SAKHI:
Report of work
2011–2015

Sakhi is completing 19 years in 2015. We are very happy to present the report of our activities of last 4 years.

The activities of Sakhi have up-scaled over years since 1996 from a small library and resource centre with just two staff in Trivandrum to various programmes, action researches, campaigns, work with local governments and with all sections of the population. The geographical area stands extended from Trivandrum district to the whole State of Kerala. Sakhi is part of national networks too. We have encountered many hindrances and, of course, received great assistance from different quarters during this journey. Many of our former co travelers are in key institutions and doing wonderful contributions for the empowerment of women.

Our last published annual report was in 2011. Several hurdles constrained us from producing this kind of a document in all the consecutive years after that. So here we are compiling the activities of SAKHI from the year 2011 to 2015. This report highlights the organization’s initiatives during these years and provides the financial statements.

Sakhi’s presence as a women’s organization continued strongly and the library and the resource centre continue to attract researchers and activists alike. Although the staff strength was reduced and activities were limited, we kept up our involvement in all issues affecting women and children in Kerala. Life skill education programme for young people continues to be one of our major focuses in the last 5 years, covering about 8322 children from various panchayats in Kerala. Prevention an intervention in violence against women also continued through campaigns like One Billion Rising (OBR) involving larger public, through trainings and setting up of Jagratha samithis, through programme like ‘Safe city’. The safe city programme which was started in 2009 continued in various ways in different cities in Kerala and we could also assist in helping to spread awareness about ‘saftipin’ a mobile application for women. Our work with local governments too continued in a very moderate way and in fewer panchayats.

Major Activities at present
1. Bridging information gap and building perspectives
2. Working with young people
3. Prevention of and interventions on Gender Based Violence

Sakhi, Women’s Resource Centre, is a non-hierarchical collective of feminists who share a common vision. We envision a society based on equality, equity and peace without any kind of discriminations or exploitations. We believe that women need to be actively participate in governance with the power of information. We wish men to be gender-aware and join women’s struggle for a just society.
4. Gendering governance  
5. Capacity building programmes  
6. Action Research  
7. Advocacy and Campaigns on violence against women and children  

1. Bridging information gap and building perspectives  

Sakhi Resource Centre continues to be the base of our work with our library and documentation centre. Currently we are having around 8100 books in our library besides, newspaper clippings, periodical journals, newsletters, magazines, and videos.  

This year also there has been an increase in memberships from activists, researchers, housewives and other visitors both nationally and internationally. Some of the feedback given by users explains the significance of the library in their academic work.  

We were also a member of the Kerala State Library Council and decided to terminate our membership in 2014 as we could not cope with the workload of filling forms and daily distribution list. This is an academic library and hence book lending is not very high. When we were part of the library Council, we had conducted various activities which included seminars, one-day workshops and book reviews.  

Publications  
A major accomplishment of our information dissemination activity was our publications in simple and readable language for the people with whom we work. During this reporting period, we were able to publish the following books and leaflets other than reports and IEC materials based on action researches.  

- **A handbook for Premarital courses**: This book gives insights into gender oriented sharing of responsibilities; how to face the challenges in married life, understanding the abilities and limitations of each other and to acquaint them with ways by which they may build a happy and successful marriage.  

- **Child Sexual Abuse**: This booklet has been updated and reprinted. It has been in great demand from those trainers who are working with adolescents.  

- **My body (Boys)**: We decided to print the booklet "My body" (Boys). We had already printed the book of "Me and my body" for girls which gave rise to the demand for the book of boys.
2. Working with young people

Sakhi has been involving with young people and their life-skill education since 1998. But the programme became more focused and with a different strategy to mainstream it through the local governments since 2011.

Rationale of the programme: Adolescence being the transitional period of development from childhood to adulthood with evident biological and emotional changes and needs focused attention and interventions. Various studies on adolescent health and concerns in the state have shown that nearly half of the school-going adolescents had difficulty in studies and that poor scholastic performance was associated with factors like an unhappy family. The onset of many mental health issues can be traced to adolescence. Given the magnitude of problems of drug abuse and suicide among the adolescents, this period requires serious attention.

Child abuse is becoming a curse in the so called cultured Kerala Society. Day after day countless number of abuse cases is being reported by the media, not forgetting the fact that there is so many which go unreported due to many reasons. As per the recent statistics published by State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB) there is 200 percent increase in reported crimes against children in Kerala of which rape cases top the list. One in ten girls and one in twenty boys also reported that they had been sexually abused. Kerala ranks highest in suicides comparing with all the other states of India. Though most of these suicides are ‘family suicides’, suicide among adolescent children, especially girls, is on the rise chiefly due to educational stress. Family problems are also a grievous reason for increase of stress among children.

There is less time for parents and children to come together and spend time together in the busy life schedule in the families where both parents work for their living. Many parents do not know the problems that children face in schools as well as the growth needs of the children. They have no time for children. This also leads to neglect and in turn to lack of integrated growth of children’s personality. School plays a crucial role in the development of cognitive, linguistic, social, emotional and moral functions and competencies in a child. However, in the contemporary system of education, schools have seriously marginalized and compromised on their role in guiding, regulating the psychological development of children and promoting their psycho-social competence as they have to cope with heavy syllabi and curricula, poor teaching facilities and highly competitive examinations, low priority in national planning, limitations of resources, commercialization of education etc. Hence there is great dearth of life skill education to the young.
Hence Kerala is in need of specific strategies at the community level to address the psycho-social and reproductive health problems among adolescents and also to develop youth who are right conscious and gender sensitive and committed to the society with directive capabilities to lead successful lives. These scenarios led Sakhi Women Resource Centre to come up with a programme to develop the life skills of the young to cope up to the need of the society.

**Life Skill Education Programme**

Working with the marginalized sections of the society, especially women and children from the late 90’s equipped Sakhi to frame the programme, *Adolescent Life Skill Education Programme (ALSEP)* as one of the strategies to tackle the issues faced by the young adults in the society. Sakhi prepared a training manual for life skill education of adolescents in Malayalam called ‘Viriyunna mukulangal’ (Blossoming buds) and DC books first published it in 2004. It is in its 3rd edition now.

The ALSEP through local self governments was initiated in the year 2010 and has been progressing in the selected panchayaths for the last 5 years. Initially, during 2010–2013, we had started implementing it in 25 panchayats of Thiruvananthapuram district and gradually extended to almost all the districts of Kerala covers 71 panchayats from 12 districts. During this period we have been able to enhance the life skill of 8322 young people (besides equipping 393 local facilitators to carry out the programme). We started the programme exclusively for adolescent girls, but half the way we could realize the need to include boys. The regular follow up meetings of parents also demanded us to include boys in the programme. Among the total 8322 adolescent children 5892 were girls and 2430 boys.

We have a state level advisory committee of experts who support the programme in various phases and provide valuable guidance.

The advisory committee (2011–15) had the following members

- **Dr. Yamini Thankachi** (Researcher on adolescence)
- **Dr. Bennet Xylem** (Pediatrician)
- **Dr. Amar S. Fettle** (State Nodal Officer, Adolescent Health Care, NRHM)
- **Fr. Joye James** (Chairman, Child welfare committee and convener, child line)
- **Dr. Peter M Raj** (Chairman, Child Resource centre, KILA)
- **Mercy Francis** (CDPO) (2011–12)
- **Aleyamma Vijayan** (Secretary, Sakhi)
- **Mercy Alexander** (Coordiantor, Sakhi)
The first phase: 2009–2012

The Panchayats selected in Trivandrum district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of Panchayath</th>
<th>No. of adolescents</th>
<th>No. of facilitators</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kuttichal</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kallickad</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Amboori</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Vellarada</td>
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<td>Kunnathukal</td>
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<td>Chenkal</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Maranalloor</td>
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<td>Aruvikkara</td>
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<td>Poovar</td>
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Besides this, regular programmes for young girl residents were conducted by Sakhi staff at Hindu Mahila Mandiram, Poojappura. 50 girls regularly participated here. Occasional sessions were also conducted in various schools on demand from teachers.

The methodologies adopted were group activities, debates, creative activities, quiz, field visit, experience sharing, folk songs, and games. All the sessions were conducted in a participatory manner and helped the children to analyze and go deep into the subjects. These sessions also helped them to analyze themselves, identify their skills and reduce their limitations. Majority of the participants were regular in attendance and enthusiastic in participation. Sessions were organized with the leadership of children which gradually brought leadership quality among themselves. Special focus was given to improve and develop their personality and communication skills.
The training session gave an opportunity to open a platform for the girls to share their personal problems and the problems of their friends before a wider circle. Participants at Kuttichal, Vellarada, Kalliyoor, karimkulam Panchayats took initiative to learn cycling. Each session included cultural activities, study class, sports, and games which could develop their self confidence and integral growth to a great extent. A newspaper was prepared by girls, in connection with the session on Media which was a new experience to them.

The specific experiences and the impact of the life skill education to the beneficiary youth in the panchayats of Thiruvananthapuram district motivated Sakhi to extend the programme to the other districts of Kerala. The capabilities gained after the programme by the trainees inspired the necessity and urge to implement the programme widely to give society a better model of life skill education. Hence Sakhi extended the programme to 11 other districts during 2013 April to 2016 March.

**Districts and Panchayats selected in 2013–2014**

- Kannur: Cheruthazham and Pariyaram
- Wayanad: Batheri and Noolpuzha
- Kottayam: Kidangoor and Kanakkari
- Ernakulam: Koothattukulam and Elanji
- Pathanamthitta: Pandalam and Pallickal
- Alappuzha: Aryad and Mararikkulam north

**Districts and Panchayats selected in 2014–2015**

- Palakkad: Chalavara, Lakkidi Peroor and Anaganadi
- Thrissur: Vallathol Nagar, Mulakunnathukavu and Desamangalam
- Kottayam: Marangattupilli, Kuravilangadu, Veliyannoor
- Ernakulam: Mulamthuruthy, Chottanikkara, Maneedu
- Kollam: Kalluvathukkal, Thrikovilvatopm, and Adichannelloor
- Alappuzha: Kadakkarapalli, Mannacheri and Muhamma

**Districts and Panchayats selected in 2015–2016 March**

- Palakkad: Cherppulassery, Thrithala and Thirumittakkodu
- Thrissur: Chelakkara and Mullurkkara
- Malappuram: Elamkulam, Angadippuram, Puzhakkattiri
- Kasargod: Madikai, Kinanoor–Karinthalam, Kuttikol
- Alappuzha: Cheriyanadu and Thiruvanvandoor
- Pathanamthitta: Niranam, Kuttoor and Nedumbram
Approach and strategy

The strategy we adopted was to work with local governments and build their capacity. We had discussions with the Kerala Grama Panchayath Association regarding the selection of panchayats and sought their intervention to mainstream life skill education for adolescents as a focus in panchayats planning.

Our idea was that panchayats could earmark funds in future to include such programmes in local level planning. Hence we attempted to build the capacities of the local level government functionaries such as ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) Anganwadi workers, ICDS supervisors (Integrated Child Development Scheme), Local NGO’s and peer educators. They were the skilled facilitators to ensure the continuity of the programme in future after the withdrawal of Sakhi from the particular Panchayat. We deliberately also built up ‘Resource teams’ of women in these Panchayats, so that the Panchayats can conduct various programmes in and around the area with the support of these trained locally available team members as and when they are needed. Many of these women later became candidates for the election to the local bodies and some have won and become members.

There were some criteria for the selection of Panchayats. Priority was given to the marginalized and backward communities such as tribal Settlement, Dalit and coastal villages.

There were also vulnerable families like women–headed ones and also families in conflict. There were areas with no adequate education facilities for higher education. Many of the young people were dropouts. Alcohol consumption, atrocities against women, child sex abuse, marriage at early age and divorce were very common in these areas.

Partner NGOs

After 2013, when Sakhi moved into the next phase of the programme by expanding to other districts, the programme was conducted by partnering with selected NGOs who had the responsibility of 2 districts each. A total of three NGOs were partners in each year. During 2012–2013, SUSTHIRA Kannur, Gandhi Smaraka Grama Seva Kendram, Allappuzha and Archana Women’s Centre from Kottayam Districts worked with us. In 2014, Susthira withdrew and instead Maithri, from Palakkad started collaborating.

Presently Gandhi smaraka Seva Kendram and Maithri are our partners for this programme.
Steps in starting in new panchayats

1. The selection of panchayats was done in consultation with the respective NGOs
2. Letters were sent to selected NGOs expressing Sakh’s interest to work in these panchayats on life skill education programme and give a brief of the programme. If they express interest, staff of Sakhi visits the panchayats and meet the elected committee and explain the objectives, process and the requirements.
3. With the help of the Panchayat, facilitators are identified
4. A half day orientation is given to the facilitators who are local government functionaries explaining what is the programme, what is expected of them (mobilizing participation, following up children, their issues etc) and the regular capacity building support they will receive. With their support, centers will be decided (maximum 4 in a Panchayat)and 30–35 children for each centre would also be finalized
5. Training of local facilitators: Two day intensive training will be given initially to the facilitators to strengthen their capacity to interact with young people, to identify their problems and also to acquire skills of participatory, activity oriented sessions. This will be followed up with half day monthly sessions and reviews
6. Advisory committee at the Panchayat level
   An advisory committee constitutes in each Panchayat, it includes the Panchayat president, ICDS supervisor, and chairperson of the welfare standing committee, medical officer of the PHC, a retired teacher and representative of the local facilitators and parents.
7. Selection of children through one day camps
8. Monthly sessions for 10 months for the same batch of children
9. Celebrations and campaigns

Objectives of ALSEP

The programme envisages using different strategies and techniques to develop the overall personality of the young to enable them to face the challenges of life, to cope with the fast changing social, familial and personal atmosphere and fulfill their roles in life with values and convictions.

The programme aims to develop the capabilities of

- Self-awareness
- Empathy
- Critical thinking
- Creative thinking
- Decision making
- Problem solving
- Effective communication
- Interpersonal relationship skills
- Coping with stress
- Coping with emotions
Course Structure & Beneficiary Selection in ALSEP

Unlike the programmes implemented in the field of adolescence in the State, ALSEP is implemented as a one year certificate course which will ensure a regular interaction of 10 monthly sessions with the young, based on preplanned modules ensuring the above mentioned capabilities. Although the Life Skill Education Programme is developed for all ages of adolescents, programme prioritized the young studying in 7, 8 and 9th Standard students (age group 12 –14). The school drops out adolescents of all age were given priority in the enrolling.

Modules and Methods of ALSEP

Modules for the sessions are developed on the basis of the adolescent training manual ‘Virlyunna Mukulangal’ and gender training manual of Sakhi. The sessions were designed as such to develop the following essentialities to the young adults.

- Self confidence, self esteem and goal
- Skills to understand and recognize the physical, mental and emotional changes during adolescence and face the issues and problems with best possible solutions
- Personality, Leadership and moral values
- Creativity, reading habit and responding capability
- Health – Nutritional Awareness to promote health–hygiene practices
- Social awareness and commitment
- Awareness of rights and responsibilities of young
- Gender and Self Identity Awareness
- Environment awareness and life style encouragement
- Critical thinking on Impact of substance and drug abuse
- Critical thinking on impact of Media and misuse of Information Technology
- Skills to recognize and understand child abuse instances in life and develop skills to resist and respond and to be of help to other children
- Learn and develop Self defense techniques.
The programme stood different in its method of teaching. Avoiding monotony of the lecture method, ALSEP developed an adolescent centered method of teaching where they were actively involved in a dynamic teaching and learning process. The methods used to facilitate this active involvement include working in small groups and pairs, brainstorming, role play, games and debates.

A life skills lesson may start with a facilitator exploring with the students what their ideas or knowledge is about a particular situation. The young may be asked to discuss the issues raised in more detail in small groups or with a partner. They may then engage in short role play scenarios, or take part in activities that allow them to practice the skills in different situations.

Collaborating Agencies & Monitoring Committee

Being established in Thiruvananthapuram, and the programme implemented in the other districts, Sakhi collaborated with an NGO from that area and the selected Panchayat in the implementation of the programme. An NGO in the similar area of action has been selected to associate with the programmes in two districts each. The collaboration added the accessibility, better management and monitoring of the programme. In every Panchayat, an advisory Committee has been set up under the chairpersonship of Panchayat president for the monitoring and evaluation of the programme. The convener of the committee is the ICDS Supervisor with Education Standing Committee Chairperson, a Rtd. Teacher, Local facilitators, Doctor of the PHC, and a parent as its members.

Key Resource Persons

The key resource persons involved in the implementation process are


- **NGO coordinator** – A coordinator has been appointed from the collaborating NGO as NGO Coordinator to co-ordinate the Panchayat level activities in the two districts

- **Local Facilitator** – Two to four Local facilitators have been selected in each Panchayat as resource persons to implement the programme in the Panchayat. The local facilitators are selected from among the group of Anganwadi teachers, ASHA workers, elected representatives, social workers etc in the Panchayat.
Monitoring system

There were advisory committees at State and Panchayat levels to monitor the programme. An external midterm evaluation was conducted by a two member team (Bimla Chandrasekhar, Director, EKTA, Madurai and Rema Devi, Assistant Project Director, Kerala Mahila Samkhya) in 2012.

Preliminary surveys and annual evaluations had been conducted every year. The preliminary surveys in the beginning of the programme gave a bird's eye view of the adolescents’ knowledge level and attitudes. Most of the children were studying in government schools and 92% were from girls-only schools. Half of them were aware of the gender discriminations prevailing in the society. Sixty percent of adolescent boys as well as girls were aware about the legal marriage age. When it comes to dowry system, knowingly or unknowingly, among the selected young people, 70% of them were supporting the existing system of dowry. They believe that it is their right to demand valuables like, gold, money and property when they get married. The girls were averse to mark the physical changes in the body of an adolescent girl/boy. 61% of them shared that their parents would not allow them to be friendly with boys and 5% thinks that having a friend in the opposite sex is wrong. More than half of the girls received some kind of reproductive health education by the involvement of Governmental and Nongovernmental health programmes. The shocking revelation is that 17% of the girls had experienced sexual exploitation at different levels. The perpetrators were neighbours, close relatives or teachers. Among these victims, 67% girls would share their bitter experience with their mothers, friends, siblings and teachers. Two percentages of them would not disclose to anybody.

The assessment of the course at the end of every cycle by the young people emphasizes the need of life skill education programme among them. The 8322 adolescents, who took part in a participatory assessment of the benefit of the programme, revealed that this programme enhanced their knowledge level and confidence. They were able to expose their soft skill and dare to respond against injustice. They became conscious about Gender, Environment, Sex and reproductive health, Child rights and legal points and proper use of ICT (Information Communication Technologies). They were capable of managing anger and anxiety. Moreover, the exposure visits helped the young people to avail and understand the services in our society for them as well as common people.

The scaling up of the programme to the state level will definitely help to create a movement of children for their rights and will result in wider debate of issues faced by them. Sakhi cannot carry out this programme in other districts without the support of any Governmental or non-governmental Institutions. Our hope is that the panchayats will on their own plan and implement such programmes in their areas. Mala Panchayat of Thrissur district has undertaken such an initiative and Sakhi conducted ToT for their facilitators.

Some achievements to mention…

✓ Adolescent Life Skill Education Programme could train about 8322 young adults in 71 panchayats of 12 districts of Kerala and has created a model of how such an ongoing training can be conducted
393 Anganwadi teachers/ASHA workers were trained as the resource persons for the adolescent training programme. They are an asset not only to the respective panchayats but also to the state ICDS programme.

Many of these panchayats have assured us that the programme will be taken up in the coming years too.

Mala Panchayat of Thrissur district had invited Sakhi to help them in conducting this programme and we had given them technical support and conducted ToT for their facilitators.

The programme has generated an atmosphere of right consciousness and self identity among the adolescents.

10 – 15 adolescent trainees in each Panchayat were identified with leadership skills achieved through the programme and they can be peer educators and can help to organize the upcoming adolescent development programmes of the Panchayat.

Could help find solutions for many problems of abuses faced by young people.

Could facilitate empowerment of the local facilitators and the adolescents to face life positively.

Survey results and the end survey revealed the achievement hike of the participant adolescents.

Some limitations faced during the Implementation

- Adolescents could not participate in some of the sessions due to heavy monsoon/ tuitions/ other sudden emergencies.

- The morning sessions are not practical during the Sundays as majority of the adolescents go for Sunday classes.

- In the sessions sometimes the siblings of the selected children accompany with them and presence of under aged children created disturbances in the class.

- We used the services of medical doctors in sessions on sexuality and this proved to be a disaster in some cases as they were not aware of participatory methodologies and used also very stereotyped unacceptable language.
3. **Prevention of and interventions on Gender-based Violence**

**Violence intervention** is one of the key activities from the beginning itself. We support women to protect their human rights and fight all forms of violence against women, whether it is at home, in the workplace or in the public domain. In this connection, two types of activities are being conducted. One is, with legal help and counseling, supporting women who experience violence. The other is to take measures to prevent violence on women through campaigns and Action researches.

**Help to survivors of violence**

‘Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005’ was enacted in 2006 which could be a real help for survivors of domestic violence. But even after six years and lots of budgetary promises, the enforcement of this law is still lagging behind with lack of support services and gender sensitized Judiciary. Therefore we make use of the ‘adalath’ conducted by Abhaya, a well known service provider in Thiruvananthapuram, headed by the famous poet Sugathakumari, to find solution for violence on women. Many women approach Sakhi with issues of domestic violence and other forms of violence. We support them or redirect them to expert help. Apart from these direct approaches, so many women contact us through telephone or e-mail for advice regarding solution for the violence they face. If they are from other places of the state, we help them to find an answer with the help of local organizations in each area.

**Harassment of women at workplace: complaints committees**

Almost all the staffs at Sakhi are members of sexual harassment of women at work place, internal complaints committees in various government and private offices in Thiruvananthapuram. Earlier these committees were formed based on a guideline

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**Some of the offices where staffs of Sakhi are members of Sexual harassment complaints committee**

- College of Engineering, Thiruvananthapuram
- Institute of Space Science and Technology
- Kerala Women’s Commission
- MILMA
- Institute of Management in Governance
- Kerala State AIDS Control Society
- Asianet Satellite Communications Ltd.
- Office of the Chief Town Planner
- Office of the Land Board
- Thiruvananthapuram Rural Police Office
- Stationary Department
- Food Corporation of India Regional Office
- Regional Vocational Training Institute for Women
- Dairy Development Department
- Industrial Training Department
- State Bank of India (SBI)
- Social Justice Department
- Kerala State Commission for protection of Child Rights
- Lakshmibhai National College of Physical Education
- Kerala State Planning Board
- Animal Disease control Project
- Electrical Inspectorate Department
by the Honorable Supreme Court and now we have ‘Sexual harassment of women at workplace (prevention, prohibition and redressal) Act’. This new act and rules were enacted in 2013. We are not very happy about the functioning of such committees as most often they don’t meet regularly but wait for complaints.

In few instance, where there were cases, we found that the recommendation of the committee is not followed up and political and other influences play a big role in not giving justice to women who are harassed. There are hardly any awareness programmes conducted in the offices for staff or for committee members. It is understood that the committee members as well as the staff members needed proper awareness about the Act, so that the victims can avail of the support of the Act. Sakhi took initiative to conduct a Seminar on Sexual Harassment of women at Work place on 15th March 2014 at YMCA Hall Trivandrum. Adv. Geetha Ramaseshan (Advocate of High Court, Chennai) lead the seminar. The programme was formally inaugurated by Mrs. Aleyamma Vijayan (Secretary, Sakhi). Thirty five delegates from different Government, Non Governmental and Banking sectors participated in the programme. The seminar was an enriching session and helped the participants to avail the support of judiciary as and when required.

Sakhi staff lead sessions on ‘Sexual harassment of women at workplace (prevention, prohibition and redressal) Act 2013’ at offices such as ‘Janam TV’, Police training college etc.

4. Safe City Programme

Recent incidents in Delhi and other cities in India show the increasing rate of crime against women in public places. According to National Crime Records Bureau, the rate of crime in Kerala in 2012 is 61.21 and Kerala is the highest in the crime rate of IPC 354 (Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty) i.e., harassment in public place.

Sakhi has been addressing this issue of harassment on women in public places since 2008. We had conducted a programme “safe city free of violence on women and girls” with the support of UNIFEM (now UN Women) and Jagori, New Delhi during 2009-’13. We have conducted studies in Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode, Kochi and Thrissur cities with the support of Anweshi women’s counseling centre, Kozhikode, Centre for Gender, Development and Ecology, Ernakulam and MAYA, Thrissur. The studies examined how safe the city areas are for women and girls, what is the relationship between women’s fear of violence, their avoidance of specific public spaces/places or times and how they restrict themselves in terms of dressing, etc. to avoid harassment. Societal response, role of police, knowledge of existing violence
redressal mechanisms was also explored through this study. This kind of a study on violence on women in public places is unique of its kind in the state. Advocacy based on the study report had been the major activities during the reporting period.

**Major Activities**

- Survey
- Capacity gap analysis
- Focus Group Discussion
- Training of training to conduct Safety audits
- Safety Audit of Public places
- Related studies such as safety audit of toilets, study on women’s help line of Kerala Police
- Workshops

The sample population of men and women used in the study were randomly selected from public places labeled as unsafe places for women, aged between 16 and 68 and from diverse categories from students to unorganized workers to home-makers.

The survey revealed an element of “fear of violence” created consciously or unconsciously in women and girls by the society. The elevated degree of fear of violence, crime and insecurity made women more vulnerable and restrained her freedom of mobility, clothing and ability to live her life in the way she desires. This related to society’s construction of female sexuality.

The findings have been passed on to policy makers and policy implementers and to an extent there have been visible influences on policies intended at making public spaces woman-friendly. Examples are, the scheme for the implementation of woman-friendly auto–rickshaws from prominent public places from the City Police Commissioner Office, the Regional Transport Officer’s directive to the auto rickshaw drivers to exhibit the number of the women’s helpline in their vehicles, and The Kerala Protection of Woman’s Privacy and Dignity Bill that is under consideration of the subject committee of the Kerala Legislative Assembly. Another emerging good practice is that the Superintendent of Police of Kerala State Railway Police has approached SAKHI to campaign on woman’s safety in the railways. But the highlight of the advocacy efforts was addition of Section 119 in the police act, by the then Director General of Police Mr. Jacob Punnoose IPS, which he attributed to the sensitization he had while attending the first seminar of the safe city study findings dissemination of Thiruvananthapuram city.
As part of the safe city programme, consultations workshops and trainings were conducted in various places. A line of consultations related to ‘New Law for Harassment on women at public space’ on the basis of the Tamil Nadu Act against harassment at public space had been organised in Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode and formulated suggestions. We have given these suggestions to all the members of the legislative as sembly before the Bill was submitted in the State Assembly on February 14th, 2014. The bill is now under scrutiny of Legislative Assembly subject committee.

SAKHI, Anweshi, Jagori and UN women jointly organized a national workshop on "Findings, Lessons and Challenges to Programming for Safer Cities for Women and Girls" on May 3rd and 4th, 2011 at Residency Tower, Trivandrum. The workshop was organized to disseminate the findings and lessons of the study and to develop a way forward. The workshop was attended by 63 participants from the government, NGOs, activists from Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Safety audits of public toilets in Trivandrum Corporation had done in 2010. All the toilets lacked cleanliness, especially the public toilets. There were no waste bins in any toilet; no separated sections for women in some of the toilets and though some of them had separate section, care takers allowed men to use the ladies toilets arguing that women used public toilets less frequently which is true. The Government officials have no clear idea about the lack of safety and cleanliness of public toilets. When we discussed the pathetic condition of a public toilet in one of the central bus stands in the city, the engineer in the corporation office told that he is against constructing public toilets adjacent to bus stands because it would always be unclean and cause discomfort to public!

Sakhi had conducted a study on women’s helpline, 1091 in four police districts within the state as part of the Safe City Programme in 2013. This pilot study was accomplished in Thrissur, Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode and Kasargod. The objective of the study was to comprehend the functioning of the helpline and assess how it is beneficial for women and culled out reliable data on how effective the system for women in need. The findings of the study was submitted to the Director General of Police, which are supposed to lend a hand to the government to understand the pros and cons of the helpline and to rectify the lapses.

Capacity building had been an important activity throughout the programme. One of the tools used to identify the unsafe elements in cities was safety audit. We were intended to popularize this tool to help local governments and MSW colleges to make their locality violence free. The goal set for the Training of Trainers (TOT) process is to accord the new trainers with the background knowledge, skills and practical experience on safety audit. A TOT on safety audit organized for the departments...
Training for the town planning officers of the chief town planning office at Thiruvananthapuram was given on October 18th, 2012, at the office of the Chief Town Planner, Thiruvananthapuram. The Chief Town Planner, Ms. Lida Jacob IAS, Advisor to the Goverment, Gender & Child Protection and Ms. Latha Raman, a consultant from Kochi facilitated the training programme.

Sakhi had initiated the efforts to make a pool of women-friendly autos in the city during the reporting period. When Thiruvananthapuram City Police Commissioner had invited us for a meeting regarding ‘Women’s safety project’, we suggested ‘woman friendly autos’. We also conducted gender training to the auto rickshaw drivers of Thiruvananthapuram city with the support of Thiruvananthapuram Regional Transport Office in 2013.

Another effort in the direction of capacity building was a residential training programe and exposure visit for the women Circle Inspectors of Police and counselors of one stop crisis centres in collaboration with NRHM in 2013. The training was on how to deal with issues of violence on women and the exposure visit was to the women’s help line run by Mumbai Police in collaboration with a women’s organization called ‘Akshara’.

A comprehensive report of Safe City Free of Violence Against Women and Girls Initiative, the UN Women project has been also published.

**Campaigns**

As part of the Safe City Programme, the following campaign activities were organized:

- Poster exhibitions and discussions were arranged at Attingal bus stand and St. Xavier’s College.
- A ‘women chain’ was mobilized as part of the safe travel campaign on February 6th in front of the Thiruvananthapuram railway station.
- One of the demands raised in the Thiruvananthapuram One Billion Raising (February 14th) was safe public places.

![Street theatre by the MSW students of Marian College Kuttikanam as part of Safety Audit tools workshop](image)
- A poster competition was held for college students at Vimala College, Thrissur.
- Film festivals on violence on women were organized at Govt. IASE and Vimala College, Thrissur.
- Four sessions of discussion on safe city at Vimala College, Thrissur with the support of college women’s studies centre.
- Discussions at Gov. IASE, Rotary club, Alumni association of Vimala College and Model Boys Higher Secondary School in Thrissur.

**Safetipin**

As a follow up of the safe city programme Sakhi in collaboration with ‘Active Learning solution’ took up a project to popularize a mobile app called ‘safetipin’. *Safetipin* was developed by Active Learning Solution Private Limited, based in Gurgaon. Dr. Kalpana Viswanath, a researcher who has been working on issues of violence against women and safer cities for women for over 20 years, from Jagori, women’s resource centre, New Delhi and Ashish Basu are the founders of this application.

Safetipin is a map–based mobile phone application which works to make our communities and cities safer by providing safety–related information collected by users. It will always remain free for users and can be freely downloaded from the web.

Safetipin builds on the premise that community participation and engagement will make our cities safer. Users can set up ‘Circles of Interest’, which could be their own neighbourhood, a place of work, or a place where a loved one stays. Any post through the app in any of these circles, will show up on a wall tagged for that circle.

A post can be a safety audit, a place, harassment or a hazard. Users can agree to posts, put up their own comments, and even post it on Facebook. Like Facebook is used to connect to friends we hope that Safetipin will be used for connecting with the community.

At the core of the app is the Safety Audit. It consists of a set of 9 parameters such as level of lighting, openness of the area, visibility, presence of people, availability of visible security personnel, condition of pedestrian walk path, availability of public transport, gender diversity and general feeling about the place, that together contribute to the perception of safety. Each
audit results in a pin on the specific location where the audit was performed and also records the time and date.

The Safetipin initiative in Kerala examined how safe our city areas are for women, by analysing various aspects such as infrastructure, transportation, role of police force and feeling of safety. The safety audit was conducted in three cities of Kerala, Trivandrum, Kochi and Kozhikode.

The audit team consisted of 8 men and 9 women in Trivandrum and 4 men and 9 women in Kochi between the ages of 19 to 30. They were selected from Department of Social work, Loyola College of Social Sciences, Trivandrum and from SH college, Thevara. In Kozhikode, the audit team consisted of 17 men between the ages of 19 to 25, selected from AWH Special College, Kallai. Calicut is a comparatively conservative city, where women’s mobility is restricted. Because of that there was unavailability of female auditors for the study Therefore there is chance of male perceptions on safety being represented in the study. The selection was limited to this age group as they are the ones who are more exposed to the problems in the city.

A total of 2350 audits were completed in Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Calicut cities.

Major issues pointed out in the study were lack of public infrastructure in the city such as walk paths, street lights and public transport, unavailability of security force and lack of gender friendly public spaces.

Fierce competition among private buses and attitude of private bus toward passengers especially women is a major issue in Calicut. Behaviour of conductors, cleaners and drivers of private buses are reported to be humiliating and harassing.

Sensitive and far sighted planning of public transportation, better lighting and walk paths in public spaces, availability of more open areas, parks with heterogeneous mix of people, and lesser compartmentalization of residential and commercial set ups and presence of visible security personnel are identified by the project as the solutions to accelerate women’s public access. The study is very relevant for urban policy planners to address the problem of gender discriminations in public spaces. It aims at making urban planning inclusive and heterogeneous which will justify the rights to public spaces for all.

Detailed report of the safetipin study is available in Sakhi.
Nov 25th to Dec 10th: International campaign on Violence against women (16 days activism)

In collaboration with Kerala state Youth Commission and MAYA, Thrissur a seminar and a film show on masculinities and ending violence against women was conducted on Nov 25th, 2014.

A seminar was organized in St. Xaviers College, Thumba.

5. Gendering governance


Sakhi’s work with Panchayathi Raj is a multi-pronged strategy that has, to date, empowered a large number of elected women representatives to be effective change agents in their villages. We continued to give capacity building training programmes for elected women representatives of Thiruvananthapuram District. In 2010, the then Left government in power declared 50% reservation for women. The demands for training were strong and we consulted the former elected women who had participated in our programmes on the content and methodology of the training as well as prepare a manifesto for the coming elections.

A six months certificate training programme was conducted for nearly 100 elected women representatives based on the module prepared. A certificate was distributed to the successful trainers on 4th October 2012 at ‘Addhyapaka Bhavan’ by the secretary, Dept of the local self government.

Deepening Democracy

Sakhi’s experience of several years convince us that, supporting and orienting the elected members as well as motivating the community will go a long way to make the Panchayat Raj system work effectively. Left to themselves, conducting of gram sabha (ward Sabha) becomes a routine affair.

Now, after 20 years of decentralization, the enthusiasm to be present for gram sabhas lessened and the elected members are left to make
arbitrary decisions. This will be detrimental to democracy as the gram sabhas are the most basic constitutional body of democracy. Planning also happens without a broader vision of development. Kerala has a very fragile eco system and if village planning is just based on economic progress without taking into consideration of larger issues of water and energy management, climate change, very soon we will move to a catastrophic situation.

The elected members are crucial to the success of the local governments. Their exposure and awareness of decentralized planning process and budgeting need to be strengthened. Kerala, has 50% women in the elected bodies as per a legislative amendment.

In these contexts, Sakhi pilot a programme to strengthen democracy through deepening the decentralization process with the support of Hanns Seidel Foundation, (HSF) New Delhi. Our focus is on gender justice and civic education. Through the programme we work on making selected Panchayats gender friendly.

The project started in 2013 with three Panchayats in Thiruvananthapuram district. In 2014 we continued the project in three more Panchayats in the district. In the current year (2015) the project up scaled to three Panchayats each in Kasaragod and Malappuram districts.

We had done a ‘study of good practices’ of selected 7 Panchayats in Kerala during 2013. Then on the next year onwards we have been conducting exchange visits to these good practices for the elected members and other officials of the Panchayats we have selected for intervention.

Since the idea of Gender Friendly Panchayat is a rather new concept for the Local self Governments, we had conducted a consultation to define the term and to explore possible collaborations with model Panchayats and government institutions like Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA). In this consultation, elements of a gender friendly Panchayat was defined and steps needed to sensitize elected members were discussed.

It is mandatory that in each Panchayat, Jagratha samithis (Vigilance cells) are constituted to address violence against women. Yet due to lack of training on how to handle cases of violence there is laxity
in the functioning of these cells. Hence we train and guide the members of the Jagratha samithi on how to approach victims of violence and ensure justice. Capacity building of the anganwadi teachers and ICDS supervisor, who are the conveners of Jagrata samithis and other members of Panchayat and ward Jagratha samithis is an important activity of the programme.

The gram sabhas (village assemblies) have become rather weak as people lost their initial enthusiasm and a routine affair. Hence the people’s participation in local governance also is very limited. Our activities are to revitalize the gram sabhas by conducting focus group discussions (FGDs), seminar and post seminar meetings in the Panchayats. This process helps to make people aware of the importance of gram sabha and to identify issues which need to be focused in the next plan preparation.

Usually two gram sabhas are mandatory in a year –one of which is the planning gram sabha and the other for beneficiary selection. We work to strengthen the planning gram sabha, so that real issues are identified in the village assemblies and solutions to these are addressed in the plan documents.

We have started a process of leadership development in 2013 itself. This is through a support group called ‘resource team’ who get regular sessions on various subjects. Representatives from Community Based Organistions (CBOs), Residents’ Associations, Kudumbashree, Political parties, youth clubs etc are part of the resource team. This group, we hope, would become a catalyst in the development activities of the Panchayat once Sakhi withdraws from the Panchayats.

- Total 69 programmes were conducted with elected members and Resource team in 2013 and 2014.
- There were 2061 participants including elected members and Resource team members in all the six panchayats, out of which 1784 were women. The age group of the participants was between 35 and 50. Their professions ranged from Anganwadi teachers, Kudumbashree activists to advocates and politicians.

A state level workshop on "Rethinking Local Democracy and Development from a Gender Perspective in Kerala" was organised on 13th and 14th November, 2014 in Thiruvananthapuram. It was basically to examine what has been achieved through two decades of decentralization of local governance in Kerala. In addition, it was:

- To examine and redefine the notion of decentralization of governance as an effective tool for enhancing gendered spaces and women’s agency as well as strengthening of democracy and development at grassroots level
- To identify the constraints in the effective utilization of positive policies and enabling platforms for women’s effective exercise of their citizenship
To plan new strategies to overcome these constraints/challenges and mainstream gender in the political discourses and programmes and to improve the quality of engagement of women in policy decision-making.

A total of 54 persons participated in the 2 day workshop. Eminent persons in the related fields spoke and interacted in the sessions including Dr. Thomas Issac (MLA, Alappuzha & former State Minister of Finance), Ms. Aasha Ramesh (Gender and Development Consultant, Bangalore). Prof. Neena Joseph (Institute of Management in Government, Ernakulam), Ms. P E Usha (Director, Kerala Mahila Samakhy Society), Prof. Praveena Kodoth (Faculty, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram), Dr. Mridul Eapen (Hon. Fellow, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram & Former Member of Planning Board, Govt of Kerala). Dr. Joy Elamon (CEO, Intercooperation Social Development, India) Ms. Mini Sukumar (Director, Centre for Women’s Studies, University of Calicat), Mr. Madan Mohan (Chief, Programme Coordinator, Panchayat Association, Kerala), Ms. K K Shylaja (State Secretary, AIDWA/Former MLA) And other elected representatives (former and present), academicians, activists and development consultants.

Major themes of the seminar were Agency (which involves self concept, role concept and social networking; whether the elected women representatives have the voice to make their choices?) and Institutions & Organisations of Local Self Government (LSG). A number of papers were presented, highlighting the achievements of the decentralisation process in Kerala and also exposing the lack of agency for elected women and the various challenges faced by them. The workshop highlighted the importance of articulation of agency and its result in the process of empowerment among women elected representatives in grama panchayats in Kerala. Analysis elicited certain important hurdles which prevent women elected representatives to express their choice and agency even within a conducive environment of ensured political participation. Five major factors were identified as, slow acceptance of gender responsive approaches & values, financial difficulties/dependency of WERs, multi-responsibilities & lack of time, individual/personal problems and controls imposed by political parties. The group discussions elicited issues like undemocratic family structure, low honorarium for elected representatives, restrictions by religion, society and political parties, lack of awareness in information technology and unavailability of study materials, issues of mobility and so
on. Women are still seen as a beneficiary, her identity and self development is not recognized. Very few numbers of women from marginalized communities is engaged in politics. It was suggested that more innovative capacity building programmes are necessary. It was also suggested that participation of upper and middle class population should be encouraged in gramsabhas and Kudumbashree. Certain suggestions including learning two-wheeler driving, enhanced honorarium, sharing by men of household responsibilities and changing policy/vision of political parties were also put forward.

On the second day, the complex relationship that exists between certain service institutions (major institutions transferred to panchayats through decentralisation) and women in the local context were analysed. It is an evolving relationship differentially influenced by various socio-cultural and governance factor. Women’s participation, their agency in prioritizing their social needs determine the quality of service as well as setting of local development agenda. The Kerala experience shows a comparatively good achievement in introducing gender responsive procedures and structures in local governance but it definitely not much succeeded in bring out a change in attitudes and processes. The major problem is lack of efficiency and gender blindness of various line departments at their macro level in handling gender specific needs prioritized at local level. Reinventing local government institutions from the top (state level) through a gender specific perspective and equipping the officials with proper trainings are the urgent needs in this sector.

Several recommendations were put forward. It was emphasized that there is a need for assertion of Women’s agency and need for a change in the perspective of seeing women as beneficiaries than stakeholders. There is need to address the gender blindness of various line departments at their macro level in handling gender specific needs prioritized at local level and for reinventing local government institutions from the top (state level) through a gender specific perspective.

Guidelines for Women Component Plan (WCP) need restructuring. There is urgent need for innovative capacity building programmes at all levels for both elected men and women, including contents of gender justice and equality; Induction trainings for family members; gender based trainings for administrative staff.

There is also a need to address the issue of lack of political mobility of women elected representatives to higher political positions and to bring in women from marginalised communities into the forefront of politics and development process.
Several other important suggestions came up. The presence of elected representatives of various political parties in one platform was appreciated and it was suggested that such efforts should continue.

**Exposure visits**

One opportunity where active learning took place was the exposure visits of the elected members and panchayat staff to some of the selected panchayats which figured in the ‘best practices panchayats’. The following visits took place during the reporting period.

- Edava Panchayat to Mararikulam South Panchayat (Alapuzha) in April 2014
- Vettoor Panchayat to Meenangadi Panchayat (Wynad) in June 2014
- Elakamon Panchayat to Mararikulam South in September 2014
- Kuttichal Panchayat to Meenangadi Panchayat in October
- Uzhamalakal Panchayat to Mararikulam South in October 2014.

### 6. Capacity building programmes

**Pre-marital course**

Another activity that was conducted during the reporting period was premarital trainings. The programme targeted young girls and boys to help them create an overarching vision for their family and marriage based on equity. We feel that the existing premarital courses, which are usually offered by religious institutions, reinstate the patriarchal gender roles and beliefs. Keeping this in mind, we have prepared a handbook giving importance to gender orientated sharing of responsibilities, face the challenges in life, understanding the abilities and limitations of each other and to acquaint them with the ways by which they may build a happy and successful marriage. We conducted premarital course for the youth with the help of different Panchayats and Colleges during the year 2012–2013.

**Workshop on Fundamentals of Gender and Equity Sensitive Monitoring**

This workshop was conducted to help Sakhi staff as well as staff from other NGOs to effectively executing and reviewing programmes and projects. Dr Yamini Atmavilas, Associate Professor & Chair, Gender Studies and Dr.Subodh from Administrative staff college of India (ASCI) based in Hyderabad. Were the resource persons. It was held on 29th, 30th November and 1st December 2012 at Jubilee Animation Centre, Kovalam.

The following topics were dealt with.

- Fundamentals of Monitoring and Evaluation, Qualitative and Participatory Methods;
- Designing Sound Baseline Surveys; Building a Theory of Change for Projects
- Revisiting Project Monitoring Parameters; Developing an Evaluation Framework for your projects.
7. **Research/ study programmes**

1. **Engendering Local Development Plans: Gender Budgeting Initiative by a Local Government Institution in Kerala, India.**

2. **Sakhi prepared a case study of “Innovative practices of decentralization, local development and women’s empowerment” for publishing on Universities Forum: International Journal for Human Development and International Cooperation. This case study was done by Ms. Mini Sukumar, Assistant Fellow in Gender Studies, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam.**

   The first phase of the action research was forming a task force of local level resource persons to take the leadership of the initiative. A detailed review of the last year’s development plan and budget was done by the resource group. The second phase of the programme was more process-oriented and field-intensive. The major tasks done at this stage was a gender status study and institutional analysis with a gender perspective. An analysis of various sectors exposed the failure as well as success of earlier projects. Through this analysis the taskforce identified major development problems, constraints in implementation and inadequacies of monitoring mechanisms. A greater concern expressed by the gender status study and discussions shared by women in general was a fear over increasing violence against women and lack of self esteem. This is viewed as the major constraint for development and importance of projects to address this constraint was mooted strongly. This was adopted as one important concern of the development plan. A multi-stakeholder consultation was organized at village level in which the Gender Status Study, findings of sector-wide analysis, identified developmental issues and suggested projects were discussed. Group Discussions were conducted along various sector-wide groups. New projects were prepared by the task force after the workshop and the development plan highlighting gender concerns was the final document produced.

3. **In May 2011, Sakhi undertook a study for Tata Institute of Social sciences on “Maternity protection: A national assessment–The Kerala case.” It was commissioned by the Ministry of labour and employment, Govt. of India and ILO. This study was coordinated and the report prepared by Nalini Nayak and Ms. Sreekala T.S. assisted her.**

4. **We collaborated with a study on ‘women victims of crimes in Kerala’ conducted by Institute of Social sciences, Delhi for the State Police chief in 2013. Rejitha assisted in the study.**

5. **As per need of youth commission Sakhi conducted a discussion on “Sales Girls Issues at Workplace” and submitted a report to the government for amendment of law.**

6. **On request from Child Welfare committee, a study of 7 adopted children in Trivandrum district was done, to assess their present status.**

7. **A unique opportunity to do a Gender audit in a college was presented when Marian college, Kuttikanam made a request. Aleyamma and Rejitha did this in 2014.**
8. Advocacy and Campaigns on violence against women and children

1. Safe travel week

1st February 2011 was a black day for commuting women by railway as a 23 year old girl, who was on her way back home from her work place in Ernakulam, pushed out of a moving train, brutally raped and murdered , in Shornur. Sakhi took initiative for a campaign to ensure safety for the women passengers. Apart from memorandums and meetings with Railway officials, we had conducted a demonstration in front of the Railway station in Thiruvananthapuram city. After this incident we have been observing ‘safe travel week’ during February 1st to 6th with the likeminded organisations and individuals in the city.

In 2012 we had conducted a survey among the passengers of railway though out the state with the support of other women’s organisations and women activists to evaluate the promises railway had given just after the ‘Soumya incident in 2011. Also we had distributed pamphlets on sexual harassment to the commuters of railway during the survey.

In 2013 at the end of the safe travel campaign we had formed a women chain in front of the Railway station in Thiruvananthapuram city.

In 2014 The bill on Public safety drafted by the government was presented by Adv. Swapana George at KGOA hall in the city. The railway police SP, presented the rail way laws related to this and the recommendations made to the railway board. After this, the participants marched to the martyrs column and lighted candles in front a picture of Soumya, remembering all the victims of violence.

2. One Billion Rising (OBR)

A global campaign to end violence on Women

ONE IN THREE WOMEN ON THE PLANET WILL BE RAPED OR BEATEN IN HER LIFETIME.

ONE BILLION WOMEN VIOLATED IS AN ATROCITY

ONE BILLION WOMEN DANCING IS A REVOLUTION

The above quoted lines were the driving force behind the One Billion Rising (OBR) Campaign (http://www.onebillionrising.org/) observed on February 14th across the globe. Men and women from 207 countries participated in it with the catchphrase “Strike, Dance and Rise”.

Various events was organized in Thiruvananthapuram under the auspicious of OBR organizing committee which consists of about 10 Women’s organizations and groups.

Eve Ensler, Founder of V Day, working to eliminate violence on women visited Thiruvananthapuram on January 2nd and 3rd, 2013. There were discussions with Eve Ensler about
how to organize and celebrate V-Day on 14th Feb 2013. Various events were organized as part of this preparation.

On 2nd January Sakhi and OBR organizing committee headed a dialogue with Eve Ensler and participants from different walks of life at YWCA Hall, to make us aware of the vision and objectives of conducting V-day. The topic was “Role of men to end violence against women” DGP Mr. Alexander Jacob IPS, AGDP Mr. Senkumar IPS, Mr. Binoy Viswam, Annie Raja (AIWF), Shylaja K.K (AIDWA), Nalini Nayak, Gen. secretary, SEWA, and various other dignitaries’ from different walks of life participated. ON 3rd January afternoon, a discussion on how to respond to violence on women’ was conducted at Hassan Marikkar Hall. Ms. Sreelekha IPS, (IG), C.K. Janu, K. Ajitha, Kukku parameswaran, K.A. Beena, Celine Prakkanam, Sonia George, Susan Kodi, Kamala sadanathan etc participated. Dr. Iris and Parvathi Devi moderated the discussion. At 5 in the evening a colourful rally was organized from the venue to Gandhi park with women drummers, dancers etc. At Gandhi park, Eve Ensler performed her solo play and various other cultural programmes were conducted.

In 2013, Feb 14th, the global event ‘One Billion Rising’ (OBR) was observed in Trivandrum. There was a women’s two wheeler rally from the city to the venue. Shanghumukham Beach witnessed a unique and memorable V Day celebrations the motto of ‘Dance, Strike, Rise’ reverberating the air. Hundreds of women gathered at the venue to protest against the atrocities towards them. The highlights of the day were the Baul music of Parvathy Baul, folk songs by APT performance and research Centre, music by the Vidwan Band, etc. A group from Techno park presented the OBR dance and various other groups from colleges and dance groups also performed. A sense of freedom was felt in the air. The audience protested against the culture of violence by dancing to the rhythm of the music played. Irrespective of age, the event pumped enthusiasm into everyone who assembled there. This was a grant event and was possible with the support of Shree Kootayma, several colleges and women’s organizations and feminists.

In 2013, The OBR programme was successfully conducted in Kochi also, under the leadership of several women leaders like Latha Jaigopal and team of ‘Inspirations’, Beena Sebastian, Mariamma Kalathil, Jothi Nayanan, SEWA, YWCA Kochi and several other women’s groups. The
Durbar ground at Kochi witnessed a great gathering with Usha Uthup being the main attraction with her songs and performance and art installation by Sajitha Sankar and performances by many other artists.

As a curtain raiser to the programmes organized as part of the ONE BILLION RISING in Kerala, an art instillation ‘RISING’ by contemporary artist, Sajitha Shankar was installed in front of Kanakakunnu on 29th January 2013 at 6.30 pm.

The involvement of Sakhi and other groups in Trivandrum with OBR in 2014, started with a visit from Kamla Bhasin, well known feminist and a friend of us. A group of feminists and representatives of various women’s groups gathered and Kamla explained and motivated the group to initiate activities in Kerala too. In 2014, the event was organized by Sthree kottayama (of which Sakhi is an integral part) at Gandhi park at East fort and only in Thiruvananthapuram. This day is observed as day of safety for women in public transport.

The curtain raiser programme was a two wheeler rally held on 13th Feb 2014 announcing the programme of 14th at Gandhi Park. Mike announcement, posters and hoardings etc were used for publicity.

ON 14th, the Gandhi Park in the city vibrated with songs and dances with a large crowd joining in. The SCT engineering conducted the ‘flash mob’. The students from Loyola college danced to the OBR theme song. Children from various schools in the city (Christ Nagar, St.Thomas school. Kendriya Vidyala), too performed dances and songs.

The “OOrali” band from Thrissur did a performing and conversational band. They also had art installations and made the venue beautiful.

Short messages to counter violence against women were given by persons like Ms. Sugathakumari (Poetess and former chairperson of women’s commission) and Mr.Binoy Viswam as well as young women leaders.

The programme ended by 10 pm. The crowd wanted more songs and dance but we had to disburse them with promise to conduct the programme again next year.

The media reported the events. Two channels had the programme live and others between news. News papers also gave good coverage.

In 2015 too, OBR was observed.

Again a vehicle rally (2 wheelers and cars of She Taxi and Kudumbasree travels) was conducted on 14th Feb, ending at Gandhi park and there was again a vibrant cultural programme lasting 3 hours with contemporary dances, Band, Folk songs, Fire dance and other dances, Sinkari Melam, karate by girls etc.
9. **Other Activities**

*Sakhi took part in the implementation of a Project called “Empowerment and Development of women through Democratic Structures India” by Thiruvananthapuram Social Service Society (TSSS) during 2011–2012. It envisaged the empowerment of Coastal women of Thiruvananthapuram and Kanya kumari districts.*

A collaborative study on the status of fish vending women was conducted by Sakhi and TSSS. Mercy Alexander, representing Sakhi continues to be a consultant on gender and empowerment in the TSS projects.

Apart from all these activities Sakhi team members are the key resource persons handling training and other capacity building programmes in various Government and Non Governmental agencies like KILA, IMG, Panchayats Different Colleges and likeminded NGOs.

10. **Organizational matters**

The board of trustees consists of the following persons

- Dr. Neena Joseph
- Dr. Manju Nair
- Nirmala Sanu George
- Mercy Alexander
- Aleyamma Vijayan

Dr. Sundari Raveendran, our trustee moved out in 2013, due to her workload and lack of time to support and assist the work of Sakhi.

Rest of the trustees supported the ongoing activities in whatever capacity they could. Particular mention must be made of Nirmala Sanu George who assisted the account team to get things more streamlined and systematic and acted as internal auditor from 2010–2012. Nirmala also assisted in the report preparations of various projects.

The board of trustees meets twice a year.

**Sakhi team**

At present the team has 6 members. They are

- Mercy Alexander (coordinator)
- Rejitha G
- Sree Kala T.S
- Sereleena K
- Prabhakumari L

The three other project staff are Beena Sunny, Sayana Sukumaran & Greeshma T.M working in the respective project districts. Elza Thomas assists in the office matters.
Mini Rajkumar, our accountant and office administrator since 2007 moved out in 2012 due to health and personal reasons and Geetha J who was a staff from 2007 resigned in 2014 citing reasons of ill health. Sandhya S.N. who joined in 2013 resigned in 2014 as she got another job. Sereleena joined in 2014.

Some part time staff did specific assignments / projects. Anna Mini Sukumar worked on the ‘Saftipin’ project for a period of 6 months. Ambily assisted the library and Sanya A.S supported a study for a state level seminar.

**Interns**

**Year 2011**
- Kavitha Chandran & Shaharazudha T. (Sree Sankaracharya University, Kalady)
- Vijaya Gracian & Shinimol S. (University College, Kariyavattom)
- Sree Soorya (Loyola, Sreekariyam)
- Yamini (TISS, Mumbai)

**Year 2012**
- Unnimaya George (Sree Sankaracharya University, Kalady)
- Rajasree Rajan (Marian College, Kuttikanam)
- Emilia Alwidi (Sweden)
- Surya Sambath, Aswathy T.D and Raima Sajeev (Marian College, Kuttikanam)
- Makha Hannah Paul (Azim Premji University, Bangalore)

**Year 2013**
- Uthara K.S (Sree Sankaracharya University, Kalady)
- Jomol K.J (Rajagiri College of Social Science, Kalamassery)
- Thara N. Rajeev (Rajagiri College of Social Science, Kalamassery)
- Saranya R.V (Loyola College, Sreekariyam)
- Sethulekshmi (Azim Premji University, Bangalore)

**Year 2014**
- Divya Chandran and Manju P.M. (Sree Sankaracharya University, Kalady)
- Shrutimol K.S. and Saranya G. Nair (BCM College, Kottayam)
- Saranya G. Nair (BCM College, Kottayam)
- Reena R. Pillai and Subimol A.S. (University College, Kariyavattom)
- Sneha Manjooran (Alliance University, Bangalore)
- Odeo (Research student, Nigeria)
Visitors
From Year 2011-2015

Reghina Darcat (West University, Romania)
Masako Ota (Kitakushn Forum on Asian Women)
Sofe Saterhall (Gothenburg, Sweden)
Clara Smalles (Northumbria University, New Castle upon Tyne, UK)
Helen Burton (Kinsley College, UK)
Christopher Bolton (Golden Hitch School, UK)
Raymond Peacock (Whitegates, UK)
Clive Belgeonne (South Yorkshire, UK)
Robert Bowden & Rosie Wilson (Lifeworlds Learning Community Interest Company, Leek, UK)
Michele Foodwin (University of Minnesota Law School, USA)
Bibi Vandescenb and Team (Oslo and Akhershus University College, Norway)
Kathryn Sharpe (USA)
David Sungst (Germany)
Johannah Reimer
Mary Ann Drake and Team (Mercer University, USA)
Emilia Alurad (Stokholm, Sweden)
M. Ramachandra (District Mass Media officer, Kasargod)
U.K. Krishnan (Wayanad, Kerala)
Shefeena & Team (Centre for Women’s Studies, University of Calicut, Malappuram District)
Cadelba Lomeli Loibl (Oakland, USA)
Mary Loibl, Nicole Molnaro, Nicole Panaggio, Emily Haley, Rachel Shippee & Lindsay Bell (USA)
Celia Wust (Switzerland)
Dara Kornberg (USA)
Elizabeth, Amy Kings, John Mathias & Alix Gould (Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA)

Team Visits

Swedish Team visit to Sakhi in 2013 and 2014 – For discussion on Government Policy of Panchayati Raj System.
Nagaland Team visit to Sakhi in 2013 – For study of Best municipality in Kerala (Bio-diversity etc.)
Eve Ensler Visit to Sakhi in 2013 – OBR Campaign
Toshie Awaya (Professor of Tokyo University, Japan) visit to Sakhi in 2014 – To study alcoholism tendency among women.
Study visits from schools/ Colleges:
Marian college (Kuttikanam),
Loyola college (Srekaryam),
BVM Holy Cross College (Cherpunkal,Kottayam),
St. Joseph’s School (Trivandrum),
St. Mary’s School (Trivandrum),
Govt. Higher Secondary School (Vizhinjam)

Acknowledgments

We are grateful to many of our friends, well wishers and volunteers who helped in manifold ways. We are grateful to the former Police chief Mr. Jacob Punoose IPS, the present DGP Mr. SenKumar IPS, ADGP Mr. Hema Chadran IPS, ADGP Ms. Sandhya IPS and several other officials who keenly supported our initiatives like Safe city programme. We are grateful to the Youth Commission for jointly organising some programmes.

We are grateful to Mr. Jithendran IAS, Director, Department of Social Justice, and to our advisory board of Life skill education Dr. Yamini Thankachi (Researcher on adolescent issues), Dr. Bennet Xylam (Pediatrician), Dr. Amar S. Fettle (Nodal officer on adolescents, NRHM), Fr. Joy James (Chairman, Child welfare committee and convener child line) Dr. Peter M Raj (Child rights, KILA), Mercy Francis (CDPO) (2011–12).


The ‘safe city’ programme and the saftipin initiative were completed with support from several colleges of social work and other academic institutions and students. Special mention must be made of the Principle and staff of Marian College, Kuttikanam, Idukki, Lyola college,Trivanadrum, Sacred Heart College, Thevara, Ernakulam, AWH Special College, Kallai, Calicut, Ms. Meera Sukumar, Manager, Livelihood Advancement Business School and the President and Secretary of Anweshi – Women’s Counselling Centre, Calicut, Ms. K Ajitha and Ms. Sreeja P.

Appendix

Participation of staff in other programmes

Conducted Safe city Training at EKTA, Madurai in year 2013.
Participated in Safetipin training at Delhi in 2014.
Paper presentation (Violence against women) at CMD, Trivandrum as part of Seminar conducted by Indira Ramakrishna Pillai.
Conducted Seminar on Gender auditing at Marian College, Kuttikanam in Year 2014.
Participated at Delhi for UN Women Meeting towards Safe City Project in Year 2015.

Participated the one day workshop on POCOSO Act 2012 (Prevention of Children from Sexual Offence Act) and the law on Sexual Harassment at workplace Act organized by Human rights Law Network (HRLN), Trivandrum on October 2012.

A paper presented on the topic ‘Child Sexual Abuse’ at St.Mary’s Hall, Trivandrum on the ground experiences of sakhi on working with Adolescent, as part of the Platinum Jubilee Celebrations by the Malankara Social Service Society.

One staff is a member of CeRO, (Child Rights Observatory, Trivandrum region) a platform for helping children to get easy access to justice aided by UNICEF and lead by Child line Kerala and Loyola college of social sciences.

Presented a paper on ‘Life skill education programme for adolescents’ and attended the consultation meeting of panchayat presidents, welfare standing committee members and ICDS supervisors organized by Kerala panchayat Association in July 2013.

Participated the 3 days state level consultation on Child rights by Dept of Social Justice at IMG, Trivandrum in September 2013.

Participated in one week ToT of Women’s learning for Partnership (WLP) Institute for Leadership and Political Participation at Hyderabad in December 2014.

Participated the one day State level on child rights conducted by Kerala State Child Rights Commission at Guest house, Trivandrum.(July 2014).

Participated one day consultation on ‘Child rights ‘held at Police Head Quarters organized by Kerala Police in November 2014.

Attended and gave a brief on the violence against women and children as part of launching of ‘FEM PATROL’, a new innovative project for safety measures of women by the City Police Commissioner Trivandrum at All Saints College, Trivandrum.

A paper was presented on the topic ‘Child Sexual Abuse’ and attended two day consultation meeting on strengthening Alliances for Universal Access to by Rural Women’s social Education Centre( RUWSEC), Chennai on April 2015.

Attended several consultation meetings with departments like Social Justice, Kerala panchayat Association, Kerala Child Rights Commission, IMG and KILA during the years.
## SAKHI
CONVENT ROAD, TRIVANDRUM
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Ps.</th>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Ps.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CORPUS CONTRIBUTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>FURNITURE ACCOUNT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As per Last Balance Sheet</td>
<td>3,78,379.35</td>
<td></td>
<td>As per last balance sheet</td>
<td>1,07,039.03</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Depreciation during the year</td>
<td>10,703.90</td>
<td>96,335.13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BUILDING FUND:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>COMPUTER AND ACCESSORIES:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As per Last Balance Sheet</td>
<td>5,66,614.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>As per last balance sheet</td>
<td>1,25,811.39</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Addition during the year</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Less: Depreciation during the year</td>
<td>31,452.85</td>
<td>94,358.54</td>
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<tr>
<td>Add: Interest during the year</td>
<td>30,876.00</td>
<td>6,07,490.00</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADVANCE ACCOUNT:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>OVER HEAD PROJECTOR</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As per Last Balance Sheet</td>
<td>72,743.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>As per last balance sheet</td>
<td>1,058.28</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Received during the year</td>
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<td>Less: Depreciation during the year</td>
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<td>846.63</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less: Refund during the year</td>
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<td>64,743.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONTRIBUTION RECEIVED IN ADVANCE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>KITCHEN UTENSILS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During the year</td>
<td>15,55,224.82</td>
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<td>As per last balance sheet</td>
<td>1,464.45</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Depreciation during the year</td>
<td>146.44</td>
<td>1,318.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHOTO COPIER:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>LIBRARY BOOKS</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As per last Balance sheet</td>
<td>16,357.79</td>
<td></td>
<td>As per last balance sheet</td>
<td>1,01,988.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Depreciation during the year</td>
<td>3,271.56</td>
<td>13,086.23</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FAX MACHINE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>SECURITY ADVANCE / DEPOSIT:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As per last balance sheet</td>
<td>3,221.35</td>
<td></td>
<td>As per last Balance Sheet</td>
<td>63,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Depreciation during the year</td>
<td>483.20</td>
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### ADVANCE ACCOUNT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As per last Balance Sheet</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Paid during the year</td>
<td>6,30,289.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Received during the year</td>
<td>6,40,289.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,05,837.17</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FIXED DEPOSIT

- As at the end of the year: 7,50,000.00

### BUILDING FUND DEPOSIT

- During the year: 6,00,000.00

### CLOSING BALANCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash in Hand</td>
<td>5,980.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at Bank, Central Bank</td>
<td>2,49,013.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Bank- Building Fund</td>
<td>4,013.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Bank A/c No. 7189</td>
<td>6,38,449.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,97,455.39</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL:** 26,05,837.17

**AUDITOR'S REPORT:**

Examined and found to be in conformity with books and records produced before us.

For THOMAS MATHEW & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

THIRUVALLU - 1

[Signature]

Thomas Mathew
Chartered Accountant

SC. F.C.A.,
F.TCA.,
No. 014670
## Sakhi

**Convent Road, Trivandrum**

*Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2013*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Ps.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Corpus Contribution</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As per Last Balance Sheet</td>
<td>382,386.00</td>
<td>378,379.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less: Transfer from (I &amp; E Account)</td>
<td>3,976.66</td>
<td>3,976.66</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Building Fund</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>As per Last Balance Sheet</td>
<td>543,933.00</td>
<td>565,614.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Interest during the year</td>
<td>22,681.00</td>
<td>22,681.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Advance Account</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As at the end of the year</td>
<td>72,743.00</td>
<td>72,743.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contribution Received in Advance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During the year</td>
<td>1,226,000.00</td>
<td>1,226,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Outstanding Liability</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>During the year</td>
<td>1,225.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Paid during the year</td>
<td>1,225.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Ps.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Furniture Account</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>As per last balance sheet</td>
<td>118,932.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less: Depreciation during the year</td>
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<td>1,893.23</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Computer and Accessories:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>As per last balance sheet</td>
<td>139,896.52</td>
<td>139,896.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Computer Purchased during the year</td>
<td>27,850.00</td>
<td>27,850.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Depreciation during the year</td>
<td>107,748.52</td>
<td>107,748.52</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Over Head Projector</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>As per last balance sheet</td>
<td>1,122.66</td>
<td>1,058.28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less: Depreciation during the year</td>
<td>204.57</td>
<td>204.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kitchen Utensils:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>As per last balance sheet</td>
<td>1,107.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less: Depreciation during the year</td>
<td>112.72</td>
<td>112.72</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Photo Copier</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>As per last Balance sheet</td>
<td>10,347.23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less: Depreciation during the year</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Library Books</strong></td>
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<td>As per last balance sheet</td>
<td>1,468.75</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>101,998.84</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fax Machine</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Less: Depreciation during the year</td>
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<td><strong>Income and Expenditure Account</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Less: Transfer to Corpus Contribution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Security Advance/Deposit: As per last Balance Sheet</td>
<td>63,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advance Account: As at the end of the year</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
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</table>

**Closing Balances**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash in Hand</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Central Bank A/c No. 7189</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,813,785.80</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Total** | **2,243,737.12** |

(0.00)

**Auditor's Report**

Examined and found to be in conformity with books and records produced before us.

For THOMAS MATHI W ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

[Stamp and signature]

Thomas Mathi, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountant

[Signature]

[Date: 29-09-2013]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Ps.</th>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Ps.</th>
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<td>FURNITURE ACCOUNT</td>
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<tr>
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<td>PHOTO COPIER:</td>
<td>25,559.04</td>
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<td>PHOTO COPIER:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>As per last Balance sheet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Less: Depreciation during the year</td>
<td>5,111.81</td>
<td>20,447.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIBRARY BOOKS</td>
<td>1,41,175.00</td>
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<td>LIBRARY BOOKS</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>As per last balance sheet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Less: Depreciation during the year</td>
<td>21,178.25</td>
<td>1,19,998.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAX MACHINE</td>
<td>4,456.62</td>
<td>3,789.83</td>
<td>FAX MACHINE</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As per last balance sheet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Less: Depreciation during the year</td>
<td>058.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As per last balance sheet</td>
<td>3,976.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECURITY ADVANCE / DEPOSIT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As per last Balance Sheet</td>
<td>63,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ADVANCE ACCOUNT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As per last Balance Sheet</td>
<td>74,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Addition during the year</td>
<td>63,380.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,37,880.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Received during the year</td>
<td>67,380.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>70,500.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CLOSING BALANCES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash in Hand</td>
<td>2,335.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at Bank, Central Bank</td>
<td>37,04,085.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Bank A/c No.7189</td>
<td>5,59,849.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>42,66,270.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48,09,763.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AUDITOR'S REPORT**

Examined and found to be in conformity with books and records produced before us.

For THOMAS MATHEW & ASSOCIATES,
CHARtered ACCOUNTANTS.

[Signature]

Thomas Mathew, B. Tech, F.C.A.,
Chartered Accountant.
# SAKHI
CONVENT ROAD
TRIVANDRUM

**BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Ps.</th>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Ps.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CORPUS CONTRIBUTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>FURNITURE ACCOUNT</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>As per Last Balance Sheet</td>
<td>382,356.00</td>
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<td>As per last balance sheet</td>
<td>128,743.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>Add: Contribution received</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Add Addition during the year</td>
<td>18,086.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received</td>
<td>16,045.00</td>
<td>523,378.00</td>
<td>Less: Depreciation during the year</td>
<td>146,829.93</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BUILDING FUND:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>COMPUTER AND ACCESSORIES:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As per Last Balance Sheet</td>
<td>467,283.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>As per last balance sheet</td>
<td>177,978.07</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Add: Contribution received</td>
<td>40,000.00</td>
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<td>Less: Depreciation during the year</td>
<td>20,885.71</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADVANCE ACCOUNT:</strong></td>
<td>116,518.00</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>OVER HEAD PROJECTOR</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As per Last Balance Sheet</td>
<td>166,623.00</td>
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<td>As per last balance sheet</td>
<td>2,086.96</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Additions during the year</td>
<td>283,041.00</td>
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<td>Less: Depreciation during the year</td>
<td>413.39</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Returns</td>
<td>165,898.00</td>
<td>117,143.00</td>
<td><strong>KITCHEN UTENSILS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONTRIBUTION RECEIVED IN ADVANCE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>As per last balance sheet</td>
<td>2,008.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>As Per Last Balance Sheet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Less: Depreciation during the year</td>
<td>200.86</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Transfer To Income And Expenditure Account</td>
<td>3,870,750.33</td>
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<td><strong>PHOTO COPIER:</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Addition during the year</td>
<td>3,983,000.54</td>
<td>3,983,000.54</td>
<td>As per last Balance sheet</td>
<td>11,948.80</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Less: Depreciation during the year</td>
<td>1,359.76</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIBRARY BOOKS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>FAX MACHINE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As per last balance sheet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>As per last balance sheet</td>
<td>2,445.44</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Depreciation during the year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Less: Depreciation during the year</td>
<td>108.82</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT</td>
<td>3,976.65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECURITY ADVANCE / DEPOSIT:</td>
<td>63,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADVANCE ACCOUNT:</td>
<td>74,500.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLOSING BALANCES:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in Hand</td>
<td>1,301.50</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at Bank S.B.</td>
<td>3,365,722.89</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Bank A/c No.7189</td>
<td>539,244.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Deposit</td>
<td>500,000.00</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,005,827.54</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(0.00) AUDITOR'S REPORT: - Examined and found to be in conformity with books and records produced before us.

For THOMAS MAH W & ASSOCIATES, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,

[Signature]

Thomas Mullrow, BSc, FCA,