



**EVALUATION OF REHABILITATION OF
DEVADASI PROGRAMME, IMPLEMENTED BY
THE KARNATAKA STATE WOMEN'S
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, BENGALURU**

**EXTERNAL
EVALUATION**



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

**STUDY CONDUCTED FOR
KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY
AND
KARNATAKA STATE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION LTD,
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
BY**

**M/S HYDERABAD KARNATAKA CENTRE
FOR ADVANCED LEARNING,
H. No. 10-2-152, BANK COLONY,
SANGAMESHWARA NAGAR
GULBARGA- 585 101**

**MARCH
2017**



**GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY**

Final Report On

**Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Program,
implemented by the Karnataka State Women's
Development Corporation, Bengaluru
2016**

Chief Consultant: Dr. Sudeshna Mukherjee, PhD

Submitted by



Hyderabad Karnataka Centre for Advanced Learning, Gulbarga

**State Office: HKCAL, Bangalore
68/14, Sai Deep, 1st Floor, 2nd Main, Krishna Block
Sheshadripuram, Bangalore -20**

Content

Sl. No	Particulars	Page No.
1.	Pre face	1
2.	Executive Summery	3
3.	Introduction	9
4.	Log Frame/ Project theory	11
5.	Progress Review	16
6.	Problem Statement	17
7.	Scope, objectives and Evaluation Questions	20
8.	Evaluation Design	22
9.	Evaluation Methodology	23
10.	Data collection and Analysis	33
11.	Findings and Discussions	58
12.	Reflections and Conclusion	66
13.	Recommendation	73
14.	Appendices	
I	List of references cited in the report	76
II	Terms of Reference of the evaluation study	77
III	Inception report of the study along with the data collection instruments	91
IV	A more complete description of the methods and methodologies used	135
V	List of individuals of groups interviewed / consulted and sited visited	136
VI	Dissenting views by evaluation team member or client if any	137
VII	Short biographies of the principal investigators	138
VIII	Evaluation Questions and answer Matrix	147

List of Tables

Table No	Particulars	Page No.
1	The District wise details of devadasis as per survey conducted in 1993-94 and 2007-08 by WCD Karnataka	17
2	The district wise details of beneficiaries of the program	19
3	Sampled Districts as Suggested in TOR and Sample Size	23
4	Sample Size of the Beneficiaries of Three Schemes in Sampled Districts	24
5	District wise sample selection – Pension scheme	24
6	District wise sample selection – Housing scheme	26
7	District wise sample selection – IGAs & SHGs	27
8	Detailed Schedules of the FGD's Held in different districts	32
9	Caste profile of the respondents	33
10	Age of the respondents	33
11	Educational Qualification of the respondents	34
12	Alternate sources of Devadasis income	34
13	Marital Status of the respondents	34
14	whether beneficiaries have children or not	35
15	The District wise details of beneficiaries under Monthly Pension Scheme	36
16	Pension on time	36
17	Beneficiaries comment on the improvement of the scheme	38
18	Possibility of transfer of family owned land in the name of respondent	40
19	Tentative list of Houses Either collapsed or in near collapse condition	41
20	Duration for receiving loan amount to start construction under Housing Benefit Scheme	42
21	Status of the house construction under Women Development Corporation (DRS)	42
22	Duration for the house to be completely constructed after receiving loan	42
23	Availability of toilet in the constructed houses	43
24	Electrification of the completed houses by district	44
25	Water Supply for the completed houses	44
26	Sources from Which Extra Amount Was Received During Over Expenditure	45
27	Problems Encountered While Availing Housing Benefit	45
28	Suggestions for Improving the Housing Benefit Under DRP	46
29	The District Wise Details of Beneficiaries Under Income Generating Activities (IGA) And Micro Credit	47
30	Trends in Income Generating Activity	47
31	District Wise Pattern of Income Generating Activity	48

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

32	Profitability of Activity	49
33	Average Time Taken for Receiving Loan Amount for Income Generating Activity	49
34	Satisfaction with DRP – Income Generating Activity	49
35	Suggestions to Improve Income Generating Activity Scheme	20
36	Table Shows Member of Any Self Help Group	51
37	Number of Self Help Groups Have Respondents Taken Membership	51
38	Type of SHG's in Which Devadasis Are Members	51
39	The Benefits Received Being a Member of Devadasis SHG's Under DRP	51
40	How Regularly Devadasi SHG's Meetings Are Conducted	52
41	Satisfied Being Member of Devadasis SHG's	52
42	Effort of SHGs Towards Eradication of Devadasi System	52
43	Participation in Health camps	54
44	Number of Anti Superstition Camps Attended	54
45	Health Camps Organized Under DRP	55
46	Number of Health Camps Participated	55
47	Received Referral Card during Health camps	55
48	Follow Up After Receiving Health Card in Health Camps Organized by DRP	55
49	Frequency of Health Camps Organized by DRP	55
50	Coverage under Governments Health Insurance	56
51	Claimed Benefits Under Governments Health Insurance	56
52	Respondant Suggestion for Better Health Care Delivery	56
53	Awareness Level in The Village (Housing Scheme	56
54	What Initiative Respondents Would Take If Informed About Dedication Activity in their Area	57
55	Human Development Indicator and Gender Inequality Indicator of the Studies Districts.	66
56	Marital Status	68
57	Gender	68
58	Age Wise Distribution of Beneficiaries Children	68
59	Children's Educational qualification	68
60	List of Employees/Staff working in Districts Levels under Devadasis Rehabilitation Scheme/Program	70

Content of Graphs

Graph No	Particulars	Page No.
1.	Annual Family Income of the respondents	34
2.	Documents for IGA's / SHG/ Housing:	35
3.	How regularly Respondents are Receiving Pension	36
4.	Pension is received in	37
5.	Adequacy of Pension Amount	37
6.	Amount considered as sufficient pension amount	37
7.	Electrification and Water Supply Completed Houses	43
8.	Sufficiency of loan Amount	45
9.	Problem Encountered While Taking Up Income Generating Activity	49
10.	Impact of the Rehabilitation Program	57

PREFACE

The practice of "Devadasi", by which a girl, usually before reaching the age of Puberty, is ceremoniously dedicated or married to the deity or a temple. This was practiced in several southern States including Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Devadasi system was so deeply rooted in the community and was a challenge to both NGOs and the Government to stop this. The Government has made constant effort by creating awareness among the community to eradicate this social evil and to provide economic stability and social security to this vulnerable group of women and making law in this respect.

In order to root-out the evil practice of Devadasi system, the Government of Karnataka passed a legislation "The Karnataka Devadasi (Prohibition of Dedication) Act of 1982" banning the dedication of girls to the temple as devadasis and undertook several welfare programmes for the ex-Devadasis. Rehabilitation of Devadasi scheme is one amongst the schemes implemented by Karnataka Women's Development Corporation, Bengaluru for Devadasis to help those who have been exploited by this system and want to come out of their rather difficult profession and help them to use self-employment programmes for their economic improvement by providing training and loan facilities.

The Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) has taken up Evaluation of "Rehabilitation of Devadasi Program" implemented by the Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation, Bengaluru. The KEA assigned this evaluation study to M/s. Hyderabad Karnataka Centre for Advanced Learning" Gulbarga. The Evaluation report submitted by Evaluation Consultant Organization is approved by 33rd Technical Committee meetings.

The Evaluation study has revealed that the economic and social condition of the Ex devadasis has improved after the intervention of Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme(DRP). The process of dedication has more or less stopped, but there are few instances of recent reported cases from Raichur and Ballari districts. Few personalized dedication of physically challenged children, Devadasi are also found surreptitiously taking place within four walls. I am sure that evaluation study and its findings and recommendations will be useful to the Corporation for effective implementation of the scheme and to bring the devadasis to the main stream of the society and lead a respective life.

The study received constant support and guidance of the Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary and the Secretary Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics, Government of Karnataka. The Evaluation study was actively supported by the Secretary to Government, Women & Child Development Department, Managing Director, Project Officers and officials of the Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation, Bengaluru. The evaluation report has been reviewed by members of the Technical Committee of KEA and an Independent Assessor who provided suggestions and inputs to improve it from its draft form. I duly acknowledge the contribution of all who were involved in the study and contributed directly or indirectly.

Shiv Raj Singh
Chief Evaluation Officer
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

10th March, 2017

Bangalore

Executive Summary

The term “Devadasi” is a Sanskrit word which means – one who dedicates oneself to the deity for eternal service. Dedication of girls is done prior to their attaining puberty. Initially the system had religious sanctity, with societal acceptance, and had wider respect. With the passage of time Caste, class and gender together become the source of oppression as most of the Devadasis hail from poor Dalit families. The mode of dedication took a commercial turn, when persons with vested interest, especially from the rich and/or dominant castes began encouraging the continuation of dedication of girls for their personal pleasures. In addition, people who were running brothels or prostitution houses from big cities also started sponsoring the dedication of girls.

the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD), Government of Karnataka, has formulated Rehabilitation of Devadasi Program which is implemented through Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane (KMAY) for empowerment and rehabilitation of Devadasis. The schemes intend to help Devadasis who want to come out of their rather difficult profession and empower them to become self-reliant and live life with dignity.

The present study is an initiative to evaluate and analyze the performance of the government sponsored schemes, identification of implementation gap and come up with possible recommendations for the improvement of the scheme. Various initiatives are undertaken through Devadasi Rehabilitation Program.

- **Monthly Pension Scheme**
- **Economic Improvement through Income Generating Activities**
- **Housing Benefit Scheme**
- **Legal and Social Awareness Program and Right to Health**

This study includes all 46660 Devadasis from 14 districts of the State who are alive and surveyed in 1993-94 and 2007-08, given registration number and are availing various rehabilitation measures provided by Karnataka Women’s Development Corporation. The study will take into consideration of the physical and financial progress from 2010-11 to 2014-15 under Pension, Self-Employment & Housing Schemes. Apart from the above mentioned schemes, the evaluation study also takes into account of conditions of the former Devadasis children and also made reflections on the working conditions of the staff working under Devadasi rehabilitation project.

Objectives of the study:

- 1) *To evaluate whether the dedication of girls has totally ceased.*
- 2) *To assess the social, economic, educational and cultural practices of ex-devadasis before and after implementing the program.*
- 3) *To assess the impact of rehabilitation provided by the Women Development Corporation program such as monthly pension, Self-Employment Program and Housing schemes.*
- 4) *To make policy suggestions for effective implementation of the program and its continuation with modification if any.*

Evaluation Methodology:

*The evaluation Study will follow methodological **triangulation** to maintain balance between qualitative and quantitative data. Total 575 samples have been selected from 9 sampled districts of Vijayapura, Bagalkote, Ballari, Belgaum, Raichur, Dharwad, Koppal, Chitradurga and Davangere through purposive sampling method. For the collection of qualitative as well as quantitative data following tools and techniques have been used.*

1. *Interview Schedule*
2. *Focus Group Discussion (FGD)*
3. *Structured Interviews with Key Officials from the field*
4. *Observations from the field*

Major Findings:

Biographical Background

- *95.3% respondents are from dalit background and 4.3% of them are from tribal background.*
- *More than 47% respondents are above 50 years and suffering from various ailments due to poverty, stressful life poor access to nutrition, exposure to violence and drinking habits.*
- *94.3% of them are illiterate.*
- *96.7% respondents' annual income is below 40,000/pa. For 68.2% major source of income is coolie work*
- *97.9% of the beneficiaries are not legally married but 90.1% of them are having children.*

Pension Scheme:

- *Beneficiaries receive pension once in three months (94.7%) and around 5.3% receive once in 6 months. Since most of them live in abject poverty there is demand for monthly disbursement of pension benefits.*
- *94% of the surveyed beneficiaries demand for the enhancement of pension from existing Rs1000. 23.3% of the respondents want it to be increased up to Rs 2000 while 62.7% believe Rs 3000 will be sufficient amount.*
- *But along with this demand the most important demand arising out from FGDs is the creation of separate pension slabs based on age. With 60 years of age pension must increase.*

Housing Scheme:

- *Around 45.71% house only constructed on the beneficiary owned sites of dimensions prescribed (15X20 feet) most of the cases they have far exceeded the dimension.*
- *Only 54.29% house includes a hall, kitchen and toilet. Access to toilet is still a major issue. In many places where houses were more than 10 years old, those houses have either collapsed or in a dilapidated conditions due poor building materials and inability to maintain.*
- *According to the respondents less than a year (25.1%), 1yr to 2yrs (69.7%), more than 2years (5.1%) is the average time taken for a house to be completely constructed computed from the date of disbursement of financial assistance.*
- *Electrification is done in 85.1% houses while 64.0% houses are provided with Water Supply connection.*

Income Generation Activities and Self Help Groups:

- *Under the reviewed scheme one time grant (Rs20, 000/-) is disbursed to the beneficiaries where no repayment clause is mentioned.*
- *On previous scheme 10,000 loans and 10,000 subsidies used to be provided. Beneficiaries were supposed to repay the loan to the Bank in 3 years' time. On enquiry it was learnt that beneficiaries' repayment performance is very positive in almost all districts (more than 90%). Since loan and pension accounts mostly are in the same bank, often Bank recovers the default loan repayment from pension amount.*
- *Prominent income generating activities taken by the beneficiaries includes Dairying (34.4%), Goat/ Sheep rearing (12.8%), Fruit business (11.6%), Vegetable business*

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

(13.6%), Petty business / Kirana shop (10%), Paan Shop (5.2%), timber/wood (3.2%), Clothes/tailoring (2.8%), Hotel (1.2%), Ration shop (1.6%).

- Most of the time activities are at the subsistence level, supported by incomes from other activities / other family members.
- 76.6% of respondents formed SHG's under DRP program while 9.6% are members of other SHGs formed by other dept and 13.7% are members of both the SHGs.
- DRP SHG's apart from small savings and loan at personal level nothing significant is happening towards economic empowerment but no doubt it creates common platform for awareness and interaction.
- Former Devadasis are often overlooked in the initiatives of the departments in formation of SHGs.

Awareness Program:

- 97.6 % beneficiaries participated in Legal awareness on prevention of Devadasis dedication while 97% beneficiaries Participated in awareness program on Cleanliness 85.6% beneficiaries have participated in Anti Superstition drive.
- 95.8% beneficiaries attended Health camp and 45.4% of them have attended more than three program. 42.5% beneficiaries have received referral card and those who has received the card only 36.8% used that for follow up action.
- 42.3% attended health camp once in three months while 43.8% have attended health camp once in six months.
- 71.8% of the total surveyed beneficiaries have been issued with health insurance but only 12.1 % have used it so far.

General Perception:

The process of dedication has more or less stopped. But there are few instances of recent reported cases from Raichur and Ballari where DRP officials could prevent dedication. But few personalized dedication of Physically challenged children, children of Devadasis are surreptitiously taking place within four wall. In such cases dedication is a part of wider network trafficking and victims are sent out of their locality immediately after dedication. Almost all the beneficiaries believe that the economic and social condition of the Ex-devadasis has improved after all the interventions of DRP. 78.8% of the respondents believe DRP interventions have helped them to lead a life of dignity. It has increased their status and social acceptability to a great extent. 19.6% respondents felt happy as through DRP interventions they can make their children happy and provide them better life. The scheme has yet to achieve its objectives. Therefore, with modifications scheme must continue till it reaches its desired goal.

Recommendations:

Pension Scheme:

1. *Introduction of separate Higher pension slab for senior citizens who has crossed 60 years of age at the rate of 2500/pm*
2. *Compulsory Adhar linking of Pension benefits.*
3. *Monthly disbursal of pension facilities*

Housing Scheme:

1. *Proper implementation of mandatory construction of toilet for the beneficiaries of Housing Scheme and in earlier cases where toilets were not constructed it need to be constructed. Wherever scarcity of land is there Panchayat must take initiatives of construction of Public toilets. In public toilets accessibility of people from all the caste need to be ensured.*
2. *Vertical growth in construction of housing need to be promoted:*
3. *Deplorable condition of the old non-RCC mud houses requires grants for maintenance and reconstruction of dilapidated, collapsed houses.*
4. *Reduction of corruption at the Panchayat level at different stages and more power to the DRP officials in disbursing loan amount.*

Income Generation Scheme:

1. *Cooperative, skill based, market linked projects need to be promoted to empower the relatively young beneficiaries.*
2. *Emphasis should be shifted from individual beneficiaries to the collective cooperative initiative as individual fund is too meagre to do anything beyond subsistence level.*

On Former Devadasis' Children:

1. *Temporary Pension benefits need to be introduced for former Devadasis children who has lost their mother till they turn 20 years of age.*
2. *Full tuition and hostel fee reimbursement of beneficiary's children pursuing higher and professional education (even if they could secure a seat in private institution).*
3. *Some skill based job oriented training for educated unemployed and loans for entrepreneurial activities.*

Make existing legislation, The Karnataka Devadasi (Prohibition of Dedication) more stringent

By increasing the fine up to 1, 00,000/- and rigorous imprisonment up to 10 years. Better enforcement demands power to make rules under section 7, subsection-2 clause (a)/(b) regarding:

a) Manner of investigation etc. &

b) care/protection etc. of Devadasis

elucidating the respective role of various administrative, welfare and Law enforcement departments of the government.

Long Term Recommendations:

- 1. Scheme should shift focus from the former Devadasis to the girl children of the Devadasis in particular and poor dalit girls of the region who are vulnerable to trafficking and sex work.*
- 2. Since majority of the former Devadasis (95.3%) are from Dalit community, a social movement against caste based sex work, child marriage, and drinking habits need to be initiated to address larger social issues. Dalit organizations can be involved*
- 3. Large scale capital Intensive industries need to promote in the region to increase employment opportunities.*
- 4. Proper Implementation of birth registration of girls and child tracking system under Hegge Gurithu.*
- 5. Another final survey is required to include Devadasis who are left out on previous surveys due to age criteria. Details about them are already there with district DRP office.*
- 6. Construction of residential schools for the children of female sex workers in District headquarters and old age home for the FSW's themselves.*

Introduction

The term “*Devadasi*” is a Sanskrit word which means – one who dedicates oneself to the deity for eternal service. The ritual of Devadasi takes place in specified temples on a particular date during festivals where the girl is ritually married to the idol of God and the ceremony is referred to as dedication. Dedication of girls is done prior to their attaining puberty. Initially the system had religious sanctity, with societal acceptance, and had wider respect. The dedication was a part of religious belief to get the favor from almighty for the welfare of an individual or family or community or the village as a whole. In spite of wider socio-religious sanction it was an oppressive practice of Brahminical patriarchy.

Despite reform’s tendency to fit devadasis into uniform category, distinctive regional histories are available. Historically, as a Pan-Indian vocation, devadasis were drawn from all castes and communities. Elite courtesans, temple women and dancing girls, many themselves educated and rich patrons were once considered symbols, even shapers, of aristocracy. Yet, social reform efforts over the last century or so have made them objects of scorn and moral distaste.¹With the passage of time Caste, class and gender together become the source of oppression as most of the Devadasis hail from poor Dalit families. The mode of dedication took a commercial turn, when persons with vested interest, especially from the rich and/or dominant castes began encouraging the continuation of dedication of girls for their personal pleasures. In addition, people who were running brothels or prostitution houses from big cities also started sponsoring the dedication of girls.

It is in the recent years that the issue of gender based violence and women’s empowerment as a development objective has moved to the center stage. With this objective in mind, the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD), Government of Karnataka, has formulated many schemes which aim at not only on empowering women, but also towards their well-being in various spheres. This is done through Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane (KMAY). Rehabilitation of Devadasi scheme is one amongst the schemes implemented by Karnataka Women’s Development Corporation, Bengaluru, for Devadasis who want to come out of their rather difficult profession and help them to use self-employment programmes for their

¹ Linda Joy Epp, "Violating The Sacred"? The Social Reform Of Devadasis Among Dalits In Karnataka, India, A thesis submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy Graduate Programme in Anthropology York University North York, Ontario October 1997

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme economic improvement by providing training and loan facilities. The present study is an initiative to evaluate and analyze the performance of the government sponsored schemes, identification of implementation gap and come up with possible recommendations for the improvement of the scheme.

Devadasi System in other states of India:

India's National Commission for Women, which is mandated to protect and promote the welfare of women, has collected information on the prevalence of devadasis in various states.

- A. The government of **Odisha** has stated that the devadasi system is not prevalent in the state. There is only one Devadasi in Odisha, in a Puri temple.
- B. Similarly the government of **Tamil Nadu** wrote that this system has been eradicated and there are now no devadasis in the state.
- C. **Andhra Pradesh** has identified 16,624 devadasis within its state and implemented , Andhra Pradesh Devadasis (Prohibition of Dedication)Act. The Devadasi system is prevalent in 14 districts in Andhra Pradesh.
- D. **Karnataka** has identified **46660** devadasis and implemented rehabilitation programme while legally prohibiting dedication. Quoting the National Commission for Women, the authority says there are 2.5 lakh "Devadasi" girls who have been dedicated to Yellamma and Khandoba temples on Maharastra-Karnataka border. The Devadasi system is prevalent in 10 districts of north Karnataka.
- E. The government of **Maharashtra** provided statistical data regarding the survey conducted by them to sanction a "Devadasi Maintenance Allowance". A total of 8,793 applications were received and after conducting a survey 6,314 were rejected and 2,479 devadasis were declared eligible for the allowance. At the time of sending the information, 1,432 Devadasis were receiving this allowance. **Maharashtra implemented Devdasi System (Abolition) Rules, 2008.**

Chapter -1

Log Frame Basis of Government Intervention

According to Janaki Nair², inscriptional evidence from medieval Karnataka suggests that before the 11th century, when temple women were assigned specific duties, there is only mention of the word 'sule' (meaning prostitute) in inscriptions. In the 11th century, a time when the temple as an institution was expanding, the word 'patra' (meaning singing/dancing girl) was gradually attached to them. The word 'devadasi' itself is conspicuous by its absence in this period, although it was then current in the inscriptions of neighboring regions as well as in the 'vachana' literature of the Virashaivas.³ By the 12th century, when the temple as an institution had expanded considerably not only in size but in the complexity of rituals performed, specific duties were assigned to temple women; indeed, the temple complex came increasingly to resemble the king's court, and the devadasi's relation to the deity approximated the courtesan's relation to the king.⁴ The sacred prostitute gradually became the custodian of the arts of singing and dancing. For her services to the temple, the devadasi enjoyed grants made either to her personally or to the temple. These included grants of lands, some of which were made by upper caste women themselves.

By the late 19th century, the devadasi tradition was a decidedly matrilineal one. The young dedicated girl underwent rigorous training in 'nritya' and 'Geeta' under a male guru, which entitled her access to a structure of cash payments through the temple or through personal land grants from the sexual alliances she developed with upper caste patrons.

Customary sources, the judiciary, over a period of five decades built a broad framework within which devadasi inheritance could be decided. Devadasis, according to this framework, were Hindus, although their exact position in the caste hierarchy was difficult to determine. Male members of this caste as well as married female members were governed by the ordinary Hindu law of inheritance. It was not imperative, however, that female members of this caste marry. They

² Janaki Nair 'The Devadasi, Dhanna and the State', Economic and Political Weekly December 10, 1994, pp:3157-67

³ Aloka Parashera and Usha Naik, 'Temple Girls of Medieval Karnataka', ESHR, 2 3.1 (1986): pp 63-91 especially 66-67.

⁴ Ibid 66-67.

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme could remain unmarried, and become professional dasis without risking any degradation or stigma as long as they observed caste customs. Although “we must not exaggerate the power enjoyed by devadasis, who despite their relative autonomy nevertheless remained dependent on that triad of men within the political economy of the temple, the priest, guru and patron. Since her sexual services were embedded within the wider cultural sphere of symbolic and material exchanges in the temple, the devadasi enjoyed a position quite distinct from those of proletarianized sex workers, and even basavis”.⁵

According to Kalpana Kannbiran ⁶Devadasis have been for over a century and half have been subject of apparently opposed discourses. On the one hand, various perceptions of them in the colonial period converged in a strong disapproval and condemnation of their moral conduct, because they were not monogamous and could contract sexual relationships with more than one man, within certain other constraints. On the other hand, both in the colonial period and, more importantly, in post-colonial scholarship, the fact that some of these women were performing artists of repute provided the ground for a feminist resurrection that separated them from those that did not belong to these privileged traditions.

After the Indian Penal Code was formulated in 1861, there were, generally speaking, two kinds of issues that came up for adjudication under sections 372 and 373 which enabled prosecution of people involved in the disposal or procurement of a minor girl for purposes of prostitution. The first – and one which addressed itself directly to the moral question - related to whether or not a devadasi could be charged of prostitution which, under the Indian Penal Code, was a classified offence. This issue generated a very complex debate.⁷

Karnataka under the aegis of progressive bureaucratic tradition of Princely state Mysore had made significant strides in Devadasi reform. ⁸In 1929, Muthulakshmi Reddy, the first Indian woman legislator and an indefatigable campaigner against the devadasi system, moved a bill to

⁵ Janaki Nair The Devadasi, Dhanna and the State, Economic and Political Weekly December 10, 94, pp:3157-67

⁶ Kalpana Kannabiran, Judiciary Social Reform and Debate on 'Religious Prostitution in Colonial India, Economic and Political Weekly October 28, 1995

⁷ Chakravarti, Uma (1990): 'Whatever Happened to the Vedic Dasi? Orientalism, Nationalism and a Script for the Past' in K Sangari and S Vaid (eds), Recasting Women: Essays in Colonial History, Rutgers University Press, New Jersey.

⁸ Janaki Nair The Devadasi, Dhanna and the State, Economic and Political Weekly December 10, 94, pp:3157-67

end the dedication of women to temples in the presidency of Madras. In her statement of objects and reasons for the bill, Reddy complained of the inadequacy of Sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code in preventing such dedication, and insisted that "a legislative enactment is therefore necessary in dealing with the practice of dedication per se..." Deploring the fact that the agitation of "high minded Hindus" for devadasi abolition since 1869 had not yielded legislation, she praised the princely state of Mysore for setting a good example by passing a government order for complete abolition as early as 1909.

By the time the movement for abolition reached its peak, colonialism and the developments associated with it had brought about many changes. There was substantial alteration had taken place in the structure and the ideology of the family. A strictly utilitarian sexuality was increasingly becoming the norm in British India. The Hindu religion, here represented by the dedication of girls to Gods, was alien to the British experience. The first step towards narrowing the gap between the Indian experience and the British one was to use the words 'devadasi' and 'prostitute' interchangeably. This also translated reality into categories that were consistent with the rapidly changing perceptions of Indians themselves. Contemporary polygamous relationships among the devadasis, according to this argument, were aberrations which did not reflect the glory and sacredness of the Hindu nation. This had marginalized or excluded those women who did not come within the very narrowly redefined boundaries of the monogamous family: an adult female had to be either a wife or a prostitute.

The pro-abolitionists 'defined' the system largely in terms of the evangelical, bourgeois feminist and emerging nationalist frameworks of a new moral order - an order whose patriarchal constraints were very different from and alien to the patriarchal constraints that up to that point defined the choices available to female temple servants - and then attempted to find the system they were describing and its participants.

There were many devadasis who opposed abolition. They formed groups to oppose the proposed bill tabled by Muthulakshmi Reddi in the legislative assembly. It is interesting that the abolitionists were also propagating a single standard of chastity. The difference in articulation however of is that the anti-abolitionists did not see chastity or sexual conduct as the key issue. For them the question of identity and the safeguarding of rights tied to that identity were critical.

Although officially banned, dedicating women to marriage with the deity is still practiced, primarily among Scheduled Castes, in northern Karnataka and the adjacent regions of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. In "devadasi Myths" not only caste and sub castes identity the

but local deity they serve define these women. Thus, they have various names: to list a few, the *jogatis* (and *jogammās*) of the mother goddess Yellamma, the *muralis* of the fierce god Khandoba, the *upmikūs* of goddess Matangi, sister to Yellamma, and the wandering basis of the god Basava, etc. Sons are more rarely dedicated as children. Transvestite or hermaphroditic "males" called *jogtis* or *jogappa*, however, are also included within this mother goddess-"devadasi complex" as her devotees. The reasons for dedication vary, but devadasis themselves often cite the fear of the goddess as the main factor, apart from poverty, economic under development lack of irrigation and subsequent draughts in the area where the custom is prevalent.

Over the years the system lost the community's acceptance and became a social evil. The mode of dedication took a commercial turn, when persons with vested interest, especially from the rich and/or dominant castes began encouraging the continuation of dedication of girls for their personal pleasures. In addition, people who were running brothels or prostitution houses from big cities also started sponsoring the dedication of girls. The sponsorship attracted the poor, especially SCs, STs and lower Backward Caste girls. Their migrating to urban areas like Mumbai, Pune, Hubli, Dharwad, Kolhapur, Belgaum and other had made reasonably good money during their prime age which they flaunted back in their native villages in the form of buying sarees, gold or other property: especially land and house. Such women became role models for others to dedicate their children mainly to profess prostitution as a profession, but by another name, for their livelihood. Many of the old migrants who were aged above 45 to 50 years began to work as intermediaries or became independent *Gharwalis* (Brothel keepers).

One of the more obvious ones has been the debate within feminism about the women in prostitution or sex work. A traditional feminist position sees the exchange of sex for money as something that is inherently coercive, amounting to sexual exploitation. It's a question that has resonance: is it possible that women would voluntarily transact sex? Yet, accounts of sex workers across classes and evidence from sex workers' movements around the world tell us that yes, women have in certain situations made such choices knowingly and willingly. Are these acts of agency? Feminist academics like Melissa Ditmore invoke the concept of choice when arguing that sex work and trafficking are distinct, that all women in sex work have not necessarily been trafficked or forced into the occupation but many have "chosen this from the options available to them". So how do we rationalize these acts? Do we dismiss them as false consciousness? Do women do these things because they don't know any better and have bought into capitalist or patriarchal discourses? Or do we leave it at what women say, privileging their own standpoints, and say these are *their* forms of their agency and put them against the context these acts are being

carried out in: in terms of cultural expectations, the moment in history, questions of identity and globalization, or ideas of ideal womanhood that may act as a powerful drive for women to act the way they do.

So while addressing the complex issue of dedication we have to consider the issue of women's agency. Marion Bernadette G Cabrera in an article on cyberspace and women's agency defines it as "women's experiences of making the most of their situation, in the following ways: her ability to rise above the situations she is pressed with; participation in the community; assertion of identity; and how she continues to survive and make changes for herself and her immediate environment and community". This definition gives importance to a woman's individual context, is open and reflects a new approach to women's self-determination and narratives of the self.

In the context of the Rehabilitation programs by the govt of Karnataka, there is a counter argument. Backwardness of local economy; from the districts of north Karnataka; compels women often from poorer dalit household to accept caste based sex work as way of life to sustain self and family. The argument emphasizes that while govt extended benefits to the women who were dedicated once but in reality the many poor dalit non devadasi women too are forced to work as female sex workers (both occasional as well as regular) but cannot access any benefit. Thus while addressing the issue we have to address a fairly complex socio-cultural issue with far reaching ramifications.

Chapter-2 **Progress Review**

It is in the recent years that the issue of women's empowerment as a development objective has moved Centre stage. With this objective in mind, the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD), Government of Karnataka, has formulated many schemes which aim at not only on empowering women, but also towards their well-being in various spheres. This is done through Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane (KMAY). Rehabilitation of Devadasi scheme is one amongst the schemes implemented by Karnataka Women's Development Corporation, Bengaluru, for Devadasis who want to come out of their rather difficult profession and help them to use self-employment programs for their economic improvement by providing training and loan facilities. Various initiatives are undertaken through Devadasi Rehabilitation Program.

- ❖ **Monthly Pension Scheme**
- ❖ **Economic Improvement through Income Generating Activities**
- ❖ **Housing Benefit Scheme**
- ❖ **Legal and Social Awareness Program and Right to Health**

2.1 Legislative Measures Taken towards Eradication of this Social Evil:

The Government of Karnataka passed a legislation [The Karnataka Devadasi (Prohibition of Dedication) Act of 1982] banning the dedication of girls to the temple as devadasis and made the practice, 'coercion' and 'planning' a cognizable and non-bail able offence. The violation of Act attracts punishment which includes imprisonment for a period of up to 5 years, and also a fine of up to Rs. 5000.

An amendment to this was made in 2010 by inserting new sections 3A,3B,3C, 3D & 3E giving special powers to Magistrates to issue injunction orders prohibiting dedications, and including rescue, care, protection, welfare and rehabilitation etc.

2.1.1. Monitoring Arrangements:

State Level: The Secretary to Government Women and Child Development Department reviews the financial and physical progress of the scheme every month along with heads of line departments, PD & FD.

District Level: The Deputy Commissioner of the district reviews the progress every month along with Project Officers of DRP.

Taluk Level: The nodal officers of the taluk along with Taluk Executive Officer review the progress with Assistant Directors & CDPOs of the Department.

2.2 Problem Statement:**2.2 .1 Rehabilitation Initiatives by the Government of Karnataka:**

The scheme is implemented in 14 districts of the state. As per the survey conducted by the Women & Child Development department in 1993-94 and 2007-08, there are 46,660 ex-Devadasis in Belagavi, Vijayapura, Bagalkot, Ballari, Koppal, Raichur, Kalburgi, Haveri, Gadag, Shimoga, Davanagere, Chitradurga, Dharwad and Yadgir. The District wise details of devadasis as per survey conducted in 1993-94 and 2007-08 is as follows.

Table no-1 The District wise details of devadasis as per survey conducted in 1993-94 and 2007-08 by WCD Karnataka

Sl.no	Districts	Survey conducted in		Total
		1993-94	2007-08	
1	Vijayapura	1964	2139	4103
2	Bagalkot	4804	3023	7827
3	Belagavi	3600	1124	4724
4	Ballari	1635	8098	9733
5	Koppal	4880	1155	6035
6	Raichur	2494	1455	3949
7	Yadgir	410	759	1169
8	Kalburgi	581	864	1445
9	Gadag	1407	1493	2900
10	Dharwad	481	282	763
11	Haveri	617	373	990
12	Chitradurga	0	406	406
13	Shimoga	0	24	24
14	Davanagere	0	2592	2592
	Total	22873	23787	46660

Welfare Action taken by Government of Karnataka:

2.2.1 . Housing:

From the data provided by the govt, out of the total 46660 devadasi identified, 21856 do not have housing sites of their own to avail the housing benefit. About 6202 Devadasis have availed housing benefit under various housing programmes other than Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme. 5310 have got the housing benefit from the Women Development Corporation and 1474 houses under various stages of construction. 11818 devadasis are yet to get the housing benefit. In addition to this as per Government of Karnataka order no. WCD/05/WDC 2009 dated: 23.06.2009, for the ex-devadasis who own sites, until the year 2013-2-13, Rs. 40,000 was given by the department of WCD for construction of houses. This unit cost was enhanced from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 1.20 lakh from 2013-14 onwards vide Government of Karnataka order no. WCD/22/WDC 2013 dated: 02.09.2013. For 917 eligible beneficiaries, houses are being constructed. The houses are being constructed on sites measuring 15'X20', with a hall, kitchen and a toilet.

2.2.2. Pension Scheme:

For rehabilitating Devadasis, a scheme of monthly pension is being implemented by the Women Development Corporation. As per the Government of Karnataka order no. WCD 29 WDC 202 dated: 08.08.2012, ex-Devadasis have been provided Rs. 400 monthly pension from August 2013. From September 2013 to June 2015 the monthly pension was enhanced from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500. As per Government of Karnataka order no. WCD/7/WDC/2015 dated: 26.06.2015, the monthly pension is further enhanced to Rs. 1000 per month.

2.2.3. Economic Empowerment:

For the economic empowerment of ex devadasis through income generating activity, a loan of Rs. 20,000 is provided through banks with a subsidy of Rs. 10,000 provided by the Corporation. From 2015-16, Rs. 20,000 is the direct incentive given by the Corporation.

2.2.4. Awareness program:

Awareness program are conducted by the Project Officers in the Districts as per the action plans drawn by the Corporation. Rs. 20,000 is fixed for creating awareness by means of holding seminars, hand bills and using audio media etc. Prior to 3 days before any fairs/*jatras*, Awareness about the punishment for dedicating the girls to the deity through printed hand bills are distributed to the houses of the devadasis for prevention of the practice. The punishment is also made known by cable network and radio. Street dramas are also

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme conducted by local artists with the help of police personnel. Legal camps are also held by Judges and lawyers. The Project Officer writes to the Temple Committees cautioning them against any dedication of girls.

Table no-2 The district wise details of beneficiaries of the program

Sl. No	year	Pension		Self-Employment Loan		Housing Loan	
		Beneficiaries (nos)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Beneficiaries (nos)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Beneficiaries (nos)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2010-11	15435	740.88	974	196.21	2500	1000
2	2011-12	15435	740.88	788	231.57	1250	500
3	2012-13	25810	1238.88	3089	541.85	1250	0
4	2013-14	26664	1386.53	2069	434.36	833	1000
5	2014-15	27527	825.81	2361	329.10	917	1100

2.3. Eligibility criteria to get the benefits:

- a) The beneficiary's name should be there in the survey list of devadasis of the years 1993-94 and 2007-08 (survey was done by Women and Child Development department).
- b) The beneficiary should be of age 45 years and above for getting benefit of pension.
- c) The beneficiary should be a permanent resident of Karnataka.
- d) Beneficiaries of housing programme should own a site, they should have resided at least for 5 years where they own the site and they should not have availed housing benefit under any other scheme.
- e) The annual income of the beneficiary should not exceed Rs. 40,000 for availing housing benefit.

2.4. Records to be submitted for getting benefit:

- a. Signed application in the format prescribed by the Corporation in duplicate.
- b. 4 passport size photograph (2 pasted on the application and 2 extra copies)
- c. Proof of residence (Voter ID or Ration Card)
- d. Proof of age (Birth Certificate or record from school etc.,)
- e. Caste certificate and Income certificate for housing benefit.
- f. *Khata* certificate of the site owned for housing scheme.

Chapter-3

Scope, Objectives and Evaluation Questions:

3.1. Scope of the Study:

This study includes all 46660 Devadasis from 14 districts of the State who are alive and surveyed in 1993-94 and 2007-08, given registration number and are availing various rehabilitation measures provided by Karnataka Women's Development Corporation to improve their economic conditions and social status and help them to come out of the social curse thrust on them and enable them to live life with dignity. The study will take into consideration of the physical and financial progress from 2010-11 to 2014-15 under Pension, Self-Employment & Housing Schemes.

3.2. The purpose of scheme:

- ❖ **To re-integrate devadasis with the main stream of the society and educate them, so that they can come out of the profession and lead a respectable life.**
- ❖ **Train them through various skills Development Programs so that they can take up income generating activities for their economic and social improvement.**
- ❖ **The devadasi system is belittling the status of women; the ultimate objective of the scheme is to eradicate this anti-social system from the community.**

3.3. Objectives of the study:

- 1) **To evaluate whether the dedication of girls has totally ceased.**
- 2) **To assess the social, economic, educational and cultural practices of ex-devadasis before and after implementing the program.**
- 3) **To assess the impact of rehabilitation provided by the Women Development Corporation program such as monthly pension, Self-Employment Program and Housing schemes.**
- 4) **To make policy suggestions for effective implementation of the program and its continuation with modification if any.**

3.4. Evaluation Questions:

- Whether dedication of the girls as Devadasis has completely stopped or not. If not, which are the places where this system is still prevalent and why?
- Identification of beneficiaries and possible dilution in the process of selection,
- Whether benefits are sufficient or not
- Whether beneficiaries can access them in time with /without hassles
- Frequency, nature and conduct of the awareness camps
- Conduct of health camps and disbursement of health insurances
- Nature and pattern of prominent income generating activities
- Availability of Educational opportunities for Devadasis' children
- Involvement of Devadasis' in income generation and empowerment through Self Help groups
- About nature of housing benefits, electrification, Sanitation and water supply,
- Nature of deviation in the housing projects
- Role of overseeing officers and the problems encountered in implementation of the programme and remedial suggestions/recommendations for its effective implementation,
- the role of ex-devadasis in eradicating the devadasi system,
- Whether the structure and the strength of the staff of the project for implementation are adequate for main streaming the devadasis? If not, what is to be done by Corporation/Government?
- Whether the economic and social condition of the Ex-devadasis has improved after all the interventions of DRP? If yes, to what extent? If no, why not?
- Evaluation of the Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme was conducted in February 2012 by ISEC, Bengaluru. What is the action taken by the department on findings and summary recommendations in chapter- IV of the report?
- Whether the scheme is to be continued or not? If yes, Why? And, with what changes or additions?

Chapter-4

Evaluation Design:

4.1. Research method:

The evaluation Study will follow methodological **triangulation** to maintain balance between qualitative and quantitative data. Triangulation is a mixing of both qualitative and quantitative method.' Triangulation' is a process of verification that increases validity by incorporating several viewpoints and methods. In the social sciences, it refers to the combination of two or more theories, data sources, methods or investigators in one study of a single phenomenon to converge on a single construct, and can be employed in both quantitative (validation) and qualitative (inquiry) studies (Yeasmin, Rahman, 2012).

4.2. Sources of Quantitative data:

4.2.1. Primary source:

- a. Observation and social survey through Interview Schedule with beneficiaries/primary stake holders i.e. Devadasis
- b. Interview and focus group discussion with Officials (at state, District and Taluka level) of Karnataka State Women Development Corporation and Project Officers of DRP and District/Taluk Officers of W&CD department/CDPOs.

4.2.2. Secondary Source:

- a. An evaluation of the Devadasi Rehabilitation Program, done by the Institute for Social and Economic Change in February 2012.
- b. Survey conducted by the Women & Child Development department in 1993-94 and 2007-08.

4.3. Sources of Qualitative data:

Case Studies, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Structured Interviews with

- i. Beneficiaries
- ii. implementation officials
- iii. local civil society activists
- iv. law enforcement agencies(police)
- v. Bank officials

4.4. Approaches used in Study:

Exploratory Approach: To identify possible gaps in identification of beneficiaries and delivery of services by the service providers to the beneficiaries.

Descriptive Diagnostic Approach: To find out efficacy of the rehabilitation program in delivering measurable outcomes.

Participatory Approach: To get direct feedback from the beneficiaries as well as field level implementing authorities to identify their need, their problems and how they perceive possible solutions to eradicate this social evil.

4.5. Evaluation Methodology:**4.5.1. Sampling Framework:**

Overall sampling structures adhered to following pattern.

- Depending on the number of beneficiaries approximately 2.5% (or as suggested in TOR) of the universe are selected as sample from the sampled districts,
- Mostly non probability purposive and snowball sampling method was followed to select representative sample beneficiaries due to time constraints.
- Where the sample universe is homogeneous in nature sample size is minimized to economize the time and cost.

Table no-3 Sampled Districts as Suggested in TOR and Sample Size

Sl no	Districts	Survey Conducted In		Total	Tentative Sample Size
		1993-94	2007-08		
1	Vijayapura	1964	2139	4103	40
2	Bagalkot	4804	3023	7827	140
3	Belagavi	3600	1124	4724	110
4	Ballari	1635	8098	9733	110
5	Koppal	4880	1155	6035	60
6	Raichur	2494	1455	3949	60
7	Dharwad	481	282	763	15
8	Chitradurga	0	406	406	20
9	Davangere	0	2592	2592	20
	Total			40,132	575

Table no-4 Sample Size of the Beneficiaries of Three Schemes in Sampled Districts

Sl no	District	Total number on the basis of the survey conducted During 1993-94 and 2007-08	Sample size for beneficiaries of pension Scheme	Sample size for beneficiaries of Self Employment Scheme	Sample size for beneficiaries of housing Scheme	Total Size of the Sample
1	Vijayapura	4103	-	40	-	40
2	Bagalkot	7827	30	50	60	140
3	Belagavi	4724	30	40	40	110
4	Ballari	9733	40	70	-	110
5	Koppal	6035	30	-	30	60
6	Raichur	3949	-	30	30	60
7	Dharwad	763	-	-	15	15
8	Chitradurga	406	20	-	-	20
9	Davangere	2592	-	20	-	20
	Total	40,132	150	250	175	575

(As Per Suggestion made in TOR)

Table No:5 District wise sample selection – Pension scheme

District	Taluk	Village	Number of samples
Bagalkot	Bagalkot	Bagal kot, Navanagara, 12th ward	1
		Bagal kot, Navanagara, 45th ward	2
		Total	3
	Bilagi	Galagali	5
		Total	5
	Jamakandi	Hosuru	3
		Teradala	5
		Total	8
	Modhol	Kulali	6
		Mudhol	8
Total		14	
Ballari	Bellary	Ballary, Bapuji nagar 7th ward	9
		Bapuji nagar	1
		Total	10
	Hadagali	Sogi	4
		Total	4
Kudligi	Kotturu	15	

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

		Kudligi	9
		Kyvallapura	2
		Total	26
Belagavi	Belagavi	Belagavi urban, Vybhavanagara	2
		Total	2
	Chikkodi	Chikkodi	2
		Kerur	5
		Nippani	5
		Pattana kudi	3
		Vaki	2
		Total	17
	Hukkeri	Chikkala gudda	1
		Khanapura	1
		Nippani	2
		Sollapura	1
		Total	5
	Ramadurga	Batakurki	3
		Thorana gatte	1
		Total	4
	Soundatti	Soundatti	2
		Total	2
	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	Aithol
B-Thune bail			1
Chilange			1
Iyyanahalli			1
Kakke haravu			8
Kalli hatti, Kuvabanahalli			1
Madenayakara halli			1
Papenahalli			1
Total			15
Holalkere		Dasanahalli	2
		Dasarahalli	1
		Kalagatta	2
		Total	5
Koppal		Gangavathi	Hanavala
	Total		8
	Koppal	Hosalli	3
		Total	3
	Kustagi	Hire manna pura	5
		Kustagi	9
		Thavara gera	5
		Total	19
Total		150	

Table no:6 District wise sample selection – Housing scheme

District	Taluk	Village	Number of samples	
Bagalkot	Bagalkot	Shrooru	14	
		Yadahalli	1	
		Total	15	
	Jamakandi	Jamakandi	Banahatti	1
			Jammadi	26
			Navalagi	10
			Teradala	1
			Total	38
			Total	38
	Mudhol	Mudhol	Belagali	2
			Mahalingapura	5
			Total	7
Belagavi	Athani	Kagavada	8	
		Kukatanoora	7	
		Shedabala	2	
		Total	17	
	Chikkodi	Chikkodi	Chikkodi	1
			Kerura	2
			Total	3
	Hukkeri	Hukkeri	Chikkalagudda	3
			Sollapura	2
			Total	5
	Ramadurga	Ramadurga	Hosakote	8
			Kamakeri	6
			Total	14
	Savadatti	Savadatti	Shirasangi	1
			Total	1
	Dharwad	Dharwad	Dandikoppa	1
			Total	1
Hubballi Rural		Hubballi Rural	Bommasandra	1
			Budarakilagi	1
			Kalavada	2
			Total	4
Kalghatagi		Kalghatagi	Linganakoppa	1
			Total	1
Kundagol		Kundagol	Harlapura	6
			Matthigatti	1
			Total	7
Navalagunda		Navalagunda	Belavatagi	1
			Kalavada	1
	Total		2	
Koppal	Gangavathi	Sulekal	7	
		Total	7	

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

	Koppal	Hosalli	9
		Total	9
	Kushtagi	Hiremannapura	2
		Thavaragera	12
		Total	14
Raichur	Lingasaguru	Mudugalla	1
		Total	1
	Sindanooru	Gadagala dinne	1
		Gudagaladinne	6
		Gudala dinne	1
		Hampanala	11
		Kannoru	4
		Nanjala dinne	3
		Sukkalapete	2
	Total	28	
Yalaburga	Mudugalla	1	
	Total	1	
Total		175	

Table no-7 District wise sample selection – IGAs & SHGs

District	Taluk	Village	Number of samples
Bagalkot	Bagalkot	45th ward Bagalkot	1
		Navanagar 12th ward, Bagalkot	2
		Navanagar 45th ward Bagalkot	1
		Navanagar 45th ward, Bagalkot	3
		Navanagar 4th ward, Bagalkot	1
		Navanagar, Bagalkot	8
		Yadahalli	1
		Total	17
	Bilagi	Amalajari	5
		Galagali	4
		Manjula	1
		Total	10
	Jamakandi	Hosuru	5
		Mudhol	2
		Teradala	9
		Total	16
	Mudhol	Belagali	5
		Kulali	1
		Sayavva d/o yamanappa kalladdi	1
Total		7	
Ballari	Ballary	Bapuji nagar, Ballary	3
		Bapuji nagara	1
		Bapuji nagara, Ballary	6
		Total	10

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

	Hadagali	Haralagundi	1
		Holagundi	6
		Holegundi	15
		Itagi	9
		Uttangi	2
		Total	33
	Kudligi	Adavi sooranahalli	2
		Hire heggadala	6
		Holadalli	1
		Kotturu	8
		Kudligi	9
		Shooladalli	1
	Total	27	
Belagavi	Athani	Jugola	1
		Jugola (Shahapura)	1
		Karavara	2
	Belagavi nagara	Total	4
		Belagavi nagar	1
	Chikkodi	Total	1
		Chikkodi	2
		Kerur	2
		Nippani	2
		Pattana kudi	3
	Total	9	
	Hukkeri	Chikkalagudda	3
		Gudageri	8
		Sollapura	3
		U Khanapura	6
	Total	20	
	Ramadurga	Alamoora	1
Arebenchi		1	
Batakorki		1	
Hulikoppa		1	
	Kulakole	1	
	Umathara	1	
	Total	6	
Vijayapura	Basavana Bagewadi	Ukkali	14
		Total	14
	Bijapur	Babaleshvara	1
		Babaleshwara	8
		Bijapur	7
		Bijapura	1
		Hanchinala	1
		Kakandaki	7
		Ukkali	1
	Total	26	

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

Davanagere	Davanagere	Gandhi nagar Ward 2	2	
		Total	2	
	Harapanahalli	Halavagalu	5	
		Telagi	4	
		Yaraballi	2	
		Total	11	
	Harihara	AK colony, ward 1	2	
		Gandhi nagar Ward 2	1	
		Guthooru ward 27	1	
		Gutturu	2	
		Halavagalu	1	
		Total	7	
	Raichur	Lingasooru	Mudugal	3
			Total	3
		Raichur	Raichur	1
Raichur Harijana ward			12	
Total			13	
Sindanooru		Dudala dinne	1	
		Gudaladinne	2	
		Hampanala	4	
		Kannuru	2	
		Sindanooru (sudala pete)	2	
		Sindanooru sunkalapete	2	
		Sunkalapete	1	
Total		14		
Total			250	

4.6. Data Collection Tools and techniques:

For the collection of qualitative as well as quantitative data following tools and techniques have been used.

- 1. Interview Schedule**
- 2. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)**
- 3. Structured Interviews with Key Officials from the field**
- 4. Observations from the field**

4.6.1. Interview Schedule:

Interview schedule is a form of questionnaire which researcher carries and fills up by himself/herself taking it before the respondents. Such method increases the quality of responses especially in situation where respondents are socio-culturally and educationally backward. For our purpose we have prepared Three sets of bilingual (English and Kannada) interview schedule for the beneficiaries of three different schemes, namely Pension scheme, housing scheme and income generation activities (Detailed Interview schedules are attached in Annexure). Each schedule contains:

Section A: Biographic details of the beneficiaries,

Section B: Beneficiaries opinion on the respective schemes

Section C: Beneficiaries opinion about various awareness program and as such on the evil nature of the practice of dedication and efficacy of rehabilitation measures.

4.6.2. Focus Group Discussion:

Focus groups Discussion takes listening to the opinions of others in a small and safe group setting before they form thoughts and opinions. A focus group creates an accepting environment that puts participants at ease allowing them to thoughtfully answer questions in their own words and add meaning to their answers. Surveys are good for collecting information about people's attributes and attitudes but if one need to understand things at a deeper level then use of a focus group is desirable and we did same in our evaluation study. Inputs of focus group discussion are added along with the analysis of field data and will be a rich source for recommendations for the improvement of the scheme.

Format for FGD

Questions for Focus Group Discussions on Loans, Income Generating Activities and Economic/Social Development and awareness Camps

Engagement questions:

1. *What is the basis on which beneficiaries are selected from the applicants? Is this method fair, robust and transparent?*
2. *Has there been any case where the loan, monthly pension and housing facility have been given to an ineligible beneficiary? If yes, where when and how did this happen?*

Exploration Questions:

1. *What is the average time taken for the loan amount to reach the beneficiary computed from the date of its sanction for IGA at the corporate office of the Corporation?*
2. *Which are the prominent income generating activities taken by the beneficiaries? Is this activity most profitable?*
3. *How many devadasis have formed SHGs of their own and how many joined SHGs formed by other departments? Which are the benefits they have got from the DRP scheme and which are once got from other departments in the sample selected?*
4. *Are the awareness camps for prevention of dedications of girls on legal, education, cleanliness, superstitions etc, are conducted as per the action plans drawn by the Corporation? If yes, what is the frequency? If camps are not held, why are they not held?*
5. *Are the Health Camps (Shivirs) held as per the action plans drawn by the Corporation for detection of disease? If yes, whether regular follow up is done after the referral cards are issued? How many devadasis is having been covered under health insurance schemes of the Government? If not, why not?*

Exit question:

1. *What are the problems encountered in implementation of the programme and remedial suggestions/recommendations for its effective implementation?*
2. *Is the structure and the strength of the staff of the project for implementation is adequate for mainstreaming the devadasis? If not, what is to be done by Corporation/Government?*
3. *Whether the economic and social condition of the Ex-devadasis has improved after all the interventions of DRP? If yes, to what extent? If no, why not? Please elaborate.*
4. *What is the role of ex-devadasis in eradicating the devadasi system? Do they help the Project Officer in implementation? If yes, how?*
5. *Has the dedication of the girls as devadasis has stopped? If not, which are the places where this system is still prevalent and why? Please give all details where such dedication has recently taken place.*

Table no-8 Detailed Schedules of the FGD's Held in different districts

Sl.No	Place / Dist	Date	No of FGD's held	Davadasi Beneficiary Attended	Beneficiaries Children	volunteers	Planning Officer & PIOs	NGO
1	Belagavi	17-09-2016	02	35	-	08	3	05
2	Hukkeri	18-09-2016	02	18	32	04	3	-
3	Bagalkote	24-09-2016	02	25	-	05	2	01
4	Ballary	03-10-2016	01	20	-	12	3	03
5	Koppal	3-10-2016	02	30	07	08	3	-

4.7. Constraints Faced in the field:

1. Geographical spread of respondents of the study was over 9 Districts. Beneficiaries are scattered in many villages. Sometimes they were not available when data collector went. Finishing data collection within time specified under TOR was difficult.
2. Coordinating FGD among different stake holder was also time consuming.
3. In field, apart from baselines provided in TOR beneficiaries had confusion over Housing and Income Generation Scheme as different beneficiaries received different benefits at different point of time. This also increased researcher's ambivalence which took some time to settle.
4. But we must appreciate whole hearted support of DRP officials at district level, CDPO's and KSWDC officials. They were always there for all kind of support.

Chapter-5

Data Collection and Analysis

5.1. Biographical Information of Respondents:

95.3% respondents are from dalit background and 4.3% of them are from tribal background. More than 47% respondents are above 50 years and suffering from various ailments due to poverty, stressful life poor access to nutrition, exposure to violence and drinking habits. 94.3% of them are illiterate. 96.7% respondents' annual income is below 40,000/pa. For 68.2% major source of income is coolie work. They hardly have agricultural land in their name. Many a time other welfare schemes like income guarantee scheme overlook them as they receive benefits under DRP. Although they are legally allowed to marry under Karnataka Devadasi Prohibition and Rehabilitation act, following customary tradition 97.9% of the beneficiaries are not legally married but 90.1% of them are having children. In the absence of legal father children are sole responsibility of the mother. Many a time, elder children are also abusive to the mother making their life deplorable in old age.

Table no-9 Caste profile of the respondents

Sl.No	Caste	No. of Respondents	percentage
1.	SC	548	95.3%
2.	ST	25	4.3%
3.	others	2	0.4%
4.	Total	575	100%

Table No: 10 Age of the respondents

Sl.No	Age	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	40-50 years	307	53.4%
2.	51-55 years	164	28.5%
3.	56-60 years	81	14.1%
4.	61 years and above	23	4%
5.	Total	575	100%

Table no-11 Educational Qualification of the respondents

Sl.No	Educational Qualification	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Illiterate	542	94.3%
2.	Primary	27	4.7%
3.	Secondary	06	1%
4.	Total	575	100%

Graph no-1 Annual Family Income of the respondents

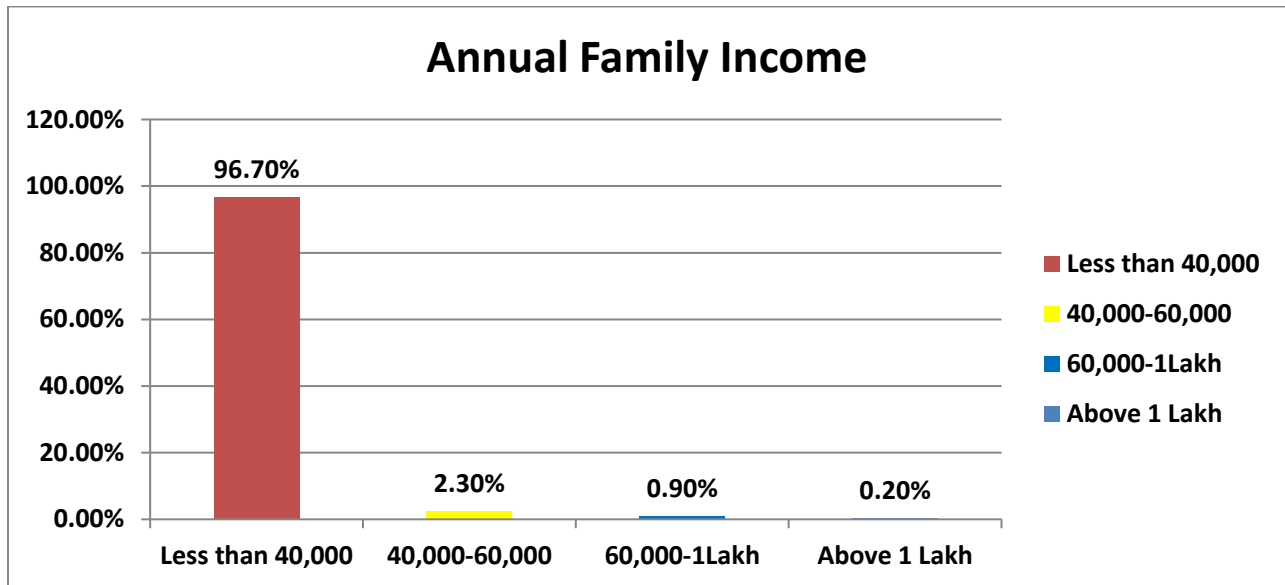


Table no-12 Alternate sources of Devadasis income:

Sl.no	Alternate Sources	Number of respondents	Percentage
1.	Agriculture	23	4%
2.	Coolie	392	68.2%
3.	Supported by other family and do not have alternate occupation	137	23.8%
4.	Any other (Petty shop, Factory Laboratory)	23	4%
5.	Total	575	100.00%

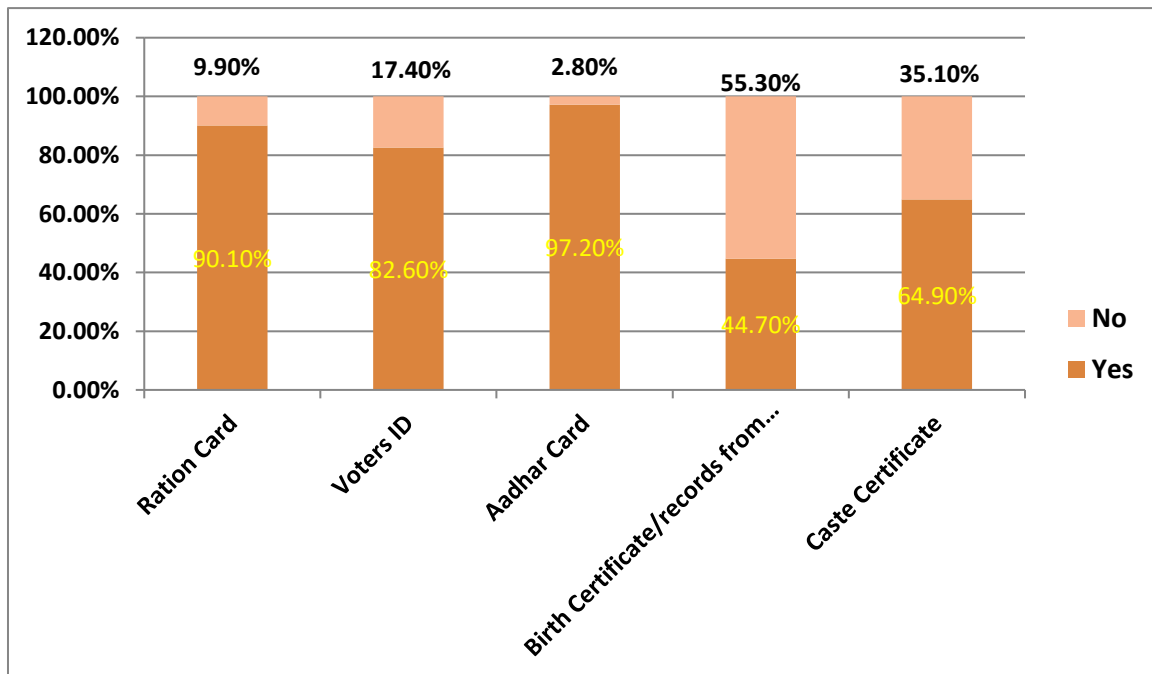
Table no-13 Marital Status of the respondents

Sl. No.	Married	No. of Respondents	percentage
1.	Yes	12	2.1%
2.	No	563	97.9%
3.	Total	575	100%

Table no-14 whether beneficiaries have children or not

Sl. No.	Children	No. of Respondents	percentage
1.	Yes	520	90.4%
2.	No	55	9.6%
3.	Total	575	100%

Graph no- 2 Documents for IGA's / SHG/ Housing:



5.2. About Pension Scheme

Under the pension scheme of KSWDC, the beneficiaries who have crossed 45 years are receiving their pension without much hassle. Since the survey of 1996-97 and `2004-05 did not include beneficiaries below 30 years in the list, and that has created a group of disgruntled people mainly in the district of Bijapur and Bagalkot who believes their rightful claim were denied.

Table No: 15 The District wise details of beneficiaries under Monthly Pension

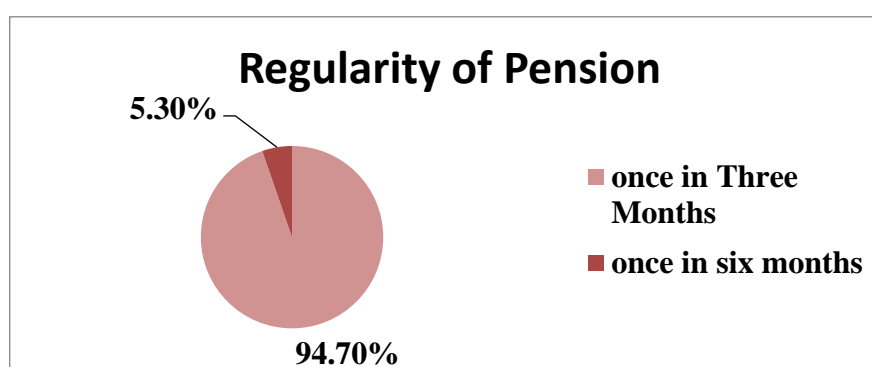
Scheme are as follows:

Sl.	District	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Belagavi	3126	3126	3034	3091	3141
2	Vijayapur	2010	2010	2299	2024	2180
3	Bagalkote	2918	2918	4408	4277	4377
4	Bellary	1285	1285	5774	6567	6782
5	Koppal	1825	1825	1440	2815	2824
6	Raichur	1990	1990	3103	2831	2980
7	Kalburgi	624	624	1202	1020	1028
8	Dharwad	467	467	452	385	396
9	Haveri	446	446	561	486	490
10	Gadag	744	744	1131	962	990
11	Yadgir	-	-	642	670	702
12	Davangere	-	-	1600	1375	1462

Table No 16- Pension on time

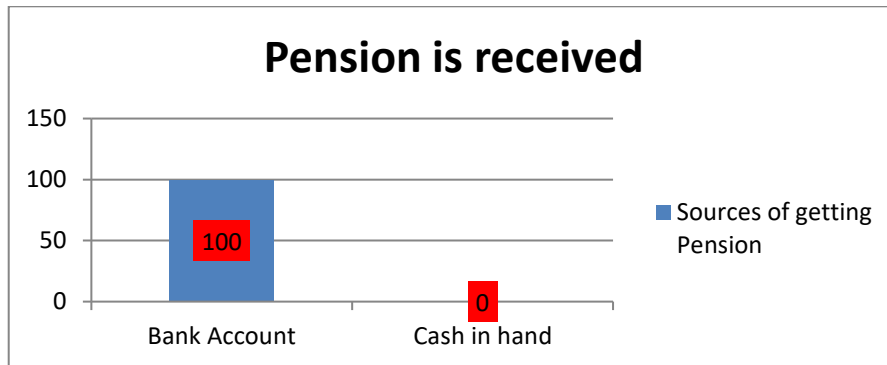
Sl. No	Pension on Time	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	66	44.0
2.	No	84	56.0
	Total	150	100.0

Graph No-3 How regularly Respondents are Receiving Pension

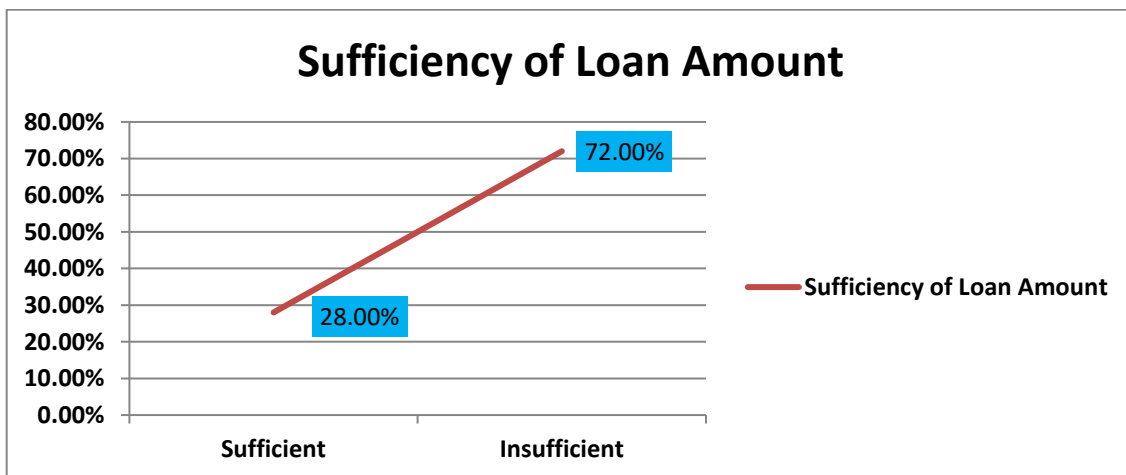


From the above tables it is evident that 56% of the respondents are not happy with the present practice of disbursement of pension fund in every three months (94.7% receive pension in every three months). Since most of the beneficiaries are poorest of the poor and run her house and manage children without much help from anybody monthly disbursement of pension will be much helpful to them. But all the respondent's acknowledged that pension amount is directly credited in their bank account through RTGS which to a great extent control the misuse of fund.

Graph No:4 Pension is received in



Graph no: 5 Adequacy of Pension Amount



Graph No-6: Amount considered as sufficient pension amount

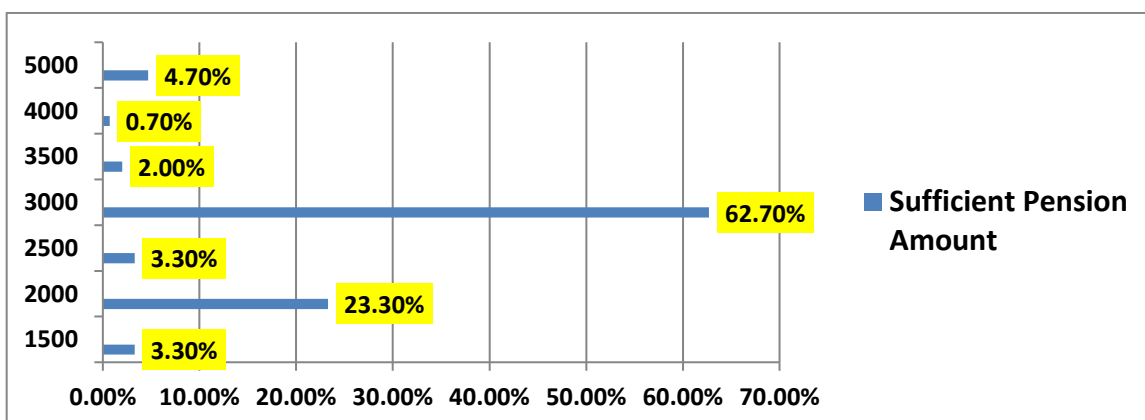


Table 17: Beneficiaries comment on the improvement of the scheme.

Comment on the improvement of the scheme	Number of Respondents	Percent
Pension amount should be increased	32	21.3
Pension amount should be increased, Pension should come every month	79	52.7
Pension amount should come every month	39	26.0
Total	150	100.0

In overwhelming majority 94% of the respondents acknowledged that pension amount is not sufficient to maintain them. They have to substantiate this amount with other activities to maintain themselves. Since the region, where the Devdasi custom is predominant is generally arid and backward in nature they do not have many other opportunities to offer. These often force them to resort to occasional sex work. Thus 62.2% of them believe that Rs 3000/ will be sufficient as pension amount. But in a developing country like us there has always been a gap between demand and supply as resources are scarce.

When we substantiate this data with inputs from FGD's, we see this demand of pension hike is more for the elderly beneficiaries who cannot support themselves by earning extra and often neglected by family and children. Pension Scheme: Pension scheme is one the most successful rehabilitation intervention and must go on with introduction of age based slabs. Elderly beneficiaries are not in a physical condition to work and are often neglected by the family and children.

Thus it is expected that KSWDC must introduce separate enhanced pension slab for the beneficiaries who has crossed 60 years. Thus introduction of a separate increased pension of Rs.2000-2500 for those who has crossed 60 years would immensely help them to live rest of the life with dignity. We can see from the table no - 17 the same demand of enhancement of the pension amount and monthly disbursement has been endorsed in their suggestions of improvement of scheme.

5.3. Housing Scheme:

Out of the total 46660 devadasi identified, 21856 do not have housing sites of their own to avail the housing benefit. About 6202 beneficiaries have availed housing benefit under various housing programs other than Devadasi Rehabilitation Program. 5310 have got the housing benefit from the Women Development Corporation and 1474 houses under various stages of construction. 11818 devadasis are yet to get the housing benefit. For the ex-devadasis who own sites, until the year 2013, Rs. 40,000 was given by the department of WCD for construction of houses. This unit cost was enhanced from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 1.20 lakh from 2013-14 onwards vide Government of Karnataka order no. WCD/22/WDC 2013 dated: 02.09.2013. For 917 eligible beneficiaries, houses are being constructed. The houses are being constructed on sites measuring 15'X20', with a hall, kitchen and a toilet. From 2016 onwards KSDC has increased the amount upto 1,50000 for rural areas and 1,80,000 for Urban areas. The filled in applications are submitted to the Project Officer of the District. The Project officer places all the applications after scrutiny before the following committee for selection of beneficiaries-

A. Deputy Commissioner of the District	Chairperson
B. District Social Welfare Officer	Member
C. Deputy Director of W & C D Dept.	Member
D. Development Inspector, Women Dev. Corpn.	Member
E. Project Officer, Devadasi Rehabilitation Prgm.	Member Secretary

The beneficiaries are selected on the basis of

1. Availability of Land in their Name,
2. Income Limit (Rs.40,000)
3. Age (more aged will get first priority)

After selection of Beneficiaries the fund is being spent through the Rajiv Ghandi Housing scheme through the panchayath. They monitor and periodically disburse fund by considering the progress through GPS. This process is often embedded in corruption as beneficiaries complained during FGDs the often they have to shell out much more than stipulated GPS fees of Rs 300/-. Three major issues we confronted in field are:

5.3.1. Land Rights:

One of the compulsory preconditions of availing housing benefits under DRP is availability of land in beneficiaries’ name. But

- Since almost 95% of the beneficiaries’ hails from the poorest of the poor Dalit categories often they do not have access to land.
- In patriarchal Indian Society land and other assets are normally registered in the name of the male members of the family. Poor social status of ex Devadasis also prevents her from accessing the benefits.
- Although the customary rights and tradition allows right of the Devadasi women over family property, their poor socio economic status and lack of bargaining capacity often denies the women from her dues. Existing property is distributed among male members and she is allowed to live. She is too poor and powerless to establish her claim over family property.
- any a situation, even if the family agrees to transfer the land in ex devadasis name the mode of transfer and expenditure incurred in the process deters the family from doing so.

Thus it is imperative that 30.9% respondents believe that along with financial benefits for construction of house, government should provide land rights too. But in majority of the districts Deputy Commissioner are expressing their inability in providing land as land is a scarce resource. In this situation KSWDC should seriously consider about vertical growth in constructing building complex for ex-devadasis.

Table no:18 Possibility of transfer of family owned land in the name of Devadasi

Sl. no.	Will the family members transfer land in the Devadasi’s name for availing housing benefit?	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	112	64.0
2.	No	63	36.0
	Total	175	100.0

5.3.2. Condition and Maintenance of the Houses:

The housing grant has been enhanced from 40,000 to 1,20,000 from 2013-14 under DRP. But ex Devadasis have been availing the grant under various other government schemes prior to the inception of the program under DRP. Those grants (ranging from 10,000 to 40,000) were sufficient to construct only sheet roof with mud wall. Those houses are in near collapse situation. In some cases, maintenance and in good number of cases complete reconstruction required. There is a provision under State government rule where after 15 years' house can be reconstructed. Under this clause second time benefit can be extended to the beneficiaries.

Table No-19(Tentative) list of Houses Either collapsed or in near collapse condition

Name of the District	No. of houses Reconstruction required	No. of Houses Maintenance Required
Vijayapura	19	66
Bagalkot	178	243
Belagavi	1500	300
Ballari	50	800
Koppal	500	-
Raichur	20	200
Dharwad	48	16
Gadag	104	38
Haveri	64	28
Chitradurga	16	20
Davangere	300	200

Source: Structured Interview with DRP officials.

5.3.3. Corruption in the Process:

Under DRP housing scheme after selection of beneficiaries, Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation under the supervision of Panchayat disburse the fund. Funds are disbursed in following stages:

- After construction of Base (which the beneficiary has to construct by herself and after that panchayat will enable GPS and will disburse first installment)
- Lintel level
- Roof level
- Completion certificate (now completion certificate can be availed only after construction of toilet is done).

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

But poor beneficiary's ordeal begins after construction of foundation for which often she has to borrow. Panchayats are the main sources of corruption as for simple GPS facility to be done beneficiaries sometimes have to shell out 10 times. For every stage they have to pay extra money for the disbursement of further grant. This practice unnecessary cause delay and inflate construction cost. Due to this the normal construction process gets delayed up to two years. Most of the time DRP official's intervention is required to help the beneficiaries.

Table 20: Duration for receiving loan amount to start construction under Housing Benefit Scheme

Sl no	Duration for loan amount to reach from the date it was sanctioned for housing benefit	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Less than a month	15	8.6
2.	Two to three months	93	53.1
3.	Four to six months	56	32.0
4.	Seven months to one year	6	3.4
5.	More than a year	5	2.9
	Total	175	100.0

Table 21: Status of the house construction under Women Development Corporation (DRS)

Sl no	Status of the house construction Housing Benefit Scheme	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Completed as per the norms	160	91.4
2.	Under construction	13	7.4
3.	Waiting for construction to be started	1	0.6
4.	Any other	1	0.6
	Total	175	100.0

Table 22: Duration for the house to be completely constructed after receiving loan

Sl no	Duration for the house to be completely constructed after receiving loan	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Less than a year	44	25.1
2.	1yr to 2yrs	122	69.7
3.	More than 2yrs	9	5.1
	Total	175	100.0

5.3.4. Availability of the basic infrastructure Water, Electricity and Toilet:

As per responses from the field, in 85.1% of the DRP houses electrification has already done under Bagyajyothi scheme but water connection is an issue as only 64% houses have access to water connection. Bijapur, Raichur, Koppala, Ballary, Gulbarga are all drought prone districts with acute scarcity of water.

According to RGRHCL and DRP norm Dimensions of the houses prescribed (15X20 feet), and includes a hall, kitchen and toilet. But since 2013-14 panchayats are strictly enforcing toilet construction norm. Disbursal of final installment of the fund depends on construction of toilets. Even in case of paucity of the fund (a common factor almost always) grama Panchayat provides additional 15,000 as subsidy. Only 54.29% houses have constructed toilet. The old houses which does not have provision for the toilets can also receive subsidies from the Panchayat provided they have space available for construction of toilet.

Table 23: Availability of toilet in the constructed houses

Sl no	Norms under which the houses have been constructed	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Dimensions prescribed (15X20 feet), at the unit cost fixed by RGRHCL	80	45.71
2.	Includes toilet.	95	54.29
	Total	175	100.0

Graph no-7 Electrification and Water Supply Completed Houses

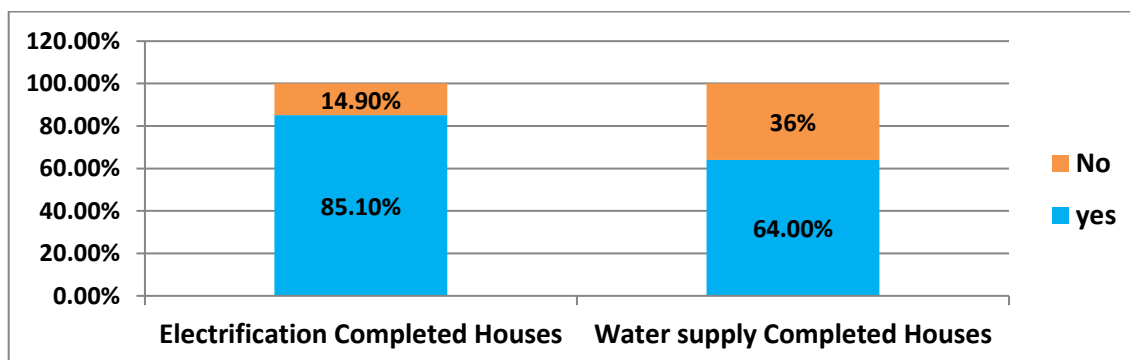


Table no 24 Electrification of the completed houses by district

Electrification done for the completed houses	Bagalkot	Belagavi	Dharwad	Koppal	Raichur	Total
Yes	41	37	15	28	28	149
	68.3	92.5	100.0	93.3	93.3	85.1
No	19	3	0	2	2	26
	31.7	7.5	0.0	6.7	6.7	14.9
Total	60	40	15	30	30	175
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table no -25 Water Supply for the completed houses

Water Supply connection provided in all cases of completed houses	Bagalkot	Belagavi	Dharwad	Koppal	Raichur	Total
Yes	18	29	15	23	27	112
	30%	72.5%	100%	76.7%	90%	64%
No	42	11	0	7	3	63
	70%	27.5%	0.0%	23.3%	10%	36%
Total	60	40	15	30	30	175
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.3.5. Sufficiency of amount:

72% of housing beneficiaries considers the amount of grant disbursed is insufficient. This study has mostly taken into consideration of the beneficiaries who has received grants upto Rs 1,20,000/-. Although grant has been increased from current financial year of 2016-17 to 1,50,00(R) and 1,80,000(U) areas. But from the field, responses shows that only **45.71% beneficiaries stick to Dimensions prescribed 15X20 feet**. Most of the time, depending on personal requirements, they increase the size of the house. Delay in the process and non-conformity to the norms often inflate the cost of the house. On FGD members have expressed their opinion by considering the cost of materials and cost of construction that around 3, 00,000/- will be sufficient enough for construction of a house.

Graph no-8 Sufficiency of loan Amount

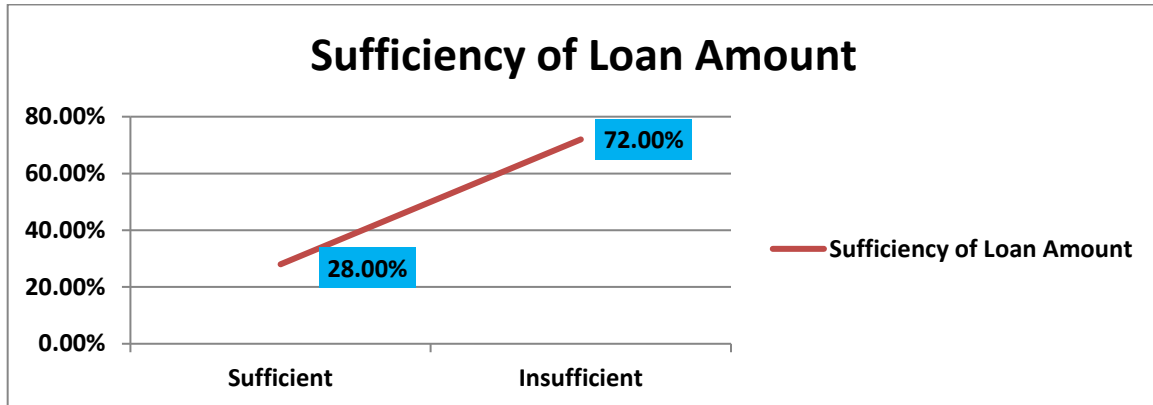


Table 26: Sources from Which Extra Amount Was Received During Over Expenditure

Sl.No	Sources that provided extra amount for over expenditure	No of Respondents	Percent
1.	Bank	3	1.71
2.	Own savings	17	9.71
3.	Family	79	45.14
4.	Patron	36	20.57
5.	Loan (private)	31	17.73
6.	Society/SHG	9	5.14
	Total	175	100.0

Table 27: Problems Encountered While Availing Housing Benefit

Sl no	Problems encountered	No of Respondents	Percent
1.	Delay in disbursement of loan	13	7.4
2.	Increase in cost	102	58.3
3.	Specification not met	28	16
4.	Officers were not responsive	7	4.0
8.	No/ None	25	14.3
	Total	175	100.0

Table 28: Suggestions for Improving the Housing Benefit Under DRP

Sl no	suggestions for improving the housing benefit under DRP	No of Respondents	Percent
1.	Grants to be increased	121	69.1
2.	Provide both site and house	54	30.9
	Total	175	100.0

To meet the inflated cost, very few of them depend on their own savings (9.71%) as for these poorest of poor single women managing household on a daily basis is a biggest challenge. So majority of them (45.14%) depend on their family for help and brothers and family is often the biggest source of support for these distressed women. After family, the patrons /partners/clients (20.57%) who are often from higher caste and class status overtly or covertly support the former Devadasi who is often mother of his children. In some places some society's (5.14%) like SHG's formed under Dharmasthala extend financial help to the beneficiaries in construction of House. Only 1.71% beneficiaries could avail institutional credit from the Banks. 17.73% depended on private money lenders. But be it private or institutional credit value of these women are so poor that apart from family network it is excruciatingly difficult for these women to collect loan. Thus, in overwhelming majority (69.1%) they wanted government to increase the grant.

5.4. About Income Generating Activities:

Economic empowerment is one of the foundation stone for social empowerment. Without facilitating alternative economic resources, it is very difficult to rehabilitate these women from the oppressive social practices of customary sex work to maintain livelihood. Presently KSWDC for the economic empowerment of ex-devadasis through income generating activity, a loan of Rs. 20,000 is provided through banks with a subsidy of Rs. 10,000 provided by the Corporation. From 2015-16, Rs. 20,000 is the direct incentive given by the Corporation.

Table No-29: The District Wise Details of Beneficiaries Under Income Generating Activities (IGA) And Micro Credit Is as Follows:

Sl. No	District	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		IGA	Micro Credit	IGA	Micro Credit	IGA	Micro Credit	IGA	Micro Credit	IGA	Micro Credit
1	Belagavi	-	-	-	60	195	159	120	26	154	25
2	Vijayapura	-	-	-	60	324	304	184	24	73	-
3	Bagalkote	-	-	-	60	476	303	237	20	270	-
4	Bellary	191	-	120	60	726	50	556	20	600	56
5	Koppal	362	-	328	60	152	93	112	20	153	-
6	Raichur	336	-	340	60	255	168	140	20	199	40
7	Kalburgi	85	-	-	40	151	46	103	19	130	28
8	Dharwad	-	-	-	22	23	-	58	17	95	18
9	Haveri	-	-	-	27	49	-	61	18	94	19
10	Gadag	-	-	-	53	161	42	134	20	162	20
11	Yadgir	-	-	-	16	109	41	85	20	122	21
12	Davangere	-	-	-	-	398	-	205	23	222	20
13	Chitradurga	-	-	-	-	62	-	71	17	82	14
14	Shimoga	-	-	-	-	8	-	3	-	5	-
Total		974	-	788	518	3089	1206	2069	264	2361	261

Table no: 30 Trends in Income Generating Activity

Sl.No	Income generating activity	Number	Percentage
1.	Dairying	86	34.4
2.	Goat/ Sheep raring	32	12.8
3.	Fruit business	29	11.6
4.	Vegetable business	34	13.6
5.	Petty business / Kirana shop	25	10.0
6.	Cloth business	7	2.8
7.	Wood business	8	3.2
8.	Pan shop	13	5.2
9.	Hotel business	3	1.2
10.	Ration business	4	1.6
11.	Others	9	3.6
Total		250	100.0

Table No 31: District Wise Pattern of Income Generating Activity

Income generating activity you are involved in	Bagalkot	Ballari	Belagavi	Vijayapura	Davanagere	Raichur	Total
Dairying	19	17	37	6	3	4	86
	38.0%	24.3%	92.5%	15.0%	15.0%	13.3%	34.4%
Goat/ Sheep rearing	0	14	0	10	5	3	32
	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%	10.0%	12.8%
Fruit business	9	1	0	13	1	5	29
	18.0%	1.4%	0.0%	32.5%	5.0%	16.7%	11.6%
Vegetable business	6	19	1	2	1	5	34
	12.0%	27.1%	2.5%	5.0%	5.0%	16.7%	13.6%
Petty business / Kirana shop	7	6	2	3	6	1	25
	14.0%	8.6%	5.0%	7.5%	30.0%	3.3%	10.0%
Cloth business	0	3	0	2	0	2	7
	0.0	4.3%	0.0	5.0%	0.0	6.7%	2.8%
Wood business	0	0	0	1	0	7	8
	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5%	0.0	23.3%	3.2%
Pan shop	7	6	0	0	0	0	13
	14.0%	8.6%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2%
Hotel business	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
	0.0	4.3%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2%
Ration business	0	0	0	1	0	3	4
	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5%	0.0	10.0%	1.6%
Others	2	1	0	2	4	0	9
	4.0%	1.4%	0.0	5.0%	20.0%	0.0	3.6%
Total	50	70	40	40	20	30	250
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

If we look into the trends of income generation activities 34.4% beneficiaries are engaged in Dairying activities which is the primary activity in Belgaum (92.5%) and Bagalkote (38%). Where as in Davangere(25%), Vijapura(25%) and Ballari(20%)predominant income generation activity is animal husbandry(goat and sheep rearing). Fruit (11.6%) and vegetable (13.6%) business are other popular business activities among beneficiaries in almost all the district. From the trend it is quite evident that beneficiaries are mostly engaged in labour intensive, low return activities which require very little skill. Only very few are engaged in capital intensive investment like hotel business (1.2%) and ration shop (1.6%).

Table no-32: Profitability of Activity

Sl. No	Is this activity profitable	Number	Percentage
1.	Yes	245	98.0
2.	No	5	2.0
	Total	250	100.0

Table no-33: Average Time Taken for Receiving Loan Amount for Income Generating Activity

Sl. No	Average time taken for receiving loan for income generating activity	Number	Percentage
1.	Less than a month	91	36.4
2.	Two three months	143	57.2
3.	Four to six months	15	6.0
4.	Seven months to one year	1	0.4
	Total	250	100.0

Graph no:9 Problem Encountered While Taking Up Income Generating Activity

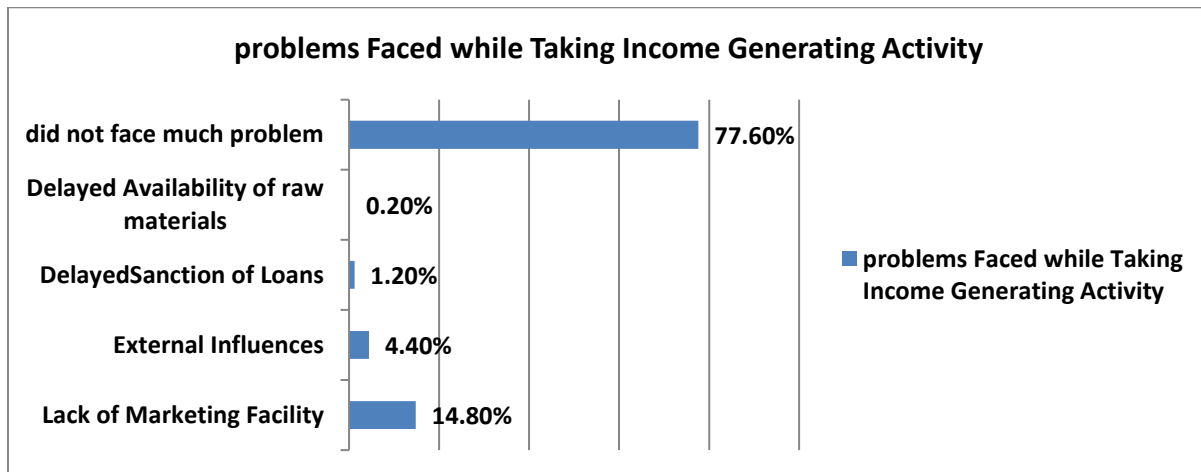


Table No-34 Satisfaction with DRP – Income Generating Activity

Sl. No	Satisfied with DRP- Income Generating Activity	Numbers	Percentage
1.	Yes	241	96.4
2.	No	9	3.6
	Total	250	100.0

Table no-35: Suggestions to Improve Income Generating Activity Scheme

Sl. No	Suggestions to improve income generating activity scheme?	Numbers	Percentage
1.	Credit limit should be increased	126	50.4
2.	Subsidy should be increased	64	25.2
4.	Need training	10	4.0
5.	Need marketing /storage facilities near by	12	4.8
6.	No suggestion	38	15.2
	Total	250	100.0

Although in thumping majority (98%) beneficiaries expressed their opinion about the profitability of income generation activities but during the FGD they expressed perceptible discontentment on differential benefits received by different beneficiaries at different point of time. On previous scheme 10,000 loans and 10,000 subsidies used to be provided. Beneficiaries were supposed to repay the loan to the Bank in 3 years' time. On enquiry it was learnt that beneficiaries' repayment performance is very positive in almost all districts (more than 90%). As loan and pension accounts are in the same bank often Bank recovers the default amount from pension amount. When we met Bank officials or interacted with DRP officials at the district level we found that they were happy with repayment performance of the beneficiaries. Other trends coming out of FGD are:

- In the absence of skill, capital, opportunity, viable marketing facilities beneficiaries are forced to engage in low profit, high risk, labor intensive activities.
- 14.8% believes absence of marketing and storage facility, proper training lack of capital prevent them from pursuing high profit capital intensive enterprise.
- Often beneficiaries are too old and health-wise not in good shape to take up and sustain new initiatives. Often they are forced to take up the activities to sustain self and children.

5.6. Self Help Group Activities:

Apart from motivating the beneficiaries to form SHG groups based on the principle of micro credit and imparting some skill based training program, KSWDC under its DRP initiative not doing much activities. In spite of last five years' initiative still 21.2% respondents expressed that they are not member of any SHG's. 14.7% members have taken membership of more than one SHG.

Table: 36: Table Shows Member of Any Self Help Group

Sl. No.	Member Self Help Group	Number of Respondents	Percent
1.	Yes	197	78.8
2.	No	53	21.2
	Total	250	100.0

Table No-37: Number of Self Help Groups Have Respondents Taken Membership

Sl.No	How many SHG's have the Membership	Number of Respondents	Percent
1.	One	168	85.3
2.	Two	29	14.7
	Total	197	100.0

Table No-38: Type of SHG's in Which Devadasis Are Members

Sl. No.	Type of SHG's	Number of Respondents	Percent
1.	Devadasis SHG's under DRP	151	76.6
2.	Member of other SHG's formed by other Departments	19	8.6
3.	Both	27	14.7
	Total	197	100.0

Table no-39: The Benefits Received Being a Member of Devadasis SHG's Under DRP

Sl. No.	Benefits of being member of Devadasis SHG's under DRP	Number of Respondents	Percent
1.	No benefit received	08	4.07
2.	Received savings and loan assistance	173	87.81
3.	Received trainings	16	8.12
	Total	197	100.0

Table No-40: How Regularly Devadasi SHG's Meetings Are Conducted

Sl.No	How regularly Devadasi SHGs meetings are conducted	Number of Respondents	Percent
1.	Once in a week	15	7.6
2.	Once in 15 days	29	14.7
3.	Once in a month	67	34.0
4.	More or less regular meetings are conducted	66	33.5
5.	Not regular	14	7.1
6.	SHG is deactivated	6	3.0
	Total	197	100.0

Table No-41: Satisfied Being Member of Devadasi SHG's

Sl.No	Satisfied being member of Devadasi SHG's	Number of Respondents	Percent
1.	Yes	173	87.8
2.	No	24	12.2
	Total	197	100.0

Table No-42: Effort of SHGs Towards Eradication of Devadasi System

Sl.No	Effort of SHGs towards eradication of Devadasi system	Number of Respondents	Percent
	There has been an organized effort of SHGs to stop Devadasi system		
1.	Yes	161	81.7
2.	No	36	18.3
	Total	197	100.0
	SHGs are involved in awareness building		
1.	Yes	69	35.0
2.	No	128	65.0
	Total	197	100.0
	SHGs are involved in crisis management		
1.	Yes	54	27.4
2.	No	143	72.6
	Total	197	100.0

But it is evident from the field the tying up of microfinance with self-help group activities did more harm than good to marginalized women. Self-help group activities are now limited to loan giving activities only. Thoughtless productive activities, without marketing facilities, made majority of the group activities financially unviable.

Apart from micro level savings and loan facilities SHG members need to be sensitized and trained in Cooperative, skill based, market linked projects. Such schemes need to be promoted to empower the relatively young beneficiaries. Low investment, low skilled activities with larger market can be promoted.

- organic Soap making,
- sanitary napkin making,
- tailoring,
- artificial jewelry making,
- paper plates and bags makings,
- recycled paper products

. Skill training and marketing component can be tied with corporate under their corporate social Responsibility initiatives. Major garment export companies can be involved in tailoring and related activities. But emphasis should be shifted from individual beneficiaries to the collective cooperative initiative as individual fund is too meager to do anything beyond subsistence level. Cooperative agriculture, animal husbandry (Dairy, Poultry) can create further job opportunity thereby reducing poverty. KSWDC can provide soft loans and lease Government land for the said purposes.

5.7. Awareness Program:

It is evident from the data that dept has been organizing the various awareness camps on regular intervals. 97.6 % beneficiaries participated in Legal awareness on prevention of Devadasis dedication.97% Participated in awareness on Cleanliness program,85.6% Participated in Anti Superstition drive. 95.8% beneficiaries attended Health camp and 45.4% of them have attended more than three program.42.5% beneficiaries have received referral card and those who has received the card only 36.8% used that for follow up action.42.3% attended health camp once in three months while 43.8% have attended health camp once in six months.71.8% of the total surveyed beneficiaries have been issued with health insurance but only12.1 % have used it so far. When the duration of the camp is one or two days the amount looks sufficient. But often during local festivals (jattras) DRP officials hold camps for a week to 10days for both monitoring and awareness. For such long duration camps prescribed amount is not sufficient.

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

Table No-43: Participation in Health camps

Sl. No.	Participation	No of Respondents	Percentage
Participation in Legal awareness on prevention of Devadasis dedication			
1.	Yes	561	97.6
2.	No	14	2.4
	Total	575	100.0
Participated in Cleanliness			
1.	Yes	558	97.0
2.	No	17	3.0
	Total	575	100.0
Participated in Anti Superstition			
1.	Yes	492	85.6
2.	No	83	14.4
	Total	575	100.0
Participated in Any other			
1.	Yes	34	5.9
2.	No	541	94.1
	Total	575	100.0

Table No-44: Number of Anti Superstition Camps Attended

Sl.No	Number of camps attended	No of Respondents	Percentage
Number of legal camps participated			
1.	One	220	39.2
2.	Two	199	35.5
3.	Three	114	20.3
4.	More than three	28	5.0
	Total	561	100.0
Number of cleanliness camps participated			
1.	One	218	39.1
2.	Two	244	43.7
3.	Three	77	13.8
4.	More than three	19	3.4
	Total	558	100.0
Number of Anti Superstition camp participated			
1.	One	244	49.6
2.	Two	176	35.8
3.	Three	52	10.6
4.	More than three	20	4.1
	Total	492	100.0
Number of any other camps attended			
1.	One	20	58.8
2.	Two	9	26.5
3.	Three	3	8.8
4.	More than three	2	5.9
	Total	34	100.0

TableN0-45: Have You Attended Health Camps Organized Under DRP

Sl.No	Participation in Health Camps	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	551	95.8
2.	No	24	4.2
	Total	575	100.0

Table No-46: If Yes, Number of Health Camps Participated

Sl.No	Number of Health Camps	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	One	61	11.1
2.	Two	172	31.2
3.	Three	68	12.3
4.	More than three	250	45.4
	Total	551	100.0

Table No-47: Received Referral Card during Health camps

Sl.No	Received Referral Card during Health camps	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	234	42.5
2.	No	317	57.5
	Total	551	100.0

Table No-48: Follow Up After Receiving Health Card in Health Camps Organized by DRP

Sl.No	Received Referral Card during Health camps	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	86	36.8
2.	No	148	63.2
	Total	234	100.0

TableNo-49: Frequency of Health Camps Organized by DRP

Sl.No	Frequency of health camps organized by DRP	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Once in a month	15	2.6
2.	Once in a three months	243	42.3
3.	Once in a six month	252	43.8
4.	Once in a year	63	11.0
5.	Rarely	2	.3
	Total	575	100.0

TableNo-50: Coverage under Governments Health Insurance

Sl.No	Covered under Governments health Insurance	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	413	71.8
2.	No	162	28.2
	Total	575	100.0

Tablano-51: If Yes: Claimed Benefits Under Governments Health Insurance

Sl.No	Claimed benefits under Governments health Insurance.	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	50	12.1
2.	No	363	87.9
	Total	413	100.0

Tablano-52: Respondant Suggestion for Better Health Care Delivery

Sl.No	Suggestions	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Good	313	54.4
2.	Scarcity of doctors/ Doctors should be in time	54	9.4
3.	Cleanliness should be maintained	116	20.2
4.	God medicines not available	10	1.7
5.	Should provide all type of treatment facilities	26	4.5
6.	No suggestion or Suggestion not given	56	9.7
	Total	575	100.0

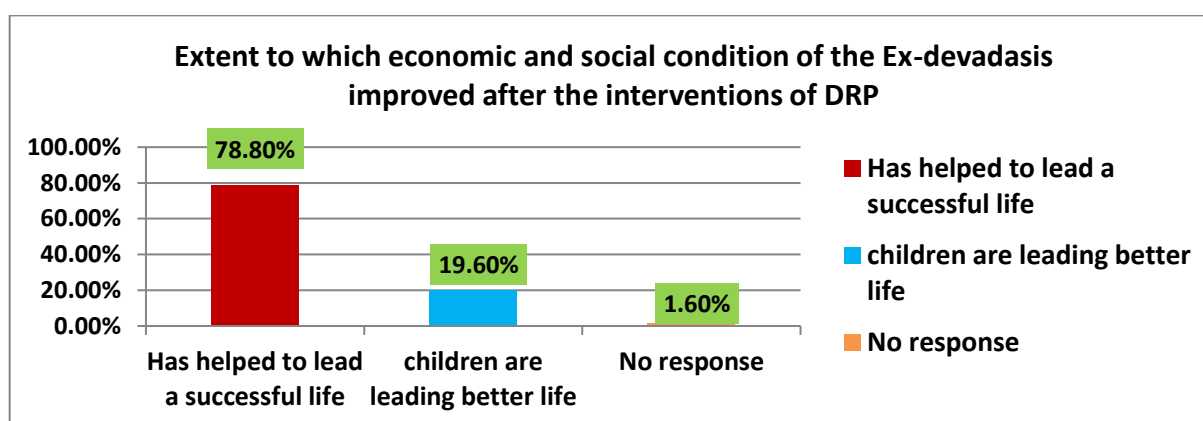
TableNo-53: Measures Adopted for Raising Awareness Level in the Village (Housing Scheme)

Sl no	Measures adopted for raising awareness level	conducted awareness program		street plays conducted		sign boards/wall posters put up		pamphlets/brochures distributed		Program officers provide information		village meetings were conducted	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	No of Respondents	560	15	552	23	546	29	538	37	562	13	439	136
2.	Percentage	97.4	2.6	96.0	4.0	95.0	5.0	93.6	6.4	97.7	2.3	76.3	23.7

Tableno-54: What Initiative Respondents Would Take If Informed About Dedication Activity in their Area

Sl. No.	Initiative would take if informed about dedication activity	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1.	Shall inform the concerned authority (CDPO) or any other authority of KSWDC	307	53.4%
2.	Shall inform the nearest police station	229	39.8%
3.	Actively co-operate in rescue	35	6.1%
4.	Ignore	04	0.7%
5.	Total	575	100.00%

Graph No:10 Impact of the Rehabilitation Program



Awareness raising program under Devadasi rehabilitation program indeed brought some kind of changes in the mind-set of the beneficiaries where only 0.7% of the beneficiaries believe that they will ignore any new case of dedication. In over whelming majority they want to rescue the new victims of dedication through active intervention with various government agencies. Ex Devadasis who works as volunteers actively take part in all sensitization and eradication of the evil practice. Majority of them strongly believe that such evil practice must end with them and therefore they only report about the fresh dedication. They informed DRP officials about the problem they are facing in the field in accessing benefits.

Although the process of dedication has not completely stopped but majority of them do not want their daughters to live life of indignity.78.8% participants believe that the rehabilitation program has helped them to led a life of dignity and enable them to provide better life to their children.

Chapter-6
Findings and discussions

Sl no	Evaluation Question	How we have arrived at answer	Findings based on the survey
A. About selection of Beneficiaries			
01.	Based upon the survey conducted during 1993-94 and 2007-08, have all the eligible beneficiaries been covered or not? If not, going by the present trend, when will full coverage be achieved?	<p>1. Evaluation of no of application annually received by concerned authorities each year since 2010 and their disposal.</p> <p>2. Interaction with implementation staff especially volunteer groups comprising ex-devadasis (FGD).</p> <p>3. Interaction with civil society members actively engaged with the cause (FGD).</p>	<p>1. For Pension scheme, the compliance is almost 100%. Applicants who reaches eligibility (attainment of 45 years) receives pension.</p> <p>2. For availing Housing facilities availability of fund and availability of land are hindering the progress. Out of the total 46660 devadasi identified, 21856 do not have housing sites of their own to avail the housing benefit. 11818 devadasis are yet to get the housing benefit.</p> <p>3. Under income generation scheme, paucity of fund is a hindrance for 100% compliance but as different beneficiaries received different benefits at different point of time, this has created discontentment, confusion and sense of relative deprivation among the beneficiaries. Till 2014-15 Only 9281 beneficiaries have received benefits under income generation activities.</p>
02.	What is the basis on which beneficiaries are selected from the applicants? Is this method fair, robust and transparent?	<p>1. Document verification on spot on real beneficiaries during administering of interview schedule</p> <p>2.FGD</p>	<p>To avail any benefits Devadasi registration number is mandatory.</p> <p>Pension: selection criteria is based on age certificate issued by district hospital/any other competent authority on attainment of 45 years.</p> <p>Housing: Availability of land in the beneficiary's name, age (more aged gets priority) and income ceiling (below 40,000)</p> <p>Income Generation: Under income generation schemes, apart from application seniority, young beneficiaries get priority over old. Apart from few discretions here and there selection process is more or less transparent and fair.</p>

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

03.	Has there been any case where the loan, monthly pension and housing facility have been given to an ineligible beneficiary? If yes, where when and how did this happen?	<p>1. Interaction with implementation staff especially volunteer groups comprising ex-devadasis (FGD).</p> <p>2. Interaction with civil society members actively engaged with the cause (FGD).</p>	<p>No such instances have been reported from the field. Beneficiaries are all holding valid DRP registration no. But in almost all district fairly large number of locals believe that they have unfairly been left out of the list in spite of having history of dedication as the past two surveys did not consider devadasis below 30 years eligible for benefits and most of them are living life of indignity. They often apply and in screening stage they are removed.</p>
-----	--	--	---

B. About Loans

04.	What is the average time taken for the loan amount to reach the beneficiary computed from the date of its sanction for IGA and housing schemes at the corporate office of the Corporation?	<p>1. Interview schedule</p> <p>2. FGD</p>	<p>57.2% beneficiaries under IGA received the amount in 2-3 months. Completion of housing benefits requires almost 2 years due to corruption incurred in the process at Panchayat level.</p>
05.	What are the repayment figures for the loans given? (This information may be given district wise).	<p>1. verification with Bank</p> <p>2. Verification with district level implementation authority</p>	<p>Under the reviewed scheme one time grant (Rs. 20,000/-) is disbursed to the beneficiaries where no repayment clause is mentioned. On previous scheme 10,000 loan and 10,000 subsidy used to be provided. Beneficiaries were supposed to repay the loan to the Bank in 3 years' time. On enquiry it was learnt that beneficiaries' repayment performance is very positive in almost all districts (more than 90%). As loan and pension accounts are in the same bank often Bank recovers the default from pension amount.</p>

C. About Pension

06.	Are the beneficiaries getting the pension on time?	<p>1. Interview schedule</p> <p>2. FGD</p>	<p>Beneficiaries receive pension once in three months (94.7%) and around 5.3% receive once in 6 months. Since most of them live in abject poverty there is demand for monthly disbursement of pension benefits.</p>
-----	--	--	---

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

07.	Is the amount of pension enough? If not, what should it be and what is the basis for recommending that amount?	1.Interview schedule 2.FGD	94% of the surveyed beneficiaries demand for the enhancement of pension from existing Rs1000. 23.3% of the respondents want it to be increased up to Rs 2000 while 62.7% believe Rs 3000 will be sufficient amount. But along with this demand the most important demand arising out from FGDs is the creation of separate pension slabs based on age. With 60 years of age pension must increase (details are enclosed in recommendations).
-----	--	-------------------------------	---

D. About the Camps to be Held

E.

08.	Are the awareness camps for prevention of dedications of girls on legal, education, cleanliness, superstitions etc, are conducted as per the action plans drawn by the Corporation? If yes, what is the frequency? If camps are not held, why are they not held?	1.Interview schedule 2.FGD	97.6 % beneficiaries participated in Legal awareness on prevention of Devadasis dedication. 97% Participated in awareness on Cleanliness program. 85.6% Participated in Anti Superstition drive Programs have taken place in regular intervals(Details are enclosed)
09.	Are the Health Camps (<i>Shivirs</i>) held as per the action plans drawn by the Corporation for detection of disease? If yes, whether regular follow up is done after the referral cards are issued? How many devadasis is having been covered under health insurance schemes of the Government? If not, why not?	1.Interview schedule 2.FGD 3.Cross verification of documents at the district level	95.8% beneficiaries attended Health camp and 45.4% of them have attended more than three program. 42.5% beneficiaries have received referral card and those who has received the card only 36.8% used that for follow up action. 42.3% attended health camp once in three months while 43.8% have attended health camp once in six months. 71.8% of the total surveyed beneficiaries have been issued with health insurance but only 12.1 % has used it so far.

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

10.	Is the outlay provided for holding taluk (Rs 5000) and district (Rs. 20000) level health camps enough? If not, what is the recommended amount and why?	1.Verification with district level implementation authority 2.FGD	When the duration of the camp is one or two days the amount looks sufficient. But often during local festivals(jatras) DRP officials hold camps for a week to 10days for both monitoring and awareness. For such long duration camps prescribed amount is not sufficient.
E. On Income Generating Activities and Economic/Social Development			
11.	Which are the prominent income generating activities taken by the beneficiaries? Is this activity most profitable? If not, what is the district wise pattern which emerges from the samples selected?	1.Interview schedule 2.FGD	Dairying 34.4%), Goat/ Sheep rearing (12.8%), Fruit business (11.6%), Vegetable business (13.6%), Petty business / Kirana shop (10%), Paan Shop (5.2%), timber/wood (3.2%), Clothes/tailoring (2.8%), Hotel (1.2%), Ration shop (1.6%). Most of the time activities are at the subsistence level, supported by incomes from other activities / other family members.
12.	How many devadasis (percentage to total number of devadasis evaluated) have children? How many of these are sending their children schools/colleges?	1.Interview schedule	90.43% of former devadasis' have children. But 42.40% of them are illiterate as almost 30.85% of them are 30 years and above and, therefore, cannot be forced to go to schools. However, during FGD we have come across younger generation who are attending schools. Some of them even completed their graduation, post-graduation and even PhD. There were engineering graduates too were among them. But lack of employment opportunity is major issue of discontentment among them.
13.	How many devadasis have formed SHGs of their own and how many joined SHGs formed by other departments? Which are the benefits they have got from the DRP scheme and which are once got from other departments in the sample selected?	1.Interview schedule 2.FGD	76.6% of respondents formed SHG's under DRP program while 9.6%are members of other SHGs formed by other dept and 13.7% are members of both the SHGs. DRP SHG's apart from small savings and loan at personal level nothing significant is happening towards economic empowerment but no doubt it creates common platform for awareness and interaction. Former Devadasis are often

			<p>overlooked in the initiatives of the departments in formation of SHGs. Some non-governmental SHG's under the initiative of Dharmashala in Belgaum(even extending loan for house construction),Jyothi Sangathane in Bagalkote, Vimochana in Ballari doing better job.</p>
F. About Housing Benefits			
14.	<p>Whether houses have been constructed for ex-devadasis on the beneficiary owned sites of dimensions prescribed (15X20 feet), at the unit cost fixed by RGRHCL, including a hall, kitchen and toilet? If not, have they contributed for the extra cost of the house? Have there been any deviations? Please tabulate all deviations detailing the beneficiary, year, type of deviation etc.?</p>	<p>1.Interview schedule 2.FGD 3.Actual site verification</p>	<p>Around 45.71% house only constructed on the beneficiary owned sites of dimensions prescribed (15X20 feet) most of the cases they have far exceeded the dimension. Only 54.29% house includes a hall, kitchen and toilet. Access to toilet is still a major issue. In many places where houses were more than 10 years old, those houses have either collapsed or in a dilapidated conditions due poor building materials and inability to maintain.</p>
15.	<p>What is the average time taken for a house to be completely constructed computed from the date of disbursement of financial assistance.</p>	<p>1.Interview schedule 2.FGD</p>	<p>Less than a year (25.1%), 1 year to 2years (69.7%) More than 2years (5.1%)</p>
16.	<p>Whether electrification of the houses is done and Water Supply connection provided in all cases of completed houses? If not, give all details.</p>	<p>1.Interview schedule 2.FGD 3.Actual site verification</p>	<p>Electrification Done (85.1%) Water Supply Provided (64.0%)</p>
17	<p>Whether the staff of the Project Officer oversees the progress of houses regularly till they are completed? If not, why not?</p>	<p>1. Interview schedule 2.FGD</p>	<p>98.3% of the sample conveyed that project officers oversee the progress of houses regularly till they are complete. Use of GPS made the work much easier. But in dist like Ballari and Koppal process of GPS from panchayat office requires more money than the stipulated one.</p>

G. General/Inferential

<p>18.</p>	<p>Has the dedication of the girls as devadasis has stopped? If not, which are the places where this system is still prevalent and why? Please give all details where such dedication has recently taken place.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interaction with implementation staff especially volunteer groups comprising ex-devadasis (FGD). 2. Interaction with civil society members actively engaged with the cause (FGD). 3. Verification with local police at select districts (Davanagere, Raichur, Koppal and Belagavi) 	<p>The process of dedication has more or less stopped. But there are few instances of recent reported cases from Raichur and Ballari where DRP officials could prevent dedication. But few personalized dedication of Physically challenged children, children of Devadasis are surreptitiously taking place within four wall. In such cases dedication is a part of wider network trafficking and victims are sent out of their locality immediately after migration.</p> <p>Abysmal poverty, lack of skill, education and employment opportunity, under developed economy of the region often force women especially Dalit women to join sex work. They are either victim of poverty or trafficking. Prevalence of caste based sex work making the life's of scores of Dalit women deplorable although they may not underwent the evil practice of dedication.</p>
<p>19.</p>	<p>What are the problems encountered in implementation of the program and remedial suggestions/recommendations for its effective implementation?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interview schedule 2. FGD 	<p>Implementation of housing scheme facing the problem of coordination between district administration in terms of identification of land for the landless beneficiaries and Panchayat authorities in terms of disbursal of funds in time.</p> <p>Lack of availability of fund also hampering the progress of the project in both IGA and housing.</p> <p>Meager salary and lot of travel is causing problem for the PIO's.</p> <p>Age, ailment, illiteracy and lack of skill of the beneficiaries posing a challenge before DRP officials to motivate them for IGA activities.</p> <p>In cases of fresh dedication DRP officials are facing problem with local level police personnel as most of them are not sensitized enough to handle such cases.</p>

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

20.	What is the role of ex-devadasis in eradicating the devadasi system? Do they help the Project Officer in implementation? If yes, how?	1.Interview schedule 2.FGD 3. Case studies	Ex Devadasis who works as volunteers actively take part in all sensitization and eradication of the evil practice. Majority of them strongly believe that such evil practice must end with them and therefore they only report about the fresh dedication. They informed DRP officials about the problem they are facing in the field in accessing benefits.
21.	Is the structure and the strength of the staff of the project for implementation is adequate for main streaming the devadasis? If not, what is to be done by Corporation/Government?	1.FGD 2.Structured Interview with key implementing authorities in select districts	It is adequate but number of volunteers need to be pruned and PIO's and computer operators need to be paid enhanced salary as per minimum wage act. Accountant and computer operator post can be merged. Both PIO's and volunteers need to be provided with travelling allowances/bus pass and mobile hand set(volunteers) and mobile allowances(PIO's)
22.	Evaluation of the Devadasi Rehabilitation Program was conducted in February 2012 by ISEC, Bengaluru. What is the action taken by the department on findings and summary recommendations in chapter- IV of the report?	1. Structured Interview with key implementing authorities in KWDC on measures taken	1.On the basis of the recommendation made in the ISEC report assistance for housing benefits have increased up to 1,50,000(r) and 1,80,00(U) areas. But no priority has been assigned on selection of beneficiaries among poorest of poor. 2. Issue of allotment of site to the former Devadasis has not been resolved. 3. Minimisation of the Panchayats and RGHC has not happened. But GPS facility to a great extent brought transparency in the system. Although DRP officials are taking proactive role still unable to control corruption at the panchayat level. 4. As per recommendation DRP staff are not made responsible for smooth fund transfer under house construction scheme. 5. Under new initiatives Panchayats are making toilet construction mandatory before disbursement of final installment and even providing additional 15,000 towards this end. But fate of the older houses with scarcity of place for further

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

			construction poses serious challenge before DRP.s
23.	Whether the economic and social condition of the Ex-devadasis has improved after all the interventions of DRP? If yes, to what extent? If no, why not? Please elaborate	1.Interview schedule 2.FGD 3. Case Studies	Almost all the beneficiaries believe that the economic and social condition of the Ex-devadasis has improved after all the interventions of DRP. 78.8% of the respondents believe DRP interventions have helped them to lead a life of dignity. It has increased their status and social acceptability to a great extent. 19.6% respondents felt happy as through DRP interventions they can make their children happy and provide them better life.
24.	Whether the scheme is to be continued or not? If yes, Why? And, with what changes or additions?	1.Interview schedule 2.FGD 3. Case Studies	The scheme has yet to achieve its objectives. Therefore, with modifications scheme must continue till it reaches its desired goal.

Chapter-7**Reflections and Conclusions****Table No: 55 Human Development Indicator and Gender Inequality Indicator of the Studies Districts.**

Sl no	Name of the district	HDI Score	Rank	GII Score	Rank
1	Vijayapura	0.330	27	0.105	16
2	Bagalkot	0.384	24	0.130	27
3	Belagavi	0.449	18	0.112	20
4	Ballari	0.354	25	0.167	29
5	Koppal	0.280	28	0.169	30
6	Raichur	0.165	30	0.150	28
7	Yadgir	0.196	29	0.110	18
8	Kalburgi	0.407	20	0.130	26
9	Gadag	0.350	26	0.123	24
10	Dharwad	0.610	06	0.111	19
11	Haveri	0.406	21	0.089	11
12	Chitradurga	0.386	23	0.115	22
13	Shimoga	0.596	08	0.088	10
14	Davanagere	0.528	14	0.124	25

The above mentioned table no -56 is showing abysmal human development and gender inequality indicators of the region. These 14 districts are socio-economically backward districts and within the district poorest of poor dalit women are the victim of this oppressive custom. Now a day's although practice of dedication has curbed to a significant extent still there are reported cases from Raichur(sindhanur). In Raichur, Bellary and Dharwad DRP officials have rescued the victims. The pattern of victimhood emerges from the districts include

- Places of dedication shifted from temple to private houses making it extremely difficult to locate
- Immediately after dedication the girl is sent out of the district and may be out of the state.
- Dedication is part of the organized trafficking network. One of such technique is popularly known as **Gujri marriage** where a girl of poor family (in the absence of male members Devadasi's daughters become easy prey) in the name of marriage and attractive bride price married to grooms from far away states of Gujrat, Punjab and Haryana. After marriage in these states with low sex ratio girls are being used as sex slaves for the entire family.
- The girls who vulnerable to dedication includes:
 - ❖ Physically challenged girls
 - ❖ Girl who herself or family members suffering from incurable diseases
 - ❖ Daughter of former Devadasis
 - ❖ Families believer of certain rituals and customs

7.1. Reflections on the Children of Former Devadasis:

From the data it is evident that 97.9%cases former Devadasis are not married as they are ritually not allowed to get married. But 90.4% of the respondents acknowledged having children. Under Patriarchal social set up we can well understand the amount of hardship and stigmatization these children face. During FGD we were cautious to address them as beneficiary's children as they are well aware of the stigma and taboo associated with the word Devadasi. They are more or less single handedly raised by their mother, 94.3% of them are illiterate living in abject poverty with no regular source of income. They are from the very beginning exposed to the socio-economic and sexual violence meted against their mother. The trends coming out of data are:

- Shockingly 1.40% of Devadasi's children (daughters) are in their mother's profession as they too were dedicated.
- A good 36.20% many of whom are women are single, unmarried or deserted. Although the taboo against the custom has brought down to a significant extent, still the marriage with the daughter of the former Devadasi lives under abject poverty is an issue.

Table no:56 Marital Status

Sl no	Children's social status	No of respondents	Percentage
1.	Devadasi	20	1.40
2.	Married	898	62.40
3.	Single /unmarried/ deserted	521	36.20
	Total	1439	100.0

Table no:57 Gender

Sl.No	Gender	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Male	766	53.20%
2.	Female	673	46.8%
3.	Total	1439	100.00%

Table No:58 Age Wise Distribution of Beneficiaries Children

Sl.No	Age	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1.	<20	377	26.19%
2.	21-30	618	42.9%
3.	31-40	369	25.64%
4.	41&Above	75	5.21%
5.	Total	1439	100.00%

Table No:59 Children's Educational qualification

Sl.No	Qualification	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Illiterate	610	42.40
2.	Primary	94	06.53
3.	Secondary	463	32.17
4.	Pre university	135	09.40
5.	Degree	82	05.70
6.	Post-graduation	05	00.34
7.	Technical education	18	01.25
8.	TCH	13	00.90
9.	B.Ed.	13	00.90
10.	Children Less than 5 years	06	00.41
11.	Total	1439	100

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

While 42.40% of them are illiterate as almost 30.85% of them are 30 years and above and, therefore, cannot be forced to go to schools. However, during FGD we have come across younger generation who are attending schools regularly. For some of the high school drop outs we tried to convince their mother during the FGD and PIO has promised follow up action. Some of them even completed their graduation, post-graduation and even PhD. There were engineering graduates too were among them. But lack of employment opportunity is major issue of discontentment among them. Older children expressed that social condition has become conducive now for the Devadasi children. Now they are well accepted in the society and in educational institutions which was never there during their childhood. They were also vocal against child marriage and drinking habits and drunken brawl of both men and women from the community.

Realizing powerlessness and victimhood of their mother many girl children who are pursuing education wanted to join police force while for boy's army is the first love. Lack of Employability of the educated youth is a matter of concern. Their demand includes:

1. Temporary Pension benefits need to be introduced for former Devadasi children who has lost their mother till they turn 20 years of age.
2. Full tuition and hostel fee reimbursement of beneficiary's children pursuing higher and professional education (even if they could secure a seat in private institution).
3. Some skill based job oriented training for educated unemployed and loans for entrepreneurial activities
4. Introduction of some special reservation for Devadasi Children in Government Jobs.

4.2. Findings on Implementation Staff:

The Devadasi Rehabilitation Program is implemented at the district level through Project Officers. These are employees of the Corporation engaged at a monthly fixed remuneration of Rs 10000p/m (for two districts it is Rs. 15000), generally comprising of retired CDPOs. At the taluk level there is Program Implementation Officer (PIO) per taluk, engaged through the method of outsourcing. These are engaged at a monthly fixed remuneration of Rs 9000p/where PIO's are appointed on outsource basis they are given Rs8000p/m. They are supported by one Computer operator. Computer operator receives 5000/pm and account officer also receives the same amount. There is also the network of Volunteers, engaged at the rate of one per 50-100 ex-devadasis in the taluk, paid Rs.900 per month on outsourcing basis.

Table No:60 List of Employees/Staff working in Districts Levels under Devadasis Rehabilitation Scheme/Program

Sl. No	Districts	Number of Former Devadasis	Planning Officer	Planning Implementation Officer	Account Officer	Computer operator/ Registrati on Officer	Office Assistants	Volunteers
1.	Belagavi	4724	01	08	01	01	01	25
2.	Bijapura	4103	01(P)	04	00	01	01	30
3.	Bagalkote	7827	01	04	01	01	01	50
4.	Bellary	9733	01(P)	07	01	01	01	60
5.	Koppal	6035	01(P)	04	01	01	01	30
6.	Raichur	3947	01	05	01	01	01	25
7.	Kalburgi	1445	01(P)	03	01	01	01	06
8.	Yadgiri	1169	01	02	01	00	01	05
9.	Dharwad	763	01	02	01	00	01	10
10.	Haveri	990	01(P)	02	00	01	01	12
11.	Gadag	2900	01(P)	02	00	01	01	15
12.	Davangere	2592	01	04	01	01	01	25
13.	Chitradurga	406	01	03	01	01	01	005
14.	Shimoga	24	00(P)	00	00	00	00	01
15.	Total	46658	13	50	10	11	13	299

7.2.1. Issues and Recommendations:

- a. Generally, PIO's are over stressed in big districts with good number of Devadasis. They are supposed to do documentation, house visit, problem solving and organizing meeting and camps. Their job profile includes lot of travelling and in existing rate half of their below minimum wage salary goes on bus fare. Thus they should be provided with travel (free bus pass) and mobile allowances.
- b. PIO's, Computer operator and Accountant's salary must follow the govt's minimum wage act.
- c. With better salary (15000) and travelling allowance we can reduce the number of PIO's to 1 PIO per 1000 devadasis in a district.

- d. **Some of the PIO's (e.g. Bagalkot) working for more than 18 years in same salary. This is truly demotivating for any workers. Thus those PIO's working for more than 10 years a different pay band is recommended to respect their experience.**
- e. **Accountant and computer operator post can be merged by offering better salary benefit.**
- f. **Volunteers number also need to be pruned. Talukas of the all 14 surveyed districts where concentration of former Devadasis are more 2 volunteers can be appointed. Volunteers also need to be provided with free bus pass and allowances for mobile phones along with hand set. Their honorarium can be increased up to Rs1500.**
- g. **Those volunteers crossing 65 years need to be retired with a onetime farewell benefit in recognition of their service.**
- h. **In various DRP positions educated children of the former Devadasis' of the said district should get a preferential reservation.**

7.3. Need for Changes in the Karnataka Devadasi (Prohibition of Dedication) Act of 1982

Various laws have been enacted in the past to stop the menace of Devadasi system. It was first outlawed in 1924 under the British rule, Bombay Devadasi Protection Act, 1934, Madras Devadasi (Prevention of Dedication) Act of 1947 Karnataka Devadasi (Prohibition of Dedication) Act, 1982 Andhra Pradesh Devadasi (Prohibition of Dedication) Act, 1988 Maharashtra Devadasi (Abolition of Dedication) Act, 2006 Apart from the above, the section 372 of the IPC prohibits selling minors for purpose of prostitution. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, also makes prostitution in or the vicinity of public places an offence.

In order to root-out the evil practice of Devadasi system, the Government of Karnataka passed a legislation [The Karnataka Devadasi (Prohibition of Dedication) Act of 1982] banning the dedication of girls to the temple as devadasis and undertook several welfare programmes for the ex- Devadasis. This act put a legal end to the practice of devadasi by making dedication of girls as devadasis as a cognizable offence. The violation of Act attracts punishment which includes imprisonment for a period of up to 5 years, and also a fine of up to Rs. 5000.

But there were often complaints from the enforcement agencies that existing law is inadequate in rendering justice to the victims as they have to give witness against their own relatives often their own mother who are party to the process of dedication. Thus an amendment to this was made in 2010 by inserting new sections 3A,3B,3C, 3D & 3E giving special powers to Magistrates to issue injunction orders prohibiting dedications, and including rescue, care, protection, welfare and rehabilitation etc. But still there is a need for a more stringent law

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

By increasing the fine up to 1, 00,000/- and rigorous imprisonment up to 10 years. Better enforcement demands power to make rules under section 7, subsection-2 clause (a)/(b) regarding:

- a) Manner of investigation etc. &
- b) care/protection etc. of Devadasis elucidating the respective role of various administrative, welfare and Law enforcement departments of the government.
- c) Creation of a control board in Maharashtra way

February 2016, Supreme Court has taken a stern stance in condemning the illegal practice of dedicating young girls as devadasis. It has described the practice as an evil done to women by subjecting them to sexual exploitation and prostitution. The issue was brought to the court's attention by Kerala-based NGO, S.L. Foundation, which blamed the laid back approach of the State authorities and the police forces of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu to the problem. Further, the Supreme Court has directed all States and Union Territories, especially Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, to strictly enforce the directives to check such an unethical practice. Earlier in February 2014, Supreme Court directed the Chief Secretary of Karnataka to prevent the girls being forced to become devadasis in a temple function at Uttarang Mala Durga temple in Karnataka.

8. Recommendations

8.1. Short Term Recommendations:

A. Pension Scheme:

1. Introduction of separate Higher pension slab for senior citizens who has crossed 60 years of age at the rate of 2500/pm
2. Compulsory Adhar linking of Pension benefits:
3. Monthly disbursal of pension facilities

B. Housing Scheme:

1. Proper implementation of mandatory construction of toilet for the beneficiaries of Housing Scheme and in earlier cases where toilets were not constructed it needs to be constructed. Wherever scarcity of land is there Panchayat must take initiatives of construction of Public toilets. In public toilets accessibility of people from all the caste need to be ensured.
2. Vertical growth in construction of housing need to be promoted:
Since land is a scarce resource and many of the beneficiaries do not have access to the land and maintenance being a prime issue department can think of vertical growth by constructing building complexes in available government land with all basic facilities.
3. Deplorable condition of the old non-RCC mud houses requires grants for maintenance and reconstruction of dilapidated, collapsed houses.
4. Reduction of corruption at the Panchayat level at different stages and more power to the DRP officials in disbursing loan amount.

C. Income Generation Scheme:

1. Cooperative, skill based, market linked projects need to be promoted to empower the relatively young beneficiaries. Self-help groups need to be revived for the said purpose delinking it from only micro finance oriented activities.
2. Emphasis should be shifted from individual beneficiaries to the collective cooperative initiative as individual fund is too meager to do anything beyond subsistence level.

D. On Former Devadasis' Children

1. Temporary Pension benefits need to be introduced for former Devadasis children who have lost their mother till they turn 20 years of age.
2. Full tuition and hostel fee reimbursement of beneficiary's children pursuing higher and professional education (even if they could secure a seat in private institution).
3. Some skill based job oriented training for educated unemployed and loans for entrepreneurial activities

E. Make existing legislation, The Karnataka Devadasi (Prohibition of Dedication) more stringent

By increasing the fine up to 1,00,000/- and rigorous imprisonment up to 10 years. Better enforcement demands power to make rules under section7, subsection-2 clause (a)/(b) regarding:

- a. Manner of investigation etc. &
- b. Care/protection etc. of Devadasis elucidating the respective role of various administrative, welfare and Law enforcement departments of the government.
- c. Creation of control board in Maharashtra way

8.2. Long Term Recommendations:

1. Scheme should shift focus from the former Devadasis to the girl children of the Devadasis in particular and poor dalit girls of the region who are vulnerable to trafficking and sex work.
2. Since majority of the former Devadasis (95.3%) are from Dalit community, a social movement against caste based sex work, child marriage, gender based intimate partner violence and omnipresent drinking habits need to be initiated to address larger social issues. Dalit organizations can be involved for the said purpose.
3. Large scale capital Intensive industries need to promote in the region to increase employment opportunities.

4. Proper Implementation of birth registration of girls and child tracking system under Hejje Gurithu can reduce the vulnerability of the girl children. The girls who are more vulnerable to dedication includes:

- Physically challenged girls
- Girl who herself or family members suffering from incurable diseases
- Daughter of former Devadasis
- Families believer of certain rituals and customs

5. Another final survey is required to include Devadasis who are left out on previous surveys due to age criteria. Details about them are already there with district DRP office.

6. Construction of residential schools for the children of female sex workers in District headquarters and old age home for the FSW's themselves.

1. List of references cited in the report

1. Linda Joy Epp, "Violating The Sacred"? The Social Reform Of Devadasis Among Dalits In Karnataka, India, A thesis submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy Graduate Programme in Anthropology York University North York, Ontario October 1997
2. Janaki Nair The Devadasi, Dhanna and the State, Economic and Political Weekly December 10, 1994, pp:3157-67
3. Aloka Parasher and Usha Naik, 'Temple Girls of Medieval Karnataka 'I, ESHR, 2 3.1 (1986): pp 63-91 especially 66-67.
4. Ibid 66-67.
5. Janaki Nair The Devadasi, Dhanna and the State, Economic and Political Weekly December 10, 94, pp:3157-67
6. Kalpana Kannabiran, Judiciary Social Reform and Debate on Religious Prostitution in Colonial India, Economic and Political Weekly October 28, 1995
7. Chakravarti, Uma (1990): 'Whatever Happened to the Vedic Dasi? Orientalism, Nationalism and a Script for the Past' in K Sangari and S Vaid (eds), Recasting Women: Essays in Colonial History, Rutgers University Press, New Jersey.
8. Janaki Nair The Devadasi, Dhanna and the State, Economic and Political Weekly December 10, 94, pp:3157-67

2. Terms of Reference of the evaluation study

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme, implemented by the Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation, Bengaluru

1. **Study Title:**

The title of the study is “*Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme, implemented by the Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation, Bengaluru.*”

2. **Background Information:**

According to the 2011 Census, women comprise 49.31 % of the total State population. The percentage of women's population is more or less the same in the southern States of India. However, the percentage of SC women to total population is more in Tamilnadu (10.03%) compared to Karnataka (8.53%) and that for India as a whole (8.08%). Percentage of ST women to total population is more in Andhra Pradesh (3.49%), as compared to other Southern States.

It is in the recent years that the issue of women's empowerment as a development objective has moved centre stage. With this objective in mind, the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD), Government of Karnataka, has formulated many schemes which aim at not only on empowering women, but also towards their well-being in various spheres. This is done through Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane (KMAY). Rehabilitation of Devadasi scheme is one amongst the schemes implemented by Karnataka Women's Development Corporation, Bengaluru, for Devadasis who want to come out of their rather difficult profession and help them to use self-employment programmes for their economic improvement by providing training and loan facilities.

The term “*Devadasi*” is a Sanskrit term which means – one who dedicates oneself to the deity for eternal service. The ritual of devadasi takes place in specified temples on a particular date in festivals where the girl is ritually married to the idol of God and the ceremony is referred to as dedication. Dedication of girls is done prior to their attaining puberty. Initially the system had religious sanctity, with societal acceptance, and had wider respect. The dedication was a part of religious belief to get the favor from almighty for the welfare of an individual or family or community or the village as a whole but, over the years the system lost the community's acceptance and became a social evil. The mode of dedication took a commercial turn, when persons with vested interest, especially from the rich and/or dominant castes began encouraging the continuation of dedication of girls for their personal pleasures. In addition people who were running brothels or

prostitution houses from big cities also started sponsoring the dedication of girls. The sponsorship attracted the poor, especially SCs, STs and lower Backward Caste girls. Dedicated girls (Devadasis) are taken to cities mainly for prostitution. It has also resulted in young girls of other communities to be dedicated as a family devotion migrating to urban areas, mainly to Mumbai, Pune, Hubli, Dharwad, Kolhapur, Belgaum and other places and settling there. Such migrants had made reasonably good money during their prime age which they flaunted back in their native villages in the form of buying sarees, gold or other property: especially land and house. Such women became role models for others to dedicate their children mainly to profess prostitution as a profession, but by another name, for their livelihood. Many of the old migrants who were aged above 45 to 50 years began to work as intermediaries or became independent *Gharwalis* (Brothel keepers). Many described the dark side of such dedications where the urban migrants may make some money and initially enjoy the pride of new income have a difficult end as these women face serious health problems, especially during the fag end of their life, leading to all sorts of miseries. In order to root-out the evil practice of Devadasi system, the Government of Karnataka passed a legislation [The Karnataka Devadasi (Prohibition of Dedication) Act of 1982] banning the dedication of girls to the temple as devadasis and undertook several welfare programmes for the ex- Devadasis. This act put a legal end to the practice of devadasi by making dedication of girls as devadasis as a cognizable offence. The violation of Act attracts punishment which includes imprisonment for a period of up to 5 years, and also a fine of up to Rs. 5000. An amendment to this was made in 2010 by inserting new sections 3A,3B,3C, 3D & 3E giving special powers to Magistrates to issue injunction orders prohibiting dedications, and including rescue, care, protection, welfare and rehabilitation etc.

Enquiries made by the officers of KEA preparing this Terms of Reference (ToR) revealed that the system of dedication of girls has almost certainly ended totally except for a remote possibility of its taking place in very small numbers in Uchungi in Davanagere, Soudatti in Belagavi, Neermanvi in Raichur, Kokattanur in Belagavi and Kudige (Huligamma temple)in Koppal.

An evaluation of the Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme has been done by the Institute for Social and Economic Change in February 2012. A copy of this report has been sent to the Principal Secretary, Women and Child Development department.

Action taken by Government of Karnataka:

As per the survey conducted by the Women & Child Development department in 1993-94 and 2007-08, there are 46,660 ex-Devadasis in Belagavi, Vijayapura, Bagalkot, Ballari, Koppal, Raichur, Kalburgi, Haveri, Gadag, Shimoga,

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

Davanagere, Chitradurga, Dharwad and Yadgir. The District wise details of devadasis as per survey conducted in 1993-94 and 2007-08 is as follows:

TABLE 1

Sl. no.	District	Survey Conducted in		Total
		1993-94	2007-08	
1	Vijayapura	1964	2139	4103
2	Bagalkot	4804	3023	7827
3	Belagavi	3600	1124	4724
4	Ballari	1635	8098	9733
5	Koppal	4880	1155	6035
6	Raichur	2494	1455	3949
7	Yadgir	410	759	1169
8	Kalburgi	581	864	1445
9	Gadag	1407	1493	2900
10	Dharwad	481	282	763
11	Haveri	617	373	990
12	Chitradurga	0	406	406
13	Shimoga	0	24	24
14	Davanagere	0	2592	2592
	Total	22873	23787	46660

Out of the total 46660 devadasi identified, 21856 do not have housing sites of their own to avail the housing benefit. About 6202 have availed housing benefit under various housing programmes other than Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme. 5310 have got the housing benefit from the Women Development Corporation and 1474 houses under various stages of construction. 11818 devadasis are yet to get the housing benefit.

Awareness programme are conducted by the Project Officers in the Districts as per the action plans drawn by the Corporation. Rs. 20,000 is fixed for creating awareness by means of holding seminars, hand bills and using audio media etc. Prior to 3 days before any fairs/*jatras*, awareness about the punishment for dedicating the girls to the deity through printed hand bills are distributed to the houses of the devadasis for prevention of the practice. In addition the punishment is also made known by cable network and radio. **Street dramas** are also conducted by local artists with the help of police personal. **Legal camps** are also held by Judges and lawyers regarding the punishment for violating the Karnataka Devadasi (Prohibition of Dedication) Act of 1982. The Project Officer writes to the Temple Committees cautioning them against any dedication of girls in *jatras* and festivals and warns of the legal consequences, should there be a breach.

Rehabilitation Measures taken:

For rehabilitating Devadasis, a scheme of monthly pension is being implemented by the Women Development Corporation. Further, for their economic improvement through income generating activity, a loan of Rs. 20,000 is provided through banks with a subsidy of Rs. 10,000 provided by the Corporation. From 2015-16, Rs. 20,000 is the direct incentive given by the Corporation.

As per the Government of Karnataka order no. WCD 29 WDC 202 dated: 08.08.2012, ex-Devadasis have been provided Rs. 400 monthly pension from August 2013. From September 2013 to June 2015 the monthly pension was enhanced from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500. As per Government of Karnataka order no. WCD/7/WDC/2015 dated: 26.06.2015, the monthly pension is further enhanced to Rs. 1000 per month.

In addition to this as per Government of Karnataka order no. WCD/05/WDC 2009 dated: 23.06.2009, for the ex-devadasis who own sites, until the year 2013-2-13, Rs. 40,000 was given by the department of WCD for construction of houses. This unit cost was enhanced from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 1.20 lakh from 2013-14 onwards vide Government of Karnataka order no. WCD/22/WDC 2013 dated: 02.09.2013. For 917 eligible beneficiaries, houses

are being constructed. The houses are being constructed on sites measuring 15'X20', with a hall, kitchen and a toilet.

Implementation Staff:

The Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme is implemented at the district level through Project Officers. These are employees of the Corporation engaged at a monthly fixed remuneration of Rs 10000 (for two districts it is Rs. 15000), generally comprising of retired CDPOs. At the taluk level there is Programme Implementation Officer (PIO) per taluk, engaged through the method of outsourcing. These are engaged at a monthly fixed remuneration of Rs 9000. They are supported by one Computer operator. There is also the network of Volunteers, engaged at the rate of one per 50-100 ex-devadasis in the taluk, paid Rs.900 per month on outsourcing basis.

Monitoring Arrangements:

- (a) State Level: The Secretary to Government Women and Child Development Department reviews the financial and physical progress of the scheme every month along with heads of line departments, PD & FD.
- (b) District Level: The Deputy Commissioner of the district reviews the progress every month along with Project Officers of DRP.
- (c) Taluk Level: The nodal officers of the taluk along with Taluk Executive Officer review the progress with Assistant Directors & CDPOs of the Department.

3. Progress achieved from 2010-11 to 2014-15

Details of physical and financial progress from 2010-11 to 2014-15 under Pension; Self Employment & Housing Schemes is as follows.

TABLE 2

Sl. No	Year	Pension		Self Employment Loan		Housing Loan	
		Beneficiaries (nos)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Beneficiaries (nos)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Beneficiaries (nos)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2010-11	15435	740.88	974	196.21	2500	1000
2	2011-12	15435	740.88	788	231.57	1250	500
3	2012-13	25810	1238.88	3089	541.85	1250	0
4	2013-14	26664	1386.53	2069	434.36	833	1000
5	2014-15	27527	825.81	2361	329.10	917	1100

The district wise details of beneficiaries of the programmes implemented are given in the *Annexure* to the ToR.

4. Scope, Purpose and Objective of the Scheme:

The scheme is implemented in 14 districts of the state. The purpose of scheme is:

- To re-integrate devadasis with the main stream of the society and educate them, so that they can come out of the profession and lead a respectable life.
- Train them through various skills Development Programmes so that they can take up income generating activities for their economic and social improvement.
- The devadasi system is belittling the status of women, the ultimate objective the scheme is to eradicate this anti-social system from the community.

5. Eligibility criteria to get the benefit:

- The beneficiary's name should be there in the survey list of devadasis of the years 1993-94 and 2007-08 (survey was done by Women and Child Development department).
- The beneficiary should be of age 45 years and above for getting benefit of pension.
- The beneficiary should be a permanent resident of Karnataka.
- Beneficiaries of housing programme should own a site, they should have resided at least for 5 years where they own the site and they should not have availed housing benefit under any other scheme.
- The annual income of the beneficiary should not exceed Rs. 40,000 for availing housing benefit.

6. Records to be submitted for getting benefit:

- g. Signed application in the format prescribed by the Corporation in duplicate.
- h. 4 passport size photograph (2 pasted on the application and 2 extra copies)
- i. Proof of residence (Voter ID or Ration Card)
- j. Proof of age (Birth Certificate or record from school etc.,)
- k. Caste certificate and Income certificate for housing benefit.
- l. *Khata* certificate of the site owned for housing scheme.

7. Objectives of the study:

The study of the following objectives:

- a) To evaluate whether the dedication of girls has totally ceased.
- b) To assess the social, economic, educational and cultural practices of ex-devadasis before and after implementing the programmes.
- c) To assess the impact of rehabilitation provided by the Women Development Corporation programme such as monthly pension, Self Employment Programme and Housing schemes.
- d) To make policy suggestions for effective implementation of the programme and its continuation with modification if any.

8. Process of sanction:

The filled in applications are submitted to the Project Officer of the District. The Project officer places all the applications after scrutiny before the following committee for selection of beneficiaries-

E. Deputy Commissioner of the District	Chairperson
F. District Social Welfare Officer	Member
G. Deputy Director of W & C D Dept.	Member
D Development Inspector, Women Dev. Corpn.	Member
E. Project Officer, Devadasi Rehabilitation Prgm.	Member Secretary

The Project Officer sends the list of all selected beneficiaries to the Managing Director, Karnataka State Women Development Corporation who disburses the pension to the beneficiary's Bank Account by RTGS.

In case the pension is sanctioned to in-eligible persons, Government can recover the amount paid in such cases. Further, if the beneficiaries give false information to the sanctioning authority, a criminal case can be booked against such beneficiaries. If the monthly pension and other benefits are sanctioned/recommended without following the rules prescribed, disciplinary action can be initiated by Government against such officers.

9. Evaluation Questions (Inclusive and not Exhaustive):

A. About selection of beneficiaries

1. Based upon the survey conducted during 1993-94 and 2007-08, have all the eligible beneficiaries been covered or not? If not, going by the present trend, when will full coverage be achieved?
2. What is the basis on which beneficiaries are selected from the applicants? Is this method fair, robust and transparent?
3. Has there been any case where the loan, monthly pension and housing facility have been given to an ineligible beneficiary? If yes, where when and how did this happen?

B. About loans

1. What is the average time taken for the loan amount to reach the beneficiary computed from the date of its sanction for IGA and housing schemes at the corporate office of the Corporation?
2. What are the repayment figures for the loans given? (This information may be given district wise).

C. About Pension

1. Are the beneficiaries getting the pension on time?
2. Is the amount of pension enough? If not, what should it be and what is the basis for recommending that amount?

D. About camps to be held

1. Are the awareness camps for prevention of dedications of girls on legal, education, cleanliness, superstitions etc, are conducted as per the action plans drawn by the Corporation? If yes, what is the frequency? If camps are not held, why are they not held?
2. Are the Health Camps (*Shibira*) held as per the action plans drawn by the Corporation for detection of disease? If yes, whether regular follow up is done after the referral cards are issued? How many devadasis is having been covered under health insurance schemes of the Government? If not, why not?
3. Is the outlay provided for holding taluk (Rs. 5000) and district (Rs. 20000) level health camps enough? If not, what is the recommended amount and why?

E. On Income Generating Activities and economic/social development

1. Which are the prominent income generating activities taken by the beneficiaries? Is this activity most profitable? If not, what is the district wise pattern which emerges from the samples selected?
2. How many devadasis (percentage to total number of devadasis evaluated) have children? How many of these are sending their children schools/colleges?
3. How many devadasis have formed SHGs of their own and how many joined SHGs formed by other departments? Which are the benefits they have got from the DRP scheme and which are once got from other departments in the sample selected?

F. About housing benefits

1. Whether houses have been constructed for ex-devadasis on the beneficiary owned sites of dimensions prescribed (15X20 feet), at the unit cost fixed by RGRHCL, including a hall, kitchen and toilet? If not, have they contributed for the extra cost of the house? Have there been any deviations? Please tabulate all deviations detailing the beneficiary, year, type of deviation etc.?
2. What is the average time taken for a house to be completely constructed computed from the date of disbursement of financial assistance?
3. Whether electrification of the houses is done and Water Supply connection provided in all cases of completed houses? If not, give all details.
4. Whether the staffs of the Project Officer oversee the progress of houses regularly till they are completed? If not, why not?

G. General/inferential

1. Has the dedication of the girls as devadasis has stopped? If not, which are the places where this system is still prevalent and why? Please give all details where such dedication has recently taken place.
2. What are the problems encountered in implementation of the programme and remedial suggestions/recommendations for its effective implementation
3. What is the role of ex-devadasis in eradicating the devadasi system? Do they help the Project Officer in implementation? If yes, how?
4. Is the structure and the strength of the staff of the project for implementation is adequate for main streaming the devadasis? If not, what is to be done by Corporation/Government?

5. Evaluation of the Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme was conducted in February 2012 by ISEC, Bengaluru. What is the action taken by the department on findings and summary recommendations in chapter- IV of the report?
6. Whether the economic and social condition of the Ex-devadasis has improved after all the interventions of DRP? If yes, to what extent? If no, why not? Please elaborate.
7. Whether the scheme is to be continued or not? If yes, Why? And, with what changes or additions?

10. Qualification of Consultant:

Consultants should have and provide details of evaluation team members having technical qualifications/capability as below-

- i. A Woman Social scientist/Master of Social Work.
- ii. Master Degree holder having conducted similar study or working on the issue of commercial sex workers.
- iii. A person with at least a bachelor's degree in Sociology/ Gender studies/ Anthropology.

And in such numbers that the evaluation is completed within the scheduled time prescribed by the ToR.

Consultants not having these number and kind of personnel will not be considered as competent for evaluation.

11. Deliverables time Schedule:

The Managing Director, Karnataka State Women Development Corporation will provide year wise and district wise targets and achievement details of monthly pension, houses provided and assistance given by the Corporation to Ex-Devadasis. The Managing Director, Karnataka State Women Development Corporation will issue necessary instructions to the Project Officers of DRP and District/Taluk Officers of W & CD department/CDPOs. Karnataka State Women Development Corporation to cooperate and facilitate for collection of the necessary data during the course of study and holding FGDs with stake holders at District/Taluk levels. It is expected to complete the study in 5 months time excluding the time taken for approval. The evaluating agency is expected to adhere to the following timelines and deliverables.

1. Work plan submission : One month after signing the agreement.
2. Field Data Collection : Two months from date of work plan approval
3. Draft report submission : One month after Field Data Collection
4. Final report submission : One month after Draft report submission
5. Total duration : 5 Months

12. Agency for Evaluation:

The evaluating agency should be finalized as over provision of the Karnataka Transparency in Public Procurement Act and Rules, but without compromising on the quality.

13. Evaluation and Sampling Methodology:

It can be seen from Table 1 above that the top six districts in terms of ex- devadasi population are Ballari, Bagalkot, Koppal, Belagavi, Vijayapura, and Raichur. The districts where remote chances of fresh dedication of girls to deities

feared are Davanagere, Raichur, Koppal and Belagavi. All of these, but Davanagere, are in the group of districts with highest ex-devadasi population. Hence, it is decided to have the study in the purposive sample of districts comprising of Ballari, Bagalkot, Koppal, Belagavi, Vijayapura, Raichur and Davanagere. Along with these, the districts of Dharwad and Chitradurga may be added so as to have representation of districts with less ex-devadasi population.

The population of ex-devadasi is expected to be fairly homogenous, similar they are, as in social and economic status. Hence a high sampling intensity is not cost effective in picking a sample of ex-devadasis.

From Table 2 above it is evident that the statistical population of ex- devadasi covered under the three schemes of rehabilitation to be evaluated are –

(A)For pension = 27527 (Year wise figures include all those Getting pension)

(B)For Self Employment Loan =9281 (sum of five years) (C) For housing loan = 6750 (sum of five years)

It is suggested that a sample of 100 pension beneficiaries may be tracer selected (select sample of 100 beneficiaries from corporation data and then search for the sampled beneficiary) at the rate of 25 beneficiaries each in the districts of Ballari, Koppal, Belagavi, and Chitradurga. The very small sample is justified as only the timeliness and quantitative sufficiency of pension is to be evaluated.

For Self Employment loan, a sample of 233 (2.5% sampling intensity) or more may be randomly drawn from the population of Belagavi, Raichur, Davanagere and Vijayapura

district beneficiaries. The method will be PPS and should be proportionate to year wise populations of each district too.

For Housing loan, a sample of 168 (2.5% of sampling intensity) or more may be randomly drawn from population of Dharwad, Bagalkot, Raichur and Belagavi with year wise sizes sample size proportionate to the year wise populations and within year sample number proportionate to the number of beneficiaries in the districts.

Evaluation of pension scheme will be based on personal interviews and verification of the accounts in which the pension is disbursed. For self Employment, the method of personal interview of beneficiaries is to be followed. Same may be done in case of housing loans, but should be preceded or followed by actual inspection of houses built or being built, and verification of *Khata* of the land on which it is being built.

For answering the evaluation questions of selection of beneficiaries and loans, personal interviews or FGDs with officers of the Corporation, district level officers and ex-devadasi population may be done after verification of records is done to deal with evaluation questions 2 to 5. For answering questions related to camps to be held, verification of records and interviews/FGDs with concerned officers may be done. Question number 18 has to be answered after a discreet and detailed investigation, particularly in case of the districts where fears of fresh dedications has been expressed about and described in this ToR. For evaluation questions 19 to 24, the method of FGDs can be followed.

14. Qualities Expected from the Evaluation Report:

The following are the points, only inclusive and not exhaustive, which need to be mandatorily followed in the preparation of evaluation report:-

- a) By the very look of the evaluation report it should be evident that the study is that of Karnataka State Women Development Corporation of the Government of Karnataka and Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) which has been done by the consultant. It should not intend to convey that the study was initiative and work of the Consultant, merely financed by the Karnataka State Women Development Corporation.
- b) The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the study should from the first Appendix or Addenda of the report.
- c) The results should first correspond to the ToR. In the results chapter, each question of the ToR should be answered, and if possible, put up in a match the pair's kind of table, or equivalent. It is only after all questions framed in the ToR that is answered, that results over and above these be detailed.

d) In the matter of recommendations, the number of recommendations is measure of the quality of evaluation. Evaluation has to be done with a purpose to be practicable to implement the recommendations. The practicable

Recommendations should not be lost in the population maze of general recommendations. It is desirable to make recommendations in the report as follows:-

(1) **Short Term practicable recommendations**

These may not be more than five in number. These should be such that it can be acted upon without major policy changes.

(2) **Long Term practicable recommendations**

There may not be more than ten in number. These should be such that can be implemented in the next four to five financial years, or with sizeable expenditure, or both but does not involve policy changes.

(3) **Recommendations requiring change in/of policy:**

These are those which will need lot of time, resources and procedure to implement or those which intend to drastically modify the scheme.

15. Cost and schedule of Budget release:

Output based budget release will be as follows-

a. the first installment of Consultation fee amounting to 30% of the total fee shall be payable as advance to the Consultant after the approval of the inception report, but only on execution of a bank guarantee of a scheduled nationalized bank valid for a period of at least 12 months from the date of issuance of advance.

b. The Second Installment of Consultation fee amounting to 50% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the draft report.

c. The Second Installment of Consultation fee amounting to 20% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the receipt of the hard and soft copies of the final report in such format and number as prescribed in the agreement, along with all original documents containing primary and secondary data, processed data outputs, study report and soft copies of all literature used to the final report.

Tax will be deducted from each payment as per rates in force. In addition, the Consultant/evaluating agency is expected to pay statutory taxes at their end.

16. Contact person for further details:

Dr. K.N.Vijaya Prakash, MD, Karnataka State Women Development Corporation Ltd, 6th Floor, Jayanagar Shopping Complex, 4th Block, Bengaluru. Ph no.26632973 E-mail. md.kswdc@gmail.com and Sri.N.R. Vijay, General Manager -2 Mobile.no. 9448653542, Email Id- nrvgmdwc@gmail.com will be the contact persons for giving information and details for this study.

ANNEXURE

The District wise details of beneficiaries under Income Generating Activities (IGA) and Micro Credit is as follows:

Sl. No	District	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		IGA	Micro Credit	IGA	Micro Credit	IGA	Micro Credit	IGA	Micro Credit	IGA	Micro Credit
1	Belagavi	-	-	-	60	195	159	120	26	154	25
2	Vijayapura	-	-	-	60	324	304	184	24	73	-
3	Bagalkote	-	-	-	60	476	303	237	20	270	-
4	Bellary	191	-	120	60	726	50	556	20	600	56
5	Koppal	362	-	328	60	152	93	112	20	153	-
6	Raichur	336	-	340	60	255	168	140	20	199	40
7	Kalburgi	85	-	-	40	151	46	103	19	130	28
8	Dharwad	-	-	-	22	23	-	58	17	95	18
9	Haveri	-	-	-	27	49	-	61	18	94	19
10	Gadag	-	-	-	53	161	42	134	20	162	20
11	Yadgir	-	-	-	16	109	41	85	20	122	21
12	Davangere	-	-	-	-	398	-	205	23	222	20
13	Chitradurga	-	-	-	-	62	-	71	17	82	14
14	Shimoga	-	-	-	-	8	-	3	-	5	-
Total		974	-	788	518	3089	1206	2069	264	2361	261

ANNEXURE

The District wise details of beneficiaries under Housing Programme under DRP of the Corporation and beneficiaries covered under various housing programmes is as follows:

Sl. No	District	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		DRP	Other Schemes	DRP	Other Schemes	DRP	Other Schemes	DRP	Other Schemes	DRP	Other Schemes
1	Belagavi										
2	Vijayapura										
3	Bagalkote										
4	Bellary										
5	Koppal										
6	Raichur										
7	Kalburgi										
8	Dharwad										
9	Haveri										
10	Gadag										
11	Yadgir										
12	Davangere										
13	Chitradurga										
14	Shimoga										
Total											

ANNEXURE

The District wise details of beneficiaries under Monthly Pension Scheme is as follows:

Sl. No	District	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Belagavi	3126	3126	3034	3091	3141
2	Vijayapura	2010	2010	2299	2024	2180
3	Bagalkote	2918	2918	4408	4277	4377
4	Bellary	1285	1285	5774	6567	6782
5	Koppal	1825	1825	1440	2815	2824
6	Raichur	1990	1990	3103	2831	2980
7	Kalburgi	624	624	1202	1020	1028
8	Dharwad	467	467	452	385	396
9	Haveri	446	446	561	486	490
10	Gadag	744	744	1131	962	990
11	Yadgir	-	-	642	670	702
12	Davangere	-	-	1600	1375	1462
13	Chitradurga	-	-	151	149	161
14	Shimoga	-	-	13	12	14
Total		15435	15435	25810	26664	27572

3. Inception report of the study along with the data collection instruments



**GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY**

INCEPTION REPORT

ON

**Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi
Programme, implemented by the Karnataka State
Women's Development Corporation, Bengaluru**

2016

Submitted by



Hyderabad Karnataka Centre for Advanced Learning, Gulbarga

State Office: HKCAL, Bangalore

68/14, Sai Deep, 1st Floor, 2nd Main, Krishna Block

Sheshadripuram, Bangalore -20

1. Title of the Study:

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme, implemented by the Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation, Bengaluru

2. Background of study:

The term "*Devadasi*" is a Sanskrit word which means – one who dedicates oneself to the deity for eternal service. The ritual of Devadasi takes place in specified temples on a particular date during festivals where the girl is ritually married to the idol of God and the ceremony is referred to as dedication. Dedication of girls is done prior to their attaining puberty. Initially the system had religious sanctity, with societal acceptance, and had wider respect. The dedication was a part of religious belief to get the favor from almighty for the welfare of an individual or family or community or the village as a whole. In spite of wider socio-religious sanction it was an oppressive practice of Brahminical patriarchy.

Despite reform's tendency to fit devadasis into uniform category, distinctive regional histories abound. Historically, as a pan-Indian vocation, devadasis were drawn from all castes and communities. Elite courtesans, temple women and dancing girls, many themselves educated and rich patrons were once considered symbols, even shapers, of aristocracy. Yet, social reform efforts over the last century or so have made them objects of scorn and moral distaste.⁹

According to Janaki Nair¹⁰, inscriptional evidence from medieval Karnataka suggests that before the 11th century, when temple women were assigned specific duties, there is only mention of the word 'sule' (meaning prostitute) in inscriptions. In the 11th century, a time when the temple as an institution was expanding, the word 'patra' (meaning singing/dancing girl) was gradually attached to them. The word 'devadasi' itself is conspicuous by its absence in this period, although it was then current in the inscriptions of neighboring regions as well as in the 'vachana' literature of the Virashaivas.¹¹ By the 12th century, when the temple as an institution had expanded considerably

⁹ Linda Joy Epp, "Violating The Sacred" ? The Social Reform Of Devadasis Among Dalits In Karnataka, India, A thesis submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy Graduate Programme in Anthropology York University North York, Ontario October 1997

¹⁰ Janaki Nair **The Devadasi, Dhanna and the State, Economic and Political Weekly December 10, 1994, pp:3157-67**

¹¹ Aloka Parasher and Usha Naik, "Temple Girls of Medieval Karnataka", ESHR, 23.1 (1986): pp 63-91 especially 66-67.

not only in size but in the complexity of rituals performed, specific duties were assigned to temple women; indeed, the temple complex came increasingly to resemble the king's court, and the devadasi's relation to the deity approximated the courtesan's relation to the king.¹² The sacred prostitute gradually became the custodian of the arts of singing and dancing. For her services to the temple, the devadasi enjoyed grants made either to her personally or to the temple. These included grants of lands, some of which were made by upper caste women themselves. By the late 19th century, the devadasi tradition was a decidedly matrilineal one. The young dedicated girl underwent rigorous training in 'nritya' and Gita under a male guru, which entitled her access to a structure of cash payments through the temple or through personal land grants from the sexual alliances she developed with upper caste patrons.

Customary sources, the judiciary, over a period of five decades built a broad framework within which devadasi inheritance could be decided. Devadasis, according to this framework, were Hindus, although their exact position in the caste hierarchy was difficult to determine. Male members of this caste as well as married female members were governed by the ordinary Hindu law of inheritance. It was not imperative, however, that female members of this caste marry. They could remain unmarried, and become professional dasis without risking any degradation or stigma as long as they observed caste customs. Although "we must not exaggerate the power enjoyed by devadasis, who despite their relative autonomy nevertheless remained dependent on that triad of men within the political economy of the temple, the priest, guru and patron. Since her sexual services were embedded within the wider cultural sphere of symbolic and material exchanges in the temple, the devadasi enjoyed a position quite distinct from those of proletarianized sex workers, and even basavis".¹³

According to Kalpana Kannbiran ¹⁴Devadasis have been for over a century and half have been subject of apparently opposed discourses. On the one hand, various perceptions of them in the colonial period converged in a strong disapproval and condemnation of their moral conduct, because they were not monogamous and could contract sexual relationships with more than one man, within certain other constraints. On the other hand, both in the colonial period and, more importantly, in post-colonial scholarship, the fact that some of these women were

¹² Ibid 66-67.

¹³ Janaki Nair The Devadasi, Dhanna and the State, Economic and Political Weekly December 10, 94,pp:3157-67

¹⁴ Kalpana Kannabiran, Judiciary Social Reform and Debate on 'Religious Prostitution in Colonial India, Economic and Political Weekly October 28, 1995

performing artists of repute provided the ground for a feminist resurrection that separated them from those that did not belong to these privileged tradition.

After the Indian Penal Code was formulated in 1861, there were, generally speaking, two kinds of issues that came up for adjudication under sections 372 and 373 which enabled prosecution of people involved in the disposal or procurement of a minor girl for purposes of prostitution. The first – and one which addressed itself directly to the moral question - related to whether or not a devadasi could be charged of prostitution which, under the Indian Penal Code, was a classified offence. This issue generated a very complex debate.¹⁵

Karnataka under the aegis of Progressive bureaucratic tradition of Princely state Mysore had made significant strides in Devadasi reform. ¹⁶In 1929, Muthulakshmi Reddy, the first Indian woman legislator and an indefatigable campaigner against the devadasi system, moved a bill to end the dedication of women to temples in the presidency of Madras. In her statement of objects and reasons for the bill, Reddy complained of the inadequacy of Sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code in preventing such dedication, and insisted that "a legislative enactment is therefore necessary in dealing with the practice of dedication per se..." Deploring the fact that the agitation of "high minded Hindus" for devadasi abolition since 1869 had not yielded legislation, she praised the princely state of Mysore for setting a good example by passing a government order for complete abolition as early as 1909.

By the time the movement for abolition reached its peak, colonialism and the developments associated with it had brought about many changes. Of interest here is the substantial alteration that had taken place in the structure and the ideology of the family. A strictly utilitarian sexuality was increasingly becoming the norm in British India. The Hindu religion, here represented by the dedication of girls to gods, was alien to the British experience. The first step towards narrowing the gap between the Indian experience and the British one was to use the words 'devadasi' and 'prostitute' interchangeably. This also translated reality into categories that were consistent with the rapidly changing perceptions of Indians themselves. Contemporary polygamous relationships

¹⁵ Chakravarti, Uma (1990): 'Whatever Happened to the Vedic Dasi? Orientalism, Nationalism and a Script for the Past' in K Sangari and S Vaid (eds), *Recasting Women: Essays in Colonial History*, Rutgers University Press, New Jersey.

¹⁶ Janaki Nair The Devadasi, Dhanna and the State, *Economic and Political Weekly* December 10, 94,pp:3157-67

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme among the devadasis, according to this argument, were aberrations which did not reflect the glory and sacredness of the Hindu nation. This had marginalized or excluded those women who did not come within the very narrowly redefined boundaries of the monogamous family: an adult female had to be either a wife or a prostitute.

The pro-abolitionists 'defined' the system largely in terms of the evangelical, bourgeois feminist and emerging nationalist frameworks of a new moral order - an order whose patriarchal constraints were very different from and alien to the patriarchal constraints that up to that point defined the choices available to female temple servants - and then attempted to find the system they were describing and its participants.

There were many devadasis who opposed abolition. They formed groups to oppose the proposed bill tabled by Muthulakshmi Reddi in the legislative assembly. It is interesting that the abolitionists were also propagating a single standard of chastity. The difference in articulation however of is that the anti-abolitionists did not see chastity or sexual conduct as the key issue. For them the question of identity and the safeguarding of rights tied to that identity were critical

Although officially banned, dedicating women to marriage with the deity is still practiced, primarily among Scheduled Castes, in northern Karnataka and the adjacent regions of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. In "devadasi Mythst" not only caste and sub castes identity but local deity they serve define these women. Thus, they have various names: to list a few, the *jogatis* (and *jogammas*) of the mother goddess Yellamma, the *muralis* of the fierce god Khandoba, the *upmikus* of goddess Matangi, sister to Yellamma, and the wandering basis of the god Basava, etc.. Sons are more rarely dedicated as children. Transvestite or hermaphroditic "males" called *jogtis* or *jogappa*, however, are also included within this another goddess-"devadasi complex" as her devotees.'The reasons for dedication vary, but devadasis themselves often cite the fear of the goddess as the main factor , apart from poverty ,economic under development lack of irrigation and subsequent draughts.

Over the years the system lost the community's acceptance and became a social evil. The mode of dedication took a commercial turn, when persons with vested interest, especially from the rich and/or dominant castes began encouraging the continuation of dedication of girls for their personal pleasures. In addition people who were running brothels or prostitution houses from big cities also started sponsoring the dedication of girls. The sponsorship attracted the poor, especially SCs, STs and lower Backward Caste girls. Their migrating to urban areas like Mumbai, Pune, Hubli, Dharwad, Kolhapur, Belgaum and other had made reasonably good money

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme during their prime age which they flaunted back in their native villages in the form of buying sarees, gold or other property: especially land and house. Such women became role models for others to dedicate their children mainly to profess prostitution as a profession, but by another name, for their livelihood. Many of the old migrants who were aged above 45 to 50 years began to work as intermediaries or became independent *Gharwalis* (Brothel keepers).

One of the more obvious ones has been the debate within feminism about the women in prostitution or sex work. A traditional feminist position sees the exchange of sex for money as something that is inherently coercive, amounting to sexual exploitation. It's a question that has resonance: is it possible that women would voluntarily transact sex? Yet, accounts of sex workers across classes and evidence from sex workers' movements around the world tell us that yes, women have in certain situations made such choices knowingly and willingly. Are these acts of agency? Feminist academics like Melissa Ditmore¹⁷ invoke the concept of choice when arguing that sex work and trafficking are distinct, that all women in sex work have not necessarily been trafficked or forced into the occupation but many have "chosen this from the options available to them". So how do we rationalize these acts? Do we dismiss them as false consciousness? Do women do these things because they don't know any better and have bought into capitalist or patriarchal discourses? Or do we leave it at what women say, privileging their own standpoints, and say these are *their* forms of their agency and put them against the context these acts are being carried out in: in terms of cultural expectations, the moment in history, questions of identity and globalization, or ideas of ideal womanhood that may act as a powerful drive for women to act the way they do.

So while addressing the complex issue of dedication we have to consider the issue of women's agency. Marion Bernadette G Cabrera in an article on cyberspace and women's agency defines it as "women's experiences of making the most of their situation, in the following ways: her ability to rise above the situations she is pressed with; participation in the community; assertion of identity; and how she continues to survive and make changes for herself and her immediate environment and community". This definition gives importance to a woman's individual context, is open and reflects a new approach to women's self-determination and narratives of the self.

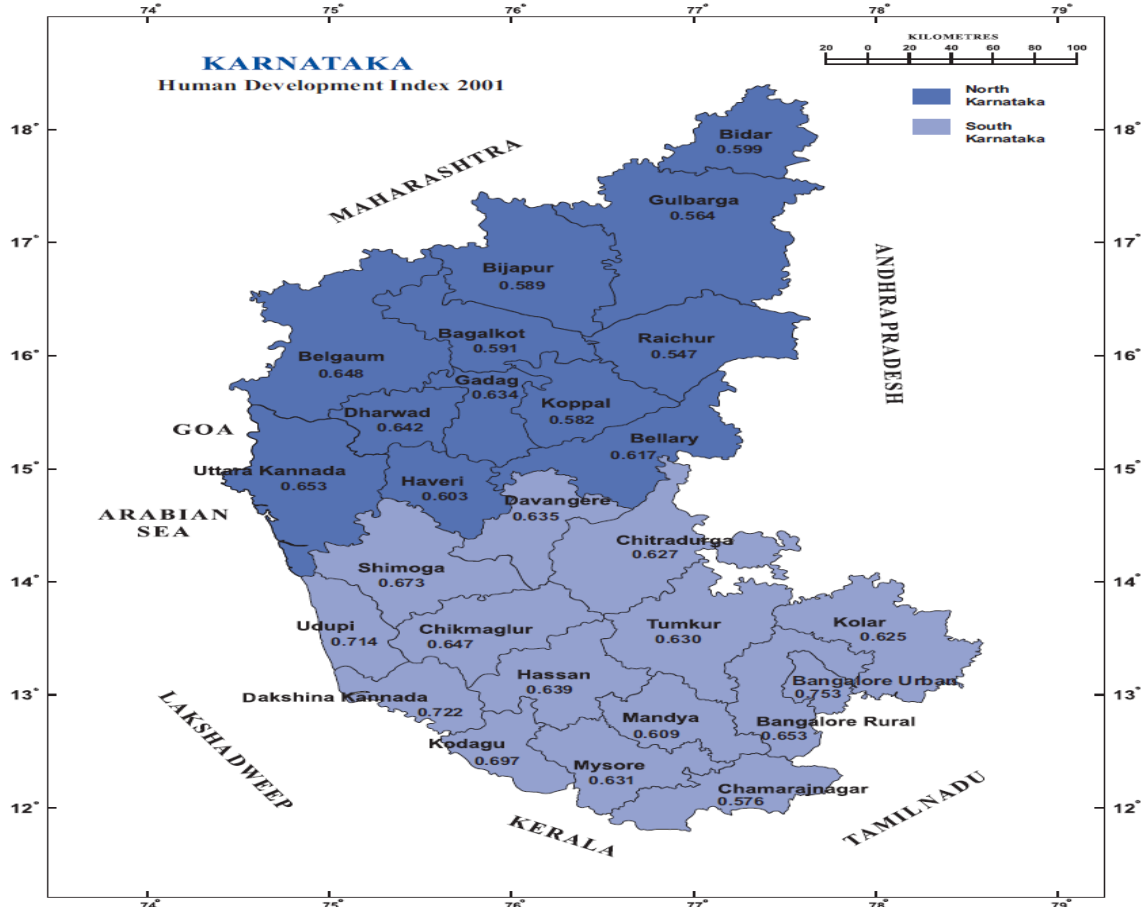
¹⁷ Ditmore, Melissa (2008) Sex work, Trafficking: Understanding the Difference. RH RealityCheck. Available at <http://www.rhrealitycheck.org/blog/>

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

In the context of the Rehabilitation programmes by the govt, there is a counter argument. Backwardness of local economy; from the districts of north Karnataka; compels women from poorer household to accept sex work as way of life to sustain self and family. The argument emphasizes that to avail govt provided benefits local poor women finds dedication, a better option to make life little comfortable as they have better access to benefits than common FSWs.

3. Objectives of the Evaluation Study:

- a. To evaluate whether the dedication of girls has totally ceased;
- b. To assess the social, economic, educational and cultural practices of ex-devadasis before and after implementation of the programmes;
- c. To assess the impact of rehabilitation provided by the Women Development Corporation's programmes such as monthly pension, Self Employment Programme and Housing .
- d. To make policy suggestions for effective implementation of the programme and its continuation with modification if any.



**The District wise details of devadasis as per survey conducted in 1993-94 and 2007-08 by
WCD Karnataka
Table-1**

Sl.no	Districts	Survey conducted in		Total
		1993-94	2007-08	
1	Vijayapura	1964	2139	4103
2	Bagalkot	4804	3023	7827
3	Belagavi	3600	1124	4724
4	Ballari	1635	8098	9733
5	Koppal	4880	1155	6035
6	Raichur	2494	1455	3949
7	Yadgir	410	759	1169
8	Kalburgi	581	864	1445
9	Gadag	1407	1493	2900
10	Dharwad	481	282	763
11	Haveri	617	373	990
12	Chitradurga	0	406	406
13	Shimoga	0	24	24
14	Davanagere	0	2592	2592
	Total	22873	23787	46660

4. Rehabilitation Initiatives by the Govt of Karnataka:

A. Legislative Measures Taken towards Eradication of this Social Evil:

The Government of Karnataka passed a legislation [The Karnataka Devadasi (Prohibition of Dedication) Act of 1982] banning the dedication of girls to the temple as devadasis and made the practice, `coercion' and `planning' a cognizable and non-bailable offence.

The violation of Act attracts punishment which includes imprisonment for a period of up to 5 years, and also a fine of up to Rs. 5000.

An amendment to this was made in 2010 by inserting new sections 3A,3B,3C, 3D & 3E giving special powers to Magistrates to issue injunction orders prohibiting dedications, and including rescue, care, protection, welfare and rehabilitation etc.

B. Welfare Action taken by Government of Karnataka:

Housing:

From the data provided by the govt, out of the total 46660 devadasi identified, 21856 do not have housing sites of their own to avail the housing benefit. About 6202 Devadasis have availed housing benefit under various housing programmes other than Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme. 5310 have got the housing benefit from the Women Development Corporation and 1474 houses under various stages of construction. 11818 devadasis are yet to get the housing benefit. In addition to this as per Government of Karnataka order no. WCD/05/WDC 2009 dated: 23.06.2009, for the ex-devadasis who own sites, until the year 2013-2-13, Rs. 40,000 was given by the department of WCD for construction of houses. This unit cost was enhanced from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 1.20 lakh from 2013-14 onwards vide Government of Karnataka order no. WCD/22/WDC 2013 dated: 02.09.2013. For 917 eligible beneficiaries, houses are being constructed. The houses are being constructed on sites measuring 15'X20', with a hall, kitchen and a toilet.

Pension Scheme:

For rehabilitating Devadasis, a scheme of monthly pension is being implemented by the Women Development Corporation. As per the Government of Karnataka order no. WCD 29 WDC 202 dated: 08.08.2012, ex-Devadasis have been provided Rs. 400 monthly pension from August 2013. From September 2013 to June 2015 the monthly pension was enhanced from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500. As per Government of Karnataka order no. WCD/7/WDC/2015 dated: 26.06.2015, the monthly pension is further enhanced to Rs. 1000 per month.

Economic Empowerment:

For the economic empowerment of ex devadasis through income generating activity, a loan of Rs. 20,000 is provided through banks with a subsidy of Rs. 10,000 provided by the Corporation. From 2015-16, Rs. 20,000 is the direct incentive given by the Corporation.

Awareness programme:

Awareness programme are conducted by the Project Officers in the Districts as per the action plans drawn by the Corporation. Rs. 20,000 is fixed for creating awareness by means of holding seminars, hand bills and using audio media etc. Prior to 3 days before any fairs/jatras,

Awareness about the punishment for dedicating the girls to the deity through printed hand bills are distributed to the houses of the devadasis for prevention of the practice. The punishment is also made known by cable network and radio.

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

Street dramas are also conducted by local artists with the help of police personnel. Legal camps are also held by Judges and lawyers .The Project Officer writes to the Temple Committees cautioning them against any dedication of girls.

The district wise details of beneficiaries of the programmes

Sl. No	year	Pension		Self Employment Loan		Housing Loan	
		Beneficiaries (nos)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Beneficiaries (nos)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Beneficiaries (nos)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2010-11	15435	740.88	974	196.21	2500	1000
2	2011-12	15435	740.88	788	231.57	1250	500
3	2012-13	25810	1238.88	3089	541.85	1250	0
4	2013-14	26664	1386.53	2069	434.36	833	1000
5	2014-15	27527	825.81	2361	329.10	917	1100

Eligibility criteria to get the benefit:

- f) The beneficiary's name should be there in the survey list of devadasis of the years 1993-94 and 2007-08 (survey was done by Women and Child Development department).
- g) The beneficiary should be of age 45 years and above for getting benefit of pension.
- h) The beneficiary should be a permanent resident of Karnataka.
- i) Beneficiaries of housing programme should own a site, they should have resided at least for 5 years where they own the site and they should not have availed housing benefit under any other scheme.
- j) The annual income of the beneficiary should not exceed Rs. 40,000 for availing housing benefit.

5. Research Methodology

The evaluation Study will follow methodological triangulation to maintain balance between qualitative and quantitative data.

a. Sampling procedure:

Overall sampling structures will adhere to following pattern.

- Depending on the number of beneficiaries approximately 2.5% of the universe will be selected as sample from the sampled districts,
- Mostly purposive and snowball sampling method will be followed to select representative sample
- Where the sample universe is homogeneous in nature sample size will be minimized to economize the time and cost.

b. Sources of Quantitative data:

Primary source:

- A. Observation and social survey through Interview Schedule with primary stake holders i.e. Devadasis
- B. Officials (at state, District, Taluka and village level) of Karnataka State Women Development Corporation and Project Officers of DRP and District/Taluk Officers of W&CD department/CDPOs

Secondary Source:

- A. An evaluation of the Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme, done by the Institute for Social and Economic Change in February 2012
- B. Survey conducted by the Women & Child Development department in 1993-94 and 2007-08.

c. Sources of Qualitative data:

Case Studies and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with

- a) **Beneficiaries**
- b) **implementation officials**
- c) **local civil society activists and**
- d) **law enforcement agencies**
- e) **Bank officials**

Sampled Districts suggested in TOR and tentative sample size

Sl. no	Districts	Survey conducted in		Total	Tentative Size of the Sample
		1993-94	2007-08		
1	Vijayapura	1964	2139	4103	100
2	Bagalkot	4804	3023	7827	125
3	Belagavi	3600	1124	4724	75
4	Ballari	1635	8098	9733	150
5	Koppal	4880	1155	6035	125
6	Raichur	2494	1455	3949	75
7	Dharwad	481	282	763	25
8	Chitradurga	0	406	406	25
9	Gadag	1407	1493	2900	50
	Total			40,132	750

Tentative sample size of the beneficiaries of three schemes in sampled Districts

Sl. no	Districts	Total Of the conducted During 1993-94 and 2007-08	Sample size for beneficiaries of pension Scheme	Sample size for beneficiaries of Self Employment Scheme	Sample Size for beneficiaries of housing Scheme	Total Size of the Sample
1	Vijayapura	4103	56	28	16	100
2	Bagalkot	7827	70	35	20	125
3	Belagavi	4724	42	21	12	75
4	Ballari	9733	84	42	24	150
5	Koppal	6035	70	35	20	125
6	Raichur	3949	42	21	12	75
7	Dharwad	763	14	7	4	25
8	Chitradurga	406	14	7	4	25
9	Gadag	2900	28	14	8	50
	Total	40,132	420	210	120	750

After primary field visit Talukas and villages will be selected from the districts keeping the concentration of the beneficiaries in mind. In each selected Talukas Focus group Discussion (FGD) will be organized among various stake holder like beneficiaries, civil society organizations, local govt officials, local police and community leaders.

d. Focal Area of FGD's:

- i. Whether dedication of the girls as Devadasis has completely stopped or not. If not, which are the places where this system is still prevalent and why?
- ii. Identification of beneficiaries and possible dilution in the process of selection,
- iii. Whether benefits are sufficient or not
- iv. Whether beneficiaries can access them in time with /without hassles
- v. Frequency, nature and conduct of the awareness camps
- vi. Conduct of health camps and disbursement of health insurances
- vii. Nature and pattern of prominent income generating activities
- viii. Availability of Educational opportunities for Devadasis' children
- ix. Involvement of Devadasis' in income generation and empowerment through Self Help groups
- x. About nature of housing benefits ,electrification, Sanitation and water supply,
- xi. Nature of deviation in the housing projects
- xii. Role of overseeing officers and the problems encountered in implementation of the programme and remedial suggestions/recommendations for its effective implementation,
- xiii. the role of ex-devadasis in eradicating the devadasi system,
- xiv. Whether the structure and the strength of the staff of the project for implementation are adequate for main streaming the devadasis? If not, what is to be done by Corporation/Government?
- xv. Whether the economic and social condition of the Ex-devadasis has improved after all the interventions of DRP? If yes, to what extent? If no, why not?
- xvi. Evaluation of the Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme was conducted in February 2012 by ISEC, Bengaluru. What is the action taken by the department on findings and summary recommendations in chapter- IV of the report?
- xvii. Whether the scheme is to be continued or not? If yes, Why? And, with what changes or additions?

6. Deliverables and Time-frame:

1. Work plan submission	One month after signing the agreement.
2. Field Data Collection	Two months from date of work plan approval.
3. Draft report submission	One month after Field Data Collection
4. Final report submission	One month after Draft report submission
5. Total	5 Months

Work Plan for the Study on Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

No.	Step	Month Order					Remarks
		First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	
1	Work Plan Submission						
2	Review of Literature						
4	Preliminary Visits to field Site						
6	Preparation of Research Tools						
7	Field Data Collection						
8	Analysis of data and Draft Report						
9	Submission of the Draft Report						
10	Final Report Submission						

7. Structure of the Final Report (Tentative)

- **Preface and Acknowledgements**
- **Contents**
- **List of Tables / Figures / Pictures/Acronyms**
- **Executive Summary**

Ch. 1 Introduction

Ch. 2 History of Devadasi system in Karnataka

Ch. 3 Understanding the present status of Devadasis from secondary sources with special emphasis on possible overlapping between Devadasis and female sex workers (FSWs)

Ch. 4 Rehabilitation Measures Initiated by other States (especially Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Andhra) and Govt of Karnataka: A comparative Perspective

Ch. 5 Evaluation of Rehabilitation work: Inputs from the Beneficiaries (Field based Chapter)

Ch.6 Inputs from Non beneficiaries and other stake holders (e.g. Govt official at local level, local law and order (police) authorities, civil society organizations, Bank authorities etc to identify possible dilution in the system

Ch.7 Conclusion and Recommendations:

Short Term practicable recommendations:

These may be four-five in number and should be such that it can be acted upon without major policy changes.

Long Term practicable recommendations:

There may be around ten suggestions which should be such that can be implemented in the next four to five financial years, or with sizeable expenditure, or both but does not involve policy changes.

Recommendations requiring change in/of policy:

These are those which will need lot of time, resources and procedure to implement or those which requires drastic modification of the scheme.

8. Tentative Interview schedule to be used for Pilot -Study for evaluation

For the beneficiaries of three different schemes, three different interview schedule is proposed with some general questions on biographic detail, awareness level and their role in eradication of this evil practice.

Set i---Pension scheme

“ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ”
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮದಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasis Programme, implemented by the Karnataka State Women’s Development Corporation, Bengaluru
2016

Interview schedule for the Beneficiaries
ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂದರ್ಶನ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

Pension Scheme

District:ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ
Taluk:ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು
Village:ಹಳ್ಳಿ

Part –A (General Biographic Information)	
ಭಾಗ- ಎ (ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿ)	
1.	Name of the former Devadasi ಮಾಜಿದೇವದಾಸಿಯ ಹೆಸರು
2.	Survey Number of 1993-94, 2007-08, Census Report 1993-94, 2007-08ರ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ, ಜನಗಣತಿ ವರದಿ
3.	Caste ಜಾತಿ (a) SC (b)ST (c)Others (a) ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ (b)ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡ (c)ಇತರೆ
4.	Age ವಯಸ್ಸು (a)45 yrs -50 yrs / 45ರಿಂದ 50 ವರ್ಷ (b)51yrs-55 yrs /51ರಿಂದ 55 ವರ್ಷ (c)56 yrs -60 yrs / 56 ರಿಂದ 60 ವರ್ಷ (d) 61 yrs & Above / 61 ರಿಂದ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ
5.	Educational qualification ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಹತೆ a)illiterate b) primary education c) secondary d)any other ಎ)ಅನಕಷರಸ್ಥರು ಬಿ)ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಸಿ)ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಡಿ) ಇನ್ನಿತರ

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

6.	Annual family income from all sources ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ	a) Less than Rs. 40,000/- b) Rs 40,000 to Rs 60,000/- c) Rs 60,000 to Rs 1 Lakh d) Above 1 Lakh ಎ) 40,000 ರೂ ಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬಿ) 40,000 ರೂ ಇಂದ 60,000 ರೂ ವರೆಗೆ ಸಿ) 60,000 ರೂ ಇಂದ 1 ಲಕ್ಷರೂ ವರೆಗೆ ಡಿ) 1 ಲಕ್ಷರೂ ಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು
7.	Do you have the following documents? ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಇವೆಯೇ?	a) Ration card b) Voters ID c) Aadhar card d) Birth certificate/records from school e) Caste certificate ಎ)ಪಡಿತರಚೀಟಿ ಬಿ)ಮತದಾನದಗುರುತಿನಚೀಟಿ ಸಿ)ಆಧಾರ್‌ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಡಿ)ಜನ್ಮ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ಇ)ಜಾತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ
8.	Are you Married ನೀವು ವಿವಾಹವಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ
9.	Do you have children ನಿಮಗೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಇದ್ದಾರಾ?	a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ
10.	If yes, Give details of your Children in the below column ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾಹಿತಿ	

Sl. No ಕ್ರ ಸಂ	Sex ಲಿಂಗ	Age ವಯಸ್ಸು	Marital Status ವೈವಾಹಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ	Qualification ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಹತೆ	School dropout Age ಶಾಲೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟವರ ವಯಸ್ಸು	Occupation ವೃತ್ತಿ	Year when the child was surrendered to Devdasi System ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಮಗು ಯಾವ ವರ್ಷ ಶರಣಾಯಿತು

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

<p>11.</p>	<p>Which of the following are the alternate sources of your income? ಇನ್ನಿತರೇ ಆದಾಯದ ಮೂಲ?</p>	<p>a) agriculture b) Garment worker c) other Factory laborer d) occasional sex work e) supported by other family members f) Any other specify _____ do not have any other alternative occupation ಎ) ಕೃಷಿ ಬಿ) ಗಾರ್ಮೆಂಟ್‌ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆ ಸಿ) ಇತರಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಡಿ) ಕೂಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಇ) ಕುಟುಂಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಹಾಯ ಎಫ) ಇತರೆ _____ ಯಾವುದೇ ವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಲ್ಲ</p>
------------	--	--

Part-B About Pension Scheme ಭಾಗ-ಬಿ ಪಿಂಚಣಿಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

<p>12.</p>	<p>Are you availing pension in the Devadasi Rehabilitation programme (DRP)? ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಾ?</p>	<p>a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ</p>
<p>13.</p>	<p>If yes What are the documents, produced for availing pension? ಹೌದಾದಲ್ಲಿ, ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಪಡೆಯಲು, ಯಾವ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ?</p>	<p>a) Ration card b) Voters ID c) Aadhar card d) Birth certificate/records from school e) Caste certificate f) Income certificate ಎ) ಪಡಿತರಚೀಟಿ ಬಿ)ಮತದಾನದಗುರುತಿನಚೀಟಿ ಸಿ)ಆಧಾರ್‌ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಡಿ)ಜನ್ಮ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ಇ)ಜಾತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ಆದಾಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ</p>
<p>14.</p>	<p>What is the pension amount you are receiving? ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಹಣ ಎಷ್ಟು?</p>	<p>a) Rs. 250 b) Rs. 500 c) Rs. 1000</p>
<p>15.</p>	<p>Are you getting your pension on time? ನಿಮ್ಮಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಾ?</p>	<p>a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ</p>
<p>16.</p>	<p>If yes, How regularly you receive your pension under (DRP)? ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮಪಿಂಚಣಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಾರಿ ನೀವು ಹೇಗೆ ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಾ?</p>	<p>a)Every month b) once in three month c)once in 6months d) Annually e) irregular ಎ)ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ಬಿ) 3 ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಸಿ) 6 ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಡಿ) ವಷಕೊಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಇ) ವಿಳಂಬವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ</p>
<p>17.</p>	<p>You receive your pension amount through_____ ನೀವು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಯಾವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಾ?</p>	<p>a)In your bank account b) cash in hand ಎ) ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಖಾತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಿ) ನಗದು ಮೂಲಕ</p>
<p>18.</p>	<p>Do you find pension amount is sufficient?</p>	<p>a)yes b)No</p>

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

	ನೀವು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಹಣನಿಮ್ಮಜೀವನ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗೆ ಸಾಕಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯಾ?	ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ
19.	Do you find pension amount is sufficient? ನೀವು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಹಣ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗೆ ಸಾಕಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯಾ?	a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ
20.	What amount do you consider as sufficient pension? ನೀವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಬೇಕು ಅಂತ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ?	
21.	Have you encountered any problem while receiving pension benefit under (DRP) ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಲಾಭ ಪಡೆದಾಗ ನೀವು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	(a) Irregularity (b) Need Assistance from other persons to receive pension (c) Any other, specify _____ (d) No Problem has been encountered ಎ)ವಿಳಂಬವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಬಿ)ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಬೇರೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಸಹಾಯ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಸಿ)ಮತ್ತೇನಾದರೂ ಸೂಚಿಸಿ ಡಿ)ಏನು ತೊಂದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ನಿಭಾಯಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
22.	Your comment on the improvement of the scheme ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಏನು?	

Part-C Awareness camps ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳು

	Have you participated in any of the camps organized by the dept? ವಿಭಾಗವು ಸಂಘಟಿಸಿದ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	Name of the camp ಶಿಬಿರದ ಹೆಸರು	Number of camps attended ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ ಶಿಬಿರದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು.
23.		(a) Legal awareness on prevention of Devadasis dedication (b) Cleanliness (c) Anti Superstition (d) Any other, specify ಎ) ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಕಾನೂನು ಅರಿವು. ಬಿ) ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತಾಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ. ಸಿ) ಮೂಢನಂಬಿಕೆಯ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ. ಡಿ) ಇನ್ನಿತರೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿ.	
24.	Have you attended health camps organized under (DRP)? ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಸಂಘಟಿಸಿರುವ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ	

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

25.	If yes, How many health camps you have attended? ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ನೀವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳಿಗೆ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ?	
26.	Did you receive any referral card during the health camp? ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಶಿಬಿರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ತಪಾಸಣೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಅನ್ನು ಅನುರೋಧಿಸಿದಾಗ ವೈದ್ಯರಿಂದ ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನೀವು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ
27.	If yes, did you undergo any follow up after receiving the referral card ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ನೀವು ತಪಾಸಣೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಪಡೆದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ತಪಾಸಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ
28.	If No, Why? ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ, ಏಕೆ?	
29.	How frequently are the health camps being organized? ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳನ್ನು ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಹೇಗೆ ಸಂಘಟಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ?	a)once in a month b) once in a three months c) once in a six month d)once in a year e)rarely ಎ)ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಬಿ)ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಸಿ)ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಡಿ)ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ ಇ) ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿ.
30.	Are you covered under the government's health insurance? ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವಿಮೆ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಬರುತ್ತೀರಾ?	a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ
31.	Have you claimed benefits from health insurance? ಹಾಗಾದರೆ, ನೀವು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವಿಮೆಯಿಂದ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಎನಾದರೂ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ
32.	If yes, give details ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿ.	a) When (date) _____ b) Amount Claimed _____ c) Health Issue _____ ಎ) ಯಾವಾಗ ವಿಮೆ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದೀರಿ? _____ ಬಿ) ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದೀರಾ? _____ ಸಿ) ಯಾವ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಇದ್ದಾಗ? _____
33.	Your suggestion for better health care delivery ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿಡಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆ-ಸಹಕಾರ ತಿಳಿಸಿ.	
34.	In your village, what measures are adopted to raise awareness level ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಲು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ? • Have they conducted awareness programme ಜಾಗೃತಿಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಅವರು ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದಾರಾ?	a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were street plays conducted ಅವರು ಬೀದಿನಾಟಗಳನ್ನು ಏನಾದರು ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರಾ? • Were sign boards/wall posters put up ನಾಮಫಲಕ/ಬಿತ್ತಿ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಏನಾದರು ಹಾಕಲಾಗಿತ್ತೆ? • Were pamphlets/broachers distributed ಕರಪತ್ರಗಳು/ಕಿರು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಏನಾದರು ಹಂಚಲಾಗಿತ್ತೆ? • Did the program officers provide information regarding the rehabilitation program ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮಾಹಿತಿನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರಾ? • Were village meetings were conducted ಅವರುಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರು ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದಾರಾ? 	<p>a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ</p> <p>a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ</p> <p>a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ</p> <p>a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದುಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ</p> <p>a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ</p>
--	--	---

Part- D, Role of Former Devadasis in eradication of the practice

35.	<p>Do you think Devadasi dedication is still being practiced ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಣೆಮಾಡುವುದು ಈಗಲೂ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆಯೇ?</p>	<p>a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ</p>
36.	<p>What initiative you would take if you are informed about dedication activity in your area? ನಿಮ್ಮಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದರೆ, ನೀವು ಯಾವರೀತಿಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಿ?</p>	<p>a) Shall inform the concerned authority (CDPO or Project manager or any other authority of KSWDC) b) Inform nearest police station c) Actively co-operate in rescue/ stopping the dedication activity. d) Ignore e) Any other specify _____ ಎ) ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು. ಬಿ) ಹತ್ತಿರದ ಪೊಲೀಸ್‌ಠಾಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು. ಸಿ) ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಲು, ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವುದು. ಡಿ) ಗಮನಿಸದೆಇರುವುದು/ಪರಿಗಣಿಸದೆಇರುವುದು. ಇ) ಇತರೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಿಸಿ -----</p>
37.	<p>Whether the economic and social condition of the Ex-devadasis has improved after all the interventions of DRP? ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾಜಿ ದೇವದಾಸಿಯರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?</p>	<p>a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ</p>

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

<p>38.</p>	<p>If yes, to what extent? ಹೌದಾದರೆ ಅದುವಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ?</p>	<p>a) Has helped to lead a successful life. b) Children are leading better life c) Any other Specify _____ ಎ) ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ಸಹಯ ವಾಗಿದೆ ಬಿ) ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮ ಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಡಿ) ಇತರೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಿಸಿ -----</p>
<p>39.</p>	<p>If no, why not? Please elaborate. ಇಲ್ಲವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಏಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲ? ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.</p>	<p>a) Had to recourse to occasional sexwork b) Income generating Program did not yield sufficient income c) Any other Specify _____ ಎ) ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ವೃತ್ತಿಯದಾರಿ ಹಿಡಿಯಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಬಿ) ಆದಾಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು, ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರ ಆದಾಯ ತರುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಫಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಿ) ಇತರೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಿಸಿ</p>

Set ii--Beneficiaries of Housing Scheme

“ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ”

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮದಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasis Programme, implemented by the Karnataka State Women’s Development Corporation, Bengaluru

2016

Interview schedule for the Beneficiaries

ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂದರ್ಶನ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

Housing Benefits

District: ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

Taluk: ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು

Village: ಹಳ್ಳಿ

Part –A (General Biographic Information)

ಭಾಗ- ಎ (ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿ)

<p>40.</p>	<p>Name of the former Devadasi ಮಾಜಿ ದೇವದಾಸಿಯ ಹೆಸರು</p>	
<p>41.</p>	<p>Survey Number of 1993-94, 2007-08, Census Report 1993-94, 2007-08ರ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ, ಜನಗಣತಿ ವರದಿ</p>	
<p>42.</p>	<p>Caste ಜಾತಿ</p>	<p>(a) SC (b)ST (c)Others (a) ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ (b) ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡ (c) ಇತರೆ</p>
<p>43.</p>	<p>Age ವಯಸ್ಸು</p>	<p>(a) 45 yrs -50 yrs / 45ರಿಂದ 50 ವರ್ಷ (b) 51yrs-55 yrs / 51ರಿಂದ 55 ವರ್ಷ (c) 56 yrs -60 yrs / 56 ರಿಂದ 60 ವರ್ಷ (d) 61 yrs & Above / 61 ರಿಂದ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ</p>

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

44.	Educational qualification ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಹತೆ	a)illiterate b) primary education c) secondary d)any other ಎ)ಅನಕಷರಸ್ಥರು ಬಿ)ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಸಿ)ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಡಿ) ಇನ್ನಿತರ
45.	Annual family income from all sources ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ	e) Less than Rs. 40,000/- f) Rs 40,000 to Rs 60,000/- g) Rs 60,000 to Rs 1 Lakh h) Above 1 Lakh ಎ) 40,000 ರೂ ಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬಿ) 40,000 ರೂ ಇಂದ 60,000 ರೂ ವರೆಗೆ ಸಿ) 60,000 ರೂ ಇಂದ 1 ಲಕ್ಷರೂ ವರೆಗೆ ಡಿ) 1 ಲಕ್ಷರೂ ಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು.
46.	Do you have the following documents? ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಇವೆಯೇ?	f) Ration card g) Voters ID h) Aadhar card i) Birth certificate/records from school j) Caste certificate ಎ)ಪಡಿತರಚೀಟಿ ಬಿ)ಮತದಾನದಗುರುತಿನಚೀಟಿ ಸಿ)ಆಧಾರ್‌ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಡಿ)ಜನ್ಮ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ಇ)ಜಾತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ
47.	Are you Married ನೀವು ವಿವಾಹವಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದುಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ
48.	Do you have children ನಿಮಗೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಇದ್ದಾರಾ?	a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ
49.	If yes, Give details of your Children in the below column ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾಹಿತಿ	

Sl. No ಕ್ರ ಸಂ	Sex ಲಿಂಗ	Age ವಯಸ್ಸು	Marital Status ವೈವಾಹಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ	Qualification ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಹತೆ	School dropout Age ಶಾಲೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟವರ ವಯಸ್ಸು	Occupation ವೃತ್ತಿ	Year when the child was surrendered to Devdasi System ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಮಗು ಯಾವ ವರ್ಷ ಶರಣಾಯಿತು

<p>50.</p>	<p>Which of the following are the alternate sources of your income? ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಆದಾಯದ ಮೂಲ?</p>	<p>a) agriculture b) Garment worker c) other Factory laborer d) occasional sex work e) supported by other family members f) Any other specify _____ do not have any other alternative occupation</p> <p>ಎ) ಕೃಷಿ ಬಿ) ಗಾರ್ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆ ಸಿ) ಇತರ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಡಿ) ಕೂಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಇ) ಕುಟುಂಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಹಾಯ ಎಫ್) ಇತರೆ _____ ಯಾವುದೇ ವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಲ್ಲ</p>
------------	---	--

Part- B About Housing Benefits
ಭಾಗ - ಬಿ - ವಸತಿಯೋಜನೆಯ ಫಲಾನುಭವಗಳು.

<p>51.</p>	<p>Are you aware of housing program under Women Development Corporation (Devadasis Rehabilitation Scheme) ಮಹಿಳಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ (ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ) ವಸತಿಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ನಿಮಗಿದೆಯೇ?</p>	<p>a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ</p>
<p>52.</p>	<p>Do you own site of your own for availing housing benefit under Women Development Corporation (DRS) ಮಹಿಳಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ (ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ) ವಸತಿಗಳ ಲಾಭಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಂತ ಜಾಗವೇನಾದರೂ ಇದೆಯೇ?</p>	<p>a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ</p>
<p>53.</p>	<p>Have you been allotted the housing benefit under Women Development Corporation (DRS) ಹೌದಾದರೆ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ (ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ) ವಸತಿಯ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ನೀವು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ?</p>	<p>a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ</p>
<p>54.</p>	<p>IF No, give reasons for not availing housing benefit under Women Development Corporation (DRS) ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ (ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ವಸತಿಯ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗದೆ ಇರುವ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿ.</p>	

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

55.	If you donot own a site will your family transfer land for availing housing benefit? ನೀವು ಸ್ವಂತಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸುತ್ತಾರಾ?	a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲಾ
56.	If you are availing the housing benefit, What are the documents produced by you for availing housing benefits? ವಸತಿಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು, ನೀವು ನೀಡಿರುವ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಯಾವುವು?	a)Income Certificate b) Khata certificate c) Caste certificate d)Any other specify _____ ಎ) ಆದಾಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ. ಬಿ) ಖಾತಾ ಪತ್ರ ಸಿ) ಜಾತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ಡಿ)ಇತರೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಿಸಿ.
57.	what is the status of the house construction under Women Development Corporation (DRS) ಹೌದಾದರೆ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮದಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ (ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಮೂಲಕ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಸತಿ ಮನೆಯುಯಾವ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿದೆ?	a) Completed as per the norms – b) Under construction - c) Waiting for construction to be started d) Any other ಎ) ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಬಿ) ಕಟ್ಟುವುದರಲ್ಲಿತೊಡಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಿ) ಕಟ್ಟಡ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಸಲುವಿರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಡಿ) ಇನ್ನಿತರೆ, ಸೂಚಿಸಿ.
58.	Is the house constructed according to the following norms? ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ನಿಯಮಗಳಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ವಸತಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	a) dimensions prescribed (15X20 feet), at the unit cost fixed by RGRHCL b) Includes a hall, kitchen and toilet. ಎ) ನಿಗದಿ ಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ಆಳತೆ (15*20 ಅಡಿ)ಯಂತೆ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಿ) ನಿಯಮಾನ್ವಿತನುಸಾರವಾಗಿಒಂದುಕೊಠಡಿ, ಅಡುಗೆಮನೆ, ಬಚ್ಚಲು ಮನೆ ಇರುವಂತೆ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
59.	What is the average time taken for loan amount to reach you from the date it was sanctioned for housing benefit? ವಸತಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಂಜೂರುಆದ ದಿನಾಂಕದಿಂದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈ ಸೇರಲು ಸರಾಸರಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಮಯ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ?	a) Less than a month b) Two to three months c) Four to six months d) Seven months to one year e) More than a year ಎ) ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಸಮಯ ಬಿ) ಎರಡು ತಿಂಗಳಿಂದ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳ ಒಳಗೆ ಸಿ) ನಾಲ್ಕು ತಿಂಗಳಿಂದ ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳ ಒಳಗೆ ಡಿ) ಏಳು ತಿಂಗಳಿಂದ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದ ಒಳಗೆ ಇ) ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಮಯ ಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತದೆ.
60.	Was the government loan sufficient to construct specific dimension house? ನಿಗದಿ ಪಡಿಸಿದ ಗಾತ್ರದಅನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ, ಮನೆ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು, ಸಾಲದ ಹಣ ಸಾಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?	a)Yes b) No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲಾ
61.	If there is over expenditure , who has provided the extra amount ವಸತಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಚಾಸ್ತಿ ಹಣಖರ್ಚಾದರೆ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆಖರ್ಚಾದ ಹಣವನ್ನುಯಾರುಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ?	a)Govt, b) yourself c) family d) patron e) loan(private/ bank, society) f)any other source ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬಿ) ನಿಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಸಿ) ಕುಟುಂಬದವರು ಡಿ) ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು ಇ) ಸಾಲ (ಖಾಸಗಿ/ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್, ಸೊಸೈಟಿ) ಪ) ಇತರೆ

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

62.	<p>What is the average time taken for a house to be completely constructed computed from the date of disbursement of financial assistance? ಒಂದು ಮನೆ ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾದಾಗಿನಿಂದ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಮಯ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ?</p>	<p>a) Less than a year b) 1yr to 2yrs c) More than 2yrs. ಎ) ಹೌದು ಬಿ) ಇಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ. ಬಿ) ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷದವರೆಗೆ ಸಿ) ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು</p>
63.	<p>Whether electrification of the houses is done in cases of completed houses? ಮನೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ನಂತರ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಆ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ?</p>	<p>a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ</p>
64.	<p>If not give reasons ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಕಾರಣಕೊಡಿ</p>	
65.	<p>Whether Water Supply connection provided in all cases of completed houses? ಮನೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ನಂತರ ಆ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರಾ?</p>	<p>a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ</p>
66.	<p>If not, give reasons ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಕಾರಣ ಕೊಡಿ.</p>	
67.	<p>Whether the staff of the Project Officer oversees the progress of houses regularly till they are completed? ಯೋಜನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳು ವಸತಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮುಗಿಯುವವರೆಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರಾ?</p>	<p>a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ</p>
68.	<p>If not, why not? ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಏಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲಾ?</p>	
69.	<p>Have you encountered problems while availing housing benefit ನಿವು ವಸತಿ ಲಾಭ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಏನಾದರು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ?</p>	<p>a)Delay in disbursement of loan b) increase in cost c)Specification not met d)low cost materials supplied e)officers were not responsive f)Any other specify _____ ಎ) ಸಾಲದ ಹಣಪಡೆಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಳಂಬವಾಗಿದೆ ಬಿ) ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹಣಖರ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ ಸಿ) ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದಂತೆ ವಸತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಡಿ) ಕಳಪೆ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು, ಕಟ್ಟಡ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆಂದು ಹಂಚಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇ) ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಫ್) ಇತರೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಿಸಿ.</p>
70.	<p>Do you have remedial suggestions for improving the housing benefit under DRP (ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಸತಿಗೃಹ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗೆ ನೀವು ಏನಾದರು ಸಲಹೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿವಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?</p>	

Part-C Awareness camps ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳು			
	Have you participated in any of the camps organized by the dept? ವಿಭಾಗವು ಸಂಘಟಿಸಿದ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	Name of the camp ಶಿಬಿರದ ಹೆಸರು	Number of camps attended ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ ಶಿಬಿರದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು.
71.		(e) Legal awareness on prevention of Devadasis dedication (f) Cleanliness (g) Anti Superstition (h) Any other, specify ಎ) ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಕಾನೂನು ಅರಿವು. ಬಿ) ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತಾಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ. ಸಿ) ಮೂಢನಂಬಿಕೆಯ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ. ಡಿ) ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿ.	
72.	Have you attended health camps organized under (DRP)? ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಘಟಿಸಿರುವ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ	
73.	If yes, How many health camps you have attended? ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ನೀವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳಿಗೆ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ?		
74.	Did you receive any referral card during the health camp? ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಶಿಬಿರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ತಪಾಸಣೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಅನ್ನು ಅನುರೋಧಿಗಳಿಗಾಗದಾಗ ವೈದ್ಯರಿಂದ ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನೀವು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದೀರಾ	a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ	
75.	If yes, did you undergo any follow up after receiving the referral card ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ನೀವು ತಪಾಸಣೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಪಡೆದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ತಪಾಸಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ	
76.	If No, Why? ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ, ಏಕೆ?		
77.	How frequently are the health camps being organized? ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳನ್ನು ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಹೇಗೆ ಸಂಘಟಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ?	a)once in a month b) once in a three months c) once in a six month d)once in a year e)rarely ಎ)ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಬಿ)ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಸಿ)ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಡಿ)ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ ಇ)ಯಾವಾಗಲೋ ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿ.	

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

78.	Are you covered under the government's health insurance? ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವಿಮೆ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಬರುತ್ತೀರಾ?	a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ
79.	Have you claimed benefits from health insurance? ಹಾಗಾದರೆ, ನೀವು ಆರೋಗ್ಯವಿಮೆಯಿಂದ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಏನಾದರೂ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ
80.	If yes, give details ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿ.	d) When (date) _____ e) Amount Claimed _____ f) Health Issue _____ ಎ) ಯಾವಾಗ ವಿಮದ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದೀರಿ? _____ ಬಿ) ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದೀರಾ? _____ ಸಿ) ಯಾವ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಇದ್ದಾಗ? _____
81.	Your suggestion for better health care delivery ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿಡಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆ-ಸಹಕಾರ ತಿಳಿಸಿ.	
82.	In your village, what measures are adopted to raise awareness level ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿಮೂಡಿಸಲು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Have they conducted awareness programme ಜಾಗೃತಿಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಅವರು ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದಾರಾ?• Were street plays conducted ಅವರು ಬೀದಿನಾಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ಏನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರಾ?• Were sign boards/wall posters put up ನಾಮಫಲಕ/ಬಿತ್ತಿ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಏನಾದರೂ ಹಾಕಲಾಗಿತ್ತೆ?• Were pamphlets/broachers distributed ಕರಪತ್ರಗಳು/ಕಿರು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಏನಾದರೂ ಹಂಚಲಾಗಿತ್ತೆ?• Did the program officers provide information regarding the rehabilitation program ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರಾ?• Were village meetings were conducted ಅವರು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದಾರಾ?)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ

Part- D, Role of Former Devadasis in eradication of the practice		
83.	<p>Do you think Devadasi dedication is still being practiced</p> <p>ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಣೆಮಾಡುವುದು ಈಗಲೂ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆಯೇ?</p>	<p>a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ</p>
84.	<p>What initiative you would take if you are informed about dedication activity in your area?</p> <p>ನಿಮ್ಮಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದರೆ, ನೀವು ಯಾವರೀತಿಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಿ?</p>	<p>f) Shall inform the concerned authority (CDPO or Project manager or any other authority of KSWDC) g) Inform nearest police station h) Actively co-operate in rescue/ stopping the dedication activity. i) Ignore j) Any other specify _____</p> <p>ಎ) ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು. ಬಿ) ಹತ್ತಿರದ ಪೊಲೀಸ್‌ಠಾಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು. ಸಿ) ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಲು, ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವುದು. ಡಿ) ಗಮನಿಸದೆ ಇರುವುದು/ಪರಿಗಣಿಸದೆ ಇರುವುದು. ಇ) ಇತರೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಿಸಿ -----</p>
85.	<p>Whether the economic and social condition of the Ex-devadasis has improved after all the interventions of DRP?</p> <p>ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾಜಿ ದೇವದಾಸಿಯರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?</p>	<p>a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ</p>
86.	<p>If yes, to what extent?</p> <p>ಹೌದಾದರೆ ಅದು ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ?</p>	<p>a) Has helped to lead a successful life. b) Children are leading better life c) Any other Specify _____</p> <p>ಎ) ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ವಾಗಿದೆ ಬಿ) ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮ ಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಡಿ) ಇತರೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಿಸಿ -----</p>
87.	<p>If no, why not? Please elaborate.</p> <p>ಇಲ್ಲವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಏಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲ? ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.</p>	<p>d) Had to recourse to occasional sexwork e) Income generating Program did not yield sufficient income f) Any other Specify _____</p> <p>ಎ) ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ವೃತ್ತಿಯದಾರಿ ಹಿಡಿಯಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಬಿ) ಆದಾಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು, ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರ ಆದಾಯ ತರುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಫಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಿ) ಇತರೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಿಸಿ</p>

Set-iii Beneficiaries of income generation activities

“ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ”

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮದಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme, implemented by the Karnataka

State Women’s Development Corporation, Bengaluru

2016

Interview schedule for the Beneficiaries

ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂದರ್ಶನ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

Income Generating Activities and Self Help Groups

District:ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

Taluk:ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು

Village:ಹಳ್ಳಿ

Part –A (General Biographic Information)

ಭಾಗ- ಎ (ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

88.	Name of the former Devadasi ಮಾಜಿದೇವದಾಸಿಯ ಹೆಸರು	
89.	Survey Number of 1993-94, 2007-08, Census Report 1993-94, 2007-08ರ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ, ಜನಗಣತಿ ವರದಿ	
90.	Caste ಜಾತಿ	(a) SC (b)ST (c)Others (a) ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ (b)ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡ (c)ಇತರೆ
91.	Age ವಯಸ್ಸು	(a)45 yrs -50 yrs / 45ರಿಂದ 50 ವರ್ಷ (b)51yrs-55 yrs /51ರಿಂದ 55 ವರ್ಷ (c)56 yrs -60 yrs / 56 ರಿಂದ 60 ವರ್ಷ (d) 61 yrs & Above / 61 ರಿಂದ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ
92.	Educational qualification ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಹತೆ	a)illiterate b) primary education c) secondary d)any other ಎ)ಅನಕಷರಸ್ಥರು ಬಿ)ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಸಿ)ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಡಿ) ಇನ್ನಿತರ
93.	Annual family income from all sources ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ	i) Less than Rs. 40,000/- j) Rs 40,000 to Rs 60,000/- k) Rs 60,000 to Rs 1 Lakh l) Above 1 Lakh ಎ) 40,000 ರೂ ಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬಿ) 40,000 ರೂ ಇಂದ 60,000 ರೂ ವರೆಗೆ ಸಿ) 60,000 ರೂ ಇಂದ 1 ಲಕ್ಷರೂ ವರೆಗೆ ಡಿ) 1 ಲಕ್ಷರೂ ಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

94.	Do you have the following documents? ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಇವೆಯೇ?	<p>k) Ration card l) Voters ID m) Aadhar card n) Birth certificate/records from school o) Caste certificate</p> <p>ಎ)ಪಡಿತರಚೀಟಿ ಬಿ)ಮತದಾನದಗುರುತಿನಚೀಟಿ ಸಿ)ಆಧಾರ್‌ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಡಿ)ಜನ್ಮ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ಇ)ಜಾತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ</p>
95.	Are you Married ನೀವು ವಿವಾಹವಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	<p>a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದುಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ</p>
96.	Do you have children ನಿಮಗೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಇದ್ದಾರಾ?	<p>a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದುಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ</p>
97.	If yes, Give details of your Children in the below column ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾಹಿತಿ	

Sl. No ಕ್ರ ಸಂ	Sex ಲಿಂಗ	Age ವಯಸ್ಸು	Marital Status ವೈವಾಹಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ	Qualification ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಹತೆ	School dropout Age ಶಾಲೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟವರ ವಯಸ್ಸು	Occupation ವೃತ್ತಿ	Year when the child was surrendered to Devdasi System ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಮಗು ಯಾವ ವರ್ಷ ಶರಣಾಯಿತು

98.	Which of the following are the alternate sources of your income? ಇನ್ನಿತರೇತರದಾದ ಮೂಲ?	<p>a) agriculture b) Garment worker c) other Factory laborer d) occasional sex work e)supported by other family members f) Any other specify _____ do not have any other alternative occupation</p> <p>ಎ) ಕೃಷಿ ಬಿ) ಗಾರ್ಮೆಂಟ್‌ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆ ಸಿ) ಇತರಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಡಿ) ಕೂಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಇ) ಕುಟುಂಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಹಾಯ ಎಫ್) ಇತರೆ _____ ಯಾವುದೇ ವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿತೊಡಗಿಲ್ಲಾ</p>
-----	---	---

Part-B On Income Generating Activities and economic/social development

ಭಾಗ- ಬಿ ಆದಾಯದ ಮೇಲಿನ ಉತ್ಪಾದನ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ.

12	Are you aware of the benefit provided by the DRP for Income Generating Activities? ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ ಆದಾಯ ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಲಾಭ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಏನಾದರೂ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರಾ?	a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ
13	Have you received the benefit provided by the DRP for Income Generating Activities? ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಾಯ ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರಾ?	a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ
14	If yes, what kind of assistance you have received? ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ನೀವು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	a) Training for income generation activity b) Loan assistance for income generation activity c) Any other, specify _____ ಎ)ಆದಾಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ತರಬೇತಿ. ಬಿ)ಆದಾಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಲದ ಸಹಾಯ. ಸಿ)ಇನ್ನಿತರೆ, ಸೂಚಿಸಿ.
15	What income generating activity you are involved in? ಆದಾಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನೀವು ಅಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯಾವುದು?	
16	Is this activity profitable ಈ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆ ಲಾಭತಂದುಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?	a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ
17	What is the average time taken for receiving loan amount for income generating activity? ಆದಾಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಲದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಮಯ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಾ?	a) Less than a month b) Two to three months c) Four to six months d) Seven months to one year e) More than a year ಎ)ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಸಮಯ ಬಿ)ಎರಡು ತಿಂಗಳಿಂದ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳ ಒಳಗೆ ಸಿ)ನಾಲ್ಕು ತಿಂಗಳಿಂದ ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳ ಒಳಗೆ ಡಿ)ಏಳು ತಿಂಗಳಿಂದ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದ ಒಳಗೆ ಇ)ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಮಯ ಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತದೆ.
18	Have you encountered any problem while taking up income generating activity? ನೀವು ಆದಾಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	a)lack of marketing facility b)External influences c)Delayed sanction of loan d)Delayed availability of Raw materials e)Did not face any problem f)Any other Specify _____ ಎ) ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಲು ಸೌಕರ್ಯದ ಕೊರತೆ. ಬಿ) ಹೊರಗಿನವರ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಸಿ) ಸಾಲ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಳಂಬ ಡಿ) ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಳಂಬ ಇ) ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಎದುರಿಸಿಲ್ಲ.

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

19	Are you satisfied with DRP – income generating activity ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧಾಯ ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ತೃಪ್ತಿದಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ
20	Do you have any suggestions to improve income generating activity scheme ಆಧಾಯಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನೀವು ಏನಾದರೂ ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?	

Part-C Self Help Groups

ಭಾಗ- ಸಿ - ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳು

21	Are you a member of any Self Help Group ನೀವು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಗುಂಪುಗಳ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ
22	If yes, in how many SHG's have you taken membership. ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ನೀವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four e) Five f) More than five
23	Type of SHG's in which you are a member ನೀವು ಯಾವರೀತಿಯ ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	a) Devadasis SHG'S under DRP b) Member of Other SHG's formed by other Departments ಎ) ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ದೇವದಾಸಿಯರ ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳು. ಬಿ) ಬೇರೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡ ಇತರೆ ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸದಸ್ಯರು.
24	What are the benefits you have received being a member of Devadasis SHG's under DRP ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿ ನೀವು ಏನಾದರೂ ಲಾಭಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	a) Received loan assistance b) Received trainings c) Savings d) Any other, specify ಎ) ಸಾಲದ ಸಹಾಯ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು. ಬಿ) ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು. ಸಿ) ಹಣ ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು. ಡಿ) ಇನ್ನಿತರೆ, ಸೂಚಿಸಿ.
25	What are the benefits you have received being a member of other Self Help Group ಬೇರೆ ಇತರೆ ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿ ನೀವು ಏನಾದರೂ ಲಾಭಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	a) Received loan assistance b) Received trainings c) Savings d) Any other, specify ಎ) ಸಾಲದ ಸಹಾಯ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು. ಬಿ) ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು. ಸಿ) ಹಣ ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು. ಡಿ) ಇನ್ನಿತರೆ, ಸೂಚಿಸಿ.

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

26	<p>How regularly Devadasi SHG's meetings are conducted? ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳು ನಿಯಮಿತವಾಗಿ ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?</p>	
27	<p>Who monitors the process of Devadasis SHG's? ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ?</p>	
28	<p>Are you satisfied being member of Devadasis SHG's? ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿರುವುದು ನಿಮಗೆ ತೃಪ್ತಿಯಿದೆಯೇ?</p>	<p>a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ</p>
29	<p>What is the effort of SHGs towards eradication of Devadasi system? ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆ ಗೊಳಿಸಲು, ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರವಿದೇ?</p>	<p>a) There has been an organized effort of SHGs to stop Devadasi system. b) SHGs are involved in awareness building. c) SHGs are involved in crisis management. d) No efforts as such. e) Any other Specify _____</p> <p>ಎ) ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಸಂಘಟಿತ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಬಿ) ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಿ) ಸಂಕಷ್ಟದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಯನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಲು ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಡಿ) ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಯಾವುದೇ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇ) ಇತರೆ , ವಿವರಣೆ ನೀಡಿ _____</p>
30	<p>Any suggestions for improvement of Devadasis SHG's? ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಗೆಯುವುದಾದರು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?</p>	<p>a) Devadasi SHG members require more Capacity building Trainings. b) Devadasi SHG meetings needs to be supervised regularly c) Devadasi SHG members need support for linkages with various schemes. d) Any other specify _____</p> <p>ಎ) ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ತರಬೇತಿಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆ. ಬಿ) ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರಂತರ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಿ) ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹಲವಾರು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಡಿ) ಸಂಘಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಹೊಂದಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇತರೆ ಸಲಹೆಗಳು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿ _____</p>

Part-D Awareness camps ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳು

Part-D Awareness camps ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳು			
31	Have you participated in any of the camps organized by the dept?	Name of the camp ಶಿಬಿರದ ಹೆಸರು	Number of camps attended ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ ಶಿಬಿರದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು.
	ವಿಭಾಗವು ಸಂಘಟಿಸಿದ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	(i) Legal awareness on prevention of Devadasis dedication (j) Cleanliness (k) Anti Superstition (l) Any other, specify ಎ)ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಕಾನೂನು ಅರಿವು. ಬಿ) ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತಾಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ. ಸಿ) ಮೂಢನಂಬಿಕೆಯ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ. ಡಿ)ಇನ್ನಿತರೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿ.	
32	Have you attended health camps organized under (DRP)? ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಘಟಿಸಿರುವ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ	
33	If yes, How many health camps you have attended? ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ನೀವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳಿಗೆ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ?		
34.	Did you receive any referral card during the health camp? ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಶಿಬಿರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ತಪಾಸಣೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ಅನ್ನು ಅನುರೋಧಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವಂತೆ ವೈದ್ಯರಿಂದ ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನೀವು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದೀರಾ	a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ	
35	If yes, did you undergo any follow up after receiving the referral card ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ನೀವು ತಪಾಸಣೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಪಡೆದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ತಪಾಸಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ	
36	If No, Why? ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ, ಏಕೆ?		
37	How frequently are the health camps being organized? ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳನ್ನು ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಹೇಗೆ ಸಂಘಟಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ?	a)once in a month b) once in a three months c) once in a six month d)once in a year e)rarely ಎ)ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಬಿ)ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಸಿ)ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಡಿ)ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ ಇ)ಯಾವಾಗಲೋ ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿ.	

Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Programme

<p>38</p>	<p>Are you covered under the government's health insurance. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವಿಮೆ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಬರುತ್ತೀರಾ?</p>	<p>a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ</p>
<p>39</p>	<p>Have you claimed benefits from health insurance. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ, ನೀವು ಆರೋಗ್ಯವಿಮೆಯಿಂದ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಏನಾದರೂ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದೀರಾ?</p>	<p>a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ</p>
<p>40</p>	<p>If yes, give details ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿ.</p>	<p>g) When (date) _____ h) Amount Claimed _____ i) Health Issue _____ ಎ) ಯಾವಾಗ ವಿಮದ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದೀರಿ? _____ ಬಿ) ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದೀರಾ? _____ ಸಿ) ಯಾವ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಇದ್ದಾಗ? _____</p>
<p>41</p>	<p>Your suggestion for better health care delivery ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿಡಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆ-ಸಹಕಾರ ತಿಳಿಸಿ.</p>	
<p>42</p>	<p>In your village, what measures are adopted to raise awareness level ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿಮೂಡಿಸಲು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ? • Have they conducted awareness programme ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಅವರು ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದಾರಾ? • Were street plays conducted ಅವರು ಬೀದಿನಾಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ಏನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರಾ? • Were sign boards/wall posters put up ನಾಮಫಲಕ/ಬಿತ್ತಿ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಏನಾದರೂ ಹಾಕಲಾಗಿತ್ತೆ? • Were pamphlets/broachers distributed ಕರಪತ್ರಗಳು/ಕಿರು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಏನಾದರೂ ಹಂಚಲಾಗಿತ್ತೆ? • Did the program officers provide information regarding the rehabilitation program ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರಾ? • Were village meetings were conducted ಅವರು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದಾರಾ?</p>	<p>a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ a)yes b)No ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ</p>

Part- D, Role of Former Devadasis in eradication of the practice		
43	<p>Do you think Devadasi dedication is still being practiced</p> <p>ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಣೆಮಾಡುವುದು ಈಗಲೂ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆಯೇ?</p>	<p>a)yes b)No</p> <p>ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ</p>
44	<p>What initiative you would take if you are informed about dedication activity in your area?</p> <p>ನಿಮ್ಮಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದರೆ, ನೀವು ಯಾವವಿಧದ ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಿ?</p>	<p>k) Shall inform the concerned authority (CDPO or Project manager or any other authority of KSWDC)</p> <p>l) Inform nearest police station</p> <p>m) Actively co-operate in rescue/ stopping the dedication activity.</p> <p>n) Ignore</p> <p>o) Any other specify _____</p> <p>ಎ) ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು.</p> <p>ಬಿ) ಹತ್ತಿರದ ಪೊಲೀಸ್‌ಠಾಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು.</p> <p>ಸಿ) ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಲು, ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವುದು.</p> <p>ಡಿ) ಗಮನಿಸದೆ ಇರುವುದು/ಪರಿಗಣಿಸದೆ ಇರುವುದು.</p> <p>ಇ) ಇತರೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಿಸಿ -----</p>
45	<p>Whether the economic and social condition of the Ex-devadasis has improved after all the interventions of DRP?</p> <p>ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾಜಿ ದೇವದಾಸಿಯರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?</p>	<p>a)yes b)No</p> <p>ಎ)ಹೌದು ಬಿ)ಇಲ್ಲ</p>
46	<p>If yes, to what extent?</p> <p>ಹೌದಾದರೆ ಅದು ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ?</p>	<p>a) Has helped to lead a successful life.</p> <p>b) Children are leading better life</p> <p>c) Any other Specify _____</p> <p>ಎ) ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ವಾಗಿದೆ</p> <p>ಬಿ) ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮ ಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ</p> <p>ಡಿ) ಇತರೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಿಸಿ -----</p>
47	<p>If no, why not? Please elaborate.</p> <p>ಇಲ್ಲವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಏಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲ? ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.</p>	<p>g) Had to recourse to occasional sexwork</p> <p>h) Income generating Program did not yield sufficient income</p> <p>i) Any other Specify _____</p> <p>ಎ) ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ವೃತ್ತಿಯದಾರಿ ಹಿಡಿಯಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ</p> <p>ಬಿ) ಆದಾಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು, ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರ ಆದಾಯ ತರುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಫಲವಾಗಿದೆ.</p> <p>ಸಿ) ಇತರೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಿಸಿ</p>

9. Research Team :

Position	Name	Years of experience
Chief Investigator	Dr Sudeshna Mukherjee	15 years
First Team Member	Dr Anasuya Kadam	15 years
Second Team Member	Dr Ramaswamy	40 years
Statistician/Data Analyst		
Field Staff	15 Field Investigator	

10. Pilot Study

Results of Pilot study, conducted in Gadag District from various Talukas including Rona, Mundargi, Muddenagudi, Lakkundi, Taalageri, Aarasingudi, Naragundha.

Sample Size: 30 former Devadasis

Biographical Information**Table: 1 Caste background:**

Caste	Number of Respondent	Percentage
Schedule Caste	28	93.33%
Schedule Tribes	00	0%
General	00	0%
Other Backward Class	00	0%
No Reply	02	6.66%

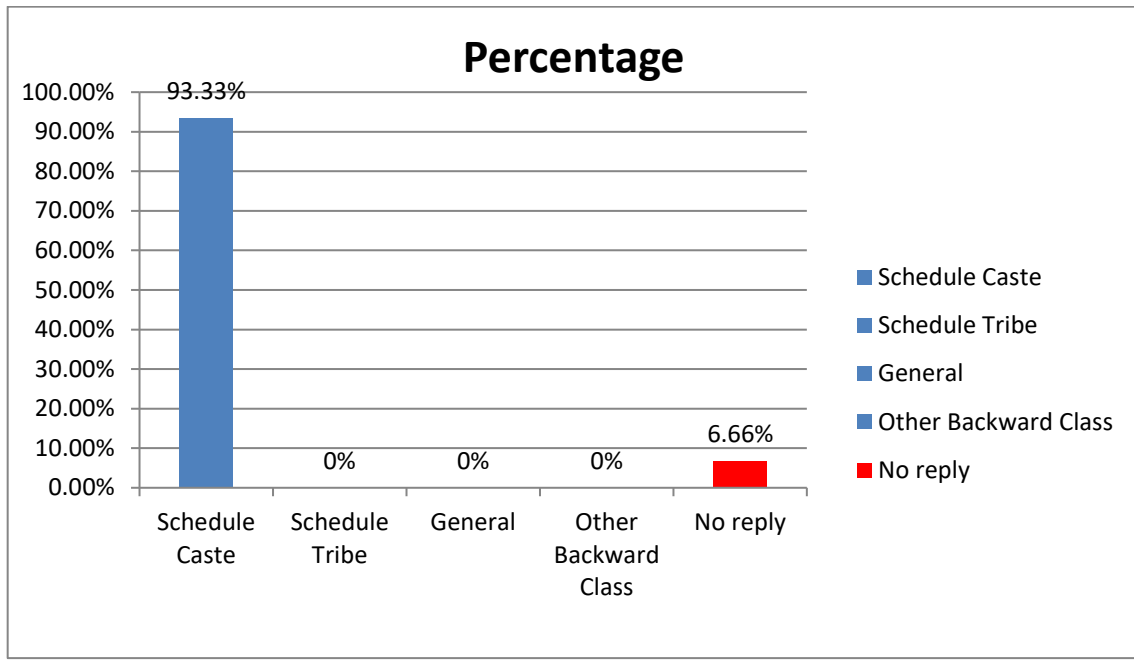


Table: 2 Current Ages of the former Devadasis interviewed:

Age Group	Age of the Devadasis
20-30	00
30-40	00
40-50	23
50>	07

Table: 3 Age at the time of Dedication:

Age Group	Age at Dedication	Percentage
<10 years	01	3.33%
10-15 years	07	23.33%
15-20 years	21	70%
20>years	01	3.33%

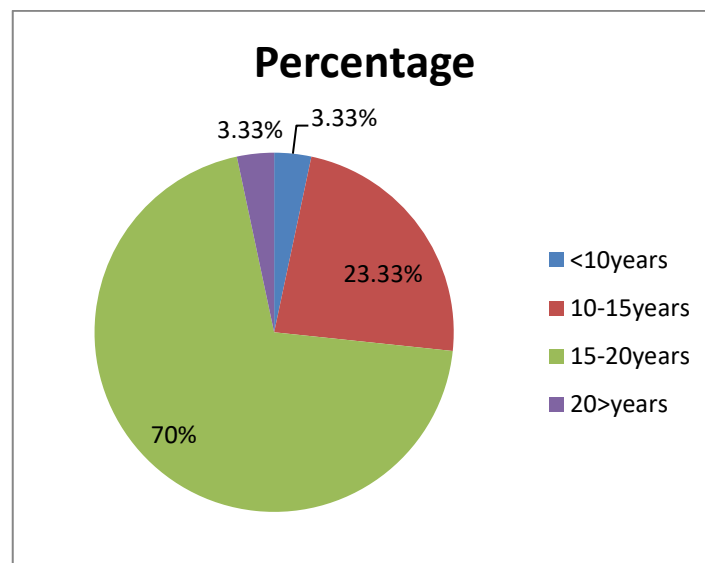


Table: 4 Reasons behind following Devadasi Tradition:

Reasons	Response	percentage
Rituals and Religious Belief	06	20%
Poverty, Economic Problem, Financial Burden	10	33.33%
Environment, Harassment, Force	03	10%
Absence of male members, To take care of Family	04	13.33%
Family Tradition	07	23.33%

Table: 5 Status of their Children:

Number of Male Children	Number of Female Children
43	31

Table: 6 Ages of the Children

Age Group of the Children	Age of the children
<10	01
10-15	17
15-20	14
20>	41

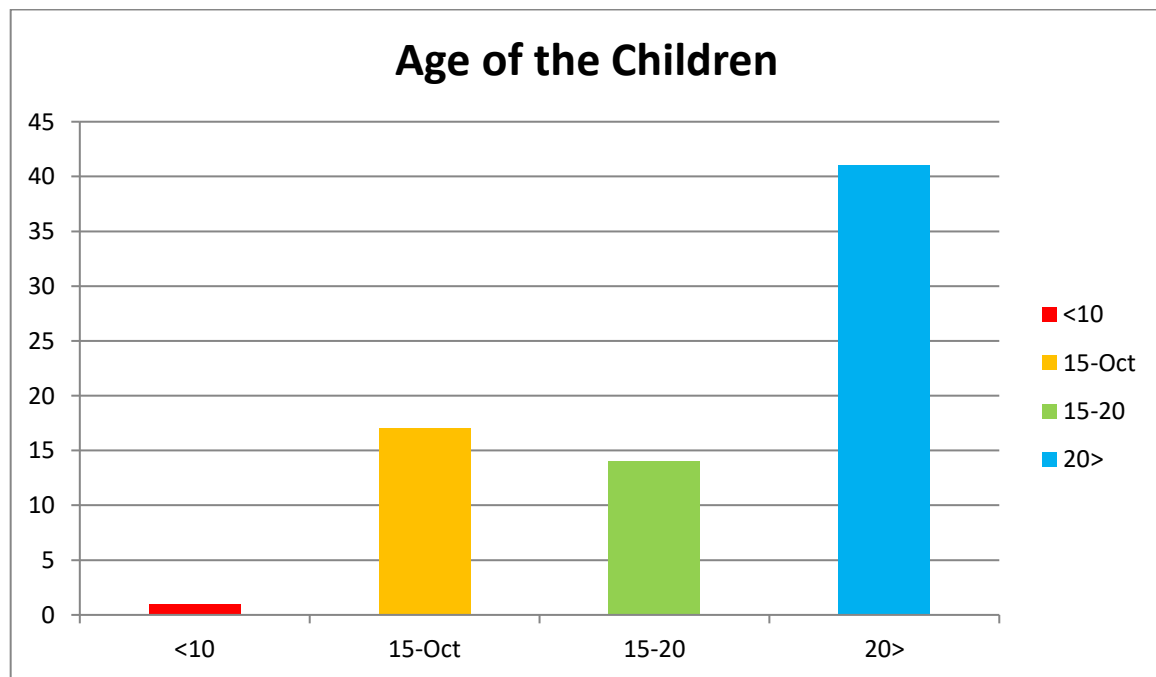


Table: 7 Educational Qualifications of the children of former Devadasis:

<u>Sl. No</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1.	Illiterate	05	14
2.	Primary	18	03
3.	Secondary	11	08
4.	School Drop outs	00	00
5.	Diploma	02	00
6.	Other (B.ED)	02	00
7.	PUC	01	03
8.	Graduation	02	01

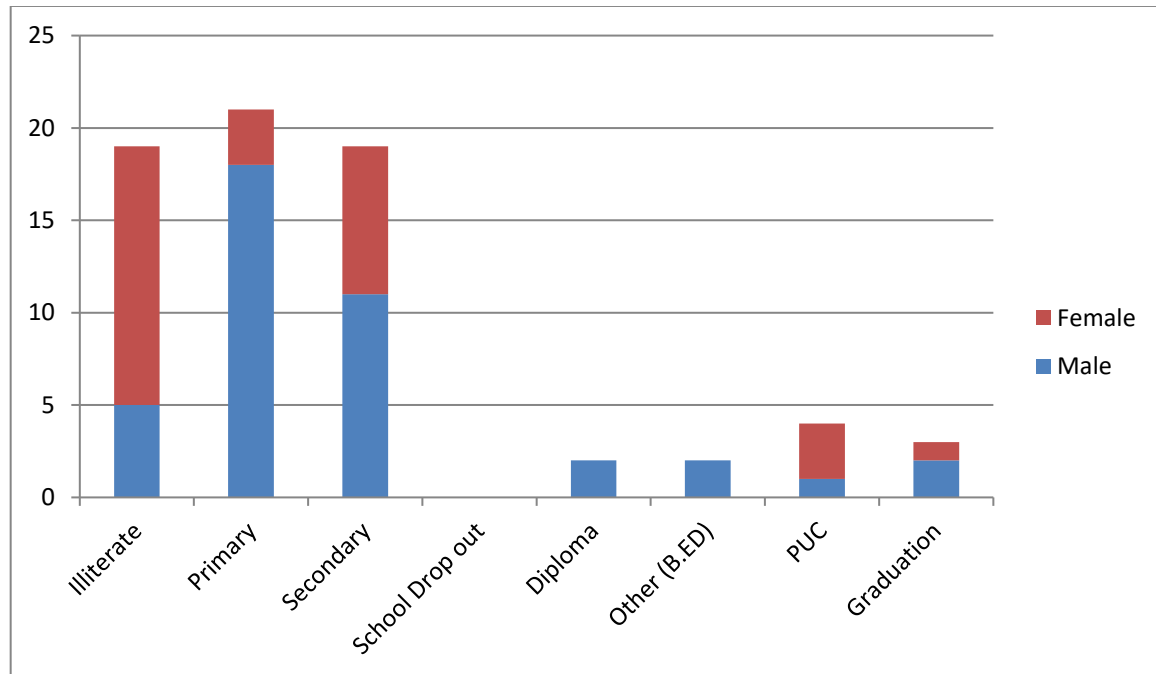


Table: 8 Occupation:

Occupation	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
Labor	17	39.53%	00	0%
Government Job	01	2.32%	00	0%
Farming	00	0%	00	0%
House work	00	0%	06	19.35%
Small Business	01	2.32%	00	0%

Responses on Various Beneficiaries Oriented Schemes

A. Information on Pension scheme:

- Information collected via pilot study shows that in studied villages of Gadag district among the studied sample Devadasis all have got registration number and those who are above 45, receiving their pension.
- Every three months they receive their pension.
- Pension is directly disbursed in their bank account.
- Respondents are somewhat satisfied with present amount of Rs.1000. In abysmal poverty of backward regions of North Karnataka this amount is somehow help aged former Devadasis to maintain themselves.
- Our interaction with Civil Society organizations, working in different North Karnataka districts (which requires further enquiry) reveals that in the absence of other regular economic activities for themselves and children, pension amount is not sufficient to protect themselves in time of exigencies. These exigencies propel families to do odd jobs like occasional sex work.
- From the data mentioned bellow it is quite clear that in comparison to the previous year's since 2013-14 Onwards (when monthly pension increased upto Rs 500 and subsequently to Rs 1000) there is a decreasing trend in fund disbursement. This definitely going to have adverse impact on beneficiaries in other districts.

Negative trends as shown in TOR on allocation of fund under Pension scheme

year	Beneficiaries (nos)	Expenditure (Rs in lakhs)	Pension/Head/month
2010-11	15435	740.88	400
2011-12	15435	740.88	400
2012-13	25810	1238.88	400
2013-14	26664	1386.53	433.33
2014-15	27527	825.81	250

B. Information on Self Employment Loan:

- Among the studied sample of 30 only 3 members i.e. 10% availed the self employment loan of 20,000.
- Those who availed loan utilized their amount in running petty shops and rearing livestock.
- General backwardness of the districts, seasonal droughts, absence of industrialization and closure of earlier labor intensive industries (e.g. garment industries in and around Belgaum) contributes to their economic hardship.
- Loan amounts seem paltry to run viable business in long term. They need better business ideas, skill training and sustainable capital investment. A shift is recommended from labor intensive plan to capital intensive plans.

Decreasing trends as shown in TOR on allocation of fund under Self employment loan scheme

year	Beneficiaries (nos)	Expenditure (Rs in lakhs)	Self employment loan /Head
2010-11	974	196.21	20,145
2011-12	788	231.57	29,387
2012-13	3089	541.85	17541
2013-14	2069	434.36	20,994
2014-15	2361	329.10	13,939

Information on Housing Scheme:

- Over all progress of the housing scheme is satisfactory. Almost all the interviewed former Devadasis are having their houses. Access to permanent house is a big boost towards their empowerment and providing them and their dependent children much needed security.
- Due to paucity of time we could not collect much information on whether the houses followed the WDC prescribed norm or not.
- Our primary interaction with activists in the area reveals that many a time beneficiaries fails to adhere to the WDC prescribed rules of entitlement of land. Women's property right is still a mirage in Patriarchal society like India. Thus Government should take more initiatives towards smooth transfer of land rights to these women.
- Exemption of land registration fees in favor of enlisted Devadasis may help former Devadasis to get land title either from their natal families or from their Patrons/partners.

Positive trends shown in TOR on disbursement of fund under Housing scheme

year	Beneficiaries (nos)	Expenditure (Rs in lakhs)	Housing loan /Head
2010-11	2500	1000	40,000
2011-12	1250	500	40,000
2012-13	1250	0	00
2013-14	833	1000	1,20,048
2014-15	917	1100	1,19,956

Information on Awareness camps:

- Almost all the respondents in the pilot study have attended various awareness camp conducted by the department.
- They are aware of the illegalities of dedication but they also acknowledge the strong presence of sex work as means of earning in the absence of other means of livelihood and vulnerable conditions of these poor, often backward caste women.

4. A more complete description of the methods and methodologies used
Given in the body of the Report.

5. List of individuals of groups interviewed / consulted and sited visited

State Level: Managing Director, Karnataka women development Corporation.

Distict level: Officers of Women Development Corporation and Women and Child Development Department.

Taluk Level : CDPOs, Project officers.

Beneficiaries/Stakeholders.

- 6. Dissenting views by evaluation team member or client if any**
No Such Dissenting views.

7. Short biographies of the principal investigators

Dr. SUDESHNA MUKHERJEE

Asst Prof, Centre for Women's Studies, Bangalore University

94488-36100, 08022961795/96(off)

Email: sudeshna_socio@rediffmail.com

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS

- **MA, Mphil , PhD in Sociology from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi**
- **Stood Third In The Class In Post Graduation, Centre For Study Social Systems. Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.**
- **Cleared UGC/NET Examination In 1998.**
- **Recipient of Bureau of Police Research and Development, MHA, Govt. Of India Fellowship in 2001 for Doctoral Work.**

EXPERIENCES

Teaching

- **Working As Assistant Professor in the Centre for Women's Studies, Bangalore University since May, 2007.**
- **Worked As A Lecturer In The P.G Department of Sociology in The Christ University Bangalore 2006-7. Apart From Other Regular Courses Framed The Syllabus and offered Women And Society Courses For Both U.G And P.G Students Under Autonomous Scheme.**
- **Worked As Full Time Guest Lecturer In The P.G Course Of Sociology/ Social Work Department of Mangalore University During 2004-05.**
- **Worked As A Part Time Lecturer In The P.G Department Of Social Work, Garden City College, And Bangalore, 2006.**
- **Guiding PhD students since 2013**

Research Project / Syllabus:

- **Worked As Chief Consultant In The Baseline Study Of Asian Development Bank's KUDCEM Project Undertaken By Mangalore University, Department Of Sociology In 2004-05.**
- **Completed BPR&D , MHA ,Govt Of India Funded Project On " A Comparative Sociological Analysis of the Job-Stress, Vulnerability & Subsequent Security need for Women in ITES & Garment Industries in the Silicon Valley of India.....Bangalore" As Principal Investigator In 2011, April .**

- Framed Syllabi For The Courses Like **Gender In South-East Asia, Social Problem With Special Reference To Women Under U.S Universities Consortium Abroad Programme** In Christ University
- Worked as Coordinator, Syllabus Committee for the Centre for Women's Studies, Bangalore University for UG and PG syllabus of Women's Studies under Choice based Credit System(CBCS)
- Undergoing University Grants Commission sponsored Minor Research project on "A Sociological Examination of the Emerging Issues Related to Adoption in India: Moving Towards a More Inclusive Policy and practice "
- Working as Content writer for modules in Sociology and Women's Studies for UGC EPG pathshala

PUBLICATIONS:

Publication in Journals:

1. Article Titled Endangered Rights And Engendered Development Published In Artha - Journal Of Social Sciences, 2006
2. Paper Titled "Need For More Women In The Police Force : A Sociological Analysis "Published In The Journal Of Women's Studies ,Vol-3,No-1.Feb 2011
3. Paper titled "Impact of Ecotourism on Women and Environment" Published in 'The Journal of Women's Studies,' Volume-4, ISSN No.2278-9367, No-2. ,Feb,2013
4. Paper Titled "Claiming justice for the Women with Disabilities: Challenges and Responses" published in Sumangali: A journal of Gender and Heritage, Volume –iii,no-1March,2013, ISSN No -2229-6336
5. Paper titled "Alienation of women Garment Workers in Garment Industries of Bangalore", published on Online International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, {Bi-Monthly}, ISSN2249-9598, Volume-IV, Sept,2014 Special Issue
6. Paper Titled "The Curious Case of Shanthi: The Issue of Transgender in Indian Sports" published in Rupkatha Journal on Interdisciplinary Studies in Humanities (Edited), 2014, ISSN 0975-2935, Volume VI, Number 3, 2014
7. Paper titled "Social Exclusion of Elderly Women suffering from Dementia: A Critique of Governmental Policies" published on Online International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, {Bi-Monthly}, ISSN 2249-9598, Volume-V, Jan 2015 Special Issue
8. Paper titled "Environmental and Social Impact of Fashion: Towards an Eco-friendly, Ethical Fashion" published in International Journal of Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary Studies (IJMS), 2015, Vol 2, No.3, 22-35. ISSN: 2348-0343. Available online at <http://www.ijims.com>

Publication in Books:

- 1) Contributed Paper Titled "Honour Killing -: Another Face of Patriarchal Violence" On The Souvenir Of The National Seminar On "International Women's Day-A Ritual Or An Achievement "Organized By The Centre For Women's Studies ,Bangalore University,2010
- 2) Paper Titled "Education For The Women With Disabilities: Govt Policy Revisited" Published In Sanghamitra, 2011. Magazine Of The Dr. Ambedkar College Of Education
- 3) Paper titled "Assisted Reproductive Technology & Surrogacy: A Means For Commodification of Women' Body & Choice" published by Administrative Training Institute ,Mysore,2013

- 4) Paper Titled “From Gender -Biased Policing to Gender sensitive Policing” published in Ramesh H. Makhwana (Edited),2014, “Contemporary Crime in Indian Society”, Gyan Publication, New Delhi, ISBN: 978-81-212-1243-4
- 5) Paper Titled “Gender, Environment and Sustainable Energy” published in N. Nandini (Edited),2014, “Clean Energy Technologies – A Viable Alternative for Sustainable Future”, Prasaranga Publication, Bangalore University, Bangalore, ISBN: 978-81-921562-5.5
- 6) Edited book titled “Gender In the Market Economy” with ISBN 9788131607053 published from Rawat Publication, Jaipur by Feb,2015
- 7) Paper titled “Role of Social Media in Empowering Women and Engendering Development” published in “Women’s Empowerment: A Strategy for Development” Editors Binay Kumar Pattnaik, R Mutharayappa, K C Channamma, (Edited), 2015, ISBN: 978-93-80574-75-2
- 8) Paper titled “Endogenous Development and Environmental Sustainability: A Study” Published in “Recent Trends in Globalization Tourism and Environment” Editors Ashutosh Vyas and Archana Pancholi, Published by Aadi Publication, 2015, ISBN: 978-93-82630-53-1
- 9) Paper titled “Caring Elderly People Suffering from Dementia: A Sociological Analysis of Various Care Models” Published in “Issues and Concerns of Elderly People in India” Editors Sadhna Jain, Manisha Wadhwa Nee Dabas and Neelam Rathi, Published by Book Age Publications, 2015, ISBN: 978-93-83281-51-0
- 10) Paper titled “Dementia and Approaches to Psychological Therapies” Published in “Issues and Concerns of Elderly People in India” Editors Sadhna Jain, Manisha Wadhwa Nee Dabas and Neelam Rathi, Published by Book Age Publications, 2015, ISBN: 978-93-83281-51-0

International Scholarship:

Received United States Dept of State sponsored International Visitors Leadership Programme on Gender Based Violence and Visited US for 3 weeks on July 2015

Seminars / Workshops Attended

1. Attended National Level workshop on “Environmental Impact Lead on Health held on 16th Feb. 2008, organized by quality council of India National Referral centre for Lead Poisoning in India.
2. Attended workshop on Gender & livestock Development, Ambedkar Bhavan, BUB, and Feb. 2008
3. Attended workshop on Access to E-Resources for Teaching & Research conducted by Bangalore University & INFLIBNET , 28th and 29th April, 2008
4. Attended workshop on “Accelerating Research Discovery, Innovation with Thomson Reuters” organized by Library, Bangalore University on 26th April 2010.
5. Attended Workshop on “Access to Information for Teaching & Research & R3 Access User Meet” organized by Bangalore University Library on 29th January, 2011.
6. Attended workshop on “Law on Disaster Management in India: Issues and Perspectives” on 11th June. 2011, organized by Bangalore University
7. National Level Workshop on “Intellectual Property Rights” organized by University Law College and P.G Department of Studies and Research in Law Bangalore University Library on 13th April,2012

8. **Two days National Seminar on “The Role of police in protection of Human Rights in India: Issues & Perspectives” held at seminar hall, Jnanajyothi auditorium, Central College campus, BUB on 28th & 29th Sept 2012 organized by University law College and P.G dept of Studies and Research in Law in association with Bureau of Police Research & Development, Delhi**
9. **Chaired a session on “Unorganized workers” in National seminar on ‘Constitution & Marginalized Sectors: Challenges in the Twenty First Century’ on 8th & 9th March 2013 organized by School of Law Christ University.**
10. **International Reorganization, Nominated to represent prestigious United States Department of State Bureau of Educational And Cultural Affairs sponsored International Visitor Leadership Program on “The Fight Against Gender Based Violence” held on July 13th to July 31st, 2015 Nominated and represented the country .**

National/International Seminars / Workshops Paper presented

1. **Presented paper titled “Transgender and sports: A Sociological Critique of the Validity and Impact of Gender Testing in Sports” in National Sociological conference held in Dharwad- 2007 December.**
2. **Presented paper titled “Gender Biased Policing and the need for more women in the police force” in National Sociological conference held in Dharwad- 2007 Decembe**
3. **Chaired one session & presented a paper titled “Gender biased Education “in NAAC Sponsored National Seminar in Bijapur, 2008.**
4. **Chaired a session and presented a paper on “Gender Perspective on Srilankan conflict” in a Consultation on, ‘Human Concerns in the Post War Scenario of SriLanka ’organized by Dept of Political Science, Bangalore University, in collaboration with ISI, Other Media, Vistaar , 10th June ,2009.**
5. **Presented paper titled “Role of Technology in Human Rights Sensitive Policing “ in 32nd All India Criminology Conference, Bangalore, Feb 25th to Feb 27th 2009.**
6. **Presented a paper on “There is No Honor in Killing” in the Southern Regional Workshop conducted by Indian Association of Women’s Studies, Roshni Nilaya, Mangalore on 12th and 13th Oct, 2009.**
7. **Presented a paper on “Towards an Inclusive University Campus for Women with Disability” in the International Conference on Globalization, Higher Education and Disability held at Jnanajyothi Auditorium, Bangalore University, Bangalore, on 3-5th Feb 2011.**
8. **Presented a paper on “Garment Export Industries : A New Horizon Towards Empowerment of Poor Urban Women” in National Seminar conducted by Christ University, Bangalore and Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, 11th – 12th Feb, 2011.**
9. **Presented a paper on “Use and Abuse of Women Workers in the Garment Export Industries of Bangalore” for National Seminar on “Women: Use, Abuse & Misuse ” organized by UGC Center for Women’s Studies, Bangalore University on 27th to 29th March, 2011.**
10. **Hold a session and delivered lecture on “Women’s Reservation” in UGC sponsored one day seminar on “Implementation of Reservation Policy for Admission and Recruitment” organized by Dr. Ambedkar College of Education on 2nd April, 2011.**

11. In Indian Sociological Society conducted XXXVII All India Sociological Conference, 11th-13th Dec,2012 , Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi presented a paper on “Alienation of Women Workers in the Garment Industries of Bangalore”
12. In Indian Sociological Society conducted XXXVII All India Sociological Conference, 11th-13th Dec,2012 , Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi presented a paper on “Globalization, Emerging Professions and Redefined Social Roles”
13. In State Level Workshop conducted by Christ University and Jungle Lodges, Karnataka, on 10th Feb, 2012 presented a paper on “Women and Ecotourism: An Eco-feminist perspective”
14. In ICSSR sponsored National Seminar conducted by Dept of Sociology, Mangalore University,30th-31st March,2012 presented a paper on Indigenous People & Endogenous Development: A Developmental Alternative”
15. In XXXVIII All India Sociological conference organized by the Dept of Sociology, Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur during 27-29th Dec 2012 presented a paper on “Women and Artificial Reproductive Technology”
16. In One day seminar on “Contours of Development: Vulnerability & Social Justice” jointly organized by the Dept of Sociology, Christ University, Bangalore & Institute for Social & Economic Change, Bangalore on 28th Feb 2013 presented a Paper on “Endogenous Development: A Post Modern, Inclusive Developmental Alternative”
17. In ICSSR sponsored and Ravenshaw University Cuttack organized two days National Seminar on “Frontiers of Development Practices in India: Reconfiguring the Development of Underdevelopment” presented a paper on “ Endogenous Development and Globalization”, April ,2013
18. In one day workshop on “gender related Issues” conducted by Administrative Training Institute ,Mysore for Govt officials On 7th June,2013 presented a Paper titled “Assisted Reproductive Technology & Surrogacy: A Means For Commodification Of Women’ Body & Choice”
19. Two days National Seminar on “Curricular Intervention for Eliminating Violence Against Women” jointly organized by Department of Women’s Studies, Women’s Study Center and Karnataka State Council for Higher Education, Bengaluru in Karnataka State Women’s University, Bijapur on 10th – 11th December, 2013. Paper presented on “Role of Social Media”.
20. In XXXIX All India Sociological Conference organized by Karnataka State Open University, Mukthagangothri Mysore during 27th – 29th Dec 2013 presented a joint paper titled as “A Gerontological study of the women Suffering from Alzheimer’s” and chaired a session
21. In XXXIX All India Sociological Conference organized by Karnataka State Open University, Mukthagagothri Mysore during 27th – 29th Dec 2013 presented a paper “Life in Panopticon. Increasing use of Surveillance Technology and Changing Nature of Urban Space for Women”
22. Participated in the XIV National Conference on Women’s Studies, held in Gauhati University, from 4 – 7th February 2014, presented a paper on “ Impact of Globalization, Increasing Vulnerability and Insecure Garment Workers: Case Study of Bangalore in the Sub – theme No.2

23. In ICSSR sponsored National Seminar on Poverty and Social Exclusion in India: Need for a Paradigm Shift towards an Inclusive Society, organized by Department of Sociology, Christ University, Collaboration with the Institute of Economic and Social Change, Bangalore, on March 12 – 13, 2014 presented a paper on “ Alienation of Women Workers in Garment Export Industries in Bangalore: Need a Paradigm Shift”.
24. Participated in the World Environment Day and Parisara Mela held on 5th June 2014 organized by Department of Environmental Science, Jnanabharathi Campus, Bangalore University in collaboration with Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike, Bangalore and Presented a Paper entitled “Gender, Environment and Sustainable Energy”.
25. Presented a paper in the ICSSR sponsored Two days National Seminar on Women Empowerment- A Strategy for Development, organized by the Centre for Women’s and Gender Studies, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, on October 13-14, 2014.
26. Presented a paper in the ICSSR sponsored Two days International Seminar on Global Issues of Population Development and Environment, organized by Population Research Centre, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore and Karnataka Pollution Control Board, Bangalore on 27th & 28th October 2014
27. Participated and presented a paper in the International Seminar on “INDO-UK perspectives on Public and Transactional Laws”. Organized by University Law College and P.G. Department of Studies and Research in Law, Bangalore University, Bengaluru. In Association with British Council, Chennai. Presented a paper entitled “Invisible Mothers: Indian State and Violations of Human Rights of Surrogate Mothers”. Held at Jnana Jyothi Auditorium, central college campus, Bangalore University, Bengaluru on 12th November 2014.
28. Participated and presented a paper in the Two-day International Seminar on “Natural Resource and National Accounts in south Asia”. Paper title “Political Economy of Protected Areas: Need for Innovative, Endogenous Economic Alternatives”. Organized by Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) Bangalore. Sponsored by ICSSR and State Planning Board, GoK, 5th and 6th February, 2015.

Invited as a Resource Person:

- a. Delivered Lecture on “Symbolic Interactionism” in Christ University, Department of Sociology on 22nd Jan, 2010
- b. Invited in a National level workshop on “ Adolescence Sexuality, Reproductive Health and Gender Discrimination” organized by Department of Psychiatric Social Work, National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences, Bangalore on 3rd May, 2013 hold a session on Adolescence Gender Discrimination
- c. Invited as a Resource Person in the two day National Seminar on “Curricular Intervention For Eliminating Violence Against Women” Jointly organized by Department of Women’s Studies, Women’s Study Center and Karnataka State Council For Higher Education, Bengaluru at Janashakti Campus, Torvi, Karnataka State Women’s University, Bijapur during 11th Dec 2013
- d. Invited as a Resource Person for International Women’s Workers Day, organized by Women’s Voice on 19th March 2014 in Puttanchetty Townhall, Bangalore

- e. Invited as a Resource Person for “Women’s Development Programme” on International Women’s Day, organized by Department of Women and Child Development ,8th March,2014
- f. Invited as Resource person in Symposium on Gender, ICT and Education, conducted by Learning Link Foundation ,New Delhi ,US Embassy and INTEL in Bangalore on 17th October, 2014
- g. Invited as Resource person to deliver a keynote speech on Social Justice towards Differently Aabled Women and Children, title on “Integrating Women with Disability in the mainstream”. organized by St. Anne’s Degree College for Women in Bangalore on 13th February 2015
- h. Invited as Resource person to deliver a speech on “Challenges of Institutionalization of Women’s Studies”, in the Two-day National Seminar on “Different Worlds of Women’s Studies in India: Focus on Western and Southern Regions” on 20th & 21st February, 2015 organised by Indian Association of Women’s Studies and Krantijyoti Savitribai Phule Women’s Studies Center, Savitribai Phule Pune University
- i. Nominated to contribute in UGC epathshala program on women’s studies organized by Avinashalingam University, Pune University, Mysore University 2015
- j. Invited as Resource person to deliver a speech on “Issues and challenges in implementing Gender Budgeting” organized by Fiscal Policy Institute, Government of Karnataka, Kengeri campus, addressed to the staff of various department all over Karnataka, Department of Women and Child Development, Sericulture, Horticulture, dated on 13th and 20th August, 11th and 21st September.
- k. Invited as Recourse person on NSS camp for girls to deliver lecture on positive and negative impact of mobile phone and social media on 10th Dec,2015

Administrative /Academic Responsibilities Held:

- Worked as a Chief Warden , Bangalore University City Ladies Hostel, since 2009 Dec to May,2013
- Worked as member of the Advisory Committee of University Day Care Centre 2008-2009 and 2011 till date.
- Worked as an External Evaluator (BOE) of Christ University, Sociology PG department from 2007 – 2013.
- Evaluated M.Phil dissertations and PhD thesis for other Universities.
- Member of the Board of Examiners, UG and PG women’s studies, Bangalore University
- Member, BOE, Integrated Social Science, Bangalore University
- Chairperson Board of Examiners UG and PG women’s studies, Bangalore University
- Member ,Board of studies, Women’s Studies Bangalore University
- Member ,Board of studies, Applied Sociology, Christ University
- Worked as Editor of the “Manavi”– a News Letter published by Center for Women’s Studies, Bangalore University

- Worked as Assistant Custodian PG(arts unit) 2013, July semester
- Chaired First Session of RC-13 Science, Technology and Society on “Uncertainty and Governance” 2013

Seminar /Workshop/Conference organized:

1. Worked as Deputy Coordinator in UGC / ASC in refreshing course on Women Studies 2007
2. Worked as sub-theme coordinator (on Market and Interlocking Inequality) on Indian Association for Women’s Studies, XIII National Conference, Wardha 21st to 24th Jan, 2011.
3. Worked as a convener for National Seminar on “Women: Use, Abuse & Misuse ” organized by UGC Center for Women’s Studies, Bangalore University on 27th to 29th March, 2011.
4. Worked as rapporteur in the International Conference on Globalization, Higher Education and Disability held at Jnanajyothi Auditorium, Bangalore University, Bangalore, on 3-5th Feb 2011.
5. Worked as Co-coordinator in Center for Women’s Studies, Bangalore University organized Two weeks State Level inter-Disciplinary Research Methodology Workshop in sept-oct 2011
6. Two days State Level Seminar on ‘Tradition, Customs, Beliefs and Women’ on 15th & 16th Dec 2012 conducted by Centre for Women’s Studies, Bangalore University in collaboration with Action aid, Swaraj organization, Sampangi Ramanagara, Bangalore
7. Two day’s workshop to strengthen community organization on ‘Gender awareness’ on 17th & 18th Dec 2012 conducted by Centre for Women’s Studies, Bangalore University in collaboration with Action aid, Swaraj Organization, Sampangi Ramanagara, Bangalore
8. Worked as coordinator in Centre for Women’s Studies, BUB in collaboration with the Department of Visual Arts, Bangalore University conducted three days painting Exhibition. Theme was ‘A Tribute to Indian Women’ on 8th, 9th & 11th March 2013 in the Centre for Women’s Studies, BUB
9. Worked as Coordinator for 10 days “Life Skills Training and Development Workshop” organized from 20th February to 4th ,2014March in Center for Women’s Studies, Bangalore University in Collaboration with Department of Youth Empowerment and Sports, Government of Karnataka, Jnana Bharathi Campus, Bangalore.

Refresher/Orientation course lectures Delivered

1. Took two sessions on Status of Women & Child in India in Orientation course, UGC Academic Staff College Bangalore- 2008.
2. Delivered a lecture on “Trends in Feminism & Feminist Theory” to the participants of refresher course conducted by department of political science on 30th Oct, 2009.
3. Delivered a lecture on, Relevance of Social Sciences , In Refresher Course organized by UGC Academic Staff College Bangalore- 2013
4. Invited as Resource person to deliver a lecture on the topic entitled (1) Writing Feminist History, (2) Feminist methods in Historical Research on 21.8.2014 to the participants of Refresher Course in History conducted by the UGC Academic Staff College, Bangalore University Bangalore

Orientation/ Refresher course/ Training Program Attended

1. Attended UGC sponsored SAM workshop on capacity Building of Women in Higher Education, Organized by Centre for Women's Studies, Bangalore University, 2007 Nov,
2. Attended Orientation course conducted by UGC /ASC, JadHAVpur University, Kolkata 18th Aug – 13th Sept, 2008.
3. Attended UGC sponsored workshop on “Training of Trainers” in National Law School organized by Bishop Cotton Girls College on 8th – 13th Feb, 2010.
4. Attended a training program on “Gender planning and mainstreaming” conducted by National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi (15th -19th March, 2010).
5. Attended Center for Women's Studies, Bangalore University organized Two weeks State Level inter-Disciplinary Research Methodology Workshop in 20th sept- 4th oct 2011
6. Participated in 6 days UGC, MSEM workshop in National Law School organized by Bishop Cotton Girls College on 8th – 13th sept, 2011.
7. Participated in 6 days UGC, MSEM workshop in Tirupati , 13th- 18 th Oct 2011
8. Participated in 10 days ICSSR sponsored Feminist Research Methodology Workshop conducted by Center for Women's Studies, Bangalore University, 16dec-25thdec, 2013

Membership of Organizations

- Life member of Indian Association of Women's Studies (Membership Number: - 15-L-0102).
- Member of the editorial board of the Inter Disciplinary e-journal titled “RUPKATHA”.
- Life member of Indian Sociological Society (3236).

VIII. Evaluation Questions and Answers matrix

As in Chapter 11



TRA- SEPT-2015 IRA- JULY-2016 DRA- JAN-2017 FNO- KEA 202 EVN 2015



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

***EVALUATION STUDY ON REHABILITATION OF DEVADASI
PROGRAMME, IMPLEMENTED BY THE KARNATAKA STATE
WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, BENGALURU***