ANNUAL REPORT

REJUVENATE INDIA MOVEMENT

2014-2015

www.rimsamajshilpi.org

Message from the President

I have immense pleasure in presenting the fourteenth Annual Report of Rejuvenate India Movement. During the year 2014-15, we took up many new activities; created an impact and progressed in several ways.

RIM continued with its mission of working through Samaj Shilpis in the states of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. During the year, 32 Shilpis covered 129 villages and settlements, 5 slum areas and 35 brick-kilns. The idea of Shilpis working on the felt needs and priorities of the communities in enabling the villagers, empowering the needy by connecting them with government schemes, welfare programs – at individual level, group level and community level has indeed been paying dividends. During the year the Samaj Shilpis could mobilize individual and community level entitlements to the tune of Rs. 3.5 crores, this testifies the facilitating role played by our Shilpis.

It is not just about harnessing entitlements, it is also about enabling, organizing and sustaining. In all the villages where RIM is working, Friends of Movement or Gram Mitras are identified, guided to work collectively towards the uplift of their own village. In times where everything is commercialized and monetized, RIM is proud to declare that 1115 Friends of Movement (Gram Mitras) are available as a cadre of volunteers to take up the developmental agenda of their own village. It might take more time to fully capacitate them or to enable them to be on their own, but the process is very much on.

A unique effort by a group of volunteers in designing a creative idea for fundraising deserves a special mention. The event called 'Mera Terah RRRun' covered 13 Cities in 13 states, in 13 consecutive days with 13 half marathons. This not only spread the message and purpose of RIM – but also demonstrated the grit and determination of the team members. It proved that there are good Samaritans available across India, interested in India's development, willing to travel that extra mile to reach the real needy and provide support in all possible ways. The process of Mera Terah RRRun was enriching in terms of how such a project can be managed. It has given us the confidence to apply for an award to the Project Management Institute. Incidentally, Mera Terah RRRun also raised funds to the tune of Rs. 15lakhs+ for RIM. RIM would like to place on record its sincere thanks to Mr. Jagdish Damania and the volunteer team who were part of this great f(r)un and Ms. Sindhu Naik for managing the program. We have a new way to raise funds for RIM now!

The year 2014-15 also witnessed some changes in the composition of the Governing Body. While profusely thanking the previous Governing Body, we welcome the new office bearers and seek contributions from everyone for accelerating the growth of RIM.

In March 2015, our long term supporter - Dr. Shantaram from RIM Flint Group visited some of the Samaj Shilpi working villages in Tamil Nadu. He remarked, "I am extremely impressed by the level of dedication these villagers and their leaders have in getting their children to stay on track in education. I went away with a feeling that despite all the negatives that we have to deal with in work relating to Indian rural development, there is a glimmer of hope as long as there are people like Suresh, Dhaanaseeli and their "village soldiers". "

Similarly, our work in Madhya Pradesh was visited by members of Indian Friends Association (IFA)- Dr. Prithvi Sharma, Mr. Ashim Jain and Dr. Sureka Shrama. They were not only impressed with the work of the Samaj Shilpis but also assured expansion of support to the initiative.

We wish to express our sincere thanks to American Support to India (ASTI) for their unstinted cooperation, RIM Flint Group, IFA and many individual donors who have faith in RIM's philosophy and approach.

This year we started a new initiatives in Karnataka, rehabilitation of Safai Karmachari families in Tumkur district. We have also expanded Samaj Shilpi program to the Mulbagalu taluk of Kolar district. We are proud to note that "Soochna Apke Dwaar" a web-based repository of government schemes and an enabling tool for the Samaj Shilpis, being developed by the Drishtee Foundation, was inspired by the Samaj Shilpi model of working. With a view to expand our funding base, we have started submitting grant proposals to foundations and consortiums like the Deshpande Foundation, Millennium Alliance, etc. We are hopeful all this would take the organization to the next level.

At the same time, as an organization, we continue to reflect on what programs in addition to the Samaj Shilpi initiative can add value to the development processes in India. Our search is on….and is in earnest.

We wish to place on record the dedicated hard work by all our Samaj Shilpis, staff and National Coordinator, Mr. Ravi Mani in making the organization more dynamic and creating an impact in the lives of real needy.

A.L. Rangarajan

President

Place: Chennai – 64

Date: 1st Aug 2015

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About Rejuvenate India Movement

The concept of Rejuvenate India Movement (RIM), was inspired by Dr. B V. Parameswara Rao, a scientist turned developmental worker who has been working in rural India since the 1960's. With the support of Non-Resident Indians RIM started its activities in India in March 2000 through a network of well-established Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). It was legally registered in India in 2001, and was led by Dr. H. Sudarshan, a Padmashree and a Right Livelihood Awardee for over a decade. Since inception, RIM and its partner NGOs have impacted over 1300+ villages and urban slums.

Samaj Shilpi Program- Development through Voluntary Action

'Samaj Shilpi', one of RIM's main initiative was started with the objective of fostering a movement towards self-help and self-reliance in the community.

Ever since independence, both the Central and State Governments have initiated a number of schemes and programs for the benefit of the poor at individual, community and village level. Yet, despite all these schemes and a plethora of officers and functionaries there are huge gaps in service delivery of programs in crucial sectors of education, health & sanitation, housing and livelihood. Further, in order to benefit from the individual schemes, families need identification documents like caste certificates, income certificates, Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards etc. However because of variety of reasons ranging from lack of awareness, low literacy levels, complex, non-uniform procedures, many of the intended beneficiaries do not have the necessary documentation. To ensure better service delivery the government has built-in community monitoring structures and committees in the implementation of these schemes. But these statutory bodies and community monitoring committees such as School Management Committees, Mothers Committees, Joint Forest Management Committees etc. very often exist only on paper. Further, the lowest tier of the Panchayati Raj Institutions, the Gram Panchayat which is expected to play a monitoring and a planning role is not effective. The Gram Sabha which is a key tool in ensuring people's participation in the Gram Panchayat, is not conducted in its true spirit. Participation of the villagers in Gram Sabhas is ineffective. All this results in poor quality of village development programs, poor service delivery and inefficient use of the funds allocated for the development of the village. It is thus critical to build the capacity of communities to more effectively demand for their entitlements, access them and enhance people's involvement with the gram panchayats.

RIM's Samaj Shilpi initiative tries to bridge this gap. RIM identifies motivated individuals who would like to work as change agents for their communities. These change agents are called 'Samaj Shilpis'. Designed on the principle that people need to organize themselves to collectively assert their rights and get their entitlements, all Samaj Shilpis work on the process of community organization. The entry point is selected based on the felt needs of the villages. The Samaj Shilpis educate the communities about government schemes, work on strengthening community structures and statutory bodies and improving participation in local self-government. Samaj Shilpis receive a stipend from RIM. There is no other 'project fund' as the Samaj Shilpis are expected to leverage the government schemes. Each Samaj Shilpi is supported for a period of 2 years. Samaj Shilpis with some experience in rural development, who have the ability to work in larger geographical areas and also guide others where necessary, are called Cluster Coordinators. They receive a slightly higher stipend for their work.

Samaj Shilpi initiative, inspires others...

Some NGOs in the RIM network have customized the Samaj Shilpi program to meet the specific needs of their areas. For example, Seva Mandir in Rajasthan has designed a program, in which grass-roots workers called Vikas Mitras, work on region specific social issues such as *mautana* (death compensation), witchcraft, native panchayats, protection of forests and management of supplementary nutrition in anganwadis. Integrated Rural Community Development Society (IRCDS) an NGO in Tamil Nadu, has been working with the Samaj Shilpi concept to harness social security benefits and schemes for education and health. IRCDS has been trying to create a revenue generating model. Similarly in Tamil Nadu, Gandhi Darshan Kendra, supported Samaj Shilpis for over 8 years. One of the early Samaj Shilpis, Mr. C. Srinivasan who was supported by Gandhi Darshan Kendra, was featured on a popular Television Serial called 'Satyameva Jayate' for his work in Solid Waste Management.

The three important components of the Samaj Shilpi program are capacity building, mentoring and building a cadre of rural volunteers.

Capacity Building

To perform their tasks effectively the Samaj Shilpis are trained on various aspects of rural development.

Every Samaj Shilpi goes through an intensive induction program where they receive information on structures of local self-governance, government schemes, programs, important acts like the Right to Education, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, the structure of Public Health Systems and the community monitoring structures and statutory bodies.

Periodic review cum training sessions are held through the two year support period, where they receive further inputs based on issues specific to their communities.

Mentoring

RIM tries to link the Samaj Shilpi with a local NGO or an individual who is experienced in community development and understands the philosophy of RIM.

The mentor helps in the selection of the Samaj Shilpis. They review the work of the Samaj Shilpi on a periodic basis, act as a sounding board, help the Samaj Shilpi refine his/her action plan and provide the institutional backing as needed. Samaj Shilpis are invited to meetings and training programs of the NGO and other networks in the region. Besides building capacity, this also helps the Samaj Shilpi place the local issues on the broader national canvas.

Ensuring Sustainability

In order to sustain their activities, Samaj Shilpis create a cadre of volunteers called 'Friends of Movement' or 'Gram Mitras' in each village. These volunteers are motivated to work towards overall development of the village by adopting participatory approaches and taking up activities that benefit all sections of the rural poor.

Geographical Coverage: 2014-15

In the year 2014-15, RIM covered 83 villages and 35 brick-kilns in Tamil Nadu, 36 villages and slums in Karnataka and 12 villages in Madhya Pradesh. In all the states, Samaj Shilpis (SS) focused their efforts on education, health, disability, livelihood, social security benefits and strengthening participation in gram sabhas.

In addition, certain activities were taken up at block levels. Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation study was undertaken in 35 Villages of 09 Blocks in the Puddukottai district of Tamil Nadu. 17 Government. High schools and 22 middle schools were covered in the study. In 30 panchayats of Madhugiri and 33 panchayats of Pavagada taluks in Tumkur district of Karnataka, we worked on education, health and rehabilitation of Safai Karmachari families.

Table 1: Geographical Coverage at a Glance

State	Districts	Panchayats	Villages	Slums	Brick Kilns
Karnataka	6	15	31	5	
Madhya Pradesh	2	9	12		
Tamil Nadu	8	17	83		35
Total	16	41	128	5	35

Table 2: Number of Samaj Shilpis

	Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Tamil Nadu
1st April 2014	8	5	5
31st March 2015	8	10	14

What these numbers mean

Karnataka: Eight Samaj Shilpis from the previous batch were retained in April 2014. Two new Samaj Shilpis working on the issues of Safai Karmacharis were selected in May 2014. One Samaj Shilpi was discontinued from October'14 because of non-performance and one left in March to join ChildLine.
Tamil Nadu: In April 2014, 4 Samaj Shilpis and 1 Cluster Coordinator continued from the previous batch. Six new SS began work in July 2014 and six more were added in September 2014. Three Samaj Shilpis were dropped or left for various reasons.
Madhya Pradesh: Five Samaj Shilpis from the previous batch were retained in April 2014. Five new Samaj Shilpis were selected in August 2014, at the beginning of the new grant cycle from the fundiing partner.

New batch of Samaj Shilpis in Karnataka

A fresh batch of six Samaj Shilpis was selected, trained and placed in mid-March 2015 in the Mulbagal taluk, Kolar District of Karnataka. These numbers have not been included in the above table or in the rest of the report as the work started only in the last 15 days of the reporting period.

Karnataka

Eight Samaj Shilpis worked in 36 villages in 6 Districts, addressing issues in an integrated manner and educating people on the schemes and programs available from the government. The core focus areas for these Samaj Shilpis was elementary education and health services of the government. Samaj Shilpis in Bagalkot and Gadag were able to make a significant contribution by enhancing livelihood opportunities of the rural poor in their working villages.

Thematic Work: Two Samaj Shilpis, Siddhagangiah and Venkatesh worked on the rehabilitation of the Safai Karmacharis in two blocks Pavagada (30 Panchayats) and Madhugiri (33 Panchayats) of Tumkur district. Four Education Centers were set up for evening classes of children of Safai Karmacharis. Health camps were organized to address the occupational health hazards of the Safai Karmacharis.

Review cum Training

A two day training-cum- planning session was organized on the 8th and 9th of July 2014 at Indian Social Institute, Bangalore. The Samaj Shilpis shared their learnings of the first one year and received inputs on children's gram sabha, Right to Education, citizen charters and entitlements. The Samaj Shilpis also presented their annual work plan.

Table 3: Karnataka Geographical Coverage

S. No	District and Taluk	Samaj Shilpi	Panchayat	Villages/ Slum Areas
1	Davangere Dist and Taluk	Mohammed Azam Razvi	2	6
2	Bagalkot Dist ; Badami Tlq	Chandrashekar A Muttalageri	1	4
3	Gadag; Naragund Tlq	Chennamma M Pujar	2	3
	Gadag; Ron Tlq		2	2
4	Bellary, Hospet tlq	Srinivas Devaramani	1	3
5	Raichur, Manvi tlq	Devaputra Siddalingappa	2	3
6	Bellary, Kudligi tlq	BH Nagaraj	2	5
7	Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Rural tlq	Erudayamary	1	5
8	Bellary, Kudligi tlq	Rudrappa.D	2	5
9	Tumkuru, Madhugir tlq	Sidgangagaih	33	Thematic Shilpis working on issues of Safai Karmacharis
10	Tumkuru, Pavagada	Venkatesh	30	

After 6 months, one Samaj Shilpi was asked to leave because of poor performance and the other left because he got a job at ChildLine.

Karnataka Samaj Shilpi Interventions

Health and Sanitation

Samaj Shilpis focus on spreading information and awareness on the health services and motivating the public to access the same. They ensure that children attend the Health Camps organized by the Anganwadi, Public Health Center as well as those organized in the school. When severely acute malnourished children are referred to hospitals for better treatment, the Samaj Shilpis counsel the mother and see that they take child to the hospital and stay there until treatment is over. Samaj

Shilpis have also helped families to access funds for toilet building, community toilets and community water filters.

Some notable achievements are:

Chenamma and the team of Gram Mitras helped organize two health camps for children below the age of 5. 467 children attended the camps. Three severely malnourished children were identified and referred for further treatment. Counselling, personal safety and HIV/AIDS awareness sessions were organized for adolescents.

In Kudligi, Ruddrappa motivated and helped families of two children who were diagnosed as severely acute malnourished, to get the necessary treatment. One child is now in the normal category, while the other is at a moderately malnourished stage.

The district of Raichur, has very poor health care facilities. Staff vacancies, insufficient stock of medicines and even IFA tablets, ante-natal and pre-natal home visits by ASHA and ANM are not regular. Women are forced to go to private hospitals. As a part of district wide campaign demanding better health care facilities, Devaputra mobilized 1000 women in Manavi to demand for improvements in hospital infrastructure The district administration has approved a few of the demands and has started to implement some of them like the availability of a lady doctor and improving the equipment and infrastructure of the Public Health Centre (PHC).

Community demands for clean drinking water has resulted in five drinking water filters were installed in five villages: Ambrish camp, Potnal, Janekalu, Sinkunuru and Hirekankal.

In Tumkur, Venkatesh and Siddhagangaih organized two health camps to address issues of the Safai Karmachari workers and their families. The camps were held in Madhugiri and Pavagada in government general hospitals. In Madhugiri, there was special focus on skin, gynecological and respiratory problems. 167 people were checked and 3 persons were referred for further treatment. In Pavagada, 200 people came for the health checkups and 9 persons were referred for further treatment. Many of the workers suffered from respiratory and skin problems. Cases were referred for follow up to District Hospitals as well as Government Hospitals in Bangalore.

Picture 1: Health check up in progress at Madhugiri health camp

Two cases of severely malnourished children were identified by the Madhugiri PHC and were referred for special care to the district hospital. However despite all efforts by Siddhagangaih and the PHC Doctor, the parents are reluctant to take the child to the hospital because of their family situation. The local PHC doctor is continuously monitoring the growth of the child.

Table 4: Health & Sanitation

	Name	Toilets	Water filters	Health camps	Participants
1	Chennamma	35	0	2	467
2	Chandrashekar	40	1	0	0
3	Devaputra	42	5	3	520
4	Erudyamary	40	0	2	350
5	Nagaraj	20	0	1	14 (eye operations)
6	Rudrappa	18	0	0	0
7	Siddagangaih	24	0	1	167
8	Srinivas	0	0	1	40
9	Venkatesh	15	0	1	200
	Total	**234**	**6**	**11**	**1758**

Education and Early Childhood Care and Development

Families are made aware of the importance of schooling. Hardcore dropouts were brought back to school. Samaj Shilpis have made the School Development and Monitoring Committee (SDMC), panchayat and the community leaders aware of the provisions under the Right to Free and Compulsory Education 2009 Act. Children's clubs have been formed in some villages and both children and parents are now aware of child rights. Samaj Shilpis have facilitated the process of accessing scholarships, special classes for admissions to Navodaya, Morarji, Kasturibai schools, admissions to hostels and re-enrolments of school drop-outs. School enrollments are near 100%, but challenges remain, which are difficult for the Samaj Shilpis to address, for example, quality of teaching and learning is still a concern in all schools.

Picture 2:Children attend a Tuition Center

All Samaj Shilpis focused on re-enrolment of drop-out children especially in the transition classes of 5th to 6th and 8th to 9th, scholarships, admissions to Morarji Desai schools, social welfare hostels etc.

<u>Some significant achievements</u>

Nagaraj has been focusing his efforts on schools and anganwadis in five villages of the Kudligi taluk. Thanks to his efforts all the schools and anganwadis are functioning well; Teachers come on time, quality of food in anganwadi and schools has improved, health checkups are taking place regularly in the anganwadi. SDMC meetings are conducted regularly. Nagaraj helped 321 students open bank accounts for scholarship funds.

Samaj Shilpi Srinivas's work helps a school recover its land

The high school in Nagenahalli was located on 9 acres of land. Some villagers had encroached on the land and were claiming ownership of part of that land. Srinivas went to the revenue office and got all the land records. They discovered that school owned not only the 9 acres, another 27 acres of land also belonged to the school!

It also came to light that the Education Department had approved a Moraji Desai School, which for some political reasons was being delayed. Srinivas with the support of Grama Mitras took up the case with the Education Department and got the sanction to build the Morarji Desai school on the 27 acres of land. He also got a donor to donate a computer to the school and build toilets for the school. Not only did the village high school retain its land, the village also got a Morarji Desai school.

A new aganwadi building costing Rs. 2.5 lakhs was built in Chenamma's village after a long struggle. The Bal Vikas Samitis demands for toilets with water facilities in all the other 5 anganwadis have also been met.

Table 5: Education

	Name	Reenrollments of dropouts	Scholarship	Residential Schools/ Hostels	RTE Awareness	Participants	Tuition / Coaching
1	Chennamma	25	90	20+ 3 in RTE	3	480	25 spl. coaching
2	Chandrashekar	0	0		5	1000	0
3	Devaputra	50	50		5	2300	50
4	Erudyamary	9	0	0	5	1000	350
5	Nagaraj	0	93	0	3	350	0
6	Rudrappa	17	0	0	6	14470	0
7	Siddagagaih	0	0	2	2	300	100 (2 centers)
8	Srinivas	0	0	10	1 *	60	0
9	Venkatesh	0	0	0	1	200	65 (1 center)
	Total	101	233	35	31	20160	590

- Tree Planting in school premises

Enhancing Livelihood

Five Samaj Shilpis worked in the area of Enhancing Livelihood. The Samaj Shilpis worked on five initiatives of livelihood: a)Accessing work under MGNREGA b) Micro-credit through self-help groups for economic activities c) Milk Cooperative d) Tailoring for women e) Promoting Organic Agriculture and Good Agricultural Practices.

Coolie Karmikara Sanghas for MGNREGA: The Samaj Shilpis worked tirelessly to bring workers together to form 'Coolie Sanghas' (or Workers Groups) in all their villages. Both men and women are part of these groups. Coolie Sanghas have enabled each member to get 40 to 100 days of labour through MGNREGA. MGNREGA convergence scheme funds were also accessed to build household infrastructure as well as get jobs and hence wages for the families.

Self-Help Groups for Micro-Credit: In most of the villages the Sthree Shakthi groups or Self Help Group (SHGs) formed by other organizations had stopped functioning. The Samaj Shilpis have helped re-organise and linked them to loans and subsidies from banks and governments.

Milk Cooperative: The Milk Cooperative at Kittali which was dysfunctional was revived in July 2014. The Cooperative now has 105 members. They collect 165 liters. The increase in income per household ranges from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1200 per week, depending on the number of milch cattle. The increased income came from better rate of milk from the Karnataka Milk Federation, free veterinary care and bonus to the cooperative. Cooperative members have to compulsorily send their children to school and also keep aside a liter of milk for their children.

Skill Training Programs: Tailoring training programs for women were organized in one of the villages. Youth were linked to the Rajiv Gandhi Chaitanya scheme. Chenamma Poojar in Gadag and Erudaya mary in Bangalore rural were able to link 20 youth for the skills training programs

Promoting Good Agricultural Practices Srinivas, a farmer, has been promoting organic agricultural practices. His efforts and the schemes of the government to promote organic farming are slowly bearing fruit. Ten farmers have started organic farming on small portions of their land. They shared their experiences on Radio FM which was widely broadcasted. As a result many farmers are getting in touch with these farmers for tips on organic farming. Srinivas has been able to convince farmers to adopt good agricultural practices. Twelve farmers have started testing their soil and now use fertilizers only if and when needed.

Table 6: Enhancing Livelihoods

	Name	MGNREGA: Members and Wages	MGNREGA Convergence fund	Skill Training	SHG : Members, Loans from Banks:	Milk cooperative
1	Chennamma	Sanghas: 8 Members: 129 Wages: Rs 2,05,000		20	SHGS: 7 Members: 104 Loan: Rs 9,50,000	
2	Chandrashekar	Sanghas:18, Members:540 Wages: Rs 6,10,000	1,65,000		SHG; 14 Members: 276 Loan Rs 12,80,000	105 Members
3	Devaputra	Sanghas 8; Members: 648 Wages: Rs 12,73,000			SHG: 26; Members:390 Loan: Rs 12,00,000	,
4	Erudyamary			25	SHG: 9 Members:162 Loan: INR 14,00,000	
5	Siddhagangiah			2		
	Total	**15,39,000**	**1,65,000**	**47**		

Thematic Work on the Issues of Safai Karmacharis

Two Samaj Shilpis worked on issues of Safai Karmacharis and *Jhadmalis (*manual scavengers) in Madhugiri and Pavagada taluks of Tumkur district of Karnataka. Even though most of the municipalities and municipal corporations in Karmataka have purchased jetting and suction machines to clean underground drainages, workers continue to be employed with municipal bodies to enter manholes without any safety equipment. In semi-urban and rural areas, sweepers are employed as casual workers to clean soak pits, septic tanks of households, government offices, schools, hospitals, temples, mosques, religious places, and other premises.

There are 39 panchayats in Madhugiri and 33 in Pavagada and a total of 255 Safai Karmacharis and Jhaadmalis work in the panchayats and the town municipalities. In the gram panchayats, their

salaries range from Rs. 1000 per month to Rs. 3300 per month; municipalities pay Rs. 4500 per month. Many workers are not paid their wages for months together by the local bodies. Unorganized and unassertive, the back wages continue to pile up from 6 months to 2 years.

The issue of backlog of wages of the safai karmacharis and *jhadmalis* is a subject of state advocacy. Siddhagangiah and Venkatesh provide data for state level advocacy, mobilize the community, and take the issues up at the local gram panchayat and municipality level. As a result of this, 65 Jhadmalis in Pavagada and Madhugiri have received their back wages partially. In the town municipality of Pavagada, where the safai karmacharis are employed by a private contractor, the Safai Karmacharis have received identity cards, health insurance, staff welfare benefits and their wages are being paid regularly into their accounts.

Samaj Shilpis, Siddhagangiah and Venkatesh are mentored by Thamate an organization which is part of a national network working on eradication of manual scavenging. From August through September 2014, the Samaj Shilpis conducted a survey on sanitation situation in Pavagada and Madhugiri taluks. The survey collected information on open defecation, open drainage, house hold toilet pipes connected to open drainage and number dry latrines. The Annexure 3 gives a summary of the findings in the towns of Madhugiri and Pavagada. The survey report was presented to the Sub-Divisional Level Vigilance Committee, set up as a part of the 3-Tier vigilance system for effective implementation of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013. The survey report was well received by the committee.

Breaking the cycle- Educating the next generation: The Samaj Shilpis motivate parents to enroll children and follow up to ensure that children attend school regularly. They also assist families to access scholarships and hostels set up by the Social Welfare Department.

To help children with their home-work and studies in the evening, a total of four Education Support Centers:- Three in Tumktur and one in Pavagada were supported this year. 107 children attended these centers. The strength in the Tumkur centers was far less than expected because of a) lack of space and b) many families in Tumkur town are able to send their children to other tuition classes closer to their homes. It has been decided to set up 2 centers in Madhugiri next year and add one to more Pavagada where there is a clear need.

Health: Two health camps were organized in Madhugiri and Pavagada on August 10 and September 14 respectively. The details of the health camps are provided under the Health and Sanitation section.

Ensuring Sustainability

Grama Sabha and Children's Grama Sabha

Before the Samaj Shilpis began working in these villages, villagers did not attend the Gram Sabhas in most of the villages because they did not understand its significance. Those who attended it, would do so without any real participation. This is slowly undergoing a change in the Samaj Shilpi working areas. The Samaj Shilpis have made the people aware of the importance of the Gram Sabhas and are encouraging people to participate. In all Gram Panchayats, villagers have started attending the Gram Sabhas and asking questions. In 2015, the special gram sabha for women was held. Makkala Panchayats or Children's Gram Sabhas were organized in such a way that children participate and their demands for better school infrastructure are heard and sanctioned

Devaputa's efforts to promote the women's participation in Gram Panchayat needs special mention. He formed a small street theater group and they performed street plays in all the Gram Panchayats of the taluk on the topic of women's participation in the Gram Panchayats, in all the villages around 200 to 250 people witnessed the street plays. The outcome was an active gram sabha where women raised the issue of housing.

Gram Mitra Groups: To sustain their work all Samaj Shilpis have created a cadre of volunteers called the Gram Mitra groups.

Table 7: Gram Mitras and Gram Sabhas

S. No	Name	Gram Mitra groups	Members	Total Number. attending gram sabha	Spl. grama sabha for Women & Children
1	Chennamma	5	39	450	1+1
2	Chandrashekar	2	23	1000+	5 year planning
3	Devaputra	11	54	845	1+1
4	Erudyamary	9	26	743	0
5	Nagaraj	3	28	560	0+1
6	Rudrappa	1	18	350	0
7	Siddagangaih	1	33	0	0
8	Srinivas	3	18	240	0
9	Venkatesh	1	30	0	0
	Total	**36**	**269**	**4188**	**4**

Schemes and Social Security Benefits mobilized:

Through all the above interventions, Samaj Shilpis assisted villagers access social security benefits such as old age pension, widow pensions etc., and in harnessing group housing schemes, basic village amenities and infrastructure.

The maximum funds were raised through the livelihood schemes, covering 4178 direct beneficiaries.

Village infrastructure such as Anganwadi buildings, roads etc. benefited the entire population of all the target villages as indirect beneficiaries. Funds raised were the tune of Rs. 1.01 crores.

Table 8: Village Development Funds Mobilized

Area	Amount
Education	2,50,000
Health and Sanitation	22,09,650
Housing	11,25,000
Livelihood	65,54,632
Total	**1,01,39,282**

A Moo-ving Story from Kittali Village of North Karnataka

"Our milk money was going out of our village", says Chandrashekhar, a Samaj Shilpi from Kittali village of North Karnataka. "Our people were selling milk to middle men at ridiculously low prices of Rs 12/litre. It hurt me to see my fellow villagers exploited like this. Prior to the year 2000, there was a milk cooperative in my village. But it was closed down because of financial mismanagement. These 14 years were a huge loss to the dairy farmers in my village. I was determined to change this."

Thus began, Chandrashekhar's quest to bring a dairy cooperative society to his village. Along with two other like-minded young persons from his village, Chandrashekhar attended a 3-day training at the Karnataka Cooperative Milk Producers Federation (KMF) in June 2014. They learnt the many benefits of a cooperative under KMF: free veterinary care, free (or at factory price) cattle feed, a bonus to all members of the cooperative, etc. The icing on the cake of course was the money they could get for their milk - Rs 20- Rs 40 per liter based on the fat content and the 'degree'.

They went house to house to convince villagers about the benefits of the cooperative. It was not easy. The villagers were skeptical after their previous experience with a cooperative. There was tremendous political pressure to give the cooperative to the same group that had (mis)managed it earlier. Somehow, Chandrashekhar and his friends managed to convince 40 villagers to become members of the cooperative. Ten of these members had milch cattle. Rs 25,000 was collected as share amount.

In July 2014, Kittali village was ready for its second experiment with a milk cooperative. The Navachetana Dairy Cooperative was born. While waiting for the collection center at the Kittali village to be approved, the milk was sent to another collection center at the nearby village of Narsapur. The initial few months from July to October, were disappointing. Kittali village milk was not getting a good price as villagers were adding water to the milk thus diluting its quality. Rs 40/liter seemed a distant dream.

Would the Navachetana Dairy Cooperative dream turn sour even before it started? Chandrashekhar and his team were determined to make it work. They began to educate the dairy farmers on the correlation between the fat content of the milk and the price it could fetch. They also bought a machine to measure the fat content at the village itself. Slowly things began to change. People stopped diluting the milk. More members joined the cooperative. Navachetana Dairy Cooperative was on a roll. The number of members in the cooperative has now reached 105. Forty to Fifty members are supplying milk daily. Chandrashekhar remarks proudly *"In less than 8 months since we started the Navachetana Dairy Cooperative, it now collects 165 litres of milk every day."*

All members supplying milk must compulsorily keep 1/2 to 1 liter aside for their own children. We don't want to deprive our children of milk by selling it all." The income of a dairy farmer has gone up by Rs 300-Rs 1200 per week, depending on the number of cows and the fat content of milk. Between July 14 and March 15, the cooperative made a profit of Rs 25,000. However, challenges remain. 20% of the milk is still being sold to middle men. This is because the farmers are in debt to the middle men. There are also delays in disbursal from KMF. *"But we are sure to overcome this. In fact, we may expand this model to the nearby Kalasa village",* says an optimistic Chandrashekhar.

Tamil Nadu

A total of 17 (1 Cluster Coordinator, 4 Samaj Shilpis of the previous batch and 12 new) SS worked in 8 districts, 17 panchayats, comprising 83 Villages and 35 brick-kilns.

Table 9: Tamil Nadu Geographical Coverage

S. No	District	Samaj Shilpi	Panchayats	Villages	No. FoM groups	FoM members
1	Ramanad	Rajamani	1	4	4	33
		Nagajothi	1	4	4	50
		Jaya amutha	2	5	5	33
		Emayaporselvi	1	6	6	63
2	Virudhunagar	Muniasamy	2	5	5	51
		Jayapandiammal	1	5	5	48
		Rajeswari	1	4	4	40
3	Madurai	Latha	2	2	2	13
4	Dindigul	Dhanaseeli	1	5	5	33
		Lakshmi	1	10	4	18
		Nageswari	1	8	7	30
		Nirmala Mary	1	9	5	24
5	Dharmapuri	Rajalakshmi	1	8	7	51
6	Tiruvallur	Livingston	1	8	0	0
		Sathya	0	0	0	0
7	Kanchipuram	Kuber (brick Kilns)	0	0	6	192
8	Pudukottai	Usha nandhini*	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	16 SS + 1 CC	17	83	69	679

*Under CCE study program, Usha Nandhini covered 09 Blocks 35 Villages 17 Govt. High schools and 22 middle schools in Pudukottai district.

Three Samaj Shilpis are focusing on specific themes:

Assessment in Schools: Mrs. Usha Nandhini from Pudukottai district, (June 2014 batch SS) is studying the effectiveness of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in primary schools.

Differently Abled: Mr. Livingston and Mr. Sathya from Tiruvallur district, are focusing on mobility access, inclusive education, livelihood and social security schemes for the differently abled in Tiruvallur district.

Education, Healthcare and Social Security of families in the Brick Kilns: Kuber continued his work on access to education of children of brick-kiln families as well working on social security, health schemes and other entitlements.

Mr. Sathya from Tiruvallur, Ms Rajalakshmi from Dharmapuri and Ms Jeya Amutha from Ramanathapram district left in the middle of the year due to various reasons.

Training & Review Meetings

An induction training for the newly selected Samaj shilpis and a review meeting for the senior Samaj Shilpis was conducted at Gandhi Gram Trust, Dindugal, from 24th to 26th June 2014.

The second batch of 6 SS were selected in September 2014. Five from villages in Madurai district and one from Thiruvallur. The induction training for this batch was conducted on 2nd and 3rd Sep 2014. The review meeting for those SS already in the field was also conducted at the same time. Visits to production units of Gandhi Gram Trust were arranged to provide an orientation on sales of Gandhigram items as an alternative livelihood option for the Samaj Shilpis and the community.

Tamil Nadu Samaj Shilpi Interventions

The activities carried out by the Samaj Shilpis focused on core areas of: Health & Sanitation and Education. In order to sustain the work, the Samaj Shilpis also worked on strengthening gram sabha participation, livelihood enhancement and movement building.

Health and Sanitation

Major emphasis was on motivating the villagers to construct toilets under the schemes available from the government. The Samaj Shilpis also concentrated on motivating the communities to use these toilets.

Awareness was created, particularly among women to participate in village level periodical health camps conducted by Village Health and Nutrition Committees in their respective villages as also to make use of the immunization camps. In addition, Samaj Shilpis also facilitated the medical camps for young mothers, children, pregnant women and adolescent girls

Table 10: Health and Sanitation

S.No	Samaj Shilpi	Sanitation			Awareness	
		Family	Community toilet		Health camps	Participants
			No	Numbers Using Toilets		
1	Rajamani	122	1	40	19	674
2	Nagajothi	15	0	0	7	137
3	Jaya amutha	8	0	0	7	156
4	Emayaporselvi	83	1	30	20	585
5	Muniasamy	88	0	0	7	186
6	Jayapandiammal	227	1	40	25	1352
7	Rajeswari	28	1	30	15	853
8	Latha	16	0	0	3	65
9	Dhanaseeli	26	0	0	5	275
10	Lakshmi	28	0	0	9	507
11	Nageswari	27	0	0	5	262
12	Nirmala Mary	47	0	0	20	489
14	Rajalakshmi	40	1	50	3	190
	TOTAL	**755**	**5**	**190**	**145**	**5731**

Education

- Identifying slow learners in discussions with the teachers
- Motivating volunteers to run evening classes to improve learning levels of slow learners
- Conducting Reading Assessments in consultation with the school and sharing these results with the parents and teachers
- Facilitating School Management Committee meeting for active participation of parents in the school for educational improvements
- Helping deserving students to apply for scholarships with Government and NGOs and following this up

Table 11: Education

		Slow Learners & Evening Classes			Reading Assessment		SMC Meetings		
	Samaj Shilpi	Schools	Slow learners	Even. Class	Schools	Number Students Assessed	Schools	No of Mtngs	Participants
1	Rajamani	3	31	3	2	195	2	3	21
2	Nagajothi	2	60	2	0	0	0	0	0
3	Jaya amutha	5	76	5	0	0	0	0	0
4	Emayaporselvi	1	59	1	1	184	1	6	156
5	Muniasamy	3	55	3	3	55	2	5	55
6	Jayapandiammal	2	90	2	2	205	2	7	220
7	Rajeswari	2	63	1	2	324	2	11	238
8	Latha	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10
9	Dhanaseeli	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	50
10	Lakshmi	1	32	1	0	0	0	0	0
11	Nageswari	1	10	1	1	10	0	0	0
12	Nirmala Mary	2	72	3	2	123	1	2	47
14	Rajalakshmi	3	55	3	3	150	4	1	15
	TOTAL	**25**	**603**	**25**	**16**	**1246**	**17**	**38**	**812**

Picture 3: Samaj Shilpi Dhanaseeli with the Women's Group

'Beti Padhao' and 'Swach Bharat' are not mere slogans....

... at least for Dhanaseeli, a Samaj Shilpi who works in five villages of the Madur panchayat in Shanarpatty block in Dindigul District of Tamilnadu. A post-graduate herself, Dhanaseeli has made it her life's mission to ensure that no girl drops out of school. Dhanaseeli strongly believes that an educated woman is an empowered woman. She has observed many girls drop out of high school sometimes because of poverty and sometimes because their families do not believing in higher education for girls. No one asks the girls what they want to do, no one pays heed to their aspirations. Its as if their own wishes and well-being do not matter at all. The girls are sent to some low-end jobs such as a supari factory, a chalk factory or work as agricultural labour. Many girls are also forced into early marriage.

Dhanaseeli counsels parents, especially the mothers, about the importance of educating their daughters. As a result of her unrelenting efforts, 24 girls have enrolled to graduate courses this year alone. In addition, she has secured concessions for 11 students and has got the full tuition fee waivers for three students.

Shilpa (name changed), is one such student helped by Dhanaseeli. Shilpa lost her mother soon after her birth. Her father re-married. The stepmother started ill treating Shilpa and her elder sister, so they shifted to their grandmother's house. Shilpa's father also died a few years later. With no earning member, Shilpa's elder sister was forced to take up a job after school to support themselves. She saw the potential in Shilpa and supported her in completing her 12th grade. Shilpa scored 986/1000 in Science and wanted to take up engineering. This would have just remained a dream had Dhanaseeli not stepped in. Dhanaseeli heard about Shilpa during her village visit and took up the case with 'Manidan', a network working on Human Rights. A representative of 'Manidan' spoke to the management of Shivani college and managed to convince them to waive tuition fees and provide free textbooks for Shilpa. Shilpa has scored more than 90% marks this year.

Raji is another student. Her parents are very poor. Raji scored 900+ in her 12th standard and wanted to pursue engineering which her parents could not afford. Once again, Dhanasheeli spoke to the management of Shivani College and got her admitted under the Merit quota. She requested for a complete waiver of tuition fees and also requested other free facilities, which the college has agreed for all the four years of Raji's study.

Dhanaseeli also recognizes that some of the girls would rather learn a vocational skill than enroll for higher education. She plans to enroll such girls in skill development courses. Recently she has enrolled 16 girls in a tailoring course. Dhanaseeli believes that education and skills can be an effective tool to stop child marriages.

A Study on Continuing and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)

Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) is an evaluation system introduced by many State and Central Education Boards in India in the last 5 years. It was found that the system of term-end and year- end which focused only on marks, did not improve learning competencies. It rather created

a 'learn and forget' syndrome and produced enormous stress and anxiety among children. The CCE was introduced to address this. It is a system of 'continuous assessment' that assesses not only the learning competencies but also social skills through co-scholastic assessment activities.

The Government of Tamil Nadu, introduced CCE and Trimester Pattern in 2012-13 for class I to VIII and then extended it to Std IX from the year 2013-14 in all the High and Higher Secondary Schools of Tamil Nadu.

The CCE was supposed to bring in enormous changes and shift teaching from the traditional 'chalk and talk' method to create a nurturing environment of learning. However, newspaper reports and articles indicate that the response from the parents and the teachers and students themselves has not been very positive.

Objective: This study aims to find out the opinion and perception of teachers, parents and students about the CCE, the problems they face and suggestions if any to make the system more effective in Tamil Nadu.

Design of the Study: The study was undertaken in 11 blocks in Puddukottai district. The sample comprised 200 teachers, 100 parents and students in middle schools and high schools of Pudukottai, Thirumayam, Kunrandar Kovil, Arimalam, Thiruvarankulam, Aranthangi, Karambakudi, Ponnamaravathi, Kantharvakotta, Avudyarkovil, and Annavasal. An evaluation format and an assessment sheet was designed to gather the opinion on CCE among teachers and parents. Focused group discussions were to gather the opinions of students about CCE. While many teachers welcomed the study, some were hesitant to fill up the forms. In such cases further orientation was needed on the objectives of the study to address their concerns. Out of the 100 parents only 70 filled the assessment sheets. Educated parents filled the sheets by themselves. Illiterate parents took help from their children. The children's discussions were held during school hours.

The compilation and analysis of the data is in progress and the *CCE study report will be submitted by the end of August 2015.*

Other Activities

Realizing the strong link between the economic status of a family and its ability access education and healthcare, the Sama Shilpis also work towards livelihood enhancement. As agriculture is the primary source of income, they focus on educating the farmers on better agricultural practices. The main activities here were:

- Formation of Farmers clubs for effective cultivation practices.
- Motivating farmers to take up Soil tests
- Facilitating the farmers to get Farmers ID and benefits thereof
- Organising Agriculture /Veterinary camps
- Ensuring farmers participation in Farmers mela convened by Government in every village once in a year during April -May
- Enabling the Farmers to tap the benefits under Agricultural schemes, crop loans etc.
- Motivating farmers to take up Organic farming, drip irrigation vermin compost and seri-culture.

Table 12: Agriculture

S.No	Samaj Shilpi	Farmers ID		Agriculture/ Veterinary Camps		Farmers club	
		Applied	Received	No	Beneficiaries	No	Members
1	Rajamani	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Nagajothi	12	5	0	0	0	0

S.No	Samaj Shilpi	Farmers ID		Agriculture/ Veterinary Camps		Farmers club	
5	Jaya amutha	0	0	5	95	0	0
6	Emayaporselvi	42	42	5	291	0	0
7	Muniasamy	15	0	7	181	0	0
8	Jayapandiammal	12	12	7	204	2	30
9	Rajeswari	12	5	19	432	2	24
10	Latha	0	0	5	104	1	7
11	Dhanaseeli	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Lakshmi	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Nageswari	25	25	0	10	0	0
14	Nirmala Mary	34	19	4	142	0	0
15	Rajalakshmi	0	0	4	305	0	0
	TOTAL	**152**	**108**	**56**	**1764**	**5**	**61**

PwDs as Community Facilitators

The Samaj Shilpi concept was extended to able-bodied PwDs in 2014. Able-bodied PwDs who show leadership quality were identified, trained and provided stipend to work in their own village panchayat and surrounding areas. Their main tasks were:

- Information dissemination on all schemes and benefits
- Assisting the PwDs to apply for the schemes by filling up forms and supporting documentation
- Creating a database of all PwDs
- Ensuring that Children with Disability are in school and anganwadis
- Ensuring early screening under ICDS and PHCs to detect & address potential disabilities
- Linking up PwDs with training institutions for skilling and corporates for employment

Picture 4: Distribution of Wheel Chairs

- Strengthening self-help groups of PwDs and ensuring bank linkages for access to credit
- Making the Panchayat aware of the need to make all physical structures and buildings access friendly
- Compiling a resource directory of services, consultants, counselors, etc available at the taluk and district places
- Building a cadre of local volunteers (PwDs and others) who are sensitized to the problems of the PwDs , are aware of the entitlements and benefits and willing to work to ensure towards social, political and economic inclusion of the PwDs in their community.

The following are the schemes and benefits that were availed by the PwDs:

Table 13: Entitlements for PwDs

	Achieved	Supported by		Value in Rs.	
		Government	Private	Government	Private
Mobility Aids					
Wheel chairs	60	58	2	261000	9000
Tri-cycles	45	45	0	315000	
Calipers	2	2	0	5000	
Crutches	10	10	0	15000	
Scooty	6	6	0	390000	
Schemes and Social Security benefits					
MNREGA card	47	47	0	0	
Subsidy Loan for Income generation Activity	6	6	0	60000	
Disability ID Card	62	62	0	0	
Pension for mentally disabled	6	6	0	36000	
Old age pension	15	15	0	90000	
Marriage assistance- (Svayamvaram) supported by Private Trust	9	0	9	0	1125000
Jobs in private sector	18		18	0	
Indira Avas Yojana and Pasumai Housing scheme	4	4	0	560000	
Tailoring machines	7	7	0	35000	
Total : INR 29,01000				**1767000**	**1134000**

Livingston, was selected to the Southern Railway's Divisional Railway Consultative Committee as a member representing the PwD. He has been advocating the need to make the railway stations 'accessible' for special needs in every meeting of the Committee.

Education and Welfare of Brick Kiln Families

The focus of the work in the brick-kilns is to reduce ensure that children of brick-kiln workers are not deprived and improving social protection and welfare of the families by facilitating access to schemes of the Labour Department.

Samaj Shilpi, Kuber works in a cluster of 35 brick kilns and has been able to play a critical role. As a result of his efforts, there are anganwadi centres for children and employers contribute towards the work-site education bridge centers. Kuber also ensures that children re-enroll and continue schooling in their native villages when their families return to their homes.

Achievements

- 494 children of brick kiln labourers are enrolled as regular students under special SSA Scheme in the both schools of native place and in brick kiln area
- 72 children were enrolled in brick kiln anganwadis
- Noon meals in bridge centers opened in brick kiln areas under NRBC Scheme, benefiting 250 children.
- 840 families are included under LIC JBY scheme
- 813 brick kiln labourers enrolled as members in Tamil Nadu Construction Workers Welfare Association
- Renewal of 1028 ID cards provided by welfare boards to brick kiln labourers
- 1540 workers enrolled as members in brick kiln workers association,
- Out of the 228 applications submitted, 102 children got scholarships under LIC-JBY and other schemes the tune of Rs.166100.
- 17 couples received marriage assistance of Rs.1,18,000
- Assistance to pregnant women worth Rs.6000
- Insurance claimed for 3 labourer families each Rs.17000
- 9 families to get Rs.175000 as death assistance from welfare Board

Ensuring Sustainability

Friends of Movement and Community Based Organizations

To ensure that the work sustains beyond the period of support to the Samaj Shilpi, the Samaj Shilpis work to be build a cadre of volunteers and strengthen Community based organizations and Self Help Groups. The Friends of Movement (FoM) discuss, facilitate, render services such as sharmdan for common cause under the guidance of CC/SS. They also organize awareness camps and help people apply under RTI.

Gram Sabhas

The SS constantly encouraged the community to participate in the Gram Sabhas. In most Panchayats they were successful in getting the panchayat budgets. These budgets were analyzed and points raised in the gram sabhas. The table below gives the number of Gram Sabha meetings held and the participation and the FoM numbers

Table 14: PRI -Gram sabha meetings

S. No	Samaj Shilpi	Gram Sabhas		Special/scheme meetings	
		No	Participants	No	Participants
1	Rajamani	3	473	6	378
2	Nagajothi	2	293	9	258
3	Jaya amutha	0	0	1	48
4	Emayaporselvi	3	1038	4	211
5	Muniasamy	2	224	10	281
6	Jayapandiammal	3	510	13	1091
7	Rajeswari	3	686	26	1506
8	Latha	2	76	3	165
9	Dhanaseeli	2	889	1	54
10	Lakshmi	2	570	0	0
11	Nageswari	0	0	3	180
12	Nirmala Mary	3	580	7	398
13	Rajalakshmi	1	250	3	193
	Total	**26**	**5589**	**86**	**4763**

Table 15: Friends of Movement

S. No	Samaj Shilpi	FoM			RTI/consumer rights			
		Groups	Members	Meetings	Campaign	Participants	Applied	Succeeded
1	Rajamani	4	38	42	5	536	0	0
2	Nagajothi	4	50	36	0	0	6	0
3	Jaya amutha	5	59	15	3	35	0	0
4	Emayaporselvi	6	63	38	0	0	0	0
5	Muniasamy	5	51	20	4	53	0	0
6	Jayapandiammal	5	48	35	14	547	14	12
7	Rajeswari	4	40	45	6	41	0	0
8	Latha	2	13	17	7	171	8	0
9	Dhanaseeli	5	33	14	1	21	13	8
10	Lakshmi	4	18	9	0	0	0	0
11	Nageswari	7	30	6	2	190	0	0
12	Nirmala Mary	5	24	8	9	401	8	0
14	Rajalakshmi	7	49	10	5	305	0	0
15	Kuber	6	192					
	Total	69	708	295	56	2300	49	20

Schemes and Social Security Benefits Mobilized:

The Cluster Coordinator and Samaj Shilpis assisted villagers to access social security benefits such as old age pension, widow pensions etc., They also acted as catalysts in harnessing group housing schemes, basic village amenities and infrastructure. They also strengthened community monitoring systems for MGNREGA, Public Distribution System etc.

The details are given in table below

Table 16: Village Development Funds Mobilized

Area	Beneficiaries	Value in Rs.	Remarks
Health & Sanitation	593	3528500	Details of Shilpi wise funds mobilized towards village development collected by each Samaj Shilpi and consolidated in this table * In addition FoMs helped reach 239 beneficiaries and raise Rs. 2891000
Education	220	856770	
Agriculture	245	542200	
Differently abled	192	2901000	
Brick kiln workers welfare Assistance	114	552100	
Panchayat Raj & Social Security	1037	5819728	
Mobilzed by FoMs	239	2891000	
Total	**2640**	**1,71,51,298**	

Specific achievements of CCs/SSs

- Rajamani conducted motivation camp emphasizing the education of girl children
- Reading assessments were conducted for primary school students. Youth were motivated to run evening classes for slow learners.
- Emayaporselvii motivated 11 drop outs to rejoin the regular school. CDs containing useful study materials given during training has been utilized effectively in the schools and they required English version. The issue of the condition of the village road was discussed in the Gram Sabha. Funds were allocated and work carried out. A better road improved access to high school

- Jaya Amutha and Rajeshwari conducted a special drive for adolescent girls and pregnant women with special emphasis on nutrition.
- Munisamy got 400 tree seedlings planted in public lands. FoMs have taken the responsibility of watering and maintenance
- Rajeshwar organised training and awareness on Organic Manure preparation. Soil test , vermi compost and gobar gas etc. relevant to organic farming has been encouraged among the farmer
- Farmers clubs are formed and motivated to learn more about alternate agriculture practice and get the entitlements from Govt for better agriculture practices
- Child marriage was stopped in one village.
- Vulnerable and differently able are guided to get more benefits through New life scheme
- Blood donation and eye camp organized by FoM in Dharmapuri District
- Jeyapandiammal and Rajeswari participated in a 16 days campaign on violence against women organized by elected women representatives covering 3 taluks ie. Kariapatti, Thiruchuli and Kamuthi of Ramanad and virudhunagar districts
- Free legal Aid conducted in Palacode area in Dharmapuri District
- FoM participated in exhibition conducted on small grains and its nutritional food varieties.

Picture 5: Shramadana in Dhanseeli's village

Madhya Pradesh

RIM started its work in Madhya Pradesh(MP) in July 2013, with the support of Indian Friends Association. RIM decided to partner with Madhya Pradesh Jan Adhikar Manch (MP JAM), a network of organizations in MP. MPJAM's members play the role of mentoring organizations. They help in selection of Samaj Shilpis, guide them and provide them with the necessary institutional support.

Mr. Om Prakash Tiwari, a developmental worker with over 15 years of grassroots experience in the geographical region is a part-time state coordinator for MP.

Ten Samaj Shilpis (SS) were selected in 2013, to work in villages of Chhatarpur, Tikamghar and Panna district. Five of them left during the period July 2013- June 2014 for various reasons. Five new Samaj Shilpis were selected in August 2014. All of them are women. Four of them are active members of Federations of Self Help Groups, which has 200 SHGs and over 10000 women as members.

The working villages of the Samaj Shilpis are developmentally backward and have several social evils. They do not have approach roads, drinking water facilities, anganwadis function out of old dilapidated unsafe buildings, there are large number of school dropouts or regular absentees, ANM visits are irregular, malnourishment among children is high etc. Lack of employment drives a lot of the young folk to the urban areas in search of jobs. Alcoholism is prevalent in many of the villages.

Table 17: MP Working Villages

Sr.No.	District	Block	Samaj Shilpi	Panchayat	Villages
1	Chattarpur	Bijawar	Vinod Sahoo	Panagar	Panagar
2	Chattarpur	Bijawar	Surendra Ahirwar	MahuyaJhala	Bamhori, Bamhori ka purva
3	Tikamgarh	Jatara	Bihari lal	Paitpura	Petpura, Balram ka Khirak
4	Chattarpur	Rajnagar	Jagdish Adivasi	Tikri	Kundarpura, Gadarpur
5	Tikamgarh	Palera	Dasarath Rajak	Larbujurg	Chor Tanga, Puncha Khirak
6	Chattarpur	BadaMalahera	Raj Kumari	Devran	Devran
7	Chattarpur	Chhatarpur	Nilam Tiwari	Bandhikala	Bandhi
8	Chattarpur	Nowgaon	Sushma Ahirwar	Garroli	Garroli
9	Chattarpur	Chhatarpur	Mohini Richariya	Hama	Hama
10	Chattarpur	Rajnagar	Urmila Choubey	Ghunchu	Ghoonchoo

Training & Reviews

Induction training for the Samaj Shilpis and Gram Mitras was conducted for two days. During this training the roles of the Samaj Shilpi and the Gram Mitra were clarified. They were also oriented on community mobilization processes. During the training, the Samaj Shilpis identified key areas of intervention and received inputs on various government schemes, allocations and methods of how to leverage funds

Picture 6: Leadership training for Samaj Shilpis and Gram Mitras

The NGO heads of MPJAM of the mentoring NGOs, were also given orientation of the role of the SS and the expectations from a mentor.

Review meetings were conducted on a quarterly basis. These meetings are also used to guide the SS on how to handle challenges and local issues. Gram Mitras also attend these meetings.

To prepare the Gram Mitras and women leaders for the panchayat elections in Feb 2015, a training was held. Three members from each panchayat - a total of 40 participants participated in the training.

Two Programme Coordinators from the Drishti Foundation, Delhi attended two days training. Sandesh Bansal State Coordinator MPJAM was also present in this training as facilitator. As an outcome of the training, many women contested and won in the gram panchayat elections not just on the reserved seats but on other seats as well. Even in cases where they did not win, the trainings have improved the engagement of the women with their respective gram panchayats.

Madhya Pradesh Samaj Shilpi Activities

Health, Nutrition and Sanitation

The Samaj Shilpis are focusing on infant and health care services of the public health centers. Newborn and infant care services are very poor. Home visits, follow up and counseling by both the Anganwadi worker and the ANMs is very irregular. The Samaj Shilpis are constantly following up with the ANMs. Counseling of mothers has resulted in regular Ante-Natal Care and Post Natal Care check-ups.

Samaj Shilpis are also organizing counseling of mothers of severely malnourished children. They motivate them to take their children to the state run Nutrition Rehabilitated Centers (NRC).for

treatment. 16 severe acute malnourished (SAM) children were referred to the NRC in Kundarpura village. Constant follow up by Samaj Shilpi Jagadeesh, saved the lives of these children. The incident received extensive coverage in the local press..

Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND) is supposed to be organized every month in a village. It s an important platform for the community to interface with the health system. ASHAs and AWWs, are expected to mobilize villagers, especially women and children, to assemble at the nearest AWC. The villagers can interact freely with the health personnel and obtain basic services and information. They can also learn about the preventive aspects of health care, which will encourage them to seek health care at proper facilities. Samaj Shilpis and Gram Mitras are providing support in organizing VHND in the village by informing the community about the day, organizing the venue and conducting home visits. As a result VHNDs are now better organized and health services are reaching the poor community.

Niramal Bharat Abhiyan is a program to promote sanitation and to stop open defecation. The Samaj Shilpis have been leveraging funds under this for construction of toilets and soak pits

Table 18: Health and Sanitation

Samaj Shilpi	Village	Toilets	NRC Referrals	Pregnancy & Delivery Benefits	Soak Pits
Jagdish Adivasi	Kundarpara	9	3	7	2
Mohini Richariya	Hama	20		26	
Nilam Tiwari	Bandhi	15	5	10	
Rajkumari	Devran	15	5	30	
Surendra Ahirwar	Bamori	20			
Urmila Choubey	Ghoonchoo	12	3	4	
Bihari lal	Paitpura		2	8	
Vinod Sahoo	Panagar		1	2	

Education and Early Childhood Care and Development

The Samaj Shilpis visit the schools and Anganwadi centers regularly to ensure that these function. SS worked on strengthening the School Management Committees (SMC) and Mothers Committees (MC) as they are statutory community monitoring bodies. The communities now realize the importance of schools and anganwadis. At the start of the academic year, SS and GMs conducted an enrollment drive with the support of SMCs in their villages. 75 dropout children were re-enrolled in schools. Retention is a bigger challenge. After constant follow ups and house-visits, retention has gone up from 50% to 63% in areas where SS have been working for the last 2 years. The impact of an active SMC can be seen in drop teacher absenteeism, completion of required curriculum and the implementation of Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation. This is leading to better learning outcomes.

Sometimes the problems also lie in other social issues. Like in Jagdish Adiwasi's village, alcoholism was high. The school used to be closed most of the time. Teachers were not accountable.

Absenteeism and drop-outs were high. Jagdish under the guidance of the mentor organization, Kabir foundation, organized the women in the area. The women agitated against the brewing and consumption of liquor. Now the entire village is free from liquor. The village no longer brews illicit liquor, no liqour is sold in the village and no one is allowed to drink in the village. **The women of the village received a state award for making their village liquor free**. The villagers have started taking a keen interest in the functioning of the school and are demanding that the teachers are reular. The Gram Mitra Mandal conducts evening classes for about 40 slow learners.

Picture 7: Mothers Committee Meeting

In all villages, anganwadis are slowly showing responding to the constant monitoring. They are now open during the scheduled times. Preschool education is a big challenge in the entire region. In the villages where the SS have been working for more than a year, one can see the AWCs conducting cognitive development activities and imparting pre-school education. The impact of the work can also be seen in rates of increasing immunization, growth monitoring, regularity of health checkup, Take Home Ration distribution, eferrals to NRC and institutional delivery.

Surendra Ahirwar's village, the Mothers Committees and the GMs were successful in getting s 8.5 lakhs sanctioned for an Anganwadi building. In Vinod Kumar Sahoo's village, the anganwadi center was being run in a dilapidated, unsafe, mud building. He mobilized the community to demand for a new building which got sanctioned, but there was some problem with the land. The Mothers Committees and the Gram Mitras took it up with the Gram Panchayati until the land was allocated and the anganwadi center built.

Livelihood

MNREGA: The SS are promoting and creating awareness on MNGREGA to generate maximum employment. Due to local panchayat elections, employment was affected. However a lot of work was undertaken in the area. About 350 man days of work was generated by the SS/GMs.

Agriculture: Agriculture is the main source of livelihood. Due to drought, sowing pattern and practices need to change. SS and GMs are educating the famers on new appropriate seed selection, seed sowing, irrigation, crop cycle etc. SS are promoting bio farming- organic farming, practices in the area. Information on crop rotation, crop residue, organic manure, bulky organic manure, etc is being provided. In Chor Tanga village, SS and GMs are cultivating land left fallow by migrant farmers. They are adopting organic farming techniques and giving information to the farmers. SS are also dialoguing with the agriculture department on the need for promoting organic farming.

Beedi Cooperative

Over 90 families in Paitpura village are Beedi workers. Bihari Lal has got them organized and are in the process of registering themselves as a cooperative society or a cottage industry. Some beedi workers are switching to powerloom /handloom industry.

Self-Help Groups

Rajkumari and Urmila Choubey are functionaries in SHG Federations. Besides savings and bank linkages, women in these SHGs also take up community issues. For example, they managed to regulairise the supply of the ration at the Public Distribution System (PDS) and are negotiating with the author ties to give the running of the PDS to the women SHG.

In Urmila's village, about 50 women collect and supply roots of a grass, called Gundala, from the river bed. It has got a good aromatic flavor (like the ice cream). Some traders come and collect from them, each women collect around 30 kg/day and roughly make around 200/day. They have no idea of what this is used for. Urmila was able to negotiate a better rate for the grass. The Samaj Shilpi needs help to find out how this natural resource can be utilized to earn a better livelihood.

Village Infrastructure

The Samaj Shilpis have been able to mobilize the community to demand for essential infrastructure like roads and market places. For example in Nilam Tiwari's village, the women had a long standing demand for a market place, with Nilam's support they raised this issue in the gram sabha and got the proposal sanctioned. Construction has not yet started and women are following up.

In Viond Sahool and Bihari Lal's village, Cement Concrete approach road are being built at the cost of Rs. 240,000 and Rs. 200,000 respectively. A road has been sanctioned for Jagdish Adiwasi's village too.

Table 19: Infrastructure

Samaj Shilpi	Village	Name of Scheme/ Yojana
Bihari Lal	Paitpura	Community Building
	Paitpura	Panch Parmeswar Cement Concrete road
Dasarth	Chor Tanga	Community toilet with Haat bazar
Surendra Ahirwar	Bamori	Road inside the village
Vinod Sahoo	Panagar	Panch Parmeswar Cement Concrete road

Ensuring Sustainability

Gram Sabhas

In all the Samaj Shilpi villages, the mandatory 4 Gram Sabhas took place last year. Although the level of participation differs from village to village, the work of the Samaj Shilpis is witnessed in larger numbers participating in the Gram Sabhas. In Urmila's and Nilam's villages, women attend the Gram Sabhas and are quite vocal. In the recent Gram Panchayat elections, women from Urmila's village contested on both reserved and general seats and won 11 out of the 14 seats. In Vinod Kumar Sahu's village, the village committees have been reactivated and these committees actiively participate in the Gram Sabhas.

Gram Mitra Mandals

Using the concept of Friends of Movement, initiated by the SS in Tamil Nadu, the SS in Madhya Pradesh have identified 138 young persons interested in the development of their villages. As this is voluntary in nature, the contribution of Gram Mitras is based on their time availability. It also

varies from village to village. The women's participation is very low because of the stong patriarchal structure still prevailing.

Gram Mitras support the SS during the mobilization, data collection, monitoring and awareness generation. They also participate in the monthly meetings which are organizing at village.

Social Security Schemes and Benefits

Through all the above activities, the Samaj Shilpis have been assisting people access individual social security benefits and organizing the community to access government schemes for the development of their village.

Table 20: Village Development Funds Mobilized

Area	Amount
Education and Early Childhood Care & Development	180000
Health and Sanitation	1277100
Housing	2150000
Infrastructure	1385000
Livelihood	2498400
Others	126000
Social Security Benefits	135500
Totals	**77,52,000**

Other Activities

Guidance to other NGOs

RIM provided advise, capacity building and technical support to IRCDS, Tiruvallur and Drishtee Foundation who worked on concept similar to the RIM Samaj shilpi concept.Dialogue and Engagement.

Indian Community Activists Network

RIM is part of Indian Community Activists Network (ICAN) promoted by India Friends Association and other Activists group in India. Dr. Sudarshan is part of its Core committee.

Movement – E group discussion

RIM's web based e-group called movement@rejuvenateindiamovement.org has a membership of many organizations /individuals. During the year 2014-15, several important issues concerning development work were shared / discussed through this group. Some of the issues covered in the postings and discussions include the Food Security Bill, Right to Education, POSCO, JJ (C&PC) Act, Voter Awareness etc.

Web-site

RIM web-site www.rimsamajshilpi.org has been migrated to a Word Press development platform with the help of RIM Flint volunteers and Spar Solutions, India. Updates of the latest RIM activities are posted on the website as well as on social media.

Samaj Shilpi Updates

An e-newsletter, featuring significant achievements of our Samaj Shilpis is sent periodically to all our donors.

Local Fundraising

Jagdish Damania, a long time supporter of RIM designed a creative fundraiser, called the Mera Terah RRRun, or 'My 13 Runs'. The endurance event entailed running 13 Half Marathons on 13 consecutive days in 13 cities in 13 states across India from 18th December 2014 to 30th December 2014. The mode of travel from city to city was by train. The Mera Terah RRRun run was unique, in that it combined long distance running with traveling on the great Indian Railways with raising funds for a cause. The participatory nature of decision making was appreciated by all. All aspects of the run were managed entirely by volunteer teams. Eight runners who participated in the complete event and set up fundraising pages.

Starting with a goal of INR 7.8 lakhs, the event raised INR 15.7 lakhs, from 250+ individual donors in India and abroad and took the message of RIM to over 20,000+ people through city runs, fund raising appeals, crowd-funding platforms, active web-sites, social media and press releases. The event has been nominated for the Project Management Institute - India, Awards 2015. Rs. 12.55 lakhs of the funds were received this year, while the remaining are in pledges and expected in the next financial year.

Annexure 1: Governance and Financials

Legal Status of RIM

Registered as a Society under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act. Registration No. 894 / 2001 – 02

Registered u/s 12 A(a) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. DIT (E)/ 12 A/ Vol. II/ R-171/W-2/02-03 Dated 18.07.2002

Registered under section 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961. This has permanent validity now as per the CBDT Circular # 7 dated 27.10.2010.

Registered under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 2010. Permanent Registration Number: 094421491 dated 13/04/2012

Name and address of the Bankers

For Foreign Contributions, designated bank account by FCRA, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi
Indian Overseas Bank, Kumaran Kundram Branch, Chromepet, Chennai – 44

For Local funds in India:
City Union Bank, Tambaram Branch, Chennai – 600 045
State Bank of India, Malleswaram Branch, Bangalore – 560 003

Name and address of Auditors

ASA Associates
A 2, Ground floor, Akruti Antara Apartment,
11/1, Haudin Road, Bengaluru – 560 042
Phone: 080 – 4113 5109, www.asa.in

Mission:

Rejuvenate India Movement (RIM) is a network of individuals and partner NGOs working together for India's development;

- Through a common action program between voluntary organizations and individuals.
- By fostering a non-violent people's movement towards collective self reliance in the community.
- By channelizing creative energy of individuals into voluntary action and assisting them with making a conscious commitment to serving the rural and urban poor.

Mission statement: To bring together Indians everywhere to deepen democracy and equality

Our Vision: A people's movement to rejuvenate India.

The goal is to catalyze a mass movement to strengthen democratic processes toward self-reliant development.

Details of Board Members for period 2014-15

Name	Sex	Position on Board	Occupation	Meetings attended
Sri. A. L Rangarajan	M	President	Development Consultant	2/2
Ms. Sindhu Naik	F	Secretary	Member, Karnataka State Council for Child Welfare	2/2
Mr. N. Sashikumar	M	Treasurer	Consultant, IT for development	2/2
Dr. H. Sudarshan	M	Vice-President	Founder and President of Karuna Trust and Vivekananda Girijan Kalyan Kendra, Karnataka	1/2
Mr. C. Krishnasamy	M	Joint Secreatary	Director, Project Coordinator, Gandhigram Trust	2/2
Dr. S. Satyamurty	M	Member	Retired Engineering expert, Volunteering with Social organizations	2/2
Sri. T.K. Ramkumar	M	Member	Senior Advocate in Chennai High Court	2/2
Mr. R. Sastry	M	Member	Assistant Professor, PESIT, Bangalore	'2/2
Mr. Ravi M	M	Ex-officio member	National Coordinator	'2/2

- RIM Governing body meetings were held twice in the financial year 2013-14, 16th Aug 2014 at Bangalore and on 1st Feb 2015 at Bangalore.
- Minutes of the Board meeting are documented and circulated to all concerned.

Accountability and transparency

- No remuneration, sitting fees, or any other form of compensation has been paid since the inception of RIM to any Board member.

Financial Statements (extracts) from the Audited Statement

Consolidated Balance sheet as at March 31,	2015	2014
Sources of Funds		
Capital fund	2,27,500	2,27,500
Reserves and Surplus	11,95,188	2,86,295
Current Liabilities	10,000	22,266
Total	**14,32,688**	**5,36,061**
Application of funds		
Fixed Assets	1369	1,534
Current Assets		
Cash & Bank Balances	14,00,624	5,24,075
Other advances	30,695	10,452
Total	**14,32,688**	**5,36,061**
Income & Expenditure Account for the Year Ending March 31,	**2015**	**2014**
INCOME		
Donations	11,67,824	2,35,500
Interest Income	1,02,885	1,00,655
Grants from IFA	5,61,000	7,45,154
Grants from ASTI	19,10,570	10,52,950
Others	1,400	1,200
Total	**37,43,679**	**21,35,459**
EXPENDITURE		
Development Program Expenses	2339316	2542812
Administration, fees and taxes	495471	333474
Total	**28,34,787**	**28,76,286**
Excess of Expenditure over Income		**-7,40,827**
Excess of Income over Expenditure	**9,08,892**	

All amounts are in Indian Rupees.

Contact Information

Registered Address: # 377, 8th Cross, 1st Block, Jayanagar, Bangalore – 560 011.

Administrative Addresses:

1) Chennai: # 6, Nelson Mandela Street, Chittlapakkam, Chennai – 600 064, Ph: 044 – 2223 5133

2) Bangalore: #27, Naryanai Apartments, 3rd Floor, 2nd Cross Ramakrishnappa Layout, Sanjaynagar, Geddalhahalli, Bangalore 560094

686, 16th Main, 4th T Block, Jayanagar, Bangalore – 560 041, Ph: 080 – 2244 7612

e-mail: rim.national@gmail.com, alrangarajan@rejuvenateindiamovement.org

Annexure 2: List of Working Villages

Karnataka

S.No	Samaj Shilpi	District	Taluk	Panchayat	Village/Slum
1	Chennamma Pujar	Gadag	Naragund	Shirola	Shirola camp
2				Radder Naganur	Khannapura
3					Radder Naganur
4			Ron	Menacigi	Gulagundi
5					Bhopalapur
6	Chandrashekar	Bagalkote	Badami	Kittali	Kittali
7					Govanakoppa
8					Kalasa
9					Sulla
10	Devaputra	Raichur	Manvi	Potnal	Potnal
11					Karadadinni
12				Herikotanakal	Amareshwara camp
13	Rudrappa*	Bellary	Kudligi	Chowdapura	Amalapura
14					Kyasanakere
15					K. Gollahatty
16				Moraba	Hadavisuravanahalli
17					Virupapura
18	Nagaraj	Bellary	Kudligi	Hudem	Thyakanahalli
19					Chyutanahatty
20					Naduvalahatty
21					Suthakarnalahatty
22				Jummobanahalli	Thamayanaguda
23	Srinivas	Bellary	Hospet	Nagenahalli	Nagenahalli
24					Basavanadurga
25					Benakapura
26	Mohamed Azam Razvi*	Davangere	Davangere	Huchagidurga	Huchagidurga
27					Bevinahalli

S.No	Samaj Shilpi	District	Taluk	Panchayat	Village/Slum
28					Bevinahalli Sanathanda
29					Bevinahalli Dodathanda
30					Kallenahalli
31	Erudayamary	Bangalore Rural		Yelenka hobbli	Kyalasannahalli
32					Angalapura
33					Bande Bommasandra
34					Hanumanthnagar
35					Mittiganahalli
36					Kannur

Madhya Pradesh

S. No.	Samaj Shilpi	District	Block	Panchayat	Village
1	Vinod Sahoo	Chattarpur	Bijawar	Panagar	Panagar
2	Surendra Ahirwar	Chattarpur	Bijawar	MahuyaJhala	Bamhori
3					Bamhori ka purva
4	Bihari lal	Tikamgarh	Jatara	Paitpura	Petpura
5					Balram ka Khirak
6	Jagdish Adivasi	Chattarpur	Rajnagar	Tikri	Kundarpura
7					Gadarpur
8	Dasarath Rajak	Tikamgarh	Palera	Larbujurg	Chor Tanga
9					Puncha Khirak
10	Raj Kumari	Chattarpur	Bada Malahera	Devran	Devran
11	Nilam Tiwari	Chattarpur	Chhatarpur	Bandhikala	Bandhi
12	Sushma Ahirwar	Chattarpur	Nowgaon	Garroli	Garroli
13	Mohini Richariya	Chattarpur	Chhatarpur	Hama	Hama
14	Urmila Choubey	Chattarpur	Rajnagar	Ghunchu	Ghoonchoo

Tamil Nadu

S.No	Samaj Shilpi	District	Block	Panchayat	Village
1	V.Kuber	Kanchipuram	Kattankolathur / Chengalpattu/ Thiruporur	9	35 Brick chambers
2	C.Rajamani	Ramanathapuram	Kamuthi	Narayanapuram	Narayanapuram
3					Kallupatti

S.No	Samaj Shilpi	District	Block	Panchayat	Village
4					Muthalankulam
5					Narasingapatti
6	V.Nagajothi		Muthukualthur	Keelathuval	Keelathuval
7					Melathuval
8					Savuriyarpattinam
9					Krishnapuram
10	A.Jeya Amutha	Ramanathapuram	Kamuthi	N.Karisalkulam	N.Karisalkulam
11					N.Gopalapuram
12					S.Karisalkulam
13				Ramasamypatti	Korapallam
14				N.Karisalkulam	Rettapuli
15	N. Munisamy	Virudhunagar	Maraiyur-Naraikudi	Maraiyur	Maraiyur
16					Sethurayanenthal
17					Mayaleri
18					Nedukanenthal
19				Narikudi	Vallavatti
20	A. Livingston	Tiruvallur	Ellapuram	Tamaraipakkam	Tamarapakkam
21					Mallandur
22					Venkal Kuppam
23					Kalapettu
24					Pagalmedu
25					Magaral
26					Punnapakkam
27					Vadmaudrai
28	S. Sathya	Tiruvallur	Ellapuram	Perandur	Perandur
29					Thandalam
30					Tharatchi
31					Thirukandalam
32					Thirunilai
33	R. Jeyapandiammal	Virudhunagar	Thiruchuli	Mandapasalai	Mandapasalai
34					M.Rettiapatti

S.No	Samaj Shilpi	District	Block	Panchayat	Village
35					M.Silukkapatti
36					M.Rettiapatti pudur
37					M.Lakshmipuram
38	M.Rajeswari	Virudhunagar	Thiruchuli	Vagaikulam	Vagaikulam
39					Purasalur
40					Kallakari
41					Pasikulam
42	E.Emayapor Selvi	Ramananthapuram	Kamuthi	A.Tharaikudi	A.Tharaikudi
43					T.Kallikulam
44					Mela tharaikudi
45					Athi dravidar colony
46					Madathupuli
47					Othaveedu
48	K.Usha Nandini			Schools in Villages of SS in Tamilnadu	Studying the impact of Continuous Assessment in schools
49	R.Rajalakshmi	Dharmapuri	Nallampalli	Balajangamanahalli	Balajangamanahalli
50					Echampatti
51					Gandhi Nagar
52					Irusankottai
53					Devaruthupallam
54					Muniankottai
55					Vellaiankottai
56					Koonmarikottai
57	Dhanaseeli	Dindigul	Shanarpatty	Madur	Pugayilai patty
58					Madur
59					Maniyakaran Patty
60					Kalathupatty
61					Metupatty
62	K Nageshwari	Dindigul	Nilakottai	Pallapatty	Pallapatty
63					Velayuthapuram
64					Arunachalapuram
65					Bharathipuram

S.No	Samaj Shilpi	District	Block	Panchayat	Village
66					Gaundanpatty
67					Soundrapuram
68					Ramanchatty patty
69					Thevar nagar
70	A. Nirmala Mary	Dindigul	Nilakkottai	Kullalagundu	Kullalagundu
71					Chandalarpuram
72					Pottichrttypatty
73					Singampatty
74					Kandappakottai
75					Kalladipatty
76					Santhosapuram
77					Arumuganagar
78					Gopalapuram
79	C Latha	Madurai	Thirunagar	Valayankulam	Valayankulam (Single
80					village with many ward s)
81				O'.Alankulam	O'.Alankulam (Single
82					village with many ward s)
83	P. Lakshmi	Dindigul	Nilakkottai	Malayagoundanpatty	Malayagoundanpatty
84					Pottikulam
85					Chettiyapatty
86					Kullanservaranpatty
87					kannarpatty
88					Murugathuranppatty
89					Chokkanchettipatty
90					Fathimanagar
91					Idranagar
92					Thomaspuram

Annexure 3: Survey of Sanitation Facilities in Pavagada and Madhugiri Town

	Pavagada Town	Madhugiri Town
Open Defecation	7	4
Dry Latrines	12	7
Community Dry Latrines	2	0
HH connected to open drains	322	217
Underground Drains	Only 6 of 33 Wards have UGD	