

Agricultural Development & Training Society (ADATS) Bagepalli 561 207 4th Effects Monitoring Report

*Period: 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007
5th Consortium Project Numbers: Icco IN 094101 & EZE 20060213
“Coolie Sangha Building in North Kolar District”*

INTRODUCTION

After the completion of the Icco-EED-EU supported SISIN Consortium Programme, this is the first time we are using the now established annual Effects Monitoring exercise to glean Outcomes and Results from a bottom-up exercise conducted in all the Cluster Meets, using systems and procedures developed in the previous 2 exercises.

Towards the end of June 2007, our 4th Effects Monitoring exercise got under way. This time we decided to tighten up the data a little bit and insisted that the Cluster Meets provide more Hard Data than Soft Data. There are 8 Main Effects and 36 Sub Effects in the current ADATS/Coolie Sangha LogFrame. We identified 101 “pieces” of Primary Data needed to measure Results. Example:

- How many single women are there in the Cluster?
- How many of them were running successful businesses last year?
- How many are still running those businesses?
- How many failed?
- How many new women have started businesses this year?

In the light of our previous 3 year’s experience in monitoring LogFrames, we adopted the following steps this time around:

June & July 2007 – Primary Data Collection & Rating the Results

As a first step, each of the 85 Cluster Review Meets would provide these “pieces of Primary Data” in as authentic a manner as possible. It was not always possible to do so in a single sitting of a Cluster Meet. Very often they had to send for “people who remembered”, or even go back to their respective villages to determine, for example, exactly how many young mothers underwent family planning operations after just 1 child...

The next step was for them to assess their Results as Very Positive, Slightly Better than last year, No Change, Slightly Worse than last year, Or Very Negative.

August 2007 – Factors & Stories

After that, each Cluster Review Meet pondered on the Factors that contributed to these Results that the Primary Data suggest.

- Contributing Factors were not necessarily the efforts of ADATS and the Coolie Sangha – they were, for example, school mid day meal scheme of the government, or drought and lack of EGA, or particular plays of the local market.
- Results were not just positive

They then provided short Stories that could better explain their Results in a way that the numbers (hard data) could not. For the sake of brevity, these have not been included in this 4th Effects Monitoring Report

September 2007 – Compilation with “Secondary Data”

It was then our job to put everything together and compile a Super Report which, hopefully, did not miss out on any of the valuable information that the 85 Cluster Review Meets provided.

The final step was to introduce so-called “secondary data” on, for example, Membership details, Sangha Funds, School Enrolment, CCF functioning, Staff Performance, etc.

These are actually not “secondary” at all. They are data generated from our computerized database as and when activity processes are implemented. We, the secondary stakeholders, can vouch for it all. But we still call it “secondary data” because it did not directly emanate from the primary stakeholders during the annual Cluster Review Meet sittings of Coolie Sangha functionaries.

Summary of the 4th Effects Monitoring exercise:

Main Effect	Sub Effects	Primary Data	Cluster Meets	Pieces of Information			Factors	Stories
				Maximum	Recorded			
A. Experience of Upper Caste Manipulation Ended	4	28	85	2,380	1,386	58%	160	160
B. State Welfare Resources Accessed	2	8	85	680	596	88%	157	157
C. Family and Social Development Delivered by Women	6	31	85	2,635	1,943	74%	154	154
D. Social Change Actively Introduced by Coolie Youth	4		85				118	122
E. Diversified Income Flows Established	8	26	85	2,210	1,408	64%	134	135
F. 66,533 Acres of Coolie Lands Systematically Conserved and Cultivated	4	6	85	510	360	71%	104	106
G. Coolies United Across All Divides	6		85					
H. Staff and Functionaries Empowered to Deliver Results	2		85					

A. EXPERIENCE OF UPPER CASTE MANIPULATION ENDED

Rating the Effects/Results

76 Cluster Meets rated their Results:

Very Positive	24	32%
Slightly Better than last year	49	65%
No Change	2	3%
Slightly Worse than Last Year	1	1%

A.1. Cases of Harijan School Cooks called to cook at village functions

Primary Data

67 Cluster Review Meets counted a total of 673 school cooks in village government schools. Of them, 137 (20%) are Harijans.¹

81 of these Harijana cooks were called to cook at public functions, 53 at private functions, and 68 even in temples! They also listed a total of 945 cases of inter-eating in private houses – i.e. people from all castes and communities, including Harijans, sat and ate together.

But sadly, in this day and age, 26 Harijana cooks experienced verbal abuse within the school compound. Though these were seriously taken up by the respective village CSUs, it is still a shameful commentary.

A.2. Cases of inter-caste marriages

Primary Data

A total of 1,423 marriages took place in the past 1 year. Of them, 882 (62%) were simple marriages performed in village temples, in front of their houses, and at mass marriage functions. Another 541 (38%) marriages were performed according to rituals, in marriage halls.

Only 80 (6%) of these marriages were registered with the Sub Registrar.

39 inter-caste marriages took place this past year. In 24 cases the brides were from upper castes and they married lower caste boys. In another 15 cases, the boys were from upper castes.

A.3. Cases of Coolie Youth entering skill-based jobs

Primary Data

The Cluster Review Meets counted a total of 1,816 school-completed youth who are in city jobs. Another 1,453 youth are not in jobs – they are hanging around the villages.

346 (24%) of the latter were in city jobs for 3-6 months and have now come back to be unemployed. Another 129 (9%) who came back from the city have started their own small businesses in the villages. The remaining 978 (67%) never went out of the villages after finishing their school.

¹ Figures fed in by each Cluster Review Meet are automatically compiled to provide Area, Taluk and Overall totals.

A.4. Cases of single Coolie women and Coolie widows setting up petty businesses

Primary Data

There are a total of 1,361 young and brave single women in the villages. Last year, 374² of them were running successful businesses. Of them, only 322 are still in those businesses and 52 have failed. This year, another 263 single women have started new businesses.

Factors that Contributed to this Result

BAGEPALLI TALUK

27 Cluster Review Meets said it was Coolie Sangha unity and structures like regular meetings and the Taluk Coolie Sangha that contributed to these results. 2 Cluster Review Meets said it was because of an overall improvement in the socio-economic and political status of Harijans - i.e. the trends are changing; 3 said it was because of the government's Reservation policy; 1 said it was Identity obtained from the Coolie Sangha, which allowed the preservation of old customs and traditions that strengthened the poor; 15 Cluster Review Meets said it was the government's support to the poor through laws, reservation policy, good use of the Atrocities Act, etc.; 4 Cluster Meets said it was because of strong and regular CSU and Mahila Meetings which showed Coolie unity; 2 Cluster Review Meets gave credit to special laws passed by the government; 11 Cluster Review Meets said it was because of improved knowledge, and higher education levels; 2 Cluster Review Meets pointed out to media, TV and newspapers; 2 Cluster Review Meets gave credit to social awareness and advancement in lifestyles; 1 Cluster Review Meet said it was Dalit unity through the Dalit Sangharsh Samithi; 1 Cluster Review Meet said it was due to the possibility of inter-marrying; 1 Cluster Review Meet said it was due to good population coverage; 1 Cluster Review Meet said it was due to their elected members in the Gram Panchayats.

CHICKBALLAPUR TALUK

9 Cluster Review Meets said Results were due to strong Coolie Sangha meetings and Unity; Weak and irregular CSU Meetings were cited as a reason for failure in 1 Cluster; 8 Clusters said government laws supported them - specially mentioned were the Reservation policy of the government, the Taluk Coolie Sangha Meeting was cited in 3 Clusters and the fact that the MLA was from the Coolie Sangha in another. Good CSU Representatives was cited in 2 Clusters. An active Dalit Sangharsha Sangha (DSS) and the presence of the Jeevika movement to support bonded labourers also contributed to these results.

SIDDALAGHATTA TALUK

Strong and regular CSU & Mahila Meetings is the greatest contributor to Results. Cluster Meets are not just weekly get-togethers to chit chat. They have the capacity to support the village CSUs. The very good laws passed by the government, including new special laws passed by Sonia Gandhi, reach the Coolies only when they are educated. Schooling, education and awareness are great contributors. Creating a cadre of women Balakendra Teachers and exposing them through monthly training has strengthened the village CSUs. Coolies participate strongly in local bodies and the CSUs give unflinching support to single women.

² We are aware that references to last year's figures may not be accurate. However, even at the risk of not being SMART, we decided to leave them as they were for several reasons. Firstly, it may not have been the same Clusters that have reviewed a particular Sub Effect last year. Secondly, it is more important for the Coolie Sangha to internalise the practice of comparing Results with previous year's Outcomes, than to provide accurate figures that bear statistical scrutiny.

GUDIBANDA TALUK

7 Clusters in Gudibanda Taluk said Coolie Unity was an important factor that contributed to this Result. Another 3 Clusters said Strong Mahila Meetings. Another 3 Clusters said it was because of the Reservation policy of the government. Another 3 Clusters said it was because of government laws, especially the Atrocities Act. Another 2 Clusters identified ADATS principles, values and programmes, especially Life Skill Training and CCF Loans. Only 1 Cluster identified the government mid-day meal scheme as a factor.

B. STATE WELFARE RESOURCES ACCESSED

ACTIVITIES

CD&S Surveys

5,401 demands were made of their village CSUs in the beginning of 2007. At the time of writing this Report, only 46% of them could be successfully met.

CD&S – Summer Agenda 2007

Action Points	Demands	Success	
Agriculture Insure crops, plant saplings, insure cattle, get subsidies from the government, develop kitchen gardens, get/follow up on temporary title deeds, send for training, etc.	1,516	106	7%
Child Care Arrange for jobs, get hostel seats, bus passes, change bus timings, readmit dropped out child, arrange special tuitions, solve government school teacher problem, contest school betterment committee elections, arrange for skill training, computer training, get disability pension, start an Anganwadi, repair Balakendras, care for orphans, blind children, etc.	939	199	21%
Business Opportunities Start rearing cattle with their own funds or CCF loan, start/expand a petty trade, clear CCF overdue, apply for a bank loan, etc.	996	167	17%
Justice Solve land disputes within/outside the family, solve cases outside Courts and police stations, assist in civil and criminal cases, release mortgaged lands, etc.	302	105	35%
Old Age Make/follow up Old Aged Pensions, give share of land to parents, arrange extra OAP from Sangha Funds, get Senior Citizen bus passes, etc.	684	194	28%
Health Arrange children's Health Camps, send women for cancer check-up and treatment, family planning operations, eye camps, get a Doctor to staff a government PHC, arrange for VHW training, etc.	2,213	1,173	53%
Women in Family Register land as joint property, get a woman share in her parent's property, stop domestic violence, counsel husband-wife problems, solve petty credit needs, arrange widow pensions, build bathrooms, help a widow remarry, help a young girl marry, assist in simple marriages, etc.	721	247	34%
Civic Benefits Make/follow up on house application, repair houses, get free electrifications, roads and drains, water taps, street lights, clean drains, apply for ration cards, start a milk collection society, contest local body elections, etc.	5,630	1,809	32%
Safety Net Arrange for temporary shelter, give safety net from Sangha Funds, get driving license, etc.	784	356	45%
Total	5,401	2,480	46%

Issues & Struggles

Apart from the innumerable strikes and demonstrations organised at the Cluster and Area level to redress various grievances, 5 huge taluk level rallies, attended by more than 25,000 people, were organised on in early 2007 to demand that the district be included under the Employment Guarantee Act. These rallies were followed up with many other local protests, representation, press meets, etc.

Now we are fairly confident that the district will be notified from 2008 and one person from each family will get assured employment for 100 days every year, at the government prescribed minimum wage of Rs 79 per person per day.

Rating the Effects/Results

84 Cluster Meets rated their Results:

Very Positive	10	12%
Slightly Better than last year	62	74%
No Change	1	1%
Slightly Worse than Last Year	5	6%
Very Negative	6	7%

B.1. Trend and details of rent-free welfare resources acquisition, Rupee Terms, Taluk-wise

Primary Data

A total of 2,197 government works worth Rs 198,871,812 were approved this past year in the villages. Of these, the actual amount spent was Rs 150,304,862.

970 (44%) of these works were done without any corruption, 661 (30%) with a little corruption, and 566 (26%) with lots of it.

B.2 Taluk-wise details of poor families brought under welfare umbrella

4,930 Member Coolie families got social benefits like pensions, ration cards, houses, free electricity, etc. without corruption. 490 (10%) families said they paid some bribes.

Taluk	Got Social Benefits without Bribing	Got Social Benefits after paying some Bribes
Bagepalli	880	89
Chickballapur	547	58
Chintamani	2,544	261
Siddalaghatta	411	14
Gudibanda	524	56

Factors that Contributed to this Result

BAGEPALLI TALUK

7 Cluster Review Meets said it was due to the once in 6 months Customer Demands & Satisfaction (CD&S) surveys; 10 Cluster Review Meets said it was due to Coolie Sangha unity; 6 Cluster Review Meets said it was due to pamphlets printed by the Coolie Sangha and wide distributed to disseminate practical knowledge on schemes and budgets; 9 Cluster Review Meets said it was due to the Right to Information Act passed by Sonia Gandhi; Coolie Youth have voluntarily got involved in various government run activities. This involves giving up a lot of time and energy. It also means they have to spend quite a bit from their pockets for bus

fares, etc. Yet they do so, at great personal expense.; Schemes introduced by the Government are immediately made public and discussed by the monthly BCS Meetings. This information is immediately taken to village CSU Meetings and Mahila Meetings. Even budgets are made known to everyone; 5 Cluster Review Meets said it was because of TV, media and newspapers; 11 control over various local bodies like the School Betterment Committees, Gram Panchayats, etc.; 1 Cluster Review Meet said it was because of Stree Shakthi groups

CHICKBALLAPUR TALUK

17 Cluster Review Meets said that Results were due to good discussions on all government schemes and budgets in the monthly Taluk Coolie Sangha Meetings. This information percolated to the village CSU and Mahila Meeting level. The Right to Information Act was used whenever officials did not give accurate information. Every single Gram Panchayat office was forced to put up information, in an open and transparent manner, on the notice board. This was supplemented with pamphlets printed and distributed by the Coolie Sangha. All this was possible only because of very strong Coolie Sangha presence in the taluk. The MLA himself being a Coolie Sangha member helped counter pressure from political leaders. The fact that very many GP Presidents were CSU Members also helped. The huge demonstration of strength through a massive rally demanding the notification under the Employment Guarantee Act also shook up the taluk bureaucracy.

CHINTAMANI TALUK

1 Cluster Review Meet said it was because of the regular CD&S surveys; 4 Cluster Review Meets said it was because of active participation of GP and TP Members elected from the Coolie Sangha; 1 Cluster Review Meet said it was because their Gram Panchayat was fortunate to be selected under a special scheme; 5 Cluster Review Meets said it was because of Coolie Unity obtained through regular meetings and the follow up on issues by CSU Members. The positive identity enjoyed by the CSUS was a factor. In the same vein, 1 Cluster Review Meet said their failure was because of negligence, poor and tardy monitoring.; 5 Cluster Review Meets said they used the Right to Information Act, and also obtained information from newspapers and TV. Pamphlets prepared and distributed by the Taluk Coolie Sangha Meetings also helped.

SIDDALAGHATTA TALUK

The wide and effective population coverage of the Coolie Sangha, regular weekly meetings, and Coolie unity were cited as the reason for success by most Cluster Review Meets where they had succeeded in mobilising State resources. Conversely, bad coverage, not wanting to get politically involved, not having elected GP Members from their CSUs, and irregular meetings were cited by the rest as the reason for failure. The Right to Information Act and transparency in schemes and budgets of the government was a main factor. When the Coolie Sangha insisted on the holding of regular Gram Sabha meetings and putting up everything on the notice boards, there was little chance of misappropriation.

GUDIBANDA TALUK

7 Cluster Review Meets said it was because of Coolie Unity; 7 Clusters said it was the Right to Information Act; 2 attributed Results to political control over Zilla and Taluk Panchayats; 1 Cluster said it was the principles behind the Mahila Meetings

C. FAMILY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DELIVERED BY COOLIE WOMEN

ACTIVITIES

Children in School

20,466 children from 435 village CSUs were supported to attend government schools in their villages in the academic year 2007-08. This activity was managed by as many CSU appointed and paid-for *Balakendra* Teachers. 93% of school-age children (in the 5-16 age group) from Normal Member families were in school. Girls constituted 49% of the total High School children, registering a rise of 1% over last year.

Gender Disaggregated Details of Children in School (as on 31 March 2007)

	Children	Boys	Girls	SC/ST	Middle	Upper	
Primary School (1 to 5)	7,047	34%	51%	49%	54%	17%	28%
Middle School (6 to 7)	4,503	22%	51%	49%	53%	19%	28%
High School (8 to 10)	6,684	33%	51%	49%	52%	19%	29%
PUC	1,566	8%	57%	43%	49%	17%	34%
Degree	394	2%	72%	28%	48%	13%	39%
Diploma/Other	267	1%	75%	25%	44%	21%	35%
Total	20,466		52%	48%	52%	18%	29%

Like Skill Training

To date, a total of 1,012 Coolie youth have attended a total of 37 Life Skill training camps, staffed by 2 full time ADATS Staff. Of them, 982 youth (*505 boys and 472 girls*) have successfully completed their month long programme.

61% of them were ranked as good and proficient using a wide variety of parameters including IT and email skills, English, maths, science, sports and games, song and dance, team spirit, gender sensitivity and personal hygiene.

The performance of the remaining 27% was just moderate and 13% were low.

Biogas Units

In the last Effects Monitoring Report we mentioned this new activity undertaken with Carbon Resources to the tune of € 1.1 million to build 5,500 biogas units for our Member Coolie families.

As on 31 March 2007, a total of 1,921 were under construction and 3,669 fully commissioned. We had spent a total of Rs 45.13 million to date.

This is a huge activity completely controlled by individual biogas users and their Mahila Meetings. It has huge social benefits that meet the practical gender needs of Coolie women, and the Mahila Meetings are strategising to meet strategic gender needs too.

Timeline Progress on Biogas Unit construction (as on 31 March 2007)

	Marked	Excavated	Built	Commissioned	CER Agreements	Spent (Rupees)
Oct '05	4					
Nov '05	54	16	4			
Dec '05	157	134	87			745,652
Jan '06	471	319	130	9		1,661,485
Feb '06	1,085	1,076	254	58		2,278,791
Mar '06	342	329	306	82	116	1,594,652
Apr '06	489	514	405	239	141	2,604,447
May '06	420	415	468	192		4,654,100
Jun '06	414	381	377	290	266	2,611,602
Jul '06	448	564	346	142	246	2,631,344
Aug '06	623	634	519	339		5,336,374
Sep '06	195	217	338	665	251	1,634,271
Oct '06	303	246	207	455	809	5,730,271
Nov '06	205	252	335	457	393	2,168,676
Dec '06	43	50	161	72	144	4,282,771
Jan '06	210	220	283	197		1,203,682
Feb '06	93	114	125	460	742	3,525,388
Mar '06	34	34	200	12		2,471,900
Total	5,590	5,515	4,545	3,669	3,108	45,135,406

Rating the Effects/Results**69 Cluster Meets rated their Results:**

Very Positive	13	19%
Slightly Better than last year	53	77%
No Change	1	1%
Slightly Worse than Last Year	1	1%
Very Negative	1	1%

C.1. Proportion of cases of intervention in domestic violence successfully resolved by Mahila MeetingPrimary Data

326 cases of domestic violence were reported in the Mahila Meetings this past 1 year. Of these 250 (77%) cases were stopped. Another 56 (17%) ended in separation of husbands and wives on the advice of the Mahila Meetings. 20 (6%) disturbances ended in legal divorces.

C.2. Trends in Index of Women's HealthPrimary Data

1,757 Coolie women reported reproductive ailments in the Mahila Meetings. 464 (26%) of them were treated locally by the VHWs, in the villages itself. 1,179 (67%) women were brought to Health Camps and 114 (7%) didn't follow up in spite of the VHWs' best efforts. 319 (27%) of those brought to the Health Camps were sent to city hospitals for further treatment.

1,534 childbirths took place this past 1 year. 756 (49%) of them were conducted in the villages by the VHWs and another 778 (51%) took place in government and private hospitals. 63 (4%) newly born children died during childbirth this past 1 year.

6,324 irreversible birth control operations were conducted this year through the Coolie Sangha. 298 (5%) young mothers underwent family planning operations after just a single child, this past 1 year 1,087 (17%) underwent operation after 2 children, and 4,939 (78%) after 3 or more children.

C.3. Trends in Index of Children's Health

Primary Data

1,471 Balakendra check-ups were conducted, covering 23,000 children 3 times last year. 4,166 children were treated on the spot, with simple medication. 581 children were taken to hospitals.

C.4. Trends in School Enrolment

Secondary Data

Once again, irrefutable secondary data, with MoVs in the form of marks cards, promotion lists and study certificates collected every year, for the past 20 years, shows that 93% of School Age Children (i.e. 5-16 age group) from Normal families in functioning CSUs are in school. Figures for retention (not just enrolment) from 1st Std. through 10th Std. and college show a success rate of 73%.

12 Year History of the self-financed Child Support Activity (March 2007)

	Total		Boys		Girls		SC/ST		Middle		Upper	
Supported by Coolie Sangha	42,900	100%	22,770	100%	20,130	100%	23,204	100%	8,104	100%	11,592	100%
Left after Primary School	7,915	18%	3,858	17%	4,057	20%	4,613	20%	1,648	20%	1,654	14%
Left after Middle School	3,762	9%	2,006	9%	1,756	9%	2,117	9%	789	10%	856	7%
Left after Completing School	7,486	17%	4,137	18%	3,349	17%	4,155	18%	1,436	18%	1,895	16%
Left after College	3,271	8%	2,105	9%	1,166	6%	1,586	7%	521	6%	1,164	10%
Still in School	20,466	48%	10,664	47%	9,802	49%	10,733	46%	3,710	46%	6,023	52%
Failed to fully Support	11,677	27%	5,864	26%	5,813	29%	6,730	29%	2,437	30%	2,510	22%
Successes	31,223	73%	16,906	74%	14,317	71%	16,474	71%	5,667	70%	9,082	78%

C.5. No. of early marriages in each Taluk Programme

Primary Data

The Cluster Review Meets counted a total of 2,319 marriage-age girls who are over 18 years. Of them, 1,095 are studying in college, 305 are in city jobs. 95 of them are doing petty businesses and 838 are just staying at home.

There were 78 attempts at under-age marriage, defying the Coolie Sangha. These were stopped. But, tragically, another 19 cases could not be stopped.

C.6. Optimum Performance of Mahila Meeting women elected to and serving Grama Panchayat in each Taluk

Primary Data

From the functioning village CSUs, there are a total 145 Coolie women who are elected GP Members. From the dropped CSUS, there are another 41.

117 of these women GP Members from the Coolie Sangha are active in GP Meetings. 30 of them are Adhyaksh and Upa Adhyaksh on the Gram Panchayats. 52 of them are dummies and act at the behest of their husbands.

Factors that Contributed to this Result

BAGEPALLI TALUK

27 Cluster Review Meets said it was because of regular and strong weekly Mahila Meetings; 2 Cluster Review Meets said it was because of Health Camps that addressed the needs of women; 17 Cluster Review Meets said it was because of government laws, schemes, and Sonia Gandhi's Domestic Violence Act; 8 Cluster Review Meets said it was because of good Stree Shakthi groups in the villages; 1 Cluster Review Meet said it was because the general public were more civilized.

CHICKBALLAPUR TALUK

Regular and effective Mahila Meetings were cited by 12 Cluster Review Meets, along with the struggle of many brave Coolie women. 9 Cluster Review Meets said that the Stree Shakthi groups in the villages also played an important role. Coolie women's ability to make use of government laws, especially Sonia Gandhi's Domestic Violence Act, was cited by 4 Clusters. A few Clusters spoke of male support from their CSU Meetings, the manner in which youth stood by them, and opportunities provided to brave women by the local market.

CHINTAMANI TALUK

6 Cluster Review Meets said that strong and regular Mahila Meetings, their listening to and taking care of every single woman's problem, counselling, etc. was the biggest contributor; 2 Cluster Review Meets gave credit to Sonia Gandhi for having passed the Domestic Violence Act; 3 Cluster Review Meets said it was because of well functioning Stree Shakthi groups in the villages. 2 more said that all pro-women government schemes help; having bank accounts in their names.

SIDDALAGHATTA TALUK

Strong Coolie Sangha policy towards women, regular and effective Mahila Meetings were cited by most Cluster Review Meets. Government laws in favour of women, especially Sonia Gandhi's Domestic Violence Act, were a good instrument women could use. Village Health Workers were the cadre of Coolie women. Most of them are strong, but when they are new and untrained, women's empowerment suffers. And finally, society itself has changed - attitudes towards women is no longer the same.

GUDIBANDA TALUK

2 Cluster Review Meets said they got these Results because of Coolie Unity and Coolie Sangha support; 6 Clusters - Strong Mahila Meetings with Veto Power; 4 Clusters - Health Camps and good relationship with city Hospitals; 2 Clusters - Availability of Sangha Funds; 2 Clusers - support from the Taluk Coolie Sangha Meetings; 2 Clusters - Sonia Gandhi's Domestic Violence Act; 2 Clusters - Stakeholder's training; 1 Cluster - Availability of CCF loans.

D. SOCIAL CHANGE ACTIVELY INTRODUCED BY COOLIE YOUTH

Rating the Effects/Results

55 Cluster Meets rated their Results:

Very Positive	8	15%
Slightly Better than last year	47	85%

A systematic monitoring of Indicators for this Main Effect did not take place in any Cluster Review Meet.

Factors that Contributed to this Result

BAGEPALLI TALUK

18 Cluster Review Meets said it was because of Life Skill Training give to Coolie youth and opportunities given to them in the Coolie Sangha; 8 Cluster Review Meets said it was because of Coolie Sangha unity; 6 Cluster Review Meets said it was because of government support and various schemes, loans, etc.; 5 Cluster Review Meets said it was because of the individual follow-up of each and every single Coolie youth, even recording their problems in the 6 monthly CD&S surveys; 9 Cluster Review Meets said it was because of Coolie youth used information they got from TV, media, etc. along with the Right to Information Act; 2 Cluster Meets said it was because Coolie youth were elected into the Gram Panchayats.

CHICKBALLAPUR TALUK

4 Clusters spoke of the Life Skill Training and job placement efforts of ADATS. Good communication systems within the Coolie Sangha made information on opportunities easily available to everyone. Coolie youth made full use of the Right to Information Act, the Atrocities Act, and other government laws to make their point heard in the running of the Gram Panchayats. They joined hands with the DSS and Jevika to take up many constructive protests. The strike to demand EGA enhanced the prestige and standing of youth very much. The general source of information to youth was, of course, the media, TV and newspapers.

CHINTAMANI TALUK

4 Cluster Review Meets said it was because of the Life Skill Training programmes and Job Placements; 3 Cluster Review Meets said it was opportunities provided by the government; 2 Cluster Review Meets gave credit to the CSUs' focus on youth development.

SIDDALAGHATTA TALUK

ADATS Life Skill Training and job placement has helped youth strengthen themselves. Similarly, women Balakendra Teachers going for their 2 days training every single month. The general encouragement that youth have got from the Coolie Sangha is another factor. They have been encouraged to get involved in all CSU matters, learn different skills and learn from experience.

GUDIBANDA TALUK

Only 1 Cluster Review Meet attributed Results to changed lifestyles in the youth

E. DIVERSIFIED INCOME FLOWS ESTABLISHED

Rating the Effects/Results

59 Cluster Meets rated their Results:

Very Positive	9	15%
Slightly Better than last year	49	83%
Slightly Worse than Last Year	1	2%

E.1. No. of self-employment units set up by youth and investment per unit

Primary Data

Last year, 228 business units were successfully run by 447 Coolie youth. Of them, 186 (82%) are still running today. Another 100 more business units have been started up this year.

E.2. Increasing proportions of employed women in non-traditional employment in successive cohorts (batches)

Primary Data

778 Coolie women were in non-traditional (male) jobs last year. Of them, 686 (88%) are still in those jobs. Another 272 Coolie women have joined their ranks this year, defying patriarchy.

E.3. Increasing trend in proportions of SC/ST Youth (male & female) among employed youth

Primary Data

1,816 Coolie youth are in city jobs today – 381 of them are girls and 1,435 are boys. 633 of them are Harijans and Tribals, and 104 are Muslims.

E.4. 50% or more of CCF Loans utilized for trade & entrepreneurship

Secondary Data

In this year 3,674 loans amounting to Rs 8.31 million were given out by 55 village CSUs. Another 5,299 loan instalments amounting to Rs 12.22 million were repaid by as many borrowers to 119 village CCFs.

The emphasis in the village CSUs has clearly been on recovering CCF Overdue rather than giving out. Moreover, since most Member Coolie families did not take crop loans, fearing yet another drought, borrowing has been contained to 68% of repayment.

CCF Loans & Repayments in the past 2 years (as on 31 March 2007)

Cumulative Period	Loans Given Out			Instalments Repaid		
	CSUs	Loans	Amount	CSUs	Repayments	Amount
This Reporting Period	55	3,674	8,311,690	119	5,299	12,222,505
Last Year	193	3,628	7,450,554	313	5,435	6,782,192

The cumulative utilisation chart as on 31 March 2007 shows Crop Loans still heading the list in terms of the number of loans, but sharing the place with Trade & Entrepreneurship insofar as the amount borrowed is concerned.

Coolie Credit Fund Utilisation (as on 31 March 2007)

Loan Purpose	Amount Borrowed		Number of Loans	
Crop Loan	60,367,498	38%	36,398	61%
Agriculture	6,260,386	4%	1,856	3%
Cattle	30,707,816	19%	10,507	18%
Trade & Entrepreneurship	61,863,623	39%	8,582	14%
Consumption & Others	1,200,991	1%	1,921	3%
Total	160,400,314		59,264	

E.6. Average Repayment Rate by CCF borrowers exceeds 95%Secondary Data

Repayment Rates have once again marginally climbed up by 0.12%

CCF Performance (as on 31 March 2007)

	<i>1 Year back, on 31 March 2006</i>	31 March 2007
Cumulative loans given	152,138,614	160,400,314
Rotation of Capital	2.51 times	2.58
Number of loans	55,592	59,264
Average borrowing	2,736	2,706
Repayment Rate <i>(100 - OD + Bad / Cumulative)</i>	88.33%	88.45%
Capital at Risk <i>(Overdue / Capital)</i>	29%	30%

The quality of the loan portfolio also shows some improvement, quite marked in the functioning villages.

Quality of Loan Portfolio (as on 31 March 2007)

	Functioning Villages	Cancelled Village	Overall
Exposed Portfolio Rate (outstanding balance of contaminated loans / total outstanding; ideal = 15%)	42% <i>(51% in March 2006)</i>	61% <i>(66% in March 2006)</i>	50% <i>(56% in March 2006)</i>
Delinquency Rate (total overdue / total outstanding; ideal = 15%)	42% <i>(51% in March 2006)</i>	61% <i>(66% in March 2006)</i>	50% <i>(56% in March 2006)</i>
Recovery Rate (repayments made to date / repayments that had to be made to date)	90% <i>(91% in March 2006)</i>	81% <i>(82% in March 2006)</i>	87% <i>(87% in March 2006)</i>

(last year's figures in parenthesis)

The pattern of Overdue loans also shows a slight trend to improve.

Overdue by Normal & Cancelled Members (as on 31 March 2007)

	Overdue by Normal Members			Overdue by Cancelled Members		
384 Dropped CSUs (425 one year back)	-	-	-	3,781 (3,835)	9,899,964 (9,990,043)	53% (56%)
502 Functioning CSUs (434 one year back)	2,359 (2,117)	4,969,387 (4,487,321)	27% (25%)	1,592 (1,430)	3,650,270 (3,276,184)	20% (18%)

(last year's figures in parenthesis)

Extent of CCF Overdue (as on 31 March 2007)

	Village CSUs	Members	Overdue Amount	
Zero CCF OD	267 (273)	-	-	-
Less than Rs 10,000 OD	200 (194)	850 (791)	1,174,839 (1,056,378)	6% (6%)
Between Rs 10,001 and Rs 20,000 OD	136 (124)	1,224 (1,100)	2,074,639 (1,891,392)	11% (11%)
Between Rs 20,001 and Rs 40,000 OD	162 (156)	2,083 (1,034)	4,647,229 (4,477,851)	25% (25%)
More than Rs 40,000 OD	143 (139)	3,557 (3,457)	10,622,914 (10,327,927)	57% (58%)
Total	908 (886)	7,732 (7,382)	17,753,548 (17,753,548)	100%

(last year's figures in parenthesis)

E.7. Increase in numbers and average size of Mainstream Financial Resources

Primary Data

875 Member Coolie families availed Bank loans worth Rs 38,321,632 this year. Another 76 families availed Cooperative Society loans worth Rs 1,716,000. 348 families availed other loans worth Rs 18,724,500.

2,572 Coolie women availed Stree Shakthi loans worth Rs 15,265,050 from their respective village groups.

E.8. Zero cases of punitive money lending (E.g. Nagu, Vaddi and Bhogyam)

Primary Data

Only 40 Coolie families went in for *Nagu* (a system by which the borrower repays double the input, in kind) to put their crops last year (i.e. in 2006).

68 habitual borrowers mortgaged their lands under *Bhogyam* to *Ryots* this year.

1,500 families borrowed from *Ryots* and village traders on *Vaddi* (usurious interest with severe penalties attached) to raise crops and also for various businesses and trade purposes.

	Coolie families
Paid a Vaddi (Interest) Rate of Rs 2-3 per month per Rs 100	922
Paid a Vaddi (Interest) Rate of Rs 4-5 per month per Rs 100	510
Paid a Vaddi (Interest) Rate of more than Rs 6 per month per Rs 100	68

Factors that Contributed to this Result

BAGEPALLI TALUK

11 Cluster Review Meets said it was because of a rise in confidence among Coolie youth due to the Life Skill Training and Job Placement efforts; 9 Cluster Review Meets said it was because of availability of city jobs and the contacts that ADATS and the Coolie Sangha has; 12 Cluster Review Meets said it was because of bank loans and government schemes; 11 Cluster Review Meets said it was because of Coolie unity in educating and supporting youth; 3 Cluster Review Meets said it was because of the boom in factory jobs and the Bangalore International Airport coming up so close to us; 2 Cluster Review Meets said it was because of drought which has now forced Coolie youth to look for opportunities outside the village; 2 Cluster Meets said it was because of good information available to Coolie youth through TV and the media.

CHICKBALLAPUR TALUK

Life Skill Training and Job Placement helped a lot of youth to improve their income. The easy availability of factory jobs in cities was a contributor. Coolie families also grabbed opportunities in the local market. Coolie unity and their regular meetings made a good communication network. Many women undertook petty business ventures with capital from their village Stree Shakthi groups

CHINTAMANI TALUK

4 Cluster Review Meets spoke of the new job opportunities that have opened up these past few years in the cities; 3 Cluster Review Meets said that Coolie youth have acquired a business sense and economic aspiration. They can now avail/create opportunities in the local market; 3 Cluster Review Meets spoke of women having broken the glass ceilings under which they lived - they now grab new opportunities; 3 Cluster Review Meets spoke of ADATS Life Skill Training programme and follow up support given to Coolie youth in city jobs. Peer support from fellow youth was also a factor; 5 Cluster Review Meets spoke of various government schemes, the Stree Shakthi groups, and general knowledge and awareness which result in a change of lifestyle; 1 Cluster Review Meets said Drought was the greatest contributor since it pushed people into new thinking and new avenues.

SIDDALAGHATTA TALUK

Once again, Life Skills Training has given youth the confidence to take up new ventures. So too the encouragement that Coolie women have got from their Mahila Meetings. Otherwise, all the schooling and education in the world would not have allowed them to go out and venture into new things. We see an increase in self confidence and self esteem in both, Coolie youth as well as Coolie women.

GUDIBANDA TALUK

4 Cluster Review Meets attributed Results to Life Skill Training sessions held by ADATS; 2 Clusters - Government schemes; 1 Cluster - Availability of city jobs; 1 Cluster - Availability of Sanga Funds; 2 Clusters - Stree Shakthi groups; 1 Cluster - Government's Reservation policy; 1 Cluster - Coolie Unity; 1 Cluster - CCF loans; 1 Cluster - change in Lifestyles

F. COOLIE LANDS SYSTEMATICALLY CONSERVED AND CULTIVATED

Rating the Effects/Results

51 Cluster Meets rated their Results:

Very Positive	22	43%
Slightly Better than last year	22	43%
Slightly Worse than Last Year	3	6%
Very Negative	4	8%

F.1. Increased Average Income from DLDP lands

[Secondary Data](#)

January 2007 saw a 14% increase in the number of Coolie families who declared their annual income and paid Sangha Tax. There has been an overall increase of 13% in the total tax collection.

But there has been a slight fall in the incomes declared from farming. This is reflected in the pattern of income declared with a slight fall in incomes above Rs 3,000 per annum.

Sources of Declared Income

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Coolie Work	37%	50%	39%	37%	33%	37%
Farming	48%	34%	40%	43%	46%	38%
Off-farm Ventures	9%	6%	10%	9%	11%	14%
Petty Business	1%	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%
Salaries & Stipends	2%	4%	3%	3%	2%	3%
Other	3%	3%	1%	2%	1%	2%

Pattern of Declared Income

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
< Rs 2K	1%	3%	3%	5%	3%	6%
Rs 2K & 3K	3%	15%	13%	16%	10%	11%
Rs 3K & 4K	11%	42%	33%	33%	28%	26%
Rs 4K & 5K	19%	25%	30%	26%	29%	28%
Rs 5K & 10K	60%	16%	21%	20%	30%	29%
> Rs 10K	6%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%

F.2. Increasing trend in Average value of Coolie Lands (Wealth)

[Primary Data](#)

There were a total of 117 land sales made by Coolie families this year at an average price of Rs 114,000 per acre. The Cluster Review Meets were able to get details on another 174 sales made by Ryots at an average price of Rs 65,700

But no one was able to make proper sense of these figures. Did it mean that Ryot lands were less valuable than Coolie lands? Or did Ryots sell off their bad lands? Or did Coolies sell off their good lands?

G. CRITICAL PROJECT OUTPUT : COOLIES UNITED ACROSS ALL DIVIDES

It is a little difficult to clearly separate activity processes from results for this critical projects objective. So the reader is requested to please bear with some degree of overlap.

ACTIVITIES

Coolie Sangha membership reached another record high of 19,118 Coolie families in January 2007 when as many of them declared their annual income and paid Sangha Tax in 529 village CSUs.

Coolie Sangha Membership (as on 31 March 2007)

Phase of Coolie Sangha building	Village CSUs		Normal Member Families		Coverage	Cancelled	
1st 3 year Formation	67	7%	2,460	13%	69%	283	1%
2nd 3 year Formalisation	14	2%	505	3%	27%	130	1%
3rd 3 year Consolidation	37	4%	1,474	8%	31%	538	3%
Independent CSUs	411	45%	14,679	77%	39%	7,153	37%
Functioning CSUs	529	58%					
Dropped out villages	384	42%			-	11,122	58%
	913	100%	19,118	100%	25%	19,226	100%

These 19,118 families constitute a total of 65,601 adults and 25,451 minors.

6,970 (36%) of these family memberships are in the names of Coolie women who represent their respective families in the village CSUs. The coverage of the entire population of these villages is 25%. But within the functioning villages, their coverage has increased to 40%

52% of CSU Members are Harijans and Tribals, 18% belong to middle castes and 30% to upper castes. While 44% of the SC/ST population are attracted by the Coolie Sangha, only 36% of the middle and upper castes join.

Caste composition of CSU Members (as on 31 March 2007)

Member Families	Percent in CSUs	Caste Group	Total Families		Ethnic Cover
9,932	52%	Scheduled Castes/Tribes	22,429	47%	44%
3,426	18%	Middle Castes	9,460	20%	36%
5,769	30%	Upper Castes	15,845	33%	36%
19,118			47,734	100%	40%

G.1. Time Series Increase of Coolie Sangha Membership

Secondary Data

This year has been a record one for declaration of annual income and payment of Sangha Tax on very many scores.

- Tax paid membership stands at an all time high of 19,118 families.
- We had the lowest ever loss in pre-year membership.
- The highest number of Coolie families who had earlier been tax paid Members and then taken a break, came back after a gap.
- Actual Sangha Tax collections stands at a new record of Rs 4.54 million.
- The average Tax paid is at a new record of Rs 237 per Member Coolie family.

Time Series Information on CSU Membership

Sangha Tax Paid	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
No of village CSUs	512	485	495	556	434	498	529
Total families who paid up	12,257	10,532	13,471	16,573	13,308	16,752	19,118
Loss in previous year membership	2,688	4,322	1,967	2,239	5,693	858	782
Cancelled families who renewed membership after a gap	774	744	1,660	1,526	863	1,661	853
Brand new families who joined for the very first time	4,123	1,853	3,246	3,815	1,565	2,641	2,800
Total Sangha Tax paid (Rs)	1,867,520	2,183,528	2,913,064	3,551,497	2,795,881	3,832,514	4,541,607
Average Sangha Tax paid (Rs)	130	154	189	190	204	228	237

G.2. Increase in Decentralised Sangha FundsSecondary Data

This year, we have had a 13% growth in the accumulation of Sangha Funds. The decentralised village level corpus now stands at Rs 62.53 million.

Growth in Sangha Fund Balances

	31 Mar 2002	31 Mar 2003	31 Mar 2004	31 Mar 2005	31 Mar 2006	31 Mar 2007
Village Fixed Deposits	23,840,831	31,179,217	36,997,717	42,443,417	42,443,417	54,625,000
Village SB Accounts	7,811,691	5,389,848	6,046,805	6,274,335	12,331,701	7,002,869
Taluk Fixed Deposit	448,614	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
Taluk SB Account	290,953	1,688,578	11,216	27,447	41,826	449,004
Total	32,392,089	38,707,643	43,505,737	49,195,199	55,266,944	62,526,874
Increase from pre-Year		19%	12%	13%	12%	13%