

ANNUAL REPORT

2024 - 25



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1. Hope at the Railway Station - Rescue Story

On September 10, 2024, SATHI staff noticed a young girl standing near the NDRS ticketing counter during their outreach. She was alone and pointed to a boy when asked who she was with. Something seemed odd, so the staff brought them to the RPF booth.

The girl introduced herself as Aarti, 14 years old. The boy was Krishna, aged 23. When questioned, Krishna said Aarti's mother was unwell in Hyderabad, and he was taking her to meet her parents. Aarti repeated the same story. However, on further probing, they revealed they were from different villages. This raised doubts, as it was unlikely for parents to send a young girl with a man from another village.

Despite persistent questioning, both stuck to their version. Meanwhile, Krishna kept receiving phone calls, which he ignored. When the SATHI staff answered one of the calls, it turned out to be his sister-in-law. She revealed that Krishna had lured Aarti away, and the family was at the police station. If Krishna didn't surrender, the police would arrest the rest of the family.

With this revelation, the staff asked Aarti to tell the truth. Aarti finally admitted that the previous day Krishna had approached her in the fields, promising to take her sightseeing in Hyderabad. He also told her he could arrange a place for her to stay if she liked it. Aarti, being young and naive, believed him and left without informing her parents.

The staff explained to Aarti that Krishna was deceiving her and that her family would be deeply worried. She then shared her father's contact number. When contacted, Aarti's father was relieved. He revealed that Krishna had previously kidnapped another girl, and the villagers suspected he had taken Aarti as well. They had searched for her everywhere and gone to the police, who had detained Krishna's family.

The RPF then questioned Krishna sternly. He confessed that he had kidnapped a girl earlier, and the village panchayat had ordered him to bring her back and pay a fine. The people holding the first girl told Krishna they would return her only if he brought another girl in her place.

Further investigation into Krishna's phone revealed that a man from Hyderabad had sent him money and tickets. Krishna was then handed over to the GRP and later taken to his village by Aarti's relatives to face legal action.

Thanks to SATHI's vigilance, Aarti was saved from a potentially dangerous situation. She was safely placed in a shelter home until her parents arrived a few days later to take her home. Krishna's plan was foiled, and he now faces consequences for luring away two young girls.

SATHI takes pride in its swift response and is committed to protecting children from such exploitation.

The case presented offers a window into the everyday reality of our work at SATHI. Our outreach workers connect daily with children on railway platforms—some open and willing to share their stories, others guarded, spinning tales to protect themselves. Through these interactions, we begin the delicate process of trust-building that lies at the heart of our work.

Our core focus continues to be **supporting and rehabilitating children found on railway platforms**. With a strong field presence at **Delhi and Pune railway stations**, our teams remain

dedicated to identifying vulnerable children and guiding them toward safety, care, and the opportunity for a brighter future.

This year's significant development has been the **relocation of our Pune shelter**, which had been operating at its previous location for over two decades. The transition involved a lengthy approval process from the **Child Welfare Committee (CWC)**, which temporarily impacted the number of children referred to the shelter. We are pleased to report that the new facility is now fully operational with all necessary approvals in place and functioning as usual.

Our **community engagement work in Pune** has continued with unwavering commitment and passion, further strengthening our outreach efforts. Additionally, our **Education Program** has expanded considerably over the past year, demonstrating tangible impact and improved outcomes for the children we serve.

In line with our goal of continuous learning and improvement, we also undertook **two research studies** in the past year—one focusing on children who have been restored through SATHI's intervention, and the other on children belonging to migrant families. These studies provide important insights and will inform future strategies.

This report details **SATHI's key achievements, challenges, and learnings** across these areas of work. We remain committed to our vision of enabling every child to grow up in a safe and nurturing environment.

2. Field Interventions with Children on Railway Platforms

Railway stations often become the first point of contact for children in distress, separated from their families or running away from home. SATHI's field interventions ensure that these children are identified early, rescued, and supported with care, education, and the hope of family reunification.

This section highlights the three foundational pillars of our work: outreach, shelter services, and counselling and restoration.

2.1. Outreach on Railway Platforms

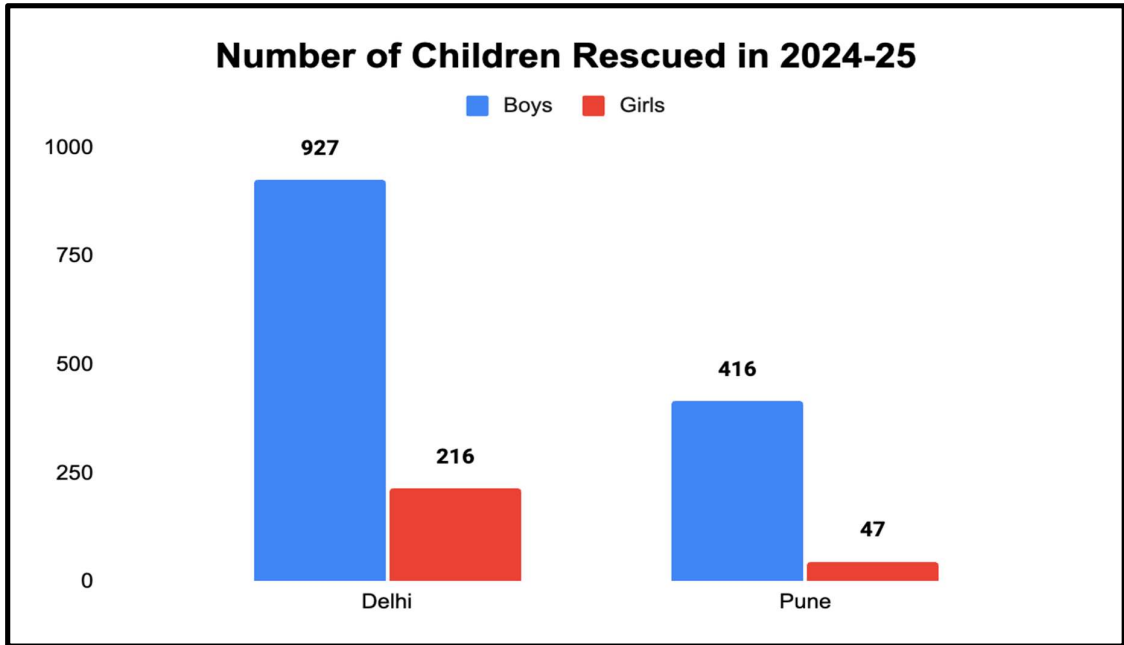
Outreach is a vital component of our intervention with children found on railway platforms. At Delhi Railway Station, SATHI's team of five personnel covers 16 platforms in two shifts daily. Similarly, at Pune Railway Station, our team of six personnel patrols six platforms in three shifts. In both locations, we also ensure the presence of a woman outreach worker during the day to support cases involving girl children.

Collaboration across agencies is crucial to ensuring the child's protection and smooth reintegration-Hiba Fatima, Outreach Worker. Delhi

Although the stations are patrolled only until late evening at both locations, SATHI personnel remain available on-call 24/7. On several occasions, they have been called in during the night by the RPF/GRP to assist with children who have been rescued.

At Pune Railway Station, SATHI also operates a dedicated Child Help Desk. This desk serves as a vital point of contact where children, passengers, and railway personnel can directly approach us to seek assistance for children in need. The presence of the help desk enhances our visibility and accessibility, enabling quicker and more effective interventions.

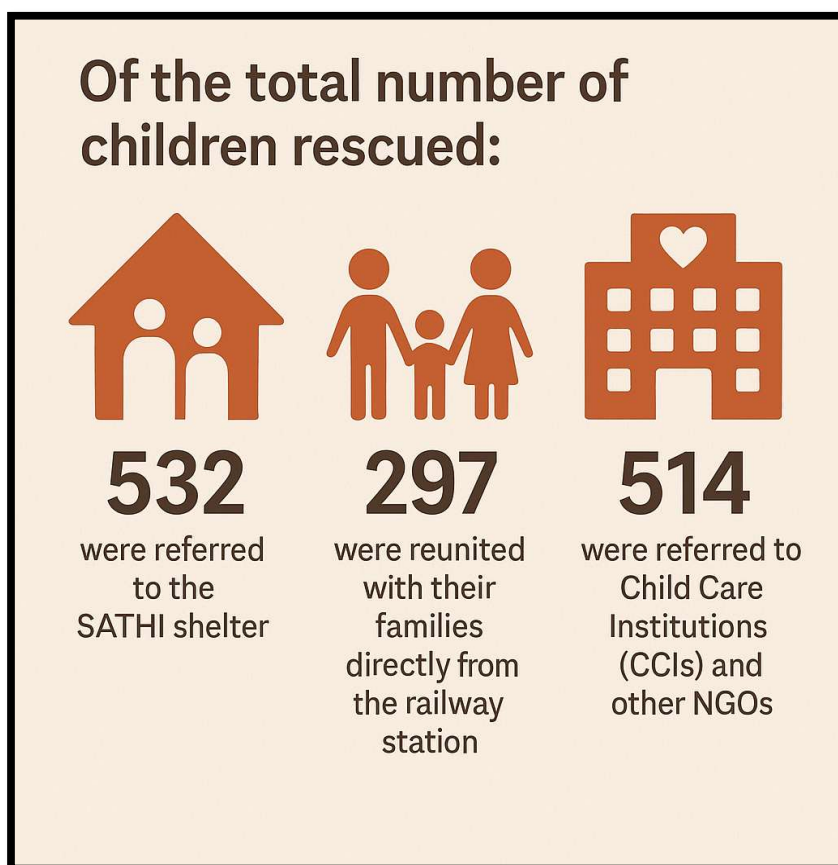
In the past year, **SATHI personnel rescued a total of 1606 children** across both locations. Of these, **263** were **girls**.



Compared to 2023–24, there has been a **30% increase in the number of boys rescued in Delhi** and a **15% increase in Pune**. While SATHI does not have formal research or data to substantiate this, we believe that the increase in the number of children rescued may be linked to the reduction in the number of NGOs operating on railway platforms. Following policy changes introduced by the central government in 2023, the presence of several organisations and field workers at railway stations has noticeably declined, potentially leaving more children without timely support or intervention.

While SATHI has managed to rescue a considerable number of children despite limited staff, we remain concerned that many more children may be slipping through the cracks, especially in large and crowded stations.

The infographic below shows the pathways taken for children rescued by SATHI during the year.



Stakeholder Involvement

Our work at railway stations is made possible through the active cooperation of key stakeholders. The RPF and GRP officers trust SATHI's work and actively assist in tracing families, preventing trafficking, and ensuring legal protection for children.

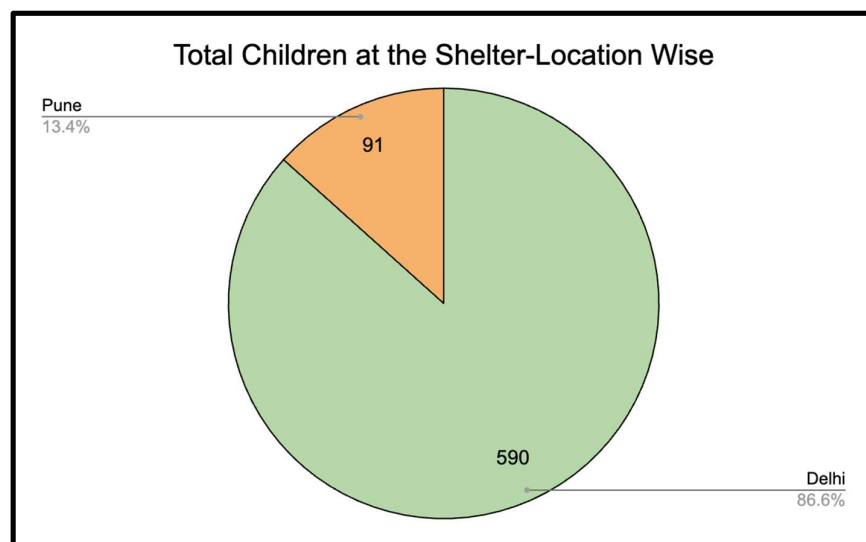
Station Managers, Ticket Collectors, vendors, coolies, and even beggars have become vital allies — promptly informing us whenever they spot a lost or vulnerable child. Their timely support ensures that children are rescued quickly and safely.

SATHI extends heartfelt gratitude to all stakeholders for standing with us in this mission. We look forward to strengthening these partnerships in the years ahead.

2.2. Shelter Services under Mission Vatsalya

SATHI's shelters in Delhi and Pune operate within the framework of **Mission Vatsalya**, a Government of India initiative. In 2024–25, a total of **681 children** accessed our shelter services. This includes children rescued directly by SATHI and referred by the Child Welfare Committee (CWC), as well as those rescued by other NGOs and placed in our shelters.

The shelters-wise break-up of the numbers is:



As mentioned earlier, the Pune shelter was relocated during this period. Approval for the new facility was received in January 2025, after which the CWC resumed referrals to the shelter. This transition period accounts for fewer children at the Pune shelter this year.

During the approval gap, most children rescued by SATHI in Pune were referred to another shelter called Sai Seva. SATHI ensured continuity of care by having our team visit Sai Seva regularly to conduct Non-Formal Education (NFE) sessions and counselling for the children placed there.

2.2.1. Daily Routine and Learning Environment

The shelter follows a structured daily timetable that begins with morning exercise, including stretching and simple yoga. Throughout the day, children engage in educational and recreational activities, including NFE, life skills, art classes, free play, and dedicated time for entertainment.

Storytelling, playing, and creating a friendly environment helps bridge language and cultural differences-Neha Parveen, NFE Teacher, New Delhi

At the Delhi shelter, NFE sessions are regularly monitored by the Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights (DCPCR). Mr. V. S. Parmar, a mentor from DCPCR, visits the

shelter periodically to assess learning progress and guide necessary course corrections.

2.2.2 Festivals and Celebrations

Celebrations play an important role in building joy and cultural awareness among the children. In 2024–25, the shelters celebrated:

- **National Events:** Some of the national events observed were Independence Day, Republic Day, Gandhi Jayanti, National Unity Day, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Jayanti and Veer Bal Diwas
- **Festivals:** Makar Sankranti, Basant Panchami, International Yoga Day, Earth Day, World Environment Day, Holi, Raksha Bandhan, Diwali, Children’s Day, Christmas, and New Year were some of the festivals celebrated at the shelter.

Children are encouraged to learn about the cultural and historical significance of each occasion and participate in cultural programs, which are always well appreciated by guests and visitors.

Additionally, children’s birthdays are celebrated with joy, helping them feel valued and cared for.

2.2.3 Knowledge Initiatives and Special Events

Delhi Shelter Highlights

- Students from Maharaja Agrasen College (Delhi) conducted a creative art, craft, and dance session. Interns from Unique Psychological Services led an interactive session on drug abuse and its impact on health.
- SATHI staff organised an awareness program for children (ages 10–18) on the POCSO Act (2021), JJ Act (2015), and RTE Act (2009) to educate them about their rights and legal protections.

Pune Shelter Highlights

- Children participated in a Cyclathon organised by the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) and the Care for You Foundation.

- They also participated in a three-day Bal Mahotsav hosted by DWCD, actively engaging in various events and receiving certificates of participation.

2.2.4. Legal Literacy and Skill Pathway Initiatives for Children

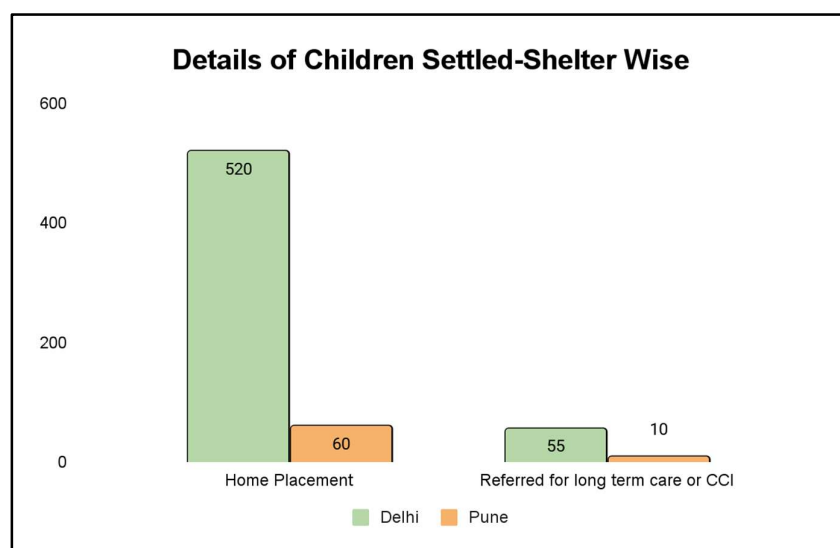
1. **POCSO, JJ, and RTE Act Awareness Program:** An awareness program was organised at the shelter for rescued children aged 10 to 18, covering the POCSO Act 2021, JJ Act 2015, and RTE Act 2009, focusing on protection from abuse and exploitation.
2. **Skill Development Orientation Program:** On October 28, 2024, a Skill Development Orientation was held at Deep Griha Society (Pune) in collaboration with Light House Organisation. 21 rescued children (rescued between 2018 and 2022) and their families attended, encouraging them to pursue skill-building courses to restart education or career pathways.
3. **Visit to Prayas NGO for Skill Training Opportunities:** The Delhi SATHI team visited Prayas NGO to understand their skill development programs aimed at underprivileged children and explore linking rescued children to these opportunities for future employment.

2.3. Counselling and Restoration

As per the **Juvenile Justice (JJ) Act guidelines**, all rescued children placed in shelters must be **reunited with their families**, wherever possible. The first step in this process is **counselling or individual interaction** with each child. At both SATHI shelters, counsellors engage in one-on-one sessions to understand the reasons behind the child's decision to leave home and to encourage them to consider returning.

The time required for this process varies from child to child. While some express a willingness to return home within a few days, others may take weeks or even months to open up or show readiness.

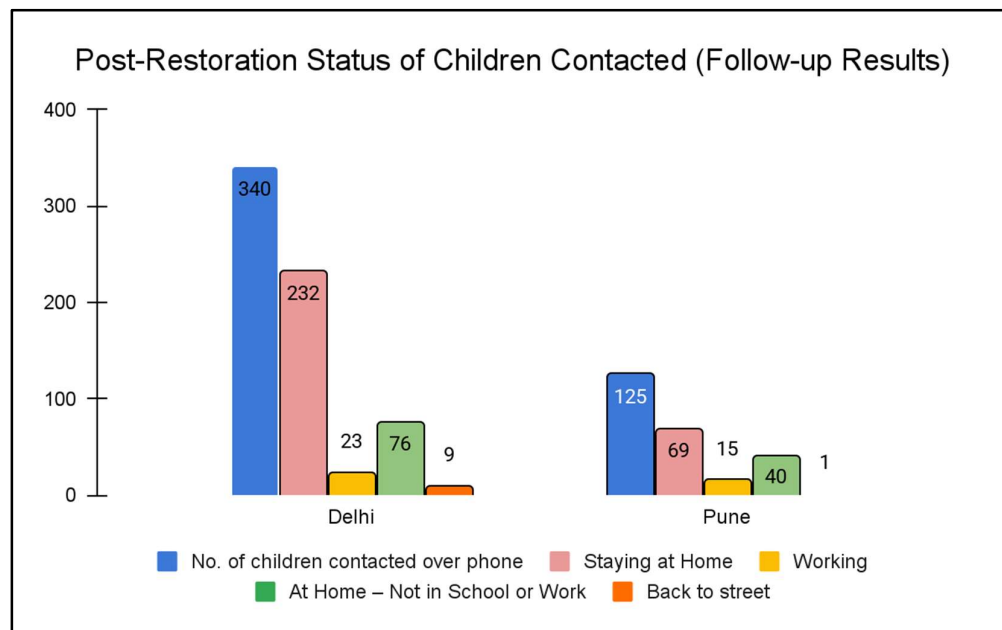
In some cases, **family reunification is not possible**, either because the child is an orphan, the family cannot be traced, or the family is unwilling to take the child back. With approval from the **Child Welfare Committee (CWC)**, such children are referred either to a **long-term residential facility run by an NGO** or to a **Government Children's Home (GCH)**.



As reflected in the data above, SATHI facilitated the home placement of 580 children from our two shelters. Additionally, over a period of nine months, SATHI staff actively supported the Sai Seva shelter, playing a key role in the restoration of 236 children to their families. Including these efforts, SATHI has successfully home-placed a total of 816 children in the past year, marking an approximate **13.5% increase** in home placements compared to the previous year.

2.3.1. Follow-ups and Post-Restoration Support

SATHI conducts regular follow-ups with children who have been reunited with their families. In the past year, we followed up with **465 children** who were restored to their homes. The **outcomes of these follow-ups** are presented in the graph below.



We are often unable to follow up with all children who have been restored. Common reasons include unreachable phone numbers, changed contact details, or parents unwilling to engage in communication.

For children in need of additional support, SATHI offers post-restoration assistance, which may include educational support such as partial school fees or learning materials, including school bags, books, stationery, and other essentials. This year too, restored children from both shelters received such support, enabling them to continue their education without disruption.

A total of 111 children received post-restoration educational support last year, including 67 children from Pune and 44 from Delhi.

2.3.2. Family Reunification and Educational Support Initiatives

SATHI's efforts extend beyond rescue, focusing on restoring children to safe family environments and supporting their continued growth through education. This year as well, initiatives were undertaken to reunite children with their families and to strengthen their educational journey after restoration.

Family Reunion: A Family Reunion Program is a special event where a group of children are reunited with their families. These programs are attended by key stakeholders, including officials from the Railways, Child Welfare Committee (CWC), District Child Protection Office (DCPO), and donors.

Last year in Delhi, two such programs were organised—one in September and another in November. The first event saw participation from 50 families, while the second included 31 families. SATHI's efforts were warmly appreciated by both the families and the dignitaries present.

Educational Support: On August 14, 2024, the Pune team organized a Post-Restoration Education Support Program in Pune at Hotel Nandadeep, Tadiwala Road. The event was attended by 32 children — 24 restored to their families by SATHI between 2020 and 2023, and 8 from the Community Learning Centre.

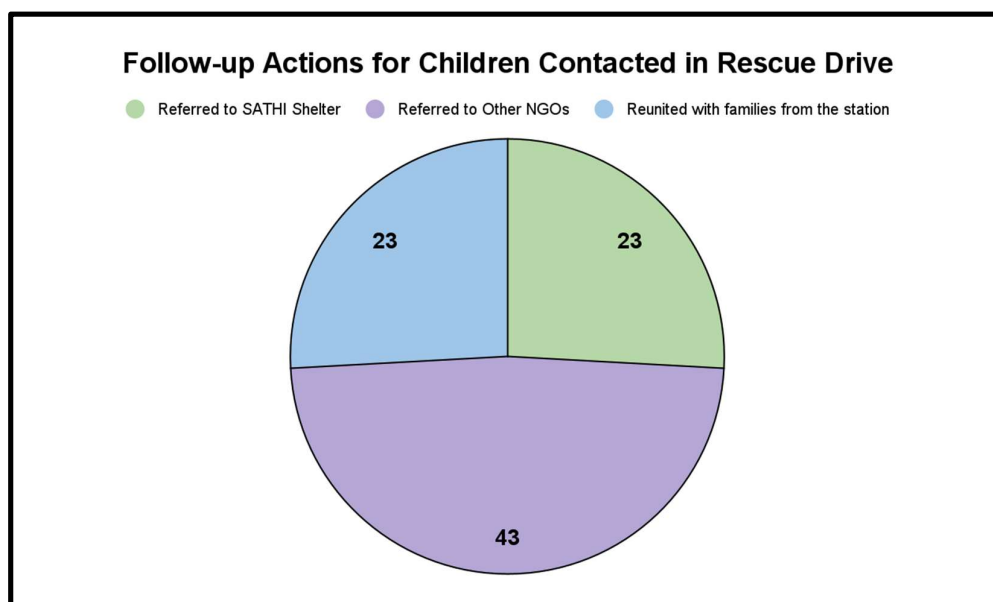
The program included parental guidance sessions, individual counseling for children, and motivational talks by Senior Divisional Security Commissioner Mrs. Priyanka Sharma and Superintendent of Police Mr. Tushar Doshi. Educational kits, grocery bags, and cash awards for school fees were distributed. The event reinforced the importance of education and the collective responsibility to support children's continued academic growth.

3. Rescue Drive

A Rescue Drive is an intensive outreach initiative in which SATHI, with the support of volunteers and partner organisations, conducts extended patrolling of railway platforms for up to 14 hours a day over one week. These drives significantly enhance the visibility and presence of outreach workers at the station, allowing us to identify and assist more children in need of care and protection.

In 2024–25, a rescue drive was conducted at New Delhi Railway Station from the 18th to 24th November 2024. The initiative brought together 9 temporary staff (people whom we paid for the period of the rescue drive), 6 staff members from EFICOR, and SATHI's outreach team to carry out coordinated patrolling efforts.

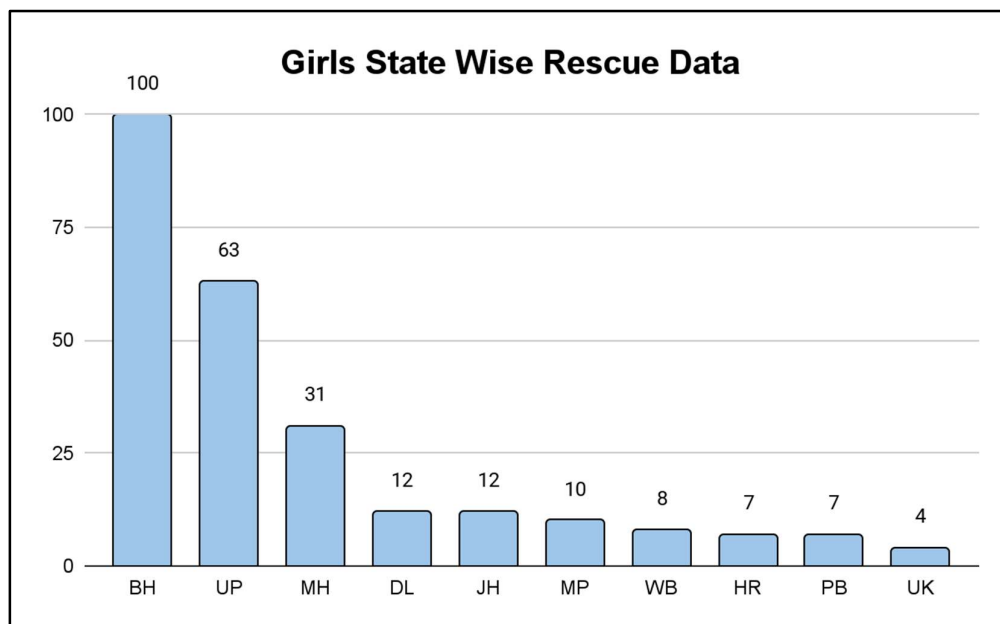
As a result of the drive, a total of 89 children were rescued—76 boys and 13 girls. The follow-up actions for their care and protection were as follows:



This rescue drive highlights the **power of collaboration and collective effort** in reaching vulnerable children and ensuring timely intervention. We are grateful to all partners and volunteers who contributed to its success.

4. Rescuing Girl Children

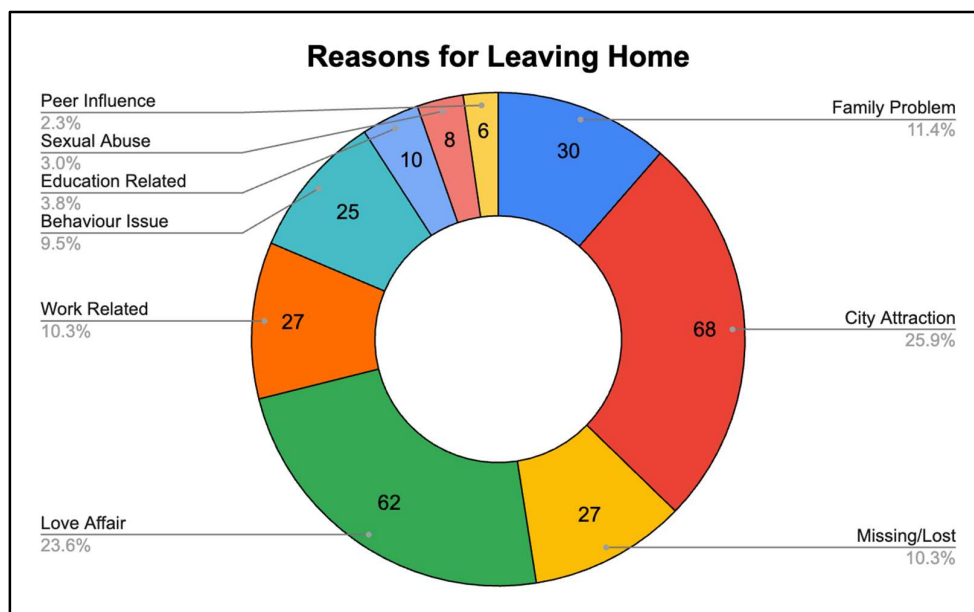
Although SATHI does not work directly with girl children, we rescue them and provide the necessary support. Last year, we rescued 263 girls across both locations, with a higher number (216) rescued in New Delhi.



As seen, the majority of girls rescued were from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Maharashtra. Additionally, a smaller number of girls were rescued from states like Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, and Gujarat, among others.

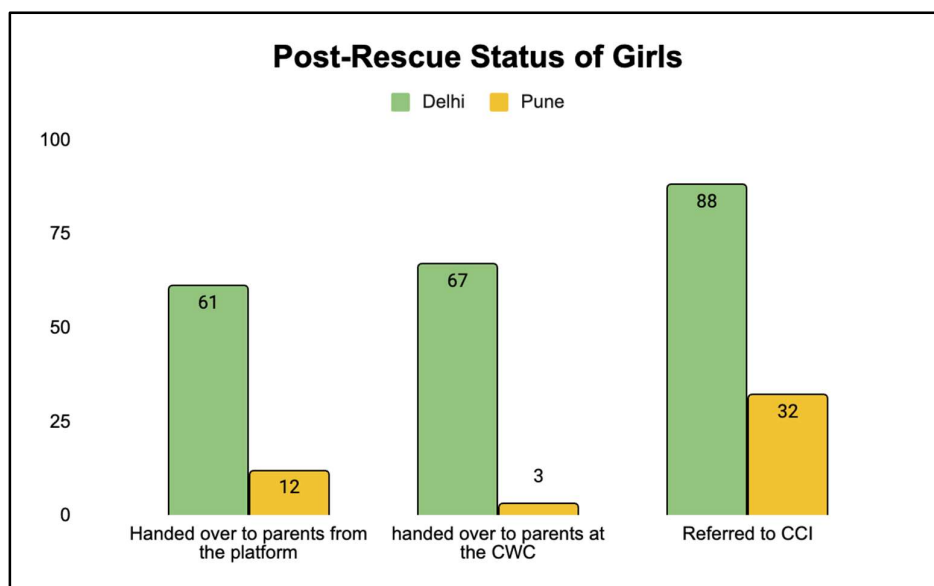


The highest number of rescues was among girls aged 11 to 15, highlighting their vulnerability during this transitional stage. At this age, girls are often innocent and impressionable, making them especially susceptible to manipulation and exploitation.



City attraction (26%) and love affairs (24%) emerged as the leading reasons for girls leaving home, together accounting for nearly half of the cases. Family problems, missing/lost situations, and work-related issues were also significant contributors. Although smaller in proportion, factors like sexual abuse, education-related challenges, and peer influence remain critical areas of concern.

The SATHI shelters are only for boys. Hence the girl children rescued are either handed over to parents or referred to CCIs.



A significantly higher number of girls were reunited directly with parents from the platform and at the CWC in Delhi compared to Pune. Delhi also saw a greater number of referrals to Child Care Institutions (CCI), reflecting the larger volume of rescues handled.

At this point, we must raise a serious concern: the number of girl children being rescued has shown a sharp and consistent increase over the past three years. The table below captures this trend at Pune and Delhi:

Year	Number of Girls Rescued
2022-23	129
2023-24	241
2024-25	263

The number of girls rescued nearly doubled between 2022–23 and 2023–24 (a 52% increase), followed by a further rise of approximately 9% between 2023–24 and 2024–25. Overall, there has been a 65% surge in rescues over the last three years. This trend is deeply alarming.

Policy changes within Railway Childline have led to a reorganisation of outreach staff across stations in India. This restructuring may have contributed to challenges in identifying vulnerable girls at source areas. Strengthening frontline outreach efforts will be critical to ensure early identification and protection of at-risk children.

5. Community-Based Learning Centre – Tadiwala Road (Pune)

In alignment with the Open Shelter Guidelines, SATHI has established a Community Learning Centre in the Tadiwala Road locality, located near our Pune shelter. This centre serves as a safe and supportive space for children from the surrounding community, offering a blend of educational support, life skills development, and emotional well-being activities.

The centre operates daily from 3:30 PM to 6:00 PM, engaging children in structured learning and enrichment programs. As of now, 22 children from the community attend these sessions regularly.

5.1. Educational Support and Enrichment

The Learning Centre offers daily academic assistance, including support with school homework and remedial teaching for children from Grades 1 to 8. The academic curriculum focuses on Mathematics, English, and Marathi, with the goal of addressing individual learning gaps and enhancing foundational skills. This consistent support improves academic performance but also boosts children's confidence and motivation to learn.



This visual highlights key enrichment activities at the Learning Centre that nurture emotional well-being, creativity, and confidence, fostering holistic growth among children.

5.2. Empowering Children with Safety Knowledge

As part of our commitment to child safety, The Asha Foundation facilitated a two-hour session on "Good Touch and Bad Touch", educating children on personal boundaries, recognising unsafe

situations, and protecting themselves from abuse. This session was well-received and contributed meaningfully to the children's understanding of personal safety.

Through the Tadiwala Road Learning Centre, SATHI continues to bridge the gap between education, emotional care, and community support, creating a nurturing environment where children can learn, grow, and thrive close to their homes.

6. Staff Training and Development

Continuous learning and capacity-building are integral to SATHI's approach. Throughout the year, staff participated in various training programs to strengthen their knowledge, skills, and ability to support rescued children more effectively.

- **Webinar Participation:**

Staff from New Delhi and Pune attended a webinar organised by the Women and Child Development Department (WCD) on the new laws passed in December 2023 (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023, Bharatiya Nagrik Sanhita, and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam), to be implemented from July 1, 2024.

- **Orientation on Social Security Schemes:**

Mr. Thaneshwar Dayal Adigaur (SJPU) conducted a session for the Delhi team on schemes like the Labour Card and e-Shram Card, covering the registration process, documentation, and benefits to help staff raise awareness among parents.

- **Training on Special Services for Children Engaged in Begging:**

In July 2024, the Pune team attended a 3-day training organised by WCD and Mahatma Gandhi Prashikshan Sanstha, Pune, alongside participants from DCPUs, CWCs, and NGOs from 14 districts of Maharashtra.

- **Training on Social Workers' Role in Education:**

In August 2024, the Delhi staff participated in a 1-day training focused on the role of social workers under the Right to Education (RTE) Act and the National Education Policy.

These training initiatives have enhanced the team's understanding of new legal frameworks, social security schemes, and child protection strategies. Staff are now better equipped to apply these insights in their daily work with children and families.

7. Nurture Merit Program

The Nurture Merit Program is dedicated to identifying academically talented students from government schools in small towns and rural areas, providing them with the necessary academic support to excel. These students, selected through a rigorous process, have demonstrated high potential and have achieved outstanding results in their 10th and subsequently 12th standard examinations.

7.1. Program Structure

The program offers coaching at two levels:

- A. **Coaching for 9th & 10th Standard Students:** Focused on preparing students for competitive exams such as Tapas and Saadhana.
- B. **Preparation for NMMS Exam:** Targeted at 8th standard students from government schools, aiming to equip them for the National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship (NMMS) examination.

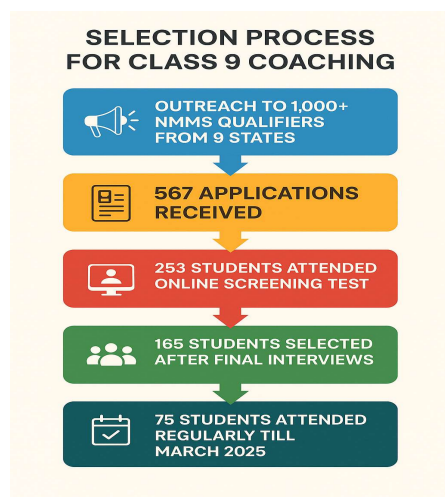
Through these initiatives, the Nurture Merit Program strives to bridge educational disparities and empower students to achieve academic excellence.

A. Advanced Academic Coaching for Classes 9 & 10 Students

In the academic year 2024–25, students from ten states — Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Bihar, and Haryana — participated in our coaching program. These sessions were designed to prepare Class 9 and 10 students for entrance exams into integrated residential programs in Grade 11 (such as *Tapas* and *Sadhana*).

- **Class 9 Coaching (2024–25)**

In 2024–25, our outreach extended to over 1,000 students across 10 states who had scored more than 100 marks in the National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship (NMMS) exam. The goal was to identify high-potential students for our intensive coaching program.



As seen in the infographic, the number of students gradually reduces at each stage of the selection process. Only the most committed and motivated students continued through the year, culminating in 75 regular attendees by March 2025.

- **Class 10 Coaching (2024–25)**

A total of 33 students from the 2023–24 batch continued into the 10th Standard with us. Based on their consistent academic performance throughout the year, all students are expected to score above 95%, with at least 18 students projected to achieve scores above 98% in the 2025 board examinations.

A.1. Design of Online Instructional Sessions

Coaching began in June 2024 with Spoken English classes alongside a revision of Mathematics. Each day featured a one-hour session, during which students were expected to come prepared, having solved 30–35 questions shared the previous day. The classes were conducted online through Google Meet from 6:30 PM to 7:30 PM. Each student was individually addressed by name and encouraged to actively respond to the questions asked. Throughout the sessions, teachers focused on delivering strong conceptual knowledge.

A.2. Study Materials Provided

Each student received a curated set of books, including:

- NCERT Exemplar books (Grades 7 to 10) – Maths and Science
- NTSE Preparation Book by MTG Publications, featuring past 5 years' questions in: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

A.3. Current Year Student Demographics

1. 2023–25 Batch (Class 10 Students Who Appeared for the 2024–25 Board Exams)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Students
1	Karnataka	08
2	Maharashtra	06
3	Uttar Pradesh	13
4	Madhya Pradesh	02
5	Andhra Pradesh	03
6	Telangana	01
	Total	33

2. 2024–26 Batch (Class 9 Students, 2024–25 Academic Year, Divided into Three Groups)

Sl. No.	State	No. of students are currently in our class
1	Karnataka	16
2	Maharashtra	07
3	Uttar Pradesh	12

4	Madhya Pradesh	06
5	Uttarakhand	07
6	Bihar	13
7	Haryana	07
8	Tamil Nadu	05
9	Andhra Pradesh	02
	Total	75

A.4. Faculty and Coordinators Overview

We have a dedicated team comprising 16 teachers and 4 coordinators who collectively manage all student groups across the program. For detailed information about the \ faculty members, please refer to Annexure 1.

A.5. Educational Camps

Three two-day educational camps were organised as in-person meetings for students from different regions:

- Pune, Maharashtra (first week of December 2024)
- Bangalore, Karnataka (first week of January 2025)
- Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh (last week of March 2025)

These gatherings played a crucial role in building trust with the students and reinforcing the credibility of the program. They also provided a valuable platform for direct interaction with the children to discuss career pathways and scholarship opportunities. As part of the camp activities, students participated in exposure visits to reputed institutions, attended career guidance sessions, and engaged in hands-on science experiments.

B. NMMS Coaching for 8th Standard Students (2024–25)

In the academic year 2024–25, we provided coaching to 8th standard students from government schools in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu to prepare them for the National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship (NMMS) examination.

- **Karnataka (Bangalore and Haveri Districts):** A total of 27 students underwent coaching, with 8 students scoring above 90 out of 180 marks in the NMMS examination.
- **Tamil Nadu (Erode District):** Another batch of 18 students received coaching, resulting in 7 students securing the scholarship by scoring above 90 marks. Notably, Master Naveen achieved the 19th rank in the state.

Three of the students from the batch have also been offered seats at the TN Model school in Dharmapuri. The model school is a state-led initiative aiming to transform government schools with enhanced infrastructure and improved learning opportunities.

The details of the teachers for the TN-NMMS program are listed in Annexure 2

7.2. Student Progression Across Batches (2020–2024)

Between 2020 and 2024, 23 students from three consecutive batches (2020–22, 2021–23, and 2022–24) successfully completed their 10th standard examinations. These students have since embarked on diverse academic journeys, enrolling in various higher education programs

and institutions. Their continued pursuit of education reflects the effectiveness of the coaching and support provided during their foundational years.

A. 2020 – 22 Batch (completed 12th std in 2024)

Sl. No	Student Name	District & State	Father's Occupation	% of X board	% of 12 th std	Entrance Exam ranking	Present situation
1	Ningamma	Bangalore, Karnataka	Driver	99% (6 th rank)	97%	JEE – 2400	Studying in NITK – Surathkal, Mangalore
2	Sowmya	Bangalore, Karnataka	Expired	88%	93%	CET – 42000	Studying at PES University, Bangalore
3	Varsha	Bangalore, Karnataka	Farmer	90%	93%	CET – 27637	Studying in SDM College, Dharwad

B. 2021 – 23 Batch (Completed Class 10 in 2023; appearing for Class 12 and entrance exams in 2025)

Sl. No.	Student Name	District & State	Father's Occupation	% of X board	FREE Admission at	Entrance Exam ranking
4	Mahadeva Prabhu	Chamarajnagar, Karnataka	Working in a ceramic factory	98%	Tapas	JEE - 96.5 Percentile
5	Chinmay	Tumkur, Karnataka	Farmer	97%	Saadhana	JEE - 94.4 Percentile
6	Monisha D	Mysore, Karnataka	Farmer	98%	Saadhana	JEE - 96.4 Percentile
7	Manasa	Chamarajnagar, Karnataka	Farmer	99%	Saadhana	JEE - 86 Percentile
8	Chandrika	Bagalkote, Karnataka	Farmer	98%	Avanti Learning Centre, Hubli	Appearing NEET in May
9	Rahul Melavanki	Gokak, Karnataka	Shopkeeper	94%	Avanti Learning Centre, Hubli.	JEE - 93 Percentile Also Cleared NDA exam

Tapas and Saadhana are highly competitive programs that select approximately 100 students from a pool of nearly 20,000 applicants.

C. 2022 – 24 Batch (passed class 10 in 2023, currently in class 11)

Sl. No	Student Name	State	Father's Occupation	% of X board	FREE Admission at
10	Arya Arun	Karnataka	Photographer	99%	Tapas – Rashthrohana Parishat
11	Pratiksha Sobarad	Karnataka	Farmer	97%	Saadhana – Rashthrohana Parishat
12	Rakshita Bhat	Karnataka	Farmer	97%	Saadhana – Rashthrohana Parishat

13	Srujan J Ballal	Karnataka	Farmer	97%	Tapas – Rashtrothana Parishat
14	Vijay Gudagapur	Karnataka	Expired	97%	Tapas – Rashtrothana Parishat
15	Chandana HS	Karnataka	Farmer	96%	Saadhana – Rashtrothana Parishat
16	Siddharth	Karnataka	Post Master	97%	Joined a private institute of his own
17	Shambavi Nirali	Maharashtra	Shopkeeper	95%	Joined a nearby institution on her own and is studying Commerce
18	Kiran Jagdale	Maharashtra	Business	94%	Joined PCM College, Baramati, through a scholarship in the Acharya Academy and is preparing for JEE
19	Ketaki Kadam	Maharashtra	Farmer	94%	
20	Swarali Niranjan	Maharashtra	Farmer	98%	Joined PCM College, Baramati, through a scholarship in the Acharya Academy and is preparing for NEET
21	Harshad Vanjole	Maharashtra	Engineer	94%	Joined PCM College, Kolhapur and preparing for JEE
22	Sakshi Shendage	Maharashtra	Driver	97%	Studying PCMB and preparing for JEE at Shegal Academy, Pune Bhosari
23	Madhura Sushil Nandurkar	Maharashtra	Farmer	94%	Preparing for JEE in a private college

8. SATHI's Work with Migrant Workers through KGK (Karmikara Gourava Kendra)

Post-COVID, SATHI initiated focused support for children of migrant families by selecting one area in Bengaluru—**Bannerghatta Road** (from Jayadeva Hospital to Bannerghatta National Park). We identified **60 worker habitations** and initially provided relief materials. Recognising the need for long-term engagement, we launched the **Karmikara Gourava Kendra (KGK)**, inspired by the ILO's concept of "Worker Facilitation Centres."

8.1. Objectives of KGK

- Issue ID cards to registered workers
- Facilitate access to BoCW cards and government schemes
- Resolve workplace issues through mediation
- Build and strengthen trade-based worker collectives
- Connect workers with job opportunities
- Advocate with the government and related departments

8.2. Geographic Coverage and Cluster Expansion

Since early 2024, KGK has grown to cover **91 clusters** across four major roads:

- **JBR** – Jayadeva to Bannerghatta Road
- **BNR** – Banashankari to Nayandalli, up to Goraguntepalya
- **UHR** – Ulsoor to Hoskote (*new in 2024*)
- **GTR** – Goraguntepalya to Tin Factory (*new in 2024*)

8.3. Expansion of KGK Operations

In 2024–25, KGK extended its outreach to **UHR** and **GTR** roads. Construction worker registrations were initiated in both areas. Currently, **851 workers have been registered in UHR** and **365 in GTR**, reflecting a significant step in scaling our support to migrant workers.

8.4. Key Activities

→ Pratinidhi Meetings:

Each cluster has representatives (Pratinidhis), one for every 50 workers. In larger clusters, 2–3 are appointed. Representation is inclusive across gender, caste, religion, and geography. Meetings are held bi-monthly to review registrations, scheme applications (Bocw, E-Shram, Ambedkar Sahaya Hasta-AKSH, Ayushman), and worker issues.

→ Cluster Meetings:

We held monthly cluster-level meetings across all four roads. These sessions focused on labour laws, government schemes, union importance, and real-time challenges faced by workers, including job availability and documentation needs.

→ Health Camps:

In collaboration with the Labour Department, three free health camps were held. 585 workers benefited from check-ups and medicines, and 250 domestic workers were registered under the KGK and AKSH schemes.

→ May Day Celebrations (1 May 2024):

Labour Day was celebrated at Kacharakanahalli Labour Adda, the event included awareness sessions on labour rights and union significance. KGK also participated in the city-wide celebration at Freedom Park alongside trade unions.

8.5. Achievements at a Glance

The following tables present a numerical summary of our key accomplishments

Worker Registrations Across Roads – KGK 2024–25						
Roads	Construction			Domestic		
	Cumulative	2024-25	Total	Cumulative	2024-25	Total
JBR	5301	823	7261	0	849	849
BNR		1137		0	362	362
UHR	0	851	851	0	45	45

GTR	0	365	365	0	0	0
Total	5301	3176	8477	0	1256	1256

Facilitation of BOCW and Government Schemes (2024–25)				
Schemes/ Benefits	Cumulative		2024-25	
	No of benefits	Amount	No of benefits	Amount
BOCW card	750	0	741	0
Scholarship	21	95000	0	0
Marriage claim	3	1,80,000	20	10,20,000
Senior citizens card	4	0	4	0
Death compensation	2	1,50,000	4	3,25,000
old age pension	4	0	0	0
Tayi Magu sahaya hasta	3	36000	2	26,000
Delivery assistance	4	1,50,000	3	1,18,000
E-shram card	50	0	448	0
Ayushman health card	15	0	182	0
BOCW Pension	0	0	4	0
Tool Kit	25	0	120	0
Total	881	611000	1528	1489000

9. Studies undertaken by SATHI

Study 1: Follow-Up Study on Children Reunited with Families- Pune Region

1. Background and Purpose

SATHI's core work involves rescuing and reuniting runaway children with their families. However, the organisation believes its responsibility extends beyond reunification. A one-year telephonic follow-up is conducted to ensure the child's continued well-being. While some families remain unreachable, among those contacted, nearly 90% of children continue to live with their families—an encouraging outcome.

To better understand long-term outcomes and assess the lasting impact of its intervention, SATHI has conducted several follow-up studies between 2000-2011. These studies revealed that the majority of children remained with their families and continued their education or entered careers with support, though some still required additional external help.

In 2024, we undertook a new study to understand the status of children restored by SATHI between 2017 and 2023.

2. Details of the study

2.1. Objective

To assess the long-term impact of SATHI's support on children helped through its Pune shelter project.

2.2. Selection Criteria

- Boys who stayed in SATHI's Pune shelter between 2017 and 2023
- Children who received comprehensive support—rescue, shelter, counselling, and reunification
- Families reachable and residing in Pune district or neighbouring areas

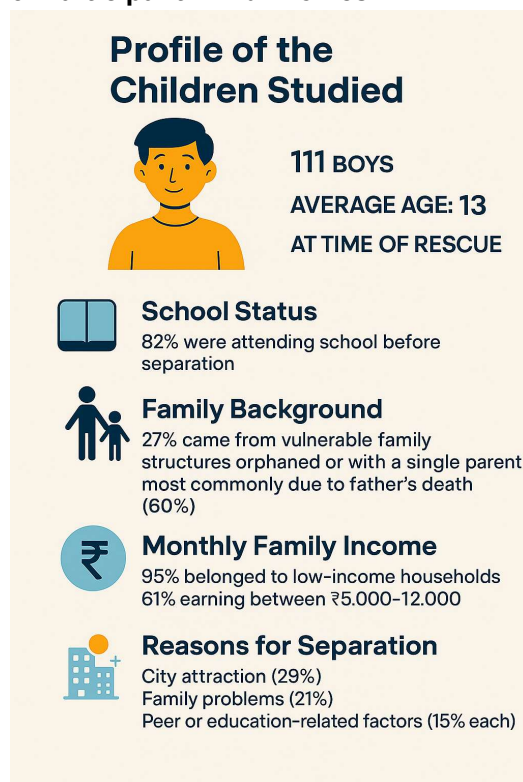
2.3. Sample for the study

SATHI attempted to contact approximately 400 families, out of which 111 were successfully reached and visited.

2.4. Survey Protocol:

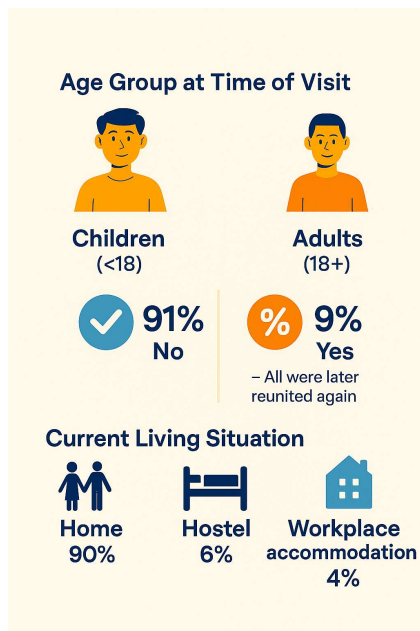
Every staff was instructed to review the child's original file and complete the first two sections of the survey in advance. During the home visit, they interacted with both the child and parent(s), explained the purpose of the study, and filled the final section based on the interaction. The visit was documented with family photographs, proof of the child's achievements, and a one-page case study, all of which were scanned and uploaded along with the completed survey.

3. Participant Child Profiles

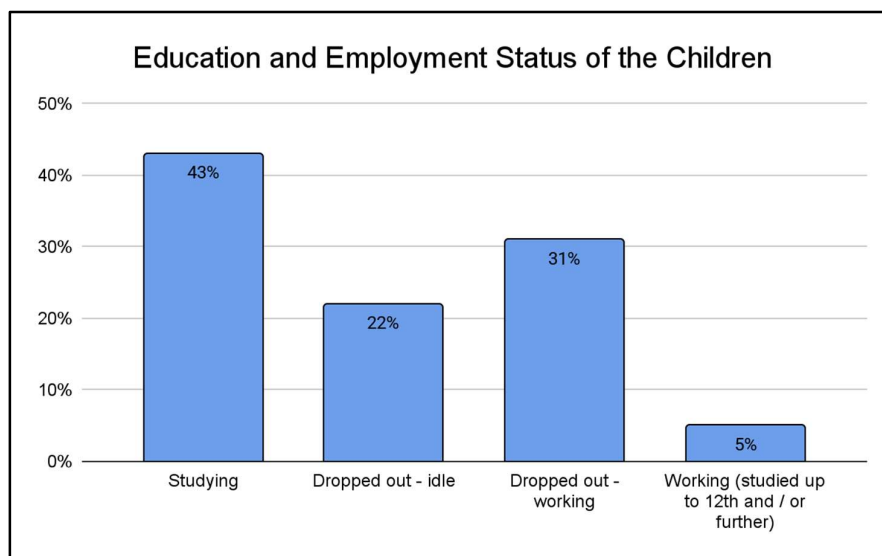


3.1. Current status

The infographic below presents the status of the 111 children at the time of the follow-up visit.



The chart below shows the education and employment status of the boys at the time of the study.



Our data revealed that nearly 87% of children resumed schooling after being reunited with their families. However, only 43% continue their education today, with a significant number having dropped out. Notably, around 35% of the children are currently working, likely due to their families' financial challenges and the pressure to contribute to household income.

Very few children who are currently working have received formal training or completed courses like a diploma or graduation. Most are employed in low-skilled jobs across sectors such as manufacturing (factories), hospitality (hotels), and automobile repair (garages), earning an average monthly income of ₹10,400. On a positive note, over 90% of these working children are contributing financially to support their families.

The additional income has contributed to improving the families' financial situation; however, given the rising cost of living, many families are still struggling to achieve financial stability.

4. Key Learnings

1. Linking Families to Government Schemes

One of the key insights from the study is the urgent need to connect families with available government welfare schemes. Despite being eligible, many families are either unaware of these schemes or lack the knowledge and support needed to navigate the application process. During our visits, we found that 78% of the families had a monthly income of less than ₹20,000. This financial constraint often leads to school dropouts, poor health, inadequate educational support, and increased pressure on children to start working early. Linking families to the right schemes can help ease these burdens and create a more secure and nurturing environment for children to grow and thrive.

2. Connecting Children to Skill Training

As highlighted earlier, a significant number of children are already part of the workforce, with many engaged in low-paying, unskilled jobs. This limits their earning potential and keeps their families in a cycle of financial insecurity. Equipping these children with marketable skills through structured training can open doors to better job opportunities, higher incomes, and more stable careers. While implementing skill development programs will require groundwork and coordination, it is a logical and necessary step toward empowering these children and securing their families' long-term financial well-being.

In conclusion, while home restoration is the most meaningful outcome, the responsibility of organisations does not end there. Ongoing post-restoration support, as suggested above, is essential to help both the child and family build a stable and secure future.

5. Case Studies

Mahesh's Story: Finding His Road Ahead

Mahesh, a 16-year-old boy, was rescued from Pune railway station on 3rd January 2019. He was found wandering with a friend, claiming they were exploring the area and looking for small jobs. Initially hesitant to share his parents' contact, Mahesh was brought to the SATHI shelter.

During counselling, Mahesh shared that he lived with his parents and siblings in Alandi and was studying in Class 10. However, he had little interest in academics and often skipped school. Coming from a financially weak family—his father a watchman and mother a labourer—Mahesh thought it better to start earning. That day, after his parents left for work, he left home with a neighbourhood friend to search for jobs at Pune station.

SATHI staff explained the risks of running away and the importance of education, family support, and staying safe. Mahesh began engaging in shelter activities and responded well to guidance. When his parents were contacted, they admitted to struggling with his academic disinterest and were unable to pick him up immediately. Mahesh stayed at the shelter for four days until his parents came on 7th January 2019. With CWC permission, he was reunited with them the same day.

Over the next year, follow-ups revealed that Mahesh had returned to school. However, in a later update, his parents informed us he hadn't passed his Class 10 exams and was learning to drive.

On 22nd May 2024, SATHI visited Mahesh's home. He openly shared that academics had never been his strength. However, inspired by his passion for driving, he joined a driving school and eventually secured a job driving a commercial vehicle for an automobile company. He now earns ₹15,000 per month and contributes significantly to the family's income. His parents expressed pride in the path he has chosen.

Mahesh acknowledged the guidance he received from SATHI and said it helped him refocus. Though content with his current job, he dreams of owning multiple vehicles and starting his own transport business someday.

Seeing Mahesh settled, motivated, and working toward his future was a heartening moment for our team—proof that with timely support and direction, children can find their way.

Saad's Journey Back Home

Md. Saad Salim, a 10-year-old boy, was referred to SATHI by the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) on 16th February 2019. Saad had been transferred from Hyderabad, where he had stayed in a government shelter for 10 months after being rescued at the railway station. His only clue to his identity was that he belonged to Pune, and his address had not yet been traced.

Saad adjusted quickly to the SATHI shelter and seemed familiar with shelter life. During counselling, he shared that he was the youngest of seven siblings and lived with his family in Pune. His father ran a catering business and his mother was a homemaker. A year earlier, his parents had sent him to a madrasa in Uttar Pradesh for religious education. The madrasa was strict, and Saad frequently faced harsh punishments for not completing his work.

Two months into his stay there, after a particularly severe punishment, Saad ran away. He boarded the first train he saw, thinking it would take him back to Pune, but he ended up in Hyderabad instead. There, he was rescued by Railway Childline staff and placed in a children's home in Saidabad. Despite efforts, his home could not be traced as he could only recall "Pune" as his address.

After nearly a year, the CWC in Hyderabad decided to transfer his case to Pune, where the Pune CWC referred him to SATHI. Using Saad's memories, local landmarks, and Google Maps, SATHI staff suspected he might be from Shivaji Nagar. When they visited the area with Saad, they were able to locate his family. His parents were overwhelmed with joy and shared that they had even filed an FIR in Uttar Pradesh but eventually lost hope, fearing the worst.

On 20th February 2019, Saad's parents visited the shelter to complete the restoration procedures. With permission from the CWC, he was reunited with his family the same day. SATHI advised his parents to keep Saad close to home and encouraged him to make more thoughtful decisions in the future.

During follow-ups over the next year, the family initially said Saad was staying at home, and later shared plans to enrol him in a nearby madrasa. On 21st May 2024, five years later, SATHI visited the family again. Now a tall 15-year-old, Saad had tried attending another madrasa but found it difficult to adjust. This time, he openly communicated his discomfort to his parents, who understood and agreed not to force him.

Although Saad does not have formal education, he has basic literacy skills and now works alongside his father and brother in the family's catering business. His father is pleased with Saad's contribution

and proud of his growing interest in the work. Saad, too, is determined to stay in the business and hopes to expand it in the future. He has found his path and is pursuing it with confidence and commitment.

Aryan's Story: Finding His Path

On 31st January 2019, 15-year-old Aryan Gavli was found alone and frightened at Pune railway station. He said he was trying to reach his maternal uncle's house but didn't know the way. After completing procedures, SATHI brought him to the shelter and called him for counselling.

Aryan revealed that he was from Yavat village in Daund and came from a financially weak family. His father worked as a labourer and his mother as a farm worker. He had two siblings and was studying in Class 8, though he was disinterested in school and often bunked classes. His father, frustrated by this, had scolded and verbally abused him on the day he left. Angry and hurt, Aryan decided to leave home.

At the shelter, Aryan was counselled about the risks of running away and the importance of education. Though he listened, he was hesitant to return home and initially refused to share his family's contact information. Over the next three days, he gradually opened up and eventually gave his father's number, expressing a desire to go home.

During his stay, Aryan participated actively in group activities but remained uninterested in academics. On 5th February 2019, his father visited the shelter. He was relieved to see Aryan safe. In conversation with SATHI, he acknowledged wanting his children to study well and admitted he may have been too harsh with Aryan.

SATHI encouraged a more supportive approach, suggesting that his father try understanding Aryan's interests instead of forcing academics. His father agreed. With CWC's permission, Aryan was restored to his family the same day.

In May 2024, five years later, SATHI met Aryan again—this time at his workplace. Aryan now works as a permanent JCB driver with Pune Municipal Corporation, earning ₹25,000 per month. After returning home in 2019, the dynamics in his family changed. His father became more understanding, and Aryan completed Class 10 before deciding to leave school.

Fascinated by heavy vehicles, Aryan learned to operate a JCB from his brother-in-law and worked as an apprentice. His dedication earned him a stable job. He now travels daily from his village to Pune and contributes financially at home. Aryan avoids addictions and remains focused on his goals.

Grateful for SATHI's timely support, Aryan shared that being rescued changed his life. He hopes to visit the shelter and share his story with other children, hoping to inspire at least one child to choose a better path.

Study 2: Socio-Economic Study on Migrant Families and Children from North Karnataka in Bangalore

India's strength lies in its villages—a vision championed by Mahatma Gandhi, who stressed the need for rural development, education, and child welfare. Yet, despite government efforts since independence, many rural communities still lack basic amenities like housing, jobs, healthcare, and education, driving large-scale internal migration.

The COVID-19 crisis worsened migration trends, as rural families moved to cities seeking survival, often exposing their children to disrupted schooling, poor living conditions, and exploitation. Internal migration grew from 232 million in 1991 to 455 million in 2011, but remains poorly documented, limiting support for migrant families.

Raichur and Yadgir, located in northeast Karnataka, are among India's 117 most backward districts.

- Raichur: Known for its fertile land between the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers, Raichur has 7 taluks, 884 villages, a population of 19.3 lakh (2011), and a literacy rate of just 59.56%. Despite being a major rice producer, it ranks low on development indicators.
- Yadgir: Carved out of Kalaburagi in 2010, Yadgir has 6 taluks and 519 villages, with a population of 11.74 lakh. While culturally rich, many families live in extreme poverty and poor conditions, lacking access to basic services like education, healthcare, and clean water.

The acute poverty, lack of educational opportunities, and inadequate livelihood options in these districts fuel migration, placing migrant children at serious risk.

1. Purpose

This study aims to understand the socio-economic conditions of migrant families in Yadgir and Raichur, identify the challenges faced by their children in education, health, and well-being, assess existing support systems, and suggest policy and community-based solutions to improve their lives.

2. Scope and Methodology

- Focused on children of migrant families from Yadgir, Raichur, and Bangalore Urban (settlements like Rachenahalli, Krishnappa Layout, etc.).
- Covered 355 families and children selected through random sampling across SC, ST, OBC, and other communities.
- Data collection involved questionnaires, interviews, government statistics, NGO inputs, and secondary sources (Census 2011, gazetteers, articles).
- Topics covered included family background, migration patterns, child labor and safety, health, access to amenities, and suggestions.

3. Limitations

- Limited to 355 families due to constraints of time and personnel.
- Issues like child abuse, sexual exploitation, and addiction were not covered in the study.

4. Workshops

As part of the study, one-day workshops on "Programs for Migrant Children and Challenges in Preventing Migration" were held at Raichur (20-12-2024) and Yadgir (31-12-2024). Organised by

the Yadgir District Legal Services Authority and SATHI, they brought together officials from child welfare, education, labour departments, NGOs, and social work colleges. Discussions focused on the issues faced by migrant children and families in North Karnataka. Key insights from these workshops have been incorporated into this report.

5. Key Findings

5.1. Migration Trends

- 47% migrate to cities for employment.
- 25% work as agricultural labourers; 20% as daily wage labourers.
- 5% run petty businesses; 3% are landlords.
- 81% work as casual labourers at construction sites.
- 87% migrate due to poverty; 13% due to debt.

5.2. Children's Education

- 50% of migrant children are out of school.
- Dropout reasons: Migration (19%), Lack of access/interest (15%), Economic hardship (16%).
- None of the families were aware of the Right to Education Act (2010).

5.3. Living Conditions

- 72% earn less than Rs. 10,000/month.
- 63% lacked basic needs (food, clothing, shelter).
- Only 13% availed of any government welfare schemes.

5.4. Employment and Skills

- 85% of youth lacked employability skills.
- Employment is mostly in agriculture or unskilled labour.

5.5. Community Profile

- 70% SC/ST; 29% OBC/BCM; 1% others.
- 67% migrated with children; 33% left children with extended families.
- 23% of migrant families were large joint families.

6. Recommendations

6.1. Micro-Level Interventions

- Residential Centres: Establish in source areas to prevent migration.
- Remedial Learning Centres: Focus on basic education, nutrition, mentoring, and exam preparation (NMMS, NTSE, Navodaya).
- Psycho-social Care: Mental health support for children and parents.
- Career Guidance & Vocational Training: Skills like beauty care, computers, plumbing, painting, horticulture, and goat farming.

- Family Strengthening: Awareness programs on education, health, parenting, and safe migration.
- Livelihood Assistance: Connect to skill training and social welfare schemes.

6.2. Meso-Level Engagement

- Collaborate with institutions like NIMHANS, Agricultural University Raichur, and local social work colleges.
- Promote community awareness to create inclusive, migrant-friendly environments.

6.3. Macro-Level Policy Advocacy

- Collaborate with CSOs and government departments for child protection law implementation.
- Advocate for residential shelter homes and government hostels in source areas.
- Push for migrant-friendly policies ensuring access to education, healthcare, and welfare schemes across migration status.

Conclusion

These findings highlight the urgent need for targeted interventions to support migrant families and children. Strengthening education access, livelihood opportunities, and social protections is critical to breaking the cycle of poverty and migration.

10. Voices from the field

At the heart of SATHI's work are the dedicated individuals who engage with children and families every day. Their reflections offer a glimpse into the challenges, learnings, and deep fulfillment that come with supporting vulnerable children on their journey home.

Rajveer Singh, Project Coordinator

This year pushed me to grow both professionally and personally. I sharpened my skills in adaptive planning, remote coordination, and managing shifting timelines while balancing multiple stakeholder priorities. More importantly, I learned to listen deeply, lead with curiosity, and create an environment where people want to move forward together. Managing group dynamics and overseeing operations across Delhi and Pune strengthened my regional coordination and teamwork skills. Today, I feel more prepared, connected, and confident in managing complex field operations.

Govind Singh, Shelter In-Charge, Delhi

A typical day at the shelter begins early with hygiene routines, exercise, meditation, and circle time—a space for children to share their thoughts. Through counseling, informal education, and recreational activities, we create a nurturing environment for children coping with trauma. I recall Ganesh, a boy who could only remember trees near a large field, a clue that eventually helped us reunite him with his family. Managing a shelter is challenging but deeply fulfilling—each smile, each moment of trust, and each successful reunion remind me of the resilience these children embody.

Ritika Singh, Counsellor, Delhi

My journey at SATHI has been profoundly enriching. Working with children has taught me the value of patience, empathy, and understanding nonverbal communication. Play-based therapy emerged as a powerful tool for emotional healing. Navigating the complexities of child development remains a continuous learning process, but it has strengthened my commitment to making a lasting positive impact on young lives.

Hemant Kumar, Outreach Worker, Delhi

Since first joining SATHI in 2018 and returning in 2022 after further education, my commitment to child welfare has only deepened. SATHI has been instrumental in shaping my understanding of child protection. Through outreach work, I have learned to support children's diverse needs and behaviors and build trust within vulnerable communities. Witnessing positive changes in children's lives is deeply fulfilling—it is more than a job; it is a mission aligned with my values for a safer world.

Maya Pandey, Outreach Worker, Delhi

Working with SATHI to rescue lost children and reunite them with their families has been an incredibly rewarding experience. Each reunion brings tears of joy and a profound sense of fulfillment. SATHI's support and resources empower me to make a real difference. Despite its challenges, this role is deeply fulfilling, and I feel privileged to be part of this important mission.

Anvita Gokhale, Outreach Worker, Pune

Working with SATHI has been my first professional experience. In the initial months, I often questioned my contribution. However, as I began rescuing children, I developed a deep appreciation for the work. Interacting with children who had left home due to difficult circumstances or had gotten lost made me realize the emotional challenges they face. Through this experience, I have learned the importance of providing a supportive environment where children feel safe and hopeful. I am grateful for the opportunity to contribute to their journey and proud to be part of SATHI's meaningful work.

Lastly, one of your newest team members, Sandeep Arya, an outreach worker at Delhi says, *"In a few months, I realized how important it is to create safe spaces for abandoned and vulnerable children."*

SATHI's team is small and close-knit, with the field staff as the true heroes of our work. Despite facing adverse weather and numerous challenges, they continue their efforts with unwavering dedication, ensuring every rescued child receives the care and protection they deserve. We extend our heartfelt thanks to them for their extraordinary commitment.

11. Annual Staff Meeting

Annual Staff meeting of SATHI was held in from 10th June to 12th June 2024 at BAIF Training Centre Pune. Total 46 staffs from Pune, New Delhi, Bangalore participated in this event. The following program / training sessions conducted for the staff.

- Foster a Joyful Learning and innovative work culture by Mr. Chetan from Harapanahalli
- Counselling and Effective Communication with children by Dr. Praful Kapse, NIMHANS
- On the 2nd day Mrs. Archana Nambiar a Dr. Praful Kapse, NIMHANS and Dr. Vineet Raichur participated in the program where we presented our project activities at New Delhi, Pune and Bangalore
- On the 3rd day SATHI Board Member Mr. Ashwin Patil took the session on Identification of emotional intelligence. Ms. Yojana from Bajaj Finance participated on 3rd of the program and interacted with the SATHI team.

12. Governance and Administration

11.1. Annual General Body Meetings

The Annual General Body Meeting of SATHI was held on 17th July 2024 at SATHI Office, Mathikere, Bangalore. The meeting was attended by Governing Board members Mrs. Archana Nambiar, Mr. Rajiv Kuchhal, Mrs. Srividhya Kotangale, Mr. Ashwin Patil, Mr. Vineet Raichur along with SATHI Secretary Mr. Basavaraj Shali. Mrs. Narmada Anand was absent for the meeting. The Audit Report was submitted to all the members and the financial statements for the annual filing of returns to Registrar of Societies were approved by the board along with continuation of Shenoy & Kamath Chartered Accountants as auditor for the year 2023 – 24.

11.2. Governing Body Meetings

Two Governing Board Meetings were held during this year. The first one was held on 26th June 2024 at Ebhanan, KHB Colony, Koramangala Industrial Layout, Koramangala, Bengaluru and 6 board members were present during the meeting. The second one was held on 4th December 2024 and was held at the Navya Disha Trust, Avalahalli, J P Nagar, Bengaluru. Seven board members were present for this meeting.

Major issues discussed were Approval of Statement of Accounts and Annual Report for the year 2023 - 24; increasing in staff DA; election of governing board; disposing unused scrap materials and Records; renewal of Pune Open Shelter Registration under JJ Act 2015 (41) and Maharashtra State Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2018; changes in the bank signatories, etc.

11.3. List of Governing Board members for the year 2024 – 25

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Qualification	Designation	Profession	Address
1	Mrs. Archana Nambiar	47	Masters in Social Work	Chairperson	Development Consultant	701 A, Esteem Enclave, Arekere, Bannerghatta Road, B'lore – 560 076 Mobile: 9986027764 archanaanambiar@gmail.com

2	Mr. Rajiv Kuchhal	58	Electrical Engineering from IIT, New Delhi	Vice Chairperson	General Partner, and Investment Committee member at Exfinity Venture Partners	#41, 4th B Main, Koramangala Industrial Area, 5th Block, Bangalore – 560 095 Ph: +91-80-41313201 rajivk008@gmail.com
3	Mrs. Srividhya Kotangale	45	Masters: Extension Education, 2000 SNTT Women's University - Mumbai	Treasurer	Founder - My Margdarshak Trust	Flat No. P 501, Rohan Jharoka 2, Yamalur Main Road, Bangalore South, Bangalore – 560 037 Mobile: 9900579788 vidhyaiyer08@gmail.com
4	Mr. Ashwin Patil	41	BTech in Mechanical Engineering with an MBA in marketing and holds an Exec Program in General Management from IIM Ahmadabad	Member	Entrepreneur	D 726, Brigade Wistria, Kanakapura Road, Udaypur Post, Bangalore – 560 082 Mobile: 7619121751 ashwin.patil82@gmail.com
5	Mrs. Narmada Anand	64	MSc	Member	Retd. Project Director, DWCD	# 62, Madhava Nilaya, Mountain Street, Near Madhavan Park, Jayanagar 1st Block East, Bangalore – 560 011 Mobile: 9480354409 narmadananda@gmail.com
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