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BENGALURU, INDIA

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PRE MID EVALUATION REPORT OF CFCD PROJECT - KOLAR



Department of Social Work, Christ University

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Research Team

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INTRODUCTION

When India attained independence, it had innumerable problems and challenges. The social and economic inequality was all pervasive. Economically, India's situation was miserable. Socially too India was having a number of problems. There were social inequalities and all the vulnerable sections of the society such as women, dalits and children were deprived of basic means of living. The Constitution makers were very much aware of the problems. That is why; they decided that India would be a welfare state.[1]

In a welfare state, major responsibility for the welfare of its members rests in the hands of the community. When the pathological conditions in any part of the community adversely start affecting the entire community, in turn creating a Ripple Effect, the social assistance mechanism takes the charge. This helps the community to understand the requirements of the community with the help of scientific analysis and validation which is done on the needs of the community and understanding the potential capacities of all the races, helping in turn to provide Freedom and Security in an Inclusive manner, i.e., a process of providing opportunities to those who never got a chance and thereby contributing an effective change in the lives of individuals in particular and of the society as a whole.

The **traditional definition** of Freedom is "the power or right to act, speak, or think as one wants". The **Princeton Review** defines it as the "absence of subjection to foreign domination or despotic government granting the power of self-determination attributed to the will and also the quality of being independent of fate or necessity." According to a **layman**, freedom is the state of being unrestricted and able to move easily.

According to the *Federal Social Welfare Act (BSHG)*, "Social assistance consists of help towards living expenses or for special circumstances in life. Those receiving help towards living expenses or under special circumstances in life are in an emergency situation, assuming that no other persons, social service systems or other institutions are in a position to provide services or adequate help. Social assistance is intended to ensure recipients an existence with human dignity and if possible enable them to live independent of this help in the future."

In India, since the Independence, there has been a concerted effort to reconstruct the rural India and the rural sector of the economy. Prior to this Tagore and Gandhi suggested the

[1] http://www.nios.ac.in/media/documents/SecSocSciCour/English/Lesson-17.pdf

development of the villages in their natural surroundings where nature could best attract to the people with its beauty.

Gandhiji wanted total transformation of villages by developing them from within into viable units. Pt. Nehru tried to give practical shape to these ideas through urbanization, industrialization and modern technical knowledge without breaking up the old foundation of the country. As a result, several pilot projects were initiated all over the country which were concerned with the problems of housing, transport, communication, marketing and other infrastructural facilities like irrigation, school and health, etc.[2]

In a country like India, the major responsibility for the development of its citizens, especially the Rural India rests in the hands of the Government and the Civil Society. When the pathological conditions in any part of the rural community adversely start affecting the entire community, in turn creating a Ripple Effect, the social development mechanism takes the charge. This helps the Government to understand the requirements of the rural community with the help of scientific analysis and validation which is done on the needs of the people and understanding the potential capacities of all the community residents, helping in turn to provide Freedom and Security in an Inclusive manner, i.e., a process of providing opportunities to those who never got a chance and thereby contributing an effective change in the lives of individuals in particular and of the society as a whole.

According to the *James Midgley (1995)*, "Social development is the process of planned social change designed to promote the well-being of the population as a whole in conjunction with a dynamic process of economic development." Midgley's definition of social development "as a process of promoting people's welfare" can be elucidated as an enabling perspective, because it focuses attention on the potentials for action without forgetting the structural constraints to which actors are subject. The strengths of social development lie in the fact that its intervention strategies address the macro-, meso-, and micro levels. This means that it draws local communities into its strategy packages just as much as governments and international organizations.[3]

The rural population of the society is looked down upon, stigmatized and sometimes even ostracized and because of the negative impressions that precede them and with no proper social security, the lives of these people are far from easy. The study **"*Effectiveness of***

[2] http://www.preservearticles.com/2012020122399/sample-essay-on-rural-development-in-india.html
[3] http://www.socwork.net/sws/article/view/70/372

***Project Pragati functioning at CSA Kolar* - A Pre Mid Evaluation of Project Pragati working at CSA-Kolar"** aims to study the socio- economic status and the demographical and employment aspects, of these people, that has stemmed out of curiosity. Even though the study cannot claim to be methodologically representative of the entire state and comprising of the entire universe of participants, the study hopes to present an overview of the prevalent situation of the subject, for the district.

Centre for Social Action -CSA

Centre for Social Action (CSA) is a unique movement, where the student communities are sensitized on various issues affecting the poor and marginalized sections of society for whom affirmative actions are taken by the institution. This is done so that they can internalize and personalize the issues and contribute to sustainable changes in the lives of the underprivileged. Through such processes of involvement, CSA aims to enable the students to be aware of the social realities around them as well as to impart in them the ideas of contributing towards the upliftment of unheeded sections of the society.

Centre for Social Action (CSA) concentrates their work on the following objectives:

- To encourage holistic development of students by involving them in social action
- To help make the University a means through which underprivileged sections of society can gain access to tangible improvements in their quality of life
- To facilitate innovative practices in strengthening university–community relationships

Background of the Organization:

It was in the year 1999 that the organization was started by the management, faculty and students of the Christ University, as an offshoot of the National Service Scheme. It was initiated with the intention of enabling the student community to imbibe the values of social responsibility, as envisaged in the Core Values, Vision and the Mission of Christ University. The unit in LR Nagar was established in the year 2010.

With the many socio-economic and environmental issues that the country facing today, CSA believes in the strength of the student community in bringing about a positive change. This is one of the driving forces behind the establishment of the centre, and remains the motivation for its active participation in various developmental projects and social sensitization

programs. Thus, CSA intends to create a community of empathetic students who can work proactively for the society at large.

Vision and Mission of the Organization:

Vision

Every student is aware, sensitive, empathetic and contributing to sustainable changes in the society.

Mission

CSA is a centre for promoting volunteerism and enabling students to develop as socially responsible citizens through developmental initiatives.

History states that welfare of other beings and doing things for the well-being of the society in the form of charity or philanthropy has been an important part of the social functions of an individual living in the society. In the modern days, the concept of sustainable development is used according to the changing needs of the society and to emphasize on the importance of constructive modules to help others to help themselves. This is to identify and enhance the empowerment opportunities of the individual in specific and of the community as a whole.

A classic example of such a development program is the Kolar Project which is the Rural Community Development centre of CSA, where the I MSW trainees conducted the study as a part of the Cross Cultural Field Work Study to understand the functioning of the Centre for Social Action (CSA), a major functioning unit of Christ University in collaboration with the Department of Social Work.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study on **"*Effectiveness of Pragati CFCD Project functioning at CSA Kolar* - A Pre Mid Evaluation of Project Pragati at Kolar"** is a complex phenomenon and to study it in interface with different areas poses a great challenge. The methodology adopted for the present study has been a combination of a range of tools and techniques that can be applied to an evaluation research. This research is a descriptive research which includes house-hold surveys and focus group discussions. The purpose of this research is to describe the state of affairs as it exists at present. The main characteristic of this method is that the researchers have no control over the variables; as we can only report what has happened on what is happening.

The key objectives:

- To find out the Socio-Demographic details of the Participants.
- To understand the working of the CFCD project and their reach-out.
- To understand and find the needs and intervention gaps.
- To find the different interventions to be provided for the same.

Source of Data Collection:

Primary Data:

Primary data is gathered through focus group discussions, interview and questionnaire method. In-depth interviews were conducted to elicit necessary information about the needs, skills and interest of the subjects in the rural development area. Structured Interview and Focused group discussions were conducted to understand on different problems and interests of the subjects towards the functioning of the project.

Secondary Data:

Secondary data was collected from various external sources such as brochures, internet, articles, reports etc. It served as a guideline in preparing the paper presentation.

Universe: The universe for the study was the beneficiaries of CSA-Kolar CFCD project.

Sample: The samples were chosen from the universe on the basis of their membership as a beneficiary of the CSA- Kolar project.

Sample Technique Used: The sampling techniques used for the research was Non-Probability Sampling using Snowball Technique making the study Descriptive in nature.

Criteria for choosing the samples:

1. Must be beneficiaries of the CSA project, be it those who are a part of the Village Development Committee, Self-Help Group, Children Activity Centre, Adolescent Group or Youth Group.
2. The participants must be willing to participate.

Sampling Procedure:

For the survey, a sample size of 300 was chosen. The participants were classified into according to their membership in CSA:

- ✓ Household Survey
- ✓ Focus Group Discussion:
    - o Village Development Committee(VDC)
    - o Self –Help Group (SHG)
    - o Children Activity Centre (CAC)
    - o Adolescent Girls Group
    - o Youth Boys Group

Questionnaires, structured interviews and discussions were conducted.

Limitations of the Study:

1. **Time period** – A period of 1 week was provided to the researchers for conducting the Research.
2. **Sample Size** - The sample size being small cannot be generalized for the entire population.

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

The analysis and findings of the study have been enclosed as clusters which consist of the villages' household survey and focus group discussion reports. The analysis has been done for the household surveys through quantitative analysis while for the focus group discussion through qualitative analysis.

MUTHUKAPALLI CLUSTER

Village Name: Vadigepalli

Household Survey

Vadigepalli is a village in the Srinivasapura or Mulbagal taluk of Kolar District. Most of the villagers are engaged in animal husbandry and agriculture. Majority of the people in this village speaks Telugu and Kannada. This village is blessed by the beauty of nature.

Study Objectives

The household survey had 5 major objectives to study about the CFCD projects implemented by CSA in the village and their impacts in the study area. Following are the 5 objectives:

a) To assess the knowledge of the participants about CSA

b) To understand the level of implementation of CSA programs

c) To understand the issues faced by the participants

d) To understand the intervention gaps

e) To find out the suggestions of participants

A total of 40 households were interviewed, out of which 36 (91.675 %) participants were aware of the CSA intervention in the village. Among the 36 households who were aware of the intervention, 32(88.89%) participants were female while 4 (11.11%) were male (Figure 1).

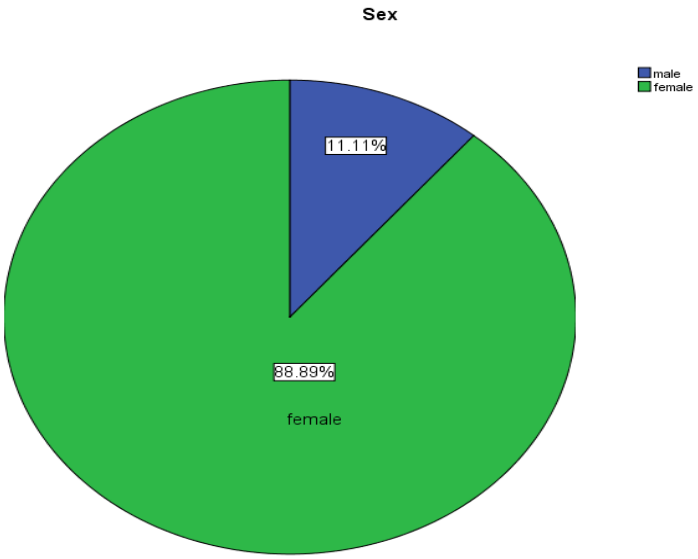


Figure 1: Sex of the Participants

The results are analyzed based on each objective as follows:

1) **To assess the knowledge of the participants about CSA**

Participants were asked on their knowledge about CSA, of the 36 participants, 33 (91.67%) knew organization name while 3 (8.33%) of them have not heard of the organization name (Figure 2).

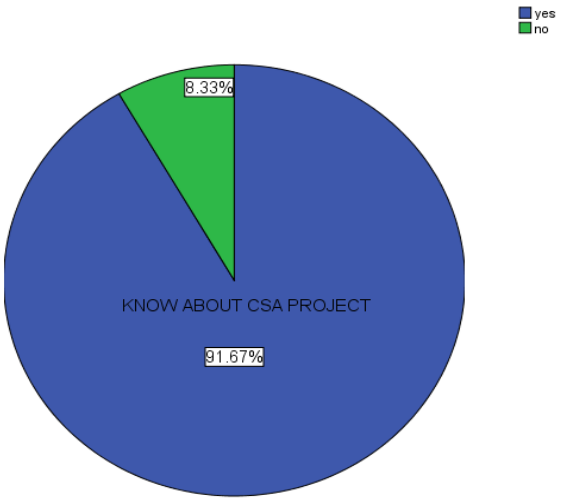


Figure 2: Participant's knowledge about CSA project:

The participants were also asked about their familiarity with the CSA staff. From figure 3, it is understood that 91.67% of the participants (n=33) recognized the CSA staff working while 8.33% (n=3) were not familiar with the CSA staff.

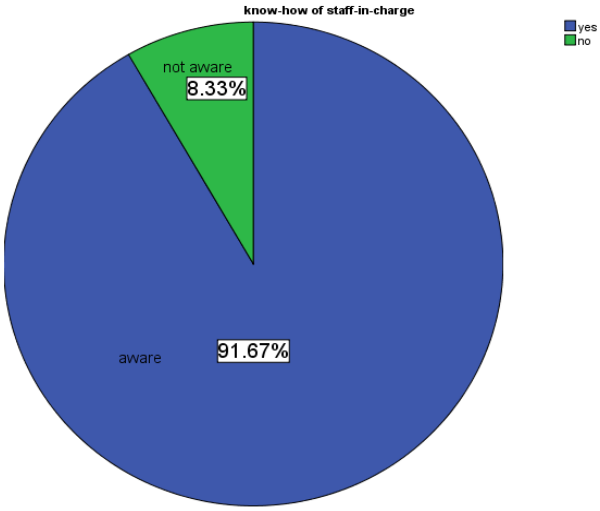


Figure 3: Participant's knowledge about CSA staff

2) To understand the level of implementation of CSA program

To assess the level of knowledge about the implemented projects of CSA under CFCD, participants were asked to identify the various projects implemented in the village by CSA. Figure 4 shows the results. Among 36 participants, majority knew about CBO's and SHGs (22 participants). About half of the participants were aware of Strengthening Children education and ECC (18 and 15 participants respectively). While there were only few who knew about CSA's project implementation in the sectors of Livelihood Promotions and Community Health and Hygiene (7 and 1 participants respectively).

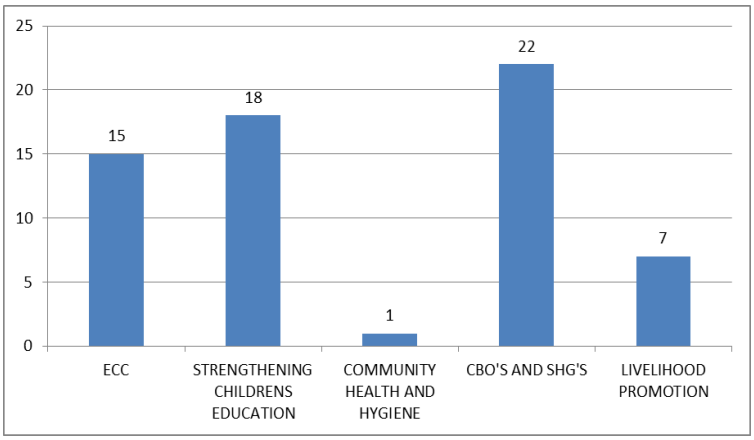


Figure 4: Level of participants' awareness on CFCD project components

To understand the outreach of the project components, participants were asked to identify the project components through which their family members were benefitted. Figure 5 shows the number of participants benefitted through each component. The strengthening children education, community health and hygiene, ECC are approximately same participants (23, 22, 22 participants respectively).

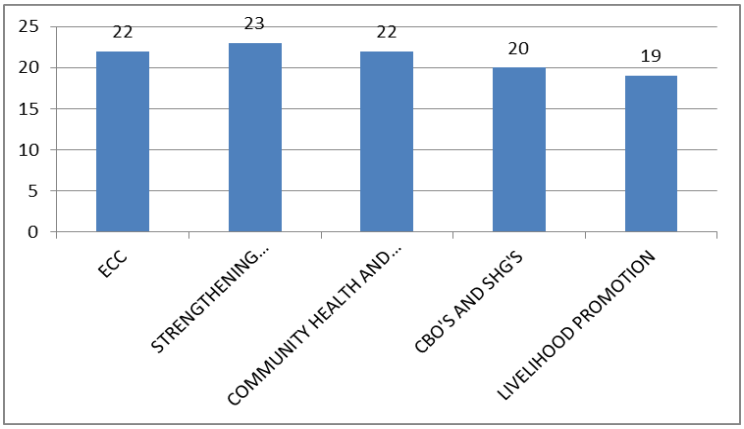


Figure 5: Number of participants benefited from different project components

Figure 6 shows the number of components that each participant was benefited from. The most of them benefited more from the strengthening Education program, community health and hygienic and ECC projects. There were 19% of participants who were benefited CBO's and 18% from livelihood.

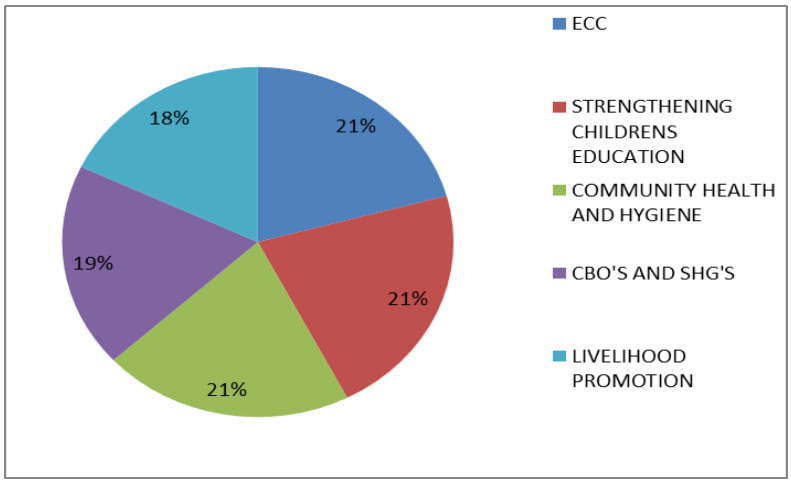


Figure 6: Number of components each participant was benefited from

3) To understand the issues faced by participants

A large majority of the participants (69.44%) indicated that they did not face any issues with regard to CFCD project.

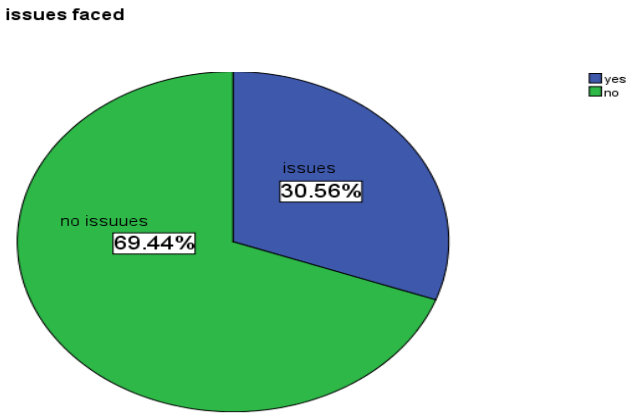


Figure 7: Prevalence of issues faced among participants on CFCD implementation

4) To understand the intervention gaps

In order to learn about beneficiaries' perception of project implementation, participants were asked to check whether they were satisfied with the projects implemented and whether the projects were useful. 26 participants (72.22%) said that they were satisfied

with the projects' implementation and 10 participants (27.78%) opined that they weren't satisfied with project Pragati of the Centre for Social Action.

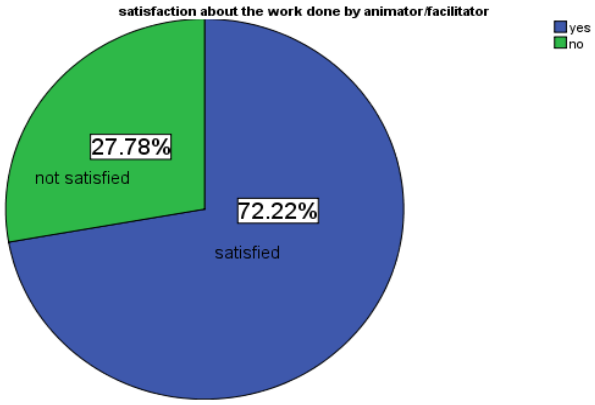


Figure 8: Satisfaction of participants about Animator

5) To Find out the suggestions of participants

The participants were finally asked to provide their suggestions on aspects that need to be improved or newly addressed in the village by CSA. Participants have opined that more focus should be given to toilet construction and sanitation issues in the village. Participants also have expressed their dissatisfaction in the level of service provided in the sectors of electricity. Hence, participants said CSA involvement to enhance the above aspects would be highly appreciated.

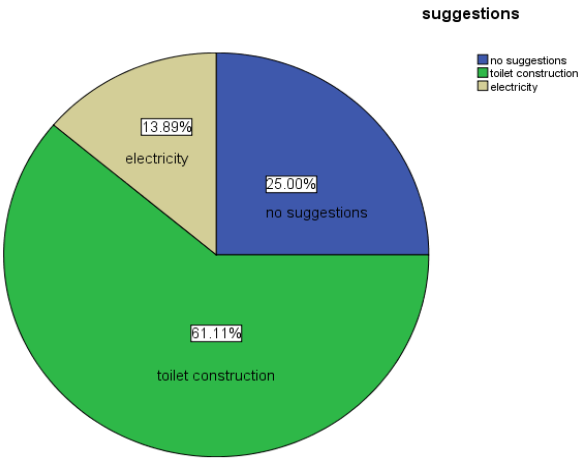


Figure 9: suggestions about to be improvement

Conclusion:

From the mid-term evaluation of CFCD project implementation in Vadigepalli village, it is understood that a large proportion of the villagers are familiar with the CFCD projects and CSA staffs working in the village. The level of awareness among participants on project components is very high for two components- Strengthening Children's Education, CBOs and SHGs while it is very low when it comes to Livelihood Promotions, Community Health and Hygiene. ECC has the highest number of beneficiaries and Livelihood Promotions are the lowest. On an average, a participant was benefited from about 3 project components. Participants showed a high level of satisfaction in the implementation of CFCD projects. Participants suggested that CSA should also involve in enhancing sanitation, electricity facilities in the village.

Focus Group Discussions

Self-Help Group

The group visited this village, Vadigepalli, on 17th February 2015. The name of the SHG is Keerthana Mahila Susahaya Sangha. It was started in the year 2012. They are functioning well.

Objectives and Analysis:

1. To assess the knowledge of the subjects about CSA

The SHG members do not have much of an idea about CSA. When asked about CSA and its functions, they are clueless but they know about the Pragathi CFCD project. They know about 4 components, namely, SHGs, tuition centers, Anganwadi and livelihood. They know the CFCD project staff in charge. They also do not have any knowledge about the objectives of SHGs, except that of collecting money and taking loans.

2. To understand the level of implementation of CSA

The SHGs are working very well in this village. The members are active and they have regular cluster level meetings. They meet weekly and talk about how to improve the SHG activities and how to prioritize loans. The members take loans and involve actively in awareness creation programs for toilet construction and health and hygiene. They maintain records of their transactions and minutes of meetings held.

3. To understand the issues faced by the subjects

The SHG members face an issue of groupism, that is, creation of subgroups within the SHG main group and this leads to fights and misunderstandings among the members. There is also

a very noticeable caste distinction and discrimination seen in the village. The members of lower caste stay in a different section of the village. The SHG members also face problems due to caste differences. The SHG members also do not know how to avail loans from the bank. There is a communication gap among members.

4. To find out the suggestions

The SHG members want that the loan amount may be increased so that they can avail higher amount of loans. They also want that some livelihood programs be started so that they can increase their income. They want some kind of vocational training such as tailoring etc.

5. To understand and find the intervention gaps

The SHG members need to be given some kind of training for livelihood generation. They also need to be informed about CSA and why it exists. A regular follow up needs to be conducted so that CSA staffs know what is happening and feedback should be taken from the members as to how things can be improved.

Conclusion:

The SHG is functioning but it needs to overcome its issues with caste. There is also a need to improve the communication skills between members so that conflicts can be solved and their progress may not be hampered.

Village Development Committee

There are total 13 members in the committee. 11 are men and 3 are youth. The main purpose of this committee is to work towards the development of the villages. They conduct monthly meetings. All the members of the group attend the meeting regularly. Community members have undergone a capacity building training on leadership as a topic. The members maintain documents like minute book and the book is maintained by the animator.

Objectives and Analysis:

1. To assess the knowledge of the participants about CSA

People of this village are aware only about tuition services. They are aware of CFCD projects. They know the staff in charge for the village. They know about the components of the CFCD projects.

2. To understand the level of implementation of CSA

As the children activity centers function in the village, the village members are aware of tuition centers. Some of the other programs which are implemented are distribution of books.

3. **To understand the issues faced by participants**

As the village suffers from the problem of Child Marriage, **t**he main issues addressed through the committee meetings is child marriage. Other than that there are no other issues faced by them.

4. **To understand and find the intervention gaps**

The major intervention gap is the lack of awareness prevalent among the members of the Village Development Committee and hence the trainees believe that more knowledge in terms of awareness has to be provided to the VDC members.

5. **To find out the suggestions**

The major suggestion requested by them is to have a children activity centre such that the children too can contribute top the development of the village.

Children Activity Centre

One of the most effective CBO is the CAC which stands for Children Activity Centre. It comes under CFCD project (PRAGATI) introduced by CSA which the trainees visited on 17th February, 2015. Children are the beneficiaries of this project. Under this project, children are provided education, recreational activities and all the necessary support for their growth and development.

Objectives and Analysis:

1. **To know about the knowledge children have about CSA**

   Children of Vadigepalli CAC do not have adequate knowledge about CSA. But on the contrary, when asked about the animators and coordinators, the children were able to recognize the project as they could answer the questions regarding the project but have no concrete knowledge about CSA. One major concern which the children had was in terms of the place, but they were not clear as what will they do if they get a proper place.

2. **To understand the level of Implementation of the programs of CSA**

   In terms of the level of implementation of the project in the village, the level of education has comparatively increased through the implementation of the Early Childhood Care and Strengthening Children's Education components of CBO's as children are getting proper education. For the purpose of relaxation, recreational

activities are also conducted as a part of their regular routine and a relief from their monotonous life. All these have helped in decreasing the number of dropouts of school. Children have also started to exhibit their interest towards studies. The Children Activity Centre is mainly conducted outside the Anganwadi.

3. To understand the Issues faced

One major issue faced is non-availability of a proper place to carry out the Children Activity Centre activities. As the activities are conducted in a small place outside the Anganwadi, it is a little difficult to accommodate all the children. Being the beneficiaries of CSA, it is very much required that the children should be aware about the CSA project, its purpose and its objectives; which is not fulfilled. The facilitator not being a qualified person is a hindrance from providing quality education to the children.

4. To understand and find the Intervention gaps

With the interaction of the trainees with the committee members, the following were understood as the intervention gaps:

1) The facilitators of CSA are not well qualified to teach English for the children, hence there is a requirement of a qualified teacher.
2) Quality of the education that is provided for the children is not up to the mark, hence there is a requirement of a change or improvement in the curriculum.

5. To find out the suggestions

With the interaction and the understanding of the intervention gaps, these are the suggestions provided:

1) One of the main suggestions provided was the need of a separate building for CAC to carry out the activities more efficiently.
2) The projects of CAC will be more effective if awareness is spread among the children about the purpose and objectives of CAC.
3) The quality of education provided to the children can be developed for effective development.

Village Name: Karangi

Household Survey

Karangi village is located in Srinivaspur Tehsil of Kolar district. The village has a population of about 450 belonging to around 80 families. The village population mostly comprises of Scheduled Tribe.

Study Objectives

The household survey had 5 major objectives to study about the CFCD projects implemented by CSA in the village and their impacts in the study area. Following are the 5 objectives:

a) To assess the knowledge of the participants about CSA

b) To understand the level of implementation of CSA programs

c) To understand the issues faced by participants

d) To understand the intervention gaps

e) To find out the suggestions of participants

A total of 39 households were interviewed, of which 36 (92.3%) participants were aware of the CSA intervention in the village. Among the 36 households who were aware of the intervention, 28 (77.8%) participants were female while 8 (22.2%) were male (Figure 1).

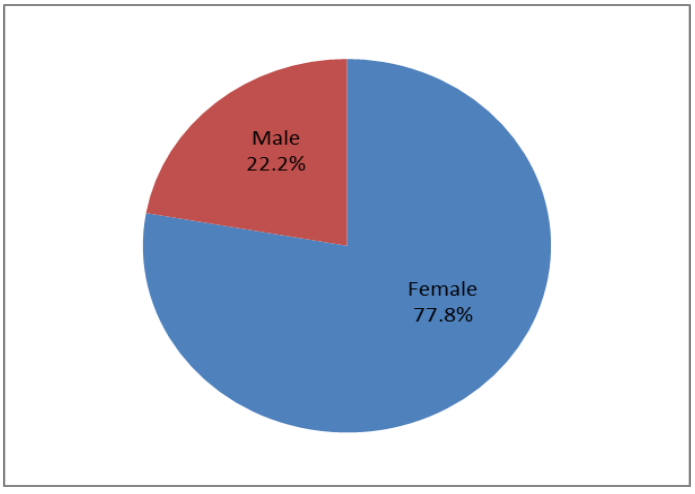


Figure 1: Sex of the participants

The survey results are analyzed based on each objective as follows:

1) **To assess the knowledge of the participants about CSA**

   Participants were asked on their knowledge about CSA, of the 36 participants, 24 (66.7%) knew organization name while 12 (33.3%) of them have not heard of the organization name (Figure 2).

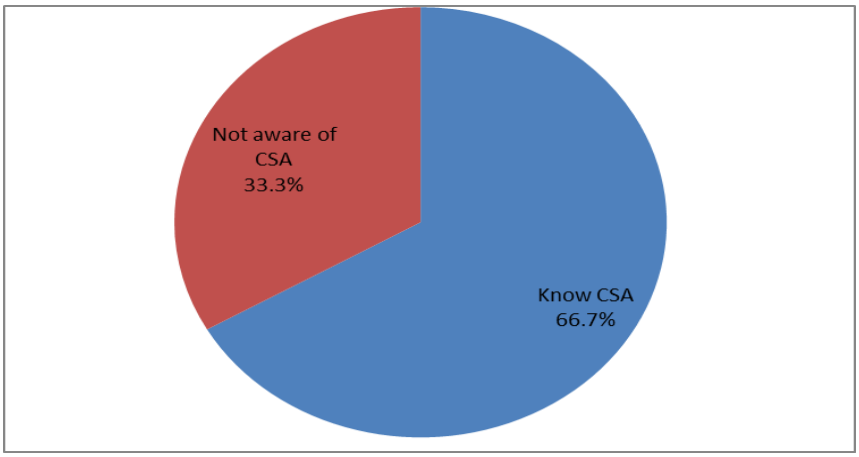


Figure 2: Participants' knowledge about CSA

The participants were also asked about their familiarity with the CSA staff. From Figure 3 it is understood that 97.1% of the participants recognized the CSA staff working while 2.9 % were not familiar with the CSA staff.

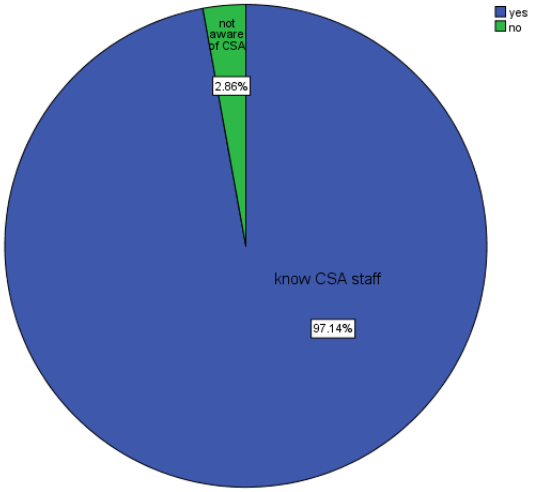


Figure 3: Participants knowledge about CSA staff

2) To understand the level of implementation of CSA programs

To assess the level of knowledge about the implemented projects of CSA under CFCD, participants were asked to identify the various projects implemented in the village by CSA. Figure 4 shows the results. Among 36 participants, majority knew about two components- Strengthening children's education and CBO's and SHGs (32 and 33 participants respectively). There were only few who knew about CSA's project implementation in the sectors of ECC, Livelihood Promotions and Community Health and Hygiene (2, 5 and 2 participants respectively).

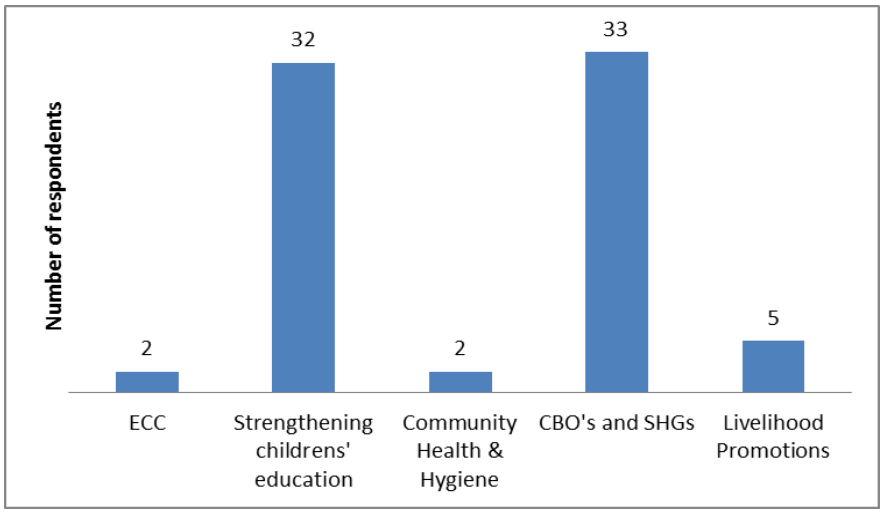


Figure 4: Level of participants' awareness on CFCD project components

To understand the outreach of the project components, participants were asked to identify the project components through which their family members were benefitted. Figure 5 shows the number of participants benefitted through each component. The highest proportion of participants was benefited from ECC component where 27 out of 36 participants were benefited followed by Strengthening Children's Education where 26 were benefitted. There were 18 participants who had family members benefited through CBOs and SHGs. Lastly, the component with least number of beneficiaries as compared to other components is Livelihood Promotion where 4 participants said had family member benefited through the program.

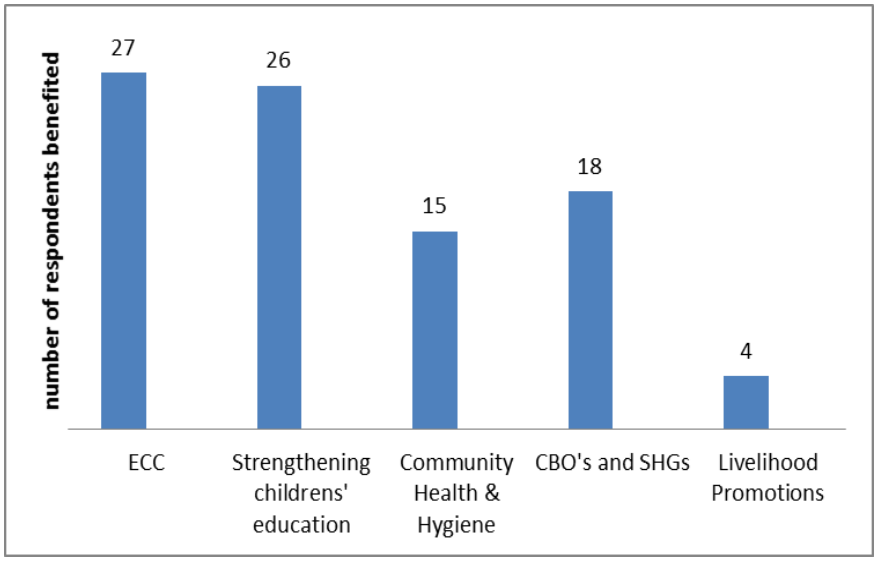


Figure 5: Number of participants benefited from different project components (excel question 1.5)

3) To understand the issues faced by participants

A large majority of the participants (77.14%) indicated that they did not face any issues with regard to CFCD project implementation.

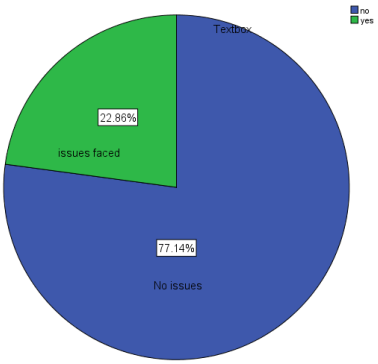


Figure 7: Prevalence of issues faced among participants on CFCD implementation

4) To understand the intervention gaps

In order to learn about beneficiaries' perception of project implementation, participants were asked to check whether they were satisfied with the projects implemented and whether the projects were useful. 33 participants (94.3%) said that they were satisfied with the projects' implementation and 30 (85.7%) responded that the programs implemented in the village were useful.

5) To find out the suggestions of participants

The participants were finally asked to provide their suggestions on aspects that need to be improved or newly addressed in the village by CSA. Participants have opined that more focus should be given to toilet construction and sanitation issues in the village. Participants also showed preference for getting more help from SHG's and Anganwadi centers. Hence, participants said CSA involvement to enhance the above aspects would be highly appreciated.

Conclusion:

From the mid-term evaluation of CFCD project implementation in Karangi Village, it is understood that participants were very familiar with the works of CSA and CSA staff even though their knowledge about the organization was not comparable. Level of awareness

among participants on project components is very high for two components- Strengthening Children's Education and CBOs and SHGs while it is very low when it comes to Livelihood Promotions and Community Health and Hygiene. ECC has the highest number of beneficiaries and Livelihood Promotions the lowest. Participants showed a high level of satisfaction in the implementation of CFCD projects. Participants suggested that CSA should also be involved in creating more SHGs and constructing toilets. This could, in turn also increase input in the project component, Community Health and Hygiene.

Focus Group Discussions

Village Development Committee

The name of the village is Karangi which is in the outskirts of Kolar. The major inhabitants living there are Kannada and Telugu speakers belonging majorly to the Hindu domain, i.e., Hinduism. The name of the group is Karangi itself. The group was started in the year 2012. The project Pragati focuses its work on livelihood promotion, education, heath, sanitation and CBO's. Total numbers of members in the group are 8, which comprises as 2 Men, 3 Women, 1 youth and 2 children. The VDC in the village seemed to very enthusiastic and energetic. They seemed to discuss a lot of issues that are need to be addressed and the trainees visited the village on 17th Feb, 2015

Objectives and Analysis:

1. **To assess the knowledge of subjects about CSA**

   The participants knew about the various facilities of the project but did not have the clarity about the project's name. They know the various components of the project such as Anganwadi, livelihood, Child activity centre. They are well familiarized with the facilitator of the project but they lack clarity about the terms that are referred to when talked about the project.

2. **To understand the level of implementation of CSA**

   Through VDC they've been able to conduct various set of activities for child based, SHG's and VDC's. They have also successfully conducted campaigns on sanitation and toilet construction. They conduct meetings every month and have 100% attendance by all the members in the group, that also with the minimal assistance from the CSA staff. The group is very active and they often talk about various ways where the village can be uplifted.

3. **To find and understand the issues faced by the subjects**

   The village is undergoing a lot issues, and a majority of people referred to these things as their primary concern which include:

   - Safe drinking water facilities
   - To solve problems regarding Anganwadi
   - The VDC in the village is not a legal body, and therefore lacks a proper say in terms of implementation.
   - There is no fixed place for conducting the meetings.
   - No awareness about higher education and healthy living in the community

4. **To find out the suggestion**

   There are a lot of suggestions that came up from the villagers as well as the group members; apart from the fact that the CSA is working on the projects, the beneficiaries seem to not know what exactly has to be done when the time of need occurs. There are a lot of plans formulated and discussions made about various things to be done in the village for the villages and its people but it seems to take a lot of time for the implementation. Some of the concerns were:

   - To formalize the status of the VDC
   - Awareness about toilet construction and importance on sanitation
   - Assistance in solving drinking water problems.

5. **To find out the Intervention gaps**

   The villagers faced a lot of issues and problems while designing their long term and short term goals. Also they are not able to assess the real need of the community and to find out ways to achieve them. There are a lot of provisions in the project that are not known to the villagers. Therefore, there should be awareness campaigns where the villagers are told well enough about the project so that the provisions reach out to the maximum set of people and they as well as the village can be benefitted.

Conclusion:

The group is very active and most of the people know about the provisions and the components of the CFCD project. They do avail the provisions of the project but lack clarity when the terms and the components are asked. It is important for the villagers to know various other provisions as well. Though there are campaigns held, the information doesn't reach to all the households. The VDC mainly focuses upon the development of the

community. There is overall development in all the spheres. Their discussions are highlighted on children, youth and SHG's along with the discussions on the memorandum.

Self-Help Group

There are 3 SHG groups in this village namely Jeevana Jyothi, Mahalakshmi and Bhavana that have started 2 years back. The trainees visited the village on 17th February, 2015.

Objectives and Analysis:

1. **To assess the knowledge of subjects about CSA**

The members of the SHG are aware about the CFCD project which is carried out by CSA. They also know about different programs conducted in the village on drinking water facility, education and health. They are also aware of project staff-in-charge (Mr. Nagaraj) and the facilitator (Nagarathnamma) for the last 2 years.

2. **To understand the level of implementation of CSA**

The members in the SHG meet once in a week and discuss on various aspects like the working of tuition center, need for toilet construction, sanitation improvement, children's health, village welfare measures and community development.

3. **To find and understand the issues faced by the subjects**

In terms of the issues faced by them, we understand that they as such do not have any specific issues. They are highly satisfied with the CFCD project carried out by CSA.

4. **To find out the suggestions**

They suggested that all the SHG groups need proper infrastructure to conduct the SHG meetings.

5. **To find and understand intervention gaps**

The awareness made by the CFCD project of CSA has been effective but a lot of people are ignorant about the programs undertaken in the village due to their traditions and old beliefs. Hence a strong stand has to be taken in terms of changing the stereotypical beliefs and the prejudices built in the mind of the people.

Conclusions:

The members of the SHG are very hospitable and responsible, and they are very interested in participating SHG activities.

Children Activity Centre

There are 40 members in the Child Activity Center which happens to be one of the most effective children groups of the village working towards their growth and development.

Objectives and Analysis:

1. **To assess the knowledge of subjects about CSA**

   The villagers of Karangi are aware of projects and programs run by the Center for Social Action. They are aware of the facilitators in the area and have a good relationship with them. They are aware of the programs implemented in Kolar. The children who have been selected as Ministers in the Child Parliament are aware of their respective roles. The villagers know about the activity center and they are aware of CSA, the organization that implements the CFCD project.

2. **To understand the level of implementation of CSA**

   The villagers get support for education through the Child activity center. The activity center helps the students in completing their school related assignments. They create awareness about health. They have group discussions on topics such as health, festivals etc. They have committees formed to solve various issues like sports, environment, law, education, health etc. They teach the children to do kitchen gardening, follow personal hygiene & cleanliness and environmental protection awareness are created through rallies, street plays, flash mobs on various issues.

3. **To find and understand the issues faced by the subjects**

   When questioned about the issues faced, the members reported no particular issue as such, which is definitely a notable feature.

4. **To find out the suggestions**

   The villagers suggested that they need a computer center with facilitators to train them for computer skills.

5. **To find and understand the intervention gaps**

   There seems to be a gap in information between the committee members and the CSA staff.

Conclusion:

The village seems to have an effective implementation of the CSA projects in their community. However, there seems to be a delay in information between the staff of the Center of Social Action and the members of the Village Development Committee.

Village Name: Attikunte

In the village of Attikunte, the trainees conducted a street play and flash mob in order to spread the awareness among the villagers on health and sanitation. The trainees planned the entire event helping to spread the awareness among the villagers through their active participation and structured event plan. The major intervention gap and suggestion received was the need for toilet construction which was understood through the activities conducted.

YELDUR CLUSTER

Village Name: Gandhinagara

Household Survey

Gandhinagara is a village in the Srinivasapura Taluk of Kolar District. Most of the villagers are engaged in animal husbandry and agriculture.

Study Objectives

The household survey had 5 major objectives to study about the CFCD projects implemented by CSA in the village and their impacts in the study area. The 5 objectives were as follows:

a) To assess the knowledge of the participants about CSA

b) To understand the level of implementation of CSA programs

c) To understand the issues faced by participants

d) To understand the intervention gaps

e) To find out the suggestions of participants

A total of 24 households were interviewed, of which all were participants and they were aware of the CSA's intervention in the village. Among the 24 households who were aware of the intervention, 17 (70.8%) participants were female while 7 (29.2%) were male (Figure 1).

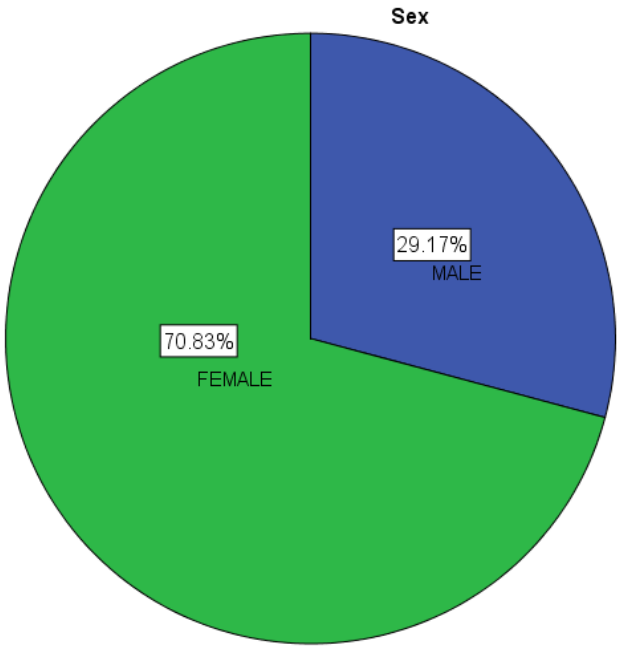


Figure 1: Sex of the participants

The survey results are analyzed based on each objective as follows:

1) **To assess the knowledge of the participants about CSA**

Participants were asked on their knowledge about CSA, of the 24 participants, 18 (75%) knew about the organization while 6 (25%) of them have not heard of the organization.

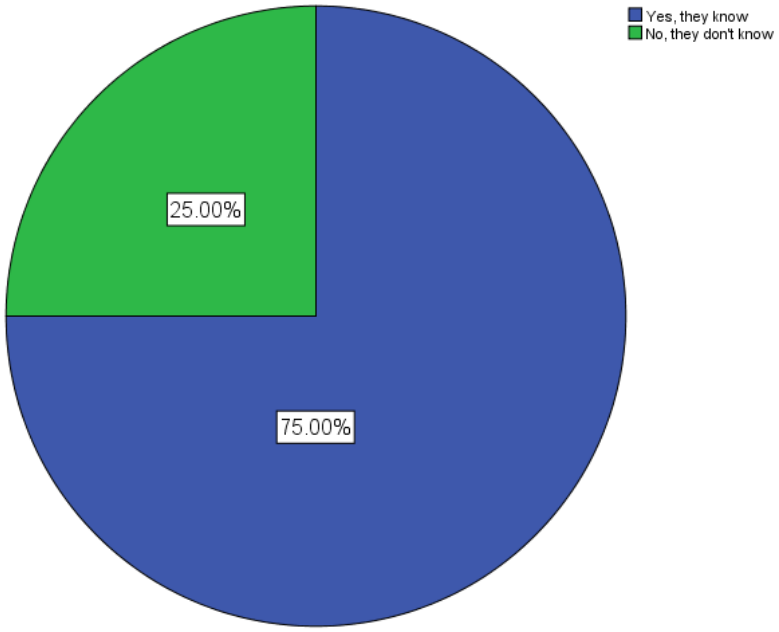


Figure 2: Participants knowledge about CSA

The participants were also asked about their familiarity with the CSA staff, from Figure 3 it is understood that 54.17% of the participants (n=11) recognized the CSA staff working while 45.83% (n=13) were not familiar with the CSA staff.

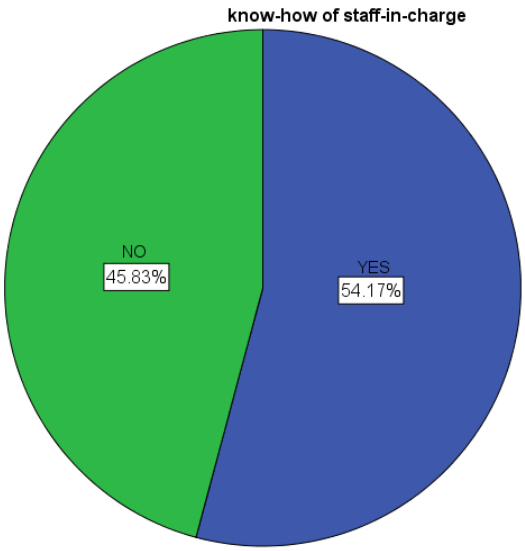


Figure 3: Participants knowledge about CSA staff

2) To understand the level of implementation of CSA programs

To assess the level of knowledge about the implemented projects of CSA under CFCD, participants were asked to identify the various projects implemented in the village by CSA. Figure 4 shows the results.

Among 24 participants, majority knew about two components- Livelihood Promotion and Early Child Care (8 and 6 participants respectively). A number of 5 participants knew about the component Community Health and Hygiene. A number of 4 participants knew about CBO's and SHG's in this village. Only one out of 24 participants knew about the component strengthening children's education.

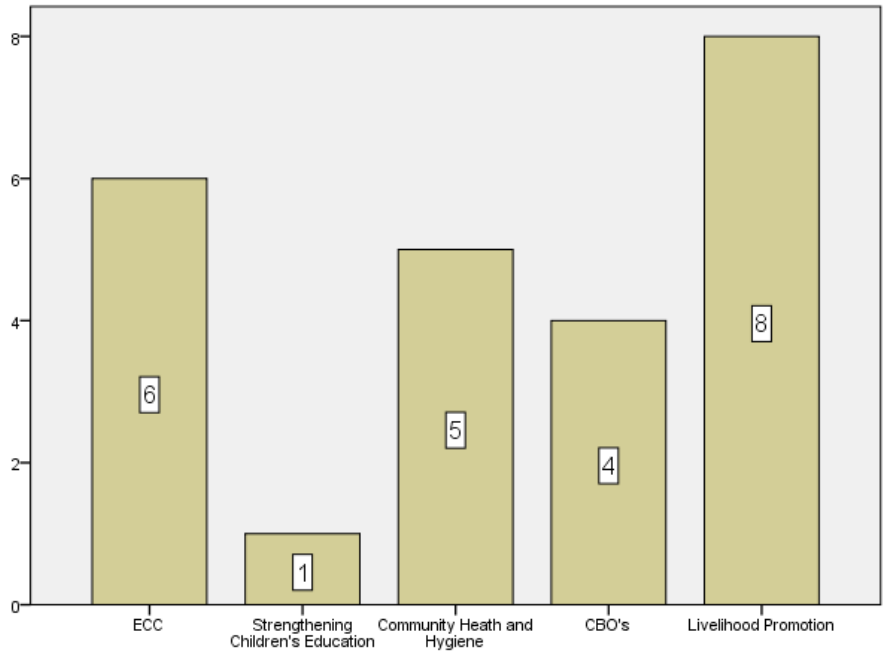


Figure 4: Level of participants' awareness on CFCD project components (question 1.2, count and prepare graph in excel)

To understand the outreach of the project components, participants were asked to identify the project components through which their family members were benefitted. Figure 5 shows the number of participants benefitted through each component. The highest proportion of participants was benefited from Strengthening Children's Education component where 8 out of 24 participants were benefited through this program. Both Early Child Care and Community Health and Hygiene components had 5 participants whose family members were benefitted from these. Two components – CBO's and SHG's and Livelihood Promotion had 3 participants who mentioned that their family members were benefited through these.

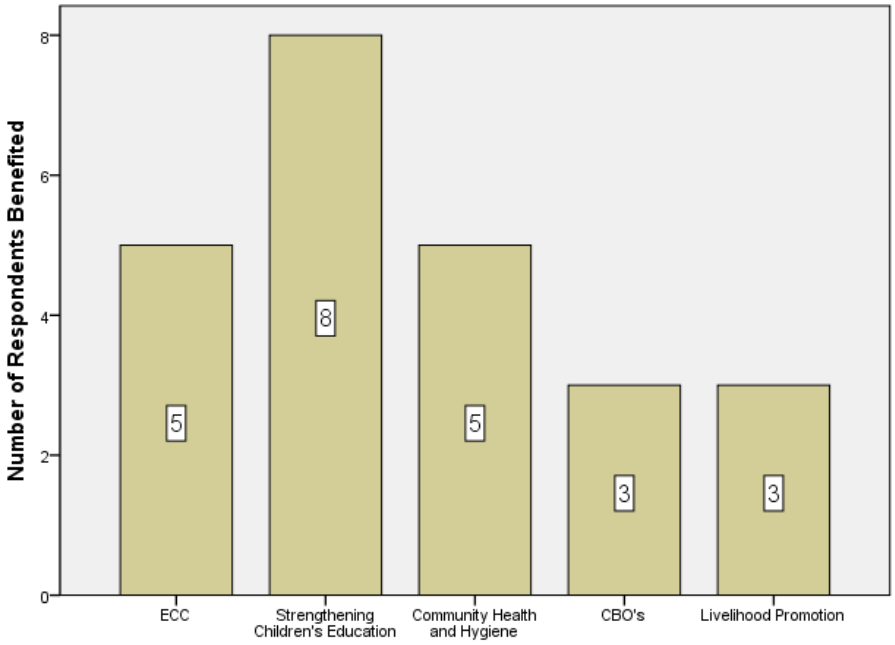


Figure 5: Number of participants benefited from different project

3) To understand the issues faced by participants

All the participants from this village (100%) indicated that they did not face any issues with regard to CFCD project.

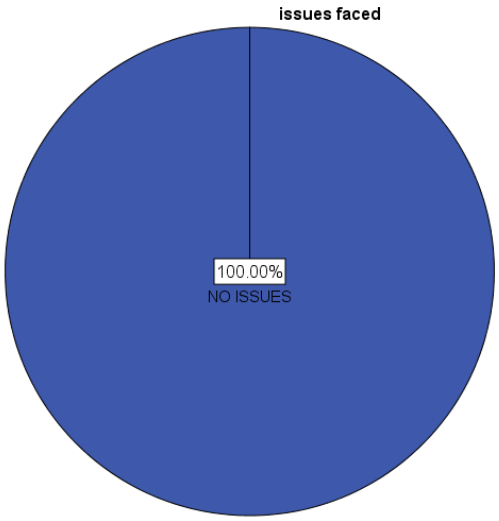


Figure 7: Prevalence of issues faced among participants on CFCD implementation (SPSS, question 1.10)

4) To understand the intervention gaps

In order to learn about beneficiaries' perception of project implementation, participants were asked to check whether they were satisfied with the projects implemented and whether the projects were useful. 23 participants (95.8%) said that they were satisfied with the projects' implementation and 21 participants (87.5%) opined that the projects were useful.

5) To find out the suggestions of participants

The participants were finally asked to provide their suggestions on aspects that need to be improved or newly addressed in the village by CSA. Participants have opined that more focus should be given to electricity issues in the village. Participants also have expressed their dissatisfaction in the level of service provided in the sectors of sanitation and transportation, facilities. Hence, participants said CSA involvement to enhance the above aspects would be highly appreciated.

Conclusion:

From the mid-term evaluation of CFCD project implementation in Ganghinagar Village, it is understood that a large proportion of the villagers are familiar with the CFCD projects and CSA staffs working the village. Level of awareness among participants on project components is very high for the component Livelihood Promotion while it is very low when it comes to Strengthening Children's Education. Strengthening Children's Education has the highest number of beneficiaries and CBOS's& SHG's and Livelihood Promotions the lowest. On an average, a participant was benefited from about 2 or 3 project components. Participants showed a very high level of satisfaction in the implementation of CFCD projects. Participants suggested that CSA should also involve in enhancing electricity, sanitation and transportation facilities in the village.

Focus Group Discussions

Self-Help Group

The trainees visited this village on 18th February 2015, the name of the SHG is Pragathi Mahila Sangha. There are 15 members and it has been 3 years since this SHG was started.

Objectives and Analysis:

1. To assess the knowledge of the subjects about CSA

The SHG members have no knowledge of CSA as such but they know about the CFCD project. They know two of the staff members who come from Yeldur. They have knowledge about SHGs and their functioning. They know about savings, loans, alternative job opportunities, development, sponsorship and child activity centre. They also know the CFCD project in charge. They are aware of the CFCD components such as livelihood, development of village, early childhood care and support system.

2. To understand the level of implementation of CSA

The SHG is functioning very well. They conduct their meetings weekly. The women have taken loans up to 15,000 per person. They have proper records of all the money being collected each week as well as the loans. There are no absentees in the meetings and no defaulters of the loans. They have conducted and participated in awareness programs for Anganwadis and toilet construction and social action programme for bore wells and toilet construction. Under the CFCD project, they avail of drinking water facilities and children activity centers.

3. To understand the issues faced by the subjects

The village faces a severe shortage of electricity. The electricity they get is single phase current. So they require CFL bulbs which will work for the electricity being provided. They also face the problem that there are two dominant political parties in the village. Out of these two, the SHG have members from only one political party so the women belonging to the other party cannot join the SHG.

4. To find out the suggestions

The loans that the women can take have a specific limit. They want that the limit be increased to Rs. 25,000. They also want that one more SHG be created so that women from the other party may also be able to join and benefit from the SHGs. They also want more subsidies in loans.

5. To understand and find the intervention gaps

Another SHG needs to be started so that women from the village can benefit from SHGs without discrimination due to party affiliation. They also need some vocational training which will enable them to work from home. A water tank is required, along with a transformer and CFL bulbs for better lighting.

Conclusion:

They have good human resources, but they just need to be guided accordingly. Proper guidance will help them to function even better. The women are empowered but higher education, if provided to these women will work wonders.

Children Activity Centre

CAC is the children activity centre which comes under CFCD project (PRAGATI) introduced by CSA. Children are the beneficiaries of this project who are provided with education, recreational activities and all the necessary support for their growth and development. The trainees visited this village on 18th February, 2015.

Objectives and Analysis:

1. **To assess the knowledge of subjects about CSA**

Children of that particular village were well disciplined and they were very calm and pleasant. Children are also aware about CAC but they were not aware about the components. They were also aware about SHG.

2. **To understand the level of implementation of CSA**

Children were provided with good education. Importance is given to education and also for English education. Almost all the girl children of the village are beneficiaries of CSA as they send the girl children to school and this is achieved only because of the work of CSA. There is more participation of girl children in this particular community.

3. **To find and understand the issues faced by the subjects**

With the interaction with the participants, the trainees could understand the following:

1) They do not have proper track on the children so they do not give much importance to attendance. This has resulted in many children not coming to class regularly.
2) They do not have any school or college surrounding that village to pursue higher education. So, mostly all girls quit studies after 10th std and do not pursue further education.

4. **To find out the suggestions**

   Hence, accordingly the suggestions provided by the village committee members were as follows:

   1. Parents should also be made aware about the CSA project such that there will be good clarity about the project among the children.
   2. More activities can be included for the children for their recreation.
   3. The project can also be more goal-oriented so that a target will be fixed and the facilitators can work towards achieving the goals.

5. **To find and understand the intervention gaps.**

The major intervention gap is regarding the facilitators who teach the children as they are not well qualified, which hinders the overall development of the children.

Village Development Committee

The name of this village development committee is Ellamma which works towards the development of the village. It is a very active VDC working towards the development and growth of the village through their structured meetings and schedules.

Objectives and Analysis:

1. **To assess the knowledge of the participants about CSA**

Community members have members about Activity centre, Anganwadi and SHGs. They are aware about the staff in charge of their village. They are also aware about CFCD project. They participate in mass camps/ awareness programs such as in construction of sanitation (toilets), health and hygiene.

2. **To understand the level of implementation of CSA**

The level of implementation is fairly good and some of the major social action programs implemented in village through CFCD project are Anganwadi centre renovation, Drinking water facility and Children activity centers.

3. To understand the issues faced by participants

It is a notable feature that the village has not reported any issues, which means that the village does not face any issues.

4. To understand and find the intervention gaps

In terms of the intervention gaps, there is no gap between the CFCD and VDC members. But the irony is that the members are still not satisfied.

5. To find out the suggestions

The major suggestion provided is the need for proper drinking water facility and ration card.

Village Name: Kalkunte

Household Survey

Kalkunte village in Kolar district is located close to the neighboring state of Andhra Pradesh. Hence, majority of the villagers speak Telugu and some speak Kannada. The village is dependent on agriculture for the livelihood. Kalkunte is also known for high prevalence of alcoholism. The trainees visited the village on 18th February, 2015.

Study Objectives

The household survey had 5 major objectives to study about the CFCD projects implemented by CSA in the village and their impacts in the study area. Following are the 5 objectives:

a) To assess the knowledge of the participants about CSA

b) To understand the level of implementation of CSA programs

c) To understand the issues faced by participants

d) To understand the intervention gaps

e) To find out the suggestions of participants

A total of 39 households were interviewed, of which 31 (79.5%) participants were aware of the CSA intervention in the village. Among the 31 households who were aware of the intervention, 22(71%) participants were female while 9 (29%) were male (Figure 1).

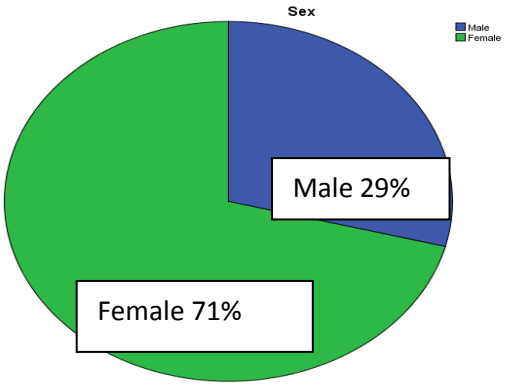


Figure 1: Sex of the participants

The survey results are analyzed based on each objective as follows:

1) To assess the knowledge of the participants about CSA

Participants were asked on their knowledge about CSA, of the 31 participants, 23 (74.2%) knew organization name while 8 (25.8%) of them have not heard of the organization name (Figure 2).

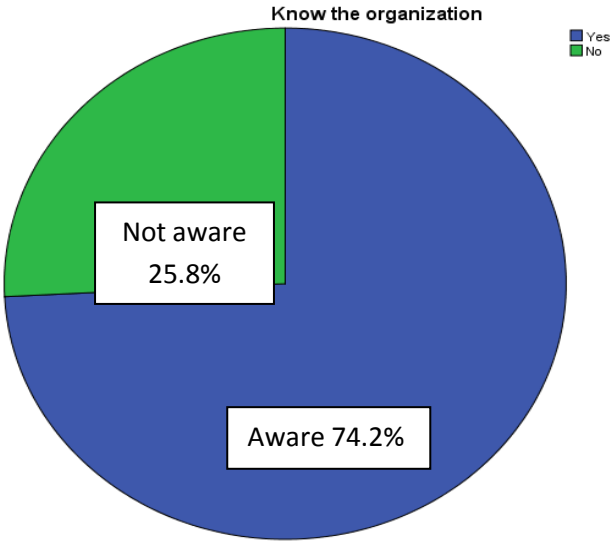


Figure 2: Participants knowledge about CSA

The participants were also asked about their familiarity with the CSA staff, from Figure 3 it is understood that 83.9% of the participants (n=26) recognized the CSA staff working while 16.1% (n=5) were not familiar with the CSA staff.

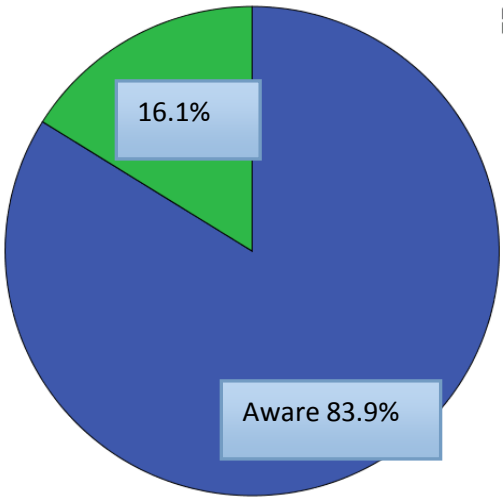


Figure 3: Participants knowledge about CSA staff

2) To understand the level of implementation of CSA programs

To assess the level of knowledge about the implemented projects of CSA under CFCD, participants were asked to identify the various projects implemented in the village by CSA. Figure 4 shows the results. Among 32 participants, majority knew about two components- Strengthening children's education and CBO's and SHGs (32 and 21 participants respectively). A few of the participants were aware of ECC as the project component (8 participants) while there were only another few who knew about CSA's project

implementation in the sectors of Livelihood Promotions and Community Health and Hygiene (7 and 8 participants respectively).

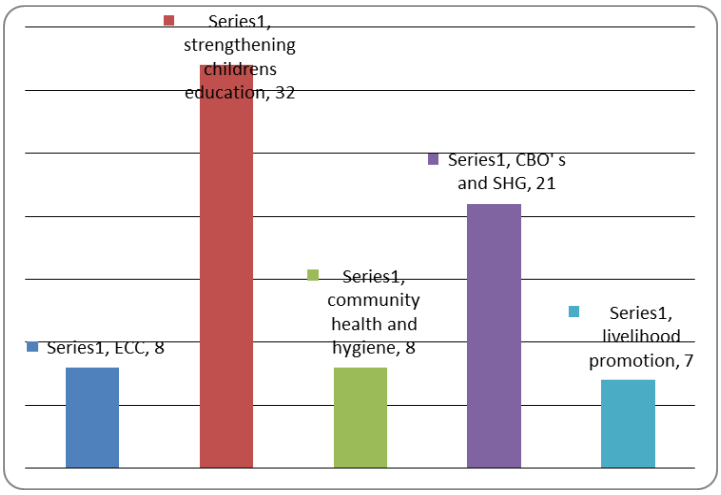


Figure 4: Level of participants' awareness on CFCD project components

To understand the outreach of the project components, participants were asked to identify the project components through which their family members were benefitted. Figure 5 shows the number of participants benefitted through each component. The highest proportion of participants was benefited from ECC component where 16 out of 31 participants were benefited through this program. There were 22 participants who had family members benefited through CBOs and SHGs. Strengthening Children's Education and Community Health and Hygiene are the next components with highest beneficiaries (18 participants). Lastly, the component with least number of beneficiaries as compared to other components is Livelihood Promotion where 4 participants said had family member benefited through the program.

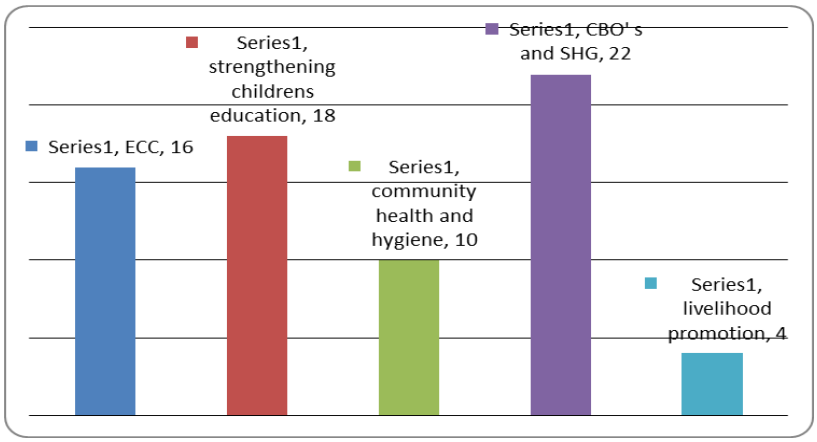


Figure 5: Number of participants benefited from different project components

Figure 6 shows the number of components that each participant was benefited from. Average number of components a participant was benefited from is 2.25. 38.7% of participants were benefited from 1 component, closely followed by participants who said they were benefited from 2 and 3 components (22.6%). There were 9.7% of participants who were benefited from all five components.

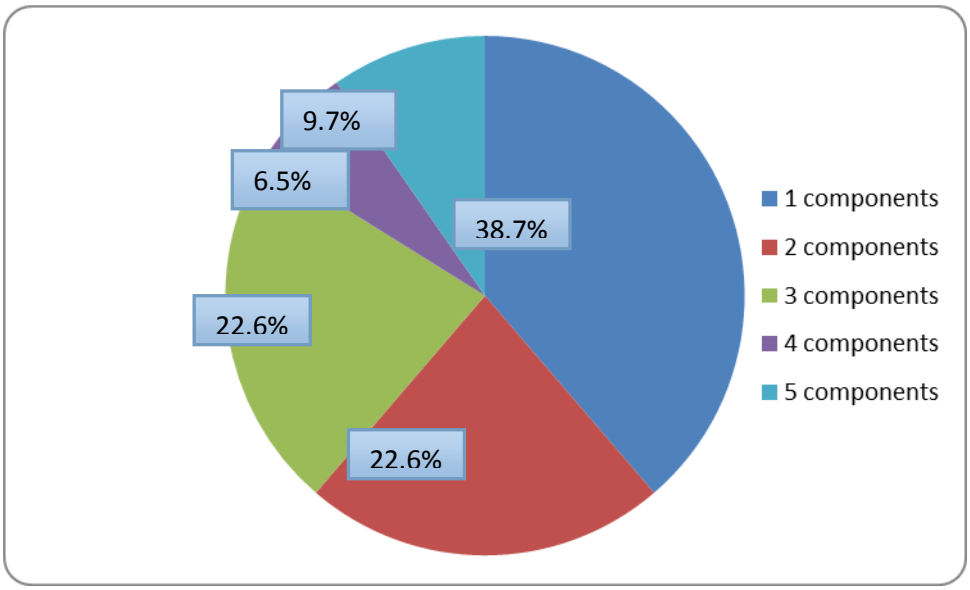


Figure 6: Number of components each participant was benefited from

3) To understand the issues faced by participants

Majority of the participants (58.06%) indicated that they face issues with regard to the implementation of CFCD project.

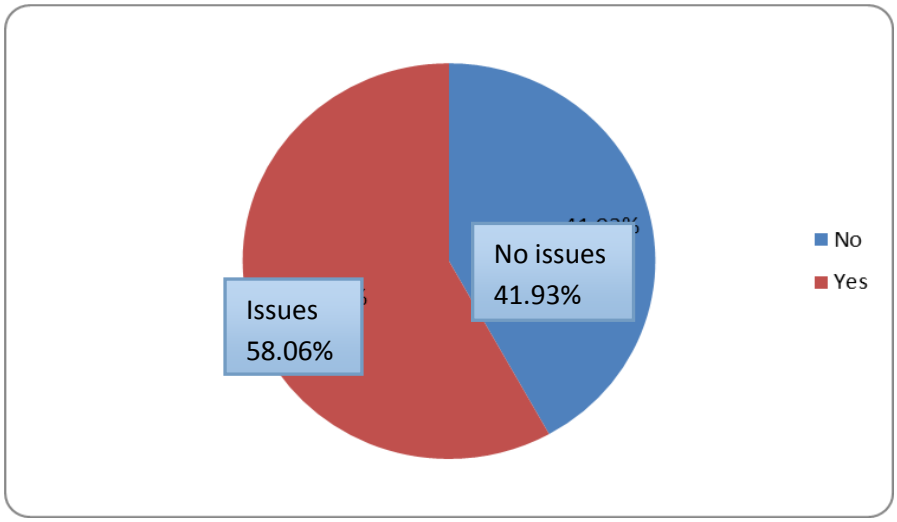


Figure 7: Prevalence of issues faced among participants on CFCD implementation

4) To understand the intervention gaps

In order to learn about beneficiaries' perception of project implementation, participants were asked to check whether they were satisfied with the projects implemented and whether the projects were useful. 28 participants (90.3%) said that they were satisfied with the projects' implementation and 29 participants (93.5%) opined that the projects were useful.

5) To find out the suggestions of participants

The participants were finally asked to provide their suggestions on aspects that need to be improved or newly addressed in the village by CSA. Participants have the opinion that more focus should be given to toilet construction, sanitation and transportation issues in the village. Hence, participants said CSA involvement to enhance the above aspects would be highly appreciated.

Conclusion:

From the mid-term evaluation of CFCD project implementation in Kalkunte Village, it is understood that a large proportion of the villagers are familiar with the CFCD projects and CSA staffs working the village. Level of awareness among participants on project components is very high for two components- Strengthening Children's Education and CBOs and SHGs while it is very low when it comes to ECC, Livelihood Promotions and Community Health and Hygiene. CBOs and SHGs have the highest number of beneficiaries and Livelihood Promotions the lowest. On an average, participants were benefited from about 2 project components each. Participants showed a high level of satisfaction in the implementation of CFCD projects however, there were many who reported issues regarding the project implementation. Therefore, effort must be taken from CSA to understand what those issues are and take appropriate actions to solve the same. Participants suggested that CSA should also involve in enhancing sanitation, and transportation facilities in the village.

Village Development Committee

Kalkunte is a remote village in Kolar district. The Village Development Committees (VDCs) had established in the year 2011. It constitutes of 16 members out of which there are 4 men, 4 women, 4 youth and 4 children. The VDCs in the village are performing their role effectively by focusing on the overall development of village since the last 4 years. The trainees visited the village on 18th February, 2015.

Objectives of VDC are:

- Addresses problems of the people and working towards satisfying the needs of the people.
- Overall development of the village.
- Providing infrastructural facilities
- Promoting education.

Objectives and Analysis:

1. To assess the knowledge of subjects about CSA

The VDC members are aware about CSA project, but they have lack clarity in some schemes of CSA. They are aware about the staff in charge of CSA.

2. To understand the level of implementation of CSA

The VDC members conduct meeting in every month and discuss about the activities to be performed in future. They also analyze the previous activities and compare with the actual performance with the specified objectives. They conduct their meetings mostly without the help of CSA staffs. The VDC in Kalkunte village had built an Anganwadi centre, pipeline facilities and has organized medical camp.

3. To find and understand the issues faced by the subjects

The village needs awareness on the importance of toilet construction through VDCs. The VDC is not recognized as a legalized body. They have lack of leadership and political participation in the panchayat and at the state level.

4. To find out the suggestions

The VDC in the village had helped for the betterment of the village in many ways. But they still need help from the CSA for fulfilling the basic needs of the people in the village. They require more pipeline facilities to have safe drinking water and street light facilities. They need to become a legalized body.

5. To find and understand intervention gaps

The village needs basic infrastructural facilities like toilet, drainage, cement road and water. The VDCs in the village wanted to become a legalized body. The student trainees had

conducted an awareness program on health and hygiene by performing rally and street play in the village.

Conclusion:

The student trainees, through conducting FGDs with the VDGs had understood the idea of role played by VDGs which mainly focuses on the overall development of the Kalkunte Village both individually and in group. The student trainees had maintained a very good rapport with the members of the village and VDC members were happy to share their achievements as well as needs to the student trainees. The student trainees got an opportunity to study about the village.

Self Help Group

The name of the SHG group in this village is Varamahalakshmi which was started 8 months ago. The group consists of 10 members.

Objectives and Analysis:

1. **To assess the knowledge of subjects about CSA**

   The villagers know about the CFCD project which is carried out by the Centre for Social Action. They are aware about different programs conducted in the village like Anganwadi, Activity Centre, Tuitions, Training, Mother and Child care. They are also aware of the project in charge Mr. Basavuraj and Facilitator Mr. Nagaraj for less than a year.

2. **To understand the level of implementation of CSA**

   They conduct meetings weekly once. During the meeting they discuss on different aspects like CLA – Cluster Level Association, Village Development Committee and Child Activity Centre. They implement pipeline facility for village and they find it useful by being a member in the SHG group.

3. **To find and understand the issues faced by the subjects**

   They are content with the effectiveness of the services being carried out. They do not have any specific issues. They are highly satisfied.

4. **To find out the suggestions**

   They do not have any specific suggestions, they want the overall development of the village.

5. **To find and understand the Intervention gaps**

   The awareness made by CSA is effective and prominent but it is not reaching out to lot of people in the village. Few members are ignorant and they showed lack of interest in knowing about the functions and components of CSA.

Conclusion:

The SHG has been established in the village 8 months back. The attendance is well maintained and conflicts are minimal. The youth group was given a training on 'Stop Child marriage & Dowry System'. The SHG in the village is carried out effectively. They were quite satisfied with CSA, CFCD project.

Child Activity Centre

The Child Activity Centre has 32 members who work together for the growth and development. This is initiated by CSA and is one of the effective functioning units of CSA.

Objectives and Analysis:

1. **To access the knowledge of subjects about CSA**

   The villagers of Kalkunte know about the CFCD project and are aware about the components of the project too. However, they are not aware of CSA, the organization implementing CFCD project. They know that there is a CSA project office in Yeldur. They know the facilitators in their village for the project.

2. **To understand the level of implementation of CSA**

   The villagers get support for education through the Child activity centre. They have implemented health campaigns, rallies and street plays in the village. The activity centre has a Child Parliament where different children have been selected as Ministers of different roles addressing the issues of the community. The selected children are aware of

their roles and have developed skills like leadership, oratory skills through the Child Parliament. The activity centre has also conducted various recreational activities such as rope skipping, volleyball etc.

3. To find and understand the Issues faced by the subjects

In terms of the issues faced, it is a notable feature that the villagers faced no issues.

4. To find out the suggestions

As far as the suggestions are considered, the villagers require the materials for sports, books, stationary and a play ground.

5. To find and understand intervention gaps

The major intervention gap is the existence of the communication gap between CSA and committee members.

Conclusion:

The village people are well aware of the project and are very keen on knowing the various other components of the project. There are some awareness issues about some components. The tuition and Anganwadi system is very well known to all the people in the village. The activity centre run helps the children to discuss about various issues and problems that are happening in the village. It helps them to think and to take decisions that will help them in the longer run.

Adolescent Girls Group

The adolescents have difficulty with lack of transport facilities. They have to walk kilometers to reach school. Drop out level of girls is very less. Only married girls drop out. They want proper roads and transport to the main village. Also they want to prevent girl marriage. They have an ASHA worker who comes and teaches them about menstrual hygiene. They are aware of CSA and the CFCD project but do not really work as an ADG. They reported the scarcity of water to their village and voiced the opinion that the CFCD project should help the village with more water pipeline facilities. Their mothers walk around 15+ km to avail a water source and take home.

Objectives and Analysis:

1. **To assess the knowledge of subjects about CSA**

The subjects were aware about the programs run by the Centre for Social action and its CFCD project implemented in Kalkunte. The subjects were also aware of the components of the CFCD project but not in technical jargon.

2. **To understand the level of implementation of CSA**

The subjects have taken part in medical camps organized by the agency. The subjects have also availed the water pipeline facilities established in the village by the Village Development Committee with the aid of Pragathi CFCD project.

3. **To find and understand the issues faced by the subjects**

The subjects reported the existence of child marriage in the village in a small level. The subjects also faced the lack of proper transport facilities and roadways to reach the nearest marketplace or village with the necessary modern facilities. The subjects face lack of availability of water resources for their needs.

4. **To find out the suggestions**

Create better transport facilities and roadways to connect the village to the main road and the major market hub. Establish more water pipeline and harvesting facilities for the village.

5. **To find and understand intervention gaps**

The adolescent group has not established itself as a group that meets regularly with defined objectives and goals. The group meets once in a while whenever the SHG meetings are conducted in the community.

Conclusion:

The subjects are well aware of the projects run by the Centre for Social Action. However, they have not established themselves as an active ADG due to lack of proper support to make them work as a full-fledged group. The group recognizes the problems and issues faced in the village clearly though.

Village Name: Peddapalli

Focus Group Discussion

Self Help Group

The students visited this village on 18th February 2015. There are two SHGs in the village. A combined meeting was held with both the SHGs. The names of the SHGs are Maramma Sangha and Om Shakti Mahila Sahaya Sangha.

1. To assess the knowledge of the subjects about CSA

The SHG members have no knowledge about CSA but they know about CFCD project and some of its components. The SHG members take loans and collect savings. They have also undergone a leadership training programme in Kolar. They have awareness about the activity centres, z and SHGs.

2. To understand the level of implementation of CSA

The SHG members do go to bank and do the bank transactions and give priority for loans. They keep proper records of all financial transactions and loans. They know how to open a bank account. There is a lot of improvement in the village due to the effective functioning of the SHG.

3. To understand the issues faced by the subjects

The village suffers from a serious water problem. They suffer from the lack of provision of proper drinking water facility. The activity centre for children is also in very bad shape and needs to be renovated.

4. To find out the suggestions

The women said they would like to have some vocational skills training such as tailoring skills which would help them to increase their income and in turn improvement in their quality of life. They also need a new hall for the Anganwadi.

5. To understand and find the intervention gaps

In terms of intervention gap, more information needs to be provided to the women about CSA and the CFCD project. At the same time, with respect to the suggestions provided, the trainees believe that infrastructure of Anganwadi and Activity centre also needs to be improved.

Conclusion:

The SHG is functioning well but the facilities need to be increased. The women are successful in bringing about a change in the society but they can definitely do better if they are given better resources.

Village Name: Beeraganahalli

Household Survey

BG Halli is a village in the Srinivasapura taluk of Kolar District. Most of the villagers are engaged in animal husbandry and agriculture.

Study Objectives

The household survey had 5 major objectives to study about the CFCD projects implemented by CSA in the village and their impacts in the study area. Following are the 5 objectives:

a) To assess the knowledge of the participants about CSA

b) To understand the level of implementation of CSA programs

c) To understand the issues faced by participants

d) To understand the intervention gaps

e) To find out the suggestions of participants

A total of 54 households were interviewed, of which 52 were valid participants and were aware of the CSA's intervention in the village. Among the 52 households who were aware of the intervention, 44 (84.62%) participants were female while 8 (15.38%) were male (Figure 1).

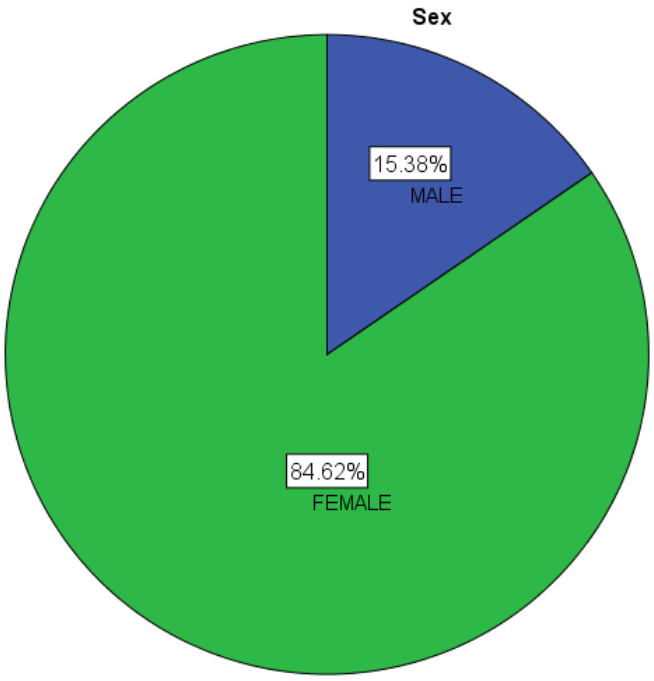


Figure 1: Sex of the participants

The survey results are analyzed based on each objective as follows:

1) **To assess the knowledge of the participants about CSA**

Participants were asked on their knowledge about CSA, of the 52 participants, 29 (55.77%) knew organization name while 23 (44.23%) of them have not heard of the organization name (Figure 2).

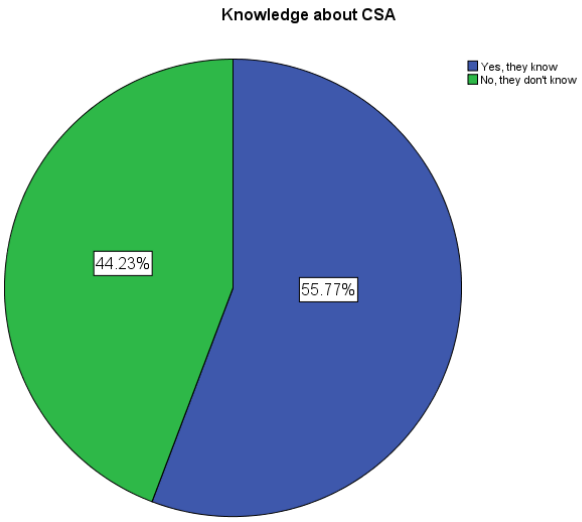


Figure 2: Participants' knowledge about CSA

The participants were also asked about their familiarity with the CSA staff, from Figure 3 it is understood that 86.54% of the participants (n=45) recognized the CSA staff working while 13.46% (n=7) were not familiar with the CSA staff.

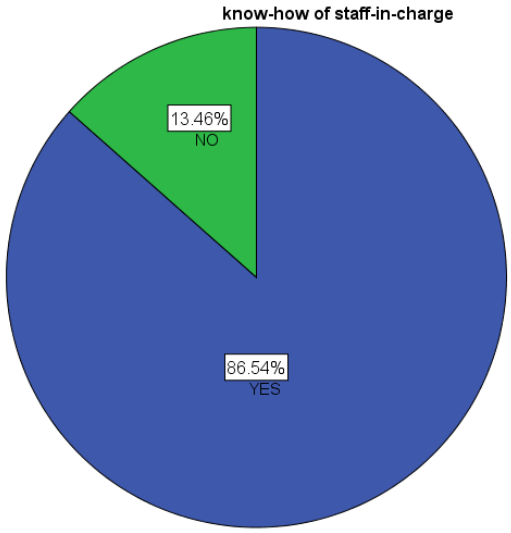


Figure 3: Participants' knowledge about CSA staff

2) To Understand the level of implementation of CSA programs

To assess the level of knowledge about the implemented projects of CSA under CFCD, participants were asked to identify the various projects implemented in the village by CSA. Figure 4 shows the results. Among 52 participants, almost half of the participants (20 participants) knew about Early Child Care. Two components - Strengthening Children's Education and Community Health and Hygiene had 11 participants know about them. A number of 8 participants knew about CBO's and SHG's. Lastly, only two out of 52 participants knew about the component Livelihood Promotion.

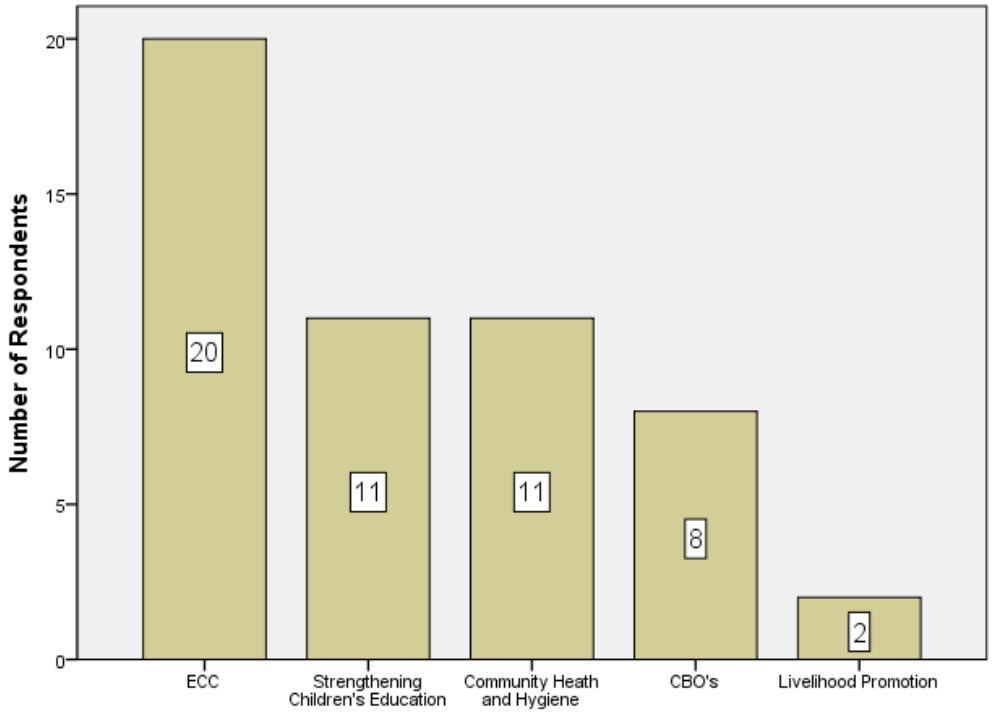


Figure 4: Level of participants' awareness on CFCD project components (question 1.2, count and prepare graph in excel)

To understand the outreach of the project components, participants were asked to identify the project components through which their family members were benefitted. Figure 5 shows the number of participants benefitted through each component.

Lesser than half of the participants (16 participants) had family members who benefited from Community Health and Hygiene. There were 14 participants who had family members who benefited from Strengthening Children's Education and 11 participants who had benefited

from CBO's and SHG's. The two components – Early Child care and Livelihood Promotion have 6 and 5 participants respectively who have family members who benefited from these.

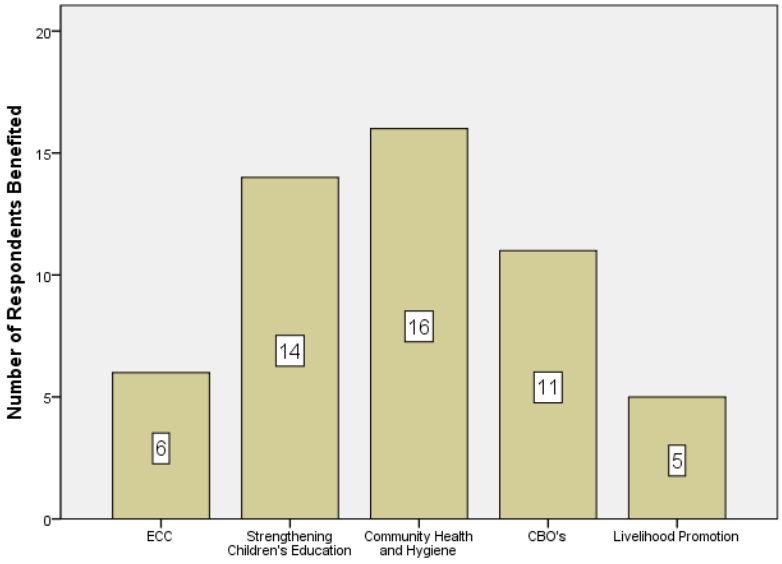


Figure 5: Number of participants benefited from different project components (excel question 1.5)

3) To understand the issues faced by participants

A large majority of the participants (71.15%) indicated that they did not face any issues with regard to CFCD project.

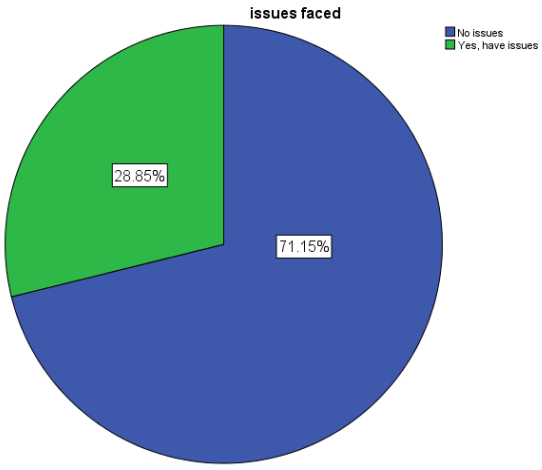


Figure 7: Prevalence of issues faced among participants on CFCD implementation (SPSS, question 1.10)

4) To Understand the intervention gaps

In order to learn about beneficiaries' perception of project implementation, participants were asked to check whether they were satisfied with the projects implemented and whether the projects were useful. 36 participants (69.2%) said that they were satisfied with the projects' implementation and 39 participants (75%) opined that the projects were useful. (SPSS, frequency test for questions 1.12 & 1.13).

5) To find out the suggestions of participants

The participants were finally asked to provide their suggestions on aspects that need to be improved or newly addressed in the village by CSA. Participants have opined that more focus should be given to Anganwadi centers in the village. Participants also have expressed their dissatisfaction in the level of service provided in the sectors of medical facilities, drinking water and transportation. Hence, participants said CSA involvement to enhance the above aspects would be highly appreciated.

Conclusion:

From the mid-term evaluation of CFCD project implementation in BG Halli Village, it is understood that a somewhat large proportion of the villagers are familiar with the CFCD projects and CSA staffs working the village. Level of awareness among participants on project components is very high for Early Child Care while it is very low when it comes to Livelihood Promotions. Community Health and Hygiene has the highest number of beneficiaries and Livelihood Promotions the lowest. On average, a participant was benefited from about 2 or 3 project components. Participants showed a high level of satisfaction in the implementation of CFCD projects. Participants suggested that CSA should also involve in enhancing Anganwadi centers, medical, drinking water and transportation facilities in the village.

Focus Group Discussion

Self Help Groups

The students visited this village on 19th February, 2015. It has 3 SHGs namely, Gnanajyothi, Darideepa and Nava Chetna Sangha. There are 20, 20, and 19 members in each of the SHGs respectively.

Objectives and Analysis:

1. To assess the knowledge of the subjects about CSA

There are 3 SHGs functioning in this village out of which two have no idea about CFCD project and the other one had heard about it. All three SHGs know about the components of

CFCD that is Anganwadi, early childhood care, SHGs, tuition centers, VDCs and livelihood promotion programs.

2. To understand the level of implementation of CSA

The SHG members meet weekly and discuss things like loans, toilet construction, cash transactions, bank accounts and discussions about the panchayat and village problems. They maintain records of the accounts. There are no defaulters who do not pay back loans on time. They participated in the awareness programs conducted in the villages. Under the CFCD project, drinking water facilities are being provided, and children activity centers are functioning.

3. To understand the issues faced by the subjects

A very notable point is that the SHG is not facing any issues. The major reason behind this is the unity among the members and hence is doing a very good job.

4. To find out the suggestions

The SHG members stated that they wanted more of subsidies and loans and hence that is the major intervention to be provided to the members of the committee.

5. To understand and find the intervention gaps

The number of SHGs in the village needs to be increased so that many more people can benefit from it. Hence, they need to improve on the social action initiatives being taken such that the village can benefit from the same.

Conclusion:

The SHG members seem to be happy and satisfied with the level of functioning. The making and formation of more number of SHG's will be helpful in improving the conditions of the village.

Adolescent Girls Group

The adolescent group of this village is formed by the CSA. This group consists of adolescents who range from 12-19 years of age. The main focus of this group is to discuss issues related to adolescents, health and hygiene and they also discuss about Human and Child Rights. The trainee visited the village on 19th February, 2015.

Objectives and Analysis:

There are few objectives

1. To access the knowledge of the subjects about CSA.
2. To understand the level of implementation of CSA.
3. To find and understand the issues faced by the subjects.
4. To find out the suggestions.
5. To find and understand the intervention.

Analysis:

Through the discussions it was known that the members of the adolescent groups are not that much aware of the CSA, its objectives and functions of the same to an extent. They are aware of their group, their goals and functions of the same.

They focus on health and hygiene, issues related to adolescent girls and rights related to human and child. The group to an extent is aware of childcare and vaccination which needs to be given to it. The rate of personal hygiene and usage of sanitary napkins has increased, stigma related towards the adolescent issues has been reduced. The regularity and the participation of the meetings has lead them to achieve milestones in the group. They are also aware of other groups present in their village.

The group faces some issues which hinder them to head forward. One of the issues is that their parents are little afraid to send their daughters to meetings as they are adolescent girls.

Since they don't have that much exposure to the outer world they feel it will be useful if they know even more information about the human and child rights. They have lack of knowledge about the enrolment, so it hinders them to plan and execute come intervention that they have planned.

Conclusion:

These adolescent groups are the example of the saying that women can do and achieve anything. During group discussion, human and child rights was shown via a video presentation and a message related to the same was given. A pre test and post test were conducted. It was seen that 63% in the pre test which then increased to 82% in the post test. So a proper guide in the field of human and child rights will help the group achieve and change something in the near future.

Youth Boys Group

The youth group of this village is formed by the CSA. This group consist of youth who range from 16- 25 years of age. The main focus of this group is to discuss issues related to health and hygiene, Human and Child Rights, conduct programs for community Development and also focus on the higher education of the youth. There are totally 22 members in the group. The group visited the village on 19th February, 2015.

Objectives and Analysis:

The objectives of the Focus Group Discussion are

1. To access the knowledge of the subjects about CSA.

2. To understand the level of implementation of CSA.
3. To find and understand the issues faced by the subjects.
4. To find out the suggestions.
5. To find and understand the intervention.

Analysis:

Through FGD it was known that the members of the youth group know about CSA, its objectives and functions. They are also very clear about the CFCD Pragathi project of the CSA.

The group mainly focuses on the community development aspects. They conduct Medical camp for the community people, engage in cleaning activities, and conduct awareness programs about health and hygiene. The members of the group also pursue higher education some go for work outside the village.

Even though they implement some useful programs, they face some issues in continuing that work. As some are studying and some are working outside the community the regularity of the meetings is disturbed. As the members are unable to come regularly they are not in a position to frame short term goals to achieve sustainability. The functioning of the meetings are disturbed due to this.

As the members are unable to attend the meetings regularly, it will be nice if the youth group is clubbed with the VDC group of the same village so that the functioning of the group will be good and regularity of the meeting will be proper. If they are clubbed together they can also frame short term goals and achieve it. More concentration can be given for primary and adult higher education. A structured plan according to the components of the CFCD projects will also be more helpful.

The irregularity of the members is stopping the group to do some intervention to the community which they have planned.

Conclusion:

Youth are the resources of the community. The youth in the community are aware of the youth groups present in the community. As people go out of the community it becomes difficult to execute the plan already made and also to plan for the future. It would be more effective if more youth are included. From the discussion it was very clear that the meetings are irregular, unstructured. So proper guidelines for them to follow and a proper guide separately for them to guide will help them to frame and achieve short term and long term goals.

Children Activity Centre

CAC is child activity centre. It comes under CFCD project (PRAGATI) introduced by CSA. Children are the beneficiaries of this project. Under this project, children are provided education, recreational activities and all the necessary support for their growth development. The trainees visited the group on 19th February, 2015.

Objectives and Analysis:

1. To assess the knowledge of subjects about CSA

Children of this village are aware about the CFCD project (PRAGATI) .They know all the 5 components of CFCD and they are clear about it. Child parliament is very effective, it functions properly and they discuss the various problems faced by them in that village. They have completed 2 terms of CFCD already and they are in the 3rd term.

2. To understand the level of implementation of CSA

In this village they have concentrated in almost all the areas for development. School Dropouts have been reduced. After this project children started to exhibit interest towards studies. They help them to finish their work on time. Like completing homework, extra support for the children in studies etc.

3. To find and understand the issues faced by the subjects

The major issues faced by the CAC members are stated as follows:

1) Children are not allotted any particular time for recreation. They are not given much time for recreation.
2) Parents of children should be made aware about the CFCD projects too.
3) Even though a clear time table is given to the facilitators to follow, they do not follow it.

4. To find out the suggestions

The major suggestions provided by the members are that:

1) Many more books can be kept in the library for the requirement of the children.
2) One more facilitator can be appointed because the presence of just one facilitator is not enough as she is not able to manage and handle all the children.
3) Children are very interested in sports like volley ball, throw ball. Hence, sports materials can be provided to the children. Training can be given to the interested children.

5. To find and understand the intervention gaps

No gaps have been found in this particular village. All people are aware about CSA by its name itself. There is good level of awareness among the people. Training that is given to the facilitator is also good. The uniform system that is given to the facilitator makes it professional.

Village Development Committee

It is one of the best village development committee functioning of CSA. They conduct meeting monthly and they usually discuss about the issues related to drainage, water facility and children education. According to VDC, they find it useful forum for the village development because they could focus on the issues and could try to solve the problems. Community members have undergone a capacity building training on skill development and at the same time they focus on village issues. The committee members know how to gather people and to find solution to a problem. VDC members maintain documents like minute book which is maintained by the VDC leader.

Their main purpose is to focus on:

- Village issues
- Anganwadi issues
- SHG improvement
- Development of village

Objectives and Analysis:

1. To assess the knowledge of the participants about CSA

This village is aware about CFCD and its projects. They know about activity centers, Anganwadi, SHGs etc. They are aware about the CFCD project staff in charge for their village. They do participate in mass camps/awareness programs like toilet construction conducted in village by project. They know about the name of the organization implementing the CFCD project of their area. And these members themselves prioritize problems.

2. To understand the level of implementation of CSA

Through the analysis, the trainees understood that the level of implementation is fairly good in the village and some of the social action programs implemented in village are Anganwadi centre renovation, Drinking water facilities and Children activity centre.

3. To understand the issues faced by participants

As informed by the participants, some of the issues addressed through committee are:

- ✓ Water facility
- ✓ Distribution of uniforms and writing materials for Anganwadi
- ✓ Improvement of SHG programs
- ✓ Education system

4. To understand and find the intervention gaps

There is no such gap between CFCD and VDC members as the VDC members are aware of their village issues and have already focused in solving their problems. They are also aware of all the activities and programs which show that there is no gap between them.

5. To give suggestions

One of the major and notable features is that there are no suggestions which were provided by the community members which state that the village is extremely happy with the functioning of CSA.

Village Name: Chinthamakanahalli

Household Survey

Chinthamakanahailli is a village located in the Kolar District. Most of the villagers are engaged in animal husbandry and agriculture. The village has an Urdu-speaking Muslim majority followed by Kannada speakers.

Study Objectives

The household survey had 5 major objectives to study about the CFCD projects implemented by CSA in the village and their impacts in the study area. Following are the 5 objectives:

a) To assess the knowledge of the participants about CSA

b) To understand the level of implementation of CSA programs

c) To understand the issues faced by participants

d) To understand the intervention gaps

e) To find out the suggestions of participants

A total of 40 households were interviewed, of which 35 (87.5%) participants were aware of the CSA intervention in the village. Among the 35 households who were aware of the intervention, 24 (68.57%) participants were female while 11 (31.43%) were male (Figure 1).

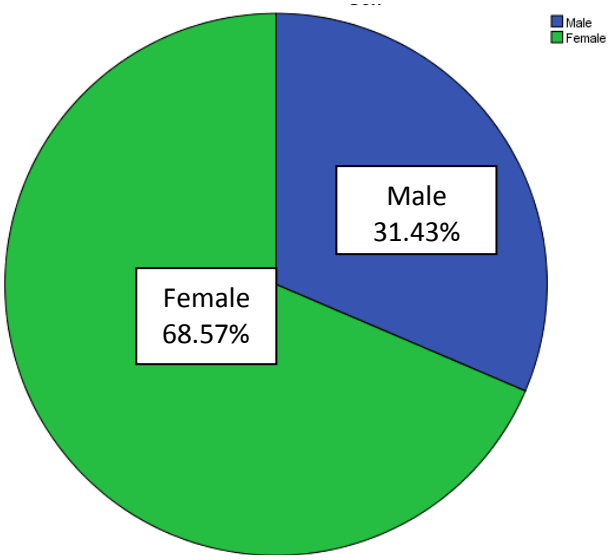


Figure 1: Sex of the participants

The survey results are analyzed based on each objective as follows:

1) **To assess the knowledge of the participants about CSA**

Participants were asked on their knowledge about CSA, of the 35 participants, 32 (91.43%) knew organization name while 3 (8.57%) of them have not heard of the organization name (Figure 2).

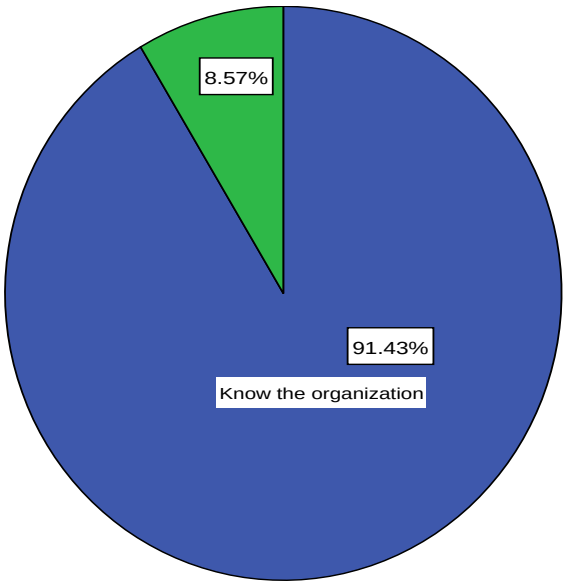


Figure 2: Participants knowledge about CSA

The participants were also asked about their familiarity with the CSA staff, from Figure 3 it is understood that 80% of the participants (n=28) recognized the CSA staff working while 20% (n=7) were not familiar with the CSA staff.

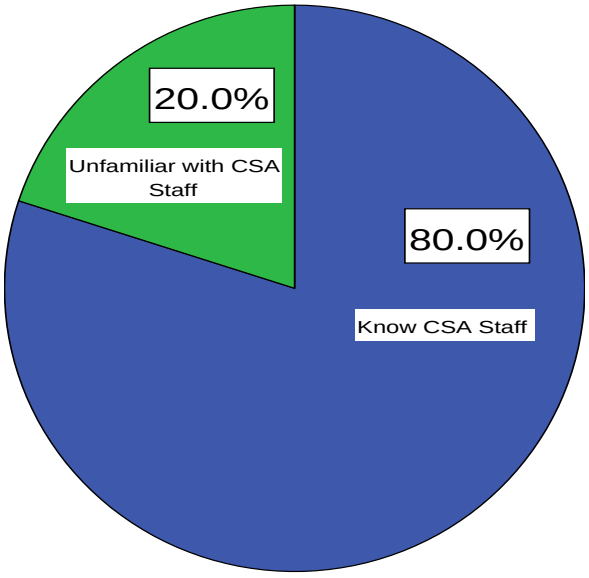


Figure 3: Participants knowledge about CSA staff

2) To understand the level of implementation of CSA programs

To assess the level of knowledge about the implemented projects of CSA under CFCD, participants were asked to identify the various projects implemented in the village by CSA. Figure 4 shows the results. Among 35 participants, majority knew about two components- Strengthening children's education and CBO's and SHGs (31 and 32 participants respectively). About half of the participants were aware of ECC as the project component (17 participants) while there were only few who knew about CSA's project implementation in the sectors of Livelihood Promotions and Community Health and Hygiene (3 and 2 participants respectively).

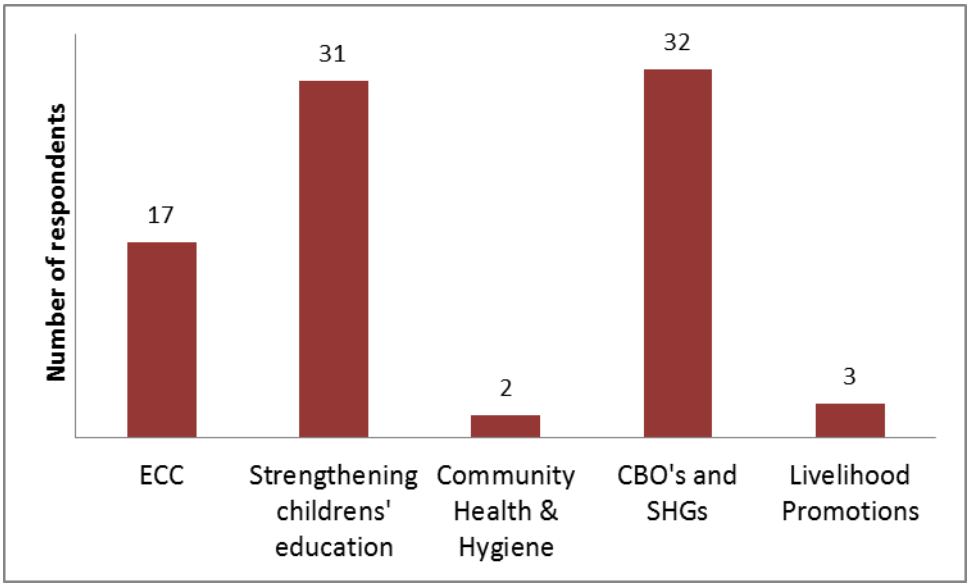


Figure 4: Level of participants' awareness on CFCD project components

To understand the outreach of the project components, participants were asked to identify the project components through which their family members were benefitted. Figure 5 shows the number of participants benefitted through each component. The highest proportion of participants was benefited from ECC component where 27 out of 35 participants were benefited through this program. There were 19 participants who had family members benefited through CBOs and SHGs. Strengthening Children's Education and Community Health and Hygiene are the next components with highest beneficiaries (18 participants). Lastly, the component with least number of beneficiaries as compared to other components is Livelihood Promotion where 15 participants said had family member benefited through the program.

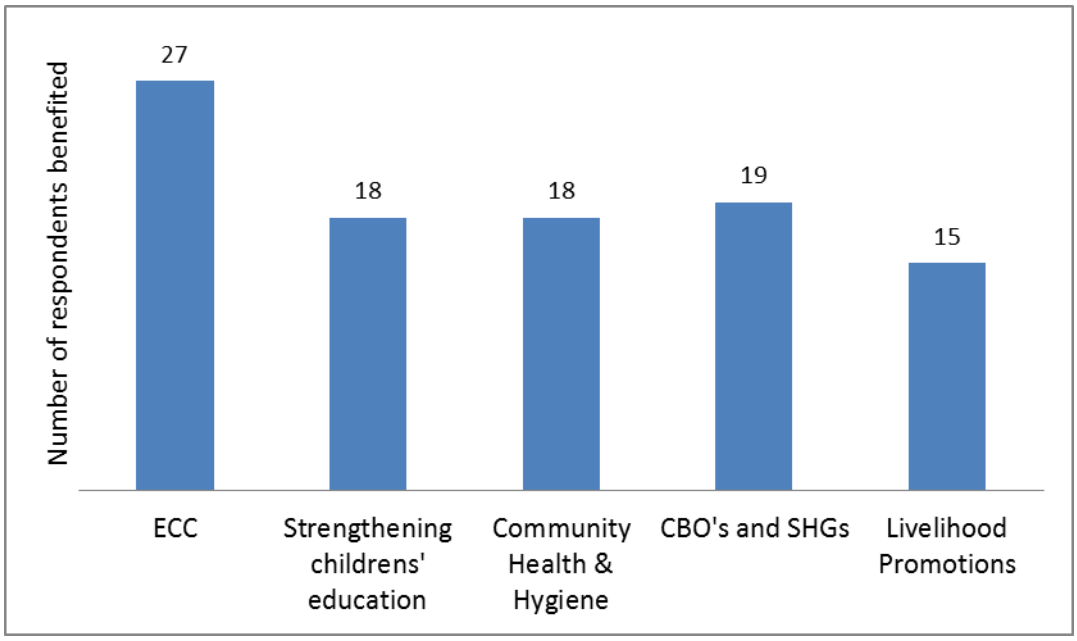


Figure 5: Number of participants benefited from different project components

Table 1 shows the number of components that each participant was benefited from. Average number of components a participant was benefited from is 3.08. 28.6% of participants were benefited from 1 component, closely followed by participants who said they were benefited from 3 components (25.7%). There were 20% of participants who were benefited from all five components.

Number of project components	Number of Beneficiaries	Percentage
1 project component	10	28.6
2 project components	5	14.3
3 project components	9	25.7
4 project components	4	11.4
5 project components	7	20.0
Average number of components participants benefited from	**3.08**	**100.0**

Table 1: Number of components each participant was benefited from

3) To understand the issues faced by participants

A large majority of the participants (85.7%) indicated that they did not face any issues with regard to CFCD project (Figure 6).

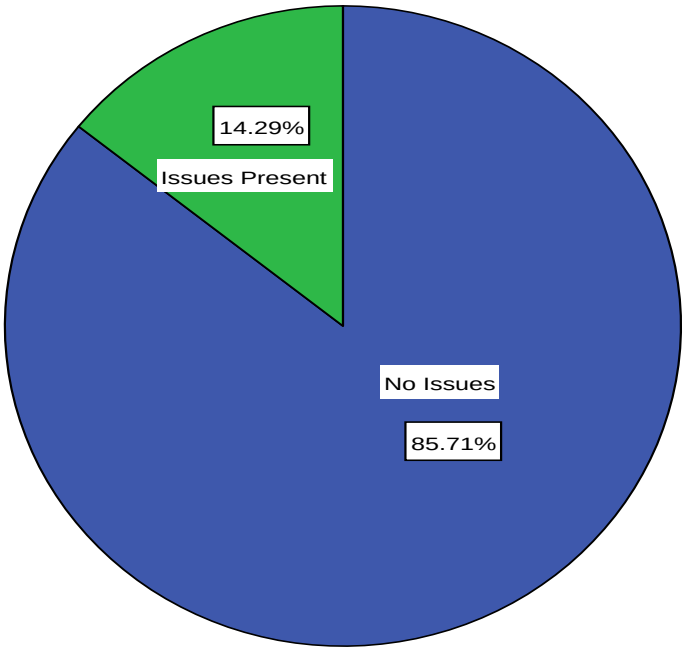


Figure 6: Prevalence of issues faced among participants on CFCD implementation

4) To understand the intervention gaps

In order to learn about beneficiaries' perception of project implementation, participants were asked to check whether they were satisfied with the projects implemented and whether the projects were useful. 27 participants (77.1%) said that they were satisfied with the projects' implementation and 28 participants (80%) opined that the projects were useful.

5) To find out the suggestions of participants

The participants were finally asked to provide their suggestions on aspects that need to be improved or newly addressed in the village by CSA. Participants have opined that more focus should be given to toilet construction and sanitation issues in the village. Participants also have expressed their dissatisfaction in the level of service provided in the sectors of transportation, medical facilities and Anganwadi centers. Hence, participants said CSA involvement to enhance the above aspects would be highly appreciated.

Conclusion:

From the mid-term evaluation of CFCD project implementation in Chinthamakanahalli Village, it is understood that a large proportion of the villagers are familiar with the CFCD projects and CSA staffs working the village. Level of awareness among participants on project components is very high for two components- Strengthening Children's Education and CBOs and SHGs while it is very low when it comes to Livelihood Promotions and Community Health and Hygiene. ECC has the highest number of beneficiaries and Livelihood Promotions the lowest. On average, a participant was benefited from about 3 project components. Participants showed a high level of satisfaction in the implementation of CFCD projects. Participants suggested that CSA should also involve in enhancing sanitation, transportation and medical facilities in the village.

Focus Group Discussion:

Children Activity Centre

The CSA project 'Pragathi' was initiated in the year 2012 with the major components of the project being

1) Early Childhood Care
2) Strengthening Children's Education
3) Community Health and Hygiene
4) Community Based Organizations and Self Help Groups (SHGs)
5) Livelihood Promotion

To get a better understanding of the impact of the projects implemented, Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted in the village 'CM halli' which primarily focused on the component of children's education. The participants were activity centre children and the total number of participants participated were 8 (4 boys and 4 girls)

Objectives and Analysis:

1. **To assess the knowledge of subjects about CSA**

Through the FGD it was inferred that most of the participants were aware of the various aspects of the project undertaken by CSA, Kolar. The participants had clear knowledge about the animator/facilitator of the CFCD project. The participants were also aware of the various functions performed by the CSA staff.

2. **To understand the level of implementation of CSA**

The main area of focus of the activity centre is to strengthen children's knowledge and help them understand the difficult areas of their subjects. For this, they are helped at the activity centre with their school work. Also, they give prime importance to current village issues and have an active participation of children in current affairs discussions.

Street plays and campaigns are conducted in the community on a frequent basis for spreading awareness on various issues. One such example is 'Save environment campaign'. Health programs were also taken up. Even sports and cultural programs are organized for children. Various committees for children are formed where they can come up with various issues they are facing and can solve them through active discussions. With the help of activity centers, confidence level of the children has significantly improved.

3. **To find and understand the issues faced by the subjects**

A very notable feature in this village was that no issues were reported by the children at the activity centre, which is due to the effective functioning of CSA in the village.

4. **To find out the suggestions**

Even though the project is successfully implemented, there are a few areas that need attention and if addressed will add up to the success of the project, they are:

1) A proper curriculum must be followed for a systematic teaching by the facilitator.
2) The time table should also be paid attention to and changed to suit the requirements of the children.

5. **To find out and understand the intervention gaps**

The children are unhappy with the facilitator who is reportedly too harsh on them and even hits them several times. Students have opined that the facilitator does not teach them properly. Communication gap between the CSA staff and committee members was also reported.

Conclusion:

There is a need to change the teacher as children are not comfortable with her. The interviewer was also informed that there is no proper time table for the activities that are

conducted in the activity centre. Also, few parents do not send their children to the activity centre as children are given other responsibility at homes.

Village Development Committee

Chintamakanahalli village is located in the outskirts of Kolar. The major inhabitants are Kannada, Tamil and Urdu speakers, belonging mainly to the Hindu and Muslim domain. The group was started by late 2012. The project Pragati, focuses on livelihood, education, heath, sanitation and CBO's.

FDG was attended by 11 VDC members of whom 4 were men and 7 women. The VDC in the village seemed to very enthusiastic and energetic in being part of the discussion. They seemed to discuss a lot of issues that need to be addressed. They are very much aware of all the components of the project. The trainee visited the village on 19th February, 2015.

Objectives and Analysis:

1. **To assess the knowledge of subjects about CSA**

   The participants knew about the various facilities of the project but were not sure about the project's name. They know the various components of the project such as Anganwadi, Livelihood Promotion and Children Activity Centre. They are well familiar with the facilitator of the project but they lack clarity about the terms that are referred to when discussed about the project.

2. **To understand the level of implementation of CSA**

   Through VDC they've been able to conduct various set of activities for child based projects, SHG's and VDC's. They have also successfully conducted campaigns on sanitation and toilet construction. The village and the group members are very satisfied by the workings of the project and the CSA staff. There were no much flaws or issues that were reported. They have conducted various health campaigns and addressed issues of the backward castes, assisted in the construction of toilets and education of children.

3. **To find and understand the issues faced by the subjects**

   The village as told by VDC members has several issues, major issues being:

   - School drop outs
   - Lack of safe drinking water facilities
   - Issues in availing loans
   - Financial instability
   - Lack of information

Due to the lack of knowledge about availing loans, the financial management in the group is very weak. It was also mentioned that there are no capacity building programme conducted for VDC. They lack information and guidance on various aspects of running VDC and addressing issues in village.

4. **To find out the Suggestions :**

   There are a lot of suggestions that came up from the villagers as well as the group members; apart from the fact that the CSA is working on the projects, the beneficiaries seem to not know what exactly has to be done when the time of need occurs. There are a lot of plans formulated and discussions made about various things to be done in the village for the village and its people but it seems to take a lot of time for the implementation. Some of the concerns were:

   - The Anganwadi and the Dairy are being done both at the same place. Due to this, the efficiency of the work gets affected. Therefore the infrastructure should be diverse for both the things.
   - CSA should make sure that the awareness reaches out to all the households because a lot of people have confusions related to the provisions that the project provides.
   - Assist the village people in constructing toilets, the villagers do get money for constructing toilets but there is no external help available to them which lands up in financial leakage or else the money is used for other purposes.
   - Since there is clear shortage of water, constructing toilets becomes useless. Therefore this concern needs utmost priority.
   - There should be involvement of youth and the children in the VDC. Their contribution and role is equally important.
   - Assist the people in the village to make identity cards irrespective of the fact that those people are in the SHG groups or not..
   - Training is required for people in computer, tailoring and in conducting SHG meetings.

5. **To find and understand the Intervention Gaps:**

   The interventions planned are not reaching to a lot of people. The gap is that the facilitator is not reaching out to most of the people and the people seemed to be deprived of the services. There are some people who are not called for SHG meeting

for reasons that they themselves are not clear about. Even when households are in dire need of the assistance and is ready to be active participants in the village activities the SHGs do not include them in the meeting, reason of which are unknown. There are a lot of provisions in the project that the villagers are unaware of. Therefore, there should be awareness campaigns where the villagers are told well enough about the project so that the provisions reach out to the maximum people so that village is aptly benefitted.

Conclusion:

The village seemed to be benefiting from the provisions that that the components of the project was giving them. They have availed to various components and have seen the right effects of it. A lot of people are thankful as their children are enrolled in activity centre and in the tuition centre. The women seemed to be involved in the SHG and actively contributing to the group. There are of course a lot of loopholes which can be taken care of after being assessed and analyzed properly.

Self Help Group

The following report is on FGD conducted with 3 SHGs in the village. They are Sathyambika, Renka and Gangambika. Sathyambika group was started in the year 2010 and this group consists of 14 members. Renuka group was started in the year 2009 and this group consist of 25 members. Gangambika group was started in the year 2011 and this group consist of 15 members.

Objectives and Analysis:

1. **To assess the knowledge of subjects about CSA**

They are aware of the CFCD project that is being carried out by CSA. They are aware of different programs that are being conducted in the village like Anganwadi, SHG, toilet construction etc. There are also aware of project staff in-charge –Mr. Basavaraj and the facilitator Mr. Sivakumar from the past year.

2. **To understand the level of implementation of CSA**

The members of the SHG meet once in a week and discuss on various aspects like activity centre, SHG, toilet construction and health. They also carried out a social action program on prevention of alcohol and alcoholic related problems.

3. **To find and understand the issues faced by the subjects**

The members of the SHG face issues such as lack of proper space for conducting SHG meetings. The members also have expressed concerns regarding lack of adequate service or provision for disabled, a cause for which members want assistance.

4. **To find out the suggestions**

They suggested for a proper place for conducting SHG meetings and a building for activity centre.

5. **To find and understand the intervention Gaps**

The villagers are given awareness on education but they lack material and infrastructure due to which they are unable to carry out SHG activities.

Conclusion:

The members of the SHG seemed to be very hospitable and responsible, and were very cooperative in providing all the required information.

Adolescent Girls Group

The village has a group of adolescent girls who actively participate in the discussions and the meetings conducted. The group was formulated by the CSA staff with the objective of giving them a platform of raising issues and learns various other activities. This group comprises of 10 girls (in the group one of the girl is school going). The group has been running successfully for the past 3 years. Most of these girls were well educated who have studied till 2nd PUC or B.com. This group meets on every 10th day of every month. The name of this group is Roja.

Objectives and Analysis:

1. **To assess the knowledge of subjects about CSA**

   The group had knowledge about the various components of the CFCD project but did not know about the name of the project. Approximately more than 75% of them responded positively when asked about the components. They primarily know about the SHG group mainly because their mothers were a part of it, livelihood and education.

2. **To understand the level of implementation of CSA**

   CSA was responsible for forming this group. The girls in this group had quit their further studies mainly because they had to commute a lot every day. Therefore, they were given training on tailoring and computer training. Their discussions mainly help about the problems that they individually faced at home, how to support the family financially. There have been various health camps conducted from which these girls were benefitted

in particular. ASHA nurse have come to address them about menstrual hygiene and cleanliness. Other health related campaigns were also organized by the CSA.

3. To find and understand the issues faced by the subjects

Many of the girls in the group wanted to pursue their further education. They were bound to do the tailoring training because they had no alternative. They were more interested in the computer training which was not being implemented yet. The girls are not free enough to talk about any personal issues with anyone. They speak to their mothers about all the problems. There are no hospitals nearby which makes the work worse for these girls in the group.

4. To find out the suggestions

Some of the suggestions given were:

- The group was interested to learn about ways of involving in new activities especially handicrafts, paper jeweler and was ready to invest on the resources if the products can be marketed.
- They also wanted that CSA to provide them with various trainings on entrepreneurship and how to make more money apart from tailoring.
- There should be awareness programs on sex education and the ill effects of child marriage.
- There should be some means through which some minimal amount can be saved up so that the girls can invest in for something for the longer run. For example, if they want to sell various products they are making, there should be training on the financial-management.

5. To find and understand intervention gaps

The girls were hesitant to talk about various issues with the CSA staff. There was a facilitator who conveys the concerns to the staff of CSA but there is no direct link between the people.

Conclusion:

The adolescent youth group are very agile and active. They have a lot of freedom for everything that they do and are ready to learn more new things. There should be resources for them so that they can learn better and provide for themselves and their families. So far, CSA has been a huge help for the girls in this group.

GOKUNTE CLUSTER

Village Name: Melinagogunte

Household Survey

MG Kunte is a village in the Srinivasapura Taluk of Kolar District. Most of the villagers are engaged in animal husbandry and agriculture.

Study Objectives

The household survey had 5 major objectives to study about the CFCD projects implemented by CSA in the village and their impacts in the study area. Following are the 5 objectives:

a) To assess the knowledge of the participants about CSA

b) To understand the level of implementation of CSA programs

c) To understand the issues faced by participants

d) To understand the intervention gaps

e) To find out the suggestions of participants

A total of 31 households were interviewed, all of them were aware of the CSA intervention in the village. Among the 31 households who were aware of the intervention, 27 (87.10%) participants were female while 4 (12.90%) were male.

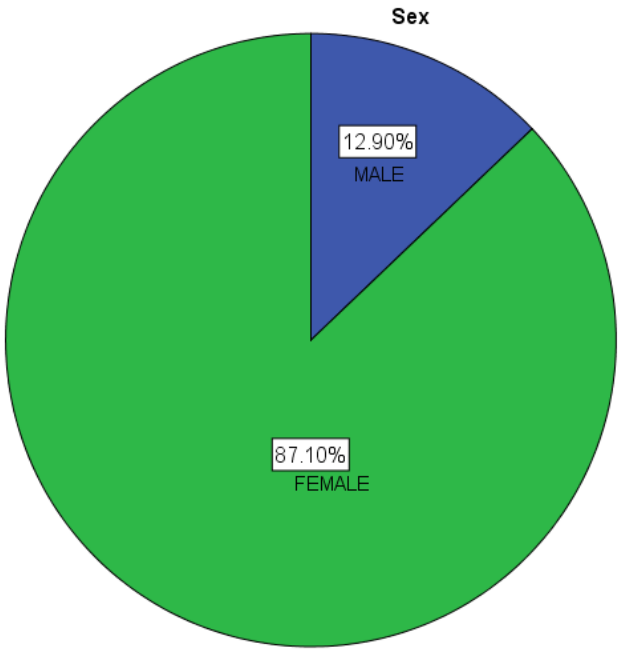


Figure 1: Sex of the participants

The survey results are analyzed based on each objective as follows:

1) **To assess the knowledge of the participants about CSA**

Participants were asked on their knowledge about CSA, of the 31 participants, 29 (93.55%) knew organization name while 2 (6.45%) of them have not heard of the organization name (Figure 2).

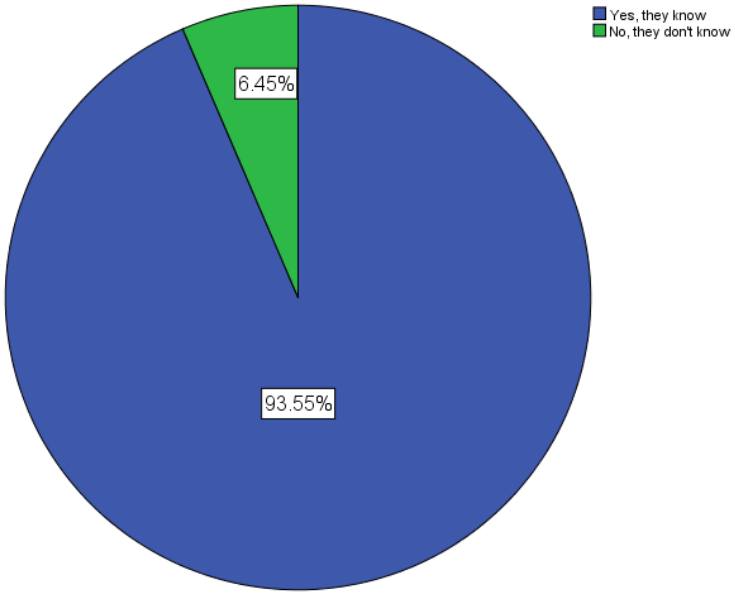


Figure 2: Participants knowledge about CSA

The participants were also asked about their familiarity with the CSA staff, from Figure 3 it is understood that 96.77% of the participants (n=30) recognized the CSA staff working while 3.26% (n=1) were not familiar with the CSA staff.

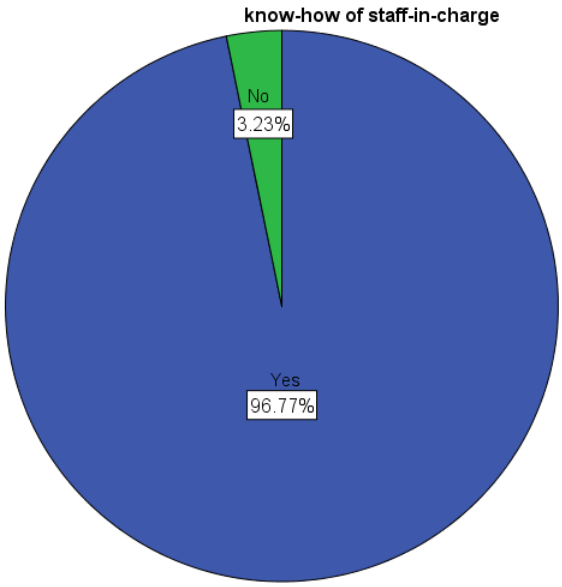


Figure 3: Participants knowledge about CSA staff

2) To understand the level of implementation of CSA programs

To assess the level of knowledge about the implemented projects of CSA under CFCD, participants were asked to identify the various projects implemented in the village by CSA. Figure 4 shows the results. Among 31 participants, about half the participants knew about the component Early Child Care (14 participants). A number of 7 participants knew the component of strengthening children's education. A number of 4 participants knew about CSA's project implementation in the sector Community Health and Hygiene while a number of 5 participants knew about CBO's and SHGs. There was only one participant among the 31 participants who knew about the component Livelihood Promotions.

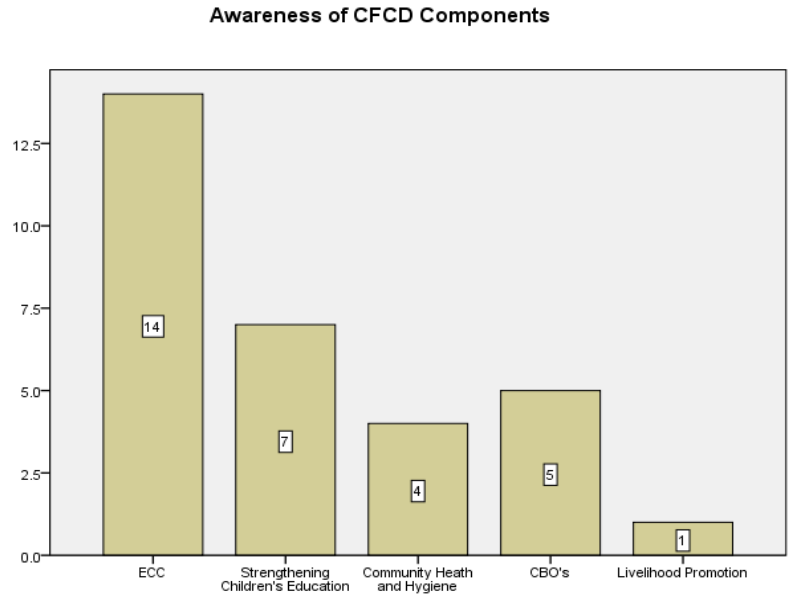


Figure 4: Level of participants' awareness on CFCD project components

To understand the outreach of the project components, participants were asked to identify the project components through which their family members were benefitted. Figure 5 shows the number of participants benefitted through each component. The highest proportion of participants was benefited from two components- Strengthening Children's Education and Community Health Hygiene where 9 and 9 participants, respectively, out of 31 participants were benefited through this program. There were 7 participants who had family members benefited through CBOs and SHGs. There were 6 participants who benefitted from the Early Child Care component. Lastly, the component where none of the participants mentioned is Livelihood Promotion, as in, none of the participants benefitted from this component.

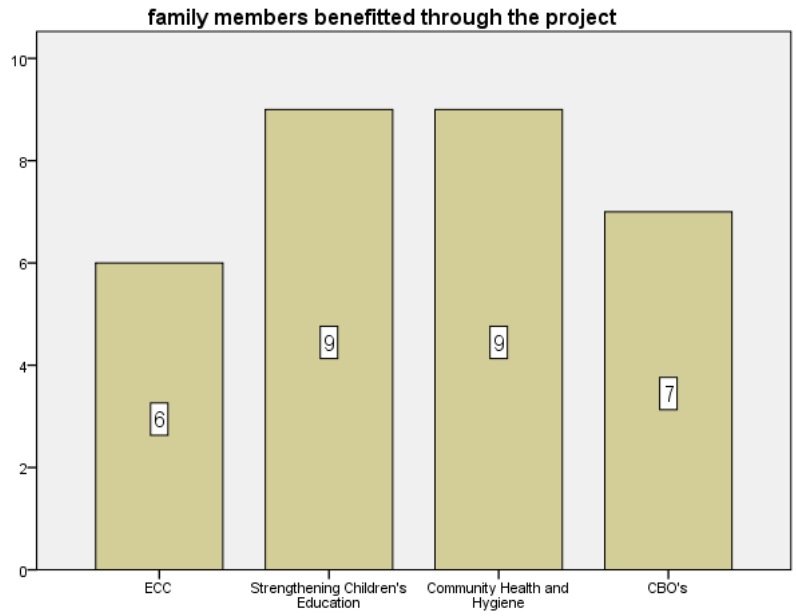


Figure 5: Number of participants benefited from different project components (question 1.5)

3) To understand the issues faced by participants

A large majority of the participants (90.32%), that is, 28 out of 31 participants indicated that they did not face any issues with regard to CFCD project.

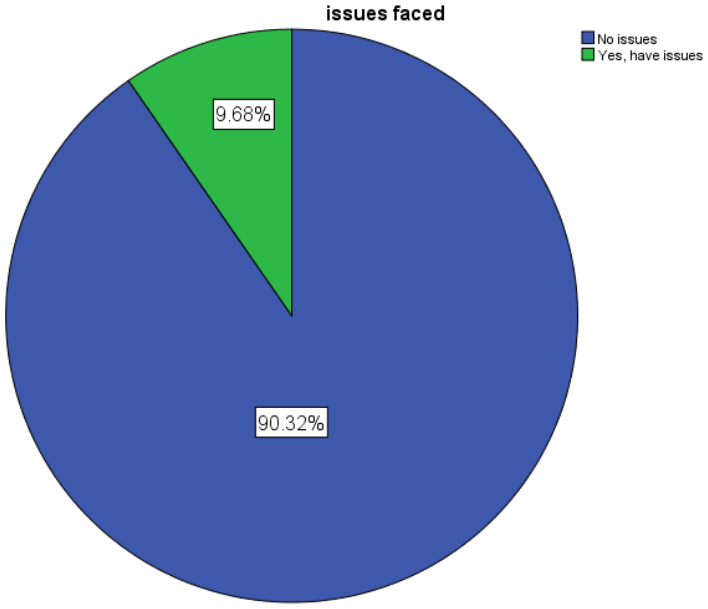


Figure 7: Prevalence of issues faced among participants on CFCD implementation

4) To understand the intervention gaps

In order to learn about beneficiaries' perception of project implementation, participants were asked to check whether they were satisfied with the projects implemented and whether the projects were useful. In both the aspects 28 participants (90.3%) said that they were satisfied with the projects' implementation and opined that the projects were useful.

5) To find out the suggestions of participants

The participants were finally asked to provide their suggestions on aspects that need to be improved or newly addressed in the village by CSA. Participants have opined that more focus should be given to electricity issues in the village. Participants also have expressed their dissatisfaction in the level of service provided in the sectors of sanitation facilities and transportation. Hence, participants said CSA involvement to enhance the above aspects would be highly appreciated.

Conclusion:

From the mid-term evaluation of CFCD project implementation in MG Kunte, it is understood that a large proportion of the villagers are familiar with the CFCD projects and CSA staffs working the village. Level of awareness among participants on project components is very high for Early Child Care. Strengthening Children's Education, CBOs & SHGs and Community Health and Hygiene are also known moderately while it is very low when it comes to Livelihood Promotions. Both Strengthening Children's Education and Community Health and Hygiene have the highest number of beneficiaries whereas none are benefitted from Livelihood Promotion. CBO's and ECC are also somewhat highly benefitted from in this village. Participants showed a high level of satisfaction in the implementation of CFCD projects. Participants suggested that CSA should also involve in enhancing electricity, sanitation and transport facilities in the village.

Self Help Group

The students visited this village on 20th February 2015. There are two SHGs here, i.e., Vaishnavi Mahila Sangha and Gangamma Mahila Sangha. They have 17 and 14 members

each. The community is actually a hamlet, that is, around 20-25 families have cut off from the village and live separately.

Objectives and Analysis:

1. To assess the knowledge of the subjects about CSA

The SHG members do not know about CSA but are aware of the CFCD project and its components. They know about the SHGs, Anganwadi, Tuition centres, livelihood promotion programs, youth clubs and health and hygiene. They also know the CFCD staff very well.

2. To understand the level of implementation of CSA

The SHG is functioning well with loans being availed through the money being collected weekly but they are not availing loans from the bank. The SHG members meet weekly and there are 17 members in the group. They meet and talk about loans, interest rates, problems in the Anganwadi, and needs and wants of the women and the community at large. They also keep records of loans and payments.

3. To understand the issues faced by the subjects

The community is facing problems such as transportation, water, roads, drainage, toilet facilities etc. There don't seem to be any issues faced by the members. There is unity among the members and the SHG is functioning well. There is 100 % attendance for meetings.

4. To find out the suggestions

They want a separate identity of their own. They don't want to be identified with M G Kunte. Hence they don't want the SHG to be named after the village M G Kunte. The suggestions that the women gave were that they would like to be trained in filling forms and other legal procedures.

5. To understand and find the intervention gaps

The village has lots of basic problems which need to be looked after and only then the other things can be solved. The community also wants a name and identity of their own so that they can function independently.

Conclusion:

The Vaishnavi SHG seems to be well united, self-satisfied and functioning with good will. But on the contrary, Gangamma SHG needs to improve in order to develop themselves properly.

Children Activity Centre

CAC is child activity centre. It comes under CFCD project (PRAGATI) introduced by CSA. Children are the beneficiaries of this project. Under this project, children are provided education, recreational activities and all the necessary support for their growth development. The trainees visited the group on 20th February, 2015.

Objectives and Analysis:

1. To assess the knowledge of subjects about CSA

Only few children were aware about CSA and responded to the questions directly when they were asked about CSA. Other few children responded well to the questions when they were asked about the facilitator and the head office (project office). It does not mean that children do not know about CSA. It is that the level of awareness is low. Child parliament also functions well in this village. They also conduct activities for children for their recreation.

2. To understand the level of implementation of CSA

It benefits many children in that community. It helps them to come out of the shell and explore the world. It has made the children more focused and ambitious. Al most all children have some ambition to achieve. It is all because of CSA. It has helped the children to converse in English and to respond in English.

3. To find and understand the issues faced by the subjects

The major issues faced by the village and reported to the trainees were as follows:

a. They do not have proper building to carry out their activities
b. Most of the children do not know how to achieve their goals- like what do they have to do to become a doctor or engineer. Hence proper goal orientation rather career counseling has to be done for the children

4. To find out the suggestions

According to the issues faced by the children, the suggestions provided by the village are as follows:

1. If the children are given orientation or counselling on what to pursue or what to do to achieve their goal it would help the children to continue their studies.
2. More opportunities can be given to the girls.

5. To find and understand the intervention gaps

As far as the implementation is considered, no implementation gaps were found. CSA is gradually achieving what it aspires to achieve, hence with proper and structured plan the implementation gaps can be filled.

Village Name: Nachahalli

Household Survey

Nachahalli village is in the Mulbagal Taluk of Kolar district. Animal husbandry and agriculture are the main occupations of the village. Since it is located close to the Karnataka-Andhra Pradesh border majority of the villagers are Telugu speakers.

Study Objectives

The household survey had 5 major objectives to study about the CFCD projects implemented by CSA in the village and their impacts in the study area. Following are the 5 objectives:

a) To assess the knowledge of the participants about CSA

b) To understand the level of implementation of CSA programs

c) To understand the issues faced by participants

d) To understand the intervention gaps

e) To find out the suggestions of participants

A total number of 39 houses were interviewed and out of which 29(74.35%) were aware about the project and their interventions in the villages. In these 29 people 4(13.79%) of them were male and 25(86.21%) were female (figure 1)

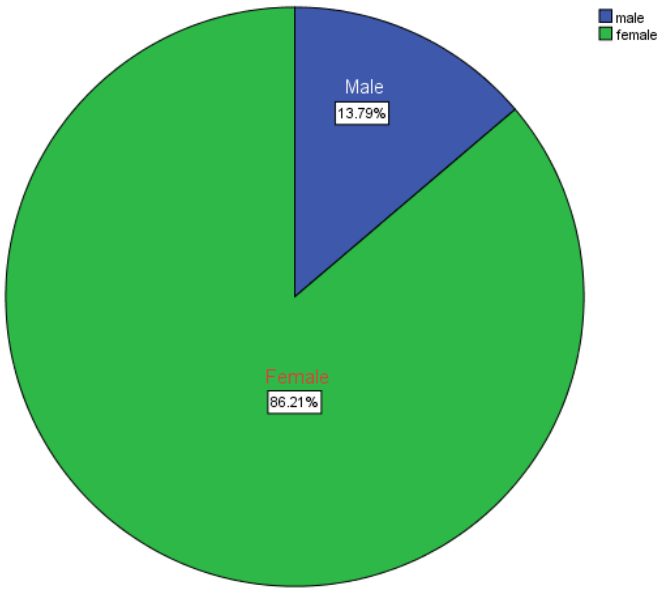


Figure 1: Sex of the participants

The survey result is analyzed based on each objective as follows:

1. **To assess the knowledge of the participants about CSA**

   Participants were asked on their knowledge about CSA, of the 29 participants, 21 (72.41) knew organization name while 8(27.59%) of them have not heard of the organization name (Figure 2).

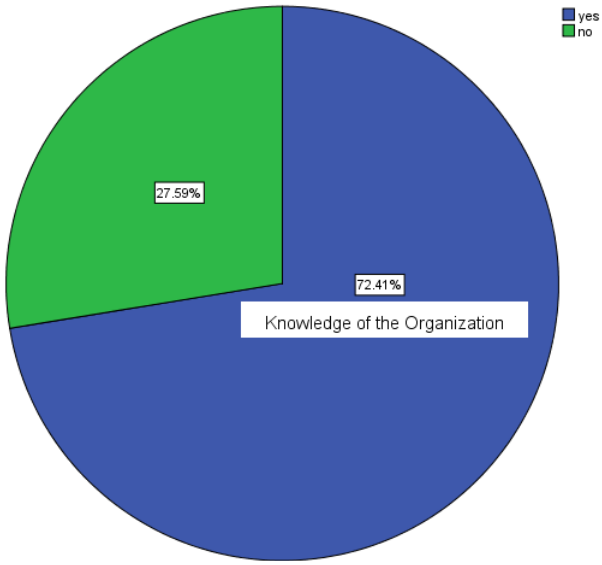


Figure 2: Participants knowledge about CSA

The participants were also asked about their familiarity with the CSA staff, from Figure 3 it is understood that 96.6% of the participants (n=28) recognized the CSA staff working while 3.4 % (n=1) were not familiar with the CSA staff.

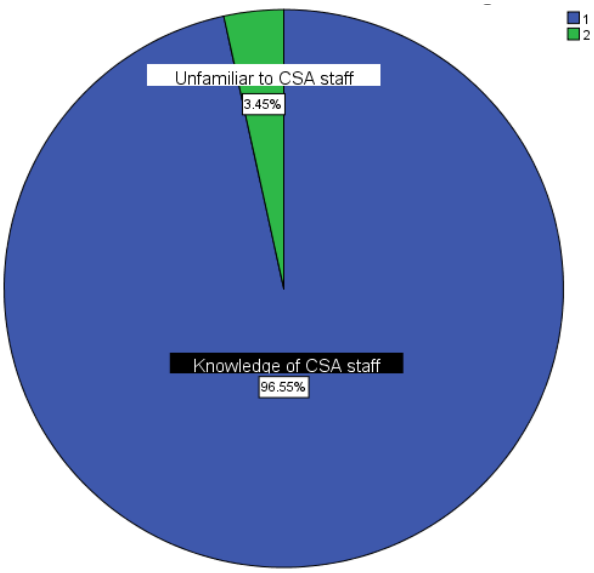


Figure 3: Participants knowledge about CSA staff

2. To understand the level of implementation of CSA programs

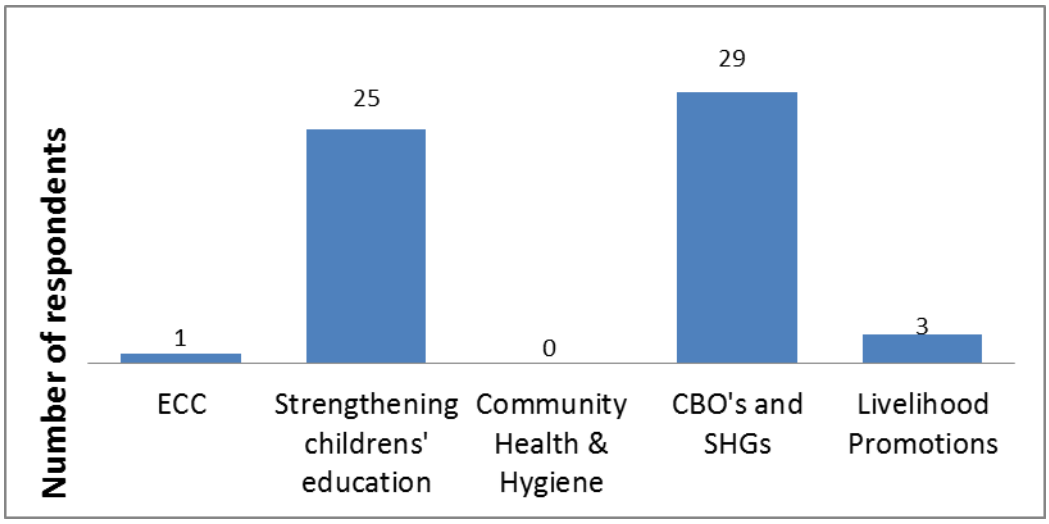


Figure 4: Level of participants' awareness on CFCD project components

To assess the level of knowledge about the implemented projects of CSA under CFCD, participants were asked to identify the various projects implemented in the village by CSA. Figure 4 shows the results. Among 29 participants, majority knew about two components- Strengthening children's education and CBO's and SHGs (25 and 29 participants respectively). But among these 29 only one participant was aware of ECC as the project component while there were only few who knew about CSA's project implementation in the sectors of Livelihood Promotions(n=3) and no one is aware about the Community Health and Hygiene.

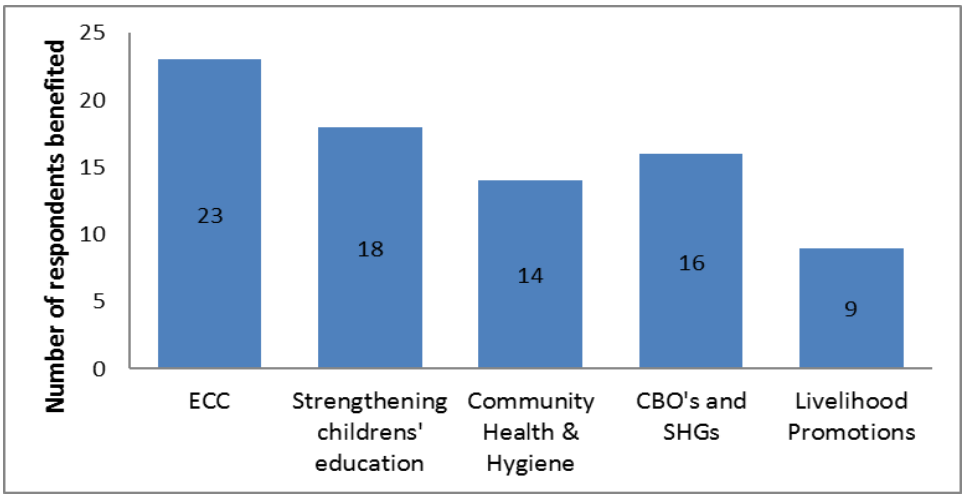


Figure 5: Number of participants benefited from different project components

To understand the outreach of the project components, participants were asked to identify the project components through which their family members were benefitted. Figure 5 shows the number of participants benefitted through each component. The highest proportion of participants was benefited from ECC component where 23 out of 29 participants were benefited through this program. There were 18 participants who had children benefitted through Strengthening Children's Education; Community Health and Hygiene and CBO's and SHG's are the next components with highest beneficiaries (14 and 16 participants respectively). Lastly, the component with least number of beneficiaries as compared to other components is Livelihood Promotion where 9 participants said had family member benefited through the program.

3. To understand the issues faced by participants

From the interviews and the feedback from the participants it is understood that majority of the people does not have any issue with CSA and its components. The pie chart shows that among the 29 people 23 (79.3%) are satisfied with the project and the rest 6 (20.7%) have the opinion that the project needs assessment.

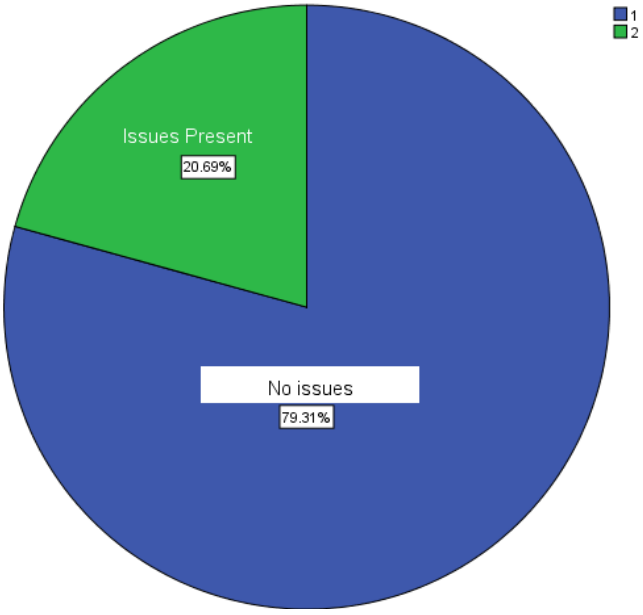


Figure 6: Prevalence of issues faced among participants on CFCD implementation

4. To understand the intervention gaps

In order to understand the intervention gaps between the CSA and the beneficiaries the interviewers included certain questions about the usefulness of the programs and satisfaction

about the work done by animator/facilitator. From these questions it is understood that 27 (93.1%) people aware about the facilitator and 28 (96.6%) are satisfied with their work and services.

5. To find out the suggestions of participants

The participants also got chance to express their suggestions based on the existing situation in the village. Participants have opined that more focus should be given to toilet construction and sanitation issues in the village. They were also opined to improve the educational condition of the village. The transportation is also a major problem in the village and it is also found to be a great barrier in children's access to higher education. Some of them also mentioned about the need to improve existing situation in the SHG.

Conclusion:

The mid-term evaluation of the CFCD project was an opportunity to understand the responses of the beneficiaries and provide the necessary changes in the strategies. Though the interviewers met 39 families they could find only 29 are well aware about the project and even if they know about the project it is only on the basis of the children activity center and the SHG. Though the people are not well aware of the exact functions of the CSA it is noticed that the CSA staffs have a great role in the village.

Focus Group Discussion

Village Development Committee

Nachahalli is a remote village in Kolar district. There are 18 members in the Village Development Committees (VDC) in the village among which constitutes of 4 men, 6 women, 4 youth and 4 children. The student trainees had a very good interactive session through conducting the Focus Group Discussions (FDC) with the VDC members. The VDC had started in the year 2012 and has been working efficiently and focuses on the welfare of the residents in Nachahalli and the overall development of the village since 4 years. The trainees visited the village on 20th February, 2015.

Following are the objectives of VDCs in Nachahalli village:

- Overall development of the village.
- Providing Transportation facilities
- Providing Infrastructural facilities.
- Providing education.

Objectives and Analysis:

1. **To assess the knowledge of subjects about CSA**

The VDC members in Nachahalli are interested in the schemes of CSA such as Pragathi project, SHG groups etc. They are also aware about the staff in charge of CFCD project in the Village.

2. **To understand the level of implementation of CSA**

The VDC members meet regularly every month with almost every member present and discuss about the needs of the community and compare whether they are meeting the actual goals set and about its implementation. The meetings are conducted mostly with their own initiation without the help of the CSA staffs. The goals are set for long-term development.

3. **To find and understand the issues faced by the subjects**

The members are unaware about the fact that CSA has a larger wing apart from the Yeldur area. They require assistance for the fulfilment of goals. There is lack of leadership and political participation in panchayat and in the state level. They are not recognized with the state as a legal body.

4. **To find out the suggestions**

There is no capacity building training programs about the VDCs which can help them to increase the efficiency in working.

5. **To find and understand interventions gaps**

There is significant improvement in the status of the people, but the VDCs should more focus on the infrastructural facilities like, water, sanitation, transportation and education. They require more assistance from the part of CSA for implementation of their goals.

Conclusion:

After conducting the FGDs, it is seen that the participants are aware and educated about the CSA and its benefits. The village has got many benefits from CSA and VDC is a much empowered unit and have clear cut goals for future and they are working efficiently for the welfare of the village by fulfilling both individual and group goals.

Self Help Group

In this village, the SHG's are very active and enthusiastic. The group meet frequently and deals with all the work. The names of these SHG groups are Sri Rana Mahila Sangha, Sri Bhuwaneshwari, Sri Shakti Rajeshwari, Shri Shakthi, Shri Gawri, Sri Varalakshmi. These SHG groups have good sum of stored money Rs. 70,000 (Sri Rana), Rs. 15,000 (Sri Varalakshmi), Rs. 56,000 (Sri Bhuwaneshwari), Rs. 44,000 (Sri Gowri), and Rs. 56,000 (Sri Rajeshwari). Mostly this money is used for the education of those children whose family at a particular time are unable to pay their children's fees. And then other related issues.

Objectives and Analysis:

1. **To assess the knowledge of subjects about CSA**

The members of the SHG are aware about the CFCD project which is carried out by CSA. They also know about different programs conducted in the village on drinking water facility, education, maternity care, library, medicines and health, toilet construction. By the SHG the provisions are availed and understood by the people. They are also, aware about the interest rates and the payback amount when loan is taken up. They are very much aware of the animator, Venkatamma and Madhusudhan.

2. **To understand the level of implementation of CSA**

The members in the SHG meet once a week and discuss on various aspects like tuition center, toilet construction, sanitation, social issues, loans (especially education loans), village welfare and community development.

3. To find and understand the issues faced by the subjects

The SHG in this village knew about all the components of the CFCD project. Through CFCD, the social actions that have taken place were on issues concerning drinking water facilities and the children activity centres. Apart from these, the issues faced by the village are:

- There is inadequate clean drinking water. The project could conquer a lot of places but still households are suffering from unclean water facilities.
- The SHG group people know about the provision of the loans been given by the bank but they haven't availed any loans.
- They have issues to talk in English and find it difficult to put forward their thoughts in front of people
- The village does not have library facilities

4. To find out the suggestions

With the understanding of the FGD conducted with the group, these are some of the suggestions given by the group:

- There should be better transport facilities so that commuting becomes easy.
- There should be clean and safe drinking water. Many of the villagers even refused to build toilets because they felt that there is not enough water for the toilets to be maintained.
- There are no good hospital facilities. The CSA was successful in spreading awareness about various health issues but the provision of the hospitals facilities is limited in the village. If there is any person in dire need of hospital they will have to travel a lot to reach there.
- There should be better and more books for the school children apart from the study books they have so that they can be encouraged into reading and attaining knowledge.
- To build a temple in the nearby premises.
- They suggested that all the SHG groups need a specific place to conduct SHG meetings.

5. **To find and understand intervention gaps**

There a lot of awareness campaigns that are run, however only a little are taken care of. The level of implementation of the planned programs is very less. The group has received training in accounts management so that there is transparency in the group but, the accounts are never discussed or talked about. Only when the money is needed by someone, will the money be given with improper knowledge. The CSA should make sure that the financial management is proper in these groups.

Conclusions:

The members of the SHG are very hospitable and responsible, and they are very interested in participating in the SHG activities. Every member in the group saves Rs.50 a week. This helps the savings of the group to be increasing and sustainable. The members in these groups have received training in ledgers and maintaining accounts. They have also been trained to speak in English and to start and run the SHG group efficiently. The participants were very united and actively participated in all the activities (such as, various health campaigns conducted, various rallies undertaken for toilet construction).

Children Activity Centre

To get a better understanding of the impact of the project implemented, Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted in the village 'Nachahalli' which primarily focused on the component of children education. The participants were activity centre children and the total number of participants participated were 40(32 girls and 8 boys). It was one of the effective discussions conducted in the village. The CSA project 'Pragathi' was initiated in the year 2012 with the major components of the project being:

1) Early Childhood Care
2) Strengthening Children's Education
3) Community Based Organizations and Self Help Groups (SHGs)
4) Nutrition
5) Livelihood Promotion

Objectives and Analysis:

1. **To assess the knowledge of subjects about CSA**

   Through the FGDs it was inferred that most of the participants were aware of the various aspects of the project undertaken by CSA, Kolar. The participants had clear knowledge about the animator/facilitator of the CFCD project. Knowledge of the

major components of the project, namely, activity centers and 'Anganwadi' was prevalent among the participants. The participants were aware of the various functions performed by the CSA staff.

2. **To understand the level of implementation of CSA**

The main area of focus of the activity centre is to strengthen children's knowledge and help them understand the difficult areas of their subjects. For this, they are helped at the activity centre with their school work. Also, they give prime importance to current village issues and have an active participation of children in current affairs discussions etc. Street plays and campaigns are conducted in the community on a frequent basis for spreading awareness like 'Save environment campaign'. Various committees for children are formed where they can come up with various issues they are facing and can solve them through active discussions. With the help of activity centers, confidence level of the children has significantly gone up.

3. **To find and understand the issues faced by the subjects**

A number of issues are also faced by the children which to some extent hamper the creative development of the children. The issues include:

1) Lack of playground

2) Lack of play materials

3) Lack of sports equipment

4. **To find out the suggestion**

Even though the project is successfully implemented, there are a few areas that need attention and if addressed will add up to the success of the project:

1) A playground is suggested for playing cricket and other outdoor games.
2) Proper water facilities are needed in the toilets.
3) Sports shoes are suggested for the children to play.

5. **To find and understand intervention gaps**

Proper water and toilet facilities are not present and committees are not aware about it. Also, there is lack of communication between committee members and CSA staff.

Conclusion:

The children were aware of all the components of the CFCD project, name of the project and also about its functions. The activity centre was very dull and the infrastructure was very poor. The village is benefitting with the activities happening in the centre. The children were very inquisitive and were aware about various issues that were faced in the village. Not only that they had various opinions about improvements that can be undertaken in the village.

Adolescent Girls Group

The village had a group of adolescent girls who actively participate in the discussions and the meetings conducted. The group was formulated by the CSA staff with the objective of giving them a platform of raising issues and learns various other activities. This group comprises of 8 girls.

Objectives and Analysis:

1. **To assess the knowledge of subjects about CSA**

   The group had knowledge about the various components of the CFCD project but did not know about the name of the project. They did not have much clarity, therefore, the leaders had to explain things to the group. Approximately 75% of them responded positively when asked about the components. They primarily know about the SHG's livelihood and education.

2. **To understand the level of implementation of CSA**

   CSA was responsible for forming this group. There were a lot of awareness programs that were conducted by the CSA to promote various provisions and to help these girls know about various activities. According to the group, the implementation part of all the things that have been told by the CSA has been vague. There were awareness campaigns on:

   - How to use sanitary napkins and menstrual hygiene
   - Tailoring training
   - Computer training
   - Higher education loan.

All they could avail was the higher education loan, and the one who came to educate them about health and menstrual hygiene also stopped coming after a few sessions.

3. To find and understand the issues faced by the subjects

Many of the girls in the group wanted to pursue their further education. They were bound to do the tailoring training because they had no alternative. They were more interested in the computer training which was not yet being implemented.

4. To find out the suggestions

The group was interested to learn new things, especially the handicrafts things, paper jewellery and was ready to invest on the resources if the products can be marketed. They also wanted CSA to provide them with various trainings on entrepreneurship and how to make more money apart from tailoring.

5. To find and understand intervention gaps

The girls were hesitant to talk about various issues with the CSA staff.

Conclusion:

The group is actively meeting on the scheduled days. They participate in all the activities of CSA. The only requirement is to make the girls aware of the suggested issues and open new venues of learning for them.

Name: Nachagundlahalli

Household Survey

Nachagundlahalli is a village in the Mulbagal taluk of Kolar District. It is one of the border district of Karnataka. Most of the villagers are engaged in animal husbandry and agriculture. The majority of the population speak Kannada and Telugu language.

Study Objectives

The household survey had 5 major objectives to study about the CFCD projects implemented by CSA in the village and their impacts in the study area. Following are the 5 objectives:

a) To assess the knowledge of the participants about CSA

b) To understand the level of implementation of CSA programs

c) To understand the issues faced by participants

d) To understand the intervention gaps

e) To find out the suggestions of participants

A total of 35 households were selected out of which 32 were responded. Most of them were aware of the CSA intervention in the village. Among the 32 households who were aware of the intervention, 27 (84.4%) participants were female while 5 (15.6%) were male.

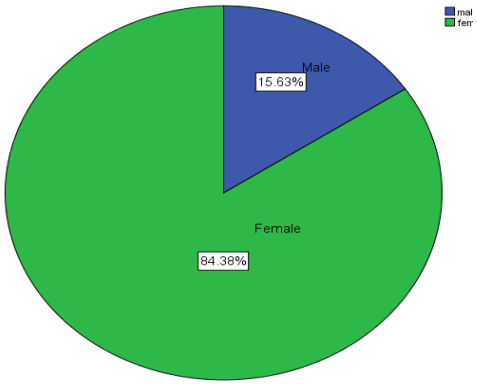


Figure 1: Sex of the participants

The survey results are analyzed based on each objective as follows:

1) **To assess the Knowledge of the Participants about CSA**

   Participants were asked on their knowledge about CSA, of the 32 participants, 30 (93.75%) knew organization name while 2 (6.25%) of them have not heard of the organization name.

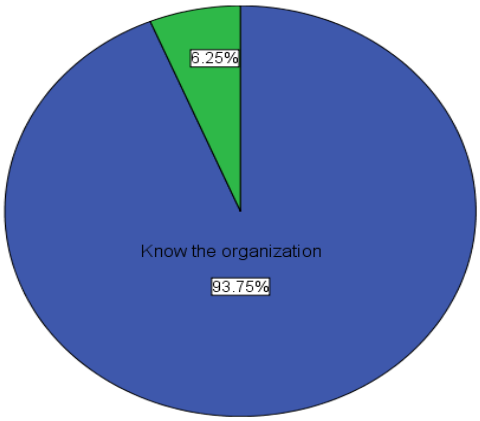


Figure 2: Participants knowledge about CSA

The participants were also asked about their familiarity with the CSA staff, from Figure 3 it is understood that 84.4% of the participants (n=27) recognized the CSA staff working while 15.6% (n=5) were not familiar with the CSA staff.

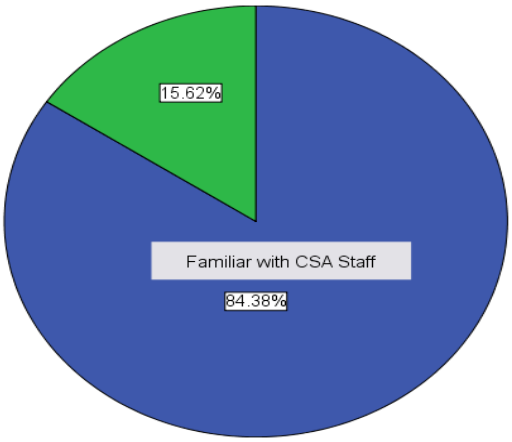


Figure 3: Participants knowledge about CSA staff

2) To Understand the Level of Implementation of CSA Programs

To assess the level of knowledge about the implemented projects of CSA under CFCD, participants were asked to identify the various projects implemented in the village by CSA. Figure 4 shows the results. Among 32 participants, majority knew about two components- Strengthening children's education and CBO's and SHGs (21out of 32 responded respectively). Fourteen(14 out of 32 participants) were aware of ECC as the project component, while there were only few who knew about CSA's project implementation in the sectors of Livelihood Promotions and Community Health and Hygiene (7 and 1 participants respectively).

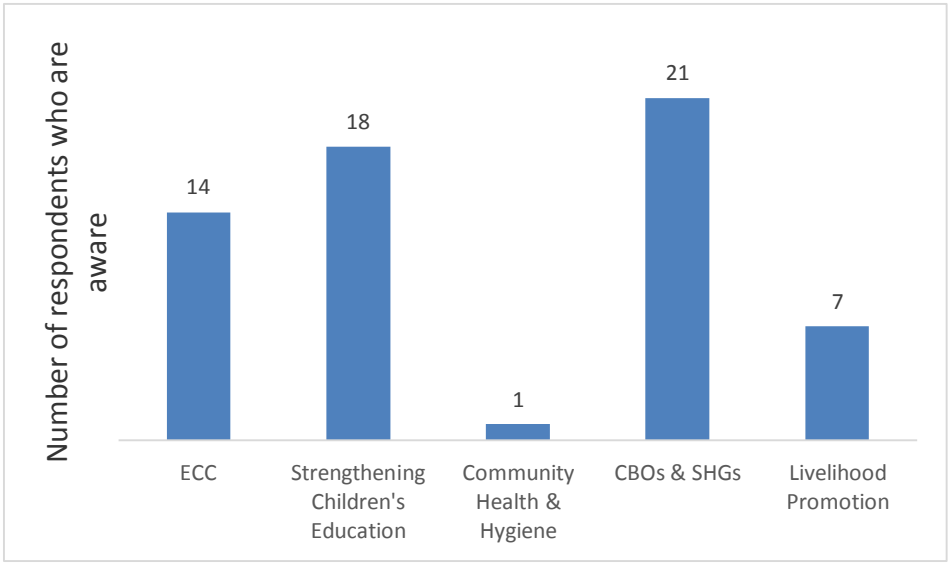


Figure 4: Level of participants' awareness on CFCD project components

To understand the outreach of the project components, participants were asked to identify the project components through which their family members were benefitted. Figure 5 shows the number of participants benefitted through each component. The highest proportion of participants who were benefited from Strengthening Children's Education program are 22 out of 32 participants. The ECC component were benefited by 19 out of 32. There were 18 participants who had family members benefited through CBOs and SHGs. The beneficiaries of Community Health and Hygiene programs are 18 in number out of 32. Lastly, the component with least number of beneficiaries as compared to other components is Livelihood Promotion where 17 participants said had family member benefited through the program.

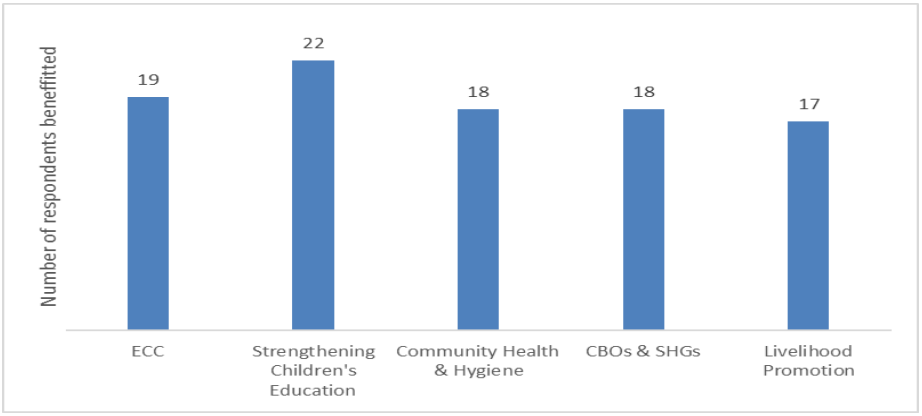


Figure 5: Number of participants benefited from different project components

3) To understand the Issues faced by Participants

A large majority of the participants (23 out of 32) that is 71.9% indicated that they did not face any issues with regard to CFCD project. Rest of them expressed (9 out of 32) that is 28.12% opined that they have faced some issues.

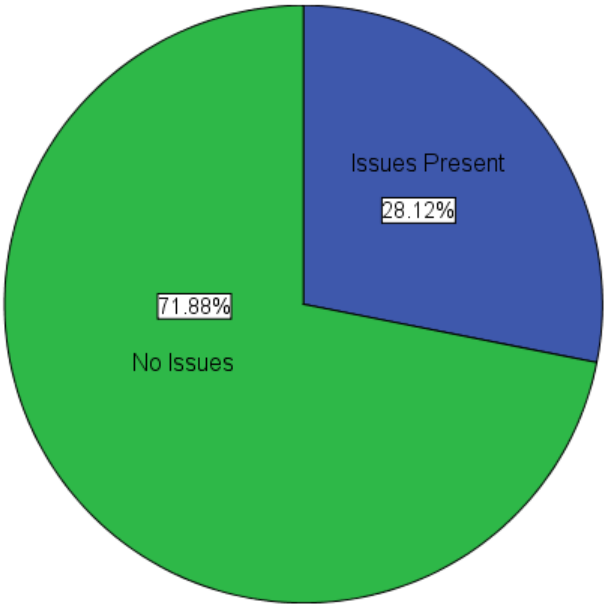


Figure 6: Prevalence of issues faced among participants on CFCD implementation

4) To understand and find out the Intervention Gaps

In order to learn about beneficiaries' perception of project implementation, participants were asked to check whether they were satisfied with the projects implemented and whether the projects were useful. 26 participants (81.2%) said that they were satisfied with the projects' implementation and 28 participants (87.5%) opined that the projects were useful.

5) To Find out the Suggestions of Participants

The participants were finally asked to provide their suggestions on aspects that need to be improved or newly addressed in the village by CSA. Most of the Participants (22 out of 32) have opined that more focus should be given to toilet construction. Among the 32 participants, 5 of them have expressed the need of electricity and 9 of them kept quiet about any suggestion.

Conclusion:

From the mid-term evaluation of CFCD project implementation in Nachagundlahalli Village, it is understood that a large proportion of the villagers are familiar with the CFCD projects and CSA staffs working the village. Level of awareness among participants on project components is very high and above 85% of participants knew the various projects and they expressed high level of satisfaction in the implementation projects and grateful to the usefulness of it.

Form the evaluation it is found that the participants were highly benefited from the Strengthening Children's Education and ECC. Community Health and Hygiene and CBOs and SHGs are making a lot of impact on the lives of the villagers. It is very visible fact that the CSA has to do much more in the area of Livelihood Promotions.

It is very important to listen the suggestions of the participants. They invite the attention of CSA in helping them to construct toilet and promote sanitation.

Focus Group Discussion

Village Development Committees

It is one of the effective committee of the group and it's the main purpose of this committee is to:

- To develop their village
- To improve health
- To maintain hygiene
- To enhance livelihood

They keep meeting on monthly first Saturday. They discuss how to develop the village in their meeting. And they also maintain documents like minute book.

Objectives and Analysis:

1. **To assess the knowledge of the participants about CSA**

The people of this village have a good awareness about CAC, SHGs, VDC, Health and hygiene. They know the name of the staff. Many of the members participate in camps and awareness programs conducted in the village by the project such as toilet construction

awareness. Since they are participating in such programs they are aware of CFCD project and its major components.

2. To understand the level of implementation of CSA

Community members are included in cleaning unwanted plants in the village. Some of the social action programs implemented in their village are Anganwadi center renovation and Drinking water facilities. And the implementation done is not that good.

3. To understand the issues faced by participants

A very notable feature is that there are no such issues faced by the community as told by community members which shows the affectivity and efficacy of CSA.

4. To understand and find the intervention gaps

The major intervention gap is the presence of a huge gap between CFCD and VDC members and the reason reported for it is the non-cooperation of the committees with the CFCD.

5. To find out the suggestions

A very important report is that the VDC members had no such suggestions to tell, this is unfortunately not the effective functioning of VDC but the non-cooperation among the members.

Adolescent Group Girls

The adolescent group of this village is formed by the CSA. This group consists of adolescent who range from 12-19 years of age. The main focus of this group is to discuss issues related to adolescents, health and hygiene. The trainees visited the committee on 20th February, 2015.

Objectives and Analysis:

The objectives of the group were as follows:

1. To access the knowledge of the subjects about CSA.
2. To understand the level of implementation of CSA.
3. To find and understand the issues faced by the subjects.
4. To find out the suggestions.
5. To find and understand the intervention.

The group members are aware of the CSA and its CFCD project to an extent. They are not that much aware of the goals of the organization, its function as a whole. The adolescent in that group do not get any information other than the health and hygiene care. They are aware of the importance of the adolescent health as the whole. But they have lack of knowledge in the area of human and child rights.

The members of this group in this village face some issues which hinder them to get knowledge and plan for the intervention. Firstly, there is no regularity in the meetings. There are more issues related to the enrolment. They do not have a proper registration book, so this ultimately leads to the irregularity of the members. Other than this, the community is little vulnerable in the area of child marriage. Even though they know the consequences, the parents in the community are not ready to stop child marriage as they don't want to be rejected from the society. There is no proper guide to teach the human and child rights.

As there is no proper guide for them, they don't know what to do next and they just sit simply. So a proper guide in this field will help them to know about their own rights and will help them to fight back whenever something goes wrong against them. As there is no proper guide, they does not know what is happening around them. So if they get a proper guide they can plan really use full programs for them and implement it for the community betterment.

Conclusion:

From the discussion it is understood that early marriages is a very great problem in the community. And there is a lack of the guide totally. So this causes the ineffective functioning and the irregularity of the meetings. During group discussion, a video related to human and child rights was shown and a small message related to the same was given. A pre test and post test were conducted. It was seen that 63% in the pre test which then increased to 82% in the post test. They are able to grasp the information in one go so appointing a proper guide will help the group to change the community as the team members have a good participation and the decision making skills.

Self Help Group

The students visited this village on 20th February 2015. There are 2 SHGs functioning here, Choudheshwari and Varamahalakshmi, with 12 and 17 members respectively.

1. To assess the knowledge of the subjects about CSA

They know about CSA but not about its objectives and functioning. They know the objectives and components of CFCD such as tuition centers, early childhood care, livelihood promotion and sanitation. They know the CFCD staff in charge of the project.

2. To understand the level of implementation of CSA

The SHG is functioning properly and they engage in financial matters. The loans are useful as they are at low interest rate of 2%. The training they received was useful. Under the CFCD project, the Anganwadi centre has been renovated, toilets have been constructed and children activity centres are running in the evenings.

3. To understand the issues faced by the subjects

The community faces a major water crisis which is due to lack of water. This was the only and the major issue reported by the villagers regarding the village.

4. To find out the suggestions

In terms of suggestions, the women want more subsidies and loans so that they can avail it. They also want to be given vocational training with skills that will provide employment opportunities in the current scenario. They are basically interested in jobs and income generation activities.

5. To understand and find the intervention gaps

The SHG members are very active but apart from their financial dealings they are not contributing to their community in any other way. So they need to be inspired to do something which would benefit their community in the form of social action.

Conclusion:

The SHG members need to a better job keeping the community in focus. They need to be empowered enough to be able to bring a change in their society.

Children Activity Centre

CAC is child activity centre. It comes under CFCD project (PRAGATI) introduced by CSA. Children are the beneficiaries of this project. Under this project, children are provided education, recreational activities and all the necessary support for their growth development. The trainees visited the village on 20th February, 2015.

Objectives and Analysis:

1. To assess the knowledge of subjects about CSA

Children in this village are very talented and well disciplined. All most all the children are equally talented. This is the best village out of all the villages in Kolar on all levels like level of awareness about CSA, training, education, grasping power etc. Child parliament works properly and there is a presence of a child committee is also there.

2. To understand the level of implementation of CSA

In terms of implementation, the trainees understood that the facilitators are well educated and organized. The child parliament and children committee works for the welfare of the children. They help in solving majorly all the problems faced by the children. Quality education is provided to the children with the help of the facilitator.

3. To find and understand the issues faced by the subjects

The major issues faced by the villagers are as follows:

1) They do not have battery backup in that village, so they cannot work when there is no electricity. So they have requested to provide them a battery backup.
2) The facilitators provide quality education to the children but if CSA would have given a proper guidance or time table or a goal to be achieved with certain time limits they would perform even better than what they achieve now.

4. To find out the suggestions

According to the issues faced, the major suggestions provided by the villagers were as follows:

1) Provide necessary help for the children who aspire to study further.

2) Keeping a track on them and following and reviewing them once in a month will provide them greater opportunities to develop.

5. To find and understand the intervention gaps

Accordingly the intervention gaps analyzed are as follows:

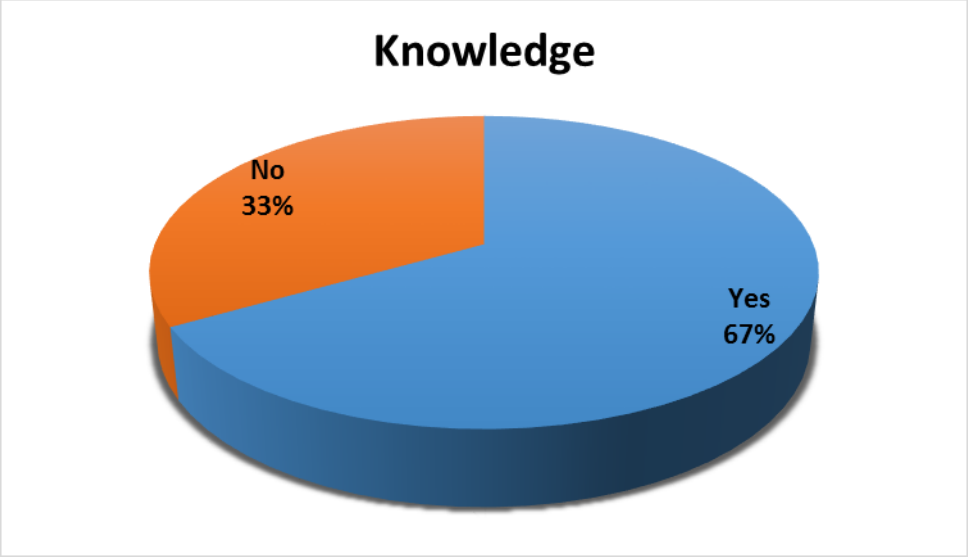
1) There is no any implementation gaps found in this particular village.
2) People and children of this particular village know what CSA is exactly doing and they avail all the benefits from CSA. They are also aware that CSA works for their benefit.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

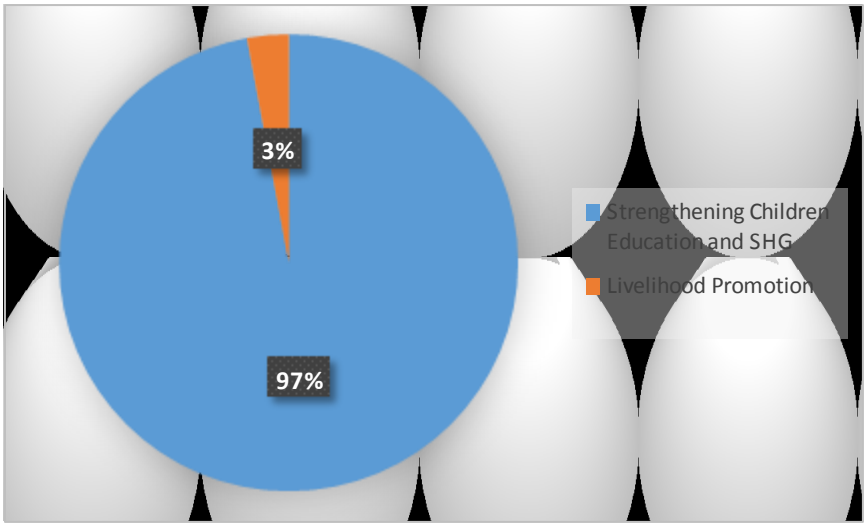
India is a free, federal and secular state and in a truly secular society, there is **no room for oppression, casteism or parochialism**. In our relationship with the state and society, there is no caste save the Indian caste, no parish save the wider parish of the nation. It's the 68th year of the independence and it is important to know the transition which we at this juncture, have understood about the section of the society that we studied - the marginalized sections living in the districts of Kolar who are benefitted through CSA's project.

The completion of our study infers that we could stick on to our objectives and successfully arrive at relevant findings. We also found that the hypothesis with which we started the study has been proved by through our findings. The major points of our conclusions and suggestions are as follows:

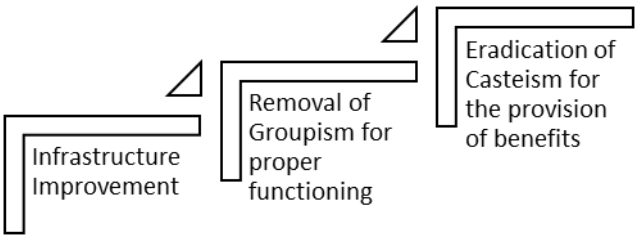
1. Majority of the participants have knowledge about CSA with the percentage being **66.7%** which throws light on the spread of CSA in the districts.



2. Among the five major components of CSA, majority of the participants have knowledge about the **Early Childhood Care** and **Strengthening Children Education** program **(97.1%)** while the least is for **Livelihood Promotion** program.



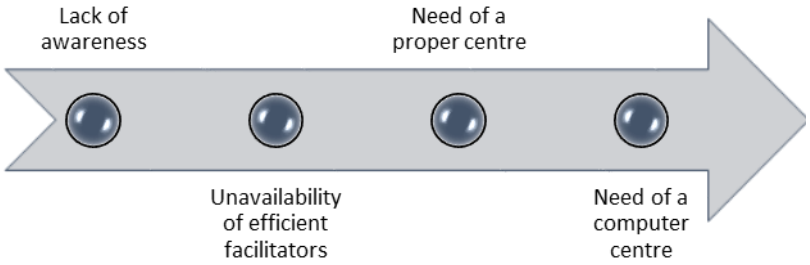
3. All the villages stand united on the **need for toilet construction** and for the focus to be on **health and sanitation**.
4. Among the focus group discussions conducted, the most effective one were the SHG groups. In terms of the intervention gaps for the SHG groups were:



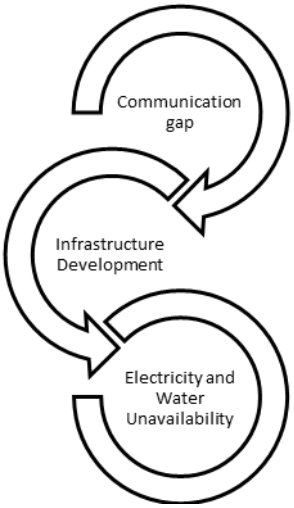
5. In terms of the Village Development Committee, they have fairly good knowledge of CSA while the major suggestions provided were:



6. In terms of the Children Activity Centre, it is one of the most important CBO's instituted by CSA. The major intervention gaps are:



7. At the same time, the other major problems in the districts to be focused upon are **child marriage, dowry system and domestic violence**. CSA needs to take proper and structured social action against them to prevent the same.
8. Other intervention gaps to be filled in the districts are as follows:



Hence this is the result that we as first year MSW trainees after our research could conclude on which makes it evident on the intervention gaps and needs of the participants which needs to be fulfilled by the organization. In a truly free country, everybody has the right to voice out their opinions and hence we as researchers have brought out the voices through the Mid-Term Evaluation Research that we conducted in the CSA- Kolar Centre.

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