

SANNIHITA

CENTER FOR WOMEN AND GIRL CHILDREN SOCIETY

Regd No. 1653/2000

Promote, Practice, Prioritize, Gender justice, equality and peace

V. Usha Rani. (Founder & Director)

Foreword

We are happy to introduce SANNIHITA to you. In the past few years since its inception in 2000, this forum, which was initiated to work for poor and marginalized women, grew in stature with a significant rise in the number of beneficiaries and participants in the organization's activities. We would like to share with you our experiences while working with women and girls on their issues... some of them surprising, a few shocking, but some, really great.

This report explores some issues of the status of poor women, which link up with urban poverty, rural economy, policies, globalization, and the consequence of gender discrimination and violence on women.

Perspective

Gender discrimination results in violence---sexual, domestic, and public;

- Domestic violence leads to murders, suicides and deprivation of shelter, and homes.
- It also leads to child labor, increases the number of street children and orphans, child sex workers, beggary, and crime.
- The violence has increased and its forms also have changed, forcing poor women who anyway hardly enjoy basic human rights, struggle more for minimum needs.
- This increases the struggle for existence, and forces women to adjust within the family, constant search to find cope up methods, hope to create small spaces of their own, and live with the hope for a better tomorrow.

Generally, we find in our observations that the data obtained through social science research, and studies by different institutions, organizations varies in numbers, and sometimes even misguide by gimmick of the statistics numbers, and gives a wrong picture in the status of issues like women's development, and technical indicators. The other side in reality we find many women, and children suffer from domestic violence, violence, poverty, homelessness, health problems, in accessibility of health services, and discriminations of caste class, and gender discrimination. Organizations who also funded by foreign agencies add to this picture and show the projects as success and achieved the positive results and do not raise gaps.

This situation created an atmosphere in the present global situation in the context of Andhra Pradesh, as if that it is suffering only with Aids and no other problems exist and women are developed with Self Help Groups, and so there is no need to support issues like domestic violence, education of girl children, health awareness programs (in reproductive issues), land rights and housing rights of women, homelessness and shelter problems, physical, sexual and mental problems of women because of the social barriers, and patriarchal practices, private public violence against women and girl children.

When it is about marginalize communities.....

The issues of Minority women and Dalit women are been discussed but the violence that women face and the discrimination that they face within the communities, within their religions, is not been addressed even by the groups that are working in these issues. There is a need to document these gaps, the voices of the women of these minority groups, their perspective, their views of gender equality, and on women's rights, human rights and workout plans and 'solutions' 'strategies' according to their situation and from their 'locations'.

Because we are seeing that the rights of women from the perspective of women of middle class, upper caste women, upper class women activists and feminists have achieved many successes, could bring radical change in women's lives, but somehow women of minority communities, and dalit communities could not gain much out from these early movements. They stayed away themselves. The need to re orient the rights discourse, and to understand these rights, in the marginalized groups context gives much more meaningful actions, and policies. This also means to protect the homogeneous women favoring cultural practices, in which various unidentified synchronized, practices.

We felt these issues need to be explored because many organizations have been doing services with commitment for women and girls. In spite of this there is violence, and poverty, in fact increased these days, in greater volumes with new phase, as the state is the main responsible institution and suppose to address these problems is slowly withdrawing its responsibility and becoming a mediator for land and protector for "law and order" to curtail the voices of the poor.

In this situation we find that it is possible only when women organizations like us should start address these issues with critical analysis of the previous practices and perspectives within the present globalization policies and with that of local experiences of cultural, social and economical aspects. This need an approach of views from the cross cutting edges to know the situation of women of various class, minorities and castes and the role of the civil society organizations.

We in the process of our interventions, and analysis explored the reasons of violence as understood by us is that the development plans, and planning policies left the men folk behind and invested resources in the empowerment of women.

We found that there is a problem in this approach itself. This....

- a) Forced women to take the most of the burden and absence of making men or sharing responsibilities of changing relationships, and needs, and demands from the society, which is changing in its cultural, economical and global interactions day by day.
- b) Failed to engage those men, failed to gather their views and who want to be humane and struggling to practice equality, or democracy within the family and in the public spheres.
- c) They are confused and failed to rationale reasoning behind their own confusions about this transition, and search for solutions or adjusting in the frame resulted in to violent aggressive behavior.
- d) This resulted into imbalance of awareness, perspective between men and women. If we study, analyze cases of women who are murdered, and number of suicides, rapes, and murders and the statements by media, then one will understand why we are saying this.

Ex., There are men who are committing suicides when the wives are refusing to live with them. These are the cases, which need to be analyzed, some men are extremely sensitive and self respect and cannot help to understand the needs, wants, or new hopes that women are choosing. Some men encourage women to develop for various reasons; they encourage them to study even higher to their own qualifications. But some men allow, want their women to earn, study, and modern but get caught up with stereo type notions, and get confused when their male ego which starts questioning them and raising its voice. And the so called educated, developed modern lot gets into more confusions, and fail to cope with this situation of women's independent positions, and their career choices, sexual needs, questioning the **power**, which is resulting in increase of violence on women.

We therefore felt that it is equally important to engage men in this process of analysis, understanding themselves from their own locations, linking themselves with around the issues, and coming up with new plans and participate in the campaigns and work for women's issues within the present context. We are convinced with this argument after listening to so many cases, and case studies, that women are facing violence, and it is more than any one else faces, but it is also important to understand the dilemma in the course of action where the brought up in the family, the language which is spoken, media's unconscious, and conscious efforts, suggestions from the whole world that encourages this exercise of the power over women, with in the general and marginalized,-weak, vulnerable, class and caste, maintains the status quo, and sustains the hegemony within the family, cultural relationships and also at working places, institutions etc., They tell us believe that it is important to understand that gender discrimination make not only women vulnerable but also victimize the men of course with forcing them to position as attackers, or criminals. This does not mean that they will be spared.

Poverty - Feminization

It is a challenging task to address Poverty. Within that Feminization of poverty- how will one measure this? One has to agree that the change in the global perception, economy and policies has had a huge impact, resulting in increasing violence on women and children. Poor women cannot afford good health. There is not much change in the division of labor at home and outside-- unequal wages, patriarchal values within the family do not give the women much hope as far as working class women's lives are concerned. Family burden, reproductive and household responsibilities, workless ness, dowry harassment add to the poverty. The sword of insecurity perpetually hangs over their heads---losing their jobs, homes or partners.

Water, land has become inaccessible to poor people, which ultimately have a serious negative impact on women. The policies of globalization aimed at control over our resources, and encourage privatization of these resources. Open Market Economy proved that agriculture, land, water is going into the hands of the affluent.

Women headed households and single women are increased. But application forms still acknowledge only the man as head of the family, (some changes are of course occurring but perception is important) as the ultimate guardian. During the course of our work, we came across many homeless single women, young / old, who have no work, burdened with debt and care of children and old people. The only thing they would ask was 'can u give us some work?'

Urban scenario

The picture in the urban slums is different as the scenario and varies in problems, and differs and much more complex to understand the situation of poor women from that of rural. But it is the same discrimination, which continues to work in the case of girl children. Stereotypical (Feudal and patriarchal) ideologies combine with modern technology to oppress women. In Urban slums women's needs are different, life is a day-to-day struggle, and their response is as per their needs.

Our experience

Sannihita in the course of time has gained vast experience in the following issues:

- Counseling cases of domestic violence – advocacy, on the issue, training, and campaign for gender equality, against violence on women.
- Research/ fact finding, and addressing women's issues like homelessness, housing issues,
- Counseling/legal/medical follow up in cases of rape of minor girls,
- Documenting case histories of single/deserted women,
- Surveys on beggar children,
- Advocacy with migrant women's housing issues,
- Research on 'empowerment of women's groups' – SHGs and its role,

- Organizing workshops on these issues, conducting awareness programs.
- Documentation and fact finding on issues of
 - Dowry deaths,
 - Rape,
 - Suicides,
 - Displacement, rehabilitation, and demolition issues

CHILDREN SHELTER, HEALTH, CARE AND EDUCATION IS PRESENT FOCUS.

In 10 years, Sannihita's journey towards a violence-free world has been hectic, been with the triumphs and tears of the women who traveled along, learning to cope with the challenges of the changing socio-economic and political scenario in the context of globalization.

The journey anyway have to continue, to address issues of micro level to explore towards bridging the gap of macro level policies which may help for better governance, and succeed to achieve gender justice, and bring out the voices of homogenous groups and women's issues in these groups.

Existing policies and schemes like widow pension, Rojgar Yojana, Yuva Shakti, Vambey, Housing, Health, Indiramma gruha pathakam, (is much more in controversy) Livelihood etc., for the poor show some efforts of the welfare measures for women, poor and children. But we felt that these policies should be designed by giving much more thought and need understand of practical situations, in issues of health, livelihood, shelter and with human face, and should be more sensitive to the needs of women and children in general, particularly marginalized, vulnerable women in particular.

The work of Sannihita, research, counseling, advocacy, training, conducting workshops, networking with different groups that are working on different issues, is spread based upon these needs and focused to address issues with in the frame work of gender justice, social justice. This also mean that Sannihita's work progresses and lay an effort to design its programs to address the real needs of women who are marginalized, poor and vulnerable to violence. It will spend resources raised, available to work on initiatives which help women and girl children to live in peace, discuss with other groups, engage men and institutions in the process, and work towards working out preventive measures rather than patching up services. This means a walking along the mainstream with critical understanding about happenings around, and working for minority and dalit women's and children based on the appeals and demands of their situations.

Appeal to Friends, Well-wishers

We invite you to walk with us by extending your helping hand, sharing your views, resources, and by giving a space to set the floor to fulfill this mission.

I. STATUS REPORT

SANNIHITA registered under the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Public Societies Registration Act, 1350 Fasili (Act I of 1350F) (Registration No. 1653/2000) by the Registrar of Societies, Hyderabad.

Legal Status:

- a. Registered Voluntary Organisation, with non-profit, non-political, society.
- b. Registered Under Societies Act bearing No.1653/2000.
- c. Registered Under FCRA Act 1976 bearing No.010360067, Certified under 12a, 80 G.

VI. Promotion of education

- Poor children, focusing girl children
- In 2006 we have started 5 NRBC schools. We have conducted rallies against child labor.

VII. Counseling and legal aid center

- Counseling families on domestic violence issues – we have settled many cases.

VIII. Documentation

- Documentation of status of women in rehabilitation colonies women those who died in domestic violence, murders, and suicides.

A brief note on our activities from the past 7 years (2000 to 2007)

I. Campaign on Violence Against Women – 16 days of campaign-global campaign

From the past 6 years we have been campaigning for women's housing, against child marriage, dowry harassment, sexual atrocities, gender discrimination and involved local and national level meetings by NGOs in this regard.

- Conducted several meetings, trainings and workshops for NGOs, SHG women groups in rural areas.
- Counseling of several cases and settled disputes between men and women.
- Fact finding and helped girl child rape cases and provided medical, legal and counseling help
- Awareness generation against girl child marriages and encouraged marriages without dowry
- Linked several children to govt hostels
- Conducted studies on the status of single women and looking for suitable programs for them.

- Campaigns were conducted on gender justice issues
- Given trainings to number of women
- Worked on non formal education issues, through NRBC schools
- As service provider did advocacy on domestic violence act, conducted seminars, workshops and published a book on DV act

WE concentrated on involving all organizations to join the campaign and realize the intensity of the violence and growing discrimination.

**Andhra Pradesh Federation on Violence Against Women and girls.
As part of this campaign group we have done the following activities**

The Common India Campaign is designed so that some of the States will observe the campaign in the same manner on four specific dates, namely November 24, 25, 30 and December 10th 2003

From 2003 onwards we have actively initiated, expanded the concept of the global campaign 16 days of activism in Hyderabad and in Andhra Pradesh.

16 Days of Activism – Part of Global Campaign to take forward the following perspective which mainly focuses to involve men in the campaign.

1. Violence Free Homes Make Violence Free Communities

Violence Free Communities Make a Violence Free World

Stop Violence Against Women and Girls

2. When Some Men are Violent!

Then Why are the others silent?

- As a part of the campaign we have printed stickers, distributed posters designed by the common campaign program. The message they were carrying is to stop violence against women, and speak against violence, it was addressing men.
- We conducted radio talks on the issue, It was broad casted in radio.
- On 25th November is significant day as women's organizations world over observes mourning for women who died due to violence in different forms and in different contexts. We have organised candle light vizil on Tank bund to which many individual activists, like Rama from Basics, Dr. Satya Lakshmi from Nature Cure Center, K. Sajaya free lance journalist and activist, Dr. Samata, activist on women's health, Ambi women's rights activist, Bro. Varghese, from Mont fort bhavan, Bharath from Action Aid, Lakshmi Action Aid, Uma Maheshwari journalist, Sujata, Dalit rights activit Nirmala font line graphics, Usha/Seeta

Lakshmi, gender consultant, and many more a research fellow and girls from saidabad colony slums, and organizations like Asmita, Anveshi, Yakshi, Action Aid, and Ankuram have joined the campaign. It means that women are observing and they are there to question violence and violation on women's rights and fight against violence on women. this Vizil to express mourning for all those women who have died in the violence. They made it clear that women's rights violation will not be tolerated. The campaign aims at raising awareness in men to address issues of gender

- Conducted a one day workshop for college girls B.A (II year) in Kastoomba College with the help of the lecturers of Sociology department. Ms. Sujatha the lecturer in sociology has initiated this program.
- Conducted a Public Meeting, and signature campaign in National Book Fare in Nizam College Grounds. Sajaya has initiated this meet. Ambika, Bhagya, Santosha, Chaitanya, Sujatha, were present on the dias. Sri. Abburi Chaya Devi an eminent writer on women's issues was the chief guest and shared her views on the importance of such campaign. Mr. Jeevan from Human Rights Forum have expressed his solidarity by attending the meeting and participating the signature campaign.
- In this context we have conducted a public Hearing on Electronic Media's role in reinforcing patriarchal values and gender discrimination. We have invited all private channels to participate in the hearing. But Mr. Ravi Prakash has attended and shared his views on the role of the media.
- Film Screening in slums and public meetings in slums were conducted as part of this campaign.
- On the campaign banner we have conducted a meeting and signature campaign, in Nizam College Grounds during National Books exhibition to which Ms. Abburi Chaya Devi a feminist writer have shared her views on such initiatives and importance. Jeevan from Human Rights Forum have participated in the signature campaign.
- As part of this campaign Sannihita along with Jana Vignana Vedika conducted a public hearing in the Press Club. The public hearing aimed at questioning the reinforce gender discrimination, stereotypical role characters, and patriarchal ideologies by Electronic Media through films and serials. It was decided that the need of an alternative sensor forum to counter for being oppression through patriarchal hegemony.
- We have released three stickers, pamphlets on the concept of the campaign was widely distributed to involve as many people as possible.

2004 campaign focused on domestic violence issues, The Orientation and Concept note for the campaign was prepared and translated by K. Sajaya into Telugu.

As part of this campaign 3 meetings were organized in YMCA Narayanguda, inviting different org.,

The significance of the campaign is that, in the previous year the National Committee have asked men who are not violent to stop violence and protest against the violence, but this year the working group invited men to join the campaign and start working on issues of gender equity, and protest against violence on women. 3 meetings were organised by Sannihita and initiated the campaign in which organizations working on different issues have joined the campaign. Anuradha from SKA and Aman Vedika, Nirmala, Sajaya from Anveshi, Ambi, Vanaja –Disha, HRLN, Padma from Think Soft, Indira from Chatri, Nirmala a child rights activist, Ms. Sabha, Ms. Noorjahan from COVA along with community members were part of the campaign. Many Dalit Rights organizations, Dappu, Chindu, Jogini Vyathireka Porata Committee, Disability Network, Jana Vignana Vedika, CHATRI, Domestic Workers Forum, NCDHR, have participated and joined in the network. The network was named as AP Federation on Violence Against Women and Girl Children. The coordination team consists of Grace Nirmala, Anuradha and Usha Rani organized a rally on 25th, November protesting against violence on women and girl children. This forum further extended to focus on Dalit Women's Rights, and Child Rights. Public hearings, Rallies, Discussions, Debates was organized, posters were printed and distributed.

- A pamphlet was written by the National Common Campaign Team, and translated into different languages. In Aandhra Pradesh, Usha Rani has translated the Pamphlet adding the local theme to Telugu.
- The 39 seconds film was made by National Coordination Committee, we contacted TV9 and Gemini, Etv2 people and they played the film 3 times in that period.
- Jana Vignana Vedika took the initiative and distributed to 17 districts
- This campaign posters, banners, pamphlets were sponsored by Anveshi, Siyasat, Jana Vignana Vedika, Aman Vedika and SKA, Jogini Vyavastha Vyathirekha Porata Samakhya, Help Hyderabad, and Sannihita.
- Women's Forum from Ambedkar Open University and Sannihita conducted a meeting in the University Auditorium.

We have distributed campaign pamphlets in many slums.

2005 -16 days of Campaign on VAW November 25th to 10th December

- a) A pamphlet was printed and distributed on the issues of women's shelter, housing rights domestic violence, and sexual abuse against minor girls in different slums, networks etc.,

- b) A rally was conducted on Asian women day 30th November for livelihood security to marginalized women
- c) Meetings were conducted against domestic violence in slums
- d) Participated in the network activities- planning meeting of APCGJ – Rally on 25th, speaking on housing issues, translation of pamphlet.
- e) APCGJ consists of around 80 organisations a network of groups and NGOs have come to gether and printed posters, and conducted number of meetings, workshops, and formed local and state level groups to discuss violence and fight for gender justice. Sannihita participated in the rally, discussions, planning etc,

Meetings on Women's rights – awareness generation 2000-07

In the following slums we have conducted meetings with Minority women, Dalit, Tribal women on women's issues of health, legal aid, Breast cancer, and rights.

Shivaji bridge, Moosa Nagar, Kamal Nagar, KrishnaNagar, Indira Nagar, Annapurna Nagar, Musaram bagh, Sairam colony, Sankeswar bazaar, Shahed nagar, Ambedker Nagar, Singareni Colony, Rajendra Nagar, Malkaj giri, Musaram bagh, Sairam colony, Sankeswar bazaar, Shahed nagar, Ambedker Nagar, Singareni Colony, Rajendra Nagar, Malkaj giri, Sunder Nagar, Shastri Nagar, Veeranna Gutta, Nehru Nagar, Shivaji Bridge, karman ghat.

Many more slums were covered in the process of awareness, workshops, and campaigns on issues of child marriage, domestic violence act, and gender justice campaigns. We have conducted around 20 workshops and awareness meetings around 40 and public meetings around 10, and group discussions approx., of 20, and material on child marriage, dv act, gender justice were printed. In each of the meeting the members who have attended were from 20 to 300 as an average we have covered minimum around 4000 women in these meetings in 2007, and from the past 7 years we have covered around 60,000 women on awareness building and trainings.

We have interventions, participated in IAWS conferences, ASW, and WSF, womens conference in Calcutta, and womens studies conference in lucknow, and before that Puna and before that Hyderabad.

We have worked with organizations like Amanvedika, Chatri, HumanRights Law network, Action aid, bhoomika feminist magazine, Center for world Solidarit, COVA, Jamathe Islame Hind, Asmita Resource Center, Anveshi Research Center, POW, Human rights, Rights to Information, Issues of education, environment, equal opportunity, and Women and child department, education department of SSA (Sarva Shiksha Adhyayan, and Nirantar, Bala vikas, and many more organizations withnation level like SWAYAM in Calcutta and Nirantar in Delhi.

The women who were benefited out of the meetings, workshops and campaigns were more than 70,000 in these years.

Domestic violence Case counseling in 2004 – 07

In this regard we have initiated a Community Panchayat in which Community Based Organisations are strengthened by giving information and support. However we need to work upon this more strategically and intensively. We are able to identify few women for committee to address the issue on Domestic Violence. We have given counseling to the following cases on domestic violence.

- a) Suguna vs Venkatesh – Settled through counseling
- b) Raju vs Susheela – Settled through Panchayat
- c) Pushpa vs Sreenu – Settled through Panchayat
- d) Shoba vs Neviews - Settled through police
- e) Archana vs husband – Settled through Panchayat
- f) Radha vs Manikyam – Settled through Panchayat
- g) Yamma vs Ramu – Counseling
- h) Shiva lakshmi vs Nagaraju – Legal support
- i) Padma vs Shekhar - Counseling support
- j) Satyavati vs Dayanand – Legal, Institutional, Counseling support
- k) Yamma – Kamal Nagar
- l) Chitra – Madras
- M) Sarita – Reserve Bank Colony
- N) Vijayamma – Kachiguda-Pavementment dwellers
- O) Jayamma – Nizamabad
- p) Andalu – Kamal Nagar

Many more women are benefited from the counseling.

Sex workers counseling

Lakshmi , (kachiguda)

Saraswati – Kachiguda

Anasuya – Dilsuknagar

Andalu – Dilsuknagar

Fact finding on Rape cases

In 2005 Conducted Fact Findings of Rapes of Minor Girl children 15 minor girls. We have visited Police Stations, and met girls who were raped in this year and provided counseling, medical care to them.

Women's day Activities

March 8th

Our activities

2003

As part of this campaign this year, we have conducted interviews with women, who came to Hyderabad to rally for a group. These interviews while describing the situation of women in villages and made it clear that different people use poor marginalized women differently. First, women are divided, then they are exploited. Because none of them know that they came here to attend the rally on March 8th women's Day. We tried to explain to as many women as possible, about the significance of the day. They all

complained that they were made walk many kilometers, and they have no water, they had no idea about toilets and sanitary needs. Many pregnant women told us that they made a mistake by coming to the rally. They all are wearing a batch of a man's face to their shoulder. They all came from different districts, like Nalgonda, Medak, Ranga Reddy, Mahboob Nagar, E.Godavari, and W.Godavari, etc.,

2004

On March 8th 04, as a part of this program from Sannihita we delivered lectures on the significance of the International Women's Day organised by women and child welfare department of Zilla partishat in Machlipatnam, and Nandigama.

2005

- a) A pamphlet (2000 copies were printed) and distributed to organizations, slums, rallies and in meetings on the significance of the day.
- b) Conducted a health camp in Papayya Basti – blood donations, importance of blood cells, HIV/AIDS, and Breast Cancer.

2006

a) a pamphlet was distributed widely on the issue and meetings were conducted in colleges and districts on the issue.

2007

a) Conducted workshop on implementation gaps in the domestic violence act for APCGJ campaign along with Legal service authority of Hyderabad and Rangareddy.

2. Research/Study

- In 2001 We were part of a study in Adilabad District with women Sarpanches from Action Aid Regional Office. Women 'Sarpanches' about the leadership. Usha Rani from Sannihita and Dr Samata Roshini were part of this study.
- In 2001 this year we are also part of a study on underlying causes of poverty by Action Aid India Regional Office of Hyderabad. As part of this study with PRA tools in Qutubulla pur Mandal in slums like Rajiv Gandhi Nagar, Subhash Chandra Bose Nagar, and Indira Gandhi Nagar, Vajpai Nagar etc.,
- In the same year we were part of the study conducted by Action Aid India for the children on streets, migrated women, with PPA tools. We have done this study in Koti, Nampally, Kachiguda, Teegalaguda, and Afzal Nagar etc.,
- We started understanding the problems of urban slum dwellers, and housing, shelter problems of women and issues around them with this set of experience within the context gender framework and discrimination women face within the class and caste backgrounds. We could able to study the empowerment of women, economic, social cultural rights in relation to women's basic needs especially shelter/dwelling needs.
- We have done a study on beggar children
- We were involved in studies on poverty, reproductive health issues of Tribal women with other organizations at national level Care India at Orissa by Praxis

- We are doing a research project on Violence against women – in the context of single, deserted women' housing and shelter issues.

2. Research

Survey on Beggar children

We have done the survey for beggar children in 2003 for around 600 children. Most of the children belong to Vaddera Community and Dalit Communities. These families stay in villages and have no shelter. They are the children of farmers, or they are in search of livelihood.

Interviews were conducted with 25 girl children, and around 30 women. These studies give us the clear picture of the impact feminization of poverty and gender discrimination and sometimes irresponsibility, ignorance, and illiteracy of parents, and violence within the families. If we analyze these case studies, they give us a clear picture that mothers bare responsibility of children. Husbands mostly do not earn, nor feed the families, but depend on the wives and children. Mothers are forced to send their children for work and begging.

CDP (Community Development Program specific to women's issues) In Himayathnagar Mandal, Saidabad, Malakpet – Hyderabad.

Single /deserted women - Identify beneficiaries for housing and shelter need

Migrant families most of them are from Dalit and Tribal communities. Women are the worst hit and vulnerable, as they are exploited by leaders, local mafia, and suffer from many diseases.

Need Assessment

We have conducted meetings in the rehabilitation areas like Kukatpally, Borabanda, Bandlaguda, Karmanghat, where most of the women have lost their livelihood and are living with extreme vulnerable conditions.

We have done need assessment of the poor women and children in this area.

- a) Most of the women have no work. They need help in generating livelihood, programs.
- b) They are unable to travel to local govt hospitals. There is a need to conduct mobile health clinics in these areas.
- c) The immediate need of education promotion in these areas is very much needed.
- d) Women face domestic violence, battering, and sexual harassment in these areas. It is a common seen.
- e) In slums where we work in Hyderabad women are ready to take up vocational trainings. We have identified beneficiaries.
- f) We have identified, single, deserted widow women to help them for trainings, and facilitate income generation programs and housing issue.

3. Trainings

Trainings on Gender and Reproductive Health

- 1) Conducted Trainings to Adolescent Girl Children along with ANS (Academy of Nursing Studies)
- 2) Lalapet Government Girls High School – During summer - March – 2003
- 3) Water Saving Training to Urdu School in Old City with Deccan Development Society – April 13th
- 4) Environment workshop at Urdu School – Summer Camp
- 5) Training on Health to Nurses from Gujarat along with Academy of Nursing Studies. 16th May 2003
- 6) Study on SHG Groups with Jana Vikas Kendra – Qutubullapur Municipality in August 2001.
- 7) Conducted Study on SHG Groups in RADS – Vikarabad
- 8) October 14th, 15th and 16th,
- 9) Conducted Study on INHP Program of Orissa CARE INDIA along with PRAXIS Dates (July 1st to 19th)
- 10) Conducted study in Jail (Musheerabad Chanchal guda) – 2000 March to April and in Juvenile Home.
- 11) Conducted 3 days Training

Health Identity Cards for better access of health services to 70 people in Kachiguda

- 50 people in Nayapul. (who were involved in trafficking)

Health Awareness Camps -

- Awareness Program on HIV AIDS - On December 1st with Nayapul Group 2005
- Pulse Polio Program – Near Asman Ghad – November 9th 2000
- Homeo medicines were sponsored for children on brain fever in Malakpet slums in 2001
- Mobile Health camps were conducted for homeless people in 2002,03, and 04 in Kachiguda, Afzal ganj and Nampally
- Pulse Polio awareness in Singareni Coloney – 2005 in January
- Health Camp was conducted for Karman ghat people for women in 2005
- Health camp/ was conducted in Papayya basti on Blood donation, HIV/aids 2006
- Reproductive Health – Family Planning – Pre – and Post Natal Care – April 4th
- Reproductive Health Training were given to adolescent girls and many women through organizations and through *Ssannihita* in these years

Vocational trainings

- As a part of this program we facilitated programs like Saree rolling, Screen Printing, Tailoring etc.,for women jointly with Jana shikshana Samsthan in Papayya basti – screen printing, Krishna nagar – hand work, saree rolling, nagamayya kunta – saree rolling, zari work, computer trainings.

4. Education

a) Child Labor

- In 2005 we have done a survey in Sinagareni colony (Saidabad) to identify child labor
- We have identified 400 child labor in Saidabad, Singareni Colony, Malakpetganj, Begam Bazar, Teegalguda, Afzal Nagar in 2006
- Facilitating child labor to join them in the government schools near racecourse, Malakpet Mandal.
- We have done the survey to identify girl child labor in Krishna Nagar, Kamal Nagar, Moosa Nagar, and Singareni colony, Papayya basti etc., Conducted meetings in Krishna Nagar Youth Club, Papayya Basti, Saidabad colony.
- Children were given note books in Malakpet Government Girls Primary school was given 3 notebooks on 11th

b) 'Education' to adolescent girl children

- 1) Community Library – 60 Adolescent Children – were given orientation
- 2) Community reading rooms are run by us in Papayya basti, Krishna Nagar, Singareni Colony, Domalguda.

c) Adult Literacy

Run an Adult Literacy Center at gourelli village Rangareddy by Ms. Swapna our education volunteer.

Conducted motivational Camps for Adolescent Girl Children

- a) Jame Osmania (migrant labor) – June 2nd
- b) Malakpet Asman ghad - September 2nd
- c) Conducted NRBC for Beggar Children near Bathkamma kunta

d) Accessing Institutional support

In the year 2003 we joined 8 girls in the bridge school.

Names Bhoo Lakshmi – Migrant Labor - Harita pur colony – Bridge school

Shirisha – Pavement dwellers- Nayapul bridge - Harita pur colony – Bridge School

Lakshmi – Pavement dwellers – Nayapul bridge – Harita pur colony – Bridge School

Swapna – Slum dwellers – Kamal Nagar - Dilsuknagar – Social Welfare Hostel

Lalita – Slum dwellers – Kamal Nagar – Dilsuknagar – Social Welfare Hostel

Lavanya – Slum dweller – Kamal Nagar – Social Welfare Hostel

e) Conducted survey on girl Children for community tutorial

Prepared list to support educational fee and tuition to around 60 girls. From Narsimha Basti, Papayya Basti, Krishna nagar, Nagamayya Kunta, Anna Purna Nagar, Tulsiram nagar, Shanstri Nagar, Sunder Nagar. *(For community activity, tutorial center)*

6. Documentation

VAW – cases reported in the newspapers

Material publication – 2 pamphlets as an awareness building information on Sannihita, women's rights, March 8th program, displacement.

Printed pamphlets on child marriages, domestic violence act, frequently occurring questions,

We have collected several case studies, done interviews with many women, and men conducted number of meetings many, individuals, participated network meetings, workshops, and seminars both national and international level.

Our survey, and field team were Swapna, Naveen, Indira, Chaitanya, Nirmala, Kavita, Nazeer, Pushpa, Susheela, Padma, Anuradha, Deepthi, Maheshwari, Shankar, auditors NVS Murthy, Vijay and accountants Nayeem, under the coordination, management, team leading by Usha Rani

Thanking note

Sannihita thanks all the women committees in the slums of Hyderabad, who were part of the research, campaign, meetings, and panchayats. Women who come for our support and help.

We thank Action Aid India, AP, for giving us an opportunity to conduct the study on homeless people.

We thank National forum for Housing Rights, for extending support to participate in workshops and campaigns. Especially Late Mr Rajiv George.

We thank the National level VAW network for supporting with the material for the campaign. Our special thanks to organizations that were part of the campaign on AP VAW organisations.

We could not have conducted workshops and awareness meetings without the help of GSS network, Magistrates Mr. Ramakanth, Mr. Prabhakar, Mr. Vidyasagar, Mr. Ashok babu, lawyers Sarala, Anny, Vasuda. Special thanks to Vanaja and Mr. Pavan for the initiative and encouragement to do the Alambana book on DV act in Telugu. Sujata, Sandhya, Samata, Bro. Varghese, Ashwaque, jeevan and many others who have participated and gave their support and suggestions for the work to be continued.

Sannihita is grateful for all friends and well-wishers who helped, cooperated, supported our activities, as well as to evolve concepts and build strategies to our executive members for having confidence in me and agreeing to be the part of the organization. The support in the presence and even while absence also

A special thanks to *Ravi Pidaparthi*, *Ms. Madhavi*, *Ms. Deepa* and his group whose financial support from 2005 October was very crucial and helped us to withstand rough patches to continue with our campaign for gender justice.

We thank Gennifer Pullen of DAP program of Aus aid, Rose/Indira Jena and Annie Mathews for supporting the counseling center for one year, open meadows as an organization helped to conduct fact finding of minor girl children's rape issues and awareness on the issue with slum women, SSA coordinator Mr. Shantikumar, and the women and child welfare department, legal service authority of Hyderabad, Krishna, districts.

In the end we also have to thank the Hyderabad media mostly who have covered the issues of women and the discussions that are happening through our organization, network.

Prepared by

V. Usha Rani