GRAMEENA MAHILA OKKUTA

Annual Report 2020-2021

Contents

Acknowledgement iii

Donors and Funds 04

GMO Achievements 05

Annual Report 07

Activities 11

Covid Relief Programme 2020-21 101

Case Studies 120

Policies 127

Swallows GMO Leap LFA 133

Programme and Admin Team 145

Management 146

Staff Appraisal 148

GMO MOA 161

Governing Body 171

Location Map 175

Media Clipping's 176

Audit Statements 183

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I acknowledge with thanks the many Organisations, Donors, Communities, Experts, Advisers Consultants, Translator, Volunteers, Banks and Government departments, Grama panchayats whose commitment and dedication have made this year possible.

Last but not least Our Auditors Messers Prabhashankar co, Phillipos and co, Mallikarjunaiah and co.

All our Team members who worked during the crisis period and stood with the communities, whose contribution is much appreciated by GMO

Governing Board
Grameena Mahila Okkuta

About Us

Administrator's Desk

With the COVID-19 pandemic impacting everyday life, the future has never felt so unpredictable. These are challenging times for all of us, and we are doing everything possible to sustain daily operations and reach out to our communities to the best of our abilities. While uncertainty prevails, we know that we need to adapt fast to the changing reality. Now, more than ever, the country needs to focus on good Health practices, hygiene and sanitation. While COVID-19 has affected us in a variety of ways, its impact on events has been enormous. Between stay-at-home orders, travel restrictions, and social distancing norms, we thought it best to take this year's work with more planned way and adjusting with the changes and challenges that prevailed during Pandemic.

The pandemic has considerably affected the movement of people from one village to another as there is a curb on the movement of vehicles. When a case is identified immediately it is declared as containment zone and none are allowed to enter or come out of the particular area.

Holding meetings or trainings through digital methods has its own draw backs in the rural areas due to network connectivity and electricity getting shutoff too often in a day. Reaching out to the community has been hampered, physical interaction, such as centre-based training and skilling programmes or peer educators will not be possible.

Pandemic has impacted the lives of the community as most of them being jobless and depending on the support from well-wishers for their daily food needs. There is a need to focus on suitable income generating activities to lead their lives. Looking at the new reality there is a need for relief work.

Activities were conducted till February 2020, The corona problem started here in the month of March 2020, Due to Lockdown and restrictions for mobility, we were not able to organise meetings and trainings. Because of these reasons, not many activities were conducted as per our plan. Hence we accomadated the deviations in operations.

GMO is able to reach 2731 beneficiaries through various activities in the villages though with all the problems like Lock downs, social distance, lack of transport and number of issues during Pandemic.

Key Issues / learning's to function in Post Covid-19

The dilemma of digitalization - need vs. access The GMO see the increased need for digitalization - for both the organizations themselves and for the activities. However, this creates issues (for some more than others) when working in remote areas and with women as a target group, who often lack access to sufficient internet connection, smartphones, and experience of digital use. We have to various ways to work with our different stakeholders during and after pandemic. Digital tools might not be for all, but may at least offer great support for us internally - when working with colleagues and GMO. The digital platforms can also help us to engage with the younger generations.

Strategies:

1. Let community groups access digital tools and familiarise them using these new platforms
2. Creating WIFI-hotspots in rural areas.

   A lack of livelihood and employment for participants the lack of (nutritional) food security has been significant during the pandemic, and during the lockdown, many

people have had to become self-sufficient. This in turn is reflected in decreasing participation in project activities.

1. Increase food production at community level,
2. Engage families in household farming and gardening.

Problems:

Increased violence against women and marginalized groups increasing violence has been an issue for a long time in India, and during the pandemic we have seen a spike in domestic violence and violence against marginalize groups. GMO also see an increase in child marriages and the blaming of Dalits for spreading Covid-19. GMO experience this increase in violence.

Strategies:

1. Raise awareness among communities, and educate them on their rights and the systems for claiming justice. 2. Collection of data, to be able to better bring attention to the issues and use it for advocacy and lobbying.
    - Course of Pandemic: will it increase or decrease, and how long will it take to return to normalcy as we plan meetings, interactions and trainings for women to reach our goal
    - Concerns regarding staff mobility to villages, and to gather for meetings as communities aren't really welcoming outsiders with fear of covid spread.
    - And people are looking for opportunities to go back to work and employment as they were facing these challenges all the while in lockdown and hence to reach them requires much planning and co-ordination between staff and communities, and hence we observed poor attendance and participation among women.
    - Adapting to digital technology doesn't come with much ease, as we face power cuts, poor internet connectivity, and visibility issues with Laptops to attract larger audience.
    - The community buildings inside villages that are meant for gatherings aren't properly equipped with power and backup facilities. And an open air space doesn't help to operate digitally. And hence we adapted the policy of hiring local community volunteers to work in their own villages to accommodate timings of women and their availability, and transport issues could be solved
    - Staff leaving the work fearing covid spread for family members, work burden on limited staff. New staff hiring took sometime.
    - Meeting costs have been on higher side due to covid essentials (Mask, disposable food packing and water, sanitisers) and sanitising the work spaces, common places used for meeting (washrooms, kitchen, dining spaces, entry exit in premises) before and after meetings.
    - In house trainings on capacity building for existing staff is seen more crucial due to unavailability of resource person externally.
    - Designing of training modules to deliver the TOT with examples using videos, social media clippings and Print material
    - Program planning and execution were disturbed and altered in few instances,

due to unexpected covid associated problems in villages and hence low numbers of participants from that particular village and there were instances of last minute cancellation of the meeting / trainings itself.

We reached our communities - Internal Monitoring

- Regular visits to the villages by staff and board members.
- Once in a week, discussions, verification of the various programmes and preparations of activity plans are conducted with staff and board members.
- Community Development Committees formed at village level (CDC).
- Regular meetings of CDCs
- Identify the needs of the people in the community, organise face-to-face discussions with the Gram Panchayat members.
- Continue the programmes under the leadership of women.
- Visiting villages and meet people who participated in trainings and workshop and making a list of benefits needed.
- Visited villages to know how/if the women / community have utilised the information that they have availed and whether they have submitted required documents to the offices or not.

How we have worked with:

1 Communicating with like-minded groups/ federations and discuss with the issues of common interest in order to bring them together

2. Facilitating networking of district level women's organizations

3. Participating and hosting network meetings at district level

4. Activities and campaigns planned with other progressive women's groups at state, district and taluk level

5. Issues and incidents of violence on women were raised in public and with government with the collaboration of other networks and the organizations.

- Jayalakshmi

Donors and Funds

For the year of 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Date	Name of the Donors	Title of the Project	Amount
1.	15.5.2020	Centre for Catalysing Changes - New Delhi	COVID 19 Relief activities	4,00,000.00
2.	19.5.2020	Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives (APPI) Bangalore	COVID 19 Relief activities	4,31,900.00
3.	18.08.2020	The Swallows India Bangladesh Spolegatan 5, 222 20, Lund, Sweden www.svalorna.org	LEAP-Livelihood, Empowerment and Awareness programme	10,10,320.00
4.	22.03.2020	We TRUST 51 Bras Basan Road #05-01 Singapore 189554	Alternative Livelihood and sustainable Income through Entrepreneurship Development (ALIED)	14,19,738.00
		TOTAL		**32,61,958.00**

GMO Achievements 2020-2021

- GMO launched its website on November 1st 2020 after 2 years of efforts .
- Smt. A. N. Kantamma, Hon'ble Additional Civil Judge, and JMFC, Mulabagilu, grace the occasion as a chief Guest of International woman's Day event organized by GMO
- Women who are members of Community Development Committees from our vilages have contested in Gram Panchayat elections and have won.
- Awaerness jatha taken out in 50 villages to create awareness among the communities about importance of voting and electing the right person in Gram Panchayat elections
- Distribution of handbills in 50 villages about the amended Agriculture Policy 2020.
- Smt. Pushpalatha and Smt. Narayanamma have received membership in the Rotary Lakeside, Kolar, representing GMO
- Women who won in the Gram Panchayat elections were felicitated on the occasion of International Women's Day
- Woman PDO and women officer of the CDPO were invited and were felicitated
- Sri Srinivas, Executive Officer, Mulabagilu Taluk visited GMO on the occasion of International Womens Day
- Smt. Pushpalatha and Smt. M.G. Papamma have been appointed as Para Legal activists from GMO by Free Legal service authority.
- Letter camapign in 100 villages demanding the Govt. of India to increase minimum wages under MGNREGA scheme and make arrangements for weekly payments
- Organized folk arts training program in with the Vaaridhi Public School for adolescent girls
- Awareness program on ill-effects of child marriage, Gram Panchayat elections, APMC Act amendment and COVID-19 by disseminating the information through hand bills
- Prepared 20,000 cotton masks during COVID-19 Pandemic period and distributed to the communities.
- Distributed foodgrains kits to 300 beneficiaries from various special categories at a program held on March 8th 2021, on the occasion of International Women's Day. (Physically Challenged, single women, children suffering from malnutrition, pensioners, etc.)
- Received a sum of Rs. 12,01,900 from WE Trust, APPI and Centre for Catalyzing Changes (C3), New Delhi, to distribute food kits to 1250 households in 30 villages for 15 days during lockdown period in 2020
- Forming of Small producers groups (SPG) and provided information about entrepreneur development and production of cotton bags and digital market for the products. It has helped women beneficiaries to get knowledge on marketing and production of quality products. In the present situation this is the best option for women.
- The new project got approved by Trust donor has supporting for the Entrepreneurial Development Project from 2021
- Staff appraisal of GMO staff was conducted for the year 2020.
- The GMO had submitted applications to the Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Corporation in the year

2019 for direct loans. A total sum of Rs. 1,04,000 at the rate of Rs. 13,000 was received for 63 beneficiaries in the year 2020.

- Various workshops to create awareness against domestic violence, harassment were conducted in the year 2020-21 benefitting 664 people, by inviting expert resource persos, advocates, police officers, Santwana Kendra members and officials from the Women and Child Development Department. Two women from each village were selected as Vigilance Committee members and they were provided training every month. Community resource centres have been established in 4 villages. Animators have been appointd to look after these centres.
- GMO has helped 35 women in Puttenahalli village to avail a total sum of Rs. 10,50,000 loans under the Saneevini Scheme, at the rat eof Rs. 30,000 each.
- Made efforts to establish clean drinking water unit in Puttenahalli village.
- GMO conducted a survey about the various facilities available from the government for BPL card holdes, during the lockdown period.
- A letter campaign was held with participation of 600 people from 20 villages demanding the Govt. of India to increase the minimum wages under MGNREGA to Rs.500 and remitting it directly to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries directly and immeidately. The letter campaign was addressed to the Prime Minister, Chief Minister and Chief Secretary, Govt. of Karnataka and the MP.
- A letter campaign was organized with participation of 600 people from 15 villages during the lockdown period, demanding the Govt. of India and the State Government to prohibit sale of liquor. The letter campaign was made by youth, women and children and was addressed to the Chief Minister, Excise Minister, Prime Minister and Deputy Commissioner of Kolar district.
- Only 40% of the women in villages where GMO functions possessed job cards under MGNREGA. With efforts of GMO the number has increased to 90% now.
- With the efforts of GMO 25 VAW cases have been reported in the year 2020-21

Annual Report

Introduction

GrameenaMahilaOkkuta - a rural women's federation located in the Kolar district in the southern state of Karnataka, India. Operating in over 240 villages, Okkuta has since its foundation in 1997 worked at a grassroots level towards empowering poor rural women socially, politically and economically by supporting and strengthening local women-led self-help groups (SHGs). Currently, Okkuta operates in 5 Districts of Karnataka, an area where the agricultural sector constitutes the primary source of livelihood for both men and women. However, as a result of climate changes in recent years, droughts and unpredicted rainfalls have reduced the productivity in agriculture, negatively affecting employment opportunities.

Use of all Grant funds

GrameenaMahilaOkkuta utilised the Grant funds to organise women's meetings and Trainings at the state level, district level and local level.

GMO also organised meetings of district level NGO meetings, and visits to various NGO project areas.

Funds were also used for trainings, awareness programmes and for dissemination of information to its associated groups and Federations.

The funds were also used for programme operational costs, staff salaries and overhead costs such as office maintenance, audit fee, Travel costs for staff, vehicle use, Organisational planning meetings and programme costs. Other expenditures included board meetings, staff meetings, and Documentation costs.

GrameenaMahilaOkkuta completed its 3years Project with the WE Trust project in 5 Districts of Karnataka by the end of August 2020. The changes that have happened at the organisation level can be seen in different levels during the year.

Grameena Mahila Okkuta completed its 4 years with the Swallows project 'LEAP' in Mulbagal taluk of Kolar district by the end of December 2020. The changes that have happened at the organisation level can be seen in different levels during the year.

Structure:

At GMO structure remains the same with 11 members in the Governing board and 5 full time staff for the administration and for field programmes. A minor change in the working structure during covid 19.Appointing of 5 community volunteers in 5 villages to help field coordinators in day to day work.

During the AGM in 10thSeptember 2020, the new president, and the new secretary were elected for 2021.

Policies

- With a view to facilitate the implementation of the programme in the envisaged way 8 governing board meetings were held during the period. In each of these meetings the issues discussed included modalities, donors and programmes and adopting a pro people approach while working along with the government.
- The global pandemic which has not only engulfed the whole world, but has also resulted in loss of lives and the adoption of health emergency has resulted in time lags. Consequently, certain changes have been initiated.
- At such times of crisis, the modalities to be adopted by the organization and the ways and means of implementing them. Changes adopted in the working styles.
- During Covid 19 distribution of dry ration, sanitizer, soap and masks. About 1250 people have been assisted through this.
- It included the MOU with the funding agency, policies drafted and adopted relating to anti corruption, policy on procurement and the appointment of auditors, staff appraisal 2020 and sexual harassment on women at work place policy2013, within the Grameena Mahila Okkuta and various other relevant policies adopted hereunder.
- The issues have been deliberated with the members of the Governing board and their opinions have been elicited.
- Risk Analysis, LFA Matrix has been discussed with the staff in the meetings.

1. Gender:

Okkuta is working with the women for the last 20 years. It has been a challenge working with the youth and the men in the villages. Despite this, 20 men in 15 villages are co-operating under this programme.

The fact that the programme provided information on the government programmes

and policies during the last 4 years has been found beneficial to the community. In view of the pandemic there were hardly any economic opportunities in the villages. The information that was available about the public employment programmes with the general public came in handy. Even though the information to many members of the community was provided over a phone call by the volunteers, the officials at the grama panchayath were quite co-operative. Thus, MGNREGS has been quite beneficial to many families. This is also useful to the men in the families. At the same time, during the pandemic the distribution of materials such as the ration kit, sanitizer, soap, mask has further resulted in enhancement of confidence among the community. In view of the support by the other donors, the community regained their confidence in the Okkuta. This is reflected in the enhanced participation of the target group in the meetings and the training programmes.

" Families are found to be encouraging women to participate in the programmes and activities. Thus, the gender issues are not posing problems in the programme implementation.

" 16 from among the CDC members contested the grama panchcayath elections in 2020. Of them, 6 of them have won. This is found to be very useful.

2. Strategy:

The clearly laid out strategy was regularly visiting the villages and holding meetings with the community development committees, deliberating on them and arriving at decisions. However, as the direct visit to the villages was not possible for almost 6 months, the staff responded to the community problems being in touch over the mobile phones. Thus, they could prepare the list of people who did not receive the pensions, details of various benefits obtained by the community, its usefulness to the community; the status of those who had migrated from the towns and cities - all these things have been documented well. The same has been submitted to the concerned departments.

- Through the assistance of the donors, by interfacing with the technology, workshops and meetings have been held with the community members. Information has been disseminated. The existing materials such as the pamphlets and the leaflets have been distributed.
- It has been possible to work more and more with the community resource persons, other community development leaders and the vigilance committee members. The community volunteers have been identified trained on the rules and the guidelines and they have also been motivated.
- Trainers' of Training Programme was organized for those involved in the implementation of the programme.
- The power point presentations prepared in the kannada language which is a local language was used in exchanging information with the general public. Videos have also been used in this regard.
- Continued interactions with village, taluk and zilla panchayaths, National Rural Livelihood Mission, Free Legal Aid Authority, Police department, Counseling centres, SwadharCentres, Government departments, banks and financial institutions.

- Review of the progress on the programmes implemented during the week was carried out in the weekly meetings.
- Formation of the Vigilance Committee and the Community Resource Centre at the village level and strengthening them.
- Identification of the needs of the youth, listing them and preparing a plan of action for its implementation. E.g. Tailoring Training and Meetings
- Discussions on the gender issues at the community level with the community men and organizing trainings. Similarly organizing the youth in the local colleges, training them through the local resource persons.
- Continuation of the programmes on the women leadership.
- Collection of the details of the various government programmes i.e. leaflets, posters and distributing it to the community and network members.
- Generating awareness on the child marriage issue through developing handbills and using it in the sensitization progrmmes.
- The farmers during the preceding year were trained on sustainable agriculture and the cultivation of millets. In view of good yield during the year, the seeds collected from the farmers is stored and conserved in the community seed bank. The community is sensitized on the initiatives made in this regard.
- Community has been intensely sensitized on their voting rights during the recently held grama panchayath elections. Hand bills were printed and circulated during the jathaprogramme in the villages. The messages in these were also read out to the men, women and the youth. The community was explained on the need to elect the right leaders which will help them and their villages in the years to come.

3. Shrinking Space

Affected Areas

- Policies of the Central Government are changing on a daily basis. The2020 FCRA amendment rules are very rigid. The programme implementation is not being done effectively. The time is insufficient for the kind of documents that is required to be submitted.
- The Post Covid times has seen more rules or guidelines. When the NGOs participated in a protest against the new amendments, they were dubbed as anti-nationals. The NGOs are forced to work under such strained circumstances. Despite this, the organizations have been striving to do their best.
- During the last 1 year in India alone more than 2000 NGOs have been closed by the Government.
- Time lines were drawn for renewals relating to 80G and 12A. This has been extended due to the pandemic. Even upon submission of the documents, there is no guarantee that renewal will be granted. This is putting several NGOs into a desparate stage of 'not working'.
- Lot of documents is required to be submitted for opening new bank account which demands lot of time and effort.

4. Environment:

During the year, the state faced issues such as the excessive rains or flooding in the districts of Haveri, Raichur. The result is the loss of lives and property. This is co-inside with the declaration of the global health emergency by WHO. The life of the common man was under severe stress. Resulting in migration and economic distress. These issues to a certain extent have vitiated the atmosphere.

Activities

Livelihoods

Objective:

Educate rural poor about the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) of the Government of India. Create more awareness among the rural people about the importance of job cards. The Grameena Mahila Okkuta (GMO), intends to contact the Taluk Panchayat and Gram Panchayat officials and mobilize complete information about the scheme and disseminate the same to those who need it.

Outcome:

- GMO has the opportunity to provide information to the people about all the facilities that are available under the MGNREGA scheme in the respective Gram Panchayat limits.
- As a result of GMO's efforts, officials of the concerned departments have visited the villages and shared information with the beneficiaries and prepared action plan of the works and implemented the program effectively.
- The Gram Panchayat members have extended their cooperation and have also shouldered responsibilities.
- Motivated women in the villages to take leadership to contact the Panchayat officials and enquire about the documents that are required to avail job cards and information about Form 6 and provide work.
- Provided opportunities to the rural people to contact officials directly at the Taluk and District level and avail information.
- People who have migrated to villages due to COVID-19 Pandemic have also opted for NREGA works and people in almost all the villages where GMO works have received work under NREGA. The efforts of GMO in educating the poeple about MGNREGA has helped a lot. Contact and good relationship with the Panchayat officials and other staff also helped a lot.
- The women in village engaged in MGNREGA works after educating them.
- COVID-19 Pandemic has in a way helped many households to increase its income.

- Many tanks in the villages have been improved and has helped to store rain water. It has prevented the livestock from migrating in search of water and now getting water and fodder in the villages.
- Came to know about the Gram Panchayat officials. Helped the women in mobilizing courage to speak with the officials.
- Now women have started applying themselves for job cards.
- Only 40% of the women possessed job cards from the last four years. But now it has increased to 90%.
- Removal of silt from the tanks has helped the farmers to use it in their agricultural fields.
- Improvement of canals has helped the people and livestock.
- A minimum number of 30 households have engaged in MGNREGA works.
- Women have accumulated courage to approach the Gram Panchayat office and know about the works and understand their efficiency.

Organizing awareness programs on MGNR EGA from GMO staff has helped the villagers and the Panchayat members and staff to understand the problems and share information about the works available under MGNREGA.

The women leaders of Community Development Committees, and activists of Community Resource Centres and Vigilance Committee members have taken the leadership to approach the GMO functionaries, after being selected for MGNREGA works. The members visited the Panchayat office and submitted the documents and have availed works.

- Following COVID-19 Pandemic the Gram Panchayat officials, with the support of GMO functionaries have given more stress to MGNREGA works.
- Helped to establish contact with the Gram Panchayat Officials and staff.
- 216 people in 7 villages have received job cards.
- The works completed under MGNREGA scheme has fetched a total sum of Rs. 34,59,500 in the form of wages to the workers. About 2669 workers including both men and women have completed 12933 man days in 15 villages.
- 46 soak pits have been constructed with work engagement of 209 people including both men and women and youth groups. A total number of 1163 man days have been completed. A total sum of Rs. 3,19,825/- wages have been earned from construction of toilet pits.
- Blue print of MGNREGA works have already been prepared in several villages

and women have also come forward to work.

- At Kavatanahalli Village 20 people are engaged in Gokunte construction works.

Visit to Government Departments:

Information pertaining to 17 villages was collected by visiting various government departments including Agriculture, Horticulture, District Skill Development Department, Banks, Scheduled Castes Welfare Department, Women and Child Development, Court, Police Station, Santwana Kendra and this information was disseminated to the CDC members. The information was about the various schemes and benefits from different departments.

- About 674 people including men, women and girls visited the government departments and established contact with the officials concerned and collected information about the various programs, schemes and benefits.
- A woman beneficiary from Doddabandahalli Village received a sum of Rs. 60,000/- subsidy for drip irrigation from the Horticulture Department.
- About 63 people had applied for direct loans in the year 2019 in the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation. They received a total sum of Rs. 1,04,000/- loans in the year 2020, at the rate of Rs.13,000/- per beneficiary.
- 35 women beneficiaries belonging to very poor families in Kavatanahalli and Gumlatapura Villages have submitted applications to the Taluk Panchayat requesting for financial assistance.
- Made successful efforts to help 35 women beneficiaries in Puttenahalli Village to get loans under the Sanjeevini scheme. The

beneficiaries received a total sum of Rs. 10,50,000/-, at the rate of Rs.30,000 each.

- Application was submitted to the Puttenahalli Gram Panchayath demanding to establish a drinking water unit. The Gram Panchayth has established the pure drinking water unit.
- About 15 women beneficiaries in Kavatanahalli village have received a total sum of Rs. 3,75,000/- financial assistance under the NRLM scheme, at the rate of Rs.25,000 for each beneficiary.
- At Kadaripura Village 25 beneficiaries received a total sum of Rs. 2,25,000/- financial assistance at the rate of Rs.15,000/- each and 15 beneficiaries have received a total sum of Rs.1,20,000 in the form of bank linkage loan facilities at the rate of Rs.8,000/- per beneficiary.
- Six beneficiaries received a total sum of Rs. 3,00,000 to tundertake income generating dairy farming, at the rate of Rs.50,000 each.
- Helped ten beneficiaries in Mannenahalli Village to get tarpaulins worth Rs.4,000 each from the agriculture department.
- A beneficiary named Savitramma from Sonnadi village received a Rs.25,000/- to undertake dairy farming.
- Helped a total number of 257 people in 10 villages to avail Ayushman Bharath Health Karnataka cards.
- Helped 76 people in 5 villages to get PAN cards.
- Made efforts to help 30 beneficiaries to submit new applications unde rthe Sandhya Suraksha Scheme.
- Helped 5 women beneficiaries in 3 villages to get widow pension.
- Helped 15 women beneficiaries in 4 villages to get changes in Aadhar cards.
- Helped 20 villages to get public dust bins from the Gram Panchayat.
- Helped a total number of 27 women beneficiaries including 20 people from Kavatanahalli Village, 5 beneficiaries in Sonnawadi Village, 2 beneficiaries in Gumlapura village to apply for financial assitance from the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation.
- Helped 10 construction workers to apply for labour cards from the Building Construction Workers Board.
- Helped three beneficiaries in Puttenahalli village to apply to get subsidized drip irrigation facilities from Horticulture Department.
- Helped several people in Kavatanahalli, Sonnawadi and Gumlapura villages to open savings bank accounts in the DCC Bank and avail a total sum of Rs.1,25,000 loan facility.

The government imposed lockdown due to the spread of COVID-19 Pandemic. In this background GMO made efforts to assess how many BPL card holders have received benefits from the government. The details are as follows:

- A total number of 330 people including both men and women in 20 villages have received a total sum of Rs. 2,47,500 financial assistance under the UJWALA scheme, at the rate of Rs.750/- per beneficiary.
- Under the Jandhan scheme a total number of 364 beneficiaries including both men and women in 20 villages have received a total sum of Rs. 1,82,000, at the rate of Rs.500/- per beneficiary.

- Under the KISAN scheme a total number of 173 beneficiaries in 20 villages including both men and women received a total sum of Rs. 3,46,000 at the rate of Rs.2,000 each.
- At Kadaripura village seven beneficiaries who possess building construction workers cards, including both men and women receivd a total sum of Rs. 35,000, at the rate of Rs.5,000 each.
- A total number of 11 beneficiaries possessing building construction workers cards, including both men and women in 3 villages have received a total sum of Rs.33,000 financial assistance at the rate of Rs.3,000 each.

2. Skill development trainings

Women and girls can get livelihood by undertaking small businesses. Due to absence of schools and colleges during the lockdown many girls used to stay at home in the villages. A few girls approached GMO to help them get tailoring training and also expressed their wish in the meetings. As per their wish four (04) trailoring training institutes were started and training was provided to 40 girls and women for a duration of 4 months.

Expert resource persons were invited and they were asked to teach the beneficiaries how to excel the training skills.

Provide market through digital platform, create groups of 5 members each at the community level and provide training to them continuously and help them to start a small business or profession and explain them about the rules and regulations. Beneficiaries who have availed tailoring training have been asked to approach the banks seeking loan facilities under the MUDRA scheme of Govt. of India. Forty women from 10 villages have stepped forward to avail small enterprise group membership. In the next phase they will be provided more trainings and will be explained about the rules and regulations.

The GMO helped a few girls who have already availed tailoring training to stitch face masks. As a result 20,000 masks were produced and they were distributed free of cost to the people in many villages. It not only helped 8 women and girls to get job for a duration of 2 months.

3. Domestic violence and harassment

Provide good environment for girls and women at the community level, help them take courage to speak against domestic violence and harassment, by educating them through hand bills and posters.

The objective is to reduce incidents of violence and harassment and enable the women to have courage to discuss about this in the families.

Efforts have been made to educate 664 persons against domestic violence and harassment by inviting expert resource persons, advocates, police, santwana kendra members and officials from the Women and Child Development Department. Two members from the vigilance committees have been selected in each village and provided training to ensure that the women in villages live a dignified and domestic violence free life. They have conducted follow up and have also started community resource centres in four villages. Animators have been appointed to monitor the centres.

Community Development Committees have been formed in every village comprising a membership of 30 to 35 households. Monthly meetings will be held for the benefit of the members of the committee to discuss about livelihoods, small business, domestic violence and harassment and other problems, prepare plans to visit various government departments, find out correct relief measures and solutions. along with the committee members, vigilance committee and CRC animators will also participate in the meetings.

Workshops on gender sensitivity have been organized especially this year for the benefit of youth and college students and information has been disseminated. Awareness has been created through distribution of handbills, posters, video clippings, etc.

The vigilance committee members and CRC animators visited anganwadis and schools and created awareness among the students through distribution of handbills and displaying posters with relevant information. Create awareness among the youth and students about various rights and laws. Take the women who are facing problems to the Santwana Kendra and solve the problems.

- Undertook a letter campaign to fix minimum Rs. 500 wages under MGNREGA scheme and take measures to transfer the amount immediately to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries. About 350 persons from 10 villages participated in the campaign. Letters were written to
    1. Prime Minister Narendra Modi
    2. Chief Minister Sri B.S. Yedyurappa
    3. Rural Developmentn and Panchayat Raj Minister Sri K.S. Eshwarappa
    4. Member of Parliament Sri Muniswamy.

3.6 Network Meetings at District & State Level:

Objective

Along with GMO several other organizations have already identified at the State-level and made efforts to draw the attention of the State Government towards problems faced by the poor women in rural areas. the objective of this network meeting is to bring together all these progressive organizations and bring change in policies.

At the state-level the Grameena Mahila Okkuta (GMO) along with the Swaraj Network, Aahara Hakkiga Andolan, Pinchani Parishat, Karnataka Kisan Adhikar Manch, Progressive Organizations Federation, Kolar and Alcohol Prohibition Karnataka Network has taken part in several meetings in the last one year and has made efforts to bring changes in the policies.

Outcome:

- Establish connection with several progressive organizations
- Has helped to understand the activities of the organizations and incorporate changes in their works.
- The question of how to bring the problems to the notice of the government arises.
- Has helped for personality development of the organizers.
- Helped to publicize prohibition of alcohol.
- Protest against cases of rape on women and girls and struggle to get them justice.
- Everyone in the villages have now started to discuss about the problems faced by women and domestic violence. Find solutions to the problems.
- Helped many migrants who have returned to the villages due to COVID-19 Pandemic to get job cards and work under MGNREGA scheme.
- Discussed about the various aspects of agricultural bill and farmers protest, in the community.

Establish contact with various district-level and state-level progressive organizations with the GMO staff and board members thoughts and adopt new strategies and GMO has organized meetings regarding various activities with respect to community works.

- GMO's activities has the support of the organizations.
- A letter campaign was undertaken with participation of 600 labourers from 20 villages demanding to fix Rs.500 minimum wages under MGNREGA scheme and take measures to release the amount immediately. The letter campaign was addressed to the Prime Minister, Chief Minister, Chief Secretary of the State and MP.
- A letter campaign was held with participation of 600 people including women, children and youth from 15 villages with respect to the imposition of lockdown, prohibition of alcohol. Applications were submitted to the Chief Minister, Excise Minister, Prime Minister through the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar.
- The convergence of progressive organizations has helped to undertake subject based problems and work on it.
- Several progressive organizations took out a state-wide protest against the case of rape on a girl named Manisha that took place in Hatras, Uttar Pradesh. The protestors took out a silent rally against the incident and demanded justice from the government. The GMO's demand letter was submitted to the Tahasildar of Kolar. We also demanded to forward the letter to the governor. Women in 20 villages expressed their IRE and condemned the incident.
- Farmers across the country are protesting against the Govt. of India against the new amended agriculture bill, alleging that the new agriculture policy benefits only the corporates. They are demanding the Govt.

of India to withdraw the bill. Accordingly, protests were also held in Kolar and efforts were made to create awareness among the people by distributing handbills.

3.8 Staff meetings and programs

Objective

To Empower women staff with skills and knowledge to adress community issues and specifically with men and youth about Gender Discrimination and Gender equality.

Outcome:

- Helped to improve the capacity of staff who now are better equipped to work in the villages.
- Helped the staff to visit government departments to get works done.
- Helped to reach out the facilities available from the Gram Panchayat, to the women in the villages.
- Staff have gained knowledge to create awareness among the women in villages about domestic violence and harassment and the various laws available.
- Enabled them to take the women who face incidents of domestic violence or harassment, to the Santwana Kendra and Police Station and try to solve the problem.
- Helped for better livelihoods of the women.
- Helped to motivate the women to take up skill development training.
- Organize monthly staff meetings.
- Prepare monthly reports of works completed th at has helped to know their capacity.
- The program coordinator visited the villages where the staff are functioning and examined the works being done.

Voters awareness campaign on Gram Panchayat elections

Objective

The last 23 years GMO has been engaged in creating awareness among the rural youth and women about the importance and significance of compulsory voting. Following announcement by the government about Gram Panchayat elections, GMO took out a voters awarness campaign from December 9, 2020. Two teams were made and hanbills were distributed in the villages about the importance of voting. Awareness was created among the people especially about participation of women in politics.

Awareness programmes were held in 20 villages under the SWALLOWS program. Volunteers from the community, community animators, and staff took out awareness jatha in the villages by shouting slogans and creating awareness among the pepole saying, 'Don't sell your votes, don't sell your votes for alcohol, money and other lurings, elect only capable persons and demand for communilty development.

Discussed widely in the Community Development Committee meetings, read out the information published in the handbills and disseminated the information along with

examples and took out jatahs in main roads by holding banners. Educated the villagers to elect only those who have concern about them.

Points to examine

- The panchayats are pro-people agencies, but they are not functioniong according to the expectations of the people.
- Due to non-participation of people the Gram Panchayat members have also become irresponsible
- Electing candidates based on family, caste, religion, friends and relatives will lead to family politics and discriminated administration.
- In a few villages the people are falling prey to money, alcohol, sarees, gold and other material lurings.
- People are unaware about the various facilities and benefits available from the Gram Panchayats and whom they are reaching.

Outcome

- Family members have discussed with neighbours about electing the right person who is good for the community.
- Thought of developing the basic infrastructure in the village.
- Expectation to solve the local problems at the panchayat level.
- Helped people in several villages to select a good candidate having good qualities, behaviour helping nature, without corruption.
- It will help the villagers to get the facilities properly.
- About 16 women members of the SWALLOWS Village Community Development Committee have submitted nominations as candidates in the Gram Panchayat elections, under reservation category.

Details of the members who have submitted nominations for GP elections in SWALLOWS villages:

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Name of the women	Caste	Age	Reservation	Result	Gram Panchayat
1.	Vegamadugu	Pramil-amma	SC	41	SC Woman reservation	Win	Timmaravutana halli
2.	Sonnawadi	Sarasamma	OBC	52	General Category woman	Win	Sonnawadi
3.	Puttenahalli	Sarita	SC	27	SC Woman	Lose	Mallanayaka-nahalli
4.	Puttenahalli	Ratnamma	SC	62	SC Woman	Lose	Mallanayaka-nahalli
5.	D. Kurubarahalli	Padmamma	SC	36	SC Woman	Lose	Mallanayaka-nahalli

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Name of the women	Caste	Age	Reservation	Result	Gram Panchayat
6.	D. Kurubarahalli	Shobha	SC	25	SC Woman	Win	Mallanayaka-nahalli
7.	Sonnawadi	Roopa	SC	36	SC Woman	Lose	Kurudumale
8.	Basavarajapura	Narayan-amma	ST	45	SC Woman	Lose	Kurudumale
9.	Kadaripura	Sudha	SC	35	SC Woman	Lose	Kurudumale
10.	Madaghatta	Papamma	SC	40	SC Woman	Lose	Kurudumale
11.	Madaghatta	Renuka	OBC	36	General Category woman	Win	Kurudumale
12.	Doddabandahalli	Bujjamma	OBC	37	General Category woman	Lose	Pichchagunt-lahalli
13.	Chikkabandahalli	Vijayala-kshmamma	SC	38	SC Woman	Lose	Sonnawadi
14.	Chikkabandahalli	Gangamma	SC	55	SC Woman	Lose	Sonnawadi
15.	Mannenahalli	Venkatala-kshmamma	ST	45	SC Woman	Win	Alanguru
16.	Mannenahalli	Ratnamma	ST	40	SC Woman	Lose	Alanguru

Outcome:

- People in several villages avoided falling prey to luring of money, sarees, gold and other material gifts and elected good leader.
- Will help the villagers to get all the facilities properly from the panchayat.
- Services of public institutions like anganwadis, schools, libraries, health care centres, PDS, physically challenged facilities properly to all the eligible beneficiaries.
- Most importantly can provide more cooperation to the staff and engage women in MGNREGA works.
- Will help in solving the local problems of the panchayat.
- Six out of the 16 women candidates won the elections.

Handbills having information against increasing cases of child marriages distributed:

The government has introduced several guidelines to be followed due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. As a result schools-colleges have been shut making children to remain home. In many households, especially the poor parents are finding it difficult to look after them. Online classes are difficult to conduct in rural areas due to several reasons including slow internet and non-availability of smart phones and technology. As a result of this child marriages are taking place in several households. In several households the parents have got their minor daughters married off in less expenditure.

As the Pandemic has continued its game even after six months several other households also followed this custom. The NGO functionaries, Community Resource Centre and Vigiliance Committee members spoke about this in the community and approached GMO where a meeting was held. After the meeting it was decided to educate the villagers about the ill-effects of child marriages by distributing hand bills and displaying posters in public places in the villages. A jatha was also taken out in the villages to educate the parents.Efforts were made to educate the villagers by distributing handbills with the following awareness content and information:

What is child marriage?

Weddings that takes place between a girl below 18 years of age and a boy below 21 years of age are considered as child marriages in India, as per the Prohition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.

Prohition of Child Marriage Act

Though marriages are agreed to be social celebrations, weddings that take place between minors not only affects on them but also is considered as a hurdle to the social, health and economical development of the country. Hence, child marriages have been prohibited, as per the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.

Ill-effects of child marriages:

- Imposing responsibilities that will become a burden as per their age. As a result of this children will be deprived of their childhood experiences
- Complete violation of child rights

- Girls who in child marriages will face sexual harassment and domestic violence often.
- Physical exploitation of girls
- As the womb of a minor girl will be in a development stage, possibilities of abortion will be more.
- Becoming a pregnant in an inappropriate age will cause harm to both the mother and infant, in fact it can lead to death.
- Possibilities of contracting sexual diseases/ HIV/AIDS will be more.
- Due to dependent life they may become financially vulnerable.
- Deprived of education, can't make own decisions.
- Possibilities of separation, divorce, failure in getting alimony will be more.
- It may lead to depression and commit suicide, fatal attack by husband, domestic violence.

Punishment and fine

Whether a girl or boy if they are minors, parents who conducted the child marriage, care takers, relatives who attend the wedding ceremony, friends, well-wishers, priests, angawadi activists who provided false age certificate (if provided), school headmaster/ doctor, anganwadi and health activists who fail to inform the authorities concerned about the child marriage (in case if they have concealed the matter), Gram Panchayat members, Voluntary organizations, elected representatives, school teacher, police who are supposed to take legal action, responsible person who won't stop the child marriage/ organization, are any persons who encouraged to conduct the child marriage, everyone will face legal action under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.

- Any person who violates the law will face imprisonment upto 2 years and a penalty of Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh.
- Conducting child marriage is a non-warrant, trial based and non-bailable crime
- This act will apply to the people of all the castes, religions and groups.

After educating the villagers about the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, a meeting was organized at the office-level and

opinion of the participants of the jatha was collected, which are as follows:

- Take the victims to the Santwana Kendra and settle matter.
- CV member Smt. Anjali came to know about a child marriage of a girl called Kum. Vijayalakshmi, at Puttenahalli village. Immediately Smt. Anjali visited the parents and informed that what they are doing was wrong and in fact it is a crime. She explained them that the girl is 6 months younger to complete 18 years of age and they can proceed with the marriage only after she completes 18 years. She was successful in stopping the marriage.
- Kavya, a 15-year-old girl was about to get married to a boy whom she was in love with. VC member Smt. Sunandamma of Moparahalli village who came to know about this met the girl and explained her about the crime and asked her to complete the age and assured her to conduct the wedding once she completes 18 years of age. She also informed her parents and prevented the wedding.
- Efforts were made to create awareness about the ill-effects of child marriage through hand bills
- Suma, W/o Subramani, residents of Vegamadugu village did not had children even after 5 years of marriage. The husband Subramani used to torture his wife Suma physically as a result of this. When the CDC Committee came to know about this, they brought it to the notice of GMO staff and with the guidance and suggestion of GMO, they approached the police.
- Similarly in another incident Maheshwari, W/o Shivakumar of Sonnawadi village have a daughter. Shivakumar is a alcoholic and used to toruture his wife daily. The matter was brought to the notice of the CDC, who with the help of GMO functionaries and Vigilance Committee members of the same village approached the police and took the couple to the Santwana Kendra and settled the matter.
- Vedavathi, W/o Satyavel, Bevanatta village have two sons. Satyavel has developed alcohol habit and he used to torture his wife every day in the influence of alcohol. He also used to suspect her fidelity. This was brought to the notice of the CDC. The CDC with the support of GMO reported the case at the local police station. With help of the police they met the couple and settled the matter.
- Muniratnamma, W/o Shankarappa, Gumlapura village are married from the last 15 years. They have two sons and a daughter. Shankarappa used to come to the house daily drunk and he used to torture his wife. The matter was brought to the notice of CDC, who with the help of the GMO Program Coordinator Pushpalatha and other functionaries visited the couple. They spoke to the husband explained about the various laws and the legal action that he would face. As a result from the last six months no quarrels have been reported between the couple.
- Gowthami, W/o Mohan, of Bevinatta Village are married for the last 7 years. they have two daughters. Mohan used to come home daily in the influence of alcohol and used to physically torture his wife. The matter was discussed in the CDC who in turn discussed with Gothami. As the children are still very young they are going to anganwadi. Her husband and his family did not take any responsibility. Hence, Gowthami refused to return to her

husbands house. After a lot of contemplation GMO asked her to take over the responsibility of the functioning of the Community Resource Centre in the village. Now she is working at the CRC and is looking after her children.

- Dakshayini, W/o Venkatesh, residents of Kadaripura village are married from the last 7 years. They have a daughter. Venkatesh used to come home daily drunk and beat his wife. Several mediations were made between the couple to stop the quarrel. But the quarrel continued. The matter has been brought to the notice of GMO. As a result of this GMO met Dakshayini and instilled courage in her. Her mother was also met. She explained that Venkatesh will repeat the quarrel after a few days. Presently Dakshiyini is with her husband and says that she is ok now.

Agriculture Contract Act, 2020

Agriculture in our country is facing a deep crisis. It has not remained a profitable business now. According to estimates 21 lakh hectares of land has been left barren in Karnataka. A few farmers have leased out their agricultural land secretly. Due to regulations of laws the farmers are unable to sell their land and hence are suffering. What are the reasons for the present condition of the agriculture sector?

- Absence of supporting price for the agricultural produce.
- Shortage of godowns, cold storage facilities to store the agricultural produce and finance.
- Usage of scientific aids unscientifically.
- Absence of effective agricultural insurance system.
- No proper agriculturla plannin, farmers lack enough knowledge.
- Despite having so many laws, small and marginal farmers are unable to come out of the clutches of moneylenders.

Under such circumstances, in the year 2018, the Govt. of India introduced the amended agricultural policy and directed the State Governments to implement the new agricultural contract laws. A few states also introduced laws accordign to the Govt. of Indias amended policy. But a few states didn't come forward to introduce it. On June 5, 2020, the Govt. of India issued stricted orders as follows:

- Farmers can give their land to contractors for lease.
- Those who take the land for lease can grow whatever crop they want and also can invest.
- Those who take the land for lease can also pledge the land and avail loan, avail subsidy from the government, take insurance, incur loss and profits.
- The contract between the farmer and the contractor/lessor should be registered with the government department concerned.
- More than 100 agricultural crops have been brought under this law, the government add more crops if it thinks it is required.

Outcome

- Introduction of this amended policy has made it easier for the corporate companies to take over the land and grow any crop as per their wish and use it as they want.
- Though the ownership of the land lies with the farmer, they won't have any control over the agricultural activities. The farmer will have to work like a labourer under the compnay that takes the ladn for lease. The nautre of the entire farming community and villages will change.
- The contractors will dig borewells and use hybrid seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, chemicals, etc. to get the yield. Gradually the land will lose its fertility and at last they will hand over barren land to the farmer.
- The corporate companies will prefer only commercial crops that fetch more profits. It will bring food insecurity in the country.
- The Corporate companies will give lesser priority to human resources and prefer mechanized agricultural methods. They will use robots and drones as a result of which unemployment will grow in the rural areas. The new policy doesn't has answer for this problem.
- In case if the small farmers won't follow as per the contract, can they fight against the mighty Corporate companies?
- Many countries like England, Venezuela, Brazil, Ghana, Iran and Philippines which had introduced similar laws had to face failure.

Land Reforms (Amended) Act, 1974

Outcome

- Today farmers are facing acute financial crisis. They are committing suicide without knowing any proper way.

- Large investors, land mafia and Corporate Companies are grabbing land from the farmers and are converting into land bank, and using for real estate, resorts, farm houses, etc. This will result in decreased food production.
- Only a few might use the land that they purchase for agriculture. But as they use machines for farming unemployment problem will become more in rural areas.
- Apart from losing their valuable land, the farmers and labourers won't get jobs and their lives will be jeopardized.
- The word 'Farmer' itself will get a different meaning and will spoil the structure of villages as a whole
- The Land Reforms (Amended) Act was implemented with an objective of increasing the agricultural production, strengthening the purchasing power of farmers and agricultural labourers and achieve development of the nation and bring social justice as mentioned in the constitution. But today's amendments are totally opposite to these objectives.

GMO made efforts to create awareness among the people in 45 villages by distributing hand bills having information about the above. They were explained that the new agricultural

policy would completely destroy the farming community which is the backbone of our economy. Where will the farmers go?. GMO has also made efforts to educat the farmers, with the help of other organizations and societies.

International Womens Day

GMO had organized a program to observe the 'International Women's Day' on 08.03.2021. The program commenced by welcoming all the guests and the gathering and with an invocation by Smt. Ganga and team. Smt. Kantamma, Civil Judge, Mulabagilu was the chief guest. The guest was taken to the dias led by a folk dancers from Bheemanatta village.

Senior advocate Sri. Srinivasareddy delivered the welcome speech. Smt. Papamma and team presented a welcome song. Smt. M.S. Jayalakshmi presented the welcome speech and explained about the objective of observing the 'International Women's Day.' She explained the works done by GMO in the last 23 years, including organizing legal awareness programs for the benefit of women in the villages, various benefits available from the government to the community. She also presented case studies where GMO has made advocacy with the help of government.

The chief guest in her speech explained about the achievements made by women in the country and informed that the government has provided opportunities for women to achieve in all the sectors. She also informed about the various government programs and schemes like Sukanya Suraksha scheme, Sandhya Suraksha yojane, strengthening laws that protect women, POCSO Act, free health system and advised the women to avail the benefits and progress in life.

Sri Srinivas, Mulabagilu Taluk Executive Officer, Sri Ravichandra, Assistant Director, Sri Ramesh, Panchayat Development Officer, Mallanayakanahalli, Sri M.V.N. Rao, Executive Director, Grama Vikas participated in the program. Sri M.V.N. Rao of Gram Vikas was felicitated on the occasion. Seven women members who conested in the Gram Panchayat elections and won were felicitated by GMO. Smt. Bharathi, Supervisor of the Women and Child Development Department, Smt. Saritha, Sonnawadi Panchayat Development Officer, and all other guests who were invited to the program were felicitated.

Prizes were distributed to the women who won in several games organized as part of the program. Ration kits were distributed to 300 people including physically challenged persons, pensioners, single women and adolescent girls of 12 villages where GMO is functioning.

The program was concluded with a vote of thanks by H.M. Lakshmamma, President, GMO.

- Women felt very happy on observing the 'International Women's Day' and they came to know about its objective.
- They came to know that women can achieve in any sector and felt happy about the presence of officials of various government departments. They also understood the network of GMO.
- The women beneficiaries came to know about the officials of the government departments and also the officials came to know about GMO and its network and its work.
- Women beneficiaries were very happy about the distribution of food grains kits to the CDC members families.
- They also felt happy about organizing of games and distribution of prizes.
- Most memorable was inviting the women candidates who have won in the GP elections and their felicitation. Many women expressed their view that neither the government nor any NGOs had identified the women candidates who win in the GP elections, but GMO has respected their efforts.
- The women felt happy about GMO for identifying the capacities and efficiency of VC members and adolescents and providing a platform to exhibit their talent and organizing programs.
- The program helped the officials to understand the work done by GMO and the various programs implemented by it and they understood why they should cooperate for the activities of GMO.
- The women participated in the program with discipline and made the program a success.
- Participation of PDO helped them to understand the functioning of the GMO and hence now MGNREGA works are being done in the village.

Feed back

Munemma, Sonnawadi: I feel very happy and express my deepest gratitude for GMO for identifying elderly women like me and distributing ration kits. They have distributed ktis for 25 households in our village. We thank GMO for their timely support.

Ramakka, Puttenahalli: We are deeply grateful to GMO for identifying women like us and distributing the foodgrains kit during the Corona pandemic lockdown.

Cheluvanayakanahalli (Mangamma): I am very grateful to GMO for identifying poor people like us and distributing the foodgrain kits. All of us in our village are very happy about this. We express our gratitude to GMO.

Mangama, Kavatanahalli: I am very happy for identifying an elderly woman like me and providing foodgrains kit.

Nazeera, Maadaghatta: It is very good of GMO for identifying physically challenged women and providing foodgrains kit. It has helped people like me very much. I am very thankful to GMO.

Bhavana, Mannenahalli: I feel very happy about GMO for identifying adolescents like me and organize programs and engage us in it and provide foodgrains kit. I on behalf of all others thank you very much.

Saraswathi, Sonnawadi: I am very happy about GMO for felicitating me for becoming GP member for the first time. I would like assure you that my support to you will be their always.

Games competition for women

Objective: The Grameena Mahila Okkuta has been working in the areas of women empowerment, from the last 25 years. From the last 4 years the organization is working in 32 villages of Mulabagilu Taluk with various programs including alternative livelihoods, domestic violence against women, providing skill based training, implementing government schemes and creating awareess about the facilities. GMO has been organizing work shops to create awareness among the youth about gender sensitivity and domestic violence against women.

Many volunteers and CDC members are supporting GMO and are also working with them. In order to motivate all the associates, GMO had organized several competitions on the occasion of the International Women's Day. A total number of 60 women, including Vigilance Committee members and all others also took part in it. The program was conducted on March 8. The programs included

- Musical chair
- Rangoli competition
- Quiz
- Breaking the pot

Winners of these competitions were announced and prizes were distributed. All the women felt very happy and expressed their view that such programs should be conducted atleast once in three months.

Skill development, entrepreneurship development program for rural girls and women.

Efforts were made to create awareness among the rural women to participate in skill development training programs and find out ways to increase their family income by engaging themselves in work during their free time. Several training programs were conducted for their benefit. Interested members have formed small groups and have taken up production of cotton bags and are now selling it in the local market. They have also given their consent to sell their products on digital media. About 120 women availed tailoring training and are already involved in work and are earning income.

Those women who didn't have any income or job and those who were ready to work if they are provided a chance were selected. There were 50 women. Forming of small business group is in progress. Everybody should have mobile phone. Information is being shared about the rules, regulations, documents required, bylaws etc.

Efforts are made to discuss with the Ujjivan Micro Finance, to provide financial help to interested women to purchase sewing machines.

There are many problems faced by the beneficiaries. Banks won't give loans immediately. Many of the women may not be able to provide all the documents that banks ask. Due to this they will lose interest in taking up business. They will also lose interest if they won't get market or if they won't get suitable income. Think all these things GMO thought of motivating them first. Accordingly it thought to help them to start on a small scale with little investment. GMO's objective is to provide them support only upto a level where they can compete in the market.

Result

- With the help of GMO small business groups can be able to grow on their own. It will also help their households financial growth.
- More such groups can be formed.
- It will help housewives who have have completed SSLC & PUC to do some work and earn.

Workshop on ill-effects of child marriage, alcohol, prohibition of plastic use for adolescents

The program was held from 15.03.2021 to 25.03.2021. About 20 adolescent girls from 4 villages where GMO functions took part in the program. They were taught about various aspects like maintaining cleanliness, environment conservation, protectging mountains and other natural resources, stop using plastic, etc. Teachers of the Varidhi Public School organized a dance ballet to teach the participants about the culture of this land and morals. The objective is that the adolescent girls will learn and also share it with their family members and spread the awareness in the community.

Efforts were also made to create awareness about the ill-effects of child marriage and alcohol habits, gender sensitivity, why they should respect parents and elders, etc.

The Vaardihi Kala Shaale, located near the Antaragange Hills in Kolar had organized a program on March 25, 2021 to inaugurate the Kala Shaale (Art School). The school has adopted unique method of teaching the students based on the culture and traditions of this land. The GMO wished all the best. The Buddideepa Samsthe is located at the Terahalli Village near Antaragange. Children of GMO presented a dance performance in the program. It also provided the children to exhibit their talent and also made their parents proud.

Resource persons details

Sl. No.	Designation	Name and Address	Expertise
1.	Feminist & Consultant	Smt. Asha Ramesh, Bengaluru	Women rights and gender equality.
2.	Trainer	Dr. Roopa Bernard, Bengaluru	Leadership and gender senisitivity, gender equality
3.	Consultant	Sri Ramesh, Bengaluru	Womens rights and Gender Equality

4.	Trainer	Smt. Noori Parveen, Kolar	Women laws, domestic violence and harassment against women
5.	Director	Sri M.V.N. Rao, Director, Gram Vikas, Honnashettyhalli	Role responsibilities of staff in community
6.	Judge	Smt. A.N. Kantamma, Hon'ble Additional Civil Judge and JMFC, Mulabagilu	Women laws and domestic violence and harassment against women
7.	Advocate	Sri Srinivasreddy, Civil Senior Advocate, Mulabagilu	Women laws and domestic violence and harassment against women
8.	Taluk Panchayat	Sri Srinivas C., Executive Officer, Taluk Panchayat, Mulabagilu	Facilities available from Gram Panchayat
9.	Trainer	Sri Ravichandra, AD, MGNREGA, Taluk Panchayat, Mulabagilu	Facilities available from Gram Panchayat
10.	Trainer	Smt. Saritha, PDO, Sonnawadi	Facilities available from Gram Panchayat
11.	Trainer	Sri Ramesh, PDO, Mallanayakana-halli	Facilities available from Gram Panchayat
12.	Trainer	Sri Chowdappa, SIRD Resource Person, Kolar	Facilities available from Gram Panchayat
13.	President	Sri Manjunath Reddy, President, Vaaridhi Education and Cultural Trust, Mallanayakanahalli	Child Education and Art education
14.	Supervisor	Smt. Bharati, CDPO	Gender based violence against women and girl children
15.	Staff	Smt. Geetha, District Industries Centre	Government facilities
16.	Trainer	Sri Keerthi Shekar	Skill development training and entrepreneurship training
17.	Trainer	Sri Kumaraswamy	Gender equality and domestic violence " Video Clips " Group Discussions
18.	Advocate	Sri Chetan, Advocate, Bengaluru	Gender based violence against women and girls
19.	Advocate	Smt. Shashikiran Shetty	Gender based violence against women and girls
20.	Police Department	Sri Rameshbabu (ASI), Police Dep-artment	Gender based violence against women and girls

21.	Women and Child Development Department	Sri Satish Kumar, Women and Child Development Department's Nutrition Campaign, Taluk Assistant Coordinator	Gender based violence against women and girls
22.	Santwana Kendra, Secretary	Sri Shankar Singh, Secretary, Santwana Kendra, Smt. Jyothi Santwana Kendra	Gender based violence against women and girls
23.	Government Hospital	Smt. Anasuyamma, Block Education officer, Mulabagilu	COVID-19 awareness trainer
24.	Horticulture Department	Sri Puneeth, Horticulure Department, Mulabagilu	Facilities available from Horticulture Department
25.	Government Hospital	Sri Jagadish, Health Inspector, Avani	COVID-19 awareness trainer
26.	Advocate	Sri Nataraj, Advocate, Mulabagilu and Sri Balaraju, Advocate, Mulabagilu	Gender based violence against women and girls
27.	Trainer	Sri Bhuvaneshwara, Bengaluru	Computer trainer

Case study

My name is Veena and I am a resident of the Maadaghatta village in Kurudumale Gram Panchayat limits of Mulabagilu Taluk in Kolar District. I was married about 18 years ago. I have two daughters who are studying. I am 31 years old and I have studied upto 7th standard. I am living with my in-laws. My husband works in the Forest Department. We own a little land which has not irrigation facility and it is rainfed.

GMO fucntionaries had visited our village in the year 2017 to conduct a survey. They provided us a lot of information at that time with respect to women and villages.

I came to know about various new aspects and understood the various programs will be helpful for women and the village. Looking at my interest GMO provided me training. I participated in several meetings and programs and learnt about various government progams and schemes. As a result of this I have taken responsibility to provide works to the people under MGNREGA scheme. It has helped to construct 35 soak pits. The objective is to create awareness among the villagers about the importance of maintaining cleanliness in the surroundings, which will in turn reduce the possibilities of epidemic diseases, planting saplings around pits. People gained confidence in me after all these efforts.

I also gained confidence and I visited various government departments, banks and Santwana Kendras and police station and took the beneficiaries to the departments and helped them to get information.

There are more number of mulsims in our village. I have made efforts to educate the family members to participate in the meetings and get information. I have taken the courage of raising voice against cases of domestic violence against women.

I appealed to the department concerned to provide foodgrains kits and vegetables and masks during COVID 19 period and helped 50 households to get the benefits. I also made efforts to get help for 40 beneficiaries including physically challenged people, single women, and adolescents to get food grains and other benefits.

My family members helped me in my work considering it as a noble cause.

Noticing my work the GMO has made me a member of the Vigilance Committee. They have also provided me an Identity Card. I have visited schools and have spoken about child rights and shared useful information with the the women in the community.

Due to all the efforts and awareness several child marriages were avoided during COVID-19 lockdown period. GMO has supported me a lot and now everybody in the village respects me. I feel very proud.

The GP PDO and officials have extended their cooperation and support to me regarding MGNREGA works. I like to work more and make efforts to reach out all the the government benefits to the people. I am very grateful to the GMO for supporting me to carry on my work and my interest.

Introduction:

The Grameena Mahila Okkuta is an NGO which has already formed several women'sgroups in Kolar District and is engaged in empowerment of women by organising relevant programs. Despite best efforts, violence against women and incidents of violence by alcoholics has continued. Incidents of rape, trafficking of women and sexual harassment have increased and has continued unabatedly in recent years.

GMO has noticed the requirement of providing information to the women and young girls and training on these aspects. As a result of this, GMO has made strategies and is conducting workshops on laws and rights of women who face domestic violence and violence from their men counterparts in families who have alcoholic habits. GMO is also providing training on job opportunities to the unemployed boys and girls in rural areas of Kolar District. Recently efforts are made to create awareness among the rural population about COVID-19 pandemic.

Project Area:

The Grameena Mahila Okkuta (GMO), under the We Trust program has implemented a program in 5 Districts from 2017 to 2020. Due to COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, the staff members of GMO were not able to visit other districts and work. Hence, work was done in Kolar District.

Name of the Organisation : Grameena Mahila Okkuta

Name of the Project : GMO We Trust supported " Empowering women to access their Rights"

Reporting Period: September 2020 to February 2021

We Trust project Operational area : Kolar District

Name of the District	Name of the Taluk
Kolar	" Mulabagal " KGF " Kolar

Aims and Objectives:

Empower rural women socially, politically, economically through networks, provide livelihood to rural poor women and youth groups.

Strategies:

- Share information with the youth on bringing change in agricultural activities by adopting new technology
- Provide training to the rural youth to become self-employed
- Conducting and participating in protests at the state-level against incidents of violence against women, in other districts through various Women Organisations and demand the government to introduce strict laws pertaining to women rights
- Organise reorientation meetings at the State-level through Women Organisations, in association with the Grameena Mahila Okkuta.
- Strengthening network at the District-level
- Discuss with Gram Panchayat staff, and secretraries
- Discuss about this project with the community

Project Operational Area: Karnataka

Selected Districts and Taluks in Karnataka:

1. Kolar
2. Mysore
3. Chamarajanagar
4. Davanagere
5. Haveri

Introduction

GrameenaMahilaOkkuta - a rural women's federation located in the Kolar district in the southern state of Karnataka, India. Operating in over 240 villages, Okkuta has since its foundation in 1997 worked at a grassroots level towards empowering poor rural women socially, politically and economically by supporting and strengthening local women-led self-help groups (SHGs). Currently, Okkuta operates in 5 Districts of Karnataka, an area where the agricultural sector constitutes the primary source of livelihood for both men and women. However, as a result of climate changes in recent years, droughts and unpredicted rainfalls have reduced the productivity in agriculture, negatively affecting employment opportunities.

Use of all Grant funds

GrameenaMahilaOkkuta utilised the Grant funds to organise women's meetings and Trainings at the state level, district level and local level.

GMO also organised meetings of district level NGO meetings, and visits to various NGO project areas.

Funds were also used for trainings, awareness programmes and for dissemination of information to its associated groups and Federations.

The funds were also used for programme operational costs, staff salaries and overhead costs such as office maintenance, audit fee, Travel costs for staff, vehicle use, Organisational planning meetings and programme costs. Other expenditures included board meetings, staff meetings, and Documentation costs.

GrameenaMahilaOkkuta completed its 3years Project with the WE Trust project in 5 Districts of Karnataka by the end ofAugust 2020. The changes that have happened at the organisation level can be seen in different levels during the year.

COVID-19: Problems

Unlike in other countries, the Government of India failed in undertaking swift decisions to prevent COVID crisis. Lockdown was imposed all of a sudden even without giving any time for the people to think what would happen. Suddenly people were told that nobody can go out of their houses from tomorrow and the entire country is going to witness lockdown. Through the media we were informed that in case if anyone tries to come out, cases will be registered.

People who were shocked with this announcement became busy purchasing and storing essential commodities and adjusting money. People also became mentally depressed; especially the condition of daily wage labourers, unorganised labourers, roadside vendors became pathetic.

In every household atleast one person had migrated to urban places for work. The entire family was shocked as they returned to the villages along with the luggage. They faced questions like:

- How to lead our lives from now onwards?
- What should we do in case of any disease?
- As many returned to villages suddenly they require time to recover and adjust to that environment. Eg: MGNREGA work, agricultural labour will be very difficult for them.
- TV Channels showed us how many youth and people have migrated from villages to cities in search of jobs in our country.
- This proved how the government has fooled us by stating that the percentage of migration has reduced in our country.
- As the people who returned to the villages do not possess any documents like job cards, they cannot get jobs under MGNREGA.

- Many people from rural areas had migrated to different cities in search of jobs. But due to Covid-19 they had to face lot of difficulties and had return to native villages by walking all the way. Many of them, especially children who accompanied them had to face hardship without food and water. Many women even fainted on their way back home. All these incidents are evidence of the failure of the government, which we got to see in the media.
- There are even many incidents where many people who had to walk all the way back to their villages died mid way.
- Due to the indifferent attitude of the government people are totally confused. The government announced that those who have registered on SevaSindhu App were only eligible to travel. Likewise, the government kept on introducing one or the other rules during the lockdown period, but it never thought about the poor labourers and poor people's health problems.

Incidents of child marriage and violence against women

During the Covid-19 pandemic incidents of child marriages have increased as reported in the media. As all the government officials, police officials, ASHA and anganwadi activists were busy as Covidwarriors; incidents of child marriages have taken place. Also cases of violence and harassment against women have also been reported.

While women are forced not only to work hard outside and inside their families they have to provide money to the men to meet their alcohol expenses. Many incidents have been reported that the women had to face physical harassment from the men in case if they failed to give money. Many women do not have any work and are finding it difficult to survive. In such a case how can they give money to the men for alcohol?!

The SantwanaKendras (counselling centres) were closed during the lockdown period. Even courts were closed and advocates didn't attend the courts. As a result of all this many women who were in trouble couldn't even file cases and had bear the brunt silently. On a whole, the impact of Covid is more on women and children, as noticed by the Okkuta in many villages that come under its function area. But the Okkuta has made efforts to provide a little amount of financial help with the help of advocates. But what about the women who do not have the support of any organisation?

Corona pandemic has continued to spread everywhere causing huge damage across the world. Its impact on farming community is also immense. Farmers are unable to sell their produce which they have grown by availing loans. There are many incidents where many farmers destroyed the crop/produce using JCBs and many of them threw the produce on the streets. But the government turned a blind eye to all this. The State Government announced to provide financial help to several professions but couldn't reach out to all.

Totally it can be concluded that only the rich are comfortable during Covid-19 pandemic harm period. Only the rich can survive in this world, as proven.

But as explained above, the impact of Covid-19 on the lives of poor, children's education, nutrition, health and other services continues to be huge.

Health System

The government lacked planning during the Covid-19 duration. It should have taken many measures to prevent the spread of pandemic. Even today there are no proper preparations

which are clearly visible. The government couldn't even look after the Covid warriors properly. They were not even provided PPE kits and many of them were also deprived of salaries and basic infrastructure. Many doctors started working only through online and several of them kept quiet and stayed away from work. There are incidents where they also protested against the government, which is enough to prove the total failure of the government.

The condition of the hospitals was too pathetic. The quarantine arrangements, bathrooms, food arrangements, everything was out of order. The condition of the infected persons and patients in the hospitals was too bad. Out of the total number of deaths that we witnessed during the pandemic period, many people died due to lack of treatment on time, rather than the impact of the infection. Apart from shortage of ambulances people did not even know which hospital they had to visit in case of emergency. As a result the private hospitals started squeezing money from the people. The government totally failed to plug it.

While many people who were suffering from other ailments couldn't get beds in the hospitals, majority of the private hospitals refused to provide treatment to anybody, resulting in death of many people across our country. Who is responsible for all this? Who will compensate the death of these people is a big question.

Political System

During the Covid-19 pandemic period the government had issued circulars to the local government ie, Gram panchayats to shoulder more responsibilities. But as the five year term of many elected members in the local government had ended they refused to shoulder the responsibility. Due to this the women/community had to suffer, while the officials got busy checking MGNREGA bills and just monitoring the works. Nobody was present to control these officials. Unfortunately many political bigwigs also got infected and were hospitalized.

Impact on the Implementation

Due to absence of proper transportation facilities with voluntary organisations like GrameenaMahilaOkkuta, the functionaries couldn't visit each and every village. Women couldn't come to the office. Hence, it was inevitable for all of us to follow the government rules.

As a result of all this it was not possible to conduct the programmes under the Project .As a result, many programmes remained half way. The State Government had imposed several conditions like people should not gather in groups, there were restrictions to conduct any functions, meetings, etc. and threatened to take legal action in case if anybody violate these rules. Hence, the organisations couldn't conduct any meetings and training programmes. The resource persons couldn't come out of the houses. In several villages the people themselves imposed restrictions on outsiders, nobody was allowed to enter the villages without permission and they also threatened of imposing fines if anybody violates the rules. Hence, the Okkuta couldn't implement its programmes.

Educational Rights

The impact of Covid-19 pandemic is more on children. As all the schools are closed and due to absence of transportation facilities, children and teachers are forced to remain locked in their houses. Though the government had made arrangements to reach midday meals to the households the students were deprived of meals as it was shared by all the family members. Also as many children had left their

places they were also deprived of midday meals. Children, pregnant women and lactating mothers were deprived of nutrition. Arrangements were made to distribute food grains through anganawadi centres. But the beneficiaries are forced to receive only what they were given. Nobody can question. People are thus even cheated this way. NGOs and voluntary organisations couldn't help them.

Only students in urban areas and only students who could afford to pay the fees were provided online classes by the private schools. This has deprived the children from their educational rights. Online coaching is impractical and a dream in rural areas, due to lack of power supply and connectivity problems. Many people do not have smart phones and internet connections, as they cannot afford. Due to all these problems the government vision is totally impractical.

Banking

The Government of India enforced several laws during the Covid-19 period. Accordingly it issued orders to banks and private financial institutions not to force people to repay loan instalments up to three months and also should not collect interest. It issued instructions to wait for three months and then check the condition and then take a decision. Nobody should force people to repay the loans. But many of them violated the rules. Many banks and financial institutions are forcing the people to pay three months interest and instalment amount at a time now. They are also imposing compound interest. While the people are finding it difficult for their survival how can they repay loans? As a result the people have written letters requesting the government to waive off loans and distribute interest-free loans to help them.

PDS

The government is distributing food grains from March 2020 free of cost, which has helped many households. Many people have utilized the benefit. Several organisations and individual donors have also come forward and distributed food grain kits and other essential commodities to the poor. Even elected representatives have also extended help in several forms. All this helped the poor atleast to certain extent. Otherwise the damage would have been immense.

- The Government of India has provided financial help the poor to buy LPG cylinder under Ujwala scheme.
- A sum of Rs.500/- per household has been deposited directly to the bank accounts of the women under the Jandhan programme, for household maintenance.
- The Govt. of India has also taken measures to help the farmers to undertake faming activities and to purchase seeds under the KisanSammanYojana. The BPL families have utilized all these benefits.

Challenges in our Work

Due to financial constraints Government has not funded the NGOs in the last two months. Therefore, NGOs are not able to run Women Counselling Centres in the last two months and they may have to close down the centres. Due to the non-payments of salary, the counsellors are either absenting from the duty and /or not providing the expected quality service. When these affected women have approached the CDPO personnel they have been told to contact Women Counselling centres Due to the non-functioning of Counselling centres, the women seeking service have been impacted by this due to the non-availability of counsellors who could guide them at the centres.

In the earlier situation sometimes the Okkuta members used to provide their service at the doorstep of the women who in need. Due to COVID 19 pandemic, there has been

restricted movement and Counsellors are not in a position to meet them in person. Therefore, we are not in a position to analyze the situation of women in distress.

Due to the closure of the court, the advocates are not going to the court. This has impacted their income also. In the future, there is a possibility that they may charge higher fees to make for their loss. If this happens the affected woman may not be able to afford the fees and stop approaching the advocates. Women may then compromise with the issues and try to adjust to continue living as it is. The money matter may take the upper hand over the awareness and it is a big challenge for the Okkuta.

When the court reopens advocates may tend to follow-up on their old cases and may give less preference to the new cases. Already in our country, any case on violence against women is taking not less than two years for completion. With the new challenge, there is uncertainty about the duration it may take to provide justice to the women. Due to the long waiting period, there are chances that women may lose faith in the judiciary.

Due to Covid 19, pandemic women had no employment. To meet family expenses, they have utilized their savings money. To get a job, they have started going too far off places on walking. This has impacted their time available for cooking good food hygienically. Women started leaving their house on an empty stomach to reach the place of work on time. They are not following personal hygiene practices adequately. This will impact the health of a woman especially the pregnant and nursing mother. Once again, the child and maternal mortality may raise. Women may not be in a position to attend Okkuta or SHG meetings due to ill-health.

If a family member's health is affected the whole family will suffer economically. Families are having difficult times to manage health expenses. Therefore, the Okkuta is trying to convince women to avail of insurance facilities.

- Mechanization of jobs and using digital technology during the Covid 19 pandemic is on the rise. Children are attending classes online. The physical activity is reduced. This has led to psychological stress on humans.
- Women have taken at least four loans from MFIs and other financial institutions. They have to make a weekly loan repayment. Due to non-employability, they are not in a position to collect money to repay the loans. Therefore, they absent from the SHG and Okkuta meetings and other events like the training or workshops. This is a bigger challenge now!
- In our work area, women expect daily wages to earn their livelihood. They have no or less time and interest to participate in vocational skills training. Women are struggling to meet their ends daily. In this scenario, they are not in a comfortable mood to attend any events of the Okkuta. This is a bigger challenge for the Okkuta to proceed as per planned activities.
- The natural calamities like floods, earthquakes, landslides, forest fires, and others have also impacted the biodiversity and environmental condition. Due to the deteriorating environmental condition, the living condition of humans and animals are affected. This is also one of the challenges to Okkuta to sustain Livelihoods for poor communities.

Covid-19 Relief Activities:

Relief Programme during Covid 19

In Kolar following the steep increase in corona cases in the State the Karnataka

Government imposed lockdown across the state. Several poor households, households without ration cards, senior citizens and labourers, especially in the rural areas had a very hard time. Hence, GMO made arrangements to distribute food grains, vegetables and other essential commodities to 100 households in the villages that come under its operational area in 2 districts.

Distribution of food grains, vegetables and masks to the beneficiaries during Covid-19 pandemic, with the support of Grameena Mahila Okkuta, supported by WE Trust

Date : 23.04.2020 and 24.04.2020, 11.05.2020,

Place : Office campus, Grameena Mahila Okkuta / H.D.Kote

No. Of families : 327

Awareness given to families-Measures that needs to be taken against Corona:

- Especially when you go out of your houses to bring vegetables or visit a clinic or hospital you should compulsorily clean your hands using a sanitizer, also you should wash your hands using soap and water often.
- Don't form groups in your houses or outside
- Please maintain 3 meters distance
- Avoid touching your eyes and nose without washing your hands.
- Maintain social distance
- Have bath daily
- Avoid visiting your neighbours often
- Maintain 1 meter distance from each other even at home
- Maintain social distance at your work place and wear a mask.

The government has been making efforts to create awareness among the people in rural areas against Corona virus through ASHA activists, police and health department officials. Hence, the people were requested to cooperate with them and follow the safety measures, informed the GMO functionaries and concluded the meeting.

In Mysuru District

On 11.05.2020, the GrameenaMahilaOkkuta, Kolar and the Sadhana Grameena Mahila Okkuta, H.D.KoteTaluk, Mysuru District, distributed 25 different varieties of food grains to the selected women Self Help Group members, at the Ambedkar Community Hall in H.D. KoteTaluk.

Sri Madhyanayak, Police Monitoror, H. D. Kote Town Police Station was the chief guest. In his address he explained about the intensity of Corona pandemic that has spread across the world and called upon the people to maintain social distance and follow safety measures. He also informed them to visit the police station in case of legal matters and submit a complaint.

Sri Raghavendra, Advisor, Credit I organisation who was also present on the occasion, explained the affects of Covid-19 both in urban and rural areas. He said that it was very essential for the people who are living in rural areas especially, to be careful. He educated them about the usage of sanitizer, face mask, etc. and informed the women/community that in case if there are any visitors or relatives to their houses they should immediately inform the health department or the nearest police station and take them for health checkup before allowing them in the village.

Smt.Ratna, Administrative member of GMO, Kolar, spoke about the Corona virus. She said,

as many people in the surrounding villages go to the neighbouring state Kerala and Kodagu for work, they should be extra careful. She explained, keeping that in mind, the Okkuta is distributing food grains kits to 50 women and requested them to utilize it properly.

Along with 50 women SHG members, KumariShwetha, Pavitra, Lakshmi, Shobha, Puttamma, Siddamma, Radha and Sudha of the SadhanaGrameenaMahilaOkkuta, H. D.KoteTaluk were present on the occasion.

The GMO has conducted MGNREGA workshops in 12 villages of 7 Gram Panchayats for the benefit of rural men and women. NREGA works have been implemented in 5 villages.

Network Meetings:

Network meetings were held in Kolar District, with participation of groups, which all the women organisations / groups took part and efforts were made to repeat the programs and strengthen the network.

During Covid most of the meetings with networks are virtual meetings.

Groups/ organisationst that took part in Progressive Women's Groups Federation

1. Grameena Mahila Okkuta, Mulabagilu
2. Mahila Samakhya, Karnataka
3. Dhanvantari Trust
4. Kala Balaga, Janaadhikara
5. Vimochana Samsthe, Kuteera
6. Vishwa Vidyananilaya
7. Samvada
8. Chiguru Mahila Okkuta
9. Raita sangha
10. Janapra Sanghatane
11. Gamana Mahila Okkuta

Topics discussed:

- Violence against women
- Trafficking of women and girls
- Trainings
- Womens rights
- Child marriages
- MGNREGA
- About skill based training programs
- About farmers
- Women's Day program themes

All these issues were discussed in the network meetings and efforts were made to prepare a plan and find out suitable solutions to the problems, come up with strategies to fight against cases of domestic violence and violence against women. Grameena Mahila Okkuta has made efforts to create awareness among the women and others in the villages about trafficking of women, rape, sexual harassment, violence, etc.

Program:

Workshop on gender based violence against women and girls

GMO held workshop on the laws and rights of women against violence. About 120 people participated in the workshop. Sri Satish, of the Women and Child Development Department, Sri Shankar, Director, Mahila Santwana Kendra, Dr. Kumaraswamy, Sri Chaitanya, Advocate and officials from the Police Department were invited to participate as resource persons in this program. Awareness was created among the participants about the following issues.

- Present problems and challenges faced by the women
- Women's Rights and laws
- Child marriage
- Sections in IPC

Problems and challenges faced by women

The following are burning problems faced by women in recent days

- Gender inequality
- Domestic violence by men
- Female foeticide
- Girl child trafficking, women trafficking, forcing them into sexual trade, poverty, devadasi system and other blind beliefs
- Dowry, child marriage, polygamy
- Marriage differences, divorce, family violence, alcohol, etc.

Laws

- National Women Commission laws
- Anti-Dowry Act, 1961
- Sati Prevention Law, 1987
- Prevention of Illegal Trafficking of Women Act, 1956
- Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- Christian, Muslim, Parsi and other Religions Marriage Act
- Medical Abortion related laws, 1971
- Women's Rights for Property Act, 2005
- Citizen Rights Conservation Act
- Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
- Human Rights Conservation Act, 1993
- Divorce Laws
- Prevention, Prohibition and Redresall Act, 2013
- Harassment/ Violence against Women Act, 2018
- Law against Indiscipline Behaviour towards Women, 1986
- Factories ACt, 1948
- Accident Relief Act
- Provided information about rights to participate in politics

Important Child Protect Laws

- Child Labour (Prohibition and Elimination) Act, 1986
- Prohibition of Child Marriage Act,2006
- Child Rights Protection Act, (2006-2015), 1960, Amended
- Bonded Labour Act
- Infant Milk Substitute Act, 2003
- Juvenile Act, 2000
- Adoption of Children/ Care related laws
- Protection of Orphans Act, 1960
- Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 & 2019

Awareness was created about all the above mentioned laws.

Staff Meetings and Programmes

The objective is the empowerment of the women economically, socially and politically through the right type of personnel who facilitated the process of doing so.

Effect

- Capacitating the staff to work in the villages.
- Visits to the government departments has become easy.

- Helped in availing benefits to the women from the panchayaths.
- Capacity to impart awareness to women on the atrocities and the violence done to the women.
- Staff has been enabled to take the victims to the Santwana centre and also to the police station to resolve the problems.
- To improve the livelihoods of the women.
- Motivating the women to enhance their skill sets.

From whom?

Upon obtaining the approval of the Governing Board and the administrators the staff meetings have been held.

Where?

Review

- Holding monthly staff meetings
- Assessment of the performance of the staff based upon the submission of the monthly progress reports.
- Review of the staff performance by the programme co-oridnators through visits to the villages.
- Review of the work by the administrator in the monthly staff meetings.

Date	Venue	Name of the Programme	Partici-pants
2.1.2020	Grameena Mahila Okkuta	Staff Meeting	5
1.2.2020			5
8.2.2020			5
3.3.2020			4
23.3.2020			8
14.4.2020			5
28.4.2020			5
21.5.2020			5
25.5.2020			5
29.5.2020			5
30.5.2020			5
9.6.2020			5
10.6.2020			5
July and August 2020		Due to the onset of Covid 19 there were more no. of interactive meetings with the staff	5
25.9.2020			8
30.9.2020			4
1.11.2020		Launch of the Grameena Mahila Okkuta Website	18
24.11.2020		Information on the Website	7
25.11.2020			5
21.11.2020			4
		Total	113

- Reviewing the performance through the staff evaluation.
- Reviewing staff performance as against the required competencies, no. in place, the role and responsibilities, capabilities of the staff and performance of the staff.

Problems

- Non-receipt of correct information from

the government officials.

- Lack of transport facilities which is coming in the way of participation in the meetings.

Result

- Capacitating the staff to handle problems arising in the villages
- Successful in accessing the facilities available for women from the government.
- Capacity to enable 2669 men and women to access NREGA employment.
- 216 job cards have been provided for people in 2 villages.
- The total wages received by the NREGA workers is of the order of Rs. 34,59,500. This has enabled them to improve economically.
- Increase in the annual income of the families.
- Construction of 46 soak pits in 5 villages has resulted in bringing about cleanliness in the villages.
- Staff has capacitated the community to visit the grama panchaayths and get details about the programme.
- Contacts with the panchayath development officers and the officials.
- Enhanced confidence in the Okkuta as a result of the support extended in availing the NREGA benefits.
- 2 staff members have resigned due to lack of travel facilities during the covid. Despite this, the existing staff has worked towards effective implementation of the programme.

Lessons Learnt

- Awareness about the expected behaviour in the community
- Capacity to visit the departments and establish contacts with the officials
- Effective communication skills to communicate with the women.
- Ability to organize women and hold meetings
- " Ability to cope up with the problems in the village

Affected Villages

The Taluk Panchayat, Gram Panchayat members and ASHA activists, accompanied by the Health Department staff visited several villages and educated people about the safety measures that need to be followed to avoid the spread of pandemic. They also provided useful information the people like Toll Free phone number, Health Service Providers numbers, etc.

The Corona affected villages were also visited and safety kits comprising sanitizer, soap and face masks were distributed to all the households.

The women/communities were informed to utilize the facilities extended by the government. They were also provided food grains, vegetables kits. All these details have been documented.

Distribution of handbills with information about Corona

- GMO has already collected the handbill published by the Karnataka State Legal Services Authority. Photo copies of these handbills were distributed to 500 women/ community.
- Also distributed handbills having information about the government departments.
- Posters published by local gram panchayats were displayed in villages having information about the Corona

virus and local Corona Warriors phone numbers.

Structure:

Okkuta held its AGM in May 2019, Ms. Jayalakshmi is not the treasurer anymore, the president and secretary continues from the last board, vice president is Ms.Shaheena and the new treasurer is Ms.Narayanamma. Jaya is now an administrator and one of the joint signatories.

Policies:

- In the board meetings, several issues like fund agreement/contract, policies, rules, policy against corruption, procurement policy and appointment of auditor, etc. have been discussed and passed.
- The policy that has been taken in favour staff was to continue Medical Insurance benefit. Also, Okkuta discussed the issue of Gratuity and PF for staff.
- We Okkuta also brought some changes in fixing remuneration or Honorarium for staff following with the Minimum wages rule of the state government.
- Issue of Honorarium for board members. Here after, Board members will not be involved in Execution of the project activities, and honorarium should not reflect in accounts.

Internal Monitoring

- Regular visits to the villages by staff and board members.
- Regular contact with the Grama, panchayat and ZillaPanchayat, NRLM, Free Legal Services Authority, Police Department, Government Departments, Bank and Financial Institutions.
- Once in a week, discussions, verification of the various programmes and preparations of activity plans are conducted with staff and board members.
- Village Development Committees formed at village level (VDC).
- Regular meetings of VDCs
- Identify the needs of the people in the community, organise face-to-face discussions with the Gram Panchayat members.
- Continue the programmes under the leadership of women.
- Request support of government employees, Gram Panchayat members, ASHA activists, school teachers and others in the community.

Systems/Planning

- Organising weekly meetings with staff and review of problems and progress
- Systematic Planning of activities
- Board Members involve in problem solving and visit villages with the staff and support the work.
- Discussions held in the board meetings regarding problems and find solutions
- Visit villages and monitor the progress of the Project by Programme coordinator

- Progress will be monitored through reports and reviews by programme coordinator
- Prepare quarterly project plan with staff and prepare the monthly calendar
- Prepared plan of action whenever problems arise in the community
- Organising Review meetings regularly at district and state level

Follow up of Project activities:

- Okkuta extended support to women's groups in preparing documentation about the facilities, after conducting trainings/ workshops.
- GMO extends required support till the applications reach the departments concerned. For example: Job cards & MGNREGA work and Bank Loans
- Visiting villages and meet people who participated in trainings and workshop and making a list of benefits needed.
- Collecting applications from departments and agencies and forwarding to beneficiaries for applying with required documents.
- Organizing visit to Govt. offices and make beneficiaries to submit applications and seek clarifications.
- Visited villages to know how/if the women / community have utilised the information that they have availed and whether they have submitted required documents to the offices or not.
- Discussions with the officials in Grama Panchayat and in Government depart-ments concerned regarding the status of the applications. Staff visits to villages to monitor the programme implemen-tation
- Village visits and information sharing about documents required for job cards.
- Frequent visits to the villages by board members and Okkuta's staff to monitor the implementation of works.
- Maintaining documents at office and staff level.

Problems and Issues at Government level:

During last 12 months,new risks faced while implementing this project

- Interference of other societies and organisations in the villages where the Okkuta is functioning is causing confusion among the women/community continued.
- Due to loan waiver by the State government people are not getting loans from banks. Hence, it has created problems among the women/community and the farming community. Women are trying to mobilise from private lenders.
- People have lost faith in MGNREGA scheme due to the delay in payment of wages by the government.

Capacity building:

The project team has participated in trainings and information sharing workshops held for the benefit of the community, which helped

establish contact with various government departments. In addition, the project team has attended and interacted in internal review meetings, meetings with network, with visitors. This has encouraged their capacity building.

As part of its capacity development for project team, Okkuta organised multiple trainings for its team. During the year, the staff got training on Advocacy and Rights approach. They also attended Gender concept and Gender sensitisation workshop.

Case Study1 - Village Gandhipura

Mamatha, 18 years, is a mentally challenged girl. She is the daughter of Jagadishamma, who is a VDC Committee member at Gandhipura Village. She was raped by two youth of the neighbouring village, on 18.10.2020, at around 12.30 pm. GMO got to know about this through the VDC Committee. The GMO staff members took Mamatha to the hospiotal for examination and registered a case at the Police Station and pacified the family members. The incident was brought to the notice of the Women and Child Development Department. Efforts were made to ensure that the rapists are punished. After this incident workshops were held in the village to create awareness among the people about such incidents, including cases of harassment and violence against women and children.

Case Study 2- Village S. Chadumanahalli

On 21.10.2020, in S. Chadumanahalli Village, VDC Committee member Tulasamma, W/o G. Nagaraju and Amaravathi, W/o Narayanappa entered into a quarrel over a property issue and registered cases against each other in the Police Station. They also informed about this to the GMO. On 22.10.2020, GMO Admnistrative Board member Smt. C.R. Venkatamma, Smt. Saraswathi and M.G. Papamma participated in a meeting held over this issue in the Village in presence of the village leaders. About 30 villagers were present on the occasion. Sri Krishna, one of the leader of the village, Sri Narayanappa, Women Self Help group members and others also took part. The following decisions were taken in the meeting:

- The house shall be given to Amaravathi's elder brother
- 30x40 dimension houses shall be constructed in the present vacant site
- Things that have been destroyed should be purchased and given
- The new houses should be constructed within 3 months
- Those who have destroyed the house should confess
- Further properties should be settled amicably.

As both the parties agreed to this judgement documentation was made and the matter has been settled as of now.

Community awareness program on effects of COVID-19

The Grameena Mahila Okkuta, in association with the Government Community Health Centre, Mulabagilu Taluk created awareness on the effects of COVID-19 pandemic. About 252 women and men were benefitted by this. They were informed that it is a epidemic disease and spreads through sneezing, coughing and the virus enters through nose and mouth. The following are the symptoms of Corona:

- Cough
- Cold
- Fever
- Throat pain

- Difficulty in breating

Corona might prove fatal among those with low immunity and hence people aged above 60 years and children below the age of 10 years, pregnant women, patients suffering from BP, diabetes should be careful. Everyone should undergo COVID-19 checkup.

The safety measures to prevent spreading of COVID-19 pandemic are as follows:

- Avoid going out unnecessarily
- Avoid gatherings
- Always wear mask properly
- Avoid attending marriage, naming ceremony and social functions
- There should not be more than 50 persons in such social gatherings
- Wash your hands often using soap and water or sanitizer
- Consume only hot food, hot water and herbal dicoctions
- Avoid consuming cold drinks
- Add more vegetables, greens, papaya, cereals, milk, curds, ghee, eggs in your daily diet

Campaigns

As discussed in the network meeting held on 03.10.2020, a silent protest was held by several progressive women organisations on 07.10.2020 condeming the incident of rape and murder of a girl named Manisha Valmiki. A human chain was formed at the Mekke cirlce in Kolar by 60 people. Ten women from Grameena Mahila Okkuta, Honnashettihalli Village also took part in the protest. After this a jatha was taken out and an appeal was submitted to the Tahasildar at the Taluk Office. Tahasildar Smt. Sujatha who gave a patience ear to our grievance assured us of bringing this incident to the notice of the Hon'ble Governor of Karnataka, through the Deputy Commissioner.

Voters awareness campaign on Gram Panchayat elections, December 2020

The Grameena Mahila Okkuta has been creating awareness among the community especially among the rural youth on this issue from the last 25 years. Gram Panchayat election orders were announced following which awareness was created from December 9.12.2020 to 16.12.2020 in 30 villages of Mulabagilu taluk, by forming groups. The villagers educated not to selltheir votes and elect eligible candidates, not to yield to any lurings and give preference for those who work for the development of the village. The staff members of GMO went to the doorsteps of the villagers and created awareness among 1500 people.

Network Meetings at District and State Level:

Other networks have joined with Grameena Okkuta and identified at the state level with a view to draw the attention of the government to the woes of the rural women. The objective of the network is to bring about changes in the policy initiatives.

In the last 1 year Okkuta has joined with the following network organizations and is working on changes in the policy initiatives:

1. Swaraj Network - State Level
2. Campaign for Food Rights
3. Pension Parishat
4. KarnatkaKissanAdhikarManch
5. Pragathi Para SanghatenagalaOkkuta-Kolar
6. Network for Abolition of Alcohol in Karnataka

Effects:

- Familiarization with progressive organizations.
- Adapting individual organizational activities in line with the activities of the larger organizations.
- Problems in representing the problems to the government.
- More support towards the abolition of alocohol.
- Protesting against the atrocities on the girl children and fight for their justice.
- Discuss on the problems and the violence across different villages and evolving solutions.
- Move to obtain job cards for all those who have migrated back to the villages during Covid19 under MGNREGS.
- Informing the community about the issues in the farm laws and the protests by the farmers.

From whom?

Based on the discussions with the Okkuta staff and the Governing Board establishing networks with the district and state level organizations to evolve new strategies / activities through the network meetings.

Review:

- Obtaining feedback and suggestions to the work of the Okkuta.
- Consolidating the opinions on the violence against women.
- Taking an active role in evolving programmes relating to the abolition of alcohol.
- Reviewing the work of the various networks at the district level across the issues.

Problems:

- Lack of actions on the problems represented to the government
- Unexpected problems relating to the socio-economic developments

Where?

Sl. No.	Date	Venue	Name of the Programme	Resource Person / Department	Participants/ Girls / Boys
1.	20.1.2020	Kolar	**Network Meetings at District & State Level**	Pragathipara Mahila Okkuta - Kolar Distrcit GrameenaMahilaOkkuta • MahilaSamakya - Karnataka • Sammila - Kolar • Ganama Mahila Okkuta - Kolar • Samvada - Kolar • Prakkriye Samshte - Kolar	75

	14.2.2020	Mulbagal	**Network Meetings at District & State Level**		30
	2.9.2020	Mulbagal			5
	5.9.2020	Mulbagal			30
	03.10.2020	Kolar			15
	07.10.2020	kolar			60
	08.11.2020	Kolar			30
	12.12.2020	Kolar			30
				Total	275

- Despite the efforts by many organizations on issues relating to the atrocities on women and trafficking of girl children, the success has not been quite encouraging.
- Lack of political will in the government

Results:

- Support by different organizations for the federation work
- Submission of memorandum to Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modiji, Chief Minister, Chief Secretary and members of Parliament to enhance the wages to Rs.500/- by 600 agricultural labourers belonging to 20villages.
- Submission of memorandum on the sale of alocohol during the lockdown from 600 women belonging to 15 villages to Chief Minister, Excise Minister, Prime Minister and district officers of the Kolar district.
- Alliance has enabled the fight on specific issues.
- A no. of state level federations have carried out silent processions across the state on the justice to be provided in the case relating to Ms. Manishal in Uttar Pradesh. Okkuta has submitted its memorandum to the Tahsildar of the Kolar taluk and requested him to forward the same to the Hon'ble Governor of Karnataka. Women in 20 villages have been vociferous on the issue.
- There have been continued protests on the need to withdraw the farm laws in view of its avowed benefits to the corporates. Okkuta is also fighting on this issue.

Results

What results or impact do you anticipate that these project activities will have?

Activities	Sub - Activities	Progress in activities	Results/Outcomes (Strengthen Federations and networking, MGNREGA, Human Rights, VAW)
ACTIVITY 1. **To enhance sustainable livelihood opportunities for the poor, especially women and youth, in view of the recurrent drought conditions affecting an overwhelmingly large part of Karnataka**	**1.1** A large scale, intensive awareness campaigns about NREGS, its benefits and other legal provisions needs to be conducted in all villages/communities **1.2** Women need to be involved in the monitoring through their grassroots organizations such as SHGs and SHG federations which need to be empowered for the task through amendments to the law **1.3** Representatives of women organisations should be invited to attend the quarterly review meetings on NREGS at the district level **1.4** Regular orientation and sensitization programmes for elected representatives need to be conducted.	Workshops on dissemination of information with respect to the various facilities that are available from various government departments and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme were held in 5 districts of Karnataka State between September 2019 to august 2020. A total number of 439 people have participated in a total number of 11 programmes and availed the information. After getting information from these workshops about 150 people have availed job cards under MGNREGA. They have developed contact with officials. About 60 people including both men and women and youth groups have utilized the benefits. However, with the advent of the MGNREGA	• After completion of this activity, about 42 people including both male and female of Gandhipura village in Kolar district have engaged in 210 days canal repair works. Due to technical glitches from Gram Panchayat and due to the negligence of officials money has not been released • After Grameena Mahila Okkuta and the women brought it to the notice of the higher officials by writing letters, a sum of Rs. 5478/- was released in the month of November 2019 to 22 members. • After that about 22 persons including both men and women have engaged in construction of Raja kaaluve (Feeder Channel to the Tank) in 2nd phase, in S. Chadumana halli Village of Kolar

	1.5 Penal provisions relating to the violations of the NREGS law needs to be applied rigorously in order to deter corrupt practices and such penal provisions need to	and the guaranteed work and income by law, GMO has been focusing more on the effective implementation of NREGA. Even as Panchayats and the concerned government departments in the district were dragging their feet on the implementation of modern India's most ambitious anti-poverty programme, GMO activated its beneficiaries to ensure registration for the programme by all eligible families and organised information dissemination on the programme among its groups at village level. The main challenge faced by the NREGA workers is lack of payment. A weekly payment is supposed to be issued to the workers, but after 17 days of work the workers are yet to receive their first payment. When asked about this, the panchayat office claimed they do not currently have funds to issue payments. The belief in the panchayat office is low among the workers, and they have provided Okkuta with this information so that the	district, in the month of February 2020. Now the releasing of funds is in releasing process. • In the month of February 2020, applications have been submitted to the MGNREGA officials of the GP, in Form No. 6, demanding works of removing of silt from the tank for 17 people, in Chitteri Village of Kolar District. The works will begin in the month of March 2020. • The Grameena Mahila Okkuta has made efforts to strengthen the Federations (Okkutas) in the Disricts regarding MGNREGA and conducted workshops in Mysuru, • Chamaraja nagara, Haveri. Davanagere Districts except Kolar District and created awareness among the women/ community about MGNREGA. Likewise, efforts were also made to mobilize information and conduct workshops.

		staff can help them get a clearer picture and find out if this is true or not. The Okkuta staffs have also pressured the panchayat office to send an engineer to measure the canal, as this is needed for payments to be issued. On this day, the engineer finally came to do a measurement, after several calls from the Okkuta staff. The work security with NREGA work is low as it is a temporary employment, and all members interviewed were worried about their future work life after the NREGA work has ended. More initiatives are needed in the future to ensure economic stability Growth Efforts have been made to help the people receive government benefits through the local organisations for sustainable livelihood. MGNREGA awareness programmes have been conducted several times in different districts including Kolar and information has been disseminated. In the background of spread of Corona pandemic from March 2020 till August	But due to political conditions in the Gram Sabha, Ward Sabhas and local levels the organizing of workshops has slowed down. With respect to MG NREGA renewal of 35 job cards have been made in the month of February 2020, in Kollegal Taluk and applications have been submitted to the Panchayat. The GP Development officials have asked somebody should shoulder the responsibility and undertake the drainage and road repair works. But the laborers asked them to assign some other job as it is not possible to undertake drainage and road repair works. So, the officials concerned have agreed to provide community works. The works are presently under progress **Results / Outcome** • A sum of Rs.7,25,000/- has been deposited by

		2020 the government had imposed lockdown and sealdown, disturbing transportation system. Hence, the functionaries could not visit the villages, but efforts were made to get the work done by contacting over the phone and with the help of local leaders. Accordingly, information with respect to the trainings that have already been held was collected. The women/ community have visited gram panchayat office and availed jobs under MGNREGA. People in other villages also have availed benefits under MGNREGA.	the government to the bank accounts of 1,450 women, at the rate of Rs. 500/- each, under Jandhan scheme. • 1552 women have received free LPG cylinders under the Ujwala scheme, at a total cost of Rs. 9,31,200/- • Under Kisan Samman Yojana a sum of Rs. 9,25,000/- has been distributed to 185 women farmers. It has helped them to undertake agriculture activities and purchase seeds. • About 644 women have availed loans up to a total sum of Rs. 37,60,00,000 through banks, for education, agriculture, business, dairy farming, sheep rearing, house repairs and other purposes. • A total number of 1580 people including 930 women and 650 men in 15 villages have got jobs under MGNR EGA programme and have received a

			total sum of Rs. 1,23,00,550 • Renewal of job cards of a total number of 385 women has been done. • As a result of this community women have developed leadership qualities and getting the work done. • Interacted with gram panchayat officials regularly and discussed about the works. • Provided information to the Okkuta through phone. It has helped the women to establish sustainable link.
ACTIVITY 2 **Teaching youngsters in farming family's new agriculture techniques to improve productivity and thereby increase farm incomes.**	**2-1** Enabling women to access government programmes for agriculture and horticulture inputs and financial support **2.2** Enabling women to access bank credit for agricultural operations **2.3** Training women farmers in improved agricultural	A workshop has been organised, with participation of 80 women farmers from 10 villages and have collected information. • Organising women and enabling them to avail the facilities available from government departments, agriculture and horticulture departments and financial support.	• Seed kits worth Rs. 2,000/- each have been distributed to 25 farmers in two villages through the Horticulture Department, amounting to a total sum of Rs. 50,000. • The Chikkatayi Sangha in Ikkadahalli Village of KollegalTaluk has availed a sum of Rs. 7 lakh and distributed to 18 people.

	practices and techniques **2.4** Exploring resource mobilization to enable women farmers to productivity in their land **2.5** Promote indigenous seed conservation **2.6** Enable women to access MGNREGA provisions to improve development of their farms	• Engaging women in getting loan facilities from banks for agricultural activities. • Provide training to women farmers about good agricultural practices and technology. • Enabling women farmers to mobilize various resources in order increase their production. • Encouraging the women farmers in engaging in conservation of traditional seed varieties. • Encouraging the women farmers to utilize MGNREGA scheme in order to improve their agricultural fields. • They have availed information regarding seeds available from the agriculture department, insurance for livestock from veterinary sciences department and subsidized loans and sericulture cultivation methods from Sericulture Department and other facilities.	• The Gangapura Sangha of Thimmarajapura has availed a sum of Rs. 7.50 lakh and distributed to 15 people • The Ambedkar Sangha of Hosamaalangi village has received a sum of Rs. 6.50 lakh and distributed a sum of Rs. 50,000 each. • The Manjunatha Sangha has received a sum of Rs. 1.25 lakh loan under the NRLM scheme. • Documents of 2 sanghas have been prepared this month and submitted the same to the Bank. • Efforts have been made to get a sum of Rs. 16 lakh loan from the Bank for 4 Self Help Groups in 4 villages, benefitting 61 women. Loans have been disbursed majorly to undertake income generation activities and agricultural activities. • A sum of Rs. 1 crore has been disbursed to various Sanghas in H.D. KoteTaluk

		• They have availed information about the various government departments. **Environment:** Rural farmers are dependent on rain as many do not have access to bore wells or can afford to dig one. Due to insufficient rain in 2018, crops decreased by 50%, which heavily affected the farmer's economy. This increases the need for alternative livelihoods that are dependent on weather or season. During rainy season, it is difficult to engage the members in the villages as they have to work in the fields, and do not have the time or financial possibility to attend meetings or trainings. Once the harvesting season is over, many do not have a source of income and require skill development trainings. Environmental factors are heavily connected to the financial stability, or lack thereof, within the villages.	of Mysuru District in the last 6 months. Majority of the women have utilized the amount for skill development activities and agricultural products. There are about 60 households in Cholanakunte village of Kolardistrict. All these families are depending upon agricultural and dairy farming for their livelihood. There is a private milk dairy in the village and every household used to supply milk to that private dairy. Hence, they didn't used to get any benefits. For example: Insurance, feed subsidy, they were also deprived of the subsidy provided by the government. Noticing this Okkuta discussed about it in the meeting and discussed with the women /community too. After getting consent from the women/community the officials of the concerned Department have been

			approached regarding opening of Milk Dairies in the name of women beneficiaries. The officials visited the village regarding this and held a meeting. As per the decision taken by all a All Women milk dairy has been opened in the village on 16.02. 2020. About 23 households have engaged in this and these households have also shared the expenses. Now they are supplying 4 cans of milk to the dairy every day. • Organised a meeting with the government officials regarding community farming for the women farmers in Kolar district • Women farmers participated at the state level meeting and discussions were carried out. In other states government has given more importance for women farmers to participate in community farming.

			• This enhances women to grow necessary food crops required for their families taking independent decisions. Organisations are encouraging women to come forward to take independent decisions regarding growing crops of their choice. • Okkuta has provided opportunity for women to participate at the state level meetings. • Lot of discussions are held in the media • Ministers are responding to the questions raised by media and in total lot of discussion regarding this are taking place at the government level.
ACTIVITY 4 **Skill-building among youth, female and male, to make them employable, so that industries are attracted**	**Sub-Activities** **4.1** Provide capacity-building and training opportunities for younger women in villages for skill-based jobs **4.2** Disseminate information among younger women about	**Awareness of government schemes and rights has increased among women and youth:** Reaching out various benefits that are available from various government departments meant for youth and enabling them to utilize	The rural women have established direct links with the government departments and hence they are now aware about how to contact and avail the benefits. The contact between communities and departments has increased, both on the district and

to take advantage of the skilled work force	skill-based job opportunities **4.3** Network with industries such garment producers and ancillary industries for trainings and persuade them to set up units in rural areas	it and engage in livelihood and skill development activities are the main objectives. Conducting meetings with respect to sharing of information and holding interactions with government departments, banks and financial institutions and enabling the beneficiaries to utilise the benefits and excel in life is one among the other objectives. It is however challenging to communicate with government officials as they do not respond properly, and application processes are often delayed.	taluk level. The information provided by Okkuta has increased villager's awareness of various departments, and more people are taking part in the programmes now. Regular follow ups are done by Okkuta regarding status of applications, and monitoring are made about whether the beneficiaries have submitted documents to the offices concerned or not. Through this programme, the Okkuta staffs have increased their knowledge about the living conditions in the villages. Knowledge about the government system and useful strategies to communicate with government officials has also been increased, and the relationship between Okkuta and government officials has improved. • Youths both girls and boys after undergoing Central and state government scheme on skill based training are discussing about it. • Distributed pamphlets and posters regarding this sche-

			me. Training centres are situated at the district head quarters and this has discouraged young girls and women from participating in it. • They say that it is difficult to travel to and fro daily leaving behind small kids. • If training centres are made available at the Hobli level at least they will show some interest to participate in the training
ACTIVITY 5 **Trainings to youth, female and male, to encourage entrepreneurship among them, so that they can be self-employed**	**5.1** Train women in value addition for their products, like dairy products and horticulture produce. **5.2** Train women in entrepreneurial skills, such as processing and marketing local produce in urban areas and proximate markets.	• A total number of 50 women in 1 village have availed training in preparing papads, under skill development training programme. • The women who availed this training have evinced interest in preparing papads along with doing other household works. " They have informed that they are getting this training in order to find alternative livelihoods.	**Government officials:** • Due to frequent transfers of officers at the gram, taluk and zillapanchayat levels it is taking more time to get its programmes/projects. • Bureaucratic delays blocking efforts to enable communities to access their rights and entitlements. **Government Departments:** • Existence of an unstable government in the State has

		" A few women have taken leadership in marketing. " The women who have availed training in village development committees have started consultation with others. " Provide skill development training to younger women in the community and help them in getting employment. " Dissemination of information about skill based employment opportunities is now in progress. **About Skill Development:** In the background of Corona virus that is spreading widely across the country, the Grameena Mahila Okkuta in association with We Trust distributed food grains kits to 400 households in Kolar District. Due to the lockdown many youth were left jobless and their families were facing lot of difficulties. GMO identified such youth and provided tailoring training to several unemployed	become a problem for implementation of various programmes as expected. **Government policies such as:** • It is a challenge to reach out the loan facilities and project benefits to the people from the govt. departments. • There may be delay in getting loans from banks due to government's loan waiver. Banks non-cooperation leading to reduced investment on skill development and Income generation.

		girls in the villages that come under its function area. They were taught how to stitch face masks and were provided an opportuity to prepare 20 thousand masks. It helped about 8 girls who earned several thousands of rupees. They got employment up to three months through this and it also helped their families. Due to the wide spread of the pandemic in villages that come under the We Trust and GMO function areas, even the functionaries of these organisations are unable to visit the villages and work. Hence, the Village Development Committee members have shouldered more respnsibility and are getting the works done.	
ACTIVITY 6. **To check gender-based violence against women and girl children**	**6-1** Organizing Consultations with legal experts for women and youth. **6.2** Documentation of VAW Cases. **6.3** Support to VAW victims and follow up work with concerned authorities. **6.4** Strengthening Vigilance Commi-	• Organising legal consultations for the benefit of women and youth groups (Judges, Advocates, Saantwana, Police, Commission, CDPO) • Preparing of case studies of incidents of violence against women. • Providing support to the victims of vio-	Several programmes have been organised from the last 6 months especially on the topics related to child marriages and domestic violence. After disseminating information several women and girls have approached the Okkuta regarding possibilities of child marriages and domestic violence and sought help. The

	ttees constituted at community level. **6.5** Meetings with VAW Enforcement Depts. **6.6** Dissemination of Information on women Rights & Legal Safeguards to women and youth. **6.7** Awareness on women's rights to network members. **6.8** Theme Conferences on Legal Rights to women's groups in other Districts. **6.9** Okkuta and network members will facilitate victims or their relatives along with VC members, to police stations to initiate action, which will be followed by network. **6.10** Support women's claims for property rights and facilitating counselling for them at district level.	lence and follow up. (Officials concerned). • Organising meetings with legal experts. • Dissemination of information on rights and legal protection and laws to women and youth groups. • Increasing awareness about women laws and rights to the Network members. • Organising subject based seminars with support by the Women Organisations of other districts. • Women have gained awareness about property rights. • They have gained knowledge about trafficking of girls. • They are now aware about the ill-effects of child marriages. • They have created awareness about Santwaana Kendras. • They are now aware about the ill-effects of alcohol. **Gender:** There are greater demands on the **time** of	Okkuta staff and administrative board members took the victims to the Santwaana Kendra, Police Station and Court and helped them. A few case studies have also been prepared. • The CDPO have shared information about how to register cases in case of domestic violence, how they can get help through the Department, etc. • As a result of this a woman named Kempamma shared her property case information, which was forwarded to Legal Aid Cell and discussed. Efforts were made to get RTC and asked her to talk with them. After that they beat both of them and sent. After this case the boy is absconding and a complaint has been lodged with the Legal Aid cell. • A workshop on domestic violence against women was held in the month of January 2020, with participation of 40

		women in rural areas now than before. Beginning with their daily chores, work demands as well as transport constraints, rural women are getting less and less time than before to attend to issues of their rights. This requires us to recast our programme activities to compress them into somewhat smaller time frame. This is a new experience and Challenge for us. **Religion:** • Women were controlled by religious leaders, not to attend meetings and public protests. • Caste: Social risk comprises of the caste system • Though poverty exists among the minorities in the villages, women are usually not allowed to go for NREGA work. **Socio-cultural:** • Due to pressure by men and others in the households some women and girl children are scared to speak about the harassment,	women. • After this workshop follow up of 2 cases have been done. The case of Suma, W/o Manjunath was decided. • The case regarding Asha, W/o Indramurthy of Kunturu Village has completed two sittings and it will be decided in the next sitting. While the wife doesn't want to stay with her husband she is demanding divorce. But the husband is saying that he won't give divorce and says he wants his wife and son. Another date has been given in the next month. • More number of child marriages are taking place in the areas where Uppara community people are in more numbers. Regarding this issue efforts are made to identify such cases and create awareness among the parents and the society about the ill-effects

		exploitation and violence against them, in groups or in public. • In rural areas mobilization and organisation of women are facing new changes. The stage of self-help groups is now history. Micro finance organisations, with their revenue models which preclude women's empowerment have virtually destroyed SHGs and federations. • Burden on family incomes due to socio-cultural changes • Increase in consumption of alcohol • Consumerism and materialism increasing in poor families, with demonstration effect of festivals and vanity purchases stressing family budgets, and forcing them to take loans. • The main impact of socio-cultural changes is on women, increasing their work burden and reducing their time for social mobilisation and participation.	of child marriages, why is it illegal, punishment/fine they have to pay if they are proved to have violated the law, why daughters should be educated, etc. Efforts are made to create awareness by inviting advocates, counsellors from Santwaana Kendras and also through the Honourable Deputy Commissioner, Police officials, Department Officials. Despite all these efforts child marriages are still taking place in Chamaraja nagara District. Hence, several programmes are being held by Okkutas (Federations) of that district. For example: oragnising free legal awareness camps in schools/ colleges in every village, providing information about women trafficking, social evils, more girls in Kollegal Taluk are going to other faraway places in search of jobs and in such cases probabilities of tra-

		• Prevalence of local politics and caste-based politics has created problems. The Taluk and Gram Panchayat members along with the community people are stopping others from taking part in the meetings. The efforts of the Okkuta in giving awareness to the people have created problems for the local politicians.	fficking of girls will be more. Hence, they were educated that such incidents should be prevented and be careful. The women were asked to bring such incidents immediately to the notice of the Okkuta which will help them. A girl called Deepu of Masanaapura in Chamarajanagara-Taluk had married a guy called Mahesh. Her husband was torturing her both mentally and physically from the last 12 years. He always used to suspect her. Family members and women/ community had mediated between them several times during quarrels. He used to demand the entire salary amount from her whenever she used to work and used to torture her if she didn't give. Deepu has two daughters and she was finding it very difficult to meet their educational expenses. Her mother was a member of

			a self help group. She brought this issue to the notice of the Okkuta and sought help in seeking justice to her daughter Deepu. The Okkuta functionaries took them to the police station and warned her husband and threatened him of registering a case in case if he continues to torture his wife. **Results:** 1. After attending the training programmes, boys in colleges have realised that violence against children is wrong. 2. The gram panchayat members have gained knowledge about the legal aspects of the panchayat through trainings. 3. Trainings are effective to educate the members on legal aspects, their rights, policies and rules. Women and girls have availed more information about related laws. 4. Women got knowledge of complete

			information about POCSO, POSH, JJ Act, DV act etc. 5. Gained knowledge about the helpline and women protection Acts. As a result of visiting the government departments the women of the villages have gained knowledge about basic infrastructure. 6. The Village Development Committee members visited the departments and engaged in various activities after establishing contact with the officials concerned. 7. Women have collected courage to speak against the incidents of domestic violence in villages. 8. It has been effective in enhancing the personality and shoulder leadership responsibilities at the village level. 9. Awareness of government schemes and rights has increased among women and youth.

ACTIVITY 7 **Revive and strengthen the State level network of women's groups/ federations promoted and facilitated by Grameena Mahila Okkuta**	**7.1** Communicating with like-minded groups/federations and discuss with the issues of common interest in order to bring them together **7.2** Facilitating networking of district level women's federations and organizations **7.3** Organize four regional conferences a year to activise the regional networks **7.4** Organise an annual state level conference to revive the state level network	• Efforts will be made strengthen the network by contacting the women groups and federations and bringing them under a common forum and bringing together women group sand District-level okkutas. • Organise annual conferences, organise and build a network at the State-level. • Provided guidance and opportunity by building the capacity and providing information about the experiences to the members during the State-level conferences. • Provided opportunities to distribute districtwise programmes. Motivated to strengthen the Women Federations district wise, and provided opportunity for the state-level forum to come together. VDCs (Village development Committee's)	Five state-level meetings have been held in the last 6 months. Mainly discussions have been held regarding strengthening the network at the state-level, in these meetings. Analysation of monthly meetings, training programmes and workshops held have been made. Smt. Roopa Bernard, renowned trainer has sensitized the women about gender sensitivity and leadership qualities at the state-level. • Smt. Asha Ramesh participated and educated the women about gender equality and status of women, how women are treated in political system and society, struggles carried out with respect to women's problems, Sati system, World Women's Conference, etc. • These training programmes have mainly helped in gaining new spirit and enthusiasm to go and work in the Districts.

		It is a platform for men and women members of the Village Development Committees and the youth group members to get together at the village-level and discuss about the problems of the village every month. The topics discussed in this meeting shall include government schemes, incidents of violence against women, local job opportunities, etc. Problems related to the community and availing facilities from various government departments can be discussed. This committee has also helped to take several important decisions through discussions and meetings. The following decisions and discussions have been made: Continuous participation in the Village Development Committee Participation of men and youth in the committee and sho-	• The Okkuta has gained more significance. • Monthly meetings of voluntary organisations were held in five districts to conduct discussions about the various problems and sharing information. It helps in strengthening the federations / okkutas in the Districts. • Discussions have been held for the benefit of the Okkutas in Chamarajanagara District about how to prepare reports/ documents of board meeting and discussion, how to conduct discussions regarding the financial matters and policies. It has helped the Okkutas a lot. • Novodaya Women's Okkuta has been formed in Ranebennur Taluk of Haveri District. This Okkuta has submitted 12A and 80G documents online.

		uldering the responsibilities The members can visit Gram Panchayats directly and discuss about MGN REGA programme To visit Gram Panchayat to renew job cards and to get new job cards Dissemination of information related to MGNREGA and to conduct a letter campaign to the government About writing letter to the government regarding prohibition of alcohol About dissemination of information regarding the various facilities that have been received from the government (Survey), to the Okkuta office Seeking help from the Okkuta due to increasing cases of Corona virus About availing loan facilities from micro finance and banks Discussion about incidents of viol-	• About 13 Self Help Groups have been formed in Nanjangud and HunsurTaluks. • Monthly Okkuta meetings have been conducted regularly. • Making efforts to meet the government department officials face-to-face has helped the women to know about them and it has also helped them in getting information about various loans and other facilities available from the government department submit it, decisions of the administrative board meeting and discussion, how to conduct discussions regarding the financial matters and policies. It has helped the Okkutas a lot. • Novodaya Women's Okkuta has been formed in Ranebennur Taluk of Haveri District. This Okkuta has submitted 12A and 80G documents

		ence against women About the facilities available from school and anganwadi centres Regarding distribution of ration properly through PDS Regarding Ayushman Bharat and Health Karnataka Cards and collecting information about the persons who have already availed these cards. As meetings were conducted in 11 villages. A total number of 191 women took part in the meetings. The Village development Committee has been formed to know about the facilities and problems of the people in the villages. Providing information to the people about government departments and helping them to establish contact with the departments. Provided platform and opportunity to	online. • About 13 Self Help Groups have been formed in Nanjangud and Hunsur Taluks. • Monthly Okkuta meetings have been conducted regularly. Making efforts to meet the government department officials face-to-face has helped the women to know about them and it has also helped them in getting information about various loans and other facilities available from the government.

		the girls and women in villages to speak about the incidents of violence and harassment against them. It has enhanced the responsibilities of leadership at the village level and personality development. This is a good strategy in protecting the sustainability as a local organisation. **How was it achieved?** Village visits were made to form Village Development Committees and one committee was formed in each village with a view of implementing the development programmes. Efforts were made to understand the problems of the villages by conducting monthly meetings and find solutions. The women/community were given livelihood training. With a view of strengthening the committees in the villages the Okkuta staff and administrative board members organized programmes by	

		taking leadership and created awareness among the women / community on availing the facilities.	
ACTIVITY 7 **Revive and strengthen the State level network of women's groups/ federations promoted and facilitated by Grameena Mahila Okkuta**	**8.1** Identifying and consolidating common problems and needs in various regions and seeking region-specific or State-level solutions **8.2** Collecting documentation relating to issues, process them and prepare campaign material **8.3** Monitoring government policies, promises or assurances on development issues **8.4** Draft issue-based campaigns	**Issues under Food Security:** • There should be electronic weighing machine. • Ensure participation of 150 women members in every Vigilance Committee meetings. • Ensure participation of PDO and Secretary **Women should** • There should be electronic weighing machine. • Ensure participation of 150 women members in every Vigilance Committee meetings. • Ensure participation of PDO and Secretary • Women should become leaders of the meeting and families. • Ration Card: The income should be within, APL & BPL	**Out Comes:** • Women's Groups Have built linkages with those organisations meant to support women such as Santhwana, Women and child development department, Deputy Commissioners, Police department, courts and other government departments. As well as have taken the support for the programmes. • Have accessed lot of hand bills and posters from the departments • 700 Women have accessed loans worth Rs. 3,50,00000 from banks and NABARD • 342 women have started and continuing small scale enterprises under the skill development programme • 45 cases have been registered under

		• Should open Fair Price Shop compulsorily • Should be open from 7 am to 12 pm. • Again it should be open from 4 pm to 8 pm. • One person should give door service • Those whose cannot give finger print can sign. • If there are 800 card holders in Vigilance Committee, one ration shop should be opened. • Three women members should be selected for Vigilance Committee • Per family grains distribution is 7 kgs per head • Rural - 75% • Urban - 50% **Food Security Demands** • Women & Child Development Department • Midday meals in Anganwadi centres • Can take midday hot meals up to 3	violence against women • As well as cases are been registered under dowry, physical and mental violence and property disputes • Government departments have recognised the federations • Federations have established their links with the • state level departments and a matter of right they are accessing the programmes and schemes • District level consultations are held with deputy commissioners and have brought the problems to their notice.

		months after delivery. • A sum of Rs. 6,000 is given in three instalments under the Pradhan Mantri Matrutwa Bhagya Yojana. • PDS Fair Price Shop • Eligible family. • Social, Financial. • Implementation of law. • Bhagyalakshmi Scheme. • Filtered drinking water unit. • KsheeraYojane • Mathru Vandana • Janani Suraksha Yojana • Provided information regarding Government Departments. • Educated about Women's Rights • Provided information on job cards • Provided information about free health cards • Collected information handbills from Govt. Departments	

		and established contact and the officials concerned • Provided job cards information and helped15 people to get them from the Panchayat. • Prepared NMR of 19 people in Chadumanahalli Village. • Helped 8 women/ community of Yedahalli, Gandhipura to get free health cards from Angondanahalli Gram Panchayat. · Resolved water problem of 2 villages through the Panchayat. · Organised a letter campaign requesting to increase the wages given under MGNREGA program to the Prime Minister, Chief Minister, Rural Development Minister and local MP. A total number 330 letters from 11 villages were sent to the above people under this campaign. • Collected information about the	

		various facilities provided. **About Social Security (Pension) Scheme** Information from 12 villages have been collected by phone calls. Many people are not receiving pension in time in many villages because they receive it through post offices in village-levels. Now the State Government is changing the documents from K1 to K2. The process of uploading these documents to the computer at the Treasury. Due to mismatching of several documents during this process it is remaining at the office-level itself, resulting in delay in distribution of pension. This has caused problems to many senior citizens. They cannot even visit the government department offices due to absence of transportation facilities. Hence, GMO approached the post office over the phone and requested to solve the pension problem at the earliest.	**Outcome** • The officials ensured that they would verify the report and the appeal and bring it to the notice of the government. • Accordingly, we are sure that the people would receive more and more facilities from the government in the coming days.

		Letter Campaign Details of the various facilities that are being provided by the government was disseminated in 12 villages of Kolar district. Eg: Jandhan Yojana, Ujwala Yojana, Kisan Samman Yojana, MGNREGA, Pension Scheme, Ration Cards, facilities extended by Health Department, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Sericulture Departments, etc. Also details of the support provided by various organisations were also collected by the local representatives and documented. The Project team and other volunteers made efforts to collect all these details and copies of the same were submitted to the Deputy Commissioner, Women and Child Development Department and other Departments. The objective of this activity was to inform the government that the people have not received all the facilities that they require and only a few of them have been benefitted by it. Hence,	

		it was demanded that the government to ensure that all the facilities should reach every person who is in trouble. A memorandum was also submitted along with the report. **Letter Campaign against sale and consumption of alcohol** Efforts were made to conduct a letter campaign on prohibition of sale and consumption of alcohol in the villages in Kolar District and various districts across the State. As a part of this activity opinion of people from 50 villages was collected and under the guidance of GMO efforts were made to send letters to the government through them urging to prohibit sale of alcohol. Due to the lockdown the State government had prohibited sale of alcohol and liquor. Many youth and men who were alcoholics had stopped consuming alcohol. As a result of this, there family members were happy. As there was also no transportation the men could not go to other states or districts to	**Outcome** The State Government has sent a letter to the Chitteri Village Development Committee President mentioning that it is not possible to increase the wages in the current situation. The letter also stated that the wages have already been increased by Rs.275/-.

		bring alcohol. When the Okkuta conducted a survey the women of the community explained how happy they were. Many of them said that even though we won't get food to eat, we won't worry, we would be happy if sale of alcohol is completely stopped! But soon after the government gave permission to open liquor shops the men again started falling prey to alcohol consumption making the women folk sad. Also physical harassment in the households commenced as before. Hence, the women gathered and sent letters to the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Excise Minister, Principal Secretary of the Department, Deputy Commissioner and Registrar through posts. **Letter Campaign on MGNREGA** The men and women of the community participated in the Village Development Committee meetings and discussed about there demand for increase in MGNREGA daily wages and weekly paym-	

		ent of the same. They demanded to hike the wages by a minimum of Rs. 500/- and make arrangements for weekly payment of the wages directly to the bank accounts of the labourers. This will prevent migration of the women / community to the urban areas in search of jobs. People from 12 villages have sent letters to the following authorities: Sri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister Sri B.S. Yedyurappa, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Govt. of Karnataka Sri K.S. Eshwarappa, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Minister, Govt. of Karnataka Sri Muniswamy, MP, Kolar **Advantages by Online education** Education is required for the Children / youth across the country. In this context, education that is inspiring for the overall development of a child is very essential. Due to the Corona pandemic, schools have been shut down this year till the situation	

		improves. Though this move of the government is correct, it affects the learning among children. Hence, the government has decided to provide education to the students through online using laptops, touch screen mobile phones. **Advantages** • Through online classes Languages, Mathematics and Science subjects can be taught through activity based learning • It helps the students to voluntarily learn basic arithematics like multiplication, division, sums, etc. • It is a very creative and attractive learning method. • Children can learn happily from the comfort of there houses using laptops / mobile phones. Several activities have been included to make learning easy for the students. • Children can sit comfortably and learn.	

		• But is requires the attention of parents. **Disadvantages:** • Though there are advantages from Online classes, as the children have to spend more on screen time it may harm there eyes, causing vision problems, nerve weakness, mentall stress. It may also lead to loss of creativity and laziness among them. • Learning might be difficult for children due to absence of teachers guidance. • Families that do not have laptop/mobile phones will have to suffer. • It may cause loneliness among children, due to absence of friends. • They will be deprived of school environment (games, extra-curricular activities) Online education has both advantages and disadvantages.	

ACTIVITY 9 **Capacity-building for women to enable them to access their rights and entitlements**	**9.1** Organizing trainings, exposures for women on various issues such as self help promotion, federation concepts, micro enterprises, agriculture practices, health & hygiene, legal rights, advocacy skills, management skills, communication skills, media relations etc. **9.2** Organizing meetings between intellectuals and academics and GMO activists. Through its clusters, GMO also organizes interface between government officials and WG members	• With respect to the increasing incidents of violence against women, meetings were held in the Districts, efforts were made to identify people in the rural areas who have at least a little knowledge about law and who are literates and those who can contribute at least a little time to the community. In case any incidents of violence and crime are found in the community provide them care immediately and bring it to the notice of thOkkuta, take them to the police station, Saantwana Kendra, etc. • A few case studies have been documented. Information has been provided through advocates with respect to agricultural land disputes within the families. WE – Trust program was implemented since 3years and its outcome on community and organisation	• Reformed Naari Adalat (women"s court) meetings in Chamarajanagara and KollegalTaluk. • There should be 8 members in every committee. • Provided training about NaariAdalat members roles and responsibilities. • Already conducted trainings for them. • Participated in government department consultation meetings and provided opportunities for them. • The members of NaariAdalat should be present in the Okkuta office two days in a week. They should register domestic violence cases on that day if they get any. • Importantly the Naari Adalath members decided they will not accept criminal and rape cases. **Outcomes:** 1. Activists developed sense of commitment

		Federations in four districts have been strengthened **Process** We started our work in Chamarajanagar and Mysore districts in 2017 by making it clear in the meetings that as per the requests of the federations the activities will be on strengthening women's groups and facilitating them to connect with government departments, liasoning with grama Panchayats and capacity building. a) Later decided to have state level meetings once in two months were district level issues will be discussed and plan of action will be prepared with the support of Okkuta. Accordingly Okkuta had supported it. b) Once in two months GrameenaMahilaOkkuta visited these districts and held meetings with activists, women's groups, members of the working committee, government officials, GP offic-	2. Federations got disciplined 3. Federations got strengthened at the local level 4. Meetings of the women's groups are held regularly 5. Good relationships were established with government 6. Few of the government programmes were utilised 7. Good rapport was established with local governments-GPs and developed the confidence of working with them 8. Have created a positive environment to work with other organistions and CBOs 9. Other organisations are supporting them 10. Members of the working committee of federations are working with responsibility 11. Voices were raised for policy changes 12. Federations have started to work towards bringing changes in the comm-

		ials. Visited the NGOs and discussed about the programmes and given the guidance as well as discussed about the local problems. **1. Programmes**: District level action plans were prepared based on the issues, mainly NREGS, women's rights, trafficking of girl children, domestic violence due to alcoholism, skill development, bank schemes, economic programmes, leadership from Okkuta etc. Resource persons from the concerned departments and individuals were invited to give awareness and many women's groups attended these programmes and got the benefits. **2. Trainings**: Programmes were charted at state and district levels for capacity building of	unity and for social welfare 13. Have started to work on the issues pertaining to violence against women and domestic violence through nari adalats. (Women's court) 14. In the last 2 ½ years the programme has reached out to 8030 women.

		women's groups and working committee members of federations. Among that leadership, responsibility of the federations. Women's constitutional rights, trafficking of girl children, gender inequality and gender discrimination and women's struggle/ movement and changes were given. These trainings were attended by activists, SHG members and working committee members of federation, subjects were discussed and awareness were given.	
ACTIVITY 10 **Developing the state-level network as a monitor of public policies and pressure group working for change**	**10.1** Increasing poor women's access to opportunities and economic resources in the globalized scenario **10.2** Mainstreaming gender at all levels of development policy - making to ensure gender sensitive economic and	• Organised a letter writing campaign to the government officials concerned demanding giving pension facilities to senior citizens, along with Kolar District and State-level progressive organisations.	**Conflict:** 1. Multiplicity of NGOs in the project area with different approaches complicates community participation in Okkuta programmes. 2. Within the NGOs, because of policies of the government, lack of enthusiasm

	social planning and implementation **10.3** Strengthening women's efforts to use existing legislation, advocate changes or secure abolition of laws to their benefit **10.4** Resisting the retreat of State from Basic Social Sector **10.5** Meetings with NGOs and federations in districts	• Carried out a letter writing campaign to the Excise Minister demanding prohibition of alcohol. The women also met the Minister directly and submitted memorandum.	in planning campaigns and to work on Policies and questioning. • Government policies changing fast at the home ministry without spreading information (especially regarding FCRA, registration in DARPAN under NITI ayog). • Shrinking fund opportunity when working with policy advocacy, and less funding available when working with rights-based approach • The voluntary organisations are facing problems due to the government policies, high expectations of the beneficiaries, lack of proper financial aid, etc. under FCRA, during the last year for various reasons • More and more voluntary organisations have transformed into financial institutions and thereby not much scope for social Intermediary organisations.

			• Voluntary organisations have not been possible to work more effectively to raise voice, because No co-ordination among Ngo's. • The works of the micro finance organisations have become a hurdle in the way of awareness and rights-based organisations • Interference of other societies and organisations in the villages where the Okkuta is functioning is causing confusion among the women/ community. More than 20,000 NGOs have been pulled out by the Govt. of India under FCRA, during the last year for various reasons

Programs organised / Outcome

Sl. No.	Activities	Outcome	Unexpected results/ problems
1.	Workshops on facilities available under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and livelihoods	Workshops were held from September 2020 to February 2021 under this activitiy, on the facilities available from various government departments. Four programs have been held under MGNREGA shceme, with participation of 165 people. • 165 people participated • Established contact with government officers • Boys and girls have utilised the opportunity • Gowramma, W/o Muttura-yappa, of Yadhalli Village received a sum of Rs. 5775 and constructed a cow stable. • Jyothi, W/o Munishami, of Gandhipura village have constructed a house and received Rs.7,700 grants • Nagaratnamma, W/o Mun-ivenkatappa, of Gandh-ipura Village have construc-cted a house and received a sum of Rs. 11,550. • 281 people including both men and women in 5 villages have got jobs under MGNREGA • 35 people were helped to get job cards in Jayaman-gala village.	Collected complete infor-mation on MGNREGA • No cooperation from Gram Panchayat Development officer. • Officials say that the man days of MNGREGA is closed. • No job cards in several families. • During Gram Panchayat elections the officials do not open the NMR till elections are over. • Due to influence of local politics women hesitate to work in the village. • Women won't get money on time • Several times women won't get the returns for their hard work. • 120 people participated in this program. • Youth have availed legal awareness. • Women have collected information about property rights. • Awareness has been created on rights of women in trafficking.

		• People in 5 villages worked under MGNREGA scheme and received a sum of Rs. 4,63,925 wages. • Chandrika, W/o Muniyappa, of Nandamballi Village has constructed a cow stable and received Rs. 22,000 • 10 Soak pits were constructed in 5 villages by receiving a sum of Rs. 1,15,000 benefiting 280 men and women. • organising consultation camps with experts of law, for women and youth groups. (Judges, advocates, Satnwana, police, Commission, CDPO) • Documentation of case studies of women who have faced violence • Providing support to victims of violence and follow up (with officials concerned) • Conducting meetings with legal experts • Disseminating information to women and youth groups on rights and legal protection.	• Educated about child marriage. • Awareness on Santwana Kendra. • Awareness about the ill-effects of alcohol. • Family members of Mamatha, D/o Jagadishamma, of Gandhipura village have been instilled courage and were convinced to register a police complaint. Later they were taken to the Women and Child Development Department. • On 21.10.2020, at S. Chadumanahalli village, VDC committee member Tulasamma, W/o G. Nagaraju and Amaravathi, W/o Narayanappa landed in a quarrel and registered police complaints against each other over a property issue. They also informed the Okkota about the incident. On 22.10.2020 GMO staff attended the meeting held at S. Chadumanahalli Village over the issue in the presence of the village leaders. About 30 people had taken part in the meeting. Sri Krishnappa, Sri Narayanappa, Self Help group members were present. The following judgement was given after hearing the arguments of both the sides.
2.	Prevention of violence against women and girl children. Provided job opportunities to	• Increased awareness among the network members, on women laws and child rights. • Organised subect based conference, laws and	

	youth group members by providing skill improvement trainings.	rights, along with women organisations of other districts. • Contacted womens groups and federations and brought them on one platform and made efforts to strengthen the network. • A total number of 120 women have availed training from expert resource persons under skill based training program. • As a result of the training program, women can do work along with their regular household work and hence have come foward to form SPG. • The women informed that they would utilize the training for their livelihoods. • The women who availed training from the Village Development Committees have started consultation with other women.	• Providing skill development training to young women of the communities and helped them to get skill based jobs. • SPG women have come forward to collect information on skill based job opportunities and engage in jobs. • COVID-19 examination was done on 17 people of Kappalamadagu and Chitteri Villages. • Ratnamma, W/o Venkataramappa, of Chitteri Village has been reported COVID positive. She was taken to the hospital and was cured within a week. • Several problems of education of children. • Confusion over future of children because of shut down of schools due to lockdown. • Difficulty in reaching hospitals (Villagers are hesitating to go to the hospital fearing they may be told that they have Corona) • Absence of transportation facilities due to lockdown. As a result of this the auto wallahs increased the fares for their benefit. • Pension problem - No pension from Government.
3.	Awareness program for community on effects of COVID-19	Due to lack of proper awareness on COVID-19, a session was held to educate them about the same. Awareness programs were held in 7 villages benefitting 152 people. • Ayushman Bharath Health cards were provided to 41 people in 4 villages during Corona period.	

		• Villagers are now more aware about COVID-19 pandemic. • Villagers are now maintaining social distancing. • Women and children are maintaining personal hygiene and cleanliness. • People are avoiding unnecessary travelling, roaming, gatherings, standing in groups on streets and chatting and coming in contact with unknown persons. • Villagers are now aware about immunity and are making efforts to improve their immunity.	• Due to closure of shops villagers had to face problem in getting ration. • Prices of all the commodities has doubled • Prices of all the household goods are increasing constantly. • Lack of proper market for farmers produce • Farmers had to incur losses. As a result of this they have lost interest in growing. Also many of them do not have wages now due to no work. • Number of farmers suicides has increased • Increase in number of child marriages • Increase in cases of violence against women and girl children when sale of liquor was prohibited • Women had to face difficulty as police station and courts were closed. • Difficulty from online classes, improper internet connectivity, mobile phone problems • Due to absence of midday meals for children, they suffered from nutrition • At Minijenahalli village documents have been submitted to get job cards for 35 building constru-
4.	**Visit to government departments**	• Horticulture Department • Agriculture Department • Sericulture Department • District Administration • Animal Husbandry Department. • Urban Police Station • Mulabagilu Building Construction workers Department 15 women were taken to the above mentioned departments. • 12 villagers of Jayamangala village were helped to get building construction workers cards	

5.	**Network meetings**	• 32 people from 3 villages were helped to get a total sum of Rs. 1,60,000 financial assistance from the Building Construction Workers Board, at the rate of Rs. 5,000 each. **In Network meetings** • Provided guidance and opportunities for the members who attend state-level meetings, based on work experience and information • Provided districtwise program distribution opportunity Encouraged strengthening of district wise, women federations	ction workers. But it was not possible due to absence of mobile phone numbers in Aadhar cards. • Smt.Pramila, W/o Nagaraju of Yadahalli village got support for drip irrigation in their field from the Horticulture Department. The work is in progress.

Distribution of Leaflets on the Increased Incidence of Child Marriages

As a part of containment measures Government implemented several guidelines for the further prevention of the pandemic as a result of which schools and colleges remained shut, children had no schools and colleges, parents found it difficult to manage the children, the on-line classes did not happen very effectively, parents found it difficult to get a mobile for children at such difficult times wherein they were struggling to run the families and drastic reduction in the visits by outsiders to villages such as from other organizations or government departments. Taking advantage of the circumstances few parents decided to marry off their children at lesser costs.

Since there were no signs of pandemic going away many others also followed suit. The issue was discussed among volunteers at the community resource centres and the vigilance committee members. This was further appraised at the Okkuta meetings. All this resulted in the production of leaflets, organizing jathas in the villages and imparting awareness to the community. The contents in the leaflets was also read out to the community.

The key highlights of the messages provided to the community are as follows:

What is child marriage?

As per the 2006 act any girl below the age of 18 years and boy below the age of 21 years is brought into a wedlock or being led into the process amounts to child marriage.

Prohibition of Child Marriage Act

The Act prohibits the marriage of girls below 18 years and boys below 21 years for its impacts on the child and the country – health and economic aspects. This is despite the fact that the marriage is considered social. Such marriages are brought under the purview of the Child Marriage Abolition Act 2006.

Effects of Child Marriage

- Deprivation of the childhood for the children and imposition of burdents.
- Depriving them from enjoying the child rights.
- Subject to sexual violence and harassment by the family.
- Effects on the physical development of the children.
- Higher incidence of abortions as the cervix is not completely developed
- Due to the early onset of pregnancy, there are higher chances of death both to the mother and the new born child.
- Chances of getting infected and thus resulting in sexual health problems / infections / HIV / AIDS.
- Due to the higher level of dependence on others, tend to become economically weak.
- Educational deprivement and will hesitate in taking independent decisions.
- Divorces or separation from the husband, not likely to get any compensations.
- As a result of all this, increased depression, tendency to commit suicide, murder by the husband or victims of atrocities.

Punishment and Penalty

Under the Act all the following is bound to be penalized –

1. Person who marries the inappropriately aged bride or the groom
2. Parents who have arranged the marriage
3. Relatives, friends and the priest who have participated in the programme
4. Official such as anganwadi worker, school teacher, health officer who have given false certificate
5. For officials who have not acted despite being informed such as anganwadi and health worker, grama panchayath officials, NGOs, peoples representatives, school teachers.
6. For officials for not initiating actions such as the police

The penalty for such actions shall be:

- 2 years of imprisonment and penalty from Rs.1 to Rs.2 lakhs.
- Marriage is subject to enquiries and non bailable crime.
- Act is applicable to all castes, religions and groups.

Girls decide - You should decide not to get marriage till the age of 18 years despite pressures, attractions, promises etc.,

Boys decide-You should decide not to marry before 21 years and not to marry a girl below the age of 18 years despite pressures, attractions, promises etc.,

This decision of yours is helpful for the health, development and leading a contented life and for the development of all the communities and the country as a whole.

Whom to complain or approach in the event of a child marriage?

- Anganwadi worker
- Panchayath President or Member
- Head of the School
- Child Marriage Prohibition officers
- Local Police
- Members of the Child Welfare Committee at the district level
- Child Development Project Officers
- Officers of the Education Department
- Members of the State Child Rights Protection Commission
- Complaint at the court
- Child Marriage Prohibition Cell: 08022351098
- Complaint through a Free call to child line on 1098
- Approach the anganwadi worker for more details

Upon successfully organizing the awareness programmes at the village and upon seeking the opinion of those who participated in the jatha programme it is learnt that,

- Resolving issues at the counselling centres
- Pro-actively working against child marriage and using leaf lets as part of education and sensitization.

Visit to Government Departments by women and community members

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Activity
	Visit to Gram Panchayat	• Visit to get job cards done. • Visit to get MGNREGA works done. • Visited to provide information to the government officials about the cleanliness of drainages in the village. • Visited regarding soak pit.
	Horticulture Department	• Visited regarding providing sowing seeds. • Visited regarding organic farming and facilities. • Visited regarding drip irrigation. • Visited regarding fertilizers for Raita Samparka Kendra.
	Agriculture Department	• To invited officials for the organic farming training program. • For tarpaulin and sowing seeds distribution.

	Santwana Kendra	• Visited to provide information about the facilities for women. • To provide solace to women.
	Office of the District Administration, Kolar	• To submit applications to the government regarding the problems in the district. • Made efforts to introduce the people to the government departments and establish contact.
	Sericulture Department	• Information about Sericulture Department and introducing it to women.
	Visit to Taluk Office	• Colleted information. • Took the members to the taluk office and established contact between them and the officials concerned. • Visited to invite the officials for programs. • Visited to discuss about the problems of the project works under MGNREGA. • Visited to submit memorandum seeking Kisan cards for women farmers, on 'Women Farmers' Day.
	Government Milk Producers' Cooperative Society, Kolar	• Visited to submit applications to establish Women Milk Producers' Cooperative Socities in villages. • Visited to get registration of milk dairy.
	City Police Station	• To collect information about the various facilities available for women victim of violence and help lines. • Visited to invite the officials for programs. • Visited to file case.
	Mini Vidhana Soudha, Kolar	• Visited to submit memorandum to fulfil farmers demands.

GRAMEENA MAHILA OKKUTA

Kolar District In association with

AZIM PREM JI PHILANTHROPIC INITIATIVE

Bangalore

Distribution of food Grains/Ration, Vegetables and Masks
to the needy during COVID-19-IN SWALLOWS VILLAGES

Date: 29.05.2020/30.05.2020

List of Villages and beneficiaries who participated.
Place: Grameena Mahila Okkuta Office, Yalagondahalli, Mulbagal taluk, Kolar District

Sl. No	Name of the Village	Name of Grama Panchyath	Total No. of Families	Date	Place
1.	Kadaripura	Kurudumale	36	29.05.2020	GMO office
2.	Madhagatta	Kurudumale	27	29.05.2020	GMO office
3.	Mannenahalli	Alanguru	36	29.05.2020	GMO office
4.	Bhatrahalli	Alanguru	32	29.05.2020	GMO office
5.	Chikkabandahalli	Sonnavadi	21	29.05.2020	GMO office
6.	Bevanatha	Mallanayakanahalli	32	30.05.2020	GMO office
7.	Puttenahalli	Mallanayakanahalli	36	30.05.2020	GMO office
8.	Doddabandahalli	Pichhaguntlahalli	34	30.05.2020	GMO office
9.	Sonnavadi	Sonnavadi	29	30.05.2020	**Village**
10.	Siddagatta	Kurudumale	10	30.05.2020	GMO office
11.	Madhagatta	Kurudumale	07	30.05.2020	GMO office
1.	Doddabandahalli	Pichhaguntlahalli	03	11.06.2020	GMO office
2.	Puttenahalli	Mallanayakanahalli	05	11.06.2020	GMO office
3.	Kadaripura	Kurudumale	04	11.06.2020	GMO office
4.	Bhatrahalli	Alanguru	12	11.06.2020	GMO office
5.	Madhagatta	Kurudumale	11	12.06.2020	GMO office
6.	Sonnadi	Sonnavadi	05	12.06.2020	**Village**
7.	Siddagatta	Kurudumale	10	12.06.2020	GMO office
		Total	**350**		

Due to spread of Covid-19 pandemic the entire country is facing lot of trouble and we are witnessing lot of deaths from the last 2 months. The pandemic is spreading at an alarming rate day by day. Lives of people have become an haphazard as a result of this. Thousands of households which depend upon daily labour for their living have literally fallen on streets. Many families are struggling to earn even one square meal a day. In this background the GrameenaMahilaOkkuta thought of helping such households in the villages that come under its function area. As a part of this it conducted a survey and identified many women. Discussions were held with the donors and a proposal has been sent to The AzimPremji Philanthropic Initiative (APPI), Donor, Bangalore has extended help for the GMO's relief support for 300 households.

With APPI, Bangalore support GMO distributed food kits containing ration, vegetables Soaps and face masks to 300 households on 29.05.2020 and 30.05.2020.

The beneficiaries were selected based on the poverty, and their participation in programmes and health condition of women and children in those households which were identified during the survey.Speaking on the occasion the Administrator of GMO explained how Corona virus has affected the lives of people and how the poor are suffering without work and proper food to eat from the last 3 months. Hence, the GMO decided to help such poor people at least a 30 days dry ration kit.Gmodistributed food grains and daily essentials.

Explaining about the precautionary measures that have to be taken to stay away from Corona virus and the importance of maintaining hygiene and cleanliness, she also said that the Kolar district was under free of corona virus cases and was under green zone. But, unfortunately it has spread even to Mulabagilu Taluk in the last 10 days and has scared the people here. As this deadly virus keeps increasing there is also possibility of increase in the problems. While the people who are doing research to find a medicine to this have opined that it may take atleast one year to availability of the vaccine. Hence, there are all possibilities that the poor people in this country will fall prey to this virus.

Until now the government is bearing all the hospitalexpenses of corona victims. It is also said that the government is incurring a sum of Rs. 4 lakh by the time a person who is infected with this virus is completely cured and reaches home. When we look at this condition we can assess that the government also cannot bear this expenses for too long as the pandemic spreads. How much can it afford? When we look at all these things it is confirmed that if we do not take precautionary measures and follow the government guidelines people will suffer a lot. Hence, it is quite clear that we all have live with this virus and also lead our lives struggling in between. One precautionary measure and government guideline is maintaining social distancing and wearing face mask, she added.

Information about Personal hygiene:

Any material that we bring to our houses from outside should be washed before using it at home. Likewise, we also have to wash our hands using soap or sanitizer compulsorily and frequently. We should spread this word to everyone in the villages and also should maintain cleanliness in our surroundings. Everybody should take care not to allow children below 10 years of age and elderly persons aged above 50 years of age to go out as far as possible. We should give preference to their hygiene and health and also they should be given nutritious food.

Labourers who migrate to other places in search of job also face lot of problems. Hence, it is better for them to try to get jobs under MGNREGA scheme and remain in their villages.

Opinions of women:

Except for a small amount of rice given by the government to us none of the politicians or any other organisations / societies had distributed food grains and daily essentials including face masks to us like this in the last 4 months. But the GMO has done a good work and took theinitiative of distributing the kits by identifying poor households in our village. It has really helped us a lot she said and thanked the Okkuta for its help and good work.

The Okkuta and APPIhas done very good work by identifying genuine beneficiaries including destitute families and poor labourers. We thank the Okkuta and APPI a lot.

"It is really very happy to see the Okkuta helping poor women in the community at this time of acute crisis. It has really helped us a lot. We thank the Okkuta for its generosity."

"Identifying poor households in our village at this hour of crisis and extending help is really appreciable. It has helped elderly persons and physically challenged people who are suffering a lot from the last 3 months. We thank the Okkuta from the bottom of my heart."

"Providing food grains and other things to the poor elderly citizens in the community at this time of deep trouble is really very good. We are very happy and thank the Okkuta a lot."

"We felt very happy about the Okkuta and its help to the women and the labourers in the community who are finding it very difficult to lead a life today. We thank the Okkuta a lot."

"A few other associations and institutions and politicians also have provided some food grains and other things to us. But the children

and the elderly people require nutritious food to stay healthy. The Okkuta's decision in providing food grain kits and face masks at this time is very good. We are very happy for their help."

"The help being provided by the Okkuta to the poor elderly people during lockdown is very good. We are very happy and grateful for the Okkuta."

Sonnavadi Village:

The sonnavadi village is one of the working villages. This village is affected with Covid 19 Positive Cases. There is a seal down and not allowing anybody into the village. Hence we delivered the kits to community with the responsibility of the community leaders and local animator to distribute the groceries to the needy families as listed.

Grameena Mahila Okkuta with the support of APPI, Bangalore

distributed food grains/ ration, vegetables to the beneficiaries during the lockdown imposed by the State and Central Governments following the Covid-19 pandemic.

Date: May 29, 30, 2020

1. **Name of the Member :**
2. **Name of the village :**

Sl. No.	Food grains distributed	Quantity	Price
1	Groundnut seeds	1 kg	105.00
2	Rice	10 kg	270.00
3	Pigeon Pea	1 kg	49.00
4	Oil	2 kg	208.00
5	Salt	2 Pack	18.00
6	Chilli Powder	250 grams	40.00
7	Dhaniya Powder	250 grams	37.50
8	Green Gram	½ kg	65.00
9	Sugar	2 kg	74.00
10	Cow pea	½ kg	38.00
11	Channa	½ kg	25.00
12	Tea Powder	250 grams	55.00
13	Santhoor Soaps	2	48.00
14	Onions	2 kg	36.00
15	Garlic	½ kg	50.00
16	Tomato	4 kg	40.00
17	Mask	4	80.00
		Total	**1,238.50**

I by name _____ have received the above mentioned food grains and materials from the Grameena Mahila Okkuta during the Covid-10 lockdown period.

Signature of the beneficiary

Signature of the person distributed

Grameena Mahila Okkuta with the support of APPI, Bangalore

distributed food grains/ ration, vegetables to the beneficiaries during the lockdown imposed by the State and Central Governments following the Covid-19 pandemic.

Date: June 11th& 12th 2020

1. **Name of the Member :**
2. **Name of the village :**

Sl. No.	Food grains distributed	Quantity	Price
1	Groundnut seeds	1 kg	100.00
2	Rice	10 kg	260.00
3	Pigeon Pea	1 kg	53.00
4	Oil	2 kg	208.00
5	Salt	2 Pack	18.00
6	Chilli	½ kg	80.00
7	Dhaniya Powder	½ kg	37.50
8	Green Gram	½ kg	60.00
9	Sugar	2 kg	74.00
10	Cow pea	½ kg	38.00
11	Channa	½ kg	24.50
12	Tea Powder	250 grams	55.00
13	Santhoor Soaps	2	48.00
14	Onions	2 kg	40.00
15	Garlic	½ kg	70.00
16	Tomato	4 kg	40.00
17	Mask	4	80.00
		Total	**1,286.00**

I by name _____ have received the above mentioned food grains and materials from the Grameena Mahila Okkuta during the Covid-10 lockdown period.

Signature of the beneficiary

Signature of the person distributed

Case Studies

Case 1 : Amaravathi, W/o Dharmesh

Address: Puttenahalli village, Mallanayakana halli GP, Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar district

Amaravathi, aged 45 years belongs to SC community and resides in Puttenahalli village. She has two children one son and a daughter; son is married and settled in Bangalore. Her daughter aged 8 years stays with her and her husband had deserted her 10 years ago. She is been detected with HIV disease and hence do not have the strength to do coolie work. She depends on the ration provided in the PDS and gets only rice every month from the fair price shop. She does not have any support to procure minimum vegetables for daily use and is in a very difficult situation to lead her life.

Support from Okkuta:

For the last three months her health has deteriorated and do not have money to go to hospital and to buy food items. In this situation GMO with APPI support has been supporting her by providing provisions including rice and vegetables, which is of great relief. She expresses her happiness and gratefulness to GMO for providing groceries for 30 days during the prevailing Covid 19 situation.

Case 2 : Triveni, W/o Anand

Address: Kadaripura Village, Kurudumale GP, MulbagalTaluk, Kolar District

Triveni aged 35 years belongs to SC community residing in Kadaripura village.

She has four girl children and do not own a house. Her husband is a drunkard and faces violence; it has become difficult to support children for their education and even for daily food needs of the family. Since three months due to Covid19 situation problems have increased and not able to get employment and no money to buy provisions and groceries. This has affected children's health as they are not able to get nutritious food.

GMO's support: For the last three months due to covid19 there has been no wage labour work and it has affected the families for food. During such instances GMO with the support of APPI has come forward to render a helping hand and now GMO has supplied food products, including rice, vegetables and hygiene kits that could last for 30 days. She says that they are extremely happy about it and would like to thank GMO for identifying poor families and supporting during this covid19 lockdown period.

Case 3 : Jameela, W/o Bashasab

Jameela hails from Madhaghatta village from Kurudumale GP, Mulbagaltaluk of Kolar district.

She belongs to Muslim community aged 35 years and has two children a girl and a boy who is studying in the government school, and lives in a hut and do not own any land. Her husband has become a saint for the last four years. She has to do wage labour to run the house, in this situation for the last three months due to covid19 there has been no transport and no work. This has led to poverty and not able to

feed children with minimum nourished food.

GMO's Support:

During the Covid19 period poor families are being affected very badly without having good health and food. Especially single women are worst affected and identifying those women and supplying needed groceries and vegetables to sustain for a period of 30 days are unforgettable and thank GMO with the support of APPI for supporting her.

Grameena Mahila Okkuta, Kolar District in association with C3, New Delhi

Distribution of food Grains/Ration, Vegetables and Masks to the needy during COVID-19

Date: 22nd and 23rd May 2020

Place: Grameena Mahila Okkuta Office

Villages and beneficiaries who participated

1. Basavarajapura - 21 people
2. D. Kurubarahalli - 23 people
3. Moparahalli - 27 people
4. Kavatanahalli - 28 people
5. K.B. Kotturu - 28 people
6. Mopurahalli - 30 people
7. Vegamadagu - 30 people
8. Gumalapura - 10 People
9. Sangasandra - 21 people
10. Chamareddihalli - 05 people

Due to spread of Covid-19 pandemic the entire country is facing lot of trouble and we are witnessing lot of deaths from the last 2 months. The pandemic is spreading at an alarming rate day by day. Lives of people have become an haphazard as a result of this. Thousands of households which depend upon daily labour for their living have literally fallen on streets. Many families are struggling to earn even one square meal a day. In this background the GrameenaMahilaOkkuta thought of helping such households in the villages that come under its function area. As a part of this it conducted a survey and identified many women. Discussions were held with the donors and a proposal has been sent. The C3, Donor, New Delhi has extended help for the GMO's relief works for 300 households.

With C 3, New Delhi's support GMO distributed food kits containing ration, vegetables and face masks to 300 households on 22.05.2020 and 23.05.2020. The beneficiaries were selected based on the health condition of women and children in those households which were identified during the survey.

Speaking on the occasion the Administrator of GMO explained how Corona virus has affected the lives of people and how the poor are suffering without work and food to eat from the last 4 months. Hence, the GMO decided to help such poor people atleast a 15 days dry ration kit and distributed food grains and daily essentials.

Explaining about the precautionary measures that have to be taken to stay away from Corona virus and the importance of maintaining hygiene and cleanliness, she also said that the Kolar district was under free of corona virus cases and was under green zone. But, unfortunately it has spread even to Mulabagilu Taluk in the last 10 days and has scared the people here. As this deadly virus keeps increasing there is also possibility of increase in the problems. While the people who are doing research to find a medicine to this have opined that it may take atleast one year to invent the vaccine. Even though vaccine is invented by the time it reaches our country it may cost somewhere between Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 16,000. Hence, there are all possibilities that the poor people in this country will fall prey to this virus.

Until now the government is bearing all the hospital expenses of corona victims. It is also said that the government is incurring a sum of Rs. 4 lakh by the time a person who is infected with this virus is completely cured and reaches home. When we look at this condition we can assess that the government also cannot bear this expenses for too long as the pandemic spreads. How much can it afford? When we

look at all these things it is confirmed that if we do not take precautionary measures and follow the government guidelines

people will suffer a lot. Hence, it is quite clear that we all have live with this virus and also lead our lives struggling in between. One precautionary measure and government guideline is maintaining social distancing and wearing face mask, she added.

Information about cleanliness:

Any material that we bring to our houses from outside should be washed before using it at home. Likewise, we also have to wash our hands using soap or sanitizer compulsorily and frequently. We should spread this word to everyone in the villages and also should maintain cleanliness in our surroundings. Everybody should take care not to allow children below 10 years of age and elderly persons aged above 50 years of age to go out as far as possible. We should give preference to their hygiene and health and also they should be given nutritious food.

Labourers who migrate to other places in search of job also face lot of problems. Hence, it is better for them to try to get jobs under MGNREGA scheme and remain in their villages.

Opinions of women:

Veena, Cheluvanayakanahalli: Except for a small amount of rice given by the government to us none of the politicians or any other organisations/societies had distributed food grains and daily essentials including face masks to us like this in the last 4 months. But the GMO has done a good work and took the initiative of distributing the kits by identifying poor households in our village. It has really helped us a lot she said and thanked the Okkuta for its help and good work.

Parvathamma, Moparahalli: The Okkuta has done very good work by identifying

genuine beneficiaries including destitute families and poor labourers. We thank the Okkuta a lot.

Reddappa, K.B. Kotturu: "It is really very happy to see the Okkuta helping poor women in the community at this time of acute crisis. It has really helped us a lot. We thank the Okkuta for its generosity."

Prakash, Moparahalli: "Identifying poor households in our village at this hour of crisis and extending help is really appreciable. It has helped elderly persons and physically challenged people who are suffering a lot from the last 3 months. We thank the Okkuta from the bottom of my heart."

Subbamma, Kavatanahlli: "Providing food grains and other things to the poor elderly citizens in the community at this time of deep trouble is really very good. We are very happy and thank the Okkuta a lot."

Sudha, Basavarajapura: "We felt very happy about the Okkuta and its help to the women and the labourers in the community who are finding it very difficult to lead a life today. We thank the Okkuta a lot."

Jayanth, K. B. Kotturu: "A few other associations and institutions and politicians also have provided some food grains and other things to us. But the children and the elderly people require nutritious food to stay healthy. The Okkuta's decision in providing food grain kits and face masks at this time is very good. We are very happy for their help."

Kantamma D., Kurubarahalli: "The help being provided by the Okkuta to the poor elderly people during lockdown is very good. We are very happy and grateful for the Okkuta."

Sl. No.	Name of the Villages	Total Families	Date	Place
1	Sonnadi	06	23.05.2020	Sonnadi
2	Madenahalli	02	27.5.2020	GMO Office
3	Minijenahalli	01	27.5.2020	GMO Office
4	Chennapura	01	27.5.2020	GMO Office
5	Kappalamadugu	01	27.5.2020	GMO Office
6	Chennapura	01	27.5.2020	GMO Office
7	Kempapura	01	27.5.2020	GMO Office
8	Mulbagal	01	27.5.2020	MBL
9	Moparahalli	01	27.5.2020	GMO Office
10	Chitheri	01	27.5.2020	GMO Office
11	Cholanagunte	01	27.5.2020	GMO Office
12	Kavathnahalli	10	12.06.2020	GMO Office
13	Gumlapura	02	12.06.2020	GMO Office
14	Madhagatta	04	12.06.2020	GMO Office
15	Siddagatta	04	12.06.2020	GMO Office
16	Mulbagal	01	12.06.2020	MBL
	Total	**38**		

Grameena Mahila Okkuta with the support of C3, New Delhi

distributed food grains/ ration, vegetables and face masks to the beneficiaries during the lockdown imposed by the State and Central Governments following the Covid-19 pandemic.

Date: May 22nd & 23rd 2020

1. Name of the Member :

2. Name of the village :

Sl. No.	Food grains distributed	Quantity	Price
1	Toordal	½ kg	36.00
2	Green Gram	½ kg	68.50
3	Kabuli Chana	½ kg	31.00
4	Avarebele	½ kg	35.00
5	Black eyed pea	½ kg	40.00
6	Dry peas	½ kg	51.00
7	Dry chilli	¼ kg	45.00
8	Dhaniya	½ kg	45.00
9	Edible oil	1 kg	110.00
10	Sugar	1 kg	40.00
11	Tea Powder	100 gms	24.00
12	Cumin seeds	100 gms	30.00
13	Pepper	50 gms	30.00
14	Rice	5 kgs	140.00
15	Salt	1 kg	10.00
16	Onion	2 kgs	40.00
17	Garlic	½ kg	70.00
18	Tomato	2 kg	10.00
19	Soap	2	52.00
20	Mask	8	160.00
		Total	**1067.50**

I by name _____ have received the above mentioned food grains and materials from the Grameena Mahila Okkuta during the Covid-10 lockdown period.

Signature of the beneficiary

Signature of the person distributed

Grameena Mahila Okkuta
Kolar District

The deadly Corona virus has almost brought the entire globe to a halt from the last seven months. It has caused immense difficulties to many households in several villages in Mulabagal Taluk, kolar district where gmo works. Which are dependent on daily wages and labour for their livelihood. The staff held a discussion with the board members of GMO in this regard, where it was decided to write request letters to those who like to give donations. Accordingly, we wrote to WE Trust and the other donor.

One of donor expressed their inability to extend support for covid 19, relief work. But WE Trust immediately responded positively and approved the funds to use some of the programme funds which is already with GMO.

Even the staff members of GMO gave their contributions.

Efforts were made to identify beneficiaries in the villages where GMO is already functioning. The beneficiaries included single women, physically challenged, senior citizens and those who do not have ration cards, especially people belonging to SC/ST, as recommended by the community and local panchayat members.

After that a list of essential commodities and food items was prepared and phone calls were made to local provision stores to collect information of the available stock.

Accordingly, the staff and committee members of GMO went to Mulabagal to bring ration, vegetables, rice, etc., and then packed it.

We invited women to office from their villages, with hiring transport, and we distributed all the dry ration kits (This includes essential items like Rice, Dal, sugar, salt, grains, cooking oil, spice powders, jaggery, Biscuits and Vegetables for 15 days), for a family of 5membersand sanitary kit includes Soaps, sanitizer and Masks.

GMO explored the local women to stitch masks, and we paid them the stitching charges. During this difficult for women this is a way of livelihood support.

GMO purchased vegetables from local farmers where farmers are struggling to find their market during Lockdown period, one way it has been support to farmers.

So, far we supported 170 families till today, out of 200 families.The team gmo discussed with the communities during the visit and informed the men and women that those who are interested to work under MGNREGA through Panchayaths can do so, but they should maintain social distancing, they should use masks and hygiene part.

Sunlight
Tide

COVID-19

COVID-19

Those who are interested to work under MGNREGA were asked to call and the PDO of panchayath also has been informed to respond to the calls immediately.

Till 2 days ago no rains in this part, and people said for MGNREGA soils or too hard to work in summer. We got rain yesterday and now , we can speed up the process of applications in panchayaths.

Opinion from people

- The community people expressed their views that the decision taken by the Okkuta at this hour of crisis is very useful and helpful. They said that you are doing a very good work at this time.
- Many beneficiaries expressed their view that the efforts of the Okkuta in distributing essential commodities and ration packets at this hour of crisis, that too with the support of PDO and Anganwadi activists is laudable and a good decision. They thanked the Okkuta for its efforts.
- Many of them expressed their views that they would like to help in making Xerox copies of the handbills printed to create awareness among the people about Corona Virus.
- The PDO expressed their view to the women and Okkuta that they were ready to extend any other help that the people require.
- The former GP members also expressed their view that the Okkuta had identified the right beneficiaries to extend necessary help.
- The women expressed their happiness
- The elders of the village also expressed their gratitude towards Okkuta for being doing such good work and thanked us
- The youth of the village also expressed their view that it was a very good decision
- The women shared their views that this help should be made available to all.
- Many of the beneficiaries expressed their view that there are other people in the village who are poorer than them and requested us to help them also.
- Expressed their happiness

House hold Survey

On the other hand, Grameena Mahila Okkuta also did survey of 661 families of collecting information on what is delivered by the government through its schemes for relief, and how much people got it, comparing with media reports and government claims and with ground reports.

To help those most affected by the lockdown, the Central and State Governments have taken measures to ensure supply of food grains and give cash support to identified people. A number of orders have been passed by the governments in this regard. Those already obtaining benefits under various schemes are also left at a lurch as the service delivery outlets have been shut down and are rendered inaccessible. To address this, the state government has issued directions to home deliver the dry rations to the beneficiaries. But how well has that been implemented? Is that ensuring the right to food and nutrition security of the beneficiaries or is it insufficient? To understand the issues at the ground with regard to food and nutrition security, a need was felt to conduct a rapid assessment in 3 Taluks in Kolar District in the state of Karnataka.

Objectives

Objectives of the study

- To understand the immediate impact of COVID-19 lockdown on food and nutrition security of the marginalised and poor rural population in 5 districts of Karnataka.
- To understand the effectiveness of specific measures announced by the Central and Karnataka State government in terms of providing rations, food, healthcare for children and women through Anganawadis, schools and public distribution system under ICDS, MDMS and PDS schemes..
- To provide recommendations to the local, State and Central Governments to ensure food and nutrition security

Limitations:

It does not cover all the issues faced by the marginalised population but it gives a general picture of the situation faced by the marginalised communities in the District. Considering the urgency of the situation, the entire study was completed within a short period of 5 days. This includes conceptualisation of the survey, preparation of the data collection tools, data collection, processing, analysis and documentation. Most of the interviews were conducted over phone and not in person.

The survey reveals that many of the families are not availed more than 2 supports. The ground realities are far from what we actually read in media and as well as Government records.

On the basis of the assessment of the current situation following recommendations are being made for immediate action.

We are prepared a consolidated report and submitted to District Commissioner, Deputy Director Women and child department and to draw their attention towards better implementation from various departments.

The details furnished below for your information.

COVID 19

Benefits from Government availed by Families in GMO working villages Survey Details - April 2020

1. **Total No. of Villages covered :**
   - Mulbagal 30
   - KGF 01
   - Kolar 02

   Total Villages 33
2. **Total no. of Grama Panchayaths**
   - Mulbagal 13
   - KGF 01
   - Kolar 01

   Total Grama Panchayaths 15 33
3. **Total no. of Families 661**
4. **Caste wise Details**
   - SC 472
   - ST 48
   - OBC 129
   - Minority 12
5. **Families received benefits through various Government Schemes** (Jandhan Scheme, Ujwala Scheme, PM Kisan Sanman yojana , Midday Meal Ration for children, Anganawadi Ration for below 5 years (Child Care Centre) Public Distribution System, Pension scheme)
   - 7 Govt. Schemes received by Number of Families:0
   - 6 Govt. Schemes received by Number of Families:0

- 5 Govt. Schemes received by Number of Families: 55
- 4 Govt. Schemes received by Number of Families: 65
- 3 Govt. Schemes received by Number of Families138
- 2 Govt. Schemes received by Number of Families227
- 1 Govt. Schemes received by Number of Families168
- 0 Govt. Schemes received by Number of Families:08

Case Studies

Case Study 1

VDC Case Study:

Village Name : **S. Chadumanahalli**

Name of the work : **VDC Committee**

Number of members : **40**

Name of the Gram Panchayat :
Balla Gram Panchayat

Background of VDC Committee: Activists of Grameena Mahila Okkuta visited our village under the guidance of the administrative officer of GMO and discussed about the problems of the village and women. Men, women and youth took part in the discussion, where they were informed to continue conducting such discussions. They were informed that if the women of the village face any problems they can try to find solution to the problems by arranging committee meetings. Accordingly, we are conducting meeting every month and are discussing about the problems and continuing the committee.

1. VDC –Village development Committee

This is a platform for all the women to come together and try to solve their problems, express their problems without fear and in front of others. The women can speak about their problems and others.

2. What is the most interest thing about this Committee?

Women can speak about incidents of violence against them without fear and discussions can be held about the laws and rights of women and girls and creating awareness about the ill-effects of child marriage.

3. What is the most difficult aspect of this Committee?

Women hesitate a little to express their problems freely and try solving their problems. They hesitate a little to express their feelings. Hence, it is a little difficult to know about their problems.

The women in our village participate properly and have made the VDC committee works successful. They will cooperate to conduct the monthly meeting on the specified date. All the members of the village will participate. The GMO staff members will instil courage and confidence in women by saying that they are with us.

Efforts should be made to prevent child marriages, provide all the facilities available from the government, more awareness camps should be held to share information about laws that are helpful for women and more stringent laws should be introduced, dowry should be prohibited and all the laws against violence against women should be strengthened.

Case Study - 2

Name : **Pramilamma**

Age : **35 years**

Caste : **ST**

Education : **SSLC**

Family background: There are five members in our family including my mother-in-law, my husband, my son and daughter. My husband is a mason. I work as a midday meal worker in a school. My mother-in-law is a housewife. My children are in school.

I was working as a social worker and engaged in women empowerment works and violence against women, which inspired me to join the Okkuta. I have learnt how to speak with others, how to write, how to grow children, and I have learnt skills to develop personally. I have gained courage, trust and confidence now. If I see any incidents of child marriage I will approach the gram panchayat and try to stop it and also create awareness among the women about the facilities available from the government.

Providing solace to women in distress, encourage them to come up in life, instill confidence and courage among them by showing them that there are other ways to live, all these works give me happiness. The Okkuta's efforts in reaching out government benefits to the community has made me personally and my family happy. During COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown the Okkuta provided foodgrains kits to 23 families. They also provided vocational training.

As majority of the women are working it is a little difficult to conduct meetings immediately, as they can't attend the meeting. They also hesitate a little to share their problems in front of others.

All the women in our village attend the VDC committee meetings properly. The villagers will cooperate. I would like to work more to inform the villagers about the various facilities and benefits that are available from the government for poor women.

More awareness programs and training programs should be conducted. The Okkuta staff should make more efforts to help the self help groups to get loans. My family members support me in carrying out these works.

Case Study-3

VAW Case Study

Name	:	**Sabhat Chakrul, W/o Sheikh Abrakar**
Village	:	**Kappalamadagu**
Age	:	**21 years**
Religion	:	**Muslim**
Education	:	**PUC**

Family Background: There are five people in our family including my husband, my in-laws and my son. My husband is a mechanic. I am a housewife. We also have a tailoring shop. My mother-in-law rolls beedis at home.

My mother's elder sister Mallika Begum is a VDC committee member. My husband used to trouble me for dowry and harass me physically and mentally. But now he is looking after me and my son properly.

When I was facing such problem I informed the Okkuta. The Okkuta functionaries instilled courage in me. My husband was not available for the to speak about this. They helped me to know about law by providing counselling. They took me to the police station and the Santwana Kendra and solved the problem.

They will analyse our problem and understand the problem and instil courage in us. I have been married for two years. My husband quarrels only with me. I am staying with my husband and son.

Case Study 4

VDC Case Study:

Village Name	:	**Kumdenahalli**
Work	:	**VDC Committee**
Number of members	:	**30**
Gram Panchayat	:	**Balla Gram Panchayat**

VDC Committee background: The GMO functionaries visited our village under the guidance of administrative board member of GMO and conducted a meeting to know about the problems of the women and other problems in the village. All the women, men and youth took part in the meeting. They asked us to conduct such meetings. They informed us that if anyone faces such problems it can be solved by forming committee. Accordingly we are gathering every month and discussing about the problems and are continuing the Committee works.

This is a nice platform for all the women to gather in one place and solve the problems, discuss them openly. All of us can discuss about our problems. We can speak about violence against women and children, laws available for our protection, etc., which is very interesting. Efforts are being made to create awareness against child marriages.

The women in our village hesitate a little to discuss about domestic violence and problems openly. Hence it is a little difficult to know their problems. The women in our village take part in the VDC committee in time and are conducting successfully. We are conducting monthly meetings regularly and all are cooperating. The Okkuta members give us confidence whenever our girl children face any problem. They will assure us of helping us in getting justice.

Child marriages should be prevented. Efforts should be made to help the people to get all the benefits from the government and more awareness should be created among the villagers about the various laws and rights. Dowry should be prohibited and stringent laws should be introduced to prevent violence against women.

Case Study 4

M.G.N.R.E.GA Case Study

Village Name	:	**Gandhipura**
Work	:	**Construction of pits in tank bund area to plant saplings**
Number of workers	:	**34**
Number of man days	:	**7**

Background of the work: Gandhipura comes under the Angondanahalli Gram Panchayat in Mulabagilu taluk. The women did not had any information about MGNREGA and were simply staying at home. Due to Corona pandemic they were unable to go to work also. At this crucial time the Okkuta functionaries visited our village and heard our grievances an helped us in getting the facilities available from the gram panchayat. They identified digging of pit work in the tank area to plant saplings and helped us in getting it. It helped us a lot to lead our lives.

One job card in one family will get 100 days of work. They can get work at any time in the year. In drought prone areas they can get 150 days work. The work will be from 9.30 am to 5.30 pm and we will be paid Rs.275 daily wages. The Okkuta is working in this area from the last 3 years. We are working as per the directions of the Gram Panchayat engineer.

Both men and women can work and it is easier. Growing of trees in tank bund area will help the birds and livestock by providing shade to them. It also gives fruits and thus we can also

get food. It also provides us oxygen and prevents soil erosion and increases soil fertility.

Due to COVID-19 pandemic there were no jobs. We were also forced to stay at home. But the GMO's intervention and confidence helped us a lot. We faced problem in receiving wages after doing the planting work and we felt a little difficult at that time. Providing documents was a problem for all. As the mobile numbers were not linked to Aadhar cards we had to face problems in getting wages. But a few of them got the wages. Though a little late all the women in our village take part in the meeting and discussions. All of them cooperated and completed the work in time.

We are interested to know about the various facilities available from gram panchayat and other government departments. We also have other problems and would like to learn how to solve it. We request the Okkuta to help us in this.

We are not aware about the functions of the government departments and the government officials are not accessible for us. We request the Okkuta to help us in establishing contact with the government departments and officials concerned and help us in getting the benefits.

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Policy against Sexual Harassment at Work Place

Policy against Sexual Harassment at Work Place

February 2020

Introduction

Grameena Mahila Okkuta (GMO) is a rural Women's Empowerment organisation operating in Mulbagal Taluk of Kolar District in the southern Indian State of Karnataka. GMO works with poor and marginal communities, particularly women and dalits.

For more than two decades, GMO functioned as apex federation of SHGs in Kolar District

At present, GMO works 50 villages in three blocks in Kolar District and works in another 4 districts in Karnataka, in partnering with other federations.

Grameena Mahila Okkuta is registered as a society under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act 1960. Its Governing Board comprises Local community Women as Leaders, comprising 11 Members.

GRAMEENA MAHILA OKKUTA is committed to follow the Constitution of India and all other guidelines that are mandated to promote the values and principles of the Constitution of India in letter and spirit.

Goal

Facilitating women to emerge as leaders of communities and agents of change, who work towards bringing about change within families and communities towards greater gender equality

Objectives

- Organising groups of women in communities.
- Increase capacities of women's groups to consciousness levels among women regarding their social, economic and political rights.
- Train women as thought leaders to raise consciousness in communities about the nexus between conservation of natural resources and sustainable livelihoods
- Train women in livelihood options, including sustainable agriculture and entrepreneurial activities.

Networking with other women's organizations for strengthening gender solidarity, share experiences and best practices, and to lobby with elected representatives on policies affecting women and rural poor.

Focus Areas

- Educating women in their rights
- Bringing about attitudinal change in thinking about rights of women among communities, chiefly men.
- Raising consciousness about environmental conservation.
- Networking with similar organisations for policy impact.
- Being resource organization for other federations SHG promotion and nurturing.
- Creating environment to enable women to speak out against violence against women and sexual harassment.
- Increasing family incomes through strengthening livelihoods and skill-building.

GRAMEENA MAHILA OKKUTA is committed to protecting the rights of all employees, promoting safe and secure workplace environment for all members/ employees. Striving for a gender just society has been the core of GRAMEENA MAHILA OKKUTA's work and mission.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT WORK Place

GRAMEENA MAHILA OKKUTA recognises that sexual harassment is a serious

criminal offence, creates an atmosphere of disharmony in the workplace and contributes towards destruction of dignity of persons. The Society believes that the workplace should be sexual harassment free and to that end has created structures for providing redressal within the organisation.

Understanding Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment is defined to include any behaviour by any person either individually or in association with other persons or by any person in authority whether directly or by implication. The following constitute sexual harassment:

1. When submission to unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favours, and verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature are, implicitly or explicitly, made a term or condition of employment, participation or evaluation of a person's engagement in any activity.
2. When unwelcome sexual advances, and verbal, non-verbal and/or physical conduct such as loaded comments, remarks or jokes, letters, phone calls or e-mails, gestures, exhibition of pornography, lurid stares, physical contact, stalking, sounds or display of a derogatory nature have the purpose and/or effect of interfering with an individual's performance or of creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment.
3. When a person/s uses, with a sexual purpose, the body or any part of it or any object as an extension of the body in relation to another person without the latter's consent or against that person's will, such conduct will amount to sexual assault.
4. When deprecatory comments, conduct or any such behaviour is based on the gender identity/sexual orientation of the person and/or when the workplace (including the office premises and the villages or any public forum in the course of work) is used to denigrate/discriminate against person(s), or create a hostile environment on the basis of a person's gender identity/sexual orientation.

In addition to the above, where any comment, act or conduct is committed against any person and such person has a reasonable apprehension that,

a. It can be humiliating and may constitute a health and safety problem, or
b. It is discriminatory, as for instance, when the person has reasonable grounds to believe that his/her objection would disadvantage his/her in connection with future employment or study, including recruitment or promotion or advancement or when it creates a hostile environment, or
c. It would result in adverse consequences if s/he does not consent to the conduct or raises any objection, it shall be deemed to be sexual harassment.

Sexual harassment shall also include any act by any person in charge of the management or any person employed by it to exploit the sexuality or sexual identity of a subordinate employee to harass her/him in a manner which prevents or impairs the employee's full utilisation of employment benefits or opportunities. It also includes behaviour that covertly or overtly uses the power inherent in the status of the employer or the head of the institution or management to affect negatively an employee's work experience or career opportunities and/or to threaten, coerce or intimidate an employee to accept sexual advances or making employment decision

affecting the individual or create an intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment.

Responsibilities of the Management:

It shall be the duty of the management to prevent or deter the commission of acts of sexual harassment and to provide the procedure for the resolution, settlement or prosecution for acts of sexual harassment by taking all steps required.

The management will ensure that in addition to conducting regular sessions/ interactions to create awareness on sexual harassment at workplace,

a. Prohibition of sexual harassment as defined above at the workplace shall be notified and widely circulated in all the offices and in the offices of the partners;

b. If anyone is found guilty of the above act, speedy action is taken to implement the recommendations;

c. Where such conduct amounts to a specific offence under the Indian Penal Code or under any other law, the management shall initiate appropriate action in accordance with the law by making a complaint with the appropriate authority or assist the complainant in making such a complaint by herself/ himself.

Complaint And Redressal Mechanisms

GRAMEENA MAHILA OKKUTA has set up redressal mechanisms to address sexual harassment at the workplace by setting up a Complaints Committee to deal with sexual harassment issue. This committee has been in existence since January 2020 and will be for the duration of Five years.

Based on the draft Bill *"the protection of women against sexual harassment at workplace bill, 2010"* passed by Union Cabinet on 4th Nov. 2010 and supreme court directive 1997, GRAMEENA MAHILA OKKUTA will now have a Complaint committee with five members:

- A senior member of the GRAMEENA MAHILA OKKUTA will be the convener **– M.G. Papamma, Secretary and community Leader, Para Legal Volunteer**
- Two members nominated or elected by Community/ society – **Ms.Shantha bai, Gamana Mahila Okkuta, Incharge Coordinator Kolar, PLV committee member**
- One representative from the Staff- **Ms.Pushpa Latha SV, Para Legal Volunteer**
- One expert on law and gender nominated by the GRAMEENA MAHILA OKKUTA Board/General Body- **Ms.Noor Parveen Advocate, Mulbagal**

The Committee will be elected after every three years.

PROCEDURE FOR ACCESSING THE COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE

1. Complaint

a. An *aggrieved person* may approach anyone, more or all the members of the Complaints Committee and submit a written or an oral complaint within one month of the incident. Complaint after one month without sufficient reasons will not be entertained. All complaints will be addressed to the Convener.

b. Complaints received orally will be reduced to writing by the concerned Member of the Complaints Committee and the signature of the Complainant would be taken.

c. A copy of the complaint would be given to the Complainant with a proper receipt from the Committee.

d. The proceedings of the complaint would be deemed to have commenced upon the receipt of the Complaint from the Complainant.

2. Preliminary Hearing

a. Upon receipt of the Complaint, the Committee shall meet and examine the complaint to determine whether the allegations in the Complaint constitute sexual harassment.

b. The Committee can requisition the presence of the Complainant in its determination of the same and also hear her/him orally after explaining to her/him the nature of this hearing.

c. If the Committee comes to the conclusion that the complaint does not disclose any instance of sexual harassment, the Committee shall record its reasons in writing and close the complaint and hand over a copy of its reasons to the Complainant.

d. The Committee must give an oral hearing to the Complainant before coming to the conclusion that the complaint does not disclose any instance of sexual harassment.

e. It would be open to the Committee to direct the Complainant to submit a fresh complaint if during the preliminary hearing, the complainant discloses instances of sexual harassment.

f. In cases where the Committee comes to the conclusion that the complaint does contain ingredients of sexual harassment, the Committee shall formally summon the accused and fix a hearing.

g. The Committee shall ensure that the preliminary hearing commences within 15 days of the receipt of the Complaint and is concluded within 45 days from the date of receipt of the same.

3. Hearings before the Compl-aints Committee

3A. Notice to the alleged perpetrator

a. The complaints Committee shall give opportunity for the accused to respond in writing to the allegations made against him/her.

b. It shall be made known to the accused that the contents of the complaint and the subsequent statement recorded by the Committee would constitute charges against him/her and the response may be addressed on the same.

3B Representation

a. Both the complainant and the accused can seek the assistance of another colleague to represent them before the Complaints Committee.

b. In certain cases where the Complainant / alleged perpetrator is unable to get any colleague to represent him/her, the Committee may help them identify persons to represent him/her;

c. At all times, the Committee shall ensure that both the sides are given reasonable and equal opportunity to be heard.

3C Recording of statements of witnesses

a. Following receipt of the response of the alleged perpetrator, the Complainant and the alleged perpetrator shall be given time to submit to the Committee a list of their witnesses who shall depose before the Committee. The Committee shall be at liberty to identify persons to depose before the Committee as the Committee deems fit who shall be in addition to and independent of the witnesses submitted by either party.

b. The deposition of the witnesses shall be in writing and both the parties would be given opportunity to cross examine the witnesses.

c. It shall be the duty of the Committee to ensure that witnesses are not intimidated and are given immunity from wrongful disciplinary action that may be taken against them as a consequence of their deposition.

d. The Committee shall also advise the witnesses their rights and the protection that would be given to them.

3D Concluding Statement

a. Upon conclusion of the recording of evidence, the Complainant and the accused shall be given time to give their concluding statement to the Committee.

b. The Concluding statement shall be submitted within 15 days from the date the last witness deposes and the copy of the same is handed over to both the parties;

4. Interim Orders/directions

During the pendency of the proceedings before the Committee, the Committee shall have the powers to recommend interim directions including suspension, transfer or non-punitive leave of the alleged perpetrator. Transfer of the Complainant shall not take place unless s/he requests for the same.

5. Report of the Committee

a. The Committee shall give its final report indicating reasons for the conclusions and the recommendations arrived at to the Management and or Governing board within 60 days (two months) of receipt of the complaint;

b. The report shall contain the entire proceedings of the Committee including the complaint, reply by the accused and the deposition of the witnesses.

In cases where the conclusions and/or recommendations are not unanimous, the dissent report may also be submitted to the Management or Governing Board

c. The majority opinion shall however prevail.

d. The Management shall confirm with or without modification the penalty recommended after duly following the prescribed procedure. The recommendation shall be implemented within 60 days (two months).

a. Confidentiality

1. Proceedings before the Committee shall be confidential, and the committee shall direct every person to ensure that the proceedings of the Committee are not discussed outside;
2. As far as possible, the identity of the complainant and alleged perpetrator shall be kept confidential;

b. Disciplinary Action:

Where the conduct of an employee amounts to misconduct in employment as defined in the relevant service rules, the employer should initiate appropriate disciplinary action in accordance with the relevant rules.

c. Third Party Harassment:

Where sexual harassment occurs as a result of an act or omission by any third party or outsider, the employer and the person in-charge shall take all steps necessary and reasonable to assist the affected person in terms of support and preventive action.

It is the moral responsibility of GRAMEENA MAHILA OKKUTA to provide referral services with minimum basic support including finance to initiate the process of legal justice if the victim so desires. However, the extent of financial support will be decided case by case by the Complaint Committee and management.

Annual Report:

The complaints Committee shall prepare an Annual Report giving a full account of its activities during the previous year and forward a copy thereof to the Head of the Organisation concerned.

Nothing contained in this code shall prejudice any right available to the employees or prevent any person from seeking any legal remedy under the National Commission for Women Act 1990, Protection of Human Rights Commission Act 1993 or under any other law for the time being in force. When such conduct amounts to a specific offence under the Indian Penal Code or under any other law, GRAMEENA MAHILA OKKUTA shall initiate appropriate action in accordance with law by making a complaint with the appropriate authority.

Goal Matrix, 2020 Grameena Mahila Okkuta – Swallows LEAP Project

Intervention Logic	Indicators	Baseline value	Target	Result	Target	Result	Sources of verification	Challenges	Deviations	Lessons Learned
Development Goal Development Goal To Build equitable, just and sustainable communities, focus on: • Gender-sensitivity among youth, for checking violence against women • Empowering women with knowledge of their legal rights • Sustainable livelihoods for women and youth by building their capacities			2019	2019	2020	2020				
Project Goal 1. An enabling environment to tackle violence against women is created in the project area (20 villages in 1taluk of Kolar district, Karnataka).	1. Year to year increase in the number of women - facing violence - seeking help from the Vigilance Committees or Okkuta over the project period 2. Sixty-five percent or 13 of the Vigilance Committees take up at least 2 VAW complaints every six months	19%	52 VAW complaints filed by Vigilance committees through Okkuta	20 VAW Cases taken up by Vigilance Committees, And Okkuta	52 VAW complaints filed by Vigilance committees through Okkuta	About 29 women in 15 villages have submitted applications to the Okkuta through the vigilance committee members And Okkuta staff thru Phone calls we refer to Santwana Kendra Taluks level, and Police Station and some cases sent for Consultation through advocates		Today's youngsters are facing problems due to the influence of mobile phone usage and luring • They are falling prey to bad habits and watching porn which is leading to change in their attitude and inequality between boys and girls • There is no sufficient information about gender sensitivity among the youth • Influence in families and growing environment • Difference between boys and girls (sons and daughters) still exist in families • Usage of mobile phones is increasing among the children, as a result of which they are facing legal		This trainings will build equality among the youth in the groups. It helps to improve their personality. It helps them to inculcate confidence and courage to raise their voice against incidents of violence against girls and attitude. It helps to create an environment of equality between boys and girls in the coming days. People have started respecting girls in families and creating an environment of equality This training has helped the youth to tell about the good changes. They have

Goal Matrix, 2020 Grameena Mahila Okkuta – Swallows LEAP Project

Intervention Logic	Indicators	Baseline value	Target	Result	Target	Result	Sources of verification	Challenges	Deviations	Lessons Learned
								cases under POSCO act Lack of legal information		also expressed their view that such training programmes should be held more in the future. Youth groups have come forward to prevent child marriages in villages. Started viewing more meaningful and educative programmes and videos in mobile phones.
2. Women and youth from targeted households in the project area are engaged in alternative livelihoods and have increased their family income	1. Sixty-five percent (1560 households) of 2400 target households increase their annual household income from Rs. 9534/- to Rs. 12350/- (30 percent) through project interventions 2. Sixty-five percent or 780 of 1200 targeted women contribute at least 15 percent to the increase of annual household income	Average annual income in the targeted communities is Rs. 9534	650 target families reporting increase in their average annual income to Rs.12,350	173 target families report increase in income by working under MGNREGA for 2019 and employment created 1730 man days and total income of Rs. 4,30,770/- Rs. 2490/- per family.	312 target families reporting increase in their average annual income to Rs.12,350 312(20%) target families increase their average annual income to Rs.13,956 54 (beneficiaries engage in alternative livelihood	2878 target families report increase in income by working under MGNREGA for 2020 and employment created 14096 man days and total income of Rs. 37,79,325/- Rs. 8978/-per family. **and also 216 Families got new Job Cards** Seeds from the department of horticulture for growing crops were accessed and distributed to 84 members, each got benefit of 2000/-	Project data on NREGA, bank loans and government schemes computed 1 year	**Problems:** • Officials have become puppets in the hands of politicians • Instead of a programme to provide works to the villagers in rural areas it has become much of a political programme • Demand to submit unnecessary documents in Panchayat offices and negligence by DEOs • 100 human days have reduced per job card and 100 days has been completed already. It has raised a question among the people about what next?		It helped the villagers to know about all the facilities available under this scheme from the Gram Panchayat and to get the benefits. It helped the officials to include the works of the respective villages and implement the same. It has helped the Panchayat officials to identify the works and the labourers in the village and to carry out the works with cooperation of the gram panchayat members. It has helped the people to establish link with the Taluk and District level officials.

	1. 65.% women and youth have access to MGNR EGA 2. 65% target communities engaged in alternative livelihood 3. 65% of women and youth whom have access to skill development and gained employment				170 beneficiaries access to skill development and employment	total Amount 1,68,000/- Under bank linkage prog, 10 women got loan of Rs. 5,00,000 for Cow rearing. 1 woman got Drip irrigation subsidy Loan from horticulture Department Rs.60,000/- Agricultural Department Schemes access 32 Members Amount 99,200/- Each Members got Benefit Rs. 3,100/- 10 Women got Subsidy Loan from SC/ST Corporation total Amount 1,30,000/- each woman got Rs.13,000		**Problems** • Lack of information about the available facilities through the department • Poor productivity of the agricultural crops due to lack of timely interventions such as the provision of insecticides etc., • Lack of co-operation by the officials during the visit to the offices • Lack of co-operation in extending the credit facilities • Lack of proper guidance to take advantage of the programmes • Lack of awareness about the different schemes • Rejection of the documents submitted • Lack of complete information [half information is dangerous] • Applications submitted by the women is not being taken seriously • Misguiding the women on the due dates for submission of the applications • Lack of publiciy for the programmes • Problems related to pension		

Output 1							Sources of verification	Challenges	Deviations	Lessons Learned
Through skills training, alternative livelihood, and access to government schemes, 65% of the target families report a 30% increased income by 2021	1% women and youth have access to MGNREGA	19%	650 beneficia-ries accessed employ-ment under MGNREGA	173 target families report increase in income by working under MGNR EGA for 2019	650 target families reporting increase in their average annual income to Rs.12,350	A total of 2878 target families report increase in income by working under MGNREGA for 2020 and employment created 14096 man days and total income of Rs. 37,79,325/- Rs. 1313/-per family **and also 216 Families got Job Cards** Most of the women are successful in establishing link with the government departments and officials concerned The women are visiting the department offices themselves and are getting the facilities A woman from Doddabandahall i village has availed a sum of Rs. 60,000/- subsidy under the Drip Irrigation scheme from Horticulture Department One beneficiary has received a		In order to disseminate information to the women farmers about the opportunities available to them as an alternative livelihood, and also to get recognized in the government departments, to dissemination information about the various schemes and programmes available to the women farmers with respect to agriculture, to create awareness among the women farmers about the importance of coordination between the farmers with respect to land ownership of women. Women farmers are not identified by the government in the households No value for the efforts of women farmers The government has failed in registering the women farmers officially and distribute identity cards Land ownership among women is very less.		The women are now aware about the land ownership rights It has helped the women farmers to submit the required documents officially to the government for registeration Created awareness among the women about equal rights in property sharing The government is aware about the efforts of the rural women farmers Helped the women farmers to raise their voice An environment has been created in the rural households where the respect given to women has increased Protest of the Women farmers progressive organizations against the government About 40 women in 5 villages have registered in the government Fruit App as women farmers After providing information to the women farmers, they have started registering in the Departments More women are trying to know about the rights of women farmers.

Output 1							Sources of verification	Challenges	Deviations	Lessons Learned
						sum of Rs. 25,000/- for income product animal husbandry A total sum of Rs. 3,00,000/- at the rate of Rs.50,000 each for 6 beneficiaries to purchase animal husbandry implements. From Mannenahalli Villages Under Gram Panchayath Program from Agriculture Department 17 beneficiaries have received a sum of Rs. 5,229/- each, totaling Rs. 88,893/- 10 beneficiaries have received tarpaulins worth Rs. 4,000/- A total sum of Rs. 1,30,000/- at the rate of Rs. 13,000/- per person has been distributed for 10 persons who had submitted applications for direct loan from the SC/ST Corporation in the year 2019				

Output 1							Sources of verification	Challenges	Deviations	Lessons Learned
						A total sum of Rs. 2,25,000/- has been provided to 15 people at the rate of Rs. 15,000/- per beneficiary by the Mirco Finance Bharat Bank in Kadaripura village A Women's Self Help group of 3 villages that comes under the same TalukPanchayat limits, comprising 65 members have received a total sum of Rs. 15,45,000 under the NRLM scheme A sum of Rs.500/- has been deposited in the bank accounts of women beneficiaries under the Jan Dhan programme for the first time under COVID 19 Relief work Mask Stitching from swallows villages 4 women have earned Rs. 24000.00				

Output 1							Sources of verification	Challenges	Deviations	Lessons Learned
						About 10 girls from Kavatanahalli village have started getting tailoring training from the Okkuta. Among the girls and women who availed tailoring training 3 women from 2 villages have got job in garments factories outside. From Labour Department, 53 Beneficiaries got 2,11500/- from a Scheme for 5 Villages 257 Members Received Govt. Health Card From 10 Villages 66 Beneficiaries Received Pan Card Facility 30 Beneficiaries got Old age Pension (SandhyaSuraksha Scheme) Kisan Sanman Yojane 173 Farmers Got 3,46,000 support for agriculture				

Output 1							Sources of verification	Challenges	Deviations	Lessons Learned
						• Skill development Tailoring. Training from Okkuta, 32 girls and women. Amount 40,000/- • 10 families benefitted through milk cooperative society by selling milk, the amount is Rs.1,13,100				
Output 2							**Sources of verification**	**Challenges**	**Deviations**	**Lessons Learned**
Communities at large have an enhanced awareness on women's rights and community institutions are strengthened to address issues related to VAW	1. # of issues taken by vigilance committees on VAW in each targeted village 2. Actions taken by the target community on VAW related issues	1.0 2. 0	52 VAW complaints filed by Vigilance committees through Okkuta	20 VAW Cases taken up by Vigi-lance Comm-ittees, And Okkuta	52 VAW complaints filed by Vigilance committees through Okkuta	About 29 women in 15 villages have submitted applications to the Okkuta through the vigilance committee members And Okkuta staff thru Phone calls we refer to Santwana Kendra Taluks level, and some cases sent for Consultation through advocates		Though the women in the villages have gained the courage of recognizing the vigilance committee members and talk to them freely, they are refusing to allow them to take further action due to the influence of the family The vigilance committee members require more support from the families More training programmes on legal aspects is required Incase if the government identifies and extends support through the officers it will be better according to the women		Vigilance committee members are being identified in villages Women who are facing problems have started to approach the vigilance committee members About 19 women in 15 villages have submitted applications to the GMO through the vigilance committee members The vigilance committee members have also improved individually

Output 2							Sources of verification	Challenges	Deviations	Lessons Learned
								With respect to cases of violence against women the elders of the village have refused to get the help of the vigilance committee members and get legal justice The vigilance committee members have expressed their view that they even need financial support. **Problems** • Lack of legal literacy among women • Higher incidence of child marriages as a result of Covid 19 • Higher incidence of atrocities on women due to lack of work during the pandemic • Lack of courage to share the problems with the outsiders • Indifferent attitudes among men against the practices • Lack of support in the families to participate in the programmes **Problems:** • Even though the victims are able to share their feelings or problems, they are hesitant in taking it out of the family members		

Output 2							Sources of verification	Challenges	Deviations	Lessons Learned
								• Vigilance committee members require more support from community • They require more legal awareness through training programmes • Women are expecting greater help and role from the government recognised agencies. • Lack of willingness among the village leaders to involve the vigilance committee members in resolving disputes. • Vigilance committee members also need economic support.		

Staff Appraisal

Programme and Admin Team

April 2020 to March 2021

Sl. No.	Name	Experience	Designation
1.	M. S. Jayalakshmi	39 Years	Administrator
2.	S. V. Pushpalatha	20 Years	Programme Coordinator
3.	Sreekanthi V	4 Years	Field Animator
4.	Leelavathi V	3 Years	Accountant
5.	Vijayalakshmi	3 Years	Field Coordinator
6.	Vanaja	7 Months	Field Coordinator
7.	Jyothi	1 Month	Accountant
8.	Sandhya	3 Years	Local Animator
9.	Madhu shree	2 Years	Local Animator
10.	K C Sumithra	1 Year	Regional Coordinator
11.	Suma G	7 Months	Office Manager
12.	H N Rathnamma	3 Years	Regional Coordinator
13.	Shivarajamma	3 Years	Local Animator
14.	Uma L	3 Years	Local Animator
15.	Swetha B S	3 Years	Local Animator
16.	Jayashree Jaday	3 Years	Local Animator
17.	Rajendra	11 Years	Driver
18.	Narayanamma	5 Years	Kitchen Helper
19.	S Lakshmi	3 Years	CRC Animator
20.	Gowthami	1 ½ Year	CRC Animator
21.	Lavanya	7 Months	CRC Animator
22.	Sudha	4 Months	CRC Animator
23.	Pavithra	3 Months	CRC Animator
24.	Anjali	3 Months	Community Volunteers
25.	Gayathri	3 Months	Community Volunteers
26.	Veena	3 Months	Community Volunteers
27.	Nazeera	3 Months	Community Volunteers
28.	Shylaja S	3 Months	Community Volunteers
29.	Mrs. Alavelamma	3 Months	Tailoring Teacher
30.	Mrs. Shakunthala	3 Months	Tailoring Teacher
31.	Gayathri	4 Months	Tailoring Teacher

Management

Administration

Programme Goals

The programmes being under implementation in the Kolar district of the Karnataka State has set the objective of providing / facilitating access to alternative employment to the women and the youth so as to enhance their income levels and reduce the incidences of violence against women. The strategies adopted in implementing the programmes under two Projects: 1.Livelihood, Empowerment and Awareness Programme [LEAP]- 2. Empowering women through access their Rights in the villages were the following:

Formation

- The decision of the Governing Board during the year 2020 to recruit the younger aged women as members continue to be in force.

Working Principles

With a view to facilitate the implementation of the programme in the envisaged way 8 Governing board meetings were held during the period. In Each of these meetings the issues discussed included modalities, donors and programmes, policies and adopting a pro people stand in working along with the government.

- The global pandemic which has not only engulfed the whole world, but has also resulted in loss of lives and the adoption of health emergency has resulted in time lags. Consequently, certain changes have been initiated.
- At such times of crisis, the modalities to be adopted by the organization and the ways and means of implementing them. Changes adopted in the working styles.
- During Covid 19 distribution of dry ration, sanitizer, soap and masks. About 1250 people have been assisted through this.
- It included the MOU with the funding agency, policy relating to corruption, policy on procurement and the appointment of auditors, staff appraisal 2020 and violence against women at work place within the Grameen a MahilaOkkuta, 2013 and various other relevant policies adopted hereunder.
- The issues have been deliberated with the members of the Managing Committee and their opinions have been elicited.
- Risk Analysis, LFA Matrix has been discussed with the staff in the meetings.

Strategies

The clearly laid out strategy was one of regularly visiting the villages and holding meetings with the community development committees, deliberating on them and arriving at decisions. However, as the direct visit to the villages was not possible for almost 6 months, the staff responded to the community problems being in touch over the mobile phones. Thus, they could prepare the list of people who did not receive the pensions, details of various benefits obtained by the community, its usefulness to the community; the status of those who had migrated from the towns and cities – all these things have been documented well. The same has been submitted to the concerned departments.

- Through the assistance of the donors, by interfacing with the technology, workshops and meetings have been held with the community members. Information has been disseminated. The existing materials such as the pamphlets and the leaflets have been distributed.

- It has been possible to work more and more with the community resource persons, other community development leaders and the vigilance committee members. The community volunteers have been identified, trained on the rules and the guidelines and they have also been motivated.
- Trainers' of Training Programme was organized for those involved in the implementation of the programme.
- The power point presentations prepared in the kannada language which is a local language was used in exchanging information with the general public. Videos have also been used in this regard.
- Continued interactions with village, taluk and zilla panchayaths, National Rural Livelihood Mission, Free Legal Aid Authority, Police department, Counselling centres, Swadhar Centres, Government departments, banks and financial institutions.
- Review of the progress on the programmes implemented during the week was carried out in the weekly meetings.
- Formation of the Vigilance Committee and the Community Resource Centre at the village level and strengthening them.
- Identification of the needs of the youth, listing them and preparing a plan of action for its implementation. E.g. Tailoring Training and Meetings
- Discussions on the gender issues at the community level with the community men and organizing trainings. Similarly organizing the youth in the local colleges, training them through the local resource persons.
- Continuation of the programmes on the women leadership.
- Collection of the details of the various government programmes i.e. leaflets, posters and distributing it to the community and network members.
- Generating awareness on the child marriage issue through developing handbills and using it in the sensitization progrmmes.
- The farmers during the preceding year was trained on sustainable agriculture and the cultivation of millets. In view of good yield during the year, the seeds collected from the farmers is stored and conserved in the community seed bank. The community is sensitized on the initiatives made in this regard.
- Community has been intensely sensitized on their voting rights during the recently held grama panchayath elections. Hand bills were printed and circulated during the jatha programme in the villages. The messages in these were also read out to the men, women and the youth. The community was explained on the need to elect the right leaders which will help them and their villages in the years to come.

Staff Appraisal Report

Consolidation of staff / Team Members' Performance Appraisal -2020

First step: Self appraisal was conducted by giving an opportunity to evaluate their own performance on the job. It also gave the Reporting person a different perspective apart from their own evaluation of their reportees on their job. Performance appraisal form was used for this purpose. Staff assessed themselves on the 1) objectives achieved in 2020, 2) capability /knowledge / skill requirements to perform the role, and 3) their level of experience.

Second step: The reporting person/s and the Director assessed the performance of the staff and their rating is taken.

The consolidated results are as given below

Please Note:

- Score 1 -Individual: Objectives achieved in 2020
- Score -2 Individual: Capability / Knowledge / Skill requirements to perform the role Score -3 Staff level of experience in 2020

Final results to be considered :

Sl. No.	Name, Designations Experience	Score 1	Performance level	Score 2	Performance level	Score 3
1.	Vanaja, Field Coordinator, 14 months	33	Poor	108.5	Good	Satisfactory
2.	Vijayalakshmi, Field Coordinator, 3 years	60.5	Good	128.5	Good	Satisfactory
3.	Madushree, Field Coordinator, 18 months	47.5	Average	84.5	Average	Satisfactory
4.	Pushpalatha, Program Coordinator, 18 years	84.5	Strong	141.5	Good	Satisfactory
5.	Suma G., Office Manager, 6 months	24	Poor	101	Good	Satisfactory
6.	Sumithra K. C., Regional Coordinator, 11 months	32	Poor	113	Good	Satisfactory

Sl. No.	Likes about the organization	No. of persons	Names
1.	Working with women belonging to backward class, Dalit women	1,1,1,1	Vanaja, Vijayalakshmi, Pushpalatha, Sumithra
2.	The federation is working towards the economic and political uplift of rural poor women	1	Vanaja, Suma.G

3.	Livelihood programs for women	1	Vijayalakshmi
4.	Imparting Training on VAW	1	Vijayalakshmi
5.	Working for village development	1	Madhushree
6.	Awareness generation on Gender discrimination, Rights of women, Domestic violence, Legal aspects	1	Suma G
7.	Providing skill training for livelihood to prevent migration	1	Suma G
8.	Imparting training to prevent early marriage	1	Suma G
9.	Working with different organisations	1	Pushpalatha SV

Sl. No.	Dislikes about the organization	No. of persons	Names	
1.	Non availability of leaves - need to take care of small children	1,1	Vanaja, Vijayalakshmi	
2.	Case study development	1	Madhushree	
3.	Forcing other organisations to work with Okkuta	1	Pushpalatha	
4.	Quantification of results expected by Donor organisations	1	Pushpalatha	

Sl. No.	Interest aspects in the job	No. of persons	Names	
1.	Working for the uplift of the poor and Dalit	1	Vanaja	
2.	Livelihood programs for women	1	Vijayalakshmi	
3.	Case study preparation	1	Madushree	
4.	Quality report preparation	1	Madushree	
5.	Would like to know more	1	Madushree	Be specific on topics
6.	Networking	1	Pushpalatha	
	Working with women who have been exploited	1	Pushpalatha	

7.	Prevention of VAW, Skill training, NREGA reporting, case study preparation, and consolidation of reports	1	Suma. G	
8.	Using projector for information dissemination	1	Suma. G	
9.	Training	1	Sumithra	
10.	Start small enterprises in villages	1	Sumithra	
11.	Support people to access Health card and Laboure's card	1	Sumithra	

Sl. No.	Difficult elements in job	No. of persons	Names	
1.	Resource persons' delay or not turning up for the meeting	1	Vanaja	
2.	Mobilisation of women in large numbers to event and meetings	1,1	Vanaja, Vijayalakshmi	
3.	Lack of transportation facility	1,1	Vijayalakshmi,Madushree	
4.	Lack of resource persons	1	Vijayalakshmi	
5.	Lack of cooperation from women in villages	1	Vijayalakshmi	
6.	People in villages are hard???	1	Vijayalakshmi	
7.	Case study preparation	1	Sumithra	
8.	Inability to go to villages to conduct training due to Covid 19	1	Sumithra	
9.	Problem of reporting as there were cases of COVID 19 in villages	1	Sumithra	

Sl. No.	Aims and tasks in 2021	No. of persons	Names	
1.	Eradication of Illiteracy	1	Vanaja	
2.	Increase the Annual income of the family	1	Vanaja	
3.	Prevent Child/early marriage	1	Vijayalakshmi	
4.	Create livelihood opportunities	1	Vanaja	

5.	Promote sustainability	1	Vanaja	
6.	Prevention of VAW, Dissemination on VAW to more people	1 1	Vijayalakshmi Madhushree	
7.	Mobilisation of Government facilities for women	1	Vijayalakshmi	
8.	Establish libraries for youths in villages	1	Madhushree	
9.	Awareness of youths on Gender discrimination	1	Pushpalatha	
10.	Sustain 2 CRC Centres	1	Pushpalatha	
11.	Organise committee for adolescent girls	1	Sumithra	
12.	Access health cards for all	1	Sumithra	
13.	Conduct more trainings on topics like: VAW and Prevention of child / early marriage	1	Sumithra	
	Create awareness on helath			

Sl. No.	Action to improve performance in 2021	No. of persons	Names	
1.	More trainings	1,1	Vanaja,Vijayalakshmi	
2.	Adequate planning	1	Vanaja	
3.	Model projects	1	Vanaja	
4.	Awareness on the aspects related to the role	1	Vanaja	
5.	Take training and advise from Federation	1	Vijayalakshmi	
6.	Training Planning	1	Vijayalakshmi	
7.	Training Preparation	1	Vijayalakshmi	
8.	Learn computer skills	1	Madhushree	
9.	Will be able to work more efficiently If vacant positions are filled in the organisation	1	Pushpalatha	
10.	Spoken English	1	Suma G	

Sl. No.	Interest in the kind of work to do in 2021	No. of persons	Names	
1.	Continue the role of Field Co-ordinator	1,1,1	Vanaja, Vijayalakshmi, Madhushree	
2.	Would like to do computer work in office in future	1	Madhushree	
3.	Involve in community work	1	Puspalatha S.V.	
4.	To ensure availability of government programs available in a GP	1	Sumithra K.C.	
5.	Increase no. of village visits	1	Sumithra K.C.	

Sl. No.	Type of training / experience to improve work efficiency and nurture personal interest	No. of persons	Names	
1.	Typing in Kannada - Nudi	1	Pushpalatha S.V.	
2.	Conducting activity - based training programs	1	Suma G	
3.	Driving	1	Suma G	Be specific Two - wheeler? Four - wheeler
4.	Take trainings	1	Sumithra.G	
5.	Tailoring	1	Sumithra.G	
6.	To provide facilities available from Okkuta	1	Vanaja	
7.	Learn English	1	Vanaja	Be specific- Speaking, reading, writing or all?
8.	To know more about my present job	1	Vijayalakshmi	
9.	Spoken English	1	Vijayalakshmi	
10.	Training in report training	1	Vijayalakshmi	
11.	Training in preparing models	1	Vijayalakshmi	

Sl. No.	Names	Existing Capability /knowledge and skill among staff - 2020	Improvement required
1.	Vanaja	1) Ability to communicate community, government officials 2) Ability to understand women's problems and work with them 3) Aware of legal rights of women 4) Skills in time management 5) Ability to organisae programs at the right time 6) Skill in preparing meeting reports, events report and training reports 7) Capacity to identify potential woman and build leadership skill among them 8) Use of laptop to show videos, pictures, video recording and sharing 9) Ability to share the known information with women in the absence of resource persons 10) Ability to take decisions 11) Multi-tasking 12) Working on Sundays	1) Monthly plans 2) Statement of income and expenditure
2.	Vijayalakshmi	1) Ability to understand women's problems and work with them 2) Understand livelihood options 3) Timely attendance to training programs and programs 4) Timely submission of monthly report to Okkuta 5) Preparation of activity report, case study on women who faced violence, 6) Capacity to identify potential woman and build leadership skill among them Usage of phones to share videos, photos,	

		7) Program planning and timely implementation 8) Impart training to develop women 9) Decision at time in villages 10) Ability to share information learnt through resource persons 11) Working on Sundays	
3.	Madushree S.	1) Time management 2) Program planning in advance 3) Report preparation 4) Monitoring and follow-up (Needs improvement) 5) IT skills, electronic equipment (Needs improvement) 6) Follow office rules 7) Share the work pressure of others 8) Meet deadlines	Needs to work faster, usage of Electronic equipment, IT digital skills
4.	Pushpalatha SV	1) Networking, correspondence with officials and women 2) Tally, Computer skills 3) Prepare monthly plans 4) Meeting reports 5) Discussion on long term plans 6) Half yearly and annual report preparation 7) Case study preparation 8) PPTs preparation 9) Training model preparation 10) Daily follow-up with Community volunteers 11) Identifying potential women in community and take their support	

		12) Attend NREGA meetings, conducting election awareness campaigns and reporting to newspapers 13) Attending zoom meetings 14) Accounts jobs - Managed to handle after office hours 15) Handouts preparation and printing 16) Content development on topics with CRC and CV 17) Ability to handle work pressure 18) Ability to fulfill 80% of works planned during Covid 19 19) Motivated community leaders to participate in NREGA 20) Wall posters to prevent VAW. 21) Monthly budgeting review and review - documentation since a year 22) Ability to collaborate with networks and other organizations	
5.	Suma G	1) Writing skills 2) Kannada typing -can type faster 3) Computer skills 4) Come to office on time 5) Keep ready the information for half yearly and annual reporting 6) Awareness on Social media: Facebook and WhatsApp 7) Has done half yearly and annual report 8) Reporting on daily meetings 9) Will adjust to circumstance and work 10) Follow office procedures and inform others to do the same.	Will not report about the completed jobs voluntarily (Less information on these aspects) (Not yet seen her report), then will be able to assess her capability)

6.	Sumithra K.C.	1) Capability to work with community 2) Skill in information sharing 3) Skills in using WhatsApp: messag-ing- sharing photos 4) Manage time 5) Planning and manage monthly programs 6) Prepare and execute statement of income and expenditure 7) Ability to adapt training learnings' in job 8) Ability to organise and execute programs with team members 9) Spare extra time to complete works 10) Ability to resolve small issues in trainings 11) Take responsibility and accomplish tasks by delegating with committee members 12) Ability to work under pressure as much as possible 13) Conduct campaigns against child / early marriage 14) Motivated VDC members to involve in NREGA	Improve reporting skills No computer skills

Follow-up plans for 2021 based on the Staff appraisal 2020 - Actions recommended

1. To complete the training targets which were planned for the year 2020
2. Continue motivating people to involve in NREGA work. Prepare good documen-tation of the same.
3. Plan strategies to mobilise more women to discuss livelihood programs.
4. Discuss issues related to leave facility - work it out according to the leave policy
5. Discuss to make transportation facility for staff
6. Address the issue of inadequate resource persons
7. Strengthen the capacity of the staff and CDC to encourage participation and cooperation of women in villages
8. Arrange capacity building programs for staff
9. Conduct Training need analysis of staff
10. Develop Guidelines and the disciplines to plan a training program

11. Encouragement to support self-interest of staff eg. Driving,
12. Opportunity shall be provided to learn tailoring skill in the already existing centres
13. Develop the capacity of staff in case study preparation
14. Create opportunity to learn computer skills
15. Delegating responsibility to other interested women to motivate other organisations to work with GMO
16. Look for new strategies to monitor, capture, and document impact of the result-oriented projects and LFA in an easy manner
17. Continue to work as Paralegal volunteer to work on VAW
18. Appoint foe vacant positions
19. Invest more time to work in field / communicate with women
20. Opportunity to learn spoken English
21. Reporting skills training
22. Provide knowledge materials to improve information on gender discrimination and the related aspects
23. Preparation to play more visuals, videos etc.
24. Proper plan to achieve targets
25. Continue strengthening VDCs.
26. Continue avail ration for poor women
27. Continue awareness on Covid 19
28. Attend more network programs
29. Plan to start small enterprises in Villages with professional support
30. Make avail job cards and health cards to villagers - Action plan with specific timeframe should be in place
31. Plan for more convergence with government health care support system
32. Committees for adolescent girls - Plan within the project activity framework
33. Plan for need based programmes in community to prevent child marriages and to prevent VAW.
34. Action plan with specific timeframe should be in place regarding mobilisation of facilities available in a panchayat

Increase number of village visits- plan withing project activity framework

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MOA

Schedule - A
[See Rule 3(1)]

Application submitted for Registration of Society under the Karnataka Societies Act, 1960

To,
The District Registrar,
Kolar District,
Kolar.

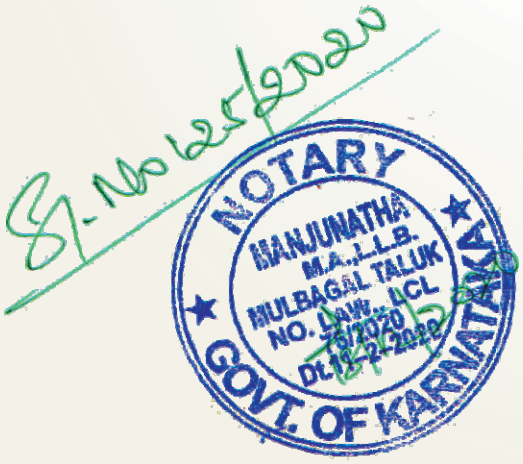
Sir,

We would like to establish the society for the purpose as explained under Rule (3), with the objective explained by all of us in the Society Establishment letter, as per the Kolar District Societies Registration law. We have enclosed the copy of the establishment letter, society rules and the original copy of the challan of the fee paid. We have complied to all the rules applicable in this regard. We request you to kindly register the society.

Place: Honnashettahalli
Date: 06.08.1997

yours truly,

1. Papamma
2. Lakshmamma
3. M.G. Papamma
4. M.S. Jayalakshmi
5. Girija
6. G. Naryanamma
7. Kalamma
8. V. Setthamma
9. Lakshmamma
10. Varalakshmamma
11. Sarasamma.



The Grameena Mahila Okkuta, held a meeting on dt: 22.07.1997 at the Office in Honnashettyhalli, Yalagondanahalli (Post), Mulabagilu Taluk, Kolar District and took the following decisions. Smt. M.G. Papamma presided over the meeting.

Attendance: 11	Absentees: No
Subject	Decsion
01. About Registering the society :	It was unanimously decided to register the Grameena Mahila Okkuta at the Kolar district Registrar, under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960
02. Regarding registering the : Society at the District registrar	It was unanimously decided to designate Smt. M.G. Papamma, Secretary, to look after the registration process.

1. Papamma
2. Lakshmamma
3. M.G. Papamma
4. M.S. Jayalakshmi
5. Girija
6. G. Naryanamma
7. Kalamma
8. V. Setthamma
9. Lakshmamma
10. Varalakshmamma
11. Sarasamma.

NOTARY MANJUNATHA M.A. L.L.B. MULBAGAL TALUK NO. KAR. LCL 76/2020 Dt.11-2-2020 GOVT. OF KARNATAKA

Sd/-
(Papamma)
President

Grameena Mahila Okkuta

Honnashettahalli, Yalagondahalli Post, Mulabagilu Taluk, Kolar District

Memorandum of Association

Date: 22.07.1997

1. Name of the Society : Grameena Mahila Okkuta

2. Address : Grameena Mahila Okkuta
Honnashettahalli,
Yalagondahalli Post,
Mulabagilu Taluk,
Kolar District.

3. Scope of the Society : Entire Kolar District

4. Main objectives of the Society
   1. Encouraging charity works
   2. Promotion of Education, Science, History and Handicraft works
   3. Promoting games/sports
   4. Promotion of knowledge based activities, business and occupational or other purposes.
   5. Encouraging politics, education.
   6. Improving libraries or developing reading rooms for use of common people, promotion of public exhibition gallery, painting and art works.
   7. Promotion of nature, history, mechanical and moral issues, equipment or creative works.
   8. There will be no rights to distribute the profit gained from the society. It will be Societies right. There will be no rights for the members.

5. Communication:
Smt. M.G. Papamma, Secretary of the Society will be having rights to communicate with the Registrar of Societies, Kolar District, Kolar, with respect to the registration of this Society.

6. Executive Committee: The Executive Committee will have the following members

Sl. No.	Name and Address	Age	Occupation	Designation	Signature
1.	Smt. Papamma W/o Krishnappa, Bheemanattha,	35 years	Agriculture	President	

	Mallanayakanahalli, Mulabagilu Taluk, Kolar District				
2.	Smt. Lakshmamma W/o Venkateshappa Madenahalli Virupakshi Post Mulabagilu Taluk, Kolar District	36 years	Agriculture	Vice-President	
3.	Smt. M.G. Papamma Minijenahalli Yalagondanahalli Post Mulabagilu Taluk, Kolar District	33 years	Agriculture	Secretary	
4.	Smt. Jayalakshmi W/o Sri M.V.N. Rao Honnashettahalli Yalagondanahalli Post Mulabagilu Taluk, Kolar District	34 years	Coordinator Gram Vikas	Treasurer	
5.	Kumari Girija D/o Sheshappa Honnashettahalli Yalagondahalli Post Mulabagilu Taluk, Kolar District	24 years	Development worker	Member	
6.	Smt. Narayanamma W/o Narayanappa Chiyandahalli Shapuru Post Mulabagilu Taluk, Kolar District	32 years	Agriculture	Member	
7.	Smt. Kalamma W/o Rajappa Honnashettahalli Yalagondahalli Post Mulabagilu Taluk, Kolar District	23 years	Agriculture	Member	
8.	Smt. Lakshmamma W/o Jogalakashti Kannasandra Post, Mulabagilu Taluk, Kolar District	36 years	Agriculture	Member	
9.	Smt. Varalakshmamma W/o Seegehalli, Thippadoddi Post, Mulabagilu Taluk, Kolar District	35 years	Agriculture	Member	

NOTARY
M.A.,L.L.B.
MULBAGAL TALUK
NO. LAW. LCL
Dt.11-2-2020
GOVT. OF KARNATAKA

10.	Smt. Sarasamma W/o Yarajenahalli, Alanguru Post Mulabagilu Taluk, Kolar District	33 years	Agriculture	Member	

Witnesses:

01. Smt. Sujatha
Late Siddappagowda
Gram Vikas, Honnashettahalli,
Yalagondhalli Post,
Mulabagilu Taluk,
Kolar District

02. Smt. Pavitra
Late Lakshmanagowda,
Gram Vikas, Honnashettahalli,
Yalagondhalli Post,
Mulabagilu Taluk,
Kolar District

" Translated from Kannada to English

ATTESTED BY ME

18/12/2020

MANJUNATHA, M.A.,L.L.B.
ADVOCATE & NOTARY
3, Opp. M.B.S. Building,
M.C. Road, Mulbagal-563131

Grameena Mahila Okkuta

Honnashettyhalli, Yalagondanahalli Post, Mulabagilu Taluk, Kolar District

Rules and Regulations

1. General Body Meeting and functions:

a) As per Sec. 11 of the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960, General Body Meeting should be conducted every year. Complete administrative report including, details of the previous year's situation of the society, audit report, budget inspection report should be presented in the annual general body meeting for approval.

b) Other Executive Committee members should be elected

c) The Executive Committee members should be elected in the general body meeting. The members so elected can continue as the society members too.

d) The meeting held with the special objective of removing one officer of the Executive Committee from employment voluntarily, should have a quorum of 2/3 members of the total executive committee.

e) One common member who is not a member of the Executive Committee can be selected as the auditor.

2. Executive Committee meeting and functions:

a) In order to lead the society efficiently, one general body meeting should be held in an year. In this meeting the members shall elect the Executive Committee members. The members so elected will have the powers of working in the management and other works. In case of any membership lies vacant the Executive committee members can temporarily elect any one of the general body member on majority basis till the next general body meeting.

b) There shall be powers to continue any member who is selected by the majority of members.

c) The total number of executive committee members is restricted to 11.

d) If found necessary the Executive Committee special meeting will be arranged as per Rule 11 (3) of the Karnataka Registration Act, 1960.

e) The Executive Committee shall organise a meeting atleast once in a month.

NOTARY MANJUNATHA M... L.L.B. MULBAGAL TALUK NO. ... DT. ... 2020 GOVT. OF KARNATAKA

f) The executive committee should send the copies of agenda memo to all the members 07 days before the regular meeting and 21 days in case of special meeting.

g) To conduct the general body meeting notice should be sent to all the members 21 days earlier.

h) The function area of the society will be entire Kolar district.

3. Quorum:
The minimum quorum required for the annual general body meeting is 2/3 of the total members. For Executive Committee meeting the minimum quorum is more than 1/2.

4. Membership
Those who like to become members should be above 18 years of age, should be bound to the rules and regulations of the society and be committed towards fulfilling the objectives of the society. Each member should pay a sum of Rs. 5.00 membership fee to the society.

5. Membership fee
1. Donors: Rs. 501.00 (Rupees Five Hundred and One). They shall be called as 'DONORS'
2. Lifetime members: Rs. 250.00 (Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty only). They shall be called as 'Lifetime Members'
3. Regular members: Rs. 10.00 (Rupees Ten) every year. They shall be called as 'Regular Members'.

6. Cancellation of membership
1) In case if membership fee of any member is not paid within the stipulated time every year their membership will be cancelled.

2) Membership of those members who act against the objectives of the society will be cancelled.

7. Administrative Board
a) The administrative board comprising 11 elected members should run the activities of the society.
b) From the Executive Committee members 7 members (1) President (2) Vice-President (3) Secretary (4) Treasurer and others should be elected.
c) Staff members should be appointed for the society.
d) Any order of appeal of the Secretary against the staff members should be received and looked at.

8. Authorised working year of the Society:
The authorised working year of the society will be from 1st January to December 31.

9. Working hours
Every day from 8.00 am to 5.00 pm.

10. Duties
a. President: Should preside over the general body and executive committee meetings. The President should lead all the activities, guide and strive for the development of the society. He/she should also lead the visits at the government level and ministry level.

b. Vice-President: In the absence of President the Vice-President should lead all the works.

c. Secretary:
a) The Secretary will be responsible to conduct meeting every month. He should maintain the accounts, implement all the works decided by the Executive and General Body.
b) He/she should look after the staff members of the Society
c) In case if there are any shortcomings among the staff members, 7 days notice should be issued and resolved.
d) He/She should supervise all the properties of the society.

4. Treasurer: He/She should be responsible for all the financial transactions of the society and he/she should receive the money and issue receipts. He/She should present it for the approval of Executive Committee.

5. Executive Committee member: They should discuss about the topics given by the society members and help the Secretary in completing all the works of the Society.

11. Society transactions
One joint savings bank account should be opened in any commercial bank in the name of the Secretary or President and Treasurer of the Society. All the transactions of the Society should be maintained through this account only. None of the members will have any rights to share the property/profit.

12. Condition Details letter and the Executive Board annual report should be submitted to the Manager.

As per Sec. 13 of the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960, within 14 days after conducting the Annual General Body meeting or on the 14th day, auditing of the Society should be done through any person who is authorised of doing the audit as per Article 226 of the Karnataka State Registration, 1957 Company (1956 Govt. of India law). This should be followed every year and submitted to the Registrar of the Society.

Governing Body Members

Governing Body Members (2020-21)

Sl. No.	Name of the Members	Designation	Age	Caste	PAN No.	Aadhar No
1.	Smt. H.M. Lakshmamma w/o Venkateshappa Madenahalli, Virupakshi P.O. Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District, Karnataka	President	63	SC	AQUPL8830B	4231 9571 1111
2.	Smt.Saraswathi w/o Narayanaswamy Cholanakunte, Avani Post Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District, Karnataka	Vice President	45	SC	DKVPS9900R	5696 4450 4917
3.	Smt. M.G. Papamma w/o late. Chinnappa, Minijenahalli, Yalagondahalli P.O. MulbagalTaluk, Kolar District, Karnataka	Secretary	58	SC	FNUPP9975H	7103 0755 9600
4.	Smt.Narayanamma w/o Late Ramakrishnappa, Kappalamadagu Village/Post Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District Karnataka	Treasurer	46	SC	FIQPM8077N	9820 9587 2107
5.	Smt. C.R.Venkatamma W/o Hanumappa Chennapura Village, Angondahalli G.P Balla Post, Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District, Karnataka	Member	66	SC	BPBPV1386P	8388 5102 7868
6.	Smt.Vijayamma W/o Venkatachalapathi Chitheri Village Orkunte Mitturu G.P MulbagalTaluk, Kolar District, Karnataka	Member	34	SC	BPKPV1284H	6267 3523 3726

Sl. No.	Name of the Members	Designation	Age	Caste	PAN No.	Aadhar No
7.	Smt.Papamma W/o Papalappa Kurubarahalli Mallanayakanahalli GP & Post, Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District, Karnataka	Member	65	SC	FOLPP5653E	5086 3557 4237
8.	Smt. Dakshayani w/o Venkatesh, Kadaripura Village, Kurudumale Post Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District, Karnataka	Member	25	SC	FCAPD8535A	2339 3544 9004
9.	Smt. Venkatalakshmamma W/o Gangolappa, Batrahalli, Alangur Post, Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District, Karnataka	Member	40	SC		710671834773
10.	Smt. Lakshmamma S W/o Chandrappa S.C Mulbagal Post , Sonnavadi G.P Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District, Karnataka	Member	45	SC	BFCPL9053E	2409 6603 7097
11.	Smt. Gowramma W/o Chinnappaiah K B Kothuru Village Mallanayakanahlli G.P & Post, Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District, Karnataka	Member	51	ST		

Location Map &
Media Clippings

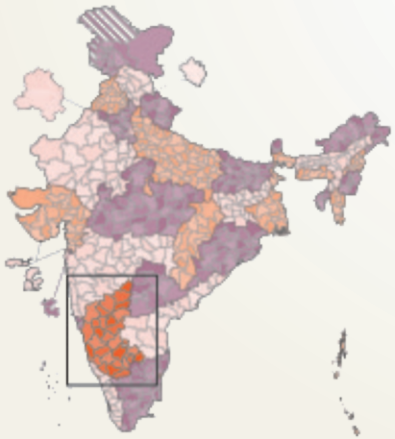
INDIA

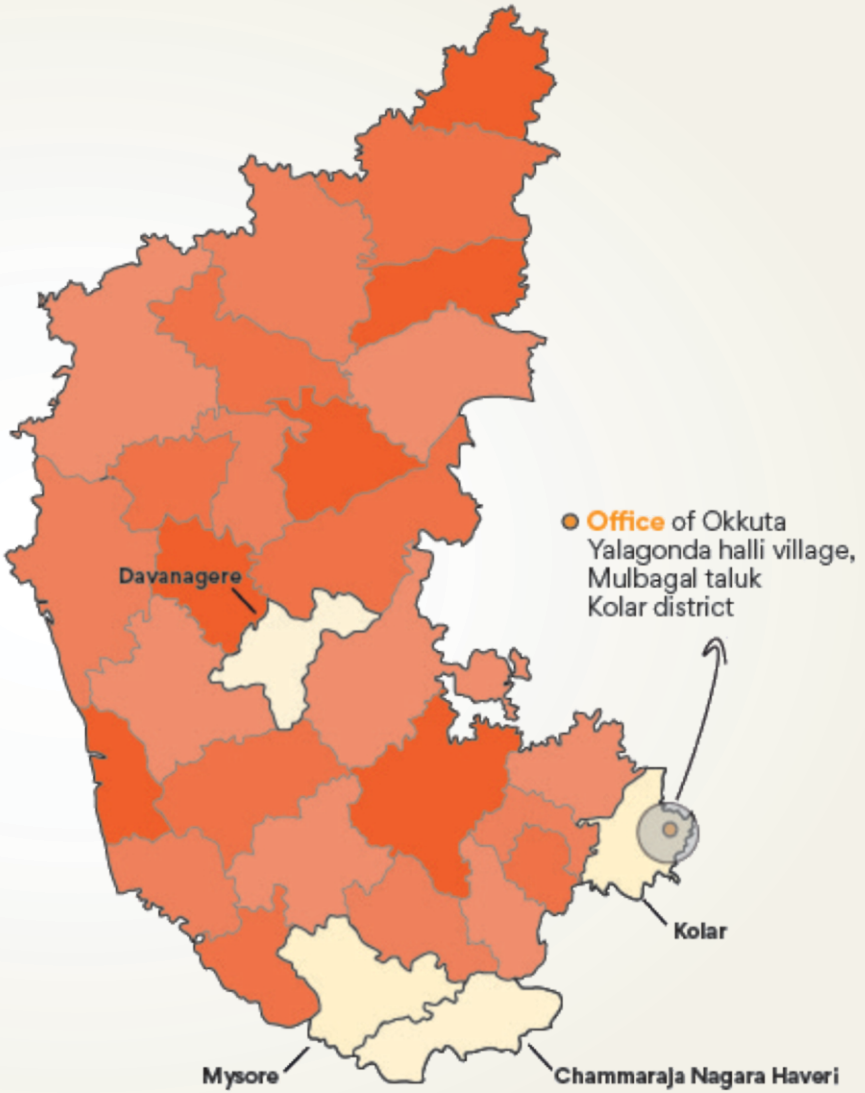
Grameena Mahila Okkuta

Grameena Mahila Okkuta (Okkuta) works within 240 villages, in **4 districts** in the state of **Karnataka**:

Chamaraja Nagara Haveri
Davanagere
Kolar
Mysore

Cooperations with The Swallows IB takes place in 20 villages in Mulbagal Taluk.
The area is marked in grey.





ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಜಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಸೆ. 5 ರಂದು ನಾವೆದ್ದು ನಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂದೋಲನ

ಇಂದು ಕೋಲಾರ ಸುದ್ದಿ

ಮುಳಬಾಗಿಲು:

ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ 500ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳು ಲಿಂಗಾಂತರಿಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳು ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 5ರಂದು ನಾವೆದ್ದು ನಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಎಂಬ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಅಂದು ಕೋಲಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಹೊನ್ನಶೆಟ್ಟಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದಿಂದ ಅಂದೋಲನವನ್ನು ಆಡಳಿತಾಕಾರಿ ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಜಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷೆ ದಾಕ್ಷಯಣಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಅವರು ನಗರದ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ಮಂದಿರದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿತ್ತಿಪತ್ರ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಬಡತನದ ಅಂಚಿಗೆ ತಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಿಂಸೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುವ ಮದ್ಯಪಾನವನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧ ಮಾಡಲು, ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ರ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ಬಂದಿರುವ ವಲಸೆ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಹಾಗೂ ಯುವಕರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಹಾಗೂ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನರೇಗಾ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಬ್ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ನೀಡಲು, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಲು, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಪಂ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲು, ನರೇಗಾ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 200 ಮಾನವ ದಿನಗಳ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ನರೇಗಾ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ವೇತನರೂ 600 ನೀಡಲು, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಿಂಸೆ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ಕುರಿತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವಾಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು, ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಬಡ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಾಲಗಳನ್ನು ಮರುಪಾವತಿಸಲು ನೀಡಿರುವ ಗಡುವನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲು, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಹೈನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಈ ಕೋವಿಡ್ 19 ರ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೆರವು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಹಾಯಧನ ನೀಡಿ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುವುದು, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಭದ್ರತೆ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ವೃದ್ಧರು, ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ಪಿಂಚಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನೀಡಲು, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಿತರಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಡಿತರ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ಪಡಿತರ ನೀಡಲು, ಭೂರಹಿತ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಭೂಮಿ ಒಡೆಯನಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲು, ಮಹಿಳಾ ರೈತರು ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಸರಕಾರಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಲು, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಶೇಕಡ 50 ರಷ್ಟು ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಹಲವಾರು ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸಲು ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಸದಸ್ಯೆ ಎಂ.ಜಿ.ಪಾಪಮ್ಮ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಕ್ರಮ ಮದ್ಯ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದ್ದು ಸಮಾಜದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಕೆಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕುಡಿತದ ಕಾರಣ ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಆರೋಪಿಸಿದರು. ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳಾದ ಸುಮಿತ್ರ, ಪುಷ್ಪಲತಾ, ನಾರಾಯಣಮ್ಮ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಪಾಲನೆಗೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಸೂಚನೆ

ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು, ಶೌಚಾಲಯ, ಬೆಳಕಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಲು ಕ್ರಮವಹಿಸುವಂತೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದರು.

ಸೋಂಕು ತಡೆಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮ

ಪದವಿ ಪೂರ್ವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರಪ್ಪ, ಸೋಂಕು ತಡೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ 8 ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಗಳ ಸ್ಯಾನಿಟೈಸ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗೂ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾಸ್ಕ್ ಧರಿಸಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಗುರುತಿನ ಚೀಟಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು, ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದರೆ ಆಯಾ ಮುಖ್ಯಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರನ್ನೇ ಹೊಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದರು.

ಅವ್ಯವಹಾರ ತಡೆಗೆ ಸಿಸಿಕ್ಯಾಮರಾ ಕಣ್ಗಾವಲು

ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಅವ್ಯವಹಾರ ತಡೆಗೆ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡಲು ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಬಂದೋಬಸ್ತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ತೆರಳಲು ಮಾರ್ಗಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರು.

ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ನಕಲು,ಅವ್ಯವಹಾರ ತಡೆಯಲು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದ ಜಾಗೃತದಳಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಹಸೀಲ್ದಾರರು, ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ 8 ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದರು.

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ಖಂಡನೆ

ಕೋಲಾರ: ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಹತ್ರಾಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ದಲಿತ ಯುವತಿ ಮನಿಷಾ ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿ ಮೇಲಿನ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರ, ಕೊಲೆ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಖಂಡಿಸಿ, ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದಿಂದ ನಗರದ ಮೆಕ್ಕೆ ವೃತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವ ಸರಪಳಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿ, ತಾಲೂಕು ಕಚೇರಿಯೆದುರು ಮೌನ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ ನಡೆಸಿದರು.

ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಶಾಂತಮ್ಮ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಮಹಿಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರ, ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ದಿನೇ ದಿನೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ವಿಷಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದರು. ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಕಾನೂನು ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಟ್ಟಿಮಾಡಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಪರ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯನ್ನು ಬಲಗೊಳಿಸಿ, ನ್ಯಾಯ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ತಾಲೂಕು ಆಡಳಿತ ಮೂಲಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರಿಗೆ ಮನವಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರು.ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಪರ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಗೌರಿ, ಪುಷ್ಪ ಲತಾ, ಹೂಹಳ್ಳಿ ನಾಗರಾಜ್, ಶಿಲ್ಪಾ, ಆಶ್ವಿನ್ ರಾಜನ್, ಶಶಿಕುಮಾರ್, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀದೇವಿ, ರುದ್ರೇಶ್, ಸಂಧ್ಯಾ, ಚಿನ್ನಮ್ಮ, ರೂಪಾ, ಸರಸ್ವತಿ, ವಿಜಯ ಕುಮಾರಿ, ಸುನೀತಾ, ಮೀನಾಕ್ಷಿ, ನಳಿನಿಗೌಡ ಮತ್ತಿತರರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದಿಂದ ತಾಲೂಕು ಕಚೇರಿಯೆದುರು ಮೌನ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ ನಡೆಸಿದರು.

CS Scanned with CamScanner

ಮನಿಷಾ ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರ ಖಂಡಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ

ಕೋಲಾರ: ಉತ್ತರಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಹತ್ರಾಸ್ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ 19 ವರ್ಷದ ಮನಿಷಾ ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಲೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಖಂಡಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ನಗರದ ಮೆಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಲ್ ಬಳಿ ಮಾನವ ಸರಪಳಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಮೌನ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆ ಮೂಲಕ ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರ್ ಕಚೇರಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಮೌನ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ ನಡೆಸಿದರು.

ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥೆ ಶಾಂತಮ್ಮ, ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದು 70 ದಶಕ ಕಳೆದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇಂದು ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರ,

ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯಗಳು ದಿನೆ ದಿನೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ನಿರ್ಭಯಾ, ಆಸೀಫಾ, ಉನ್ನಾವೋ, ದಿಶಾ, ಧಾನಮ್ಮ ಈಗ ಮನಿಷಾ ಮತ್ತು ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಘಟನೆಗಳು ನಡೆದಾಗಲೂ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಬಿಗಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಳಿಗಾಲವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಉದ್ದುದ್ದ ಭಾಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ನಂಬಿ ಇನ್ನೇನು ನಮ್ಮನೆ ಹೆಣ್ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ ಎಂದು ಮಲಗುವಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಜೀವ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಅಷ್ಟು ಬಿಗಿಯಾಗಿವೆಯೇ? ಅಥವಾ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಭಯ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಾಗಿದೆಯೇ? ನಿರ್ಭಯ ಹತ್ಯೆಯ ನಂತರ ಒಂದಷ್ಟು ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳೇನೋ ಆದವು. ಆದರೂ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ಚೀರಾಟವೇನೂ ನಿಂತಿಲ್ಲ, ಗಲ್ಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಂತಹ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ತಂದರೂ ನೂರಾರು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮೇಲೆ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಬೆಳಕಿಗೆ ಬಾರದೆ ಉಳಿದಿರೋದೆಷ್ಟು? ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಬದುಕುವ ಹಕ್ಕು ಎಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಿದರು.

ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರಿಗಳು ಯುವತಿ ಕೈ ಕಾಲು ಮುರಿದು, ನಾಲಿಗೆ ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ ಸತ್ಯ ನುಡಿಯದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ನಾಗರಿಕ

ಸಮಾಜ ತಲೆ ತಗ್ಗಿಸುವಂತಹ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ವಿಷಾದಿಸಿದರು.ಹುರುಪ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಕೆಗೆ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಹುರುಪಿನ ಮುಲಾಜಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಹುರುಪ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹುರುಪಿನ ಧೋರಣೆ ಮೂಲಭೂತವಾಗಿ ತಾನು ಮಾಡುವುದೆಲ್ಲ 'ಸರಿ' ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು 'ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ' ಎಂಬ ನಿರಂಕುಶ ಹುರುಪ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ನಿರಂತರ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೂಲವಾದ ಮನೋಧೋರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಿಸದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥಹ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾಗಿ ತಡೆಯುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಅರಿಯಲೇಬೇಕಾದ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಅಂಶವೆಂದರೆ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ, ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರ, ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ಹಿಂಸೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಕಿರುಕುಳಗಳು ಹುರುಪ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾತೀತವಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವ ಸಾಧನಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಕಿರುಕುಳ ಮತ್ತು ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ಹುರುಪಿನ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಸಂಕೇತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ನಿರ್ಭಯವಾಗಿ ಓಡಾಡುವ ವಾತಾವರಣ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಕಾನೂನು ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಗಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಪರ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯನ್ನು ಬಲಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದರು.

ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರ್ ಸುಜಾತ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮನವಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರಿಗೆ ರವಾನಿಸಲು ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು.

ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಪರ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಗೌರಿ, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಪುಷ್ಪಲತಾ, ಹೂಹಳ್ಳಿ ನಾಗರಾಜ್ ,ಶಿಲ್ಪ , ಆಶ್ವಿನ್ ರಾಜನ್, ಶಶಿಕುಮಾರ್, ಗಾಯಕಿ ಶಾಂತಮ್ಮ,ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀದೇವಿ,ರುದ್ರೇಶ್ ಹೂಡಿಯಾಲ್, ಸಂಧ್ಯಾ,ಚಿನ್ನಮ್ಮ, ಮುದುವಾಡಿರೂಪ, ಸರಸ್ವತಿ, ವಿಜಯಕುಮಾರಿ, ಸುನೀತಾ, ಮೀನಾಕ್ಷಿ, ನಳಿನಿಗೌಡ, ಉಮಾ, ಕರವೇ ನಾಗರತ್ನ, ಶಾಂತ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

ಹತ್ರಾಸ್ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಖಂಡಿಸಿ ಮೌನ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ

ಕೋಲಾರ

ಕೋಲಾರ : ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ನಗರದ ಮೆಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಲ್ ಬಳಿ ಮಾನವ ಸರಪಳಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಮೌನ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆ ಮೂಲಕ ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರ್ ಕಛೇರಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಮೌನ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ ನಡೆಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಉತ್ತರಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಹತ್ರಾಸ್ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ 19 ವರ್ಷದ ಯುವತಿಯ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಲೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಖಂಡಿಸಿ ಮೌನ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ ಮೂಲಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರಿಗೆ ಮನವಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಶಾಂತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆಯನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದು 70 ದಶಕ ಕಳೆದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇಂದು ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರ ದೌಜನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಿರ್ಭಯಾ, ಅಸೀಫಾ, ಉನ್ನಾವೋ, ದಿಶಾ, ಧಾನಮ್ಮ ಈಗ ಮನಿಷಾ ಮತ್ತು ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಘಟನೆಗಳು ನಡೆದಾಗಲೂ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಬಿಗಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಇನ್ನೂ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಳಿಗಾಲವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಉದ್ಗಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಭಾಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ನಂಬಿ ಇನ್ನೇನು ನಮ್ಮನೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣಕ್ಕಳು ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ ಎಂದು ಮಲಗುವಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಜೀವ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ವಿಷಾದಿಸಿದರು.

ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಅಷ್ಟು ಬಿಗಿಯಾಗಿವೆಯೇ? ಅಥವಾ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಭಯ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಾಗಿದೆಯೇ? ನಿರ್ಭಯ ಹತ್ಯೆಯ ನಂತರ ಒಂದಷ್ಟು ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನೋ ಆದವು ಆದರೂ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ಚೀರಾಟವೇನೂ ನಿಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಗಲ್ಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಂತಹ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ತಂದರೂ ನೂರಾರು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮೇಲೆ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ಬೆಳಕಿಗೆ ಬರದೆ ಉಳಿದಿರೊದೆಷ್ಟು ? ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಬದುಕುವ ಹಕ್ಕು ಎಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಇದು ಶೋಷಣೆಯಾ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆಂದು ಬೇಸರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದರು.

ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಹಥಾರಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 19 ವರ್ಷದ ಮನಿಷಾ ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿಯವರ ಮೇಲೆ ನಡೆದಿರುವ ಹೀನ ಕೃತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಇಡೀ ದೇಶವೇ ಖಂಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರ ನಡೆಸಿರುವ ಆರೋಪಿಗಳು, ಆಕೆಯ ಕೈ ಕಾಲು ಮುರಿದು, ನಾಲಿಗೆ ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ ಸತ್ಯ ನುಡಿಯದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜ ತಲೆ ತಗ್ಗಿಸುವಂತಹ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ನಿರ್ಭಯವಾಗಿ ಓಡಾಡುವ ವಾತಾವರಣ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಕಾನೂನು ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಗಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಪರ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯನ್ನು ಬಲಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಉಪ ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರರಾದ ಸುಜಾತ ಮೂಲಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರಿಗೆ ಮನವಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರು.

ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಪರ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದಿಂದ ಶಾಂತಮ್ಮ, ಗೌರಿ, ಪುಷ್ಪಲ ಶಾ, ಹೂಹಳ್ಳಿ ನಾಗರಾಜ್, ಶಿಲ್ಪ, ಆಶ್ವಿನ್ ರಾಜನ್, ಶಶಿಕುಮಾರ್, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀದೇವಿ, ರುದ್ರೇಶ್ ಹುಣತಿಯಾಲ್, ಸಂಧ್ಯಾ, ಚಿನ್ನಮ್ಮ, ರೂಪ, ಸರಸ್ವತಿ, ವಿಜಯಕುಮಾರಿ, ಶಾಂತಮ್ಮ, ಸುನೀತಾ, ವೀಣಾಕ್ಷಿ, ನಾಗರತ್ನ, ಶಾಂತ, ಮುಂತಾದ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳ ನಾಯಕರು, ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಮತ್ತು ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಈ ಮೌನ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದರು.

ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ನೀಡಿ

ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಕಾಲೇಜು ವತಿಯಿಂದ ತಪಾಸಣೆ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಂಡು ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದರು.

ಸಂಭ್ರಮ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ನಾಗರಾಜ್ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ 650 ಬೆಡ್‌ಗಳಿದ್ದು, 1200ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಂಸದರ ಸೂಚನೆಯಂತೆ ಶಾವ 20ಕ್ಕಿಂತ 80% ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ನೀಡಲು ಸಿದ್ಧರಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ತಂದೆಯವರ ಆಶಯವೂ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟರು.

ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲ ಅರುಣಾ, ಕಮಲನಾಥನ್, ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀದೇವಿ, ಡೆಂಟಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲೆ ರಶ್ಮಿಕಲಾ, ಸಿಇಒ ನಾಗರಾಜ್, ಸುಶೀಲಾ, ಇಂದ್ರ ಜೋಸೆಫ್, ಹಾಗೂ ವೈದ್ಯರು, ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ವರ್ಗ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು.

5ರಂದು ಕೋಲಾರದಲ್ಲಿ 'ನಾವೆದ್ದು ನಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ' ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

ಮುಳಬಾಗಿಲು: ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ 500ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳು ಲಿಂಗಾಂತರಿಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳು ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 5ರಂದು ನಾವೆದ್ದು ನಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಎಂಬ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಅಂದು ಕೋಲಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಹೊನ್ನಶೆಟ್ಟಿಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದಿಂದ ಆಂದೋಲನವನ್ನು ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಜಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದ್ದು ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧ ನಗರದ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ಮಂದಿರದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿತ್ತಿಪತ್ರ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಬಡತನದ ಆಂಚಿಗೆ ತಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಿಂಸೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುವ ಮದ್ಯಪಾನವನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧ ಮಾಡಲು, ಕೋವಿಡ್–19 ರ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ಬಂದಿರುವ ವಲಸೆ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಹಾಗೂ ಯುವಕರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಹಾಗೂ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನರೇಗಾ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಬ್ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ನೀಡಲು, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಲು, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಪಂ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲು, ನರೇಗಾ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 200 ಮಾನವ

ದಿನಗಳ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ನರೇಗಾ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ವೇತನ ರೂ 600 ನೀಡಲು, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಿಂಸೆ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ಕುರಿತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವಾಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯಲು, ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಬಡ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಾಲಗಳನ್ನು ಮರುಪಾವತಿಸಲು ನೀಡಿರುವ ಗಡುವನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲು, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಹೈನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಈ ಕೋವಿಡ್ 19 ರ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೆರವು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಹಾಯಧನ ನೀಡಿ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುವುದು, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕಭದ್ರತೆ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ವೃದ್ಧರು, ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ಪಿಂಚಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನೀಡಲು, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಿತರಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಡಿತರ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ಪಡಿತರ ನೀಡಲು, ಭೂರಹಿತ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಭೂಮಿ ಒಡೆಯನ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲು, ಮಹಿಳಾ ರೈತರು ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಲು,ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಶೇಕಡ 50 ರಷ್ಟು ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಹಲವಾರು ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸಲು ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಸದಸ್ಯೆ ಎಂ.ಜಿ. ಪಾಪಮ್ಮ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಕ್ರಮ ಮದ್ಯ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದ್ದು ಸಮಾಜದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಕೆಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕುಡಿತದ ಕಾರಣ ದಬ್ಜಾಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಆರೋಪಿಸಿದರು.

ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷೆ ದಾಕ್ಷಯಣಿ, ಸುಮಿತ್ರ, ಪುಷ್ಪಲತಾ, ನಾರಾಯಣಮ್ಮ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

2ಎಂಬಿಎಲ್1, ಮುಳಬಾಗಿಲು ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ 500ಕ್ಕೂಹೆಚ್ಚುಮಹಿಳಾಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳುಲಿಂಗಾಂತರಿಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳು ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 5ರಂದು ನಾವೆದ್ದು ನಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಎಂಬ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಅಂದು ಕೋಲಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಹೊನ್ನಶೆಟ್ಟಿಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದಿಂದ ಆಂದೋಲನವನ್ನು ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಜಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದ್ದು ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧ ನಗರದ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ಮಂದಿರದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿತ್ತಿಪತ್ರ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಹೇಳಿದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ತೊಡೆದು
ವಾಪಸ್ ಹಾಕಿ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದರು. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ,
ಜಾತ್ಯಾತೀತ ತತ್ವದ ಮೂಲಕ
ಮೂಲಕ ಜನ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಿದರು'
ಎಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆರ್ಯ ಈಡಿಗರ ಸಂಘದ
ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಗಿರೀಶ್
ಈಡಿಗರ ಸಂಘದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಯುವರಾಜ್,
ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಸೀನಪ್ಪ, ಖಜಾಂಚಿ
ಸಂಜೀವಪ್ಪ, ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಹರೀಶ್,
ರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಇದ್ದರು.

ರ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿ

ೂಳಿಸಿ

ಮೆರಾ
ೃತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ
ರ್ವಜವಿಕರನ್ನು
ಗದ
ವೃತ್ತ ಮತ್ತು
ೇಟೆಯ
ವಿ ಕ್ಯಾಮೆರಾ
ುವುದು.
ಕೆಯಿಂದ
ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು

5 ರಂದು 'ನಾವೆದ್ದು ನಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ' ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

ಮುಳಬಾಗಿಲು: ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳು ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 5ರಂದು ಕೋಲಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊನ್ನಶೆಟ್ಟಿಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಜಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ 'ನಾವೆದ್ದು ನಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ' ಎಂಬ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧ ನಗರದ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ಮಂದಿರದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿತ್ತಿಪತ್ರ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನಡೆಯಿತು.

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಸದಸ್ಯೆ ಎಂ.ಜಿ. ಪಾಪಮ್ಮ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಿಂಸೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುವ ಮದ್ಯಪಾನ ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಬೇಕು, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೌಶಲ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಬೇಕು

ನಾವೆದ್ದು ನಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಎಂಬ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಭಿತ್ತಿಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಮುಳಬಾಗಿಲು ನಗರದ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ಮಂದಿರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು

ಎಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದರು.

ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಿಂಸೆ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ಕುರಿತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಬಡ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಾಲಗಳನ್ನು ಮರುಪಾವತಿಸಲು ನೀಡಿರುವ ಗಡುವು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಭೂರಹಿತ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಭೂಮಿ ಒಡೆತನ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಶೇ 50ರಷ್ಟು ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ನೀಡಲು ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದರು.

ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷೆ ದಾಕ್ಷಯಣಿ, ಸುಮಿತ್ರಾ, ಪುಷ್ಪಲತಾ, ನಾರಾಯಣಮ್ಮ ಇದ್ದರು.

ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 79 ಮಂದಿಗೆ ಸೋಂಕು

ಪ್ರಾ
ಬಗ್ಗೆ
ಖರೀ
ನೀಡ
ತಿಳಿಸ
ಖಚಿತ
ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ
ನಿಯಮ
ಕಾರಣ,

ಉದಯಕಾಲ

ನಿರಂತರಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು.

ನಾವೆದ್ದು ನಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಆಂದೋಲನೆ

ಉದಯಕಾಲ ನ್ಯೂಸ್

ಮುಳಬಾಗಿಲು: ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ 500ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳು ಲಿಂಗಾಂತರಿಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳು ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 5ರಂದು ನಾವೆದ್ದು ನಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಎಂಬ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಅಂದು ಕೋಲಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಹೊನ್ನಶೆಟ್ಟಿಪಳ್ಳಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದಿಂದ ಆಂದೋಲನವನ್ನು ಆಡಳಿತಾಕಾರಿ ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಜಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷೆ ದಾಕ್ಷಯಿಣಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಅವರು ನಗರದ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ಮಂದಿರದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿತ್ತಿಪತ್ರ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಬಡತನದ ಆಂಚಿಗೆ ತಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಿಂಸೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುವ ಮದ್ಯಪಾನವನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧ ಮಾಡಲು, ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ರ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ಬಂದಿರುವ ವಲಸೆ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಹಾಗೂ ಯುವಕರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಹಾಗೂ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನರೇಗಾ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಬ್‌ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ನೀಡಲು, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಲು, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಪಂ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲು, ನರೇಗಾ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 200 ಮಾನವ ದಿನಗಳ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ನರೇಗಾ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ವೇತನರೂ 600 ನೀಡಲು, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಿಂಸೆ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ಕುರಿತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವಾಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಮುಂತಾದ ಹಲವಾರು ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸಲು ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

Audit Statement

GRAMEENA MAHILA OKKUTA
ACCOUNTING YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,2021
ASSESSMENT YEAR 2021-22
STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR INCOME TAX PURPOSE
PAN: AAATG 1075D

12A Regn. No. DIT(E)/12A/VOL-I/G-347/0304 Dated: 29.07.2003
Date of Formation: 28.08.1997

Gross Receipts for the year:			
Total Income as per Income and Expenditure A/c	33,94,944		
Gross Receipts for the year			33,94,944
		A	33,94,944
Gross Expenditure for the year:			
Total Expenditure as per Income and Expenditure A/c before Depreciation			51,94,565
Add: 1) Capital Expenditure as per Fixed Assets Schedule			1,66,720
			53,61,285
Less: Utilised relating to carry forward of Asst. year 2020-21			19,74,549
		B	33,86,736
Net Surplus for the year		A-B	8,208
15% of current year receipts			5,09,242
Balance in excess of 15% to be utilised in the next 5 years			-

M. G. Papamma.
ASSESSEE

Secretary
Grameena Mahila Okkuta

GRAMEENA MAHILA OKKUTA - CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2021

Honnasettahalli, Yalagondahalli Post, Malbagal Taluk, Kolar District-563127

LIABILITIES	DETAILS	AMOUNT	ASSETS	DETAILS	AMOUNT
Income and Expenditure A/c.			Fixed Assets		14,15,707
As per last Balance Sheet	59,05,615		(As per Schedule A)		
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure	20,32,407	38,73,207			
			Income Tax on Appeal		55,695
Current Liabilities					
TDS payable		4,677	Current Assets		
Professional Tax Payable		400	Cash & Bank Balances		
			Cash in Hand	2,166	
			Cash with Bank	24,04,716	24,06,882
		38,78,284			38,78,284

For Grameena Mahila Okkuta

M. G. Papamma

Hon. Secretary

Secretary
Grameena Mahila Okkuta

Place Bengaluru
Date 20.07.2021

Subject to our report of even date
For K N Prabhashankar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN 002982S

K. N. Prabhashankar
Partner
M.No 019575

K.N. PRABHASHANKAR & CO. * BENGALURU * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GRAMEENA MAHILA OKKUTA - CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

Honnasettahalli, Yalagondahalli Post, Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District-563127

EXPENDITURE	DETAILS	AMOUNT	INCOME	DETAILS	AMOUNT
Project Expenses:			**General Contribution**		
The Swallows India and Bangladesh Project:			Grant Received from C3 New Delhi	4,00,000	
Outcome 1 Livelihoods		4,11,249	Grant Received from APPI Bangalore	4,31,900	
Outcome 2 Skill Based Trainings		1,08,424	Grant Received from Swallows for Leap Activities	10,10,320	
Outcome 3 Violence Against Women		5,51,841	Grant Received from We Trust	14,19,738	
			Contributions Received	29,700	32,91,658
We Trust					
Salary to Regional Coordinators		1,95,000	Bank Interest		1,03,286
Salary to Project Coordinator		2,30,750			
Salary to Accountant		1,29,000			
Salary to Office Manager		54,070			
Salary to Driver		1,51,650			
Salary to Local Animator		88,168			
Meetings at state and district level		48,256			
Training Activities		2,90,032			
Women's Conference		1,47,700			
Social Support Prog for Selected Communities		53,597			
Strategic Planning Costs		38,190			
COVID 19 Awareness & Emergency Support		75,445			
FCRA		4,31,885			
APPI Bangaloret COVID 19)		3,99,980			
C3 - New Delhi(COVID 19)					
LF					
Covid 19 Relief Work Expenses		53,376			
Staff Salaries		8,60,867			
Office Maintenance		3,15,717			
Office Stationaries		55,725			
Communication		22,886			
Staff Retreats		40,000			
Audit Fees		41,360			
Consultation Fee		15,000			
Professional fees		56,329			
Insurance		22,225			
Website		45,083			
Documentations		29,799			
Vehicle Maintenance		76,845			
Travel Cost		1,45,718			
CARRIED FORWARD		51,86,044	CARRIED FORWARD		33,94,944

K.N. PRABHASHANKAR & CO. BENGALURU CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BROUGHT FORWARD	51,86,044	BROUGHT FORWARD	33,94,944
Professional Tax Expenses	2,500		
Bank Charges	6,021		
Depreciation	2,32,786	Excess of Expenditure over Income	20,32,407
	54,27,351		54,27,351

For Grameena Mahila Okkuta

M. G. Papamma.

Hon. Secretary

Secretary
Grameena Mahila Okkuta

Place Bengaluru
Date 20.07.2021

Subject to our report of even date
For K N Prabhashankar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN 004982S

K. N. Prabhashankar
Partner
M No 019575

K.N. PRABHASHANKAR & CO. * BENGALURU * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GRAMEENA MAHILA OKKUTA - CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT
ACCOUNTING YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021
SCHEDULES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET

SCHEDULE 'A' - FIXED ASSETS

PARTICULARS	W.D.V.AS ON 31.03.2020	ADDITIONS/ (DELETIONS)	GROSS VALUE AS ON 31.03.2021	DEPRECIATION FOR THE YEAR	W.D.V.AS ON 31.03.2021
Land	2.00.000	-	2.00.000	-	2.00.000
Building	4.71.896	-	4.71.896	47.190	4.24.706
Water Motor & Fittings	1.655	-	1.655	248	1.407
Furniture & Fixture	72.902	-	72.902	7.290	65.612
Camera	525	-	525	79	446
Vehicle	5.34.278	-	5.34.278	80.142	4.54.136
Printer	14	-	14	6	8
Computer	44.269	1.26.720	1.70.989	68.396	1.02.593
Home Appliance	2.156	-	2.156	323	1.833
UPS	12.980	-	12.980	1.947	11.033
Office Equipment	1.41.098	40.000	1.81.098	27.165	1.53.933
Total	14,81,773	1,66,720	16,48,493	2,32,786	14,15,707

For Grameena Mahila Okkuta

M. G. Padamma
Secretary
Grameena Mahila Okkuta

Hon. Secretary

Place: Bengaluru
Date : 20.07.2021

Subject to our report of even date.
For K N Prabhashankar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 004982S

K. N. Prabhashankar
Partner
M.No.: 019575

K.N. PRABHASHANKAR & CO. BENGALURU CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Notes

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