 7 district centres and 19 taluk centres. Provides important opportunities to link with *Nari Adalat* processes, can lead to strengthening Federation's role in bringing justice to women.
  - UNICEF Project on Abolition of Child Labour under this project, MS will set up two day schools in Gulbarga town for children from slums and one residential school for girls in Gulbarga taluk.
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### **Plans for the future of the Resource Centre**

- ◆ **Working out systems for Resource Centre management – programmes, projects, finances, administration.**
- ◆ **Identifying panels of resource persons for inputs on training, documentation (in Kannada and English), team capacity building, *sangha* self reliance, education, legal literacy, health, panchayat raj, economic development programme, gender and other programmatic issues.**
- ◆ **Networking and Advocacy**
- ◆ **Linkages between various projects, the federations and the MS programme. For example – Women's health – Exciting possibilities by linking and cross learning between the GHE project in Koppal, Community Monitoring Project in Raichur and CHARCA project in Bellary.**
- ◆ **Gender Justice and Legal issues – Linkages between MS work on Nari Adalats, strengthening Social Justice Committee of the panchayat and the Santhwana (Helpline) project.**

The following chapters present the MS work on the various focus areas during the past year.



## 2.1. We have come a long way

We have worked hard during the past year to set up and strengthen the federation (*Mahasanghas*) in the 33 MS taluks. *Mahasangha* processes are started when women show a strong concern for gender issues, their perspective of MS processes is clear and they have demonstrated their ability to take up issues independently. If a large number of *sanghas* in the particular taluk have reached this level, the first stage of *Mahasangha* formation is taken up. Different taluks are at different stages of the *Mahasangha* formation (Fig 2.1 and Table 2.1).

Some of the *Mahasangha* activities are listed here.

- ◆ The *Mahasangha* (Okkutta\*) in Periyapatna taluk in Mysore district has got 611 houses sanctioned for Girijana families through the Social Welfare Department.
- ◆ At the *Mahasangha* meeting of Mudhol taluk, Bagalkot district (supported by Bijapur DIU), the successful anti arrack campaign carried out by Arikere village in Bijapur taluk was discussed and the campaign subsequently started in various villages. As a result, the sale of alcohol has been stopped completely in Nandagaon, Malapur, Kulali, Nagarala villages while the struggle is going on Sanganatti, Budni P.D., Gulagajambagi\*.
- ◆ Financial institutions like NABARD and various banks have shown interest in interacting with the *Mahasanghas*.

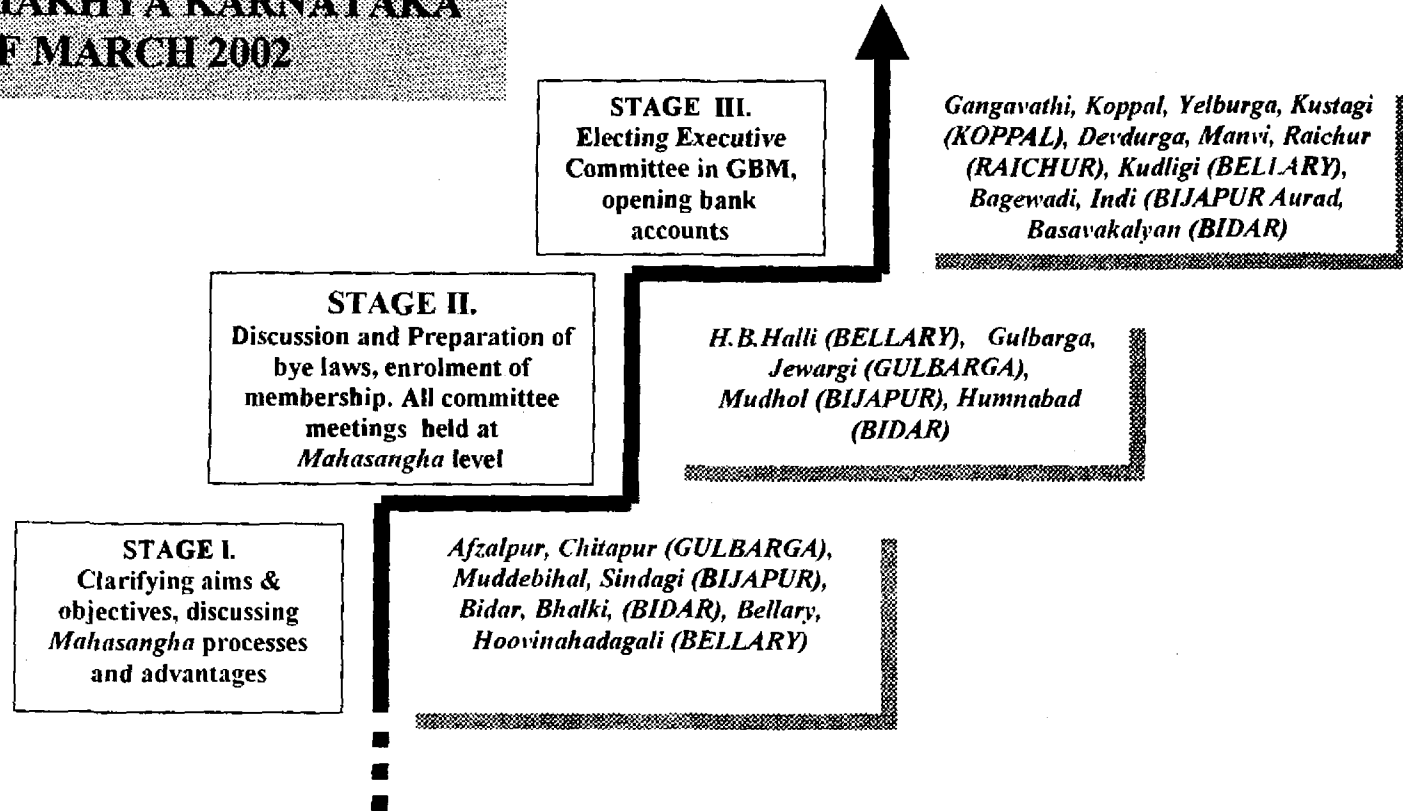
Meetings have been held in Nanjangud, Mysore district and Chamarajanagara, Chamarajanagara district (supported by Mysore DIU), Chincholi and Aland, Gulbarga district.

- ◆ Women of the *Mahasanghas* in Nanjangud, H.D.Kote and Hunsur have collected the legal problems faced by various *sangha* members and discussed them with the Free Legal Aid Board. These interactions serve as forums for training as well as resolution of problems. The local police consult the *Mahasangha* members on many cases.
- ◆ In Bellary district, Saraswathi who is an Executive Committee member of the Kudligi taluk *Mahasangha* has been invited to attend the Karnataka Development Board meeting with various government department officials.
- ◆ Ten Ashraya houses were sanctioned by the MLA in Dhopadmahagaon village, Aurad taluk, Bidar district. However there was a problem in the selection of beneficiaries, which flared up in the *gramsabha*. The men brought the problem to the local *sangha* who in turn referred it to the Aurad *Mahasangha*. The problem was sorted out by the *Mahasangha* members and the houses properly distributed. The MLA was all praise for the *Mahasangha*!
- ◆ The *Mahasangha* members in Periyapatna, Nanjangud and Chamarajanagara (Mysore district), Aland and Chincholi (Gulbarga district), and Hagaribommanahalli (Bellary district) have met their MLAs and MPs and requested funds for the construction of *sangha manes*.

\* The Kannada word "okkutta" was used in our earlier report for the federation. However this nomenclature was causing problems during registration. Therefore, the federation is now referred to as *Mahasangha*.

\* {For further details of the Arikere campaign – see MS Publication, Diaries of a Struggle (Rural women and the anti – liquor movement)}

**Fig 2.1**  
**STAGES OF TALUK MAHASANGHA IN**  
**MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA**  
**AS OF MARCH 2002**



Some important criteria for starting *Mahasangha* processes in a taluk

- ✦ Majority of *sanghas* have a clear gender perspective, take up social issues independently.
- ✦ Committee based work in various areas, attending and follow up of trainings.
- ✦ *Sanghas* take up education, health, various issues with the community.
- ✦ Good networking, attendance in *gramsabha*'s, interaction with schools, PHC's, panchayats.
- ✦ Strong *sanghas* are able to strengthen weak ones.

6		7		8	
Membership		Membership Fees		Bank A/c	
<i>Sanghas</i>	Women	Individual	<i>Sangha</i>	In process	Opened
44	600	25	--	✓	--
--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--
30	335	25	2000	--	✓
--	--	--	--	--	--
40	467	25	2000	✓	--
--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--

**EMPOWERED  
WOMEN IN A  
GENDER JUST  
WORLD**

**STAGE VI.**

Taking up women's concerns,  
handling them independently,  
networking with departments,  
accessing facilities, executing &  
supervising tasks, contracts

*Nanjangud,  
Periyapatna, Hunsur  
(MYSORE)*

**STAGE V.**

Regular Meetings, taking  
up issues at taluk level &  
maintaining Maha Sangha  
documentation

*Aland and  
Chincholi  
(GULBARGA)*

**STAGE IV**  
Registration of  
*Mahasangha*

*Chamarajanagar &  
H.D.Kote (MYSORE)*

9	10	11	12
<b>Mahasangha Office</b>	<b>Election of EC and office bearers</b>	<b>Issues based meetings</b>	<b>Documentation in Mahasangha</b>
--	Yes	SSR mtg. once in 3 months	Minutes book
--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--
Yes	Yes	Issue wise mtg. (alternative month)	Minutes book, Cash book, bank book
--	--	--	--
Yes	Yes	Issue wise mtg. (alternative month)	Minutes book
--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--

1	2	3	4	5		6	
Sl. No	District / Taluk	Mahasangha Stage	Mahasangha Name	Registration		Membershi	
				In Process	Registered	Sanghas	Wor
12.	Bagewadi	III	Ujwala Mahila Mahasangha	✓	--	21	21
13.	Sindhigi	I	--	--	--	--	--
14.	Indi	III	Ujwala Mahila Mahasangha	✓	--	23	26
15.	Mudhol	II	--	--	--	--	--
16.	<b>GULBARGA</b> Chincholi	V	Kittoor Chennamma Mahila Mahasangha	--	✓	30	44
17.	Gulbarga	II	--	--	--	--	--
18.	Aland	V	Kamadhenu Mahila Mahasangha	--	✓	39	56
19.	Chitapur	I	--	--	--	--	--
20.	Jewargi	II	--	--	--	--	--
21.	Afzalpur	I	--	--	--	--	--
22.	<b>Koppal</b> Gangavathi	III	Sanchi Honnamma Mahila Mahasangha	✓	--	17	24



1	2	3	4	12
Sl. No	District / Taluk	Mahasangha Stage	Mahasangha Name	ation in Mahasangha
23.	Koppal	III	Kamadhenu Mahila Mahasangha	minutes book minutes book
24.	Kustagi	III	Indira Mahila Mahasangha	Issue wise book & receipts
25	Yelburga	III	Kalpavraksha Mahila Mahasangha	minutes book
26.	<b>MYSORE</b> Nanjangud	VI	Taluk Mahila Samakhya Mahasangha	minutes book judgement book cases, incoming & outgoing letter file.
27	Periyapatna	VI	Kaveri Mahila Samakhya Mahasangha	minutes book (5), bank, cash book, letter correspondence
28	Chamrajnagar	IV	Srigandha Mahila Samakhya Mahasangha	minutes book
29	Hunsur	VI	Mahashakti Mahila Samakhya Mahasangha	minutes book (5), bank, cash book, letter correspondence
30	H.D.Kote	IV	Chaitanya Mahila Samakhya Mahasangha	minutes book (5), bank, cash book, letter correspondence
31	<b>RAICHUR</b> Manvi	III	Jyothi Mahila Samakhya Mahasangha	minutes cash book
32	Raichur	III	Sonia Gandhi Mahila Samakhya Mahasangha	minutes, Receipts book
33	Devdurga	III	Indira Mahila Samakhya Mahasangha	minutes and Repots

- ◆ As part of their routine work, the *Mahasangha* women in many of the *taluks* are helping women get their pensions and yellow cards.
- ◆ The *Mahasangha* is a powerful forum not only for problem resolution, networking and advocacy on women's issues but also for collecting information. The *Mahasangha* EC members in Koppal district collected the information necessary for this annual report in 10 days!

As of March 2002 the *Mahasanghas* have been formed in 19 of the 33 MS *taluks* and the process has started in the remaining 14 *taluks*. Table 2.1 gives an overview of the status of the various *Mahasanghas*.

## 2.2. The *Mahasangha* Committees

Different issue based committees of the *Mahasanghas* are carrying out the tasks shown here.

### *Sangha* Self-Reliance

- Regular committee meetings and collection of information
- Co-ordination of various committees
- Formation of new *sanghas*, strengthening of weak *sanghas*
- Networking with Stree Sakthi *sanghas*, giving gender inputs to them
- Supporting activities of member *sanghas*, conflict resolution
- Registration and administration of *Mahasangha*.
- Efforts to get *Mahasanghas* office buildings and funds for *sangha mane*.
- Networking with elected representatives and officials, participating in *Jana Samparka Sabhe*.
- Accessing government facilities, identifying beneficiaries.

### Education

- Regular committee meetings and collection of information
- Supporting *sangha* representatives as SDMC members
- Arranging and carrying out survey of dropouts, participating in the school enrollment campaigns.
- Working to get schools sanctioned in poorly serviced areas.
- Working with the mainstream education system – schools, hostels, *anganwadis*, CECs, *ashram* schools
- Motivating and supporting adolescent girls, *Kishoris sanghas*
- Working with the community to create a positive environment for girl's education.

### Legal Literacy

- Regular committee meetings and collection of information
- Working to solve problems like violence, cheating, dowry, bigamy, desertion, property disputes
- Working as Nari Adalats. (Mysore and Gulbarga).
- Working with the Free Legal Aid Board and police department
- Finding solutions for women's problems by joining hands with the Social Justice Standing Committees of the panchayats (Nanjangud).
- Anti arrack agitation (Mudhol and Chamarajnagara)

### Panchayat Raj

- Regular committee meetings and collection of information
- Formation of EWR federation (Bidar, Bellary, Bijapur, Raichur, Koppal and Gulbarga)
- Motivating *sangha* women to participate actively in *gramsabhas* (All districts) and Jamabandhi programme

- Pressurising panchayat to set up Social Justice Standing Committee
- Working with elected women representatives from non *sangha* villages
- Accessing government facilities, identifying beneficiaries.

#### Health

- Regular committee meetings and collection of information
- Networking with local PHC, demanding accountability from health service providers
- Survey of women's health problems (*Mahasangha* members carried out a detailed survey on white discharge among *sangha* members in Mysore. Attempts are on to arrange for treatment).
- Campaigning against child marriage, violence against women.
- Taking women's problems to Health Task Force set up by state government
- Facilitating the ANM (Koppal, Gangavati, Periyapatna, Bellary and Bijapur taluks)
- Motivating the community and participating in *Shramadhana* for village hygiene and sanitation.

#### Economic Development Programme

- Regular committee meetings and collection of information
- Grading of *sanghas*, arranging for SHG training for *sanghas*
- Accessing loans and grants from banks and other financial institutions
- Helping women get yellow cards, pension etc.
- Identifying land for Girijans and follow-up (Periyapatna)
- Facilitating *sangha* level EDP activities like cattle rearing, dairy, agricultural activities

- Arranging for membership in organisation/networks like dairy societies, LAMP Societies
- Helping women get family property like houses and land jointly registered in their names.

#### Gender

- Regular committee meetings and collection of information
- Giving gender inputs to Stree Shakti *sanghas*.
- Most of the problems faced by women arise from gender discrimination. All the *Mahasanghas* handle these problems.
- Formation of *Devadasi* okkutta (Raichur district)
- Organising campaign against Devadasi dedication at Hulegi *Jathra* (Koppal district)
- Involving men in MS processes.

### 2.3. The backlash

*"Please get me some bangles and a sari!"* These were the sarcastic words of a local leader in Nanjangud when he found the *Mahasangha* women doing a detail survey to identify women who did not have the houses. Not only was his ego hurt, but also his pocket (!) since he had been taking bribes regularly for getting houses sanctioned. Thus when the *Mahasangha* members try to access facilities meant for women they are up against entrenched vested interests.

Through the *Nari Adalat* processes, women are challenging gender stereotypes in a big way. Those affected by these attempts lose no opportunity to harass and humiliate the women.

In some cases, government officials are appreciative of the *Mahasangha* efforts and support the women. However in other cases, officials feel threatened because women question them if they do not work properly. Such officials try to put obstacles in the way of the *Mahasangha* women by giving them wrong information, withholding important information and so on. For example, in Bailukuppa village, Periyapatna taluk, Mysore district, a woman named Manjamma was being harassed by her superior officer. Since there is no MS *sangha* in this village, Manjamma approached the *sangha* in Handigudda, which in turn referred the matter to the Periyapatna *Mahasangha*. The latter sent a committee to the village to assess the situation and talk to the offender's superior officer. This official promised to investigate but in the meanwhile a cheating case was filed against Manjamma. Finally, the *Mahasangha* together with the MS team, managed to sort out the problem.

When the women go for registration of the *Mahasanghas* they are often harassed. For example in Raichur taluk, the process was unnecessarily delayed by the officials. Women were pressurised to buy National Saving Certificates in Bidar district without which the officials refused to register the *Mahasangha*.

The lack of financial resources and facilities like a building for the *Mahasangha* office are obstacles that need to be tackled.

#### **2.4. Regular *Mahasangha* work**

Continuing from their work of the last two to three years, the *Mahasanghas* put in a lot of efforts to strengthen existing *sanghas* and form new ones. Details are given in Table 2.2. The *Mahasangha* processes are strengthened by the regular meetings at ghataka, taluk and district level. This is shown in Table 2.3.

#### **Plans for the coming year**

- 1. Strengthening the *Mahasangha* as a forum for women's concerns.**
- 2. Capacity building for *Mahasangha* EC and committee members**
- 3. Strengthening *sangha* and *Mahasangha* linkages with other organisations and agencies**
- 4. Developing new strategies for action on the field**
- 5. Strengthening resource base of *Mahasangha*, building up a corpus fund, arranging for physical infrastructure like an office building.**



**TABLE -2.2: PROGRAMME COVERAGE AND EXPANSION**

District	Regular Sanghas	Problematic Sanghas			New Sanghas by women	Total	Dysfunctional* ©
		Rejuvenated (a)		Temporarily dysfunctional* (b)			
		By Women	By MSK				
Bellary	171	-	5	9	9	194	9
Bidar	231	-	1	-	32	264	14
Bijapur	186	6	9	9	8	218	5
Gulbarga	144	-	12	11	9	176	12
Koppal	112	6	-	10	12	140	10
Mysore	96	12	-	40	11	159	8
Raichur	92	-	8	9	-	109	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1032</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>1260</b>	<b>65</b>

\* Temporarily dysfunctional *sanghas* are those that can be set right with more inputs, dysfunctional are those that cannot be set right.

**TABLE - 2.3: REGULAR GHATAKA, TALUK AND DISTRICT MEETINGS FOR SHARING AND PLANNING SANGHA ACTION**

District	No. of Ghatakas	No. of Monthly Ghataka Sabhas	No. of Taluk Maha Sabhas	No. of District Sabhas
Bellary	17	84	16	-
Bidar	22	231	14	-
Bijapur	20	104	9	1
Gulbarga	17	79	2	-
Koppal	14	96	8	-
Mysore*	-	-	133	3
Raichur	10	66	7	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>4</b>

\* In Mysore district, the MS team works directly at taluk level.

### 3.1. Creating an environment for education of women and girls

*Sangha* women in the MS districts have taken up a range of initiatives to strengthen education of women and girls.

- Motivating the community for enrollment and retention in schools, particularly of girl children.
- Working with the mainstream education system to facilitate enrollment and retention, to help create a child friendly atmosphere.
- Working as School Development and Management Committee (SDMC) members
- Strengthening literacy skills of *sangha* women through a continuous process of teaching and learning. This is generally done at two levels. *Sangha* women who have basic literacy and numeracy skills are helped to strengthen them. As a result in more and more *sanghas*, women are able to handle *sangha* documentation with little or no outside help. At another level, *sangha* women who have had no educational opportunities are being helped to acquire basic literacy and numeracy skills.
  - Literate *sangha* women teach the others.
  - Girls from the *Kishori sangha* in the village or *Kishoris* who are involved in *sangha* activities teach the women.
  - The *sanghas* hire a local person as a teacher

➤ The *sahayogini* helps this process by giving women literacy assignments to complete before her next visit.

- Short term residential or regular one-day literacy camps for *Kishoris*

### 3.2. Enrollment of children in schools

*Sangha* women have been able to motivate large numbers of children from the community to join schools. (Table 3.1) Fig 3.1 shows the data for the past 3 years.

Recognising the persistent educational backwardness of the North Karnataka districts, the State Government has set up a separate education Directorate for this area. This has strengthened the MS efforts to work with the education department. Problems at implementation level continue to plague government efforts. This was brought home to us once more when Bijapur district took up a survey of dropout children. This survey was carried out in 187 MS villages by teams of *sangha* education committee members, NFE teachers and *sangha* women elected as SDMC members. The findings revealed that large numbers of dropouts had not been accounted for in the survey conducted by the education department. This information was shared with the district education committee and was extremely useful during the enrollment campaign and for mobilising children for the *Chinnara Angalas* (Summer Bridge Courses conducted by the education department preparatory to enrollment).

Thus the *sanghas* are increasingly involved in demanding better services on behalf of civil society. They are increasingly being perceived as community resources for education.

**Women gave their reactions after the survey**

- *"There are many dropouts who do not figure in the list at all"*
- *"The survey done by the education department was faulty, some of the children listed by them are married and have children of their own"*
- *"In the government survey, children below the age of ten years are listed in the category of children above 10 years. The intention in doing this was to enable them to open 'Chinnara Angala' centres. Instead of catering to the children's needs, things are done to look after other interests".*
- *"We were able to identify helpers to prepare food for mid day meals"*
- *"From this survey it was very easy to identify the children for bridge courses and Mahila Shikshana Kendras"*
- *"As we were attending the campaign in groups, many people around us began to think seriously about enrollment, this made us extremely proud of our work"*

### **TAKING UP EDUCATION THROUGH THE OKKUTTA**

*Abbalathi village in Periyapatna taluk, Mysore district has a large population of migrant Girijans. The children of Abbalathi needed a residential school. The Okkutta took up the case with the Education officials and got an Ashramashala sanctioned for Abbalathi. However on the insistence of a Zilla panchayat member, it was decided to shift the hostel to neighbouring Budhithitu. Sangha women protested that Budhithittu*

*had a record of eve teasing, harassment and rape. They were clear that the hostel should be constructed in Abbalathi. In spite of their efforts, they learnt that the Bhoomi Pooja was being performed in Buddhithitu. Women took the case to the DC and CEO and other authorities in the Social Welfare department. The women's contention was that the scheme was meant for Girijan children and their convenience must be kept uppermost when decisions are made. Finally the women carried the day. The grateful villagers donated an acre of land for the school building.*

### **3.3. The sangha as a community resource for education**

- ◆ The interest and involvement of the *sangha* women in the enrollment campaigns has impressed the officials of the education department. The Block Education Officer of Obalapura cluster of Kudligi taluk, Bellary district recommended that *sangha* women be made members of the School Development and Management Committee (SDMC) (Table 3.2). This number has also been increasing every year (fig 3.2).
- ◆ The *sangha* education committee members work closely with the education system and the community regardless of whether or not they are on the SDMC. Table 3.3 shows the number of women who have visited schools and *anganwadis* during the past year. Table 3.3 and Fig 3.3 shows the increased involvement over the past three years.
- ◆ In Koppal district, the *sangha* education committee members have visited the Chinnara Angala Centres and suggested improvements. In some villages, they have given gender inputs in the Chinnara Angala.

- ◆ Children in the remote villages of Handigudda and Hosurkere of Periyapatna taluk, Mysore district had to walk long distances to reach their schools. The *sangha* women persuaded the education department to sanction a primary school in Handigudda and to allow the use of the Hosurkere forest department building for the school. As a token of their gratitude, the villagers made personal contributions towards buying furniture for the school.
- ◆ In Baspatna village, Gulbarga taluk, Gulbarga district, the school was up to class 7 and most of the girls had to dropout at this stage. The *sangha* women conducted a household survey of the dropouts, had discussions with the headmaster. Together there were able to convince the department to start the higher classes in the village school. Similarly in Agasanahalli village, Bijapur taluk, Bijapur district, classes 5, 6 and 7 were provided in the local school at the instance of the *sangha* women.
- ◆ In Kurakunda village of Manvi taluk, Raichur district the *sangha* women applied for and received a grant of Rs.1.5 lakhs from the Karnataka Housing Development Board for the construction of the *sangha mane*. The *sangha* has given the premises for running the school during the day time, while *sangha* meetings and other activities take place in the same building in the evenings.
- ◆ In Byranahalli village, Bidar taluk, Bidar district, the Continuing Education Centre (CEC) is being run in the *sangha mane* with the understanding that the CEC teacher will conduct literacy classes at night for the *sangha* women. Similarly in Uchalakunti and Bandi of Yelburga taluk, Koppal district the *sangha mane* is being used for the CEC classes.

### **JUSTICE FOR VIJAYALAKSHMI**

*This is the story of Vijayalakshmi studying in the seventh grade of Gullavalli village in Koppal taluk of Koppal district. She had consistently been an above average student but was saddened to know that she had failed in the seventh standard. She brought this to the notice of the sangha who in turn took up the issue with the school. They were informed that the girl had not appeared for the exams. However the hall ticket showed that the exam supervisor had signed indicating her presence at the exams. The sangha women were perplexed by this and decided to take up the matter at a higher level in case Vijayalakshmi lost an entire academic year. Around this time, the sangha members were called to attend the meeting convened for SDMC members of Kushtagi and Koppal taluks. There was also a bi-monthly meeting of Kishoris. The meeting was to be attended by the BEO of Kushtagi taluk. The Gullavalli sangha women raised the case of Vijayalakshmi. The BEO analysed the problem and he requested the BEO from Koppal taluk to take proper action. Later when the women visited the taluk office they got to know that Vijayalakshmi was promoted to the eight standard. Thanks to the sangha, she did not lose an academic year. The villagers say, "if some one errs, the sangha will definitely question it".*

Meanwhile, a few NFE Centres (26 with 536 children) and Creches (29 with 622 children) are also functioning. However, the emphasis now is on mainstreaming dropouts through the enrollment campaigns and conducting bridge courses and setting up residential centres for girls. Most of the MS villages now have anganwadi centres which make the creches unnecessary.



Table 3.4 shows the number of *sangha* women who are now employed as Assistant Cooks under the school mid day meals scheme. This has largely come about because *sangha* education committee members have been taking a lot of interest in the proper management of the school, proper distribution of ration for the children. In

many villages, people are confident that if *sangha* women are involved, the mid day meals scheme will be properly implemented.

In addition, this has given these *sangha* women a regular income of Rs.500/- per month. Thus their contribution to the community is being recognised and valued.

#### Plans for the coming year

1. Starting residential taluk level *Kishori Kalika Kendras* for dropout girls. A proposal is being sent to Commissioner Public Instruction, Government of Karnataka to start these centres under the Chinnara Angala Scheme.
2. In the taluk selected for running the *Kishori Kalika Kendra*, the plan is to work in a few panchayats to make them free of child labour. It is planned to draw on the expertise of the MV Foundation in Hyderabad.
3. Starting two day centres and one residential centre for dropouts in Gulbarga district under the UNICEF, Child Labour Project.
4. To work with the department of education on training the SDMC members particularly on gender issues.
5. To strengthen the present MS work on education of women and girls.

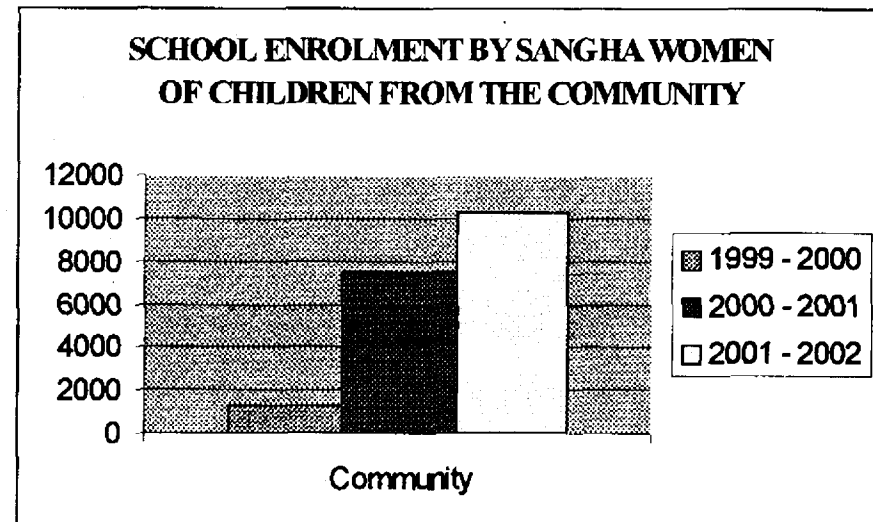


**TABLE – 3.1: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT TABLE (2001 - 2002)**

District	No. of Villages	From NFE		From Crèche		Community		Total	
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Bellary	34	-	-	-	-	277	296	277	296
Bidar	166	21	12	-	-	522	419	543	431
Bijapur	96	-	-	105	101	1723	2058	1828	2159
Gulbarga	27	-	-	55	77	458	531	513	608
Koppal	35	-	-	-	-	1323	1706	1323	1706
Mysore	32	-	-	-	-	79	68	79	68
Raichur	55	-	-	-	-	377	398	377	398
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>4759</b>	<b>5476</b>	<b>4940</b>	<b>5666</b>

**Fig – 3.1: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT**

Year	Community
1999 - 2000	1306
2000 - 2001	7491
2001 - 2002	10235

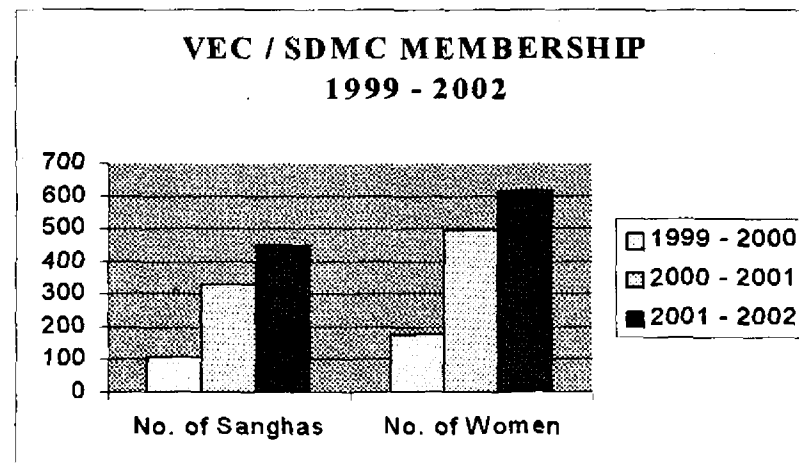


**TABLE - 3.2: SANGHA WOMEN WORK AS MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (FOR THE YEAR 2001-2002)**

Sl. No.	District	No. of Sanghas / villages	No. of women who are SDMC members	Some Activities
1.	Bellary	50	66	Raising concerns of poor families at committee meetings Monitoring usage of facilities under various government schemes Facilitating the running of the <i>Chinnara Angala</i> centres Conducting parents' meetings.
2.	Bidar	83	100	
3.	Bijapur	85	110	
4.	Gulbarga	67	87	
5.	Koppal	60	89	
6.	Mysore	38	59	
7.	Raichur	64	100	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>447</b>	<b>611</b>	

**Fig 3.2: SANGHA WOMEN AS MEMBERS OF SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**

Year	No. of Sanghas / Villages	No. of Women
1999 - 2000	110	175
2000 - 2001	329	494
2001 - 2002	447	615

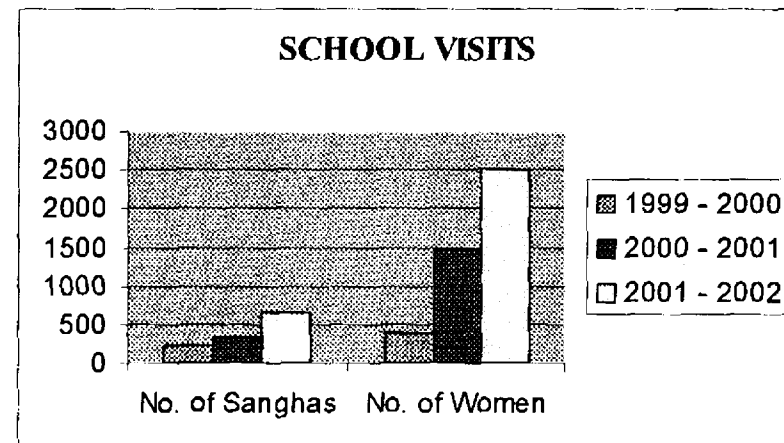


**TABLE-3.3: SANGHA MEMBERS WHO HAVE VISITED ANGANWADI AND SCHOOL  
(NON SDMC)**

Sl. No	District	Anganwadi Visits		School Visits		Activities
		No. of Sanghas	No. of Women	No. of Sanghas	No. of Women	
1.	Bellary (M)	37	155	44	226	Monitoring effectiveness of <i>Anganwadi</i> centres – teaching material, food, timing, attendance of teachers and students. Asking for teachers to be appointed.
2.	Bidar (M)	189	599	189	751	
3.	Bijapur (M)	117	559	121	437	
4.	Gulbarga(M)	146	941	146	941	
5.	Koppal (S)	96	581	96	581	
6.	Mysore (D)	12	35	27	80	
7.	Raichur (M)	51	373	88	136	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>648</b>	<b>3283</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>3152</b>	

**Fig.3.3: SANGHA EDUCATION COMMITTEE MEMBERS WHO HAVE VISITED SCHOOLS**

Year	No. of Sanghas	No. of Women
1999 - 2000	225	403
2000 - 2001	339	1469
2001 - 2002	651	2507



**TABLE 3.4: DETAILS OF ASSISTANT COOKS WHO ARE SELECTED FOR PREPARATION OF MID-DAY MEALS**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>No. of <i>Sanghas</i></b>	<b>No. of Women</b>
1.	Bellary	20	26
2.	Bidar	20	22
3.	Bijapur	26	29
4.	Gulbarga	5	5
5.	Koppal	3	3
6.	Mysore	-	-
7.	Raichur	28	36
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>102</b>	<b>121</b>



# PANCHAYATI



THE NATIONAL BOOK TRUST, CALCUTTA

#### 4.1. New Initiatives

During the past year, the important new initiatives in gender and governance have been the following.

- ♣ Revitalising the Social Justice Committee of the *gram* panchayat in the MS work areas; motivating this committee to take up issues like alcoholism, violence against women.
- ♣ Taking the first steps towards the formation of an EWR\* *okkutta*
- ♣ Participating in the Jamabandhi programme

Processes that have started in the previous year (2000-2001) have been further strengthened during the past year. For example, the strategy of *sangha* women presenting themselves as a solidarity network to the non-*sangha* EWR is working well. Several of the latter have joined the *sangha* after the election. At the same time, village politics and lack of commitment to *sangha* concerns has led to a few EWRs leaving the *sanghas* after the elections. Immediately after the elections, they were 225 *sangha* EWRs. With the trend of non-*sangha* EWRs joining the *sangha* after the elections, this number has now risen to 304. Details are given table 4.1.

#### 4.2. *Sangha* women work as a Pressure Group

Table 4.2 shows the range of activities taken up by the *sanghas* on gender and governance.

*Sangha* women are ensuring that the *gramsabhas* are held properly and that they take up issues brought up by the women, including alcoholism and violence. As compared to the previous year, more *sangha*

panchayat committees have been active in both the *gram* panchayat as well as *gramsabha*. *Sanghas* have successfully insisted that the notice of the *gramsabha* be sent to them. As a result, the taluk panchayats have been sending notices of the *gramsabha* to 50 villages in Bijapur and 15 villages in Bellary. Women in Punajanoor village, Chamarajnagara and Nittur B and Koryal villages of Aurad taluk, Bidar district have insisted on proper publicity for the time and date of the *gramsabha*. The women of the Dungavathi Thanda of Huvinahadagali taluk of Bellary district were facing a shortage of drinking water. During the *gramsabha*, 20 women of this *thanda* protested strongly. They said that there was no need to hold the *gramsabha* unless they were provided with drinking water. This forced the panchayat members to take up the matter seriously. The problem was solved by having a borewell dug in the *thanda*. *Sangha* women also attend to issues like water, sanitation and electricity that will make their lives a little easier. They look after the needs of the community as well as themselves. This is shown in Table 4.3. Where the EWRs are strong, they are able to take up women's problems through the panchayat.

#### 4.3. Taking up social problems through the panchayat

*Kambalabai* of the Nittur B *sangha*, Bhalki taluk, Bidar district has been elected to the *gram* panchayat. One day in the market place she met a woman in great distress. The woman told *Kambalabai* that her husband was harassing her for dowry and she did not know what to do, it would be best to end her life. *Kambalabai* consoled her and went to the panchayat office.

\* Elected Women Representative

*She sent an urgent message to the panchayat president to come to the office. The other members came along with him. Kambalabai narrated the incident to the group and requested the president to call the husband and demand an explanation. When sent for the man denied that he harassed his wife. Panchayat members called the wife and asked her for her side of the story. In spite of the husband's denials, the panchayat members were convinced of the truth of the woman's story by the bruises all over her body. The panchayat members threatened the husband that they would punish him severely if he did not mend his ways. The Panchayat would confiscate his house and he would be out on the street, they told him. The husband begged for forgiveness and pleaded for another chance.*

*Some days later, Kambalabai visited their house to check if the woman was alright. Things were much better and the husband was deeply thankful to her for making him see the error of his ways.*

#### **4.4. The sangha panchayat committee**

The increased participation and recognition accorded to the *sangha* can be seen by the increase in the number of non EWR *sangha* women who have been elected members of the gram panchayat standing committee. About 3 years ago, Mahila Samakhya Karnataka made an important strategic change in its gender and governance's work. We decided not to depend on the electoral processes alone as a route for the *sangha* into political decision making. The constraints of the reservation system meant that it was not always possible to get a SC women reserved seats in the *sangha* villages. Around this time it was decided that committees of *sangha* women would be set up to look after the various issues. Thus every *sangha* chose a panchayat committee

that started facilitating the *sangha*'s work on gender and governance. These *sangha* panchayat committees did not have an EWR in many of the *sanghas*. However they were instrumental in strengthening the *sangha*'s linkages with the panchayat, ensuring that women attended the *gramsabha*, that discussions took place with the panchayat members. They also carried out the task of working closely with the non-*sangha* EWRs and were often able to persuade them to join the *sangha*. During 2000-2001 many *sangha* EWRs became members of the gram panchayat standing committees. During 2001-2002 in many more MS villages where there were no *sangha* EWRs, other *sangha* members (who were members of the *sangha* panchayat committee) became members of the panchayat standing committees. This is a recognition of the active role taken up by the *sangha* women. This is shown in Table 4.4.

#### **4.5. The sangha as a support network**

The *sangha*'s role as a support network for the EWRs has been confirmed by the situation in the all women Athanoor panchayat. At the time of the gram panchayat election there was only one *sangha* in Athanoor village. Now there are 6 *sanghas* and 3 more in Boganahalli village which comes under the Athanoor panchayat. All these *sanghas* come together to address women's concerns and to support the all women panchayat. There is a great change in the environment in Athanoor. Women have become much more mobile and articulate. Caste and class barriers have been broken as women of all backgrounds work together to improve their lives. The first problem that was brought to the all women panchayat was the lack of toilet facilities, which was particularly hard on the women. They had no private space where they could carry out the daily functions with



the minimum dignity. When the panchayat members decided to provide community toilets, they found that no land was available. A little more probing revealed that many of the villagers had illegally occupied the common lands. The panchayat members went about solving this problem in a systematic way. They carried out a survey with the help of the Revenue Department. Thus they were able to confront the land grabbers and identify 1 ½ acres that was village common land. They were then able to construct separate community toilets for women and men.

The second major problem in Athanoor was the lack of drinking water. Some schemes had been started and left incomplete. The *sangha* women and panchayat members mobilise the community and decided to carry out a *Rasta Roko* on the main bus route near Athanoor. According to the procedure they informed the ZP President and the Chief Secretary about the agitation plan. There was an immediate response, wells were dug and water tanks constructed without the *Rasta Roko* actually taking place. Another major problem facing the all women panchayat was the lack of financial resources. Women realised that there was no point depending on government grants which were in any case meagre. They looked around for ways by which they could raise money for the panchayat. They found the local landlords taking tenders for the village fair and making a profit of Rs.25,000/- to Rs.40,000/- each time (per month). Panchayat members decided that instead of tendering the contract out to local parties, the panchayat would itself conduct the village fair. Thus they have been able to raise a good amount which is being used for development work in the village. Needless to say that they have won the goodwill and support of the community even though some

vested interests who are losing money and influence continue to oppose them.

#### 4.6. Bringing women's concerns on the panchayat agenda

Women in other *sanghas* are putting the information gained in the MS training to good use. From this training as well as from their own study of the village situation they realised that resources for the gram panchayat are vital. Chandravva of Guddadinni village, Muddebihal taluk, Bijapur district was elected as a gram panchayat member. She realised that taxes were an important source of panchayat revenue. She discussed this in the *sangha* and requested the support of the members in a tax collection drive. The women went to the panchayat office and made a list of the defaulters. They then visited the each and every house, shared this information and persuaded people to pay their taxes so that the panchayat could take up work to improve the village. It has now been able to construct *Dhobi Ghats*, community toilets and anganwadi buildings with the support of the villages.

Often, officials and the villagers see the *sangha* as a threat. When women of the *sangha* in Vadavatti Thanda, Manvi taluk, Raichur district approached the taluk panchayat for some help, members commented that since they have formed the *sangha*, they could get all their work done through the *sangha*. Women faced a similar situation in Kasanadoddi, Chincharaki where the panchayat members do not want to be questioned or approached. Instead they ask the women to get their work done through Mahila Samakhya. Women of the Singanodi of Raichur Tahuk, Raichur district were told "if you people leave your *sangha* and come to us, we will sanction you houses and loans". This led to heated discussions in the *sangha*. Some women felt

that the *sangha* was becoming an obstacle to their getting any facilities. However the opinion that finally prevailed was the following “before joining the *sangha* we were unaware of all these facilities. Naturally we did not question the system or corrupt practices. They are putting obstacles in our path to stop our questioning. We should not lose heart but counter them by strengthening our *sangha* and our *Mahasangha*”. In fact, such experiences make the women more determined to form a *Mahasangha* and take up various issues.

Hulegamma and Basamma are the panchayat committee members of the Katyanamaradi *sangha* of Hagaribommanahalli taluk, Bellary district. *Sangha* women attend the general meetings of the *grama* panchayat, visited the local MLA and have a good rapport with the taluk panchayat members. With the support of the villagers the women have converted the village recreation centre into the *sangha mane*. The taluk panchayat president who was impressed by the *sangha*'s activities and got the ownership of the building transferred to the *sangha* women inaugurated it. They got the seats renovated and a flagstaff put up; a board with the *sangha*'s name now adorns the building. The *sangha* is a public forum that the village is proud to have!

#### 4.7. Auditing the panchayat's work

The Jamabandi programme is a process by which the panchayat work and expenditure is shared with the public. During the Jamabandi in Chamarajnaraga, 15 *sangha* women along with the *Mahasangha* EC members participated actively. When the report was read out in the meeting, women pointed out the loopholes and mistakes. For example, the report mentioned that certain sanitation and electrical work was complete.

Women pointed out that the work had not even started.

In Donnur village of Bagewadi taluk of Bijapur district the Secretary told the panchayat members that a certain bridge had been completed. Immediately the *sangha* women who were present invited the senior officials present to visit the site and see the situation for themselves. They found the work on the bridge incomplete and took the Secretary to task.

#### 4.8. The EWR federation

This is an initiative taken up by Mahila Samakhya Karnataka in collaboration with Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation. Both organisations have long seen the merit of forming a network and federation of elected women representatives. This would help them to articulate women's concerns with greater vigour, to share and learn from each other experiences and in many other ways. As part of this process district wise EWR federations were formed with 9 member Executive Committees. As of March 2002 the EC's had been elected in all MS districts except Mysore. Details are given in table 4.5. It can be seen from this table that there are presently 207 *sangha* EWRs and 101 non-*sangha* EWRs in the federation. It provides the ideal forum for *sangha* and non-*sangha* EWRs to learn from their experiences and support each other. This has been a long-standing need expressed by the *sangha* EWRs. The potential for strengthening gender perspectives and gender-friendly action in the panchayats is enormous.

Thus work on gender and governance in Mahila Samakhya Karnataka is going steadily ahead and in interesting new directions.

## Plans for the coming year

- Strengthening the concern for women's issues in the panchayat. An important strategy that has started since May 2002 is to link the panchayat standing committee on social justice with the taluk level federations and the *Nari Adalat* processes. This will help to foreground issues like violence against women and alcoholism. It will also be mutually reinforcing for the two forums that MS is building up to take up women's issues, i.e. the *Nari Adalat* which is an Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism and the panchayat standing committee on social justice which is a mainstream forum.
- Strengthening the EWR *okkutta* through sharing experiences, capacity building of EWRs and potential EWRs.
- Strengthening the links between the EWR *okkutta* and the taluk level *Mahasanghas*.
- Continuing processes to strengthen the *sangha* and the *Mahasangha* roles as support and accountability mechanisms for EWRs.



**TABLE 4.1: DETAILS OF EWRs ELECTED FROM MS SANGHAS**

Sl. No.	District	No. of elected members	No. of EWRs who left the sangha	New Members (Joined sangha post election)	No. of Members (as of March 2002)
1	Bellary	1	-	49	50
2	Bidar	45	-	2	47
3	Bijapur	63	7	17	73
4	Gulbarga	43	-	1	44
5	Koppal	30	6	6	30
6	Mysore	26	1	2	27
7	Raichur	17	2	18	33
<b>Total</b>		<b>225</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>304</b>

**TABLE 4.2: SANGHA WOMEN WORK AS A PRESSURE GROUP AFTER THE ELECTIONS**

Sl. No.	District	Sangha Participation		Issues taken up by sangha women	
		Gram Panchayat	Gramsabha	Gram Panchayat	Gramsabha
1.	Bellary	41	50	* Discussion on local problem and on sangha mane , Bhagyajyothi, street light, Asharaya Houses etc.	* (School building – Drainage) Discussion of problem related to rural development in gramsabhas.
2.	Bidar	158	150		* Ban of Alcoholism (Protest) Anganwadi/School monitoring, selection of appropriate beneficiaries etc.
3.	Bijapur	128	141		
4.	Gulbarga	33	50	* Sangha ownership papers / fund for sangha mane / donation (fund) for okkutta / requisition letter for membership fee and for the membership in social justice committee. Application for SC colony and for cleaning the water tank.	* Discussion on the members, who come under BPL. Discussion on the attendance of officials in all committee meetings.
5.	Koppal	79	18		
6.	Mysore	21	38		
7.	Raichur	22	16	* Sangha mane ownership papers, borewell cleaning, Ashraya houses, listing for BPL	* Tailoring classes and help from agricultural department
<b>Total</b>		<b>482</b>	<b>463</b>		

**TABLE - 4.3: SANGHA WOMEN ACCESS FACILITIES FROM PANCHAYAT FOR THEMSELVES AND THE COMMUNITY**

District	Facilities											Other Details	
	Sites for sangha mane	Building material for sangha mane	Site / Building		Vessels	Financial	Bhagyajyothi		Toilets		Charandi		Village Road
			Sangha women	Community	Sangha women	Sangha women	Sangha women	Community	Sangha women	Community			
Bellary	5	-	4	1	-	-	29	2	5	1	5	1	21 electric poles, 12 widow pension, 10 water filters, Shramadhana for 2 schools,
Bidar	12	Fin. help for 10 sanghas	279 Ashraya houses	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	5	50	Astravale - 125 sanghas, Community 149, Extra land (sangha) 20 members
Bijapur	13	12 Sanghas	267	382	-	1,75,000/- (12 Sangha)	144	187	111	90	-	-	Financial help for sangha mane
Gulbarga	9	5	24	4	7	1	46	8	-	2	3	12	9 Sites for sangha mane, flag cloth, drinking water facilities (borewell) for 10 sangha
Koppal	27	5	-	-	4	5	9	2	1	2	-	4	20 chairs for Mattaldinni sangha, 20 tables, 1 fan and 1 wall clock
Mysore	2	4	882	55	2	3	5	5	2	-	1	2	6 Borewell for irrigation purpose, agricultural implements - Plush, seeds, bull. Agricultural land 2 acre for 1 sangha, House (doors, beams) 6 sangha- Forest dept., Titles - 1 sangha
Raichur	19	4 Bags of cement	1	-	-	-	10	-	10	1	-	1	Ashraya house(11 sangha members- 3 taluk), group insurance (6 sangha), Widow pensions

**TABLE 4.4: SANGHA WOMEN AS MEMBERS OF GRAM PANCHAYAT STANDING COMMITTEES IN THE YEAR 2001-2002**

District	No. of Sanghas	No. of elected women (EWRs) who are in the Standing Committee	No. of sangha women (non EWRs) who are Standing Committee members
Bellary	5	-	5
Bidar	-	-	-
Bijapur	25	15	14
Gulbarga	-	-	-
Koppal	18	-	14
Mysore	5	3	5
Raichur	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>38</b>

**TABLE 4.5: DETAILS OF THE DISTRICT LEVEL EWRs OKKUTTA**

Sl. No.	District	No. of members in Okkutta	
		No. of Sangha members	No. of outside members
1	Bellary	40	-
2	Bidar	25	-
3	Bijapur	59	29
4	Gulbarga	14	1
5	Koppal	36	60
6	Mysore	-	-
7	Raichur	33	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>101</b>

9 Member EC has been formed in all the districts, Mysore EC formation is in process.

During 2001-2002, *sangha* women have continued the health related activities started in the previous year. They have raised awareness and taken action related to women's health and community health (See table 5.1). They realise that good health is a basic human right and they demand accountability from the health service providers and the health system.

### 5.1. Strengthening health interventions for women

In all the MS districts, *sangha* women have begun to take their own health problems seriously. Women trained as rural health leaders under the WHO project (See annual report 2000-2001) conducted a health PRA with the Mahila Samakhya team in 22 villages of the four districts of Bellary, Bidar, Raichur and Koppal. They identified women suffering from white discharge, back pain, pain in the hands and legs, anemia and diseases related to the reproductive system. Cases of tuberculosis, brain fever, Epilepsy, Elephantiasis, Asthma, heart problems and skin diseases have also been identified. Through this process, women were also able to identify the following problems – Primary Health Centre is far away, doctor is irregular, there are no lady doctors, inadequate supply of medicines and lack of timely treatment. Women have seen a large number of deaths and disability because of these factors and are eager to find solutions.

For example, in Jarebandi village of Devdurga taluk in Raichur district, women identified health problems arising from the use of contaminated drinking water. They confirmed their findings by sending the water for analysis. They got the taluk panchayat to dig a borewell but that was also contaminated. With the help of the taluk

panchayat, they managed to get clean drinking water through pipes connected from the neighbouring village. Such successes not only raise the confidence of the women but also enhance the status of the *sangha* in the eyes of the community.

During a meeting of *sangha* health committee members from different villages in Nanjangud taluk, Mysore district, women found that 6 *sangha* women had died due to cancer of the uterus. The warning signal, they realised was continuous white discharge. Health committee members discussed this information in the *sangha* and listed the 167 women who were suffering from this problem. An application was sent through the *Mahasangha* requesting the District Health Officer to conduct health camps. A lady doctor was deputed for this task. A total of 92 women and 8 *Kishoris* from 5 *taluks* participated in the camp. Eighteen of these women were told to have further examinations, this revealed that 3 of them had cancer. One of these women has since expired. The other two are trying to get proper treatment. Since free treatment is available in Kidwai hospital in Bangalore, the MS team is trying hard to make the necessary arrangements. However there are several obstacles in the way because of poverty and the poor quality of health services. Such situations are a challenge for the *Mahasangha* and MS.

However the other benefits are many. Women who are normally hesitant talking about problems related to menstruation and sexual health are now freely conversing on these subjects and asking for regular health camps.

The poor quality of health services is confirmed by this example from Gulbarga. During a *sangha* meeting in Athanoor village, Afzalpur taluk, Gulbarga district, women noticed one of the members constantly rubbing her eyes. She was suffering from pain and doctor had given her eye drops. A panchayat member examined the bottle and found that it contained eardrops and not eyedrops. The *sangha* women visited the concerned hospital and questioned the nurse who had given the drops to the patient. The nurse was very apologetic and said that the doctor was continuously harassing her, she was not able to concentrate on her work. She had even once attempted suicide because of the harassment. The *sangha* women took up her case with the doctor and extracted a promise of good behaviour from him.

*Sangha* women in 9 *sanghas* of Raichur district have participated in *Arogya Kalajathas* and shared information on health issues. Women identify alcoholism in their husbands and family members as one of the principal reasons for their misery and impoverishment. They have thought of several strategies to counter this problem. Capacity building for a group of men who

will work as motivators against arrack consumption, arranging deaddiction camps, talking to groups of men on the evils of alcoholism. As a first step, *sangha* health committee members in three *taluks* have identified 700 men in the *sangha* families who are addicted to drink.

The Periyapatna *Mahasangha* in Mysore district conducted an *Arogya Jana Samparka Sabhe* with Health officials in the presence of the local MLA. Women are thus trying to involve elected representatives in social sector issues like health and education that impact on the day-to-day lives of women.

Everywhere *sangha* women see the importance of work with the service providers. For example, women from 8 *sanghas* in Gulbarga have invited health officials to the village to give information on family planning, cancer and HIV/AIDS.

Table 5.2 shows the work done by the *sanghas* on demanding accountability from the health system. Table 5.3 gives an idea of other health-related activities like training of Dais, diagnostic camps and arranging moonlight dinners.

### **The Moonlight dinner**

This strategy came up as a result of discussions during the health training camps. Women realised that they were not paying enough attention to their own nutrition and that of their daughters. They also saw that men had several celebrations but women were denied these opportunities. Women had learnt about the nutritive value of food that was easily available to them. They decided to pick up various greens on the way home from the fields. During the camp, they also learnt to prepare a high protein *laddoo* made of pulses and jaggery. This was when the idea of the moonlight festival came up. Women would bring different varieties of nutritious dishes and have dinner together in the *sangha mane* or some other public spot in the village. Their celebration would demonstrate many things, that women had the right to enjoy their food, that they had the right to look after their own health that they had the right to meet and celebrate in a public place!



## 5.2. Gender, Health and Equity Project

A focused and systematic approach to strengthening linkages between women and the health service providers has been taken up through a collaborative project on **Gender, Health and Equity** in Koppal district.

This project aims to build a partnership among three sets of stakeholders:

- ◆ The government of Karnataka (through its Department of Health and Family Welfare, and its Department of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development),
- ◆ Mahila Samakhya ( a semi-autonomous women's empowerment programme)
- ◆ And a research team from the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore.

The project is being implemented in 60 MS villages in Yelburga and Koppal taluk, Koppal district. The study area covers 8 PHCs, 21 sub centres and 5 gram panchayat.

Goals of this project are:

- ◆ Improve community health knowledge and practice, including the ability to demand quality services from public health providers;
- ◆ Expand the responsiveness of public health services with a focus on better quality and equity of access to care;
- ◆ Strengthen the accountability of public health providers to community health needs by advancing institutional capacity, sustainable partnerships and local governance agendas.

The focus will be on poor, lower caste communities in general, with a special emphasis on poor, lower caste women and adolescent girls. Many community-based programmes are captured by those most able

to access their benefits. By working with a women's empowerment program, which primarily organises dalit and low caste women in one of the least developed districts of Karnataka, this project explicitly plans to work towards community health gains by starting with the interests of those most marginalised first.

During 2001 – 2002, preparatory activities for the project have started including identification of study villages, selection and training of project team, enumeration of households working on the research methodology. In each of the study villages, one *sangha* member and one woman selected by the community are working as *Arogya Sakhis* (Community health workers).

## 5.3. The Co-ordinated HIV / AIDS Response through Capacity Building and Awareness (CHARCA) project

Mahila Samakhya Karnataka's involvement in the CHARCA project has added new dimensions to our work on women's empowerment. As a programme, we had earlier had only a passing acquaintance with the HIV/AIDS issue, touching upon it briefly in our health programmes. MS was designated the nodal agency for the CHARCA study in Bellary and later selected as the lead organisation for the District Situational Assessment.

During this study, it became clear to us that the AIDS pandemic was both a great threat to our *sangha* women as well as powerful weapon in the fight against their disenfranchisement. We realised that every one of the casual factors that heightened women's vulnerability was applicable to most of our *sangha* women. At the same time, the study gave us the opportunity to start a dialogue with women, men and girls

on sex and sexuality in the context of human rights. We were able to discuss these issues in non-MS areas, to work closely with several agencies, to learn more about research methodology and to develop new field techniques. For us, the study is a poignant reminder of women's powerlessness on matters that concern them most.

The objectives of the District Situational Assessment study were as follows.

- a. Profile and segment the target group of young women (13-25) in Bellary district
- b. Understand their:
  - ◆ Level of knowledge
  - ◆ Skill and capacities to exercise control over sexual and reproductive issues, and

- ◆ Access to relevant information
- c. Map the main vulnerability factors that may increase the target group's risk of acquiring STD/ HIV/AIDS.
- d. Availability and access of medical services, and their perceived quality of services
- e. Availability and access to support mechanisms, groups and structures to address issues related to young women's vulnerability.
- f. Agencies (Government, UN and others) that work in Bellary district

The study would also highlight the different perspectives of women and men, younger and older, rural and urban, different ethnic or socio-economic classes, locally relevant gender and socio-cultural issues.

### **Sample findings of the CHARCA District Situational Analysis**

#### **Alcoholism and violence**

- ◆ Prevalence of Alcoholism and related violence was reported to be high across all sections of the society.

Women's poor control on decisions affecting their sexual safety is exacerbated by alcoholism and violence. Both these factors disempower women to a great extent. 100% of the FGDs report the prevalence of alcoholism with 44% reporting prevalence of alcohol induced violence which often takes the form of physical and mental harassment. A matter of concern is the reluctance of the local opinion leaders, teachers to accept these issues as a major problem. This heightens women's vulnerability as they can not access support from them when they are in trouble.

#### **Sexual abuse**

- ◆ High prevalence of sexual violence was reported by women and accepted by men.

The polling booth results indicated 16% of females had experienced abuse while 22% of men report they had sexually abused others. It was also observed that the urban incidence of sexual abuse was higher than rural one. The fact that men are overall reporting higher than women probably indicates a substantial number of unreported cases or acceptance of girls / women that it is 'normal behaviour'. Thus it indicates a need for a strengthened support structure to address these sensitive incidents.

On the prevalence of sexual abuse half of the female and 20% of male FGDs reported in the affirmative. Significantly more than two thirds of the above 25 age group females reported the prevalence of sexual abuse. They could be referring to their own experiences as well as those of their daughters. Most often it happens due to alcoholism of their spouses.

The DSA gave the MS team an opportunity to learn about the basic research methodology. Thus the work on women's health in MS Karnataka has become multi dimensional. Health is a major concern of

poor women, and enhanced health awareness and status is an important indicator of their empowerment (See MS publication "HIV/AIDS and the challenge to women's empowerment").

UNICEF Project – Community Monitoring of Services in Manvi taluk, Raichur district. Operationalised in all 36 panchayats of Manvi taluk, this project helps women to systematically monitor health and education services. At present, the MS programme in Manvi is in 30 villages. Through this project, the MS processes can spread to the entire taluk.

#### Plans for the coming year

1. Implementation of the GHE project in Koppal.
2. Implementation of CHARCA project in Bellary.
3. Implementation of Community Monitoring Project in Raichur.
4. Work out possibilities for cross linking and sharing of the above three projects and the *Mahasanghas*. Building up a strong forum for women's health concerns in the three neighbouring districts of Bellary, Koppal and Raichur.
5. Taking the learning of all three projects to the non-project MS districts.
6. Continuing the regular work through *sangha* health committees, cluster meetings and *Mahasangha* processes.



**TABLE 5.1: SOME HEALTH RELATED ACTIVITIES TAKEN UP BY SANGHA WOMEN**

District	Preparing Soak Pits		Planting and caring for Gardens		Shramadhana						Toilet Facilities for <i>sangha</i> women			
	No. of <i>sanghas</i>	No. of <i>sangha</i> women	No. of <i>sanghas</i>	No. of <i>sangha</i> women	Borewell Cleaning		Drainage cleaning		School / Temples		No. of <i>sanghas</i>	Completed	To be completed	In use
					No. of <i>sanghas</i>	No. of <i>sangha</i> women	No. of <i>sanghas</i>	No. of <i>sangha</i> women	No. of <i>sanghas</i>	No. of <i>sangha</i> women				
Bellary	-	-	14	64	24	235	14	243	10	95	1	5	-	5
Bidar	3	5	8	8	27	280	18	180	16	200	15	56	7	35
Bijapur	131	696	139	601	118	462	10	20	82	438	77	69	88	34
Gulbarga	-	-	20	300	39	780	16	240	36	720	5	2	2	1
Koppal	1	28	22	44	15	38	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Mysore	-	-	-	-	15	120	-	-	-	-	12	35	-	31
Raichur	13	17	8	12	14	50	9	40	7	38	8	10	10	110
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>1029</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>1965</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1491</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>217</b>

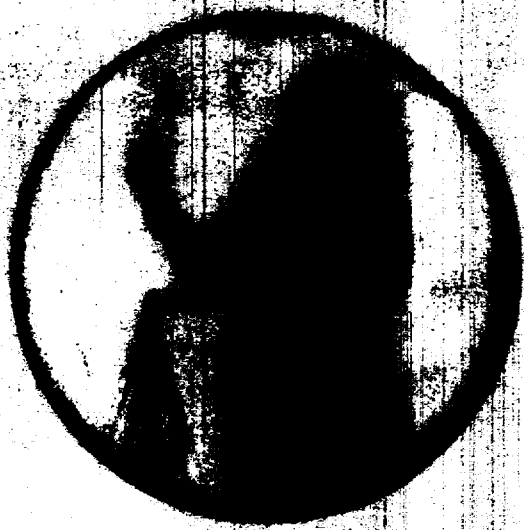
**TABLE 5.2: MONITORING OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY SANGHA WOMEN**

District	Visits to PHC by Health Committee Members		Checking Corruption		Application for Lady Doctors in PHCs			Monitoring visits of ANM Doctor		Motivating for pulse polio programme		
	No .of Sanghas	No. of Women	No .of Sanghas	No. of Women	No .of Sanghas	No. of Women	Lady doctors were been appointed	No .of Sanghas	No. of Women	No .of Sanghas	No. of Women	No. of Children
Bellary	28	72	-	-	3	6	-	6	66	5	25	104
Bidar	65	130	2	30	1	2	-	5	25	35	75	-
Bijapur	112	552	11	97	19	112	5	180	426	154	577	4592
Gulbarga	128	509	13	130	1	26	-	13	30	13	40	621
Koppal	87	160	4	24	1	20	-	36	130	100	300	2020
Mysore	19	92	2	24	5	110	1	2	28	-	-	-
Raichur	20	50	10	20	8	88	2	25	50	80	250	3177
<b>Total</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>1565</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>1267</b>	<b>10514</b>

Motivated by information received in the health training camps, 1152 *sangha* women from 245 *sanghas* have undergone sterilisation during the past year. Bellary, 361 women from 54 *sanghas*; Bidar, 160 women from 20 *sanghas*; Bijapur, 282 women from 72 *sanghas*; Gulbarga, 40 women from 40 *sanghas*; Koppal, 172 women from 6 *sanghas*; Mysore, 102 women from 18 *sanghas*; Raichur, 35 women from 35 *sanghas*.

**TABLE 5.3 TRAININGS AND CAMPS FOR SANGHA WOMEN**

District	Dai Training		Diagnostic Camps		<i>Sanghas that have organised Moonlight Dinners</i>
	No. of <i>Sanghas</i>	No. of Women	No. of <i>Sanghas</i>	No. of Women	Total
Bellary	2	3	4	154	45
Bidar	25	30	-	-	70
Bijapur	75	117	5	85	8
Gulbarga	36	36	-	-	70
Koppal	-	-	-	-	-
Mysore	18	24	25	92	30
Raichur	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	156	210	34	331	223



6.

# LEGAL LITERACY



The highlight of the previous year has been the strengthening of the *Nari Adalat* processes in the various districts. The following steps have been taken.

- ◆ Identifying and building the capacities of the *sangha* legal committee members.
- ◆ Identifying problems faced by *sangha* members and other women in the village.
- ◆ Establishing linkages with the police, local lawyers and the Free Legal Aid Board
- ◆ Tackling women's problems at *ghataka* and taluk level. *Sangha* problems are taken up by the *Mahasanghas*.
- ◆ Identifying strong legal committee members who can function as *Nari Adalat* arbiters.
- ◆ Establishing and strengthening linkages between the *Nari Adalats* and the panchayat standing committees on social justice (See Chapter on Panchayat Raj).

Table 6.1 shows the work done by the *sangha* legal committees for *sangha* and non *sangha* members. More *sangha* legal committees have been active during this period as compared to the previous year.

### 6.1. Rapport with the police

An important preliminary task taken up by the *sanghas* is developing a rapport with the police department. The latter are now taking the help of the *sangha* women in organising the mandatory *Janasamparka Sabhe* in the MS work areas. Earlier the village elite (mostly men) arranged these community meetings. There was no space for women's concerns. This situation has now changed with women taking the initiative in arranging the meetings. As a result, *sangha* women from 3 villages in Bijapur and 1 village in Bidar have become members of the legal advisory committees set up by the

police department. This is an interesting trend, which can be strengthened, in the coming year. In Gulbarga district *sangha* women helped to organise 12 *Janasamparka Sabhe* (12 villages) in the 3 *taluks* of Chitapur, Chincholi and Gulbarga. 1215 villagers participated, among them 193 were *sangha* women.

This process has helped women tackle problems in the community. For example,

*In Budhihala P.H. village, Sindagi taluk, Bijapur district, several of the men were addicted to gambling. The families suffered enormously as a result. This matter was taken up by the sangha. Women strategised on possible solutions and decided that Gangabai and Yamunamma would go to the police station and make a complaint. They suggested that the police come in disguise and see the situation for themselves. As a result, 6 men were caught in the first raid and 8 in the second. That was enough of a deterrent and most of the men are too scared to play now. This incident boosted the confidence of the sangha women. The police are appreciative of the sangha's role.*

*Paravva and Nijjava of Hullur village, Muddebihal taluk, Bijapur districts have helped the sangha to build up a good relationship with the local police. As a result, whenever the police visit the village, they make it a point to meet the sangha women and record their suggestions in the visitor's book. During one such interaction, women came to know that the village Gowda had acquired a gun and did not have a license. The police wanted to know what the women would do. The latter had a long conversation with the Gowda on the subject. He was surprised, "From where did you get all this information?"*



*Why did the police tell you that I have a gun without a license". The women replied that they were members of the legal advisory committee and that it was their task now to see that rules were properly implemented. The Gowda was both surprised and pleased and got his license at the earliest.*

## **6.2. Championing the cause of women victims**

*In Lokappanahola village, Hagaribomanahalli taluk, Bellary district, a non sangha member approached the sangha with a problem. Her young daughter was three months pregnant having been tricked by a local young man. The sangha called a meeting of the parents of both. The boy denied the entire episode. His parents threw him out of the house, upon which he ran away with the girl. Village elders intervened, brought them back and arranged for them to be married. However, 3 days before the wedding the boy refused and threatened to kill the girl. The sangha women decided that the marriage would serve no purpose. They found out that the girl was keen on continuing her education. They registered a case against the boy who was jailed for 6 months. In the meanwhile, the girl had an abortion and is now studying in class 9 in a government school. The sangha women constantly meet her and encourage her. Thanks to the sangha, the girl has been able to rebuild her life.*

*The feminist concerns and action taken up by the sangha women have helped to fight age-old prejudices and customs. In the Kuthabad village, Bidar taluk, Bidar district, a partially deaf rape victim called Mukthamma was given justice by the sangha. Her husband had deserted 30-year-old Mukthamma because she could not bear children. Her sister Nagamma gave her refuge. One day when the latter was visiting her daughter-in-law, a 16-year-old*

*boy who lived in the next house attacked and raped Mukthamma. Immediately after this incident Nagamma quarreled with her and threw her out of the house. Mukthamma began to live with another destitute woman. However as her pregnancy became more and more obvious, the village began to gossip. When this sad story came to the ears of the sangha women, they decided to help Mukthamma. The sangha health committee members along with the few other women took Mukthamma for a check-up where she was confirmed to be 5 months pregnant. She was given an anti tetanus injection and taken home. However, the woman she was now living with also threw her out. Villagers started abusing her whenever they saw her. The sangha women told the desperate Mukthamma, "don't even think of committing suicide. You can work and bring up the child. We will organise a place for you to stay, if nothing else materialises, you can stay in the sangha mane".*

*At the next sangha meeting, the women consulted the sahayogini and decided to call Nagamma and the Dalapathi (a person who act as mediator between the police station and community in the village). Nagamma was violent and abusive. She insisted that Mukthamma should have an abortion. Meanwhile several villagers realised what had happened and came forward to help. A village meeting was organised in front of the sangha mane and Mukthamma was asked to tell them what happened. The boy's parents pleaded with her to withdraw her complaint and offered her Rs.2,000/-. One of the villagers was revolted by these words. He asked them "if I give you Rs.5,000/- will you allow the same thing to happen in your house". This led to a big fight but the truth of the incident was now known to all. Sangha women decided not to file a case since there were no witnesses. They*

*demanded Rs.5,000/- from the boy's parents for Mukthamma's medical expenses, convinced her sister that it was no fault of hers. Finally Nagamma agreed to look after her sister. They have also applied for an Ashraya mane for Mukthamma. Sangha women felt that the boy should have been sent to jail so that he would not repeat the same crime with other women. However they were pleased that they could save the mother and child. They realised that there were several such cases in the village that had been hushed up. They decided that no woman who was a victim of rape would be left without support.*

The interesting sequel to the above episode is what happened when this case was shared in Bellary district where several *sanghas* were involved in a study on HIV/AIDS. Women felt that the rapist should have been tested for HIV/AIDS and were worried that if positive, he may have passed on the infection to Mukthamma and her child. They felt that Mukthamma should also be checked after the window period.

*In Navalkal village, Marvi taluk, Raichur district, Lakshmi was forced to stay in her mother's house because her husband Devappa did not like her. Sangha women called Devappa to a meeting and confronted him. "What do you mean that you dislike her? Having married her you cannot desert her, we are going to complain to the police". After some discussions with the sangha women, the chastened Devappa agreed to live with his wife. Needless to say Lakshmi attends sangha meetings regularly.*

### **6.3. The Nari Adalat process**

The conflict resolution process has become systematic and quite professional in Mysore district particularly in Nanjangud and Periyapatna taluks. The legal literacy committee members conduct their meetings

on the second Monday of every month at the taluk level. Here they discuss the problems that have been submitted to them. In order to understand the various legal aspects, they contact lawyers and police officials for the necessary information. Quite often the *Mahasangha* members are required to go to the concerned villages to sort out the problems. Initially the expenses were met by the *sanghas* but as more and more cases started coming in, women started looking for an alternative. To take care of their expenses, they have now devised a fee structure for non *sangha* cases. It has been decided that such cases can come through any MS *sangha* with a fee of Rs.101/- per case.

When presented with the case the *Mahasangha* EC members have detailed discussions on all aspects of the case. They work out ways to involve the panchayat and community in the resolution of the problem. They are aware that through such involvement, the victim will get support and the perpetrator can be prevented from further wrong doing. They get the support of the villagers since the latter are aware that this process saves them unnecessary expenditure on courts and police. Solutions are also found without much delay and they tend to be more long term and sustainable. These mobile *Nari Adalats* have handled several cases during the past year (Nanjangud-21, Periyapatna - 5, Hunsur -5, H.D.Kote - 4 and Chamarajnagar - 1). The judgements of the *Nari Adalat* have been implemented in most cases. Further, since these adalats function under the taluk *Mahasangha* umbrella, there is a strong gender perspective to the process and the outcome.

The *Nari Adalat* process in Gulbarga district is functioning in a different but equally effective way. While the *Mahasanghas* in

Periyapatna and Nanjangud were already quite strong when they started taking up legal cases, the *Nari Adalat* process is helping to strengthen the *Mahasanghas* in Gulbarga. During the legal literacy training for *sangha* committee members, 40 women from the different *taluks* were selected for the next round of training. This included solving model cases and a subsequent 3-month training largely through solving

cases. From among this group a 9 member Executive Committee has been formed. The 9 members EC covers all the *taluks*. This is different from the *Mahasangha* EC. Women have decided to set up a *Nari Adalat* fund through contributions so that their expenses can be covered. Depending on the cases, they make field visits to collect background information of the cases.

***The Anjanapura case, Nanajandud taluk, Mysore district***

*This case shows the systematic way in which women deal with sensitive and complex issues.*

25/7/2001 *A young girl called Parvathi from Anjanapura (Nanjangud taluk, Mysore district) is the victim of attempted rape by her own father-in-law. The attempt takes place in the middle of the night when the two are alone in the house except for a small child who is keeping Parvathi company. Fortunately Parvathi manages to escape and narrates the incident to her aunt, Nagamma, who is a sangha member.*

30/7/2001 *Nagamma brings the case for discussion at the taluk level sangha self-reliance meeting. The women file a complaint in the Nanjangud rural police station and decide to meet in Anjanapura on 4/8/2001 before going to Nanjangud.*

3/8/2001 *Village leaders request the women not to agitate. "We shall call the culprit and Parvathi's husband to the koota and try to address Parvathi's grievance. If we fail, your Mahasangha can take it up".*

*In the meanwhile, the EC members of the Mahasangha carry out their own investigation. Parvathi wants to be protected from her in-laws. She wants to stay separately with her husband. She also wants some kind of compensation. The gram panchayat members and other villagers including the girl and her parents feel that approaching the police would be of no use. The culprit would simply be sent home on bail. In the meanwhile Parvathi's husband files a complaint that his wife had not been sent to his house.*

*Sangha women manage the situation very cleverly. They collect the following documents to strengthen their case – a written complaint from Parvathi to the Mahasangha, the support in writing of the villagers, opinion and support of gram panchayat members in writing, a statement from the girl's parents and the support and opinion in writing of the Mahila Samakhya team. Along with these documents they put up the demands of the girl – a separate house where she can live with her husband, division of the ancestral property with joint ownership for her husband and herself, protection from harassment from in-laws. All these documents are stamped with the Mahasangha seal and given with an application letter to the Circle Inspector for further action. The Mahasangha members tell*

*the inspector that they were of the opinion that the case could be easily solved if the boy's parents and the police supported the idea.*

13/8/2001 *A meeting takes place between Parvathi and her parents, husband, in-laws, Mahasangha members, gram panchayat members, village leaders, MS functionaries and the Circle Inspector. It is decided to solve the problem before any political interference could take place. An official of the Land Registrar Office is called and arrangements made immediately to divide the property and sign various documents.*

14/8/2001 *Women are informed that the property cannot be transferred because of some default in the tax payment. Nagamma pays this amount to facilitate the transfer of the property. Parvathi now lives separately with her husband. Everyone knows about her father-in-law's misbehavior. This is a deterrent for other wrongdoers.*

Parvathi's case demonstrates the important role played by the *Mahasangha* in publicising and getting community support for women who are victims of injustice. It shows how wise and careful the women are in planning their strategies. They work towards sustainable and long term solutions and put pressure on the community so that this is accepted.

#### **Plans for the coming year**

- Identifying and building the capacities of the *sangha* legal committees in those *sanghas* where the process has not yet started.
- Facilitating linkages with the police, local lawyers and the Free Legal Aid Board. The Santhwana (Women's help line project of the Department of Women and Child Development) project taken up by Mahila Samakhya in several taluks and district centres will help to strengthen these linkages and bring convergence of all these efforts.
- Identification and capacity building of *Nari Adalat* members in all MS taluks.
- Establishing and strengthening linkages between the *Nari Adalats* and the panchayat standing committees on social justice (See Chapter on Panchayat Raj)



**TABLE 6.1: WORK DONE BY SANGHA LEGAL COMMITTEES FOR SANGHA AND NON SANGHA MEMBERS**

District	Women's Problem	Problems handled by sangha women		Problems taken by women to police station		No. of sanghas that have visited police station to introduce the sangha activities to police	
		No. of sanghas	No. of women	No. of sanghas	No. of women	No. of sanghas	No. of women
Bellary	<i>Sangha Women</i>	13	23	2	2	15	75
	<i>Non Sangha Women</i>	3	57	1	10	-	-
Bidar	<i>Sangha Women</i>	45	50	8	24	55	116
	<i>Non Sangha Women</i>	14	20	-	-	-	-
Bijapur	<i>Sangha Women</i>	25	52	11	32	123	530
	<i>Non Sangha Women</i>	21	81	1	10	-	-
Gulbarga	<i>Sangha Women</i>	29	435	7	105	132	449
	<i>Non Sangha Women</i>	4	10	2	6	-	-
Koppal	<i>Sangha Women</i>	22	33	3	3	21	70
	<i>Non Sangha Women</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mysore	<i>Sangha Women</i>	26	52	8	8	25	91
	<i>Non Sangha Women</i>	13	26	8	16	-	-
Raichur	<i>Sangha Women</i>	23	46	1	10	10	38
	<i>Non Sangha Women</i>	2	23	-	-	-	-
Total	<i>Sangha Women</i>	183	691	40	184	381	1369
	<i>Non Sangha Women</i>	57	217	12	42	-	-

The Mahila Samakhya programme has always been conscious of the role of financial resources in the context of women's empowerment. At a very basic level, it is true that access to and the possession of financial resources increases the individual's 'power' and 'status'. However, to attain the MS objectives, it is critical that these resources are viewed in the context of how this money is accessed and used. Accountability and transparency in financial dealings are especially important because their absence disempowers the *sangha* as a collective. An important new issue is the building up of a corpus fund for the *Mahasanghas*. We need to work out ways by which the expenditure incurred by the women for the *Mahasangha* work is met. Many *sangha* women have to give up their daily wages when they do the *Mahasangha* work. Unless some arrangement is made to meet their expenses, it is unrealistic to expect women to take up the *Mahasangha* work on a long term basis.

### 7.1. *Sangha* savings

Table 7.1 shows details of the number of the *sanghas* that have taken up savings activities. Total savings in 1051 *sanghas* in all the MS districts is more than Rs.77.00 lakhs. Individual economic activities have been taken up by 2860 women while 86 have taken up group activities. Table 7.2 shows the number of *sanghas* that have accessed money from other sources during the year 2001-2002. This is in addition to all the linkages with financial institutions that have been made during the previous years. Table 7.3a and b gives the common fund for MS *sanghas* (*sangha* income and *sangha* expenditure). The income of all the *sanghas* for the year is Rs.2,85,73,570 and expenditure is Rs.1,84,78,282.

Similarly women in Berele village of Periyapatna taluk in Mysore district have used their *sangha* savings to lease two acres

In an interesting study in Mysore district the pattern of use of *sangha* honorarium was reviewed in 26 *sanghas* of 4 taluks (Table 7.4). The number of women who took part in this study is 377. Out of this total, 259 women have used the *sangha* honorarium for some form of economic activities. The majority of women said that they have gained confidence and the respect of their family through these transactions. The *sanghas* take collective decisions about the loans and these decisions are recorded and a *sangha* resolution passed. Some of the women have not used the money for the stated purpose and the *sanghas* are being quite strict with such borrowers. It is also interesting that 109 women have obtained money from their husbands for repaying the loans.

### 7.2. Land as a resource for women

7.2.1. Women are using various strategies to access land for themselves. In Kaudgaon village, Aurad taluk of Bidar district, sixteen *sangha* women have leased 24 acres of land for cultivation from a local lawyer. They were able to get a loan of Rs.85,000/- from the bank and are now growing crops like green gram, *urad* and *jowar*. The *sangha* women and their husbands work in the fields and had made a profit of Rs.16,000/-. The land was also useful for grazing the cattle that they had bought with previous loans. They have been able to make regular repayments of the loan amounts. Seeing their efficiency, they were offered another piece of land on lease and got the money for this through the SJSY scheme. The panchayat has also given them a revolving fund of Rs.10,000/-. These women have thus brought about a major change in their lives.

of land and are growing *Kakada* flowers for sale.

### 7.2.2. Surveying land for rehabilitation of tribal families

The Girijan families staying in the Maralukappe forest were under pressure from the forest department to vacate their habitation. This was brought to the notice of the Periyapatna *Mahasangha*. The president and members of the *Mahasangha* EC approached the MLA who told them that no land was available. Women decided to survey the land and were able to identify 900 acres and 400 acres in Budhithittu and Uttanahalli villages respectively. They have sent the applications and related documents to the district administration through the *Mahasangha* and the Tahsildar. Women of Varalapura village, Periyapatna taluk, Mysore district were able to get 611 houses in 21 hamlets allotted to Girijans family. *Sangha* women from Abbalathi village of the same taluk found that only 36 acres were being cultivated by the Harijans while another 504 acres that had been allotted to them had been illegally encroached upon. The *Mahasangha* has taken the matter up with the taluk level officials and the local MLA during the Jana Samparka sabhe. They were able to get the hostel for tribal children built in the designated place in Abbalathi. (See details of case study in Chapter on *Sangha* self reliance). Many of the cases that come to the *Nari Adalats* set up by the Nanjangud and Periyapatna *Mahasanghas* relate to land disputes. *Sangha* women are working hard to maintain proper records of their land.

### 7.2.3. Getting land for the *sangha mane*

All the *sangha* activities take place in the *sangha mane*. It is a measure of the *sanghas* image in the community that they are able to get land from the panchayat for building the *sangha mane*. During the past year the details of *sanghas* that have got land for this

purpose are as follows; Bellary – 3, Raichur – 19, Bidar – 12, Gulbarga – 8, Bijapur – 13, Mysore – 3, Koppal – 27.

### 7.3. Motivation by EDP committee members

In Ekkegundi village, Kudligi taluk, Bellary district, the 20 member multicaste *sangha* had saved more than Rs.20,000/- during the past year. These women have agricultural work for the six months of the year and the general practice was to spend whatever they saved during the annual Marukunteshwara fair in the neighbouring village. This was what they would have done with the *sangha* savings but for the intervention of Patremma and Hanumakka who were the *sangha* EDP committee members. They explained the rules that governed *sangha* savings and persuaded the women not to waste their hard earned money at the fair. “*Instead why don't you buy goats and get some additional income for yourselves?*” *Sangha* women decided to take their advice and are much happier for it.

During a health training a *sangha* member of the Budhihala village in Sindhagi taluk of Bijapur district realised the bad effects of alcohol and tobacco on her health as well as her finances. She discussed what she had learned with her husband. Both decided to give up alcohol and tobacco and put that money by as savings. In a short while, they were able to clear a loan that had been weighing on their minds for the past five years. Both are really happy now, the woman says “*why didn't we think of this earlier? We could have got rid of the debt long ago*”.

**Plans for the coming year**

- ◆ **Building up a corpus fund for the *Mahasanghas*.**
- ◆ **Accessing resources for *Mahasangha* work.**
- ◆ **Linking *sanghas* to organisations with expertise in entrepreneurial development.**
- ◆ **Strengthening *sangha* linkages with financial institutions including insurance.**





**TABLE 7.1: SANGHA MONEY BROUGHT CHANGES IN WOMEN'S LIVES**

District	No. of <i>sanghas</i> that have taken up savings	<i>Sanghas</i> that have bank accounts	<i>Sangha</i> woman as account holder	Sahayogini and <i>sangha</i> women as joint account holders	Total Savings	Using <i>sangha</i> money for economic development	
						Ind. Activities	Group Activity
Bellary	136	106	106	-	871200	136	-
Bidar	264	264	200	64	577092 (1 year savings)	1413	13
Bijapur	187	323 (126+197)	646	-	800192	506	2
Gulbarga	176	176	176	15	3325806	-	4
Koppal	113	110	110	62	1037714	500	-
Mysore	96	159	93	61	523638	45	-
Raichur	79	62	124	99	650100	260	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>1051</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>1455</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>7785742</b>	<b>2860</b>	<b>86</b>

**TABLE 7.2: WOMEN ACCESS MONEY FROM OTHER SOURCES**

District	No. of <i>sanghas</i> that have got loans from various sources						No. of beneficiaries
	Bank (a)	DWCRA (b)	SJSY (c)	SHG (d)	DIC (e)	Others (f)	
Bellary	-	-	2	11	-	3	158
Bidar	-	-	3	21	-	11 Revolving Fund	-
Bijapur	17	-	2	5	-	7	92
Gulbarga	-	2	10	16	-	4 Agricultural Dept.	483
Koppal	-	3	3	9	1	1	475
Mysore	-	-	2	6	-	-	113
Raichur	-	-	-	7	-	8 <i>Sangha</i>	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1421</b>

**TABLE 7.3 A: COMMON FUND STATEMENTS FOR MAHILA SAMAKHYA SANGHAS (2001 – 2002)**  
**SANGHA INCOME (A)**

Sl. No	District	Member ship Fee	Total Savings (Bank + Money in loan)	DWCRA	Total loan	Repayment	Interest on Loan	Bank Interest	Bank Balance and Cash at hand	Sangha Contribution to other non sangha	Penalty	Revolving Fund	Other sources	Total Income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Bellary	2248	871248	-	-	-	59257	2498	-	216	-	174000	-	1109467
2.	Bidar	3175	3692838	-	-	961977	187747	119002	4866728	-	3551	105000	-	8978041
3.	Bijapur	-	800192	-	-	312264	141208	70539	3344966	-	-	340000	682000	5378905
4.	Gulbarga	1270	3325806	-	43000	2419030	490327	21721	1634253	-	4639	1577615	45979	7144610
5.	Koppal	-	1037714	-	82300	84398	128512	-	402457	2425	-	356000	513000	2522408
6.	Mysore	6167	523638	-	-	317444	143639	153698	824351	7000	631	289000	-	1948124
7.	Raichur	1650	650100	-	150000	80900	20564	-	438451	-	250	40000	191000	1492015
<b>Total</b>		<b>14510</b>	<b>10901536</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>275300</b>	<b>4176013</b>	<b>1171254</b>	<b>367458</b>	<b>11511206</b>	<b>9641</b>	<b>9071</b>	<b>2881615</b>	<b>1431979</b>	<b>28573570</b>

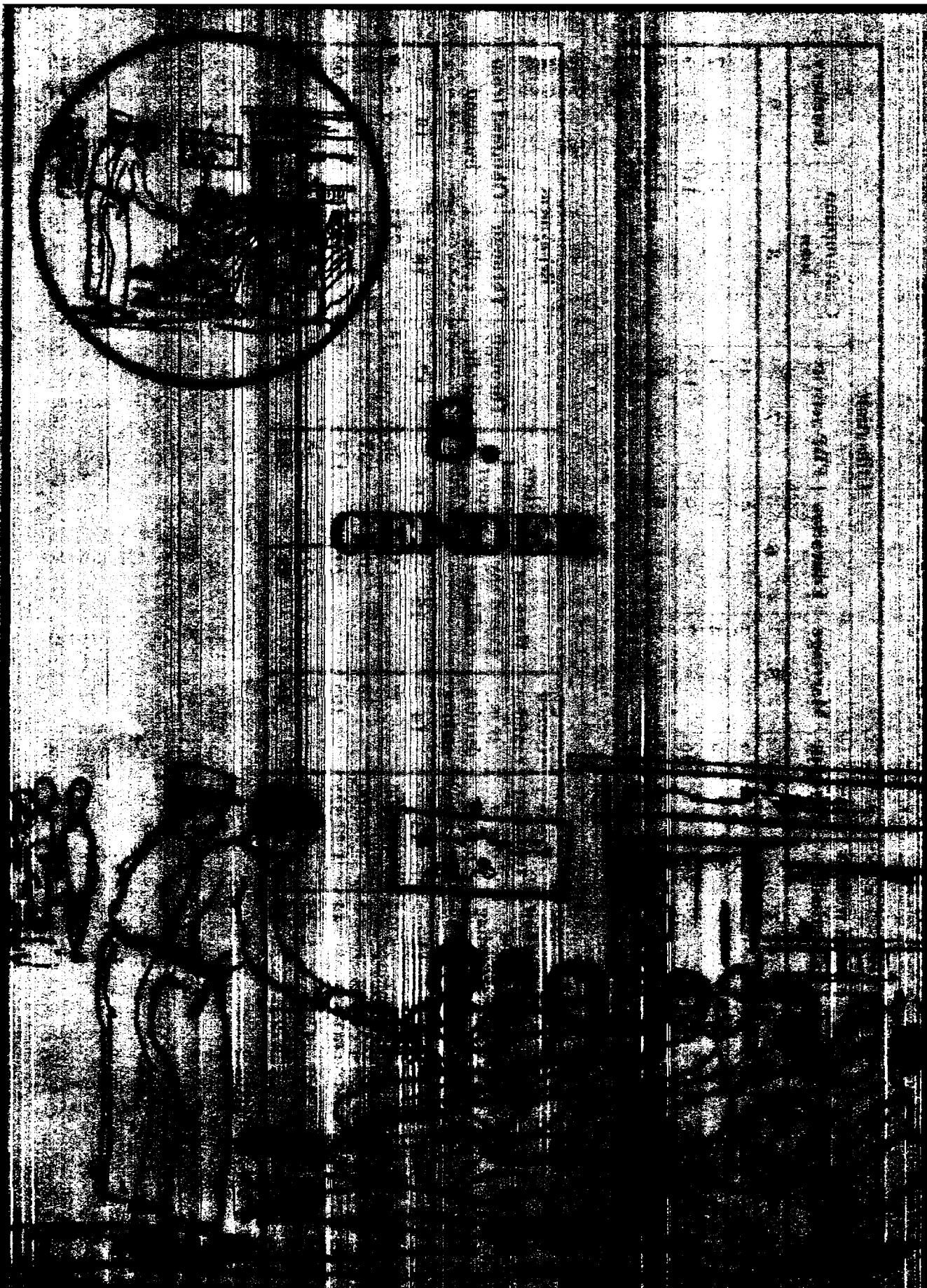
**TABLE 7.3B: SANGHA EXPENDITURE (B)**

District	Loan from sangha	For sangha Expenses	Total Expenditure	Total Sangha Fund Gross Total (Income - Expenditure A - B)
Bellary	582419	-	582419	527048
Bidar	1646708	76772	1723480	7254561
Bijapur	1047600	64007	1111607	4267298
Gulbarga	4649435	240012	4889447	2255163
Koppal	164904	83398	248302	2274106
Mysore	1217197	-	1217197	730927
Raichur	278817	44019	322836	1169179
<b>Total</b>	<b>9587080</b>	<b>508208</b>	<b>10095288</b>	<b>18478282</b>

**TABLE 7.4: UTILISATION OF SANGHA HONORARIUM-ONE STUDY IN MYSORE**

Selected Taluks for study	Sangha	No.of women studied	Utilisation					
			Ill health	Marriage	Education	EDP activity	Consumption loan	Jewellery
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hunsur	4	53	3	3	2	45	-	-
Periyapatna	5	59	9	4	11	21	12	2
Nanjangud	13	185	16	3	9	146	11	-
H.D.Kote	4	80	3	3	6	47	15	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>8</b>

Taluks	Utilisation according to plan	Utilisation - not according to plan	Profit (obtained due to proper utilisation)	Gained confidence in decision making	Have not gained any confidence	Have gained respect in the family	Repayment		
							Through profit	Through coolie	Obtained from husband
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Hunsur	40	13	32,700	38	15	36	19	25	9
Periyapatna	51	8	66,700	39	20	37	4	36	19
Nanjangud	141	44	1,77,325	165	20	137	45	75	65
H.D.Kote	47	33	90,150	47	33	38	40	24	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>3,66,875</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>109</b>



The strong concern of *sangha* women about gender discrimination form the common thread through all planning and action in Mahila Samakhya. It is also important to remember that these efforts to end gender discrimination are strongly opposed by social norms and traditions. Religion and culture tend to perpetuate gender discrimination. This is the context in which Mahila Samakhya is working.

The thrust during the last year has been to expand the base of our work on gender through the following strategies.

- ◆ Working with new constituencies, a beginning has been made on gender training of men from *sangha* families
- ◆ To reach out to non MS areas through the statewide Stree Shakti programme.
- ◆ To take up gender issues on a larger scale, for example the attempts to form a federation of *Devdasis* in Raichur district and campaigning against the *Devadasi* dedication during the *Hulige jathre* in Koppal district.

The strong gender perspective in the work of the *Mahasanghas* of Nanjangud and Periyapatna *taluks* (Mysore district) has made the established interest groups uncomfortable. This has led to a backlash against the *sangha* women. The extent of the backlash is often directly proportional to the success of the women.

### 8.1. Gender training for men

Due to the MS processes several men from the *sangha* families have become sensitive to women's concerns. During the last year, a systematic attempt has been made to give gender inputs to men. Bellary district was the first to start and 86 men went through this training. Many of them have now changed their attitude towards the *sangha*.

- "We thought the *sangha* was a small gathering. We realise now how big the Mahila Samakhya process is".
- "I thought the women were wasting their time going to the *sangha*, now I know that they are doing useful work".
- "Since childhood, we have been taught to think in a certain way about men and women. This training has helped us see things differently".

The men who participated in the training are very helpful to the *sangha* women. They share information, help with *sangha* documentation and help the women with various tasks in the village. The women encourage men to accompany them during their visits to the different departmental offices and to district level MS programmes. These men are far more sympathetic now to women's problems.

### 8.2. Gender training for various agencies

Conducting gender trainings for different groups and organisations is an important way of spreading the MS philosophy. Table 8.1 shows the range of groups to whom MS is reaching out. By far, the most important and large scale gender training taken up by Mahila Samakhya during the past year has been the involvement in the Stree Shakti training. At present, there are over 70,000 Stree Shakti groups in the 27 districts of Karnataka. Mahila Samakhya Karnataka was responsible for the state level gender training for all 27 districts and the district level gender training in the MS districts. The gender manual prepared by MS Karnataka was used for the statewide training of trainers for the Stree Shakti programme, Government of Karnataka. This has since been published by the State government of the larger manual. The

Department also used the MS Mela training strategy for the district level training. This helped them complete the programme in the 27 districts within 3 months.

Training for the Stree Shakti programme of Department of Women and Child Development.

- MS involved in overall planning of training strategy at state and district level.
- Successful mela type training strategy adopted by Department.
- MS gender manual used for training.
- MS given responsibility of doing a one-day gender session for core teams of 27 districts at state level.
- MS also given responsibility for conducting gender sessions in all MS districts.
- MS resource persons as consultants for 14 days at state level and 40 days each at district level.
- MS State and district teams to assist Department in follow up and impact assessment of training.
- This has helped co-ordination between MS *sanghas* and Stree Shakti groups with MS *sanghas* playing a catalytic role for overall goal women's empowerment.

In a different kind of collaborative project MS was involved in an assessment of Gender Equity in Classrooms conducted for the DPEP in 17 schools from different region of the state. The MS team worked with male researchers from CHOWKI a Mangalore based NGO on the study.

Experts in gender and education used different methodologies with rigorous training for the research team. This helped to sharpen the team's analytical skills.

### **8.3. Campaigning against devadasi dedication**

MS took a major part in the campaign at the Yellamma Devi Jatra of Neermanvi, Manvi taluk of Raichur (2/3/2002) and in the Huligamma Devi *jathra* of Thondihala village of Lingasur taluk of Raichur district. Street plays slogans and songs formed part of the campaign. *Sangha* women and the MS team also persuaded a large number of persons to cut off the matted locks which are supposed to be a divine sign that the owner should be dedicated. Efforts are on to start a *Devadasi* federation in Raichur district.

### **8.4 Alcoholism and Violence on Women**

The addiction of the rural poor to arrack and Liquor is one of the main causes of violence against women. This is true in almost all the MS villages. Over the past years, the *sangha* women have used various strategies to tackle this problem. Success has been limited for several reasons including the aggressive marketing of liquor as a source of revenue for the government. Last year, we did a comprehensive documentation on this subject. This project helped us to understand the causes of failure and success. It helped us to highlight possible strategies for the future (See MSK Publication on "Diaries of a struggle – Rural women and the anti-liquor Movement")

### **Plans for the coming year**

- 1. Working on gender audit of MS process.**
- 2. To develop a comprehensive set of strategies to tackle the menace of alcoholism.**
- 3. To involve men in the MS work.**



**TABLE 8.1: DETAILS OF GENDER TRAINING TO OTHER AGENCIES**

District	DANIDA		K.M.F.		Bank Officials	B.Ed Teachers	Police Station		S H G		N G O		
	Gram sabha	Participation	Gram sabha	Participation			No. of Station	Participation	Gram sabha	Participation	Gram sabha	Participation	CEC co-ordinator
Bellary	-	-	4	600	30	63	10	50	-	-	-	-	-
Bidar	-	-	-	-	-	170	-	-	20	300	-	-	-
Bijapur	3	152	8	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gulbarga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koppal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-
Mysore	-	-	-	-	-	100*	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Raichur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	500	20	400	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>55</b>

\*In Mysore district, the 100 number included the other teachers and Saksharatha Resource Persons.



The MS work with *Kishoris* (adolescent girl) has been strengthened during the last year. Several new strategies have been tried out to reach out to more girls. The number of *Kishori sanghas* has increased during 2001-2002 (see table 9.1 and 9.2) As of March 2002, 3668 girls in 265 villages are members of the *Kishori sanghas*. Seventy one of these *sanghas* have been formed by the *sangha* women. Table 9.2 shows the participation of *Kishoris* in *sangha* activities. *Kishori Melas* have been held in all the MS districts with 1882 *Kishoris* from 246 *sanghas* participating in them (See table 9.3).

Mysore district has adopted an interesting strategy. They have identified a cluster of 13 villages with a large number of girls were dropped out of the school. The *kishoris* initiatives started with a regular series of one day input on various subjects. The focus is mainly on gender, health, mobilisation, leadership and personality development. The discussion and action taken up by the girls with families including their fathers, other girls in the village schools and other village groups, reinforce learning. Girls have visited the local schools to share their learning. This has led to important changes in the way the girls perceive themselves and the way others perceive them (See Mysore table). The number of *kishoris* regularly attending these camps has stabilised at 150 mainly from 8 villages. The plan is to facilitate a process by which these *Kishoris*, with the help of the *sangha* and *Mahasangha* women, extend the process laterally by persuading more and more girls from their village to join the groups. The MS team will then arrange for systematic inputs in another cluster of 10 to 15 villages and start the process there.

## 9.1. Activities taken up by *Kishoris* after becoming part of MS process

### Education and Literacy

- Many *Kishoris* have been motivated to join the Chinnara Angala (Bridge Course) and are trying to get admitted to mainstream schools. They are also motivating other children to join the Chinnara Angala as in Havinal village, Indi taluk, Bijapur district. Several girls in this district have also been motivated to join the ten month bridge course in the Mahila Shikshana Kendra.
- In many villages, the *Kishori sangha* has become a forum for learning and sharing between school going *Kishoris* and those who do not have this opportunity.
- In Mutur colony, Periyapatna taluk, Mysore district *Kishoris* have brought about positive changes in the *anganwadis*.
- *Kishoris* interact closely with the *sangha* women, help them with *sangha* documentation and also with reading the Sanchari newsletter and various books.
- *Lakshmi of Jinnapur village, Devdurga taluk, Raichur district was a bright student but was forced by her brother to leave school. Motivated by the Kishori mela, she tried to restart her schooling but her brother remained adamant. Poor Lakshmi was so depressed but she attempted suicide. She was rescued in the nick of the time and taken to hospital. This episode made her family relent. Lakshmi went back to school and passed her 7<sup>th</sup> standard exam. Forums like the Kishori mela help the girls to stand up for their rights.*

♣ *Dyvamma of Jarebandi village of Devdurga taluk, Raichur district was a shy and quiet girl. But the Kishori mela gave her confidence to participate in the Chinnara Angala programme. Now she is a teacher helper in the centre.*

✱ *When women of the Akansumudra sangha (Hagari Bommanahalli taluk, Bellary district) were discussing the dropout situation in the Kishori sangha, they noticed that one of the Kishoris Huligamma had never been to school. When they asked her the reason, they were told that it was because of her matted hair (matted hair is usually taken as a divine sign that the owner should be dedicated as a devdasi). The sangha women immediately went and met her parents. They explained that the matted hair had nothing to do with God's wishes. It would be far better for their daughter if they educated her. Finally the parents were convinced. Sangha member Mallamma took Huligamma to the temple of the Goddess and had her matted hair cut. The child has now joined the Chinnara Angala in preparation for joining school. She has joined the Kishori sangha and participates with great interest in all the activities.*

### Health

• During the health training Kishoris are given information about puberty and menstruation from the book "Magalu Dodavalu Adalu" (The girl has grown up). They have now adopted more

hygienic practices during menstruation. They have also started making sure that they bathe and change their undergarments every day.

- Many Kishoris who had got in to the habit of chewing tobacco have now stopped.
- Kishoris have participated in "Shramadhana" programme along with sangha women. They have also been giving inputs on gender, health and hygiene to school going children. In Mysore district, Kishoris are preparing and using a herbal shampoo with disinfectant properties.
- In Bellur village, Chincholi taluk, Gulbarga district, some Kishoris have persuaded their fathers and grand fathers to give up drinking.

### Savings and economic activities

- Many Kishoris are interested in starting savings activities. Since they are normally not given any money and hardly ever allowed to retain their wages, they see this activity as important for their confidence and self-esteem. Since most of them are under 18, they cannot open bank accounts. In Bijapur, they invest their savings in the sangha account while in Gulbarga they open bank accounts with sangha women as their guardians.
- In Raichur and Mysore district Kishoris are being trained in tailoring through the panchayat.
- Kishoris are using their savings for their education, health and in some cases for small businesses.

## **Protesting anti - women customs and traditions**

- **Protesting against and stopping child marriage**

*After participating in Raichur and Gulbarga Mela, 17 year old Ambika who had studied upto the 10<sup>th</sup> standard had understood the implications of early marriage. When her parents decided to get her married before she was 18, she convinced them that this was illegal. She also spoke to her prospective in-laws and got them to agree that the marriage could be postponed by a year and half. After much discussion, their parents on both side agreed. Ambika used her savings in the Kishori sangha to get a small loan with which she opened a petty shop that she runs with her brother's help.*

- **Protesting anti women customs**

*Sunitha of the 12-member Sampaige Kishori sangha in Yangunda village, Aurad taluk, Bidar district was married when she was 14 to a drunkard who kept torturing her. Unable to bear the harassment in her marital home, Sunitha returned to Yangunda. Within a year of her marriage, she heard that her husband had died after consuming spurious liquor. When Sunitha was 18, with the encouragement of the Yangunda sangha her family decided to get Sunitha married for the second time. However according to the prevailing custom, a widow remarriage is done quietly at night without any form of celebration. The members of the Kishori sangha were indignant. "How is it that men can marry a second and third time if the wife dies but we are suppose to follow all these customs". Some relatives and members of the village did not want to break the taboo. After much heated argument, the Kishoris and the sangha women won the day. Sunitha's second marriage was performed just as if it was the first one.*

## The camps for *Kishoris* in Mysore district

Issues discussed in the camps	No of Camps / Villages	No of Taluk	No of Participants	Effect / Changes observed in <i>Kishoris</i>
<b>Gender :</b> Gender discrimination, Evil practices like child marriage.	11	05	218	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Convincing parents to stop child marriage</li> <li>* Advising brothers to help with household tasks like washing plates and fetching water.</li> <li>* Participating in village festivals.</li> </ul>
<b>Health :</b> Personal hygiene, cleanliness, nutritional aspects	13	05	342	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Low self-esteem related to menstruation changed to positive attitude.</li> <li>* Have learnt hygiene methods of cooking, not eating stale food.</li> <li>* Maintaining cleanliness around the bore wells.</li> <li>* Participate in moonlight dinners (See Page 39).</li> <li>* Perform role plays on hygiene for the community (Muthur village)</li> </ul>
<b>Personality development:</b> Confidence and self-esteem, literacy and numeracy skills.	08	05	137	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Learning to read and write.</li> <li>* Applying for vocational courses.</li> </ul>
<b>Mobilisation:</b> Importance of <i>sangha</i> and collective action to fight gender discrimination.	08	05	135	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Forming <i>Kishori sanghas</i></li> <li>* Helping Mahila <i>sanghas</i> in documentation and other activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Leadership:</b> Decision making, leadership, responsibility	06	03	81	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* <i>Kishoris</i> are breaking traditional barriers in the family and in village forums including the school.</li> </ul>
<b>Legal literacy:</b> Information about laws relating to girl child	06	04	93	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* <i>Kishoris</i> are beginning to question injustice in their villages.</li> <li>* They are pressurizing the <i>sanghas</i> to take up such cases.</li> </ul>

<b>Women and violence:</b> Information on forms of violence, protesting against violence.	06	04	106	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* We have started protesting against the violence.</li> <li>* We inform the <i>sangha</i> and the villagers about the violence taking place and seek their help.</li> <li>* Imparting the information on the forms of violence which we have received, to <i>sangha</i> women, neighboring villages (i.e. friends and school children)</li> </ul>
<b>Economic Development:</b> S.H.G activities, preparation of herbal shampoo.	07	04	115	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Savings are taking place</li> <li>* Preparing shampoo and using it (lice and dandruff problems controlled)</li> <li>* We have marketed shampoo to <i>sangha</i> women (Hullahalli)</li> </ul>



**TABLE 9.1: THE KISHORI SANGHAS**

District	Formed by <i>Sangha</i> Women	Formed by MSK	No of Villages	No. of <i>Sanghas</i>	No. of members in <i>Kishori Sanghas</i>
Bellary	3	52	49	55	592
Bidar	8	40	48	48	681
Bijapur	20	32	52	52	765
Gulbarga	24	-	24	27	280
Koppal	-	40	40	40	555
Raichur	16	36	52	52	795
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>3668</b>

**TABLE 9.2: PARTICIPATION OF KISHORIS IN SANGHA ACTIVITIES**

	<i>Kishori</i> participation in Mahila <i>Sangha</i>	No. of <i>Kishoris</i>	Activities of <i>Kishoris</i>
Bellary	15	90	* Weekly meeting, Savings, Documentation, Reading books for women, participation in <i>Shramadhana</i> and other community activities organised by <i>sangha</i> .
Bidar	20	102	* Participation in weekly meeting, helping in <i>sangha</i> documentation.
Bijapur	30	104	* Weekly meeting, Savings, Documentation, Taking up issues related to <i>Kishoris</i> . <i>Shramadhana</i> , participation in school enrolment campaign and supporting women in <i>sangha</i> activities.
Gulbarga	24	147	* Cluster meeting, Nari Adalat, Discussion on sending children to school by giving moral support.
Koppal	29	310	* Weekly meeting, Savings, <i>Sangha</i> documentation, reading books for women and helping them to learn to write their names.
Mysore	13	119	* Participation in camps, Borewell cleaning, Supporting <i>Kishoris</i> who are in distress, gender inputs to school children, literacy, Monitoring <i>anganwadi</i> , Savings, Planting samplings, Preparation of nutritious food and supporting <i>sangha</i> activities.
Raichur	27	230	* Weekly meeting, Savings, Documentation,, Participation in <i>sangha</i> meeting and involvement in <i>sangha</i> activities.
<b>Total</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>1102</b>	

**TABLE 9.3 DETAILS OF KISHORI MELA**

District	No. of Villages covered in Mela	No. of <i>Kishoris</i> who participated	Mela Sessions
Bellary	64	265	* Child marriage, making decisions about their futures. * Educaiton, Child labour, traditions like <i>Devadasi</i> dedication * Health * Gender discrimination, violence, rape and related problems
Bidar	45	280	
Bijapur	52	450	
Gulbarga	-	-	
Koppal	30	342	
Mysore	25	127	
Raichur	49	650	
<b>Total</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>2114</b>	

## 10.1. Objectives of the Sakhi Sammelana

“SAKHI” was a 3 day *Sammelana* in which about 400 *sangha* women and adolescent girls from the MS districts participated. They supported in their deliberations by the MS team and a group of resource persons, some of whom have been friends of the programme for several years while others are newer allies.

Discussions took place in sub-themes which reflect the core issues on which MS Karnataka has been working for women’s empowerment. These are education, *sangha* sustainability and self reliance, health, panchayat raj and governance, legal issues, economic development and self-reliance, and finally, gender as a cross-cutting issue.

The sessions were participatory and started with a discussion on what women have achieved until now. In each session, input by resource persons was planned in such a way that these will address the barriers women are facing on the road to empowerment. The *Sammelana* helped women to plan action at *sangha* and Federation level for the coming year. The deliberations fed into the Annual Work Plan of Mahila Samakhya, Karnataka. The core objective of “SAKHI” is to enable women and the MS team to take field processes to the next level of empowerment.

“SAKHI” provided MS with the opportunity to strengthen old partnerships and explore new ones. One As part of the “SAKHI” *Sammelana* women marched in a Rally from

such partnership that has enriched and helped us diversify our work on women’s health is with the Community Health Cell (CHC), Bangalore for the past 2 years. “SAKHI” was enriched by the participation of women from the CHC field areas in and around Bangalore. It gave us the opportunity to work with women from non MS districts on health and empowerment issues. The Health subtheme at “SAKHI” was co-sponsored by Community Health Cell.

The Panchayat Raj subtheme of “SAKHI” was co-sponsored by the Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation which is collaborating with Mahila Samakhya, Karnataka on a project to facilitate the formation of a Federation of Elected Women Representatives.

“SAKHI” was also supported by the Departments of Education, Women and Child Development, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Karnataka State Commission for Women, Department of Health and Family Welfare, Food and Nutrition Board, NABARD, NIMHANS, National Law School of India University who helped by providing resource persons.

Several of our NGO friends including CHOWKI, VIMOCHANA, Community Health Cell, Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation, Catalyst Management Service, MYRADA, Belaku Trust, Sanjivini Trust, Magadi Child Labour Project, FEDINA and several individuals are also helping us to make it a meaningful exercise. Also participating in the programme are friends and supporters from the MS districts. Mahatma Gandhi Statue on M.G.Road to Manjula Mantapa, Siddalingaiah Circle,



As part of the "SAKHI" *Sammelana* women marched in a Rally from Mahatma Gandhi Statue on M.G.Road to Manjula Mantapa, Siddalingaiah Circle, Cubbon Park, Bangalore to protest against various injustices and to highlight the problems they were facing

because of Government's policy of aggressive marketing of arrack. The "SAKHI" *Sammelana* provided the opportunity to showcase the MS Karnataka work at State level. The event received extensive press and media coverage (See back cover).



**11. LIST OF GENERAL COUNCIL (GC) AND  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (EC) MEMBERS  
(As of March 2002)**

<b>SL.NO.</b>	<b>NAME AND DESIGNATION</b>	<b>STATUS OF MEMBERSHIP</b>
1.	SRI. H. VISHWANATH Hon'ble Minister for Education Government of Karnataka BANGALORE	PRESIDENT GC
2.	Ms. MEERA SAKSENA I.A.S., Principal Secretary, Primary & Secondary Department of Education, Govt. of Karnataka M.S. Building, BANGALORE – 560 001  Ph.No. (080) 2257334 Fax No.2385545	CHAIRPERSON, EC & MEMBER GC
3.	Ms. SHALINI PRASAD I.A.S., National Project Director, Mahila Samakhya, Department of Education, Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India, Shastri Bhavan, NEW DELHI – 110 001  Ph.No.(011) 3384235 Fax No. (011) 3386153 Email: <a href="mailto:shalini.edu@sb.nic.in">shalini.edu@sb.nic.in</a>	MEMBER, EC, GC & GOI Representative
4.	Deputy Financial Adviser Representative Integrated Finance Department, Department of Education , Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India, Shastri Bhavan, NEW DELHI – 110 001	MEMBER, EC, GC & GOI Representative

SL.NO.	NAME AND DESIGNATION	STATUS OF MEMBERSHIP
5.	<p><b>PROF. NAYANATHARA</b>  Indian Institute of Management,  Bannerghatta Road,  <b>BANGALORE</b></p> <p>Ph.No.(080) 6993082/6993204</p>	<b>MEMBER, GC</b>
6.	<p><b>Dr. SHOBHA RAGHURAM</b>  Deputy Director,  HIVOS, Flat No.402,  Eden Park,  <b>BANGALORE- 560 001</b></p> <p>Ph.No.(080) 2270367 / 2210514  Email: <a href="mailto:s.raghuram@hivos-india.org">s.raghuram@hivos-india.org</a></p>	<b>MEMBER, GC</b>
7.	<p><b>Dr. GAYATHRI DEVI DUTT</b>  Director,  Regional Institute of English South India  Jnana Bharati Campus,  <b>BANGALORE – 560 056</b></p> <p>Ph.No.(080) 3218452  Fax No. (080) 3211732</p>	<b>MEMBER, GC</b>
8.	<p><b>Ms. KAMESHWARI. J</b>  6-3-3/1, Prem Nagar,  Banjara Hills,  <b>HYDERABAD – 500 034</b></p> <p>Ph.No. (040) 3379055 ®  Email: <a href="mailto:kameha@rediffmail.com">kameha@rediffmail.com</a></p>	<b>MEMBER, EC &amp; GC</b>
9.	<p><b>Ms. RAMESHWARI VARMA</b>  Ex. Director,  Center for Women’s Studies,  Mysore University, 46, I Main Road,  Jayalakshmpuram,  <b>MYSORE – 570 012</b></p> <p>(95821) 510071  Email: <a href="mailto:rvarma21@yahoo.com">rvarma21@yahoo.com</a></p>	<b>MEMBER, GC &amp; EC</b>

SL.NO.	NAME AND DESIGNATION	STATUS OF MEMBERSHIP
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11.	<p>Ms. KALPANA I.A.S., Director, Mass Education, Govt. of Karnataka, 6th Cross, Malleswaram, BANGALORE – 560 003</p> <p>Ph.No. (080) 3444870 / 3444871 / 3313125 Fax No. 3313135</p>	MEMBER, GC & EC
12.	<p>Ms. VIDYAVATHI I.A.S., Director, Women and Child Development Department, Govt. of Karnataka, M.S.Building, BANGALORE.</p> <p>Ph.No.(080) 2252329 Fax No. 2386153</p>	MEMBER, GC & EC
13.	<p>Mr. LUKOSE VALLATHARAI I.A.S., Director, District Primary Education Programme, Govt. of Karnataka, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, MSB-3, KSCMF Building, No.8, Cunningham Road, BANGALORE – 560 052.</p> <p>Ph.No.(080) 2207490 / 2207494/ 96 / 97 Fax No. (080) 2207491</p>	MEMBER, GC & EC

<b>SL.NO.</b>	<b>NAME AND DESIGNATION</b>	<b>STATUS OF MEMBERSHIP</b>
14.	Dr. ANITA DIGHE, Director, Campus for Open Learning, V.C. Office, University of Delhi NEW DELHI – 110 007  Ph.No.(011) 7667799	MEMBER EC & GC
15.	Dr. SHANTA MOHAN, Fellow, Gender Studies Unit, NIAS, IISC Campus, BANGALORE – 560 012  Ph.No.(080) 3604351 / 3606594 Email: <a href="mailto:shantam@hamsadvani.serc.iisc.ernet.in">shantam@hamsadvani.serc.iisc.ernet.in</a>	MEMBER EC
16.	Ms. SOBHA NAMBISAN I.A.S., Secretary, Women and Child Development Department, Govt. of Karnataka, M.S.Building, BANGALORE  Ph.No.(080) 2200247	MEMBER EC
17.	Mr. ASHOK KUMAR MANOLI Finance Secretary (Budget GOK) Vidhana Soudha, Govt. of Karnataka Dr. Ambedkar Veedhi BANGALORE  Ph.No. (080) 2255285	MEMBER EC
18.	Ms. RENUKA MISHRA NIRANTAR, B-64, Sarvodaya Enclave, NEW DELHI  Ph.No.(011) 6966334 Fax No. (011) 6517726 Email: <a href="mailto:nirantar@vsnl.com">nirantar@vsnl.com</a>	MEMBER EC & GC

<b>SL.NO.</b>	<b>NAME AND DESIGNATION</b>	<b>STATUS OF MEMBERSHIP</b>
19.	<p>Ms. SUMAN KOLHAR, Ex. Zilla Parishat Vice President Behind Godavari Lodge, Shastri Nagar, BIJAPUR</p> <p>Ph.No.(08352) 71811 Email: <a href="mailto:ssfb@vsnl.com">ssfb@vsnl.com</a></p>	EC nominee from Bijapur district
20.	<p>Ms. LEELA HIREMATH H.No. 7-6-75/24, Shiva Chama, Vasavi Nagar, RAICHUR</p> <p>Ph.No. (08532) 20899</p>	EC nominee from Raichur district
21.	<p>Ms. SAUDAMINI RAO Department of Sociology, V.G. Women's College, PDA Road, Aiwani-Shahi, GULBARGA – 585 102</p> <p>Ph.No. (08472) 31257 Email: <a href="mailto:avinashkulkarni@homenetmail.com">avinashkulkarni@homenetmail.com</a></p>	EC nominee from Gulbarga district
22.	<p>Ms. BHARATI VASTRAD, Secretary, Zilla Shaksharatha Samithi, BIDAR</p> <p>Ph.No.(0848) 27592</p>	EC nominee from Bidar district
23.	<p>Ms. SUSHEELA SIRUR, (From 21<sup>st</sup> November 2001) D.No.66, "Vikasa Chandra" Behind Govt. Primary School, II Link Road, Parvathi Nagar, BELLARY</p>	EC nominee from Bellary district

<b>SL.NO.</b>	<b>NAME AND DESIGNATION</b>	<b>STATUS OF MEMBERSHIP</b>
24.	<p><b>Ms. NIRMALA SHIRAGUPPI</b>  District Programme Co-ordinator,  Mahila Samakhya Karnataka  190, "Sai Hrudaya" Shastri Nagar  Behind Godavari Lodge  Sainik School Road  BJAPUR – 586 101</p> <p>Ph.No. (08352) 71286  Fax No. (08352) 52808 / 54807</p>	MEMBER EC & GC
25.	<p><b>Dr. C.P.PARIMALA</b>  District Programme Co-ordinator  Mahila Samakhya Karnataka  No.879, 6th Cross, 8th Main  Kamakshi Hospital Road  Kuvempunagar,  MYSORE – 570 023.</p> <p>Ph.No.(95821) 547152  Fax No. (95821) 421550</p>	MEMBER EC & GC
26.	<p><b>Ms. SOWBHAGYAVATHI</b>  District Programme Co-ordinator  Mahila Samakhya Karnataka  No.88, Maruthi Colony,  Kinnal Road,  Koppal – 583 231</p> <p>Ph.No.(0853) 430268  Fax No. (0853) 430190</p>	MEMBER EC & GC
27.	<p><b>Ms. UMA WODEYAR</b>  District Programme Co-ordinator  Mahila Samakhya Karnataka  No.8-6-145, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor,  Bishan Mansion Upstairs,  Syndicate Bank, Udgir Road,  BIDAR – 585 401</p> <p>Ph.No. (08482) 27469  Fax No. (08482) 25030</p>	MEMBER EC & GC

<b>SL.NO.</b>	<b>NAME AND DESIGNATION</b>	<b>STATUS OF MEMBERSHIP</b>
28.	<p><b>Ms. JYOTHI KULKARNI</b>  District Programme Co-ordinator  Mahila Samakhya Karnataka  No.94, KHB Colony,  MSK Mill Road,  GULBARGA – 585 102</p> <p>Ph.No. (08472) 420791  Fax No. (08472) 453379</p>	MEMBER EC & GC
29.	<p><b>Ms. LEELA KULKARNI</b>  District Programme Co-ordinator  Mahila Samakhya Karnataka  No.1-1-157, Udayanagar  (Old Employment Exchange Office)  Station Road  RAICHUR – 584 101</p> <p>Ph.No. (08532) 228372  Fax No.(08532) 33968 / 31712</p>	MEMBER EC & GC
30.	<p><b>Ms. GOWRI</b>  District Programme Co-ordinator I/C  Mahila Samakhya Karnataka  H.No.30, A.C.Street, Gandhinagar  BELLARY – 583 103</p> <p>Ph.No.</p>	MEMBER EC & GC
31.	Sahayoginis - two by rotation from MS districts	MEMBER EC
32.	<p><b>Dr. REVATHI NARAYANAN</b>  State Programme Director,  Mahila Samakhya Karnataka,  No.68, I Cross, II Main, HAL III Stage,  BANGALORE – 560 075</p> <p>Ph.No. 5277471 / 5262988  Fax No.5297765  Email: <a href="mailto:samakhya@vsnl.net">samakhya@vsnl.net</a></p>	MEMBER – SECRETARY, EC & GC



## 12. GLOSSARY / ABBREVIATION

1. AE	: Adult Education
2. Anganwadi	: Pre School Centres
3. ANM	: Auxiliary Nursing Mid-wife
4. Arogya Kalajathas	: Cultural Meet on health
5. Arogya Sakhi	: Community Health Worker
6. Ashramashala	: Residential School
7. Ashraya mane	: Housing Scheme for the poor
8. Astravale	: Local stove made from iron
9. BEO	: Block Education Officer
10. Bhoomi Pooja	: Religious ceremony performed before laying the foundation stone of a building
11. CBCS	: Community based convergent services
12. CECs	: Continuing Education Centres
13. Charandi	: Drainage
14. CHARCA	: Co-ordinated HIV / AIDS Response through Capacity Building and Awareness
15. Chinnara Angala	: Bridge course for drop out children
16. CHOWKI	: Collective Resource Centre
17. DA	: Daily Allowance
18. Dalapathi	: A person who act as a mediator between Police station and community in the villages.
19. Dalit	: Scheduled Caste
20. DANIDA	: Danish, International Development Assistance
21. Devdasi	: Girl dedicated to Goddess Yellamma, Prostitution "sanctioned" by religions
21. Dhobi Ghats	: A place where clothes are washed by washermen community
22. DIC	: District Industrial Centre
23. DWCRA	: Development of Women and Child in Rural Areas
24. EC	: Executive Committee
25. EWRS	: Elected Women Representatives
26. FGDs	: Focus Group Discussions
27. Ghataka	: Cluster of 10 villages
28. Girijana	: Schedule Tribe
29. Gowda / Dalapathi	: Village Head
30. GP	: Village Level Governance Body
31. Grama Sabhas	: Village Meetings
32. Grama	: Village
33. Jana Arogya Andolana	: People's Health Assembly
34. Jana Samparka Sabhe	: Contact meeting with public

35. Jatra	: Fair or procession, usually for religious purpose
36. Kakada	: A kind of flower
37. Kannada Nadu Shakshara Nadu	: Land of Kannada, Land of Literacy
38. Kishori Kalika Kendras	: Residential learning Centres for teenage girls
39. Kishoris	: Teenage Girls
40. Koota	: Indigenous Governing System consisting of village or community leaders
41. Laddoo	: Sweet ball made of sugar and lentils
42. M.V.Foundation	: M. Venkatarangaiya Foundation
43. Mahasangha	: Federation
44. Mahila	: Women
45. Mane	: House
46. MASS	: Mahila Abhivridhi Mathu Samraskshana Samithi
47. Melas	: Fair
48. MLA	: Members of Legislative Assembly
49. MPs	: Member of Parliament
50. MS	: Mahila Samakhya
51. Nari Adalat	: An informal court set up by sangha women
52. NFE	: Non Formal Education
53. NGOs	: Non Governmental Organisation
54. Okkutta	: Federation
55. Panchayats	: Local Governance Body
56. PHC	: Primary Health Centre
57. PRA	: Participatory Rural Appraisal
58. Rasta Roko	: A strike to prevent movement on the road
59. RP	: Resource Person
60. Sabha	: Meeting
61. Sahayoginis	: Field Workers
62. Sammelana	: Convention
63. SDMC	: School Development and Management Committee
64. Shramadhana	: Voluntary Labour or community work
65. SJSY	: Swamajayanti Swarozgar Yojana
66. SSF	: Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation
67. Thanda	: Tribal Habitation
68. Zilla	: District

**LS.PRASAD & CO.,  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

**LS.PRASAD, B.Sc., LL.B. F.C.A**

**PHONE: 6706749/6709069  
Fax 080-6709069  
EMAIL: isprasad@hotmail.com**

**NO.47, J.C.ROAD,  
SEETHARAMA BUILDING  
BANGALORE – 560 002.**

### **AUDITOR'S REPORT**

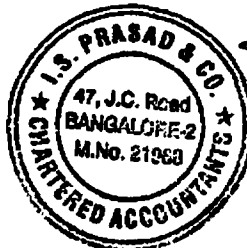
I have examined the attached Balance Sheet of **MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA, # 68, 1<sup>st</sup> Cross, 2<sup>nd</sup> Main, Near New Thippasandra Main Road, HAL 3<sup>rd</sup> Stage, BANGALORE – 560 075** as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2002 and Statement of Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date and report that:

1. I have obtained all the information and explanation, which to the best of my knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of the audit.
2. Proper books of accounts have been kept by the Society so far as appears from my examination of the Books.
3. The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Income and Expenditure referred to in this report are in agreement with the Books of Account.
4. In my opinion and to the best of my knowledge, and according to explanations given to me, the said accounts, subject to observation report, gives a true and fair view:
  - a. In the case of the Balance Sheet of the State of Affairs of the Society as at 31.03.2002 and
  - b. In the case of the Statement of Income & Expenditure Account of the excess of Expenditure over Income for the year ended on that date.

**PLACE : BANGALORE**

**DATE : 02.09.2002**

**For LS.PRASAD & CO.,  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**



*(Handwritten Signature)*  
**(LS.PRASAD)  
Proprietor.**

**MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA**

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2002**

SCHEDULE	AS AT	AS AT	
	31.03.2002	31.03.2001	
	Rs.	Rs.	
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDS</b>			
<b>CAPITAL FUND</b>	1	2,956,454.57	3,138,330.86
<b>UN-UTILISED LOCAL GRANTS</b>			
W H O Programme			150,000.00
SANTVANA		15,056.00	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<u>2,971,510.57</u>	<u>3,288,330.86</u>
<b>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</b>			
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>	2		
Gross Block		6,795,038.20	6,402,320.20
Less: Depreciation		<u>5,074,911.20</u>	<u>4,454,367.20</u>
Net Block		<u>1,720,127.00</u>	<u>1,947,953.00</u>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS &amp; ADVANCES</b>			
<b>Cash and Bank Balances</b>	3		
Cash on hand		3,600.00	28,156.10
with Scheduled Banks		1,143,260.57	1,180,153.86
Fixed Deposits		10,266.00	200,000.00
		<u>1,157,126.57</u>	<u>1,418,309.96</u>
<b>ADVANCES &amp; DEPOSITS</b>	4		
Advances & Receivables		311,682.00	150,741.00
Prepaid expenses			1,877.00
		<u>311,682.00</u>	<u>152,618.00</u>
<b>DEPOSITS</b>			
Others	5	<u>511,278.00</u>	<u>575,667.00</u>
		<u>511,278.00</u>	<u>575,667.00</u>
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		1,980,086.57	2,146,614.96
<b>Less : Current Liabilities</b>			
M S Resource Centre		174,417.00	
Outstanding Liabilities	6	<u>554,286.00</u>	<u>806,237.00</u>
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<u>1,251,383.57</u>	<u>1,340,377.96</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<u>2,971,510.57</u>	<u>3,288,330.86</u>

AS PER MY REPORT OF EVEN DATE

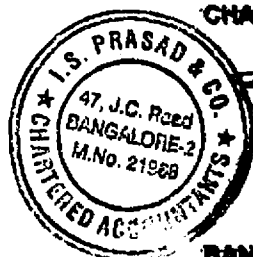
For **LS. PRASAD & Co.,**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For **MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA**

*Revathi Narayanan*

**STATE PROGRAMME DIRECTOR**

State Programme Director  
Mahila Samakhyas Karnataka



(**LS. PRASAD**)  
PROPRIETOR  
M.No.21988

**BANGALORE**  
Date:02/04/2002

**MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA**

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2002**

	<b>YEAR ENDED 31.03.2002 Rs.</b>	<b>YEAR ENDED 31.03.2001 Rs.</b>
<b>INCOME</b>		
Grants received from GOI towards Revenue Expenditure	18,107,282.00	14,066,356.00
<b>Local Grants</b>		
ZP Grants - Toilet Construction	-	306,000.00
HKDB Grants - Hut Construction	-	135,000.00
Santvana	15,056.00	-
KMF STEP Programme	-	131,610.00
W H O Programme	504,000.00	347,291.00
S G S Y	39,000.00	-
Stree Sakthi State Level	32,873.00	-
Stree Sakthi District Level	48,856.00	-
SSF - G P Elec. Women's conference	31,041.00	-
CHARACA Project	212,423.00	-
Hunger Project	30,500.00	-
DPEP Class Room Culture & Process	91,374.00	-
Gender, Health & Equity Project	332,537.00	-
<b>State Level Convention - Sakthi Sammelana</b>		
Community Health Cell	10,000.00	-
Govt. of Karnataka	100,000.00	-
Singamma Srinivasan Foundation	75,000.00	-
<b>Interest received</b>		
On Deposits with banks	194,346.81	40,062.71
From Savings Bank accounts	716.00	-
Income from Sale of Asset	-	17,753.00
Earthquake Relief Fund	-	10,848.00
Miscellaneous Income	6,033.00	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,831,037.81</b>	<b>15,054,880.71</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
Honorarium	4,570,582.00	4,259,286.00
Provident Fund - Employer	778,274.00	731,018.00
PF Administration Charges	91,262.00	98,617.00
PF Penal Damages	150,000.00	-
Reimbursement of Medical Expenses	280,858.00	186,039.00
Rent, Electricity & Water	735,247.00	678,057.00
<b>Repairs and Maintenance</b>		
Vehicles	759,045.00	623,957.50
Computers	46,416.00	31,508.00
Postage and Telephones	326,016.00	314,218.50
Printing and Stationery	187,527.00	141,334.50
Travelling and Conveyance	398,657.00	234,576.95
Advertisement expenses	10,705.00	3,000.00
Bank Charges	38,608.00	11,182.80
Audit Fee	30,000.00	-
Legal Fee	68,250.00	68,065.00
Legal Charges	7,200.00	-
Office Maintenance/Contingency	329,442.00	285,127.50
Income Tax	2,034.00	-
Earthquake Relief Fund	-	17,753.00
Depreciation	621,905.00	748,569.00
<b>ACTIVITY COSTS</b>		
Training and documentation	667,296.20	1,589,119.50
Workshops and Meetings	2,499,035.50	1,571,941.00
External Evaluation	20,000.00	63,237.00
Publication of Information	385,518.00	288,006.00
<b>Balance C/F</b>	<b>13,172,877.70</b>	<b>11,844,613.25</b>

*Kevathi Narayanan*  
**State Programme Director**  
**Mahila Samakhyas Karnataka**



Balance B/F	13,172,877.70	11,944,613.25
Resource Centre	228,633.00	84,877.00
Santvana	15,056.00	-
KMF STEP Programme	-	131,610.00
W H O Programme	504,000.00	347,231.00
ZP Grants - Toilet Construction	-	306,000.00
SSF - G P Elec. Women's conference	31,041.00	-
CHARACA Project	212,423.00	-
OHE Project	332,537.00	-
S G S Y	39,000.00	-
DPEP Class Room Culture & Process	91,374.00	-
Hunger Project	30,500.00	-
Stree Sakthi District Level	48,856.00	-
Stree Sakthi State Level	32,873.00	-
State Level Convention - Sakthi Sammelana	888,247.00	-
<b>SAHAYOGINI'S EXPENSES</b>		
Honorarium	2,071,214.00	1,818,559.00
Stationery / Books and Contingencies	92,370.50	69,344.50
<b>MAHILA SANGHA</b>		
Hut Construction	569,000.00	205,000.00
Hut Construction - H.K.D.B.	-	135,000.00
Stationery and Contingency	168,258.00	21,107.00
Durries, desks etc.	99,100.00	-
<b>ADULT AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION</b>		
Honorarium	67,973.00	190,200.00
Stationery and Contingency	29,203.00	81,871.00
<b>CHILD CARE FACILITIES</b>	306,842.00	331,410.00
<b>MAHILA SHIKSHANA KENDRA</b>		
Honorarium	398,984.00	337,579.00
Rent	256,236.00	235,472.00
Contingency	110,903.00	61,589.00
Maintenance Expenses	418,456.00	301,386.00
Educational Expenses	73,970.00	80,545.00
Medical facilities	21,952.00	21,293.00
Stipend / Fee etc.	91,753.00	80,815.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>28,468,832.70</u></b>	<b><u>18,766,901.75</u></b>
<b>EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME</b>	<b>(574,584.39)</b>	<b>(1,730,621.04)</b>

AS PER MY REPORT OF EVEN DATE

For **LS. PRASAD & Co.,**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



*(Signature)*  
(LS. PRASAD)  
PROPRIETOR  
M.No.21968

BANGALORE  
Date:02/09/2002

For **MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA**

*(Signature)*  
Revathi Narayanan

STATE PROGRAMME DIRECTOR

State Programme Director  
Mahila Samakhya Karnataka

**MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA**  
**SCHEDULE - 1**

**SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL FUND**

	<b>AS AT</b> <b>31.3.2002</b>	<b>AS AT</b> <b>31.3.2001</b>
	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
<b>CAPITAL FUND:</b>		
As per last Balance sheet	3,138,330.96	4,435,308.00
Add: Grants received from GOI towards Capital Expenditure	<u>392,718.00</u>	<u>433,644.00</u>
	<b>3,531,048.96</b>	<b>4,868,952.00</b>
Less: Excess of expenditure over Income	(574,594.39)	(1,730,821.04)
 <b>TOTAL</b>	 <b><u>2,956,454.57</u></b>	 <b><u>3,138,330.96</u></b>

**NOTE:**

Grants received from GOI during this Financial Year	<u>18,500,000.00</u>
Amount utilised towards Capital Expenditure	392,718.00
Amount utilised towards Revenue Expenditure	<u>18,107,282.00</u>
	<b>18,500,000.00</b>

*Revathi Narayanan*

**State Programme Director**  
**Mahila Samakhyas Karnataka**



**MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA  
SCHEDULE - 2**

**SCHEDULE OF FIXED ASSETS AS ON 31.03.2002**

(In rupees)

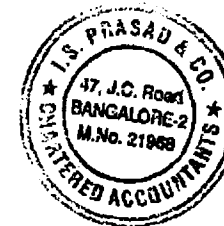
Particulars	GROSS BLOCK				Rate	DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
	Cost as on 1.4.2001	Additions	Deletions	Cost as on 31.3.2002		Upto 1.4.2001	For the year	Deletion	Upto 31.3.2002	W.D.V as on	
										31.3.2002	1.4.2001
Vehicles	3,263,047.00	-	-	3,263,047.00	25%	2,098,220.00	291,207	-	2,389,427.00	873,620	1,184,827
Office Equipment	1,463,176.55	57,460	1,395	1,519,241.55	25%	1,225,868.55	69,361	1,361	1,293,868.55	225,373	237,308
Computers	919,850.60	323,000	-	1,242,850.60	60%	752,357.60	222,821	-	975,178.60	267,672	167,493
Furniture and Fixtures	756,246.05	13,653	-	769,899.05	10%	377,921.05	38,516	-	416,437.05	353,462	378,325
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,402,320.20</b>	<b>394,113</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>6,795,038.20</b>		<b>4,454,367.20</b>	<b>621,905</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>5,074,911.20</b>	<b>1,720,127</b>	<b>1,947,953</b>
<b>PREVIOUS YEAR</b>	<b>5,968,676.20</b>	<b>433,644</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,402,320.20</b>		<b>3,705,798.20</b>	<b>748,589</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,454,367.20</b>	<b>1,947,953</b>	<b>2,262,678</b>

68

*Rivathi Narayana*

State Programme Director  
Mahila Samakhyas Karnataka

For I. S. PRASAD & Co.,  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



*I.S. Prasad*  
(I.S. PRASAD)  
Proprietor



**MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA  
SCHEDULE - 3**

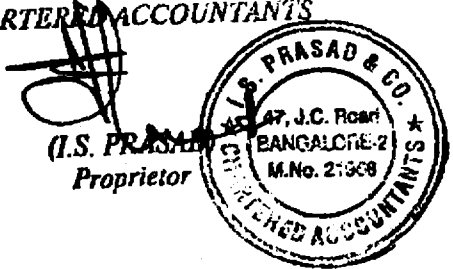
**SCHEDULE OF CASH & BANK BALANCES AS ON 31.03.2002**

	FIXED DEPOSIT	CASH AMOUNT	BANK AMOUNT
<b>Bangalore</b>			
SBM - Indiranagar A/c No.106141	-	-	283,642.00
SBM - Vidhana Soudha A/c No.36894	-	-	161,303.15
SBM - Vidhana Soudha A/c No.200853	-	-	67,475.00
<b>Mysore</b>	-	-	30,065.20
<b>Bellary</b>	10,266.00	-	12,448.50
<b>Bidar</b>	-	-	31,428.00
<b>Bijapur</b>	-	-	154,070.00
<b>Gulbarga</b>	-	-	195,809.77
<b>Koppal</b>	-	3,600.00	124,737.00
<b>Raichur</b>	-	-	82,281.95
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,266.00</b>	<b>3,600.00</b>	<b>1,143,260.57</b>

For I. S. PRASAD & CO.,  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

*Revathi Narayanan*

**State Programme Director  
Mahila Samakhyas Karnataka**



**MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA**  
**SCHEDULE - 4**

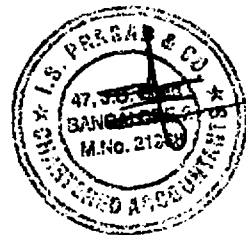
**SCHEDULE OF AMOUNT RECEIVABLES AS ON 31.03.2002**

	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
<b>1 BANGALORE</b>		
Income Tax	718.00	
Contingencies (Bags)	3,150.00	
Bank charges	525.00	
Chandrakata (Bidar)	1,148.00	
Honorarium	826.00	
Community Health Cell (Sakhi)	10,000.00	
TA DA	18,025.00	
Characa	1,235.00	
Govt. of Karnataka (Sakhi)	100,000.00	
CHOWKI (Stree Shakthi)	1,530.00	
Women and Child Dev. Dept.(Stree Shakthi)	48,856.00	
D P E P	5,374.00	
Gender, Health & Equity Project	<u>32,537.00</u>	221,923.00
<b>2 BIDAR</b>		
EPF Employees	4,549.00	
Pro. Tax	50.00	
Stree Shakthi	<u>3,125.00</u>	7,724.00
<b>3 GULBARGA</b>		
Programme Advance	600.00	
Honorarium Advance	3,150.00	
Forgery advance	<u>10,000.00</u>	13,750.00
<b>4 KOPPAL</b>		
Yamuna Shindhe	178.00	
Virupamma	300.00	
Amrutha	420.00	
Sowbhagyavati	1,312.00	
Tour Amount	2,700.00	
Panchayat Raj Training ( SSF )	12,861.00	
Manuthappa	<u>550.00</u>	18,321.00
<b>5 BELLARY</b>		
Provident Fund Employees	2,805.00	
Professional Tax	<u>100.00</u>	2,905.00
<b>6 BJIAPUR</b>		
Telephone Charges	<u>188.00</u>	188.00
<b>7 MYSORE</b>		
Programme Advance	<u>771.00</u>	771.00

Cont ...

*Revathi Narayanan*

State Programme Director  
Mahila Samakhya Karnataka



<b>8 RAICHUR</b>		
CBCS	34,082.00	
Fuel & Oil	396.00	
Programme Advance (Savithri)	200.00	
Programme Advance ( MG Gudi )	500.00	
Training & Workshop ( SSF )	5,132.00	
Training & Workshop ( D.A )	75.00	
Telephone & Fax	99.00	
Rent Electricity & Water	168.00	
EPF Employees	2,611.00	
Jagruthi Shibir	2,857.00	48,100.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>311,682.00</u></b>

*Revathi Narayanan*

**State Programme Director  
Mahila Samakhya Karnataka**



**MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA**  
**SCHEDULE - 5**

**SCHEDULE OF DEPOSITS AS ON 31.03.2002**

	Telephone	Gas	Rent	Fuel
Bangalore & Mysore	49,237.00	4,250.00	293,986.00	-
Bellary	15,000.00	1,900.00	-	-
Bidar	6,500.00	2,350.00	21,000.00	-
Bijapur	6,000.00	1,950.00	48,200.00	-
Gulbarga	6,000.00	2,850.00	-	3,000.00
Koppal	10,000.00	1,900.00	25,000.00	-
Raichur	6,000.00	1,650.00	6,505.00	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>98,737.00</b>	<b>18,850.00</b>	<b>392,691.00</b>	<b>3,000.00</b>

Telephone	98,737.00
Gas	18,850.00
Rent	392,691.00
Fuel	3,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>511,278.00</b>

*Revathi Narayana*

State Programme Director  
Mahila Samakhya Karnataka



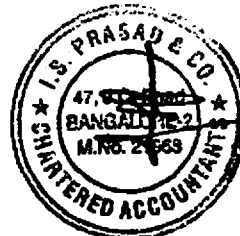
**MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA**  
**SCHEDULE - 6**

**SCHEDULE OF OUTSTANDING LIABILITIES AS ON 31.03.2002**

	<b>PARTICULARS</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>BANGALORE</b>		
	DPEP Class Room Culture & Process(Shobha Joshi)	1,583.00	
	Audit Fee	30,000.00	
	Honorarium	21,639.00	
	Provident Fund	114,142.00	
	Income Tax	915.00	168,279.00
<b>2</b>	<b>BELLARY</b>		
	Federation Contribution	21,866.00	
	Staff Honorarium	9,982.00	
	Leave Encashment	3,775.00	
	Okkutta Fund	5,015.00	
	Provident Fund Employer	2,755.00	
	Sahayogini Honorarium	16,716.00	
	Professional Tax	100.00	
	Provident Fund Employee	2,755.00	62,964.00
<b>3</b>	<b>GULBURGA</b>		
	Leave Encashment	7,500.00	
	MSK Skill Training	400.00	
	NFE Contingency	60.00	
	NFE Honorarium	200.00	
	Office Documentation	575.00	
	Office Maintenance	156.00	
	Office Printing & Stationery	3.00	
	Office Staff Honorarium	13,277.00	
	PF Employer Contribution	3,526.00	
	Sahayogini Contingency	315.00	
	Women's Day Celebration	9,800.00	
	Sahayogini Honorarium	20,383.00	
	TADA & Local Conveyance	1,245.00	57,440.00
<b>4</b>	<b>BIJAPUR</b>		
	Professional Tax	200.00	
	Staff Honorarium	23,679.00	
	Sahayogini Honorarium	46,928.00	
	PF Employee	16,553.00	
	PF Employer	8,252.00	95,612.00

*Ravathi Narayanan*

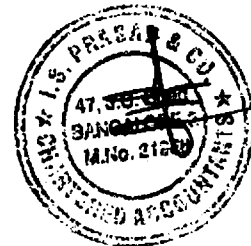
State Programme Director  
Mahila Samakhya Karnataka



<b>5</b>	<b>RAICHUR</b>		
	Honorarium	20,628.00	
	Leave Encashment	4,908.00	
	Sahayogini RP Fee	1,400.00	
	Doc. Pub. & Library	329.00	
	Training & Workshop	1,144.00	
	Sahayogini Contingency	62.00	
	Medical Expenses	1,128.00	
	EPF Employee	2,611.00	
	EPF Employer	2,611.00	
	Office Maintenance	125.00	
	Rent, Electricity & Water	160.00	35,106.00
<b>6</b>	<b>KOPPAL</b>		
	Rent ( Kustagi )	1,325.00	
	Provident Fund	21,204.00	
	Profession Tax	2,100.00	
	Electricity Charges	2,099.00	
	Office Expenses	880.00	
	Documentation	469.00	
	Telephone Charges	2,537.00	
	Training and Workshops	3,054.00	
	L I C Raichur	3,840.00	
	Honorarium Staff	5,583.00	
	Honorarium Sahayogini	13,424.00	56,515.00
<b>7</b>	<b>BIDAR</b>		
	Professional Tax	50.00	
	Bank Charges	20.00	
	EPF Employee	4,549.00	
	EPF Employer	4,549.00	
	Leave Encashment	11,863.00	
	Honorarium Staff	13,396.00	
	Honorarium Sahayogini	30,113.00	
	NFE Expenses	1,560.00	
	Non Formal MSK	4,000.00	
	MSK Expenses	669.00	
	Sahayogini Stationary	124.00	
	Programme Expenses	645.00	71,538.00
<b>8</b>	<b>MYSORE</b>		
	TA Advance	673.00	
	Programme Advance	1,897.00	
	Diesel Advance	125.00	
	Stree Shakthi Advance	4,137.00	6,832.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>654,286.00</b>

*Revathi Narayanan*

State Programme Director  
Mahila Samakhya Karnataka



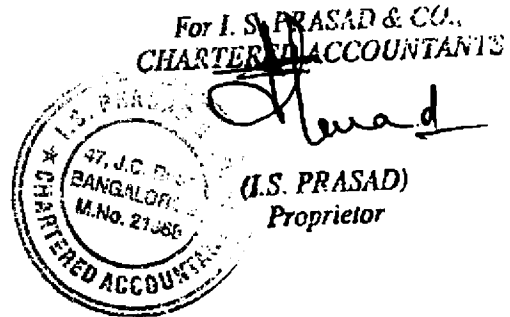
## MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA

### SIGNIFICANT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES: -

1. The Accounts have been prepared as per historical cost convention and on accrual basis. Except Grants-in-Aid received, which is accounted on actual receipt basis and whatever Capital expenditure incurred, the equivalent amount considered in the Capital Fund and the remaining considered as revenue grants as the grants are received mainly for Activities account only.
2. Fixed Assets are disclosed in the accounts at historical cost less accumulated depreciation.
3. Depreciation on all assets is computed on the written down value and provided at the rates prescribed by the Income-Tax Act, 1961.
4. Previous year figures have been regrouped/rearranged wherever necessary to suit the Current year's presentation.

*Kavathe Narayana*

State Programme Director  
Mahila Samakhya Karnataka



# MAHILA SAMAKHYA KARNATAKA

## NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

### PF CLAIM

**Notes:** During the year a sum of Rs.1,50,000/- paid towards PF penal damages claim made by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Karnataka out of total claim Rs.3,12,568/-. The matter is pending before Tribunal for consideration as per the approval of EC.

*Lavathi Narayanan*

State Programme Director  
Mahila Samakhya Karnataka





ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ೫, 1989  
ಪುಟ ೨, ಅಂಕ ೨೦೦  
ಶುಕ್ರವಾರ, ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ೫, 1989

# ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಸಖಿ' ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ

# Sakhi to be held soon

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

Bangalore, March 5: Mahila Samakhyas, a programme under the department of education, Union ministry of human resource development is organising Sakhi, a four-day event, in which around 500 women and girls from all the "Mahila Samakhyas districts" will participate. The Karnataka chapter of Mahila Samakhyas involves 25,000 women in 1,200 villages in the state. The programme aims to empower women with education (formal or informal) which is the key to gender justice. The event will include discussions on education, panchayat raj, health, gender, economic activities and legal issues among others.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವ ಸಮಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು 1980ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಆಂಧ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಗುಜರಾತ್, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಬಿಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇರಳ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಮಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಗುರಿ ಬಡ ಮಹಿಳೆ

ರ ಬಹುಮುಖದ ಬೆಳೆ ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಮಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಜೀವನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ 1989ರಲ್ಲಿ 'ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಮಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ' ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಜೀವನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 5 ರಂದು, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಮಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದ ಆರಂಭವಾಗಲಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ 500 ಮಹಿಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಮಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಜೀವನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ.

# ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಬೆಳಕು

# ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಬೆಳಕು

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 5

ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಮಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 5 ರಂದು ಆರಂಭವಾಗಲಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಮಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಜೀವನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಮಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಜೀವನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಮಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 5 ರಂದು ಆರಂಭವಾಗಲಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಮಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಜೀವನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಮಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಜೀವನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ.

# ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 5: ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಮಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಮಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಜೀವನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಮಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಜೀವನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ.

# ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 4: ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಮಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಮಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಜೀವನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಮಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಜೀವನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಮಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 5 ರಂದು ಆರಂಭವಾಗಲಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಮಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಜೀವನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಮಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಜೀವನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 4: ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಮಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಮಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಜೀವನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಮಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಜೀವನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ.

