

Agricultural Development & Training Society (ADATS), Bagepalli 561 207
8th Effects Monitoring Report

Period: 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

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Agricultural Development & Training Society (ADATS), Bagepalli 561 207

8th Effects Monitoring Report

Period: 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

A. COOLIE FAMILIES FULLY ACCESS ALL STATE WELFARE & TRANSFERS

ACTIVITIES

Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)

This year, CSU Member struggled a lot in getting NREGA work, due to various reasons elaborated in this Effects Monitoring report. Field Workers in all Taluks gave special attention and supported CSU Members apply for jobs under NREGA. The government renewed all Job Cards and new Job Cards were issued. As of now 11,230 Coolie families have Job Cards, but they got only an average of 38-40 days work against their entitlement of 100 days.

Other Issues & Struggles

There were a total of 154 protests organised by CSUs with the support of Field Workers at GP level for different issues.

117 Protests were related to NREGA works. All the protests were against GP members and Govt. Officials for the reasons like Not issuing Form .6, Not allotting works on time , For Finding defaults in works done purposefully, Not Deciding the works required at Gram Sabha , Not issuing Bills for the works done and last year pending bills , Not agreeing Our Coolie Youth as METI workers etc.

27 Protests were made against Health Department. Most of the protest were done near PHC at GP level for the reasons like Doctors not staying at PHC, ANMs are not visiting for allotted villages, improper maintenance at PHC, etc.

10 Protests were done against Ration shop dealers to stop their illicit behaviours in issuing rations

Legal Aid & Aid Distress

ADATS and the village CSUs have together assisted a total of 938 coolie families with Legal Aid and Aid Distress worth ₹ 1.6 million in this reporting period.

Type	No. of Families	Amount
Lawyer Fees	18	60,800
Medical Aid	316	607,535
House Repairs	456	744,680
Funeral	5	11,100
Medicines	15	26,150
Dasara Festival	6	6,050
Marriages	2	4,300
Rice and Ragi	120	175,260
	938	1,635,875

A.1. TREND AND DETAILS OF RENT-FREE WELFARE RESOURCES ACQUISITION, RUPEE TERMS

A.1.1.	No. of Bank Loans applied by Coolie Families this Year	855 Loans
	No. of Bank Loans availed by Coolie Families	588 Loans
	No. of Bank Loans not availed by Coolie Families this Year	267 Loans
A.1.2.	Rupee Value of Bank Loans obtained this Year	₹ 20,943,000

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- Applied immediately after publication of loans with essential documents: 125 Loans
- Field Workers supported CSU Members to obtain mandatory documents (mainly Income and Caste Certificate) on time: 178 Loans
- Margankunta Pragathi Grameena Bank sanctioned loans for all the applicants because Bank had to reach its target: 48 Loans
- State bank of Mysore, Gudibanda and Canara Bank, Beechaganahalli has given loan without surety for borrowers who were punctual in repayment of previous loans: 70 Loans
- State Bank of Mysore, Muddenahalli and Pragathi Grameena Bank, Kamguttahalli, gave loans on First Come First Serve Basis: 26 Loans
- Canara bank, Dibburhalli, selected 4 CSUs in Dattu Gram Scheme and gave loans: 47 Loans
- State Bank of Mysore, Sadali and Kundlurki Pragathi Bank Sanctioned loans, because they have to reach target according to Rules of LEAD BANK: 42 Loans
- Pressure on Muragamala Bank from Division Manager to release loans on first come first serve basis: 13 Loans
- Borrowers punctual in Payments of previous loans taken: 39 Loans

Reasons for not availing Bank Loans

- Rejected due to lack of Underwriter: 37 Loans
- Applied in the month of March 2012 and approved; loans will be given out in the next financial year: 40 Loans

- Bank Manager discarded few loans due to prior awful repayments: 35 Loans
- Lack of mandatory documents: 42 Loans
- Canara Bank, Beechaganahalli, gave priority to old customers and also Bank had already reached its year target: 18 Loans
- Did not produce Clearance Certificates from other Banks: 37 Loans
- Ganjigunte Canara Bank Manager and Field Officer are corrupt and they have rejected loans after field inspection: 28 Loans
- Bank Manager had crossed year target: 24 Loans
- Rejected during spot inspection: 6 Loans

Plan of Action

- Meet with Local banks once every 6 Months to collect details of new schemes, loans, etc.
- Follow up the utilization of loans taken
- Monitor repayment of loans taken from various banks
- Identify persons who are in good relation with Banks and ask them to supports CSU Members in getting loans.
- Follow up applicants who did not avail bank loans this year.
- Support CSU Members to obtain mandatory documents.

A.2. DETAILS OF POOR FAMILIES BROUGHT UNDER WELFARE UMBRELLA

A.1.3.	No. of Coolie Families who applied Coop Society Loans this Year	541 Loans
	No. of Coolie Families who availed Coop Society Loans	391 Loans
	No. of Coolie Families who did not avail Coop Society Loans this Year	150 Loans
A.1.4.	Rupee Value of Coop Society Loans obtained this Year	₹ 9,773,500

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

Reasons for availing Coop Society Loans

- Palyakere Coop Society was redundant for 3 Years. Recently our CSU Member got elected as President, and supported CSU Members to get loans: 26 Loans
- Members who were prompt in repayments of previous loans: 117 Loans
- Paragodu Coop Society granted loans only for the new applicants: 7 Loans
- Billur Coop Society is functioning well, and sanctioned: 67 Loans
- About 60% of shareholders of Hampasandra Coop Society are our CSU Members, and had decision making powers. Maximum loans approved by this Coop Society to CSU Members: 30 Loans
- 7 Coolie youth are working as Nodal Agents at Farmers Coop Society for assigned villages. Government has launched a new subsidized loan scheme for farmers called “ Savayava Krushi Yojane (Organic Farming)”. These Nodal Agents facilitated CSU Members to avail Loans under this scheme: 63 Loans

- 75% of the Directors of Mylappanahalli Coop Society are CSU Members: 19 Loans
- Applied on time with mandatory documents: 15 Loans
- Directors of various Societies in Busetthalli Hobli were dominant and established political leaders. For their prestige issue through MLA and other Sources they brought special schemes to their Societies: 38 Loans
- Cluster Secretary is President of Muragamalla Coop society. He helped get loans: 5 loans

Reasons for not availing Coop Society Loans

- In Burudugunta Coop Society, big farmers with irrigated lands got loans: 4 Loans
- Didn't Produce Clearance certificate: 8 Loans

Plan of Action

- Empower CSU Members to contest Coop Society director elections
- Monitor repayment of loans taken
- Facilitate CSU Members to become shareholders in Coop Societies
- Assist CSU Members obtain mandatory documents

A.1.5.	No. of Coolie Families who applied Other Loans this Year	596 Loans
	No. of Coolie Families who availed Other Loans	438 Loans
	No. of Coolie Families who did not avail Other Loans this Year	158 Loans
A.1.6	Rupee Value of Other Loans obtained this Year	₹ 19,480,000

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

Reasons for availing other Loans

- SC/ST Corporation sanctioned vehicle loans: 42 Loans
- Mahila Dairy (Milk Collection Society run by women) sanctioned loans for CB cows under Amrutha Yojane scheme: 144 Loans
- NABARD Sanctioned Loans for Sheep Trade: 32 Loans
- SC/ST Corporation has launched a new scheme for the welfare of ST community called "Girijana Kalyana Yojane". Through this scheme, about 90% of applicants got loans for various purposes like sheep trade, dairy farming, petty businesses etc.: 18 Loans
- Field Workers supported CSU Members obtain Dairy loans from Veterinary Department, SC/ST Corporation and BCM Corporation: 123 Loans
- CSU elected Taluk Panchayat members in Siddalaghatta, Chickballapur and Chintamani, under their quota, recommended loans: 73 Loans
- In Chintamani, JSYS has sanctioned loan for Aqua culture: 6 Loans

Reasons for not availing other Loans

- SC/ST Corporation approved loans but they will be released in the months of May and June: 70 Loans

- SC/ST Corporation rejected vehicle loans because few drivers obtained Transport Vehicle License recently. To fit into eligible criteria License should be at least 2 years old: 3 Loans
- Child and women welfare department approved loans under Udyogini Scheme and it will be delivered shortly: 19 Loans
- SC/ST and BCM Corporation has crossed year target: 61 Loans
- In Korlaparthi, village touts pressurised officials to delay: 5 Loans

Plan of Action

- Establish contacts with Senior Government. Officials of SC/ST Corporation, Social welfare Dept. and Backward Communities Dept. to get updates on various schemes
- Avoid CSU Members getting trapped by local financiers.
- Support others NGOs who benefit CSU Members to get easy loans, such as TWU for poor auto drivers.
- Make list of CSU Members interested in dairy farming and facilitate them to undergo training to avail loans from various Government schemes.
- Empower CSU Members to contest the post of Director in Milk Societies.

A.1.7.	No. of Women who applied Stree Shakthi Loans this Year	1,325 Loans
	No. of Women who Availed Stree Shakthi Loans this Year	1,157 Loans
	No. of Women who did not Avail Stree Shakthi Loans this Year	168 Loans
A.1.8.	Rupee Value of Stree Shakthi Loans obtained this Year	₹ 12,442,000

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

Reasons for getting Stree Shakthi Loans

- Got Loans through the rotation method in the group: 466 Loans
- Women doing petty trades locally had honestly cleared their previous loans: 44 Loans
- Bank gave special grants 22 Stree Shakthi Groups: 161 Loans
- Taluk Panchayat gave grants to 12 Stree Shakthi Groups which were active in utilization of funds: 94 Loans
- Stree Shakthi groups approved loans for borrowers who were prompt in payments of previous loans: 179 Loans
- Members who were enthusiastically participating in all activities of Stree Shakthi groups got loans: 107 Loans
- 4 Stree Shakthi groups got capital under Samagra Grameena Abiruddi Yojane (SGAY): 60 Loans
- Siddalaghatta Field Staff forced MLA to allot loans under Micro Finance scheme for 14 Stree Shakthi groups; he allotted to 11 groups: 90 Loans

Reasons for not getting Stree Shakthi Loans

- Did not fit eligibility criteria (i.e. New group or member should be active for Minimum 25 Weeks): 78 Loans
- Groups rejected loans of members, who were not actively participating in Stree Shakthi activities: 49 Loans
- After applying there was a misunderstanding between Representatives and members of the group; CDPO kept loans pending: 15 Loans
- Auditors (Women Welfare Department officials) rejected loans, because 3 groups were not good in maintaining accounts: 26 Loans

Plan of Action

- Keep track of previous loans taken in Mahila Meeting
- Negotiate with Bank officials to approve loans granted by Child Development and Women Welfare Dept.
- Identify and train CSU women in local businesses
- Get details of various schemes for Stree Shakthi groups from Women Welfare Department and PRI's
- Empower Mahila Meeting to get Veto Power in scrutinizing Stree Shakthi loans

A.2. TALUK-WISE DETAILS OF POOR FAMILIES BROUGHT UNDER WELFARE UMBRELLA

A.2.1.	No. of Persons who applied for Old Age Pensions (OAP) from Government this year	647 Persons
	No. of Persons who are now getting OAP	Nil
	No. of Persons who are not getting OAP	647 Persons

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- Total No. of Old Age Persons: 2710 Persons
- No. of senior citizens who are presently getting OAP: 2,063 Persons
- No. of senior citizens who are not getting OAP: 647 Persons

Reasons for not getting Old Age Pensions

- This Financial Year Government has not approved and Sanctioned OAP's for New Applicants: 212 Persons

Plan of Action

- Apply RTI to get Details. Why is the Government delaying to approve and sanction OAP's?
- Track the status of OAPs which were already sanctioned, in GP meets
- Track status of applications

A.2.2.	No. of Women who applied to government. For Widow Pensions this Year	204 Women
	No. of Women who are getting Widow Pensions	72 Women
	No. of Women who are not getting Widow Pensions	132 Women

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- Total No. of widows: 942 Women
- No. of widows who are currently getting Widow Pension: 810 Women

No. of widow who are not getting Widow Pension: 132 Women

Reasons for getting Widow Pensions

- Mahila Trainers supported widows to apply for pensions: 45 Women
- Applied with own efforts, on time, and with the mandatory documents: 27 Women

Reasons for not getting Widow Pensions

- Delay in submission of mandatory documents: 38 Women
- Recently Applied during this reporting period: 10 Women
- Gudibanda Tahsildar has ordered his officials to conduct survey of all widow pensioners, because there was a deception in allotting pensions by Revenue Officers. After the completion of survey, genuine widows will get pensions: 20 Women
- Application are being processes; spot inspection pending; not rejected: 64 women

Plan of Action

- Assist widows to obtain required documents
- Facilitate widows to start local businesses
- Track status of applications
- Keep special focus on young widows and support them to remarry

A.2.3.	No. of Persons who applied for Physically Challenged Pension this year	86 Persons
	No. of Persons who are now getting these Pensions	41 Persons
	No. Of Persons who are not getting these Pensions	45 Persons

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- No. of physically challenged persons: 381 Persons
- No. of physically challenged persons who are currently getting pensions: 336 Persons
- No. of physically challenged persons who are not getting pensions: 45 Persons

Reasons for not getting Physically Challenged Pensions

- Rejected during verification of physical disability by designated Authorities: 45 Persons

Plan of Action

- Track monthly payments of Physically Challenged Pensions in GP meets

- Register new physically challenged persons with APD organization
- Facilitate physically challenged persons to get their dues from Government.

A.2.4.	No. of Families living in Bad Houses	1,286 Families
	No. of Families who got Free Houses sanctioned in the past 1 year	733 Families
	No. of Families applied who did not got Free Houses sanctioned in the past 1 year	553 Families

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

Reasons for getting Free Houses

- 553 CSU Families were lucky to get houses through Government “Lucky Draw Policy” of Basava Vasathi Yojane, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Housing scheme etc.
- Muddenahalli Gram Panchayat is captured by CSU Members and they did not follow “Lucky Draw Scheme”. They allotted homes for the truly needy, with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, Chickballapur: 26 Families
- In Chintamani, Peddur, Nandiganihalli, Kotagal and Mittahalli GPs, Gram Sabha selected beneficiaries in an open manner, once again rejecting the “Lucky Draw Policy”: 84 Families
- In a few GPs of Chintamani, CSU elected GP Members allotted houses: 70 Families

Plan of Action

- Facilitate CSU Members to apply for houses
- This financial year, Government has launched a Group Housing scheme. Scheme has to be implemented twice a year. Facilitate CSU Members living in bad houses, as per our database, to get benefit through this scheme.
- Strengthen CSU Members to argue for various housing schemes in their Gram Sabha (voter councils)

A.2.5.	No. of Families	11,426 Families
	No. of families with electricity	11, 426 Families
	No. of families who are eligible for free electrification	873 Families

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

Reasons for Houses with no Free Electrification

- As we mentioned in the previous Effects Monitoring Report, Government has stopped the Free Electrification scheme.

Plan of Action

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A.2.6.	No. of Families who now live in Huts & Thatched Houses, and genuinely need houses	553 Families
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NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- No. of Families living in Huts: 203 Families
- No. of Families Living in Mud wall and Tile roof: 164 Families
- No. of Families living in Mud wall with Wooden roof: 186 Families

Plan of Action

- Facilitate CSU Members to apply for Government free housing scheme
- Assist single women with Sangha Funds

A.3. FAULTLESS IMPLEMENTATION OF EGA WORKS & PDS

A.3.1.	No. of NREGA Works planned from Apr 2011 to Mar 2012	815 Works
	No. of NREGA Works done from Apr 2011 to Mar 2012	438 Works
	No. of NREGA Works not done from April 2011 to March 2012	377 Works
A.3.2.	Total No. of Days as entitlement	100 Days
	Average No. of Days of NREGA Works obtained from Apr 2011 to Mar 2012	38 Days
	Average No. of Days of NREGA Works lost Apr 2011 to Mar 2012	62 Days
A.3.3.	Total NREGA Wages Paid out from April 2011 to March 2012	₹ 31,275,650
A.3.4.	No. of Cases where NREGA Wages were paid after protests, strikes & struggles	117 Protests
A.3.5.	No. Of families applied for Job Cards this year	11,426 Families
	No. of Families who have NREGA Job Cards today	11,230 Families
	No. of Families who do not have NREGA Job Cards today	196 Families

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

Reasons for inappropriate implementation of NREGA

- Government Officials delayed in Issuing Form No. 6
- Many CSU Members not interested to start NREGA work due to not having received last year's wages
- Misunderstandings between GP Members and Government officials in planning NREGA works
- Few CSU Members were busy with cropping and harvesting
- In Hampasandra and Thirumani Panchayat, political touts and contractors pressured PDOs to delay issuing Form No. 6
- Yellodu Gram Panchayat, Governing body was dissolved for 6 months by Civil Court, Gudibanda, due to Gram Panchayat President election dispute.
- Many CSUs near Chickballapur Town not interested to go for NREGA works because wages are lower than daily wage in the town.

- S. Devaganahalli GP has not made an Action Plan, which was decided in the Gram Sabha. So Members couldn't go for works
- Thimmasandra and Diiburhalli GPs was in the hand of the opposition, and the Presidents were against CSU policies. All the opposition GP members purposely delayed the issuing of Form No. 6 and allotting works

Plan of Action

- Monitor performance of Elected GP members
- Force GP members and Government officials to plan NREGA works in Gram Sabha
- Start discussing NREGA works in all CSU Meetings from the month of April itself.
- Plan protests/strikes whenever and wherever necessary
- Support newly appointed and honest PDOs to perform their duties

A.3.6.	Total No. of Families	11,426 Families
A.3.7.	No. of Families who have Ration Cards	11,062 Families
	No. of Families who do not have any Ration Cards	364 Families
	No. of Families who have APL Ration Card	1,384 Families
	No. of Families who have BPL Ration Cards	9,678 Families
	No. of Families who do not have BPL Ration Cards in spite of being poor and eligible	216 Families

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- 216 Families applied for the BPL card and it will be issued shortly.

Reasons for Families who do not have Ration Card

- Joint Families have separated and applied for separate cards: 124 Families
- Temporary Ration Cards were cancelled: 161 Families
- Families who migrated and settled in Gudibanda town from villages applied for new Ration Cards: 6 Families
- Applied newly, during this reporting period: 58 Families
- Not present in the village during processing: 15 Families

Plan of Action

- Assist CSU Member to correct their family data in the Taluk Office
- Facilitate CSU Members to apply online for permanent Ration Cards

A.3.8.	Total No. Of Ration Shops	174 Shops
	No. Of Ration Shops running without corruption	95 Shops
	No. Of Ration Shops running with little corruption	79 Shops
	Cases of protests, strikes & struggles to run the Ration Shop	52 Protests

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

A total of 52 protests were made against the Ration Shop Dealers, Food department and Food Inspectors for the following reasons:

- Issuing ration allotted for poor people to Above Poverty Line (APL) Card holders = 4 protests
- Opening the Ration Shop only twice a month = 4 protests
- Selling contaminated food = 11 protests
- Selling kerosene illicitly = 17 protests
- Forcing Food Inspector to take action against a Dealer who shifted the ration shop from allotted point = 1 protest
- 2 Dealers were using wrong weighing methods (about 100 gm. less per kilo). When CSUs identified and opposed this, Food & Civil department officials visited and rechecked. As punishment, officials ordered them to give an extra 5 kgs of grain to each Card Holder = 2 Protest
- In Chickballapur, no major protests were made. Little corruptions in Ration Shops were regularly opposed by both CSU Members and others; it gets stopped for a while and resumes after a few months.
- In Chintamani, protests were made against ration shop dealers for charging a Rupee more on each Kg of rice = 13 Protests

Plan of Action

- Train CSU functionaries to keep constant vigil on Ration Shops
- Support CSU Members to organize protest

A.3.9.	No. of Government Works approved from April 2011 to March 2012	603 Works
A.3.10.	Budget Allocated for all these Works	₹ 92,251,500
A.3.11.	Actual Amount Spent on these Works in the year	₹ 69,790,000
A.3.12.	No. of Works done without any corruption	242 Works
A.3.13.	No. of Works done with a little Corruption	204 Works
A.3.14.	No. of Works done with a Lot of Corruption	157 Works

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

Bagepalli & Chintamani

In the Cluster Review Meets it clearly came out that works done inside and near the village were implemented without corruption or a little corruption. E.g. cement roads, water supply, drains.

But works done through Contractors who had bid tenders were implemented with lots of corruption. E.g. road works, irrigation tank works, check dams, de-silting, etc.

Gudibanda

Majority of the works done without corruption are school buildings because the budgets were controlled by the SDMC or School Betterment Committee. SDMC Members and Teachers are generally

more honest than contractors. In a few schools, Teachers were scared of village CSUs and did not misuse budgets.

Nobody has correct details on tender works done through contractors. The contractors display the Budget Board after completing the work only for the sake of formality. So it is very difficult to initially analyse how much was sanctioned and how much was spent. That is why there is a lot of corruption in tender works.

Chickballapur

4 Gram Panchayats were captured CSU Members. Elected CSU GP Members were honest. All works were planned according to the need of the village and decided in Gram Sabha meetings with the involvement of common voters. There is transparency. As a Result, most works were done without corruption.

Siddalaghatta

6 of the 9 GPs have Coolie Sangha elected members as GP Members. Works done through them are largely honest. Little corruption can be noticed even inside the village, where the works were done through non-CSU GP Members.

Most tender works are announced online and CSUs are unaware of the budget allocated, who the contractor is, etc. Almost outside Class 1 grade contractors (from other States) get these works. Majority of the works done through them are bad in quality and not up to the mark.

Plan of Action

- Use RTI to get Information about the Tender works.
- Share information about the Budget allotted for Tender works at GP level.
- Force GPs to conduct Gram Sabha meetings.
- Plan/support protest when necessary.

B. COOLIE WOMEN ATTAIN A PERSON STATUS WITHIN THEIR FAMILIES

ACTIVITIES

Mahila Meetings

389 CSUs were active in conducting Mahila Meetings. Discipline was brought in Conducting Mahila Meetings by Mahila Trainers and CSUs, by changing most of the Representatives about 6 months back. CSU functionaries especially VHWs actively took part in all Mahila Meetings. Mahila Meetings have succeeded in solving needs of individual members came up in the Meetings. The main agendas of the Mahila meetings were children/youth data entry, allotting child scholarship, passing health bills, legal aid and aid distress, identifying women with health ailments and taking them for camps, monitoring Biogas usage, appointing Biogas Workers, monitoring government school infrastructure and functioning, vigil on domestic violence, sending youth for skill training and jobs, declaration of income and membership renewal , CCF and Celina Fund repayment, selecting eligible CSU Members for Woodstove CDM, selecting new villages for Biogas CDM etc.

Women in the Coolie Sangha

4,122 (36%) of Coolie Sangha memberships are in the names of women – i.e. these families have women managing family affairs. Indicators used for this count are control and decision making on finances. But only 891 (8%) families are genuinely single women headed – i.e. without any male adult in the household.

In Non-CSU families (the ones who participate only in environmental projects), 52% memberships are in women’s names. This shows they are token. Since Biogas, Woodstoves, etc. are “women’s prerogatives” men “allow” them to represent their families in these activities.

	Active CSU Members		Inactive Families		Non CSU Families	
Male Headed Households	10,634	92%	24,982	875	10,126	84%
Women Headed Households	891	8%	3,632	13%	1,978	16%
Membership in Men’s Names	7,403	64%	19,444	68%	5,860	48%
Membership in Women’s Names	4,122	36%	9170	32%	6,244	52%
Adults	51,034	77%	119,088	895	25,286	89%
Minors	14,999	23%	14,483	11%	2,968	11%

Training

In the last 6 months, there were no special training conducted for VHWs either in children deliveries nor personal hygiene. But Mahila Trainers linked VHWs to Asha workers appointed by health department, which benefitted a large number of pregnant women and children by getting protein rich food, money and other special schemes.

Health Activities

No Health Camps were conducted, but Mahila Trainers and VHWs facilitated 220 Coolie women who were suffering from reproductive ailments to attend Health Camps conducted by specialized hospitals, and followed up their treatment. 90 women were treated in the early stages with medicines, and 109 women underwent surgeries. The remaining 21 women have just been diagnosed.

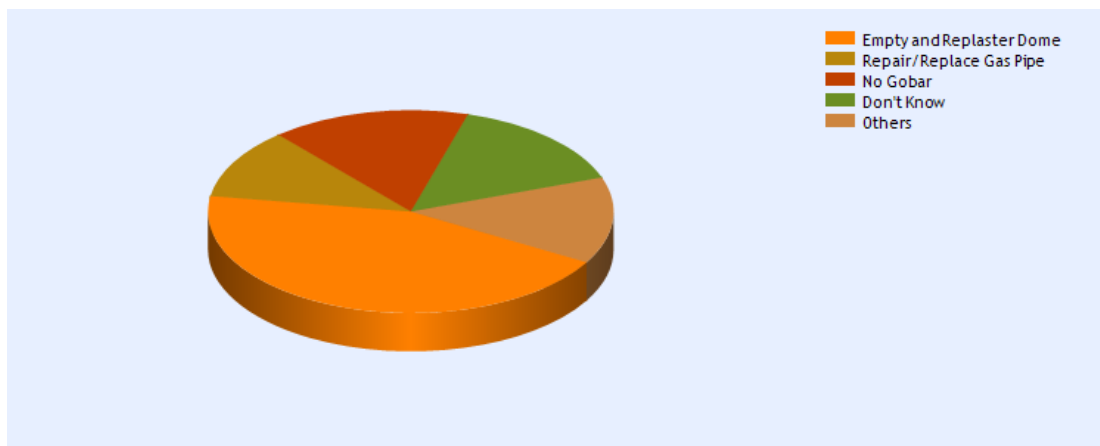
Biogas CDM Projects

At the start of this reporting period, we took stock of the 2nd Biogas CDM Project and were not happy with the speed and efficiency with which we were building units. After several weeks of introspection, we realised that giving total autonomy to Biogas Staff and separating them from Field Workers and Mahila Trainers was a big mistake. Community participation had reduced to a mere formality. Village CSUs and Cluster/GP Meets were not really involved, especially when the units were built in non-CSU villages, for non-CSU Members. Another issue was that, in order to build as many as they could each month, quality suffered.

We decided to rectify these problems by bringing the Biogas Staff under the direct control of village CSUs, Field Workers and Mahila Trainers. Selection of villages and End Users would henceforth be done only by them and Biogas Case Workers would merely execute jobs to quality. Some Case Workers had to be asked to leave.

But there was a terrible price to pay. Functionality has dropped to 87% and this is not at all acceptable in such a new programme where the Units are hardly 1½ years old. By comparison, the Velcan Units which are 7 years old, have a functionality of 89%.

Towards the end of this reporting period, we realised that we had only set right the construction process. We are still lacking in a proper system for repair and maintenance. Problems can be small ones like changing nozzles, replacing the knobs of stoves, and repairing broken inlet/outlet tanks. Or they can be major ones like emptying and re-plastering the digester dome, which accounts for 44% of the days lost due to non-usage. Repairing and replacing gas pipes is the second biggest problem, accounting for 11% of days lost.



Only by immediately identifying problems and quickly solving them can functionality be improved. And this can be done only by developing a village-level cadre of young and schooled women as Biogas Workers to cover 800 villages where we have built Biogas units. Currently, we are in the process of identifying and orienting these young women.

As on today, we have built a total of 14,214 domestic Biogas units under 2 CDM Projects. Of them, 12,487 are Commissioned – i.e. End User women are using them and they are generating CERs. Another 950 are under construction in the 2nd CDM Project.

The 2 projects have together generated 113,735 CERs. 187.83% of investment has been recovered in the 1st CDM Project, and 21.3% in the 2nd.

Woodstoves CDM Project

Gold Standard stakeholder meetings have been conducted, the PDD has been submitted for validation by a DOE, and we are waiting for Host Country Approval. We expect that this GS CDM Project will get registered with the UNFCCC just before the end of this project, in December 2012.

Most importantly, through extensive consultations in each and every village CSU, we have decided on the implementation strategy:

- i. 4,500 End User families will each borrow the cost of 2 Chulika woodstoves from their respective village CCFs

- ii. They will install 9,000 stoves in their homes, and destroy the traditional chullas they hitherto used.
- iii. Biogas Workers will monitor daily usage and regularly update the Tristle® Woodstoves Monitoring Solution.
- iv. In mid 2014, after 1½ years of usage, we will contract a DOE to conduct a Verification.
- v. The Project should have generated 22,747 CERs per annum @ 3.38 CERs per family per annum.
- vi. Simultaneously, we will consult financial and legal experts and create a Special Instrument to legally trade in CERs.
- vii. We will sell these issued GS CERs in the Carbon Market, realise about ₹ 17.7 million, and distribute approximately ₹ 4,000 to each End User
- viii. 4,500 End Users will, in turn, return their entire borrowing to their respective CCFs.
- ix. For the remaining 8½ years of the project life, all Carbon Revenue will go to the End Users after every verification, issuance and sale.

B.1. MEN SHARE IN THE MIND NUMBING & REPETITIVE HOUSEWORK OF WOMEN

B.1.1.	No. of CSU Families in Taluk	11,426 Families
	No. of Husbands who Cook for at least 2-3 days ever week	1,334 Men
B.1.2.	No. of Fathers who get Children ready for School and help with Homework on a daily basis	2,095 Men
B.1.3.	No. of Husbands who help with Cleaning the house, washing Clothes, etc. on a daily basis	1,177 Men

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

Bagepalli

In nuclear families, most men like to share household activities such as cooking, cleaning, washing clothes etc. Most men in nuclear families believe that sharing of domestic work will increase their family harmony and income. E.g. both together work on their lands and save labour costs, wives do some works like tailoring and petty trade from home, etc.

All CSU Members consider that educating children is an investment for their family in the rapidly changing political economy. Fathers are keen to support and show special interest towards children's education. Educated Fathers love to help their children with homework.

Gudibanda

Most men who cook and help their wives in domestic work are influenced by families living in towns and relatives settled in cities. They know it is quite common in towns/cities where men and women are both in jobs.

Chickballapur

Most men support their wives in cooking and domestic work, when both of them were employed. When the wife is not in a job, they consider it her responsibility to do household work by herself.

Parents are keen to educate their children because they consider it their primary responsibility. They believe that if the children are educated they will settle well since just cannot do traditional farming.

Siddalaghatta

Most of the above men are helping their wives in domestic work because Most of the families close to Siddalaghatta town are in to Sericulture. Women are necessary for these types of works and these women were supporting their families.

And in few cases both men and women are employed and sharing their domestic work.

Chintamani

When wives are sick or engaged in other works, husbands help in cleaning house, washing clothes etc. Men who cook for at least 2-3 days a week feel it easy to cook as they have Biogas units in their houses and it is fun to cook. Sometimes they do teach their children while cooking.

There are 718 fathers who feel proud to help their children do their homework. Their children study in fee paying schools and need parent's signature on the progress card every month.

Most men in nuclear Families believe that sharing of domestic work will increases family income.

Plan of Action

- Field Workers have to focus men who share their work in CSU meetings
- Organise Gender Training at GP level once a year
- Implement CDM projects like Biogas and Wood Stove through which the practical and strategic gender needs are met.

B.1.4.	Total No. of Young & Brave Single Women	785 Women
B.1.5.	No. of Single Women who were running Successful Businesses Last Year	220 Women
B.1.6.	No. of Single Women who are still running those Businesses	205 Women
B.1.7.	No. of Single Women who stopped running their businesses	15 Women
B.1.8.	No. of New Single Women who have Started Businesses This Year	56 Women

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- 124 single women are in joint families and their families look after them very well. These women are also allowed to take part in cultivation decision making.
- 22 single women have lands. 4 of them have got wet lands and remaining have dry lands. They live alone. Neither with the husband 's family nor with their parents. They are all good cultivators.
- 259 single women are not running individual businesses. They are daily labourers who are agricultural works, domestic helpers, mason's assistants, etc.
- 93 single women are employed in different industries in nearby towns.
- 261 single women are into Individual businesses at the village level, like petty shops, sari selling, dairy farming, vegetable trade, tailoring, cattle feed business, tamarind trade, seasonal fruit trade, basket trade, making flower garlands, bangle trade, toy trade, etc.
- 26 single women are employed in local government sectors as School Midday Meal cooks, Helpers in PHC, Anganwadi Teachers, and Anganwadi Helpers.

Plan of Action

- Counsel single Coolie women to start new businesses.
- Conduct special training through experts to instil a business sense.
- Empower educated single women to become Biogas Workers.
- Facilitate single women to get loans from the Coolie Sangha's Celina Fund and Women's Fund

B.2. WOMEN COMPENSATED FOR UNPAID DOMESTIC WORK THROUGH CARBON REVENUES

	No. of CSU Families	11,426 Families
	No. of CSU Families participating in Biogas CDM projects	4,008 Families
	No. of Inactive CSU Families participating in Biogas CDM projects	1,777 Families
	No. of Non CSU Families participating in Biogas CDM projects	8,633 Families

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- Velcan and BCS Biogas CDM projects have not only improved women's health, they have also brought pride and happiness in about 14,418 women. Now these women are on level with rich women in towns and cities when it comes to cleanliness, being smart, healthy and beautiful.
- These women have become a role model to the other NGOs (FCN Members) who come for training at ADATS
- Mahila Meetings have acquired influence and status in neighbouring villages since they are the decision makers in whether the Biogas Project can be implemented there or not.
- Women used to be limited to the kitchen and domestic work. Now they have a good knowledge of how the international Carbon Market works, and speak of profits they can earn through Climate = Mitigation Projects. They advise other NGOs on carbon revenue sharing.
- Women keenly feel an independence from husbands. Earlier, they had to beg their men folk each time they needed to purchase kerosene or fuel wood. They would be asked if they were too lazy to make a 2 day trip to the forest. This is a huge gain of the Biogas Project.
- Most families in Chickballapur Taluk have crossbred cows. Access to free sources of firewood was difficult for them. Biogas is a boon.

Plan of Action

- Appoint women Biogas Workers to monitor and repair the units.
- Conduct monthly Training for Biogas Workers and collect Daily Usage information.
- Train Biogas Workers in repair and supply them with tools and spare parts.
- Facilitate Biogas Workers to start an additional business in the village.
- Select End Users for upcoming Woodstoves CDM Project.

B.3. EQUAL DECISION MAKING ROLE ENJOYED WITHIN FAMILIES

B.3.1.	Total No. of Families	11,426 Families
	Cases of Women who have no say in their Family Expenses, Loans, etc. (Powerlessness Indicator)	126 Women
B.3.2.	No. of Marriages Took Place in past 1 Year	625 Marriages
	Of above, No. of Choice Marriages	127 Marriages
	Cases of Women who expressed they can support their Daughters in their choice of marriage	99 Women
	Cases of Women who expressed they could not support their Daughters in their choice of marriage	28 Women
B.3.3.	No. Of Women suffering from different health ailments	469 Women
	No. of Women not able to do their normal household/outside work for more than 1-2 months in the last year (Bad Health Indicator)	60 Women
B.3.4.	No. of Women who suffered the insult of not being able to cook for their families because there was no Rations, Fuel wood and/or Water for 1-2 days (Poverty Indicator)	Nil

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING (POWERLESSNESS INDICATOR)

The Cluster Review Meets wanted to hear from families *where women had no say*.

Bagepalli

Most of the women in coolie families were capacitated to take part in family decisions. During this reporting period we found that there are some exceptional cases where still women were not actively participating in family decisions.

47 women said:

In 33 Coolie families, men were “allowing” women to take part in family decisions, but the women themselves were too naïve to contribute.

In another 14 families, men display a useless sense of pride and not allowing women to take part in family decisions.

Gudibanda

10 women said:

“In our opinion, 99% of families in Gudibanda Taluk show respect and allow women to talk when taking family decisions. But the final decisions are taken by men only. Some women, especially in Reddy households, are not allowed to even talk when families decide.”

Chickballapur

3 women reported that they were not allowed to take part in any family decisions. All 3 were from big joint families where almost all decisions were taken by men.

Remaining families respect women and their words. Men in these families share each and every bit of information with their wives and also give importance for their opinions. They genuinely believe that wives' thoughts are very useful for their families in all and every respect.

Siddalaghatta

8 women were aged and naïve and they themselves didn't want to get involved in issues.

4 men with 2 wives each don't share anything with their wives. "We just want to avoid misunderstandings and nonsense at home", they proudly say.

Chintamani

54 Women said:

20 women were not ready to get involved in family and financial matters even if their husbands asked. Another 34 women said that they were totally illiterate and didn't know Rupee value. They feel their husbands are much better in keeping accounts. At the end, they just ask their husbands to share what has happened

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING (CHOICE MARRIAGES)

When it comes to this Indicator, a huge difference in gender sensitivity can be observed between Bagepalli, Siddalaghatta and Chintamani on the one hand, and Gudibanda and Siddalaghatta on the other. It is crystal clear that Coolie families in Bagepalli, Siddalaghatta and Chintamani genuinely believe that daughters have as much right as sons to decide on their future. In Gudibanda and Siddalaghatta, on the other, a fundamentalist patriarchy is exhibited through male parochial chauvinism. Read on...

Bagepalli

Youth in city jobs are groomed and capacitated to take decisions concerning their future. All 57 choice marriages that took place in this reporting period happened between youth in city jobs only. Most mothers supported their daughters, because they had confidence in their daughters; decisions. They are some cases, mothers did not, because they didn't like the boys selected by their daughters.

Gudibanda

4 choice marriages took place this year.

Of them 3 marriages were supported by mothers, as they thought if they rejects their daughters selection, they might elope with the boys and get cheated. Mothers knew that if their daughters retained a good connection with their families, rather than be alone, they stood a better chance in their marriages.

In 1 case, the Mother did not supported her daughter because she wanted her daughter to get married to her close maternal relative.

Chickballapur (3 Choice Marriages)

This indicator is not correct. It suggests that women support daughters in their choice of marriages out of sympathy. This is not true. They support not out of love and affection, but because of fear. They know that if they disagree, their daughters will anyway elope and bring shame to the family.

Siddalaghatta (11 Choice Marriages)

8 women said that they supported their daughters in their choice marriage because the boys were educated, skilled and employed. They have confidence that these boys will look after their daughters.

3 women did not support because their daughters' marriages were fixed with close relatives. They know these families well and know they are bad matches.

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING (BAD HEALTH INDICATOR)

This year 469 women suffered from different health ailments. Of them 60 women were serious and unable to do their regular domestic work. These were cases of paralysis, prolapsed uterus, cardiac, caesarean, family planning operations, accidents, eye operations, T.B, typhoid, etc.

Just knowing this enabled other CSU Members to make permanent arrangements to help with different chores on an everyday basis.

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING (POVERTY INDICATOR)

CSU Members discuss most personal matters openly. A few cases of families with no food stock and being unable to purchase from shops did come up. But these CSUs immediately supported them to buy food stock by giving them Aid Distress from Sangha fund.

Plan of Action

- Encourage and support choice marriages.
- Mahila Trainers has to list out women were not actively taking part in family decisions and give them confidence.
- Conduct workshops/trainings to parents on advantages of simple marriages (breaking of rituals, customs and traditions).
- Counsel families where women suffer from health ailments, and convince men to share in domestic chores.

B.4. ALL FORMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (PHYSICAL & MENTAL) TRACKED AND STOPPED

B.4.1.	No. of Domestic Violence reported during this year	214 Cases
B.4.2.	No. of Domestic Violence Stopped	208 Cases
	No. of Domestic Violence not Stopped	6 Cases
B.4.3.	No. of Husbands and Wives Separated on advice of Mahila Meeting	3 Cases
	No. of Legal Divorces obtained during the past one year	3 Cases

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

Bagepalli

Every year as we notice there are always many cases of domestic violence's being reported. Many are uncomplicated and silly ones solved by the intervention of CSUs and Mahila Meetings. A few no one can stop because they are temporary and transient. E.g. drunkard husband beats his wife at night and they forget everything in the morning, leaving the Mahila Meeting embarrassed and angry.

There were 103 cases reported during this reporting period. Of them, 2 cases were major. In one case, the husband is not allowing his wife to go outside and work. When she does, he thrashes her badly. When it came to the notice of the Mahila Meeting, they warned and threatened him that, he will be thrown out the village. The thrashings have stopped. But for how long?

Mahila meeting could not stop one issue, where the husband suspected his wife's character and beat her roughly every night. A Case was filed but it was of no use. So the Mahila Meeting decided to separate them.

Gudibanda

CSU Members have a thought that most domestic violence cases will be in nuclear families, since in Joint families these issues will be immediately solved by other family members. But joint families are no exception. It happens in all families.

Mahila Meeting could not stop two issues this year, briefly explained below:

- Mahila Meeting separated one couple because the problem was never ending. Whatever she did, the husband always suspected the wife's character. Finally they are separated.
- In one case a Groom was staying in in-law's place (*Illarikam Alladu*). He was fed up of his In-laws' torture and insult and wanted to set up his family separately. But the wife did not agree. Mahila Meeting tried to convince the wife to shift, and her parents to send their daughter with their son-in-law. But they refused and the husband applied for a divorce.

Chickballapur

Mahila Meeting could not stop 2 cases:

- In one case a husband is always forcing his wife to bring money from her parents. Mahila Meeting intervened many times to solve the problem, but of no use. So finally the Mahila Meeting decided to separate them and support the wife to apply for divorce. Now the wife is staying with her parents
- In another case, the husband is a drunkard and sold all valuables and even food stock in the house. The wife is the only earner for the Family. She warned him many times but he refused to stop. Finally she decided that since anyhow she was the earning member, maintaining the family without his support, she could very well survive. She left him.

Siddalaghatta

25 domestic violence cases were reported during this reporting period. Of them 23 were settled in Mahila Meetings.

2 cases were taken to Police Stations when husbands attempted 2nd marriages. But the police did not register the cases. Instead they just warned the husbands and took their apologies in writing.

Chintamani

Continuous discussion in Mahila Meeting regarding domestic violence and its consequences has brought a change in the way they look at daughters-in-law.

In 2 cases, Mahila Meetings were not able to stop violence emanating from the character of wives being suspected. They had to warn husbands that they would lodge a complaint and put them behind bars.

Plan of Action

- Mahila Meeting has to keep a constant vigil on domestic violence.
- Facilitate women to get properties transferred into their names.
- Train Mahila Trainers on Women's Laws and get them onto the Para Legal Committees at each Taluk.

B.5. POSITIVE TRENDS IN COOLIE WOMEN'S HEALTH

B.5.1.	No. of Women who Reported Reproductive Ailments in the Mahila Meetings	469 Women
	No. of Women with Reproductive Ailments Treated Locally by VHWs	138 Women
	No. of Women with Reproductive Ailments brought to Health Camps by VHWs	331 Women
	No. of Women with Reproductive Ailments taken to City Hospitals after Health Camp	254 Women
	No. of Women with Reproductive Ailments who are not treated	77 Women

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

Bagepalli

Women with minor problems were identified by VHWs and taken to the nearest PHC for further treatment in the initial stages.

It has become common for Coolie women to discuss their reproductive health ailments quite openly in Mahila Meetings. As a result, 130 women reported major problems and they were brought to town Hospitals for further treatment. 109 of them were treated at subsidized rates. The remaining 21 women were given dates for surgeries that will be conducted in the month of April and May 2012.

Gudibanda

Most Coolie women believe that if they express their personal health issues in Mahila meetings or with Mahila Trainers it will definitely be considered and the needful will be done. This way, it has become a regular job for the Mahila Trainers and VHWs to identify and take referred cases to the nearest hospital. This year, 57 women were identified with reproductive health ailments. Of them, 17 were treated at the initial stages and 40 women were diagnosed with major problems. 32 of them underwent surgeries and another 8 are waiting.

Chickballapur

In Chickballapur we had no Mahila Trainers for about 8 months. But the VHWs took charge and played a vital role in identifying and bringing women to health camps regularly conducted at Muddenahalli village by the M.S. Ramaiah Hospital.

This hospital also appointed a few Health Workers to visit the villages to conduct health check-up. Field Workers created a link between our VHWs and these Health Workers.

Siddalaghatta

4 cases of white discharge and 2 continuous bleeding were reported in the Mahila Meeting. They were taken to the nearest PHC by VHW and treated. 48 reported women were brought to health camps with

different reproductive problems. Of them, 36 were operated and the remaining are taking medicine. If they are not cured with medication, they will need surgery.

Chintamani

Regular discussion on health in the Mahila Meeting has brought many changes and made it possible to identify problems at an early stage. 80 women (54 in the 50-60 year age group) reported major problems and were brought to town Hospital for treatment. 54 were treated at subsidized rates. The remaining 26 have been given dates for surgery in the months of June and July 2012

Plan of Action

- Negotiate with DHO and THO to conduct reproductive health camps.
- Support other NGOs who conduct free health camps.
- Follow up on reported cases till they get treated.
- Conduct special training for VHWs on reproductive health ailments, once every 6 months.

B.5.5.	No. of Child births that took place in the past 1 year	763 Children
B.5.6.	No. of Child births conducted by the VHW in the Village	135 Children
B.5.7.	No. of Child births conducted in Government and Pvt Hospitals	628 Children
B.5.8.	No of Mother and/or Child Deaths during Child birth during the past 1 year	Nil
B.5.9.	No. of Young Mother who underwent family planning operation this year	437 Women
B.5.10.	No. of Young Mothers who underwent Family Planning Operation after 1 Child	63 Women
	No. of Young Mothers who underwent Family Planning Operation after 2 Children	287 Women
	No. of Young Mothers who underwent Family Planning Operation after 3 or more Children	87 Women

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- Only 17% of child deliveries were conducted by the VHWs this year because Health department has appointed Asha Workers. Their Job is to keep track of pregnant women, distribute protein rich food on time, etc. About 70% of Asha Workers in villages with CSUs are our Coolie women. They took our expectant mothers for deliveries to the nearest Government hospitals.
- Government even bears the travel expenses of pregnant women who go for regular check up and conduct deliveries free of cost. They also provide various benefits for children born in the Hospital.
- No child deaths during deliveries have been reported this year. But 10 children died after 1 month due to various illnesses.
- Majority of parents are worried about their Children's future. Education is becoming much costlier and cost of living is going up. Unlike a few years back, when Mahila Trainers counsel couples to undergo Family Planning operations, they quickly agree. Everyone is aware of the benefits and advantages of having smaller families. Sometimes, couples approach our Mahila Trainers to get details on when the next camp is to be held. But husbands still don't agree to get operated.
- In Siddalaghatta, the majority of mothers who got operated had 2-3 children.

Plan of Action

- Support and train educated Coolie women to become Asha Workers
- Identify and bring young mothers to the fortnightly Family Planning health camps
- Make sure that all benefits reach Mother & Child

B.6. INCREASED SATISFACTION WITH FUNCTIONING OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM

B.6.1.	No. of Ambulance Calls availed	1,336 Calls
B.6.2.	No. of Strikes & Struggles against Government. Doctors & Nurses	24 Protests

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- The 108 free Ambulance Service was used 1,238 times for the following purposes: deliveries - 485, common health problems - 584, accident cases -100, snake bites- 51, cardiac problems - 18.
- ADATS vehicles were used 98 times for the following purposes: Taking referred cases to specialized hospitals - 81, Bring back dead bodies - 17.
- 24 protests were made by CSUs against government hospitals and PHCs, demanding the appointment of permanent resident doctors at PHCs, against negligent ANMs, improper maintenance of PHCs, misuse of government supplied medicines, etc.

Plan of Action

- Empower CSU Members to become members in Government Hospital Maintenance Committee
- Keep constant vigil on PHC maintenance and facilitate CSUs to conduct strikes/protests when necessary

C. SUSTAINABLE LAND USE PRACTICES ADOPTED

ACTIVITIES

A/R CDM Project

After investing 12 long years and close to ₹ 6 million the Coolie Sangha has succeeded in registering one of the few A/R CDM Projects in the world. This will enable them to switch from field crops to tree crops and re-establish a more sustainable farming system where they can lead contented lives.

From 1996 to date, they planted a total of 85,871 saplings on their dry lands and achieved a survival rate of 44%. Of these, 40,418 saplings were planted without a single Rupee of external support, and the survival rate of these cohorts is even higher at 58%.

Every three months, an extensive monitoring is undertaken to count the number of survived saplings and measure their average height and girth. This year, in this reporting period, 3,358 saplings were planted on 75 acres of Coolie lands this year.

But these were pilot efforts to test the technology and develop an implementation strategy. Now they have to reach a daunting target of 5.3 million saplings on 10,503 hectares belonging to 9,359 Member Coolie families in 403 villages. This requires an exponential expansion by more than 60 times!

This year, everyone has thoroughly discussed and together arrived at an implementation strategy to take the registered A/R CDM Project forward:

- i. Participating families will undertake planting on their own, with absolutely no financial support from ADATS.
- ii. Field Workers will crosscheck to ensure that they have planted within one of the 12,347 discrete plots that form the project boundaries.
- iii. They will follow one of the 3 Planting Models detailed in the PDD.
- iv. 3 years down the line, if there are 510 standing trees on each hectare of land, ADATS will forward sell ICERs that will be generated in the next 17 years.
- v. Carbon Revenues obtained from these forward sales will be passed on, in full, to participating families.

Everyone realises that this is the only workable plan. They have formally agreed to it. They know that, unlike Biogas, we cannot sell Carbon Offsets in advance to forward purchasers with full confidence that they can deliver on their ERPA. They realise that it is their own making – a 44% Survival Rate over the past 16 years does not give anyone the confidence to conclude that trees will survive, ICERs will be generated, and delivery will be on schedule. They also know the horrible financial consequence of default.

Yet they grumble that they don't have resources to undertake planting on their own. Rational realisation and acceptance alone do not ease the reality of not having resources...

Coolie Women & Agriculture

For more than 10 years, we have been strengthening Coolie women to participate in decisions on crop choice and crop loans. CCF crop loans are given out only on the approval of Mahila Meeting.

This continued in this reporting period also. The decision to not waste time and resources by trying to raise a crop when the rains failed in 2011 can largely be attributed to the sound common sense of Coolie women. Mahila Meetings also kept track on who was tempted to sell or mortgage their lands and did their best to prevent disinvestment.

C.1. NO FORCED MIGRATION DUE TO DESTITUTION

C.1.1.	No. of Persons who Migrated due to lack of food and employment	Nil
C.1.2.	No. of Families (children and aged) who suffered because Earning Member was not at home	Nil

C.2. NO TEMPTATION SALE OF COOLIE LANDS, LURED BY FANCY PRICES

C.2.1.	No. of Families who have their own Land	10,302 Families
	No. of Coolie Families who Mortgaged their lands to Ryots under Bhogyam this Year	5 Families
C.2.2.	No. of Coolie Families who actually sold their lands during the past 1 year	10 Families
C.2.3.	No. of Coolie Families who attempted to sell their lands during the past 1 year	Nil

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

5 CSU Members mortgaged their land for the following Reasons

- 2 CSU Members mortgaged their lands to meet the medical treatment costs of family members.
- 2 CSU Members mortgaged their land to pay the fees of their children when they got a seat in Professional Courses.
- 1 CSU Member mortgaged his land to get his daughter married.

10 CSU Members sold their land for the following reasons

- 1 to treat his son, who lost a leg in an accident
- 2 sold their land to the Government for allotting sites to homeless people.
- 1 to clear his debts.
- 1 sold to his brother and shifted his family to the city.
- 2 sold their lands, situated on the National Highway, because they got good rates.
- 1 sold an acre of dry land to drill a bore well on the remaining 3 acres.
- 2 to perform their daughters' marriages according to rituals, as demanded by the bridegroom's family.

The registration of the A/R CDM Project and our decision to take up a Sustainable Agriculture project encourages a majority of CSU Members to not sell their lands. Also, most of them realise that once they lose their property, it will be impossible to buy again.

- In Gudibanda, most of the Members were getting benefitted through *Suvarna Bhoomi* scheme, where selected land owners gets an average ₹ 5,000 per acre per annum for cropping, and ₹ 16,000 per acre if they plant trees.
- In Chickballapur Taluk, many non-CSU families had sold their lands. They are a living proof of the suffering that follows when tempted by high prices and investing sale proceeds on quick fix schemes. This has taught the remaining to stick on to their lands, come what may.
- Some people are not considering to sell simply because the Real Estate market is down and land values have marginally decreased.
- In Chintamani, land is still considered as a precious asset. Instead of mortgaging their lands during emergencies, 5 women forced their husbands to use their Stree Shakthi loans and saved their lands from sale/mortgage.

Plan of Action

- Encourage CSU Members to undertake tree planning and enter into Participation Agreement with ADATS under the A/R CDM project
- Initiate a Sustainable Agriculture project.
- Facilitate CSUs to get CCF during time of cropping

C.3. INCREASED AREA UNDER TREE CROPS WITH AN 80% SURVIVAL RATE OF PLANTED SAPLINGS

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- In Bagepalli, FWs randomly selected participants for the Pilot Project. They were not trained in tree management, and Survival Rate is low

- In Gudibanda Taluk just 10 Coolie Families planted saplings on 26 acres, on their own.
- In Chickballapur Taluk, 12 Coolie Families planted saplings on 20 acres these have established themselves well. That is because of good management.
- Overall Survival Rate in Siddalaghatta Taluk is low.
- Recent plantings have a better Survival Rate is better compared to the older plantings. This is because of better advice they received from TNO and FCN Tech Team. Rockwool and Cocoa-peta has helped.
- Few established plantation also there in Siddalaghatta CSUs.

Plan of Action

- FWs have to select the participants who are able to invest on saplings, water tanks etc.
- Support people to get free saplings through government departments.
- Appoint SA Extension Workers, SA Case Workers, and select an SA Village Worker for every 20 acres.
- Conduct monthly training for SA Village Workers every month

D. COOLIE FAMILIES TAKE ADVANTAGE OF NEW ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

ACTIVITIES

Coolie Credit Funds (CCFs)

The village CCFs haven't got their act together and movement was much less than last year:

- 108 loans amounting to ₹ 0.7 million were given out by 13 village CSUs.
(last year 74 loans totalling ₹ 4.35 million by 71 village CCFs)
- 355 loan instalments amounting to ₹ 1.73 million were repaid by 66 villages to their respective CCFs.
(last year 478 instalments totalling ₹ 2.15 million by 86 village CCFs)

The health of the credit system as a whole, which showed improvement for the first time last year, is holding:

- Exposed Portfolio Rate in the functioning villages has slightly improved and is at 45% (overall 52%)
Last year = 44% (overall 55%) last year
- Delinquency Rate increased slightly to 43% in functioning villages (overall 51%)
Last year = 41% (overall 50%) last year
- Recovery Rate has stayed rock steady at 89% in functioning villages (overall 86%)
Last year = 89% (overall 86%) last year

Cumulative loans given in the past 26 years stood at Rs 188.86 million through 60,193 loans.

It is probable that this will continue since the Mahila Meetings are hell bent to bring the CCFs back to health and borrow to buy *Chulikas* and participate in the Woodstoves CDM Project. They will first concentrate on recovering 24% of the Overdue from Active (tax paid) Members in functioning village CSUs, then they will target 27% of the overdue which is with Inactive Members in these same villages.

	Overdue by Active Members			Overdue by Inactive Members		
697 Dropped CSUs	-	-	-	4,379	₹ 11,471,068	50%
505 Functioning CSU	1,863	₹ 5,479,371	24%	2,603	₹ 6,181,149	27%

When getting despondent with the Overdue problem, we forget that there are 512 village CSUs where there is not a single Rupee overdue, and another 136 villages with less than ₹ 10,000 overdue in the entire village!

	Village CSUs	Member Families	Overdue Amount	
Zero CCF Overdue	512	-	-	-
Less than ₹ 10,000	136	602	₹ 788,702	3%
₹ 10,000 to ₹ 20,000	152	1,340	₹ 2,310,970	10%
₹ 20,001 to ₹ 40,000	211	2,606	₹ 6,198,389	27%
More than ₹ 40,000	191	4,297	₹ 13,833,527	60%
Total	1,202	8,845	₹ 23,131,588	100%

D.1. PETTY BUSINESS VENTURES BECOME PROFITABLE

D.1.1.	No. of Self-Employed Business Units that were running Successfully Last Year	136 Units
D.1.2.	No. of Youth who were in those Self-Employed Business Units Last Year	485 Youth
D.1.3.	No. of those Self-Employed Business Units that are still running Successfully Today	132 Units
D.1.4.	No. of New Self-Employed Business Units that have Started This Year	35 Units

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- No. Of Self Employment units running successfully from last year to till today: 132 Units with 473 Youth (Tamarind Business – 33, Popcorn Business -12, Brick Works -19, Cattle Trade -16, Fruit Trade -15, Poultry Farm -01, Clot Business -01, Sheep Trade -11, Stone Quarrying -05, Lime stone Business -01, Vegetable business-05, Flower trade-04, Contract works-04, Cable network -1 and Handloom - 4)
- No. of Business unit started this Year: 35 Units with 68 Youth (Tamarind Business -14, Cattle Trade-06, Sheep Trade -04, Popcorn Business -03, Brick Work-04, Lime stone-01, Vegetable -1 Flower trade-1 and Handloom)
- 4 Units of 20 Youth has been stopped doing business in a group. Of them 2 units doing Tamarind business Underwent loss. Another Units doing Cattle Trade Stopped their Business and Started doing businesses Individually.

Plan of Action

- Encourage Coolie Youth to start business in a group
- Conduct Special training on Business sense
- Support Coolie Youth to access to Finance required for business through CCF or various financial institutions

D.2. FAMILY SAVINGS & ASSETS BUILT UP

D.2.1.	No. of Families who have Bank/Post office Accounts	11,358 Families
	Average Family Savings in Bank/Post office Account	₹ 1,000
D.2.2.	No. of New Assets (Land, House & Cattle) Purchased by Member Coolie Families	476 Families
D.2.3.	Total Value of New Assets Purchased	₹ 24,359,150

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- Government has a firm rule that all benefits like NREGA payments, OAPs, Physically Challenged Pensions, Widow pensions, Free Housing scheme amount etc. will be deposited in their Personal Accounts either at Bank or Post office to avoid corruption. As a Result most of the Members have their Accounts in the Bank and Post office. Also they have an average savings of Rs.1000 Each
- This year 476 CSU Members have purchased an assets worth rupees of Rs.2,43,59,150 which includes CB Cows – 239, House sites -65, Agriculture Lands -44, Houses -32 and Cattles – 96)

Plan of Action

- Facilitate Corp. Bank and i25institutions to start Village Banking
- Empower Coolie women to Become Village Bankers

E. COOLIE CHILDREN

Though ADATS has been running a children's programme for the past 32 years, the largely self financed activity of the Coolie Sangha is now 16 years old.

They have supported a total of 54,388 children, 47% girls. 66% of these children have either completed 10 years of schooling, or are still in school. Failure to retain is 34%

	Children		Boys		Girls	
Supported by Coolie Sangha	53,207	100%	28,076	100%	25,131	100%
Left after Primary School	10,825	20%	5,377	19%	5,448	22%
Left after Middle School	5,713	11%	3,029	11%	2,684	11%
Left after Completing School	14,549	27%	7,512	27%	7,037	28%
Left after College	7,461	14%	4,621	16%	2,840	11%
Still in School	14,659	28%	7,537	27%	7,122	28%
Failed to fully Support	16,538	31%	8,406	30%	8,132	32%
Successes	36,669	69%	19,670	70%	16,999	68%

As on 31 March 2012, 83% of School Age Children (i.e. 5-16 age group) from Active Member families in functioning CSUs are in School

	Children		Boys	Girls
Primary School (1 to 5)	4,314	29%	50%	50%
Middle School (6 to 7)	2,578	18%	50%	50%
High School (8 to 10)	4,811	33%	49%	51%
PUC	1,545	11%	51%	49%
Degree	1,004	7%	63%	37%
Diploma/Other	345	2%	72%	28%
Total	14,659	100%	51%	48%

F. COOLIE YOUTH

ACTIVITIES

Youth Groups

After funding from SCNZ stopped, all 80 youth groups we formed are now inactive. But they did serve a purpose by introducing some youths into active participation in Coolie Sangha affairs.

City Jobs

It has become a regular job of Field Workers and Mahila Trainers to identify schooled completed Coolie youth and facilitate them to get city jobs. On the 16th of every month, at our Bagepalli campus, screening is done for candidates who want to attend a month long training at the Mangalakara Job Skill Training Centre in neighbouring Andhra Pradesh. Selected candidates get free food and accommodation. After their training, each candidate who wants to go for a city job is given ₹ 1,500 for start up expenses.

- In this reporting period, 273 (100%) school finished Coolie Youth were interviewed and of them, 214 (78%) were selected.
- 178 (100%) of them attended a month long specialised job skill training course, and 145 (81%) of them were placed in city jobs.
- Of these 145 (100%) youth, a few months later, 135 (93%) are still in these city jobs.

Month	No. of Youth who attended interview	No. of youth selected	No. of Youth who went for training	No. of Youth went for city jobs	No. of Youth who are continuing in city jobs
Apr-11	19	15	11	8	8
May-11	30	22	15	13	13
Jun-11	24	18	14	10	10
Jul-11	26	24	22	20	16
Aug-11	24	21	19	15	13
Sep-11	32	26	20	18	14
Oct-11	42	32	26	17	17
Dec-11	23	18	15	15	15
Jan-12	25	20	20	15	15
Feb-12	28	18	16	14	14
Total	273	214	178	145	135

According to their interest and aptitude, these youth are trained in IT skills, communication English, retailing, personal effectiveness, etc. The Training Centre helps place them in jobs that give reasonable salaries, sometimes with accommodation provided. ADATS and Mangalakara Staff together visit these youth at least once a month.

Another 80 youth went to city jobs in this reporting period, without direct project intervention, with peer support. They were taken by their siblings or close relatives and friends. So the total number of youth who went for city jobs in this reporting period is 215.

S. No	Industry/Organization	No. Of Youth	Designation	Salary
1	TATA West Side	35	Retail Sales Executives	₹ 6,500
2	PUMA Showroom	8	Retail Sales Executives	₹ 6,000
3	Appolo Pharmarcy	10	Retail Sales Executives	₹ 5,500
4	Isckon Temple	26	Retail Sales Executives	₹ 5,800
5	Life Style	13	Retail Sales Executives	₹ 6,000
6	KFC, Restaurant	24	Customer Support Executive	₹ 7,000
7	Shabari Enterprises	28	Data Entry Operators	₹ 6,500
8	Narayana Hrudalaya	8	Patient Attendant	₹ 5,000
9	Narayana Hrudalaya	8	Dietary Section	₹ 5,000
10	Narayana Hrudalaya	9	Lift Operators	₹ 5,000
11	Shahi Exports Pvt. Ltd	26	Tailors	₹ 5,200
12	Arvind Mills	20	Tailors	₹ 5,200
Total		215		

F.1. COOLIE YOUTH OBTAIN CITY JOBS

F.1.1.	No. of Schooled Completed Youth	2,392 Youth
F.1.2.	No. of Schooled-completed Youth who are in City Jobs (cumulative total as on today)	1,032 Youth
	No. of Girls among them who are in City Jobs Today (cumulative total as on today)	317 Girls
F.1.3.	No. of School-completed Youth who are NOT in Jobs (cumulative total as on today)	1,325 Youth
F.1.4.	No. of Youth who came back from City Jobs after 3-6 months and are now Unemployed	96 Youth
F.1.5.	No. of Youth who came back from City Jobs and started their Own Businesses in the Village	35 Youth

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- It has become regular work for Field Workers to identify Schooled Youth who are unemployed. Extension workers counsel these unemployed youth and facilitate them to attend Job skill training at Near by NGO Mangalkara Job skill training centre, where youth will get trained in IT skills, Retailing Skills, Perfect Effectiveness and Communication English, which are now essential to get job in cities. As a result of this, 1032 youth were placed in different jobs (Retailing, Data Entry, Guest Care, House keeping etc.) in Bangalore at Organizations like Narayana Hrudalaya, KFC, TATA west Side, Puma Show rooms, Life Style, Apollo Pharmacy, Iskon Temple etc.
 - There are 1325 Youth who are not in City Jobs. But they are doing individual businesses and works such as Carpentry, Masonry works, Daily Labourers, Cycle shops, Two wheeler Mechanism, Tailoring etc. and few are at home supporting in family agriculture and few are continuing their studies.
 - 35 Youth Came back from city and started business in their villages:
Poultry Farms -02, Photographers –03, LICK Agent -01, Tailor Shop -06, Mobile Shop-08, Motor Rewinding - 1, Flower Trade-02, Vegetable Business-2, Dairy farming-1, Data Entry -2, Grapes Trade-1, Handloom-3, Transport business-02 and Cable Operator-2

Plan of Action

- Identify schooled unemployed youth and send them for training
- Facilitate Youth for settling in cities
- Track Working Youth cities once in a Month
- Support Local Unemployed youth to get loans from various sources
- Support Youth Came back from City to start New Business at village level

F.2. MARRIAGE AGE PUSHED ABOVE LEGAL MINIMUM

F.2.1.	No. of Marriage-age Girls (over 18 years)	1,268 Girls
F.2.2.	No. of Marriage-age Girls who are in College	636 Girls
F.2.3.	No. of Marriage-age Girls who are in Jobs	317 Girls
F.2.4.	No. of Marriage-age Girls who are doing petty businesses	23 Girls
F.2.5.	No. of Marriage-age Girls who are at Home	292 Girls
F.2.6.	No. of Attempts made to stop Under-Age Marriage	Nil
	No. of Under-Age Marriages that could not be Stopped	Nil

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

Bagepalli

Mindset of parents has changed towards their daughters. Now they are more interested to educate their daughter rather than getting married early. Once education is over they were ready to send them for jobs anywhere, because they have faith on their daughters and meanwhile girls were also empowered through various trainings, counselling to lead independent life safely

Gudibanda

As an Impact of SCNZ programme it has become common to send Girls till SSLC. Now most of the Parents think that educating their children means not only till 10th Std, Educating means at least PUC or Graduation.

About 60% Girls think getting married early is not a beginning of life but it's an end of their life. And also thinks Completing their education and doing jobs will increase their Self Respect and also brings quality of competing with society for their bright future against the Waste customs, traditions and attitude towards Girl Child.

Chickballapur

Most of the Parents were influenced by town/city Culture. They don't have gender discrimination towards their daughter and they are sending their daughters to colleges/ jobs as they were sending their son as a primary responsibility.

Chintamani

A regular discussion in Mahila meeting and CSU has pushed the marriage age. Priority is being given to education than marriage. ADATS scholarship, Government's free and subsidized education system has encouraged youth to continue their education after 10th and PUC.

Mahila Meeting has many examples of those young girls who had married at an early age and came back to their maternal houses after a couple of years. Listening to these sad stories, parents don't want their daughters to get marry before they complete their education and mentally prepared.

Plan of Action

- Keep Regular Track on High School/ College Girls
- Support College girls in getting Government. Scholarships

- Facilitate Girls to attend Job Skill Training and support them to settle in cities
- Conduct Gender Trainings once in 6 Month at Area Level

G. NEW FORM OF UNITY THAT PRESERVES MEMBER PARTICIPATION & CONCEPT OF REPRESENTATION EVOLVED BY COOLIE SANGHA

G.1. STEADY CSU MEMBERSHIP, YEAR AFTER YEAR

Income Declaration, Sangha Tax payment & Membership Renewal

This was the worst year in terms of Coolie families declaring their annual incomes and paying Sangha Tax and renewing membership. 20% of the previous year's Membership was lost.

- 11,607 Coolie families from 471 village CSUs declared an average income of ₹ 33,780 in December 2011. This was a 24% increase from last year's average income of ₹ 27,314
- Of them, 11,546 families from as many villages paid an average of Rs 292 each as Sangha Tax.
 - 10,205 families were CSU Members the previous year
 - 901 were inactive Member families who re-joined after a gap of a few years
 - 440 were brand new families who joined the CSU for the very first time
- As a result, total Sangha Tax collections stayed at ₹ 3.37 million

Sangha Funds

Over the past 18 years, 854 (71%) village CSUs and 36,139 (69%) Member Coolie families have participated in the Sangha Tax process. 56% of these villages and 69% of the total membership have fared excellent and very good.

Growth in Sangha Funds has been 6%, a slight drop from last year.

Growth in Sangha Fund Balances

	31 March 2004	31 March 2005	31 March 2006	31 March 2007	31 March 2008	31 March 2009	31 March 2010	31 March 2011	31 March 2012
Village Fixed Deposits	36,997,717	42,443,417	42,443,417	54,625,000	61,043,200	61,043,200	63,854,200	71,420,200	73,666,700
Village SB Accounts	6,046,805	6,274,335	12,331,701	7,002,869	6,313,348	11,962,912	11,852,287	11,816,227	13,072,600
Taluk Fixed Deposit	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
Taluk SB Account	11,216	27,447	41,826	449,004	515,233	889,744	1,377,187	2,168	1,461,774
Total	43,505,737	49,195,199	55,266,944	62,526,874	68,321,781	74,345,856	77,533,673	83,688,595	88,651,074
Increase from pre-Year	12%	13%	12%	13%	9%	8%	4%	8%	6%

Spending Sangha Funds

Expenditures incurred by village CSUs in 2011-12

Head of Account	Amount
Miscellaneous	18,000
Old Age Pensions	1,700
Legal Aid & Aid Distress	1,021,660
Travel Allowances for CSU Representatives	416,250
Children's Scholarships	3,966,450
Medical Aid	607,535
VHW Stipends	905,850
VHW Medicines	398.163
Total	₹ 6,937,843

Membership Strength & Coverage

ADATS works in a total of 1,208 villages, of which the Coolie Sangha covers 906 villages. The remaining 302 are villages where Climate Mitigation Projects are taken up with non-CSU families

- There are 11,525 Active Member families in 471 villages. They comprise 24% of the population.
- These same villages have 13,901 Inactive families who have not declared their incomes, paid Sangha Tax and renewed membership for 2012. They comprise 28% of the population.
- Finally, there are 4,411 non-CSU families who avail benefits from the 2 CDM Projects that ADATS and the Coolie Sangha implement. They comprise another 9% of the population of these 471 villages with functioning CSUs.

The total coverage of ADATS in all 1,208 villages is therefore 51% of the population.

CSU Membership & Ethnic Coverage (as on 31 March 2012)

	Villages	Population (families)	Active CSU Members		Inactive Families		Non CSU Families		Total Families	
Functioning CSUs	471	49,025	11,525	24%	13,901	28%	4,411	9%	29,837	61%
Dropped out CSUs	435	34,955	-	-	14,718	42%	1,975	6%	16,693	48%
Non CSU Villages	302	17,896	-	-	-	-	5,799	32%	5,799	32%
Total	1,208	101,876	11,525	11%	28,619	28%	12,185	12%	52,329	51%

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

Reasons for Loss in Membership

- CSU functionaries not forced touts to enrol their membership: 545 Families
- CSU dropped members who paid Tax by force last year: 661 Families
- CSUs members divided into 2 groups during formation temple committee, one group not paid Tax: 22 Families
- 2 CSUs, who were paying Sangha Tax due to Staff force, dropped out: 40 Families

Reasons for Increase in Membership (Chickballapur and Gudibanda)

- 5 Dropped out CSUs realized their mistakes when they were excluded from Biogas CDM project and declared their income and renewed their Membership: 95 Families
- Inactive families in functioning CSUs were impressed by the performance of Field Workers and requested to Take them back In CSUs: 73 Families
- Members realized their mistakes and renewed membership: 96 Families

Plan of Action

- Maintain discipline while declaring annual incomes
- Support CSU Members immediately on their needs
- Maintain good communication with each CSU Member
- Change aged and weak functionaries

G.3. REGULAR & DISCIPLINED VILLAGE MEETINGS

G.3.1.	No. of CSUs	463 CSUs
	No. of CSUs who held Regular weekly Meetings	355 CSUs
	No. of CSUs who do not held Regular weekly Meetings	108 CSUs
G.3.2.	No. of Mahila Meetings	463 Mahila Meetings
	No. of Mahila Meetings who held Regular weekly Meetings	389 Mahila Meetings
	No. of Mahila Meetings who held Regular weekly Meetings	74 Mahila Meetings
G.3.3.	No. of Panchayat Meets held regularly with quorum in the past year	1,441 Meetings

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- Field Workers were strictly focussed on establishing a good communication with CSU Members and succeeded in it. They have attended each CSU meeting once in Fortnight and were succeeded on bringing back discipline in conducting CSU and Mahila meeting among most of the CSUs and Field Workers also got back their respect among CSU Members.
- GP meetings were almost conducted regularly because all the issues came up in CSUs were discussed and solved at GP level itself.

Plan of Action

- Field Workers has to maintain discipline in attending all meetings
- Empower CSUs and Mahila Meetings to take decisions at Village Level such as Passing Health Bills, CCFs, Children Scholarship etc.
- Facilitate CSU Members to access state welfare resources

G.4. UNIFICATION ACROSS CASTE LINES

Secondary Data

ADATS totally works with 101,876 families. Of them, 40,144 are in the Coolie Sangha and 12,126 benefit from Climate Mitigation Projects we implement. They belong to all castes and communities. The caste category of Member families clearly shows that it is the SC, ST and BCM-A and BCM-B families who are attracted to the Coolie Sangha, in that descending order.

- 12% of the total SC households in the villages, and the same percentage of ST families are attracted to the Coolie Sangha
- In the case of Backward Castes & Minorities, it is 11% of the total population
- When we combine Active and Inactive families, the numbers jump to 68% of SC families and 43% of ST families
- In the case of BCM-A and BCM-B it is 39% and 31% respectively

Caste Category	Population (Families)		Active Families & Ethnic Cover		Inactive & Ethnic Cover		Non CSU Families & Ethnic Cover		Overall Ethnic Cover	
SC	32,425	32%	3,976	12%	11,753	36%	2,125	7%	17,854	55%
ST	14,507	14%	1,708	12%	4,272	29%	1,439	10%	7,419	51%
BCM - A	20,756	20%	2,195	11%	5,718	28%	1,968	9%	9,881	48%
BCM - B	31,252	31%	3,485	11%	6,346	20%	6,448	21%	16,279	52%
General	2,936	3%	161	5%	530	18%	146	5%	837	29%
Total	101,876	100%	11,525	11%	28,619	28%	12,126	12%	52,270	51%

Primary Data

G.4.1.	Total No. of Marriages that took place in the past 1 Year	625 Marriages
G.4.2.	No. of Simple Marriages in Village Temples, in front of Houses & in Mass Marriage Functions	497 Marriages
G.4.3.	No. of Marriages performed according to Rituals and in Marriage Halls	114 Marriages
G.4.4.	No. of Marriages Registered with the Sub Registrar	03 Marriages
G.4.5.	No. of Inter-Caste Marriages that took place in the past 1 year	11 Marriages
G.4.6.	No. of Inter-Caste Marriages where Girl was from Upper Caste	8 Marriages
G.4.7.	No. of Inter-Caste Marriages where Boy was from Upper Caste	3 Marriages
G.4.8.	No. of Hindu-Muslim marriages without any Conversion	Nil

NUANCED UNDERSTANDING

- In the discussions it was clearly came out that Most of the Parents and Youth have a similar Mindset that Wasting Money for the sake of Show-off in marriages is a squander, and Most of the Youth who got married this year forced their parents to perform their marriage with simple rituals near home.
- Majority of the Marriages which were performed in Function halls were only due to the pressure from either from bride's or groom side.

- During this reporting period, 11 inter-caste marriage took place. Of them 8 brides were from upper caste and can be truly considered as inter-caste.

- 1 Marriage: Brahmin bride with Bovi boy
- 2 Marriages: Achari bride with Harijana boy
- 1 Marriage: Brahmin bride with Harijana boy
- 1 Marriage: Vokkaliga bride and Valmiki boy
- 3 Marriages: Vokkaliga bride with Harijana boy

In 3 marriages, boys were from upper caste:

- 1 Marriage: Vokkaliga boy and Valmiki bride
- 1 Marriage: Vokkaliga boy and Harijana bride
- 1 Marriage: Balijiga boy and Harijana bride