

**MOBILISATION, ADVOCACY, TRAINING MODULES FOR  
DISSEMINATION & SUPPORT TO ADOLESCENT GIRLS  
FOR HIGHER EDUCATION**

**An M V Foundation – Stitching Charity Fund Rijsholt Partnership**

**Annual Progress Report  
January – December 2016**

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## **GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED**

ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
BC	Backward Caste
CDPO	Child Development Project Officer
CI	Circle Inspector
CMPC	Child Marriage Prevention Committee
CPC	Child Protection Committee
CRPF	Child Rights Protection Force
CWSN	Children with Special Needs
DCPU	District Child Protection Unit
DEO	District Education Officer
HS	High School
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
KGBV	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
MEO	Mandal Education Officer
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
MPDO	Mandal Parishad Development Officer
MPP	Mandal Parishad President
MPPS	Mandal Parishad Primary School
MPTC	Member – Mandal Parishad Territorial Constituency
MVF	Mamidipudi Venkatarangaiya Foundation
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
POCSO	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences
PS	Primary School
RTE	Right to (Free & Compulsory) Education
SC	Scheduled Caste
SHG	Self-help groups
SI	Sub-Inspector
SMC	School Management Committee
SP	Superintendent of Police
ST	Scheduled Tribe
TC	Transfer Certificate
UPS	Upper Primary School
VO	Village Organisation
VRO	Village Revenue Officer
ZPTC	Member – Zilla Parishad Territorial Constituency

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The State government of Telangana undertook the formation of 21 new districts during October 2016. The entire project area in Nalgonda district now comes under the newly carved Suryapet district. The project area in erstwhile Ranga Reddy district similarly forms part of Vikarabad district. 8 Panchayat headquarters and 7 habitations from Nutankal mandal were shifted to Maddirala mandal. The organisers made a presentation on the project and its objectives to the mandal officials.

A survey was taken up in 135 new villages during the year to gather secondary information from Anganwadi Centres and schools on child population in the age group of 0-18 years and the educational status of children aged 6-18 years. The team identified 42192 children through this effort, of who 22941 children aged 6-14 were in school. This number also included 565 out-of-school children. The number of children aged 15-18 years that were studying was 7113 as against 652 that were out of the education system. The campaign was introduced to community through the medium of meetings and door-to-door visits in these villages. The volunteers also validated the child database that they had generated in 111 villages during the summer of 2015. All campaign activities continue to be implemented in these villages.

Significant headway was made during the year in terms of federating adolescents and preparing adolescents and community stakeholders to address gender issues. The organisers formed 291 Forums for Girls' Rights with 8034 members and convened 422 meetings with 12400 participants. Youth Clubs were formed at the village and school/college levels with 2050 boys and 2435 girls. These youth are associated with 149 Clubs. Seventeen exclusive Boys' Forums are in place in Kurnool district with 288 members. Sensitising adolescents to gender issues and preparing them to address such issues as one of the thrust areas of the intervention during the year. In all, 9027 adolescent youth attended 183 training sessions on gender equity, discrimination, safe vs unsafe touch, child marriage, education and child rights. Mandal officials were invited to address them on some occasions. Orientations workshops were also held on 38 occasions for 2336 community stakeholders including school head teachers, SMC (vice) chairpersons, VO and SHG members and VO bookkeepers.

A training workshop held for 63 adolescent girls in Hyderabad during September helped them shed their inhibitions and come out in the open to share information on abuse and harassment against them. Girls in some villages of the project area have begun to assemble whenever they have the time and discuss issues of relevance to them. They have also been inviting the organisers to join them. A number of boys have pledged support to the cause of girls' empowerment and are willing to extend all necessary support to them. Brainstorming interactive discussions were held with 45 head teachers in Holagunda mandal during December 2016 on the role of the school in addressing gender discrimination. The participants acknowledged at the end of the session, albeit not wholeheartedly, that the school is a key actor in preparing the ground for gender equity. A three-day visit to the implementation site of Doosra Dashak – a Rajasthan based NGO working on adolescent issues, was arranged for a team of 25 staff members. They gained valuable inputs on strategising adolescents' interventions from a gender standpoint through the visit.

The organisers regularly convened meetings with community groups such as parents, youth, women, the SMC, the Gram Panchayat, the CPC, etc. to discuss child labour, child rights, child marriage, children's retention in school and gender discrimination. Occasions such as International Women's Day, Republic Day, National Day of the Girl Child, Children's Day and Teachers' Day were also used as a platform to reach out to them on campaign issues. Competitions were held for adolescent youth with active involvement by and support from teachers. The volunteers supported the Education Department's school enrolment drive at the commencement of the new academic year in June and also followed up 2985 out of 3216 children that had given the Class 10 exams to the Intermediate level. A total of 7720 members attended 445 village level meetings and 10 mandal level meetings had a combined participation of 372.

The organisers contacted 439 irregular/long dropout children through group motivation drives with the help of the CRPF and youth and successfully followed up 191 of them. The CRPF, the SMC, women and members of the Forum for Girls' Rights submitted a total of 50 petitions to officials and elected representatives during the reporting period in the context of school infrastructure, entitlements and regulation of private school fees. The organisers in Nalgonda and Ranga Reddy districts undertook an exercise to follow up the education status of children enrolled in school during academic 2015-16. They identified and tracked 1128 missing children from a cohort of 25840.

Efforts were made to involve the CRPF in addressing campaign issues with focus on girl child issues and ensuring streamlined implementation of the RTE Act. They participated in a number of meetings at the State, district and mandal levels as part of this effort. They have come forward to support MVF in a big way. The State Committee of the CRPF studied the status of implementation of the RTE Act in 103 schools under 4 districts of Telangana State and submitted the reports to the District Collectors. District CRPF Committees from not just the project area but from across Telangana State were involved in a campaign to work towards regulation of fees charged by private schools. Initiatives launched in this direction included protests and submission of memoranda to district and State level officials. A total of 1951 members participated in 163 village and 14 mandal level meetings. The members have taken cognisance of complaints lodged by children, especially adolescents, and have been addressing them on a priority basis, involving officials where necessary. Four training sessions were organised for 134 members on gender issues.

Sarpanchs of 8 Panchayats have been focusing on gender issues at different levels. One Sarpanch from Atmakur (S) mandal passed a resolution instructing ward members to identify and resolve girl child issues. CPCs were formed in 8 villages and 4 meetings held with the CPC. The organisers constantly engaged with officials of line departments and involved them in the campaign, supporting them when called upon to do so. Sarpanchs of 15 Panchayats in Nalgonda district and 5 Panchayats in Kurnool district have been focusing on girl child issues. In all, 70 Panchayat meetings had a turnout of 1247.

The organisers facilitated the formation of 65 CMPCs across the project area and involved key mandal officials in this effort. They also oriented the members on the concept of child rights and on their role in preventing child marriage. They convened 50 CMPC meetings with 550 participants. The organisers also interacted regularly with line departments such as the Revenue, Police, Labour and Woman & Child Development departments to ensure protection of children's rights and justice to them.

Child Rights Convention Week was observed in Vikarabad district (formerly Ranga Reddy district) under the banner of *Childline se Dosti* from 12<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> September 2016. Activities taken up included the release of POCSO Act posters, Press Meets, Round Table meets, signature campaigns, coordination meetings with line departments working on children's issues and rallies. More than 2700 officials and community stakeholders expressed solidarity with these events. A total of 484 calls were received by 1098, 393 of which were resolved successfully. Dropout, child marriage and need for shelter accounted for two-thirds of the calls received.

Campaigning against child marriage and encouraging adolescents to apply for the Class 10 and Intermediate exams through Open stream were among the other points on the organisers' agenda. They identified 121 potential cases of child marriage and prevented 66 of them. A total of 106 adolescent youth appeared for the Class 10/Intermediate exams through Open stream in academic 2015-16 and 118 have registered for the exams in the ensuing year. The book release of a Child Labour Study entitled *Lost Childhood – Voices of Out-of-School Children; a Study of 15-18 year old boys and girls in Telangana* featured on 20<sup>th</sup> September 2016. Minister of State (Employment) Mr Bandaru Dattatreya released the book amidst a gathering of 200 members including Ms Linda of SCFR and Dr Shantha Sinha. MVF also recently commenced work on a Study on Child Marriage and has formed an Advisory Committee with experts from different backgrounds.

Computer training facilities were provided to adolescent girls in 3 Mandal Learning Centres through the provision of 25 computer systems. A National Workshop on Perspective Building on Adolescent Girls' Education was held in Hyderabad on 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> April 2016 with the participation of 30 NGO representatives from across the nation. The primary objective of this event was to facilitate cross-learning through experience sharing in the context of interventions with adolescent girls.

## **SOCIAL MOBILISATION ON GIRLS**

### **Survey**

The organisers took up a resurvey of 61 Panchayat headquarters and 50 habitations that had been covered by the project in the previous year. This activity was taken up in 6 mandals (with the exception of Marpally) of the project area. They also undertook a survey of 70 Panchayat headquarters and 65 habitations that had been left out earlier. Organisers from Nalgonda and Ranga Reddy districts collected secondary data on children aged 0-18 from schools and Anganwadi Centres. A door-to-door survey was taken up in Kurnool for the purpose. The team identified 21662 boys and 20730 girls aged 0-18 years from the 6 mandals through the survey.

Inaccessibility to education facilities at the intermediate level, unavailability of transport and employment of older girls aged 15 years and above were the primary factors for dropout. Some children had dropped out, as they wanted to study in English medium schools and this facility was not available to them. Yet others could not afford private education at the Intermediate level. The incidence of dropout was significant in Kannada medium schools located in border villages of Kurnool district.

The education status of the children aged 6-14 years was as below:

Age Group	Studying		Not Studying	
	B	G	B	G
6-14	11819	11122	243	322
15-18	3674	3439	351	301
<b>Total</b>	<b>15493</b>	<b>14551</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>623</b>

### **Community Meetings**

Ongoing meetings were held with parents, teachers, women's groups, youth and the SMC to discuss campaign issues and involve them in efforts to reach out to all children aged 6-14 years with special focus on girl children. Grama Sabhas were also organised in Kurnool as part of this effort. Points on the agenda of these meetings included gender discrimination, school dropout, migration, health & hygiene, child marriage, retention of girls in the education system, problems faced in schools, girls' issues, issuance of textbooks and uniforms, release of travel allowance, implementation of the midday meal scheme and the quality of education.

There have been notable changes as a result of the meetings. Discrimination between girls and boys has gone down in a number of cases. This is evidenced by parents' willingness to permit girls to attend joint youth meetings far away from home even for 2-3 days. More girls have also begun to evince interest in attending meetings at the district/State level. There is lesser inclination towards child marriage, as there is a realisation of the ill effects of child marriage. There is significant change in attitude towards the opposite gender. Girls are showing greater interest in education. Parents have also been informing officials whenever they come across out-of-school children. Many of them had been feeling insecure about their daughters and had been withdrawing them from school as soon as they had cleared the Class 10 exams earlier but this is not the case now. They have shed their insecurity now to take a broader view of their daughters' education.

The following are the outcomes of these meetings:

- Panchayat members and the SMC recruited 12 trained volunteers in 7 villages of Nutankal mandal to assist teachers. SMC members from 2 schools in Nutankal mandal followed up 9 children to school.
- Villagers from one village of Nutankal mandal contributed Rs 5000 a month towards salary for a trained volunteer.
- Community members from Ghose Thanda in Atmakur (S) mandal joined hands with the police constable to follow up 2 children to school.
- Community meetings helped reach out to 28 irregular children from Yepuru HS of Atmakur (S) mandal.
- Nearly 125 children from two villages of Atmakur (S) mandal were benefited by a bus service that was restored through a petition by community to the Depot Manager of the Road Transport Corporation.
- English medium books issued to Class 6 children through SMC's efforts and Telugu to Class 8 children in Atmakur (S) mandal.
- 2 teachers from the school in Yepuru, Atmakur (S) mandal have been interacting regularly with parents on their children's progress.
- The SMC of PS Thummala Penpahad, Atmakur (S) mandal submitted a petition to the District Collector, asking him to act on the issue of incomplete construction of a school building.
- Community members in 27 villages of Ranga Reddy district are following up children to school /college.
- Community members from Ranga Reddy district followed up 33 long dropouts to school.
- Youth in 7 villages of Ranga Reddy district undertook monitoring visits to schools.
- Toilets were repaired in one school of Marpally mandal.
- Power supply was arranged in one school of Marpally mandal.
- Water for drinking and toilets was arranged in one school of Marpally mandal.

- Community members in Janwada Shankarpally mandal mobilised funds worth Rs 10 lakhs for school development.
- A native of Maharajpet, Shankarpally mandal adopted the local school and provided education kits to 300 children in addition to a mike set and games material. He has also been supporting the salary of a dance instructor and has also been sponsoring all events in the school.
- Community members from Shankarpally mandal spoke to the management of M/s Bayer and got the company to sponsor notebooks, uniform and shoes for 145 children from 2 villages in addition to water cans, sports material and repairs to roofs.
- Youth sponsored 150 plates for students of one PS in Shankarpally mandal.
- Community bore the cost of constructing a stage in one HS of Shankarpally mandal.
- SMCs in 15 schools of Ranga Reddy district are being involved in the utilisation of school funds.
- SMC meetings are being held regularly in 34 schools of Ranga Reddy district.
- Education kits consisting of pens, pencils and notebooks were sponsored for 200 children in Marpally mandal.
- Community members and leaders in Shankarpally mandal sponsored socks for more 1500 children.
- A local sponsored musical drums for the KGBV in Shankarpally mandal.
- Community got toilets repaired in one school of Vikarabad mandal.
- Water facility was provided through community involvement in 3 villages of Vikarabad mandal.
- An ex-student of one school in Vikarabad mandal sponsored 4 water filters for the school and also got the compound wall repaired.
- The SMC from one school of Vikarabad mandal mobilised funds for the construction of a stage.
- The quality of the midday meal has improved in 2, 8 and 3 schools of Marpally, Shankarpally and Vikarabad mandals respectively.
- Plates and glasses were sponsored for 200 children from one school of Marpally mandal.
- The defunct toilet in ZPHS Chintakunta of Halaharivi mandal was demolished after a period of 3 years and reconstructed with the involvement of the MPP.
- Drinking water was supplied in 4 schools of Halaharivi mandal.
- Water connectivity was provided to toilets in 4 schools of Halaharivi mandal.
- Parents and community members pressurised the midday meal agency to arrange drinking water in Nerniki village of Holagunda mandal.
- Bus passes were issued to 16 boys and 12 girls from Halaharivi mandal.
- A total of 21 children from Halaharivi and Holagunda mandals applied for the Class 10 exams through Open stream.
- The midday meal that had been discontinued in UPS Lingampally of Holagunda mandal was resumed through the involvement of the MEO and the head teacher.
- Some local youth also spoke to the MLA and got a teacher deputed to UPS Lingampally in Holagunda mandal.
- Community members from Pedda Gonehal had been defiling the premises of the MPPS in the village through open defecation outside school hours. Some youth from the village got the playground cleaned and put up a fence around the school.
- Youth cleaned the school ground and cut down shrubs in MPPS Peddaheta, Holagunda mandal.

*The head teacher of the Model School in Yepuru village, Atmakur (S) mandal had been utilising school funds without involving any of the other teachers. Enraged at this, they informed their students that part of the school fund had been earmarked to meet the costs of an excursion for them and provoked the children to demand an excursion. A group of 80 children boycotted the first hour of school one day and went to the office of the MEO, where they proposed to speak to him. The MEO, for his part, was shocked at the manner in which the teachers had permitted so many children to leave the school premises during working hours en masse. The organisers convened a meeting in the school and also invited some media persons. The MEO was also present on the occasion. Upon being questioned by him, the teachers blamed him of being autocratic. The MEO replied that they were not capable of handling the children. The organiser intervened and told them to stop bickering and focus on their duties instead. They also told the teachers that it was not right on their part to cause loss to the children through their mutual difference. The situation has improved now.*

*More than 50 of the 88 children from Yepuru, Atmakur (S) mandal had failed to clear the Class 10 exams in 2015-16. Some of the children's parents closed the school gates to the teachers on School Reopening Day and did not let them in. The local newspapers carried the item the next day. The MEO spoke to the Dy DEO in this regard and the latter turned up at the school during the prayer hour the next day. He noted that some of*

the teachers had not reported. He held a meeting with the teachers and spoke to them sternly. He asked them if they had been adhering to the Lesson Plan. He also noted that they had not stuck to the prescribed timetable. Two of the teachers were very busy speaking over their mobile phones. The official ordered them to prepare their Lesson Plans on the spot and decreed that they ought to keep their phones in the office room until they left for the day.

A discussion on the issues of gender, child labour, 100% attendance, SMC meetings, quality education and Grama Sabhas on children's education was held in Holagunda on 6<sup>th</sup> December 2016 with the participation of 26 male and 19 female head teachers. Two of them were posted as observers and the others engaged in a debate and presentations. Another teacher was placed in charge of coordinating the event. Individual presentations on each of the 6 points were made by 3-4 members. Addressing them at the end of the sessions, Coordinator Mr Harihara Reddy observed that gender discrimination starts right from the child's enrolment in school, where they are seated separately from as early as in Class 1. The teachers objected to this and some of them linked it to our culture, responding to which the speaker added that he had not meant to implicate them – rather, he meant that the school is the right platform to introduce gender equity. The meeting succeeded in driving home a strong message to the participants though not all of them were comfortable with the issue of gender.

The school in Marlamadigi, Holagunda had only two rooms and a police team that had been deputed to look into the issue of illegal sand mining had occupied one of the rooms. The head teacher discussed the matter with the SMC members during a meeting and they jointly referred the matter to the organisers. The organisers spoke to the police but they refused to vacate the premises as long as they didn't receive official orders. The organisers moved the SI and he promised to shift the team from there but did not act. He informed the organisers that no accommodation was available for them. The SMC members noted that a room adjoining the school was vacant and they got it cleaned, handing it over to the police team. The issue was resolved peacefully.

The residents of Gulyam, Halaharivi mandal pressurised the authorities to close down the Kannada medium MPPS in the village, as the children had no access to higher education facilities locally and their further growth would also be restricted. The only alternative was to study in Bellary nearby after Class 10, which involved a number of formalities. Some local youth discussed the case told during a meeting and came up with a list of demands during the Praja Darbar. These demands included the provision of library books, Kannada textbooks, hostel facilities, scholarships and bus passes. Subsequent to this, some of the school teachers protested at the youth association president's house. The local newspaper ignored the incident but some Kannada newspapers carried an item. The DEO of Bellary came to know of it and offered to solve all the issues in a year's time.

The details of meetings held and participants are as under:

Group	Village	Members	Mandal	Members
SMC	201	2715	3	149
SHGs/VO	87	2501	4	145
CPC	35	449	1	18
Youth	96	1837	0	0
Teachers	26	268	0	0
Parents	0	0	2	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>7770</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>372</b>

The table below brings out details of petitions submitted by different groups as a follow up of these meetings and the outcomes thereof:

Mandal	Petitions	Petitioner	Recipient (s)	Issues	Outcome
Marpally	9	SMC, CRPF	Mandal administration (during Praja Darbar), MEO	Midday meal, repairs to windows, flooring, water, shortage of teachers, private school fee regulation	
Shankarpally	2	SMC, CRPF	District Collector, MEO	Compound wall, minor repairs, increase in and timely release of allowance, regulation of private school fees	Collector held meeting the next day to review problems in KGBVs CCTV camera put up Permission for repairs



Vikarabad	6	SMC, CRPF	Collector, Sub-Collector, DEO, MEO	Delay in issue of uniform, Teacher timings, Regularity of health check up in schools, Uniform timetable for private and government schools, regulation of private school fees, repairs to toilets	
Atmakur (S)	11	CRPF, SMC, women, Forum for Girls' Rights	Collector, Tehsildar, SI, MPDO, line departments	Textbooks, toilets, uniform, bus transport, midday meal, child marriage, girl child abuse, road to Model School, child marriage, school dropout, water facility in schools	Connecting road laid from the main road to the Model School
Nutankal	4	CRPF, Forum for Girls' Rights	Collector, Sarpanch	Textbooks and uniform Napkins, toilets	
Halaharivi	6	Youth, Parents girls' forums, women, SMC	Dy Chief Minister, Dy. DEO, MEO	Teachers in 2 schools Uniforms Travel Allowance Water in toilets Need for a Junior College	Teacher on deputation in one school Water supplied in one school
Hologunda	8	Youth, CRPF, SMC	Member of Legislative Council, DEO, Tehsildar, MPDO, MEO, Road Transport Corporation Depot Manager	Migration, Child Marriage, Bus facilities, Travel Allowance, School cleaning, Hostel problems, Water facility in schools, Hostel Building	Bus facility provided from Hologunda to Alur via Yellaharthy One child marriage stopped
Ranga Reddy	1	District CRPF Committee	District Collector, DEO	Regulation of private school fees	
Nalgonda	1	District CRPF Committee	District Collector, DEO	Regulation of private school fees	

### **Reaching out to children aged 6-18**

The volunteers compiled lists of all children aged 6-8 years and 9-14 years and undertook door-to-door visits to their homes with a view to enrolling them in school. They were shared with officials of line departments on the occasion of Badi Baata and the volunteers also joined them in mobilisation drives. The Education Department held parents' meetings in all mandals to publicise English medium education in government schools. Rallies were held with the participation of community stakeholders in 5 schools of Marpally mandal. The team in Atmakur (S) mandal focused on reaching out to irregular children and children employed in cotton and chilli farms. A number of children travel more than 80-100 kilometres away by auto rickshaws, tractors and mini-vans to work issuance of Certificates was facilitated to migrant children through Panchayat Secretaries so that they could seek admission in KGBVs.

Special drives were taken up in Atmakur (S) mandal in June 2016 with all community groups to reach out to irregular children. Meetings were also held at the village level to publicise English medium education in government schools. Teachers from Ramoji Thanda of the mandal succeeded in persuading 70 children to return from private school to the local school. Panchayat members passed a resolution during a Grama Sabha in Singaram village of Nutankal mandal that no private school bus would be permitted to enter the village, reaching out to 78 children in the process. The organisers also put in intensive efforts to motivate migrant children and children employed in brick kilns.

Organisers from Halaharivi and Hologunda mandals coordinated the conduct of *Mana Ooru Mana Badi* – the State government's school enrolment drive, from 25<sup>th</sup> April – 5<sup>th</sup> May 2016. They shared their child labour database with the officials and took along head teachers to the children's homes to motivate them. Members of a Muslim youth association from Hologunda conducted classes for 12 girls at their office, as the girls were keen on continuing their studies but had no higher education facilities. Mandal and village level rallies featured in Hologunda and Halaharivi mandals respectively on 12<sup>th</sup> June 2016.

Group motivation drives were taken up with the help of community groups such as the CRPF, youth, women and Anganwadi Workers to reach out to long absentees and school dropouts wherever conciliatory methods failed and parents were unwilling to cooperate. Poor quality of education, seasonal migration and unavailability of basic facilities for girls in school were the key factors involved. A total of 439 children were identified and 191 of them followed up.

The volunteers personally met all children that were giving the Class 10 exams at the end of the academic year to ensure that every one of them appeared for the exams without fail. They also identified the reasons for children's dropout from school/discontinuity in their education after the Class 10 level. Key influencing factors were migration, high costs of education, insecurity and the distance factor. Lists of children that had cleared the exams and of those that had failed them were prepared after the results were declared. Their parents were met at their homes and they were asked to get their children to apply for the Advanced Supplementary exams to be held in June-July 2015.

*Kanakam Mukesh – a Class 5 student of Pedanemila in Nutankal mandal was quite irregular to school. he was a bright student but his father wanted him to assist him in his work. The head teacher, who was quite proactive, went to the boy's home for 3 continuous days and followed him up to school. The boy's father did not send him on the fourth day. When asked the reason for this, the man answered that he wanted the head teacher to come and take him along. Irked at this, the head teacher stopped going to the boy's home. The organisers came to know of this during the drive in the village. They noted that the boy was very bright and tried to convince him but he was not ready to return to school. The organisers and some local youth counseled Mukesh's father and told him that it was not right to spoil his son's future, as he was a good student. He could not expect the head teacher to come to his home every day, as he had other important tasks to perform. The boy duly returned to school after a couple of days, escorted by either of his parents.*

*Annapurna and Swapna – students of Intermediate (I Year) from Nassimpeta, Atmakur (S) mandal had dropped out from their hostel after they failed to clear 4 papers. Upon being counseled by the organisers, their parents permitted to let them give the Supplementary exams. They unfortunately did not succeed even this time. Their parents decided to take them out of college. The organiser and some CRPF members went along with the girls to their college to get their TCs but the Principal asked the latter to pay their fees first. The CRPF members were adamant and stated that the children would not pay any fee. The Principal began to negotiate and demanded Rs 5000 but the members stuck to her stand and the Principal was forced to issue the TC after collecting Rs 300 from each of the girls. The girls have shifted to another college..*

The details of children's performance in the Class 10 exams and their follow up are as follows:

<b>Class 10 exams follow up</b>			
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
Appeared	1782	1844	3626
Supplementary	291	306	597
Passed	1610	1606	3216
Enrolled in Intermediate	1525	1460	2985
Discontinued	38	122	160

*Only 35 out of 88 children from Class 10 in HS Yepuru of Atmakur (S) mandal had passed the Class 10 exams. The children's parents and the CRPF questioned the head teacher strongly in this regard. The head teacher set up a tuition centre for 53 children from 10 villages. The centre was manned by 4 teachers. The MVF team ensured that classes were held as per schedule and the children were regular to their classes. The children stayed there from 8 a.m. – 12 noon. A meal was arranged for them. Tuitions were arranged for 14 children in Patharlapahad. The head teacher paid the fees of 13 children that could not afford to pay them. 10 children had not taken along their hall tickets to the supplementary exam centre from the village. The volunteers brought their Hall Tickets from their homes and made sure that they gave the exams.*

### **Special Occasions**

International Women's Day was observed in 4 mandals on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2016. The ICDS Supervisor spoke on the ill effects of child marriage during a mandal level meeting in Patlur, Marpally that was attended by 80 members including the Sarpanch and the MPTC. The Sarpanch and an Ayurveda doctor chaired the event in Janwada, Shankarpally mandal and urged the 70 women and adolescent girls that were present to fight for their rights. A group of 62 women was oriented on child marriage and child rights at the mandal level in Holagunda. The MPDO addressed them on government institutions and legislations and on their roles in the process of upholding the rights of women and girls. He encouraged older girls to apply for the Class 10 and Intermediate exams through Open stream. The MPP organised a meeting with more than 200 women mobilised by the organisers in Atmakur (S). Proactive women were felicitated in public.

Games competitions and essay writing competitions on child marriage featured in 3 HS of Marpally mandal on Republic Day – 26<sup>th</sup> January 2016. Prizes were given away to winners. Girls from Janwada participated in traditional *muggulu* competitions. Local youth associations sponsored prizes and shields for all participants and offered all necessary support to the girls. The volunteer addressed the girls and exhorted them to demonstrate courage and initiative in all spheres of life. Sport competitions were also held in 2 schools of Vikarabad mandal.

A rally was held with more than 200 members including KGBV students, the ICDS Supervisor, a Head Constable, head teachers, teachers and Anganwadi Workers in Holagunda on 24<sup>th</sup> January 2016 to mark National Day of the Girl Child. The head teacher addressed the girls and advised them to plan their future well and to put in the necessary efforts so they could succeed. They were also urged to continue their education. The Head Constable informed them that they could call up Toll Free Numbers 1098 or 100 in time of need.

Organisers and organisers from all mandals of the project area participated in the Children’s Day celebrations organised by the Education Department. Organisers from all 3 mandals of Ranga Reddy district coordinated the conduct of elocution and essay writing competitions. Self-government Day was observed in 2 schools of Marpally mandal. Essay writing, quiz, drawing and singing competitions were held at the school and mandal levels in Atmakur (S) and Nutankal mandals. Sport competitions held in Halaharivi mandal were attended by 250 children. An MLA and the MPP were present on the occasion. Volleyball and Kabaddi competitions were held exclusively for 120 girls in Holagunda with the ZPTC presiding over the event. The SI, the MPDO and the MEO also participated.

Self-government Day was observed in 2 schools of Marpally mandal on Teachers’ Day. The organisers also honoured 15 teachers. Organisers from Shankarpally mandal honoured 13 teachers and 5 Anganwadi Workers from Maharajpet.

### **Cohort Analysis**

Organisers in all 7 mandals of the project area undertook an intensive exercise to track the school educational status of children that had been enrolled in school during academic 2015-16, in 2016-17. They compiled lists of missing children and identified the reasons for their absence from school. They later met the children and motivated them to resume their education. The outcomes of the Cohort Analysis exercise, which covered 165 schools, are as under:

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
Enrolment ('15-'16)	12860	12980	25840
Missing	552	576	1258
Followed up	161	142	303
Dropped out	242	243	485
Migrated	69	85	154
Detained	3	10	13
Joined other schools	64	62	126
Married	6	27	33
Died	3	4	7
CWSN	4	3	7

### **FORUM OF GIRLS FOR RIGHTS**

Eligible girls aged 16 years and above were identified and federated into Forums of Girls for Rights at the village/Anganwadi Centre level. The organisers interacted with Anganwadi Workers and parents and spoke them to on the importance of the Sangha and its role in addressing girls’ issues. Girls could have a forum of their own that they could use as a platform to discuss and highlight social issues such as gender equity, child marriage and education.

Subsequent to the formation of the Forums, the newly elected members were given inputs on issues such as gender discrimination, gender equity, personal health and child rights and were sensitised to the ill effects of child marriage on their overall wellbeing. Meetings were held with them periodically to discuss school dropout, child marriage, higher education, gender discrimination/equity, health & hygiene and follow up of absentees

and dropouts. They were informed that adolescence was often accompanied by radical physical and psychological changes that they ought to control and cope with. They ought to share their experiences and feelings with their parents. They were also urged to focus on their higher education, as it would benefit them in the long run. It was noted during the meetings that children of single women couldn't afford transport and had been preferring residential courses. Sarpanchs and head teachers were invited to attend Panchayat level meetings so that the girls could be linked to them.

There was also initial hesitation from most girls, as they were unsure of being able to give time. Mothers' Committees were involved in the issue and they took up the responsibility of reaching out to the girls and the Workers. The girls informed during the meetings that they had been facing numerous problems in college. Most colleges lacked computer operators and toilets were unavailable in some colleges. Some girls were being harassed by youth and teachers.

Games material was provided to 15 Forums in Ranga Reddy district. Members of 15 Forums from the project area are convening meetings on their own and are inviting the volunteers. Members of the Forum have been instrumental in reactivating 12 Anganwadi Workers from Ranga Reddy district. The girls were also involved in group motivation exercises where required. Older girls were encouraged to apply for the Class 10 exams through Open stream. Health camps were organised in Ranga Reddy district for girls in arrangement with a dental hospital, a super specialty cancer hospital, a corporate hospital and Primary Health Centres. The girls were also given advice on menstrual health & hygiene. A seminar on gender discrimination was held 15<sup>th</sup> September 2016 in Junior College, Holagunda with the participation of 320 girls.

The details of Forums formed during the year and their members are as below:

<b>Newly formed Forums of Girls for Rights</b>		
<b>Mandal</b>	<b>Forums</b>	<b>Members</b>
Marpally	15	358
Shankarpally	66	1370
Vikarabad	39	769
Atmakur (S)	57	1603
Nutankal	50	1234
Halaharivi	81	1333
Holagunda	87	1367
<b>Total</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>8034</b>

A total of 422 meetings were held with these Forums with a participation of 12400.

*Venkatamma – a 16-year old member of the Forum for Girls' Rights in Madgula Chittampally village of Vikarabad mandal informed that her father had deserted her and had remarried/ Her mother had taken her and her siblings along to her bothers' home, where she had entrusted the children to the care of their uncles and had remarried. Venkatamma's uncles had not educated her and had put her to work as a wage labourer instead. She had studied up to Class 10 earlier. Her fellow members informed this to the organiser, who spoke to her uncles and persuaded them to let her continue her education through Open stream. They had no objection to this but did not agree to pay her fees. The organisers made the necessary arrangements and she is preparing for the exams.*

*Uma – the president of Mother Teresa Forum from Thallasingaram, Nutankal mandal dropped out of the First Year of the Intermediate programme, as she had failed to clear her exams. She was motivated to appear for the First and the Second Year exams together but she could clear only two of the papers. The Sarpanch counseled her and convinced her to give the exams a third time but she did not succeed even in this attempt. She dropped out and began working as an agricultural farmhand during the season. Her issue was discussed during a meeting of the Forum and she was later linked to Yashoda Foundation for a 45-day job oriented training programme. She has been absorbed by Yashoda Hospitals.*

### **CHILD RIGHTS PROTECTION FORUMS**

Mandal and village level meetings were held across the project area with the CRPF to discuss the status of school functioning with focus on availability of infrastructure, barriers to children's education, regularity of

children and teachers and implementation of the midday meal scheme, gender discrimination and child marriage. The members were involved in all campaign activities undertaken by the organisers and have been sharing information on girl child issues to the organisers. There is also marked attitudinal change among officials and duty bearers in this regard. The MEO of Marpally mandal convened a mandal level SMC meeting in response to pressure by the CRPF. He had not held any meetings in the last 3-4 months. The midday meal has improved in 10 schools of Ranga Reddy district. Teachers in most schools of the project area in Ranga Reddy district have quit using phones during school hours as a result of the CRPF's intervention.

The CRPF undertook a survey in 103 schools of 4 districts in Telangana State to study the status of implementation of the RTE Act there with focus on availability of teachers and basic infrastructure. The outcomes were shared with District Collectors, DEOs, Dy. DEOs and Project Officers of the Rajiv Vidya Mission and memoranda submitted, seeking immediate action. The officials responded positively and recruited Vidya Volunteers wherever required. They also got toilets constructed/ repaired in 6 schools. Drinking water was provided in 2 schools and uniforms given away to children in 15 schools. Fees that had been collected in contravention of the RTE Act were also returned to children from 7 schools.

A resolution was passed during a State level meet of the CRPF in April 2016, demanding the formation of a State level Committee to regulate private school fees. The members met the Director – School Education and articulated this demand. They urged him to rationalise teachers' posting by shifting them from overstaffed schools to understaffed ones and also shared the outcomes of school visits that they had undertaken. Members from Mahabubnagar district rallied to the District Collector's office and submitted a memorandum to the Joint Collector in this regard. Members from Ranga Reddy and Nalgonda petitioned to the District Collectors and the DEOs in the context of fees charged by private schools. The Committee in Ranga Reddy exhorted 12 MEOs to hold meetings with private school managements. A joint mandal level meeting with the CRPF and the SMC in Shankarpally mandal was followed by a series of village meetings to discuss regulation of private school fees.

District Committees from Hyderabad, Adilabad, Nalgonda, Ranga Reddy and Khammam also held detailed discussions on problems being faced in schools and hostels with specific focus on quality of education and availability of infrastructure. The District Committee in Kurnool was reconstituted and the outcomes of a school survey commissioned by MVF shared with the MEO of Holagunda. The Mandal and Town Committees in Vikarabad were also reconstituted. Members from Vikarabad visited 12 villages of the mandal along with line department officials to follow up the status of child marriage. CRPF members and KGBV students from Ranga Reddy district addressed postcards to the Chief Minister, demanding provision of Intermediate level education in KGBV.

The Mandal Committee from Tandur joined hands with officials to release 30 children from work in poultry farms of Gandeed mandal and repatriate 7 of them to their homes in Mahabubnagar district. Members from Yepuru, Atmakur (S) mandal represented the need for a school building to Minister Jagadishwar Reddy, who sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3.5 lakhs. He also got lighting facility provided in the Model School Hostel. Line department officials also responded to a petition and put up a connecting road from the main road to the Model School. Members from 4 mandals of Kurnool district convened meetings with trade unions, student unions and caste based associations and discussed the status of child rights and implementation of the RTE Act with them. Representatives of the *Telugu Mahanadu* have included the issues highlighted by the CRPF in their own official agenda and are discussing them internally.

A total of 163 village level meetings were held with 1722 participants and 14 mandal level meetings had a participation of 229.

*Padmaja<sup>1</sup> - a student of Class 10 from Atmakur (S) had an affair with a youth from a nearby village. She had given her last exam paper and had been returning home from the Centre when the youth's father caught up with her and took her in an auto rickshaw. She went missing for 15 days, after which the police succeeded in tracking her. Her parents had earlier filed a case with the police. Both the police and her parents questioned her but she was not ready to divulge any details. She, on the other hand, declared to the police that she was 18 years old. The police told her parents that he could do nothing, as she was a major. A DNA test was performed at the behest of the CRPF and it was revealed that she was not 18 years old. The police tried to wash their hands off the issue but the CRPF staged a protest and demanded action, involving some media*

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<sup>1</sup> Name changed for reasons of confidentiality

persons in the matter. They jointly drafted a petition to the police. The SI tried to coax the MVF team and the family members into a settlement but they were unwilling. In the melee that ensued, the girl stated that she wanted to marry the boy. In the meantime, the SI enlisted the support of a local leader. As for the girl, he did not free her from his custody even until the evening. The CRPF and the girl's parents brought pressure on him, following which he got her admitted in a Home in Kodad. The CRPF later came to know that the youth that she had trying to woo had already been married and also had children.

150 children that had been enrolled in the SC (Boys), BC (Boys) and ST (Girls) hostels in Mominpet mandal of Ranga Reddy district dropped out due to unavailability of water. A team of 6 members of the district CRPF referred the matter to the Dy. Director (Hostels), who instructed one of his officials to look into the matter. The official visited the institutions within a week's time. The local Sarpanch spoke to him strongly. The official promised to do the needed and got bore wells dug in all 3 hostels. Water supply has been provided to all of them and the children have resumed their education. In another incident, children studying in the SC (Boys) Residential School demanded to be issued Transfer Certificates because power supply was unavailable. Their parents and the CRPF approached the Asst. Engineer (Electrical), who told them that an amount of nearly One Lakh would be required for the purpose and that he had to seek the necessary permissions from his higher-ups. The CRPF issued a media statement the very next day, two days following which an amount of Rs. 80000 was released and the necessary works completed.

Lakshmi<sup>2</sup>, a 16-year old fatherless girl from Chilpakuntla in Nutankal mandal was lured by a youth, who had a longstanding affair with her that resulted in her pregnancy. She asked him to marry her but he refused. The girl's mother involved the Sarpanch in the issue but he advised her to take an amount of Rs. 50000 that the boy was willing to part with as settlement. He added that she could abort the foetus. Lakshmi approached the Asst. Programme Manager of the IKP (Indira Kranthi Patham) and he put Jayamma from the Gender wing in charge of the case. The CRPF put up a case against the Sarpanch. At the other end, the girl was keen on marrying the youth. She was told that this was illegal and that she could do so only after she crossed the age of 18 years. The SI also filed a First Information Report and put the youth behind bars. Lakshmi went missing in the meantime. Upon inquiring, the volunteer came to know that the villagers had ridiculed her and she had left the village. They launched a hunt for her and finally located her whereabouts. She was living with a cousin in Dirsinapally.

## **GRAM PANCHAYATS**

The organisers maintained regular contacts with Sarpanchs and ward members and highlighted their role in addressing issues of the girl child such as their education, basic school infrastructure and child marriage. They were urged to do all that was possible within their capacities to uphold the rights of girl children. They convened 70 Panchayat meetings with 1247 participants during the year. One of the key issues discussed during May 2016 was children's results in the Class 10 exams. It was noted that some schools had fared very poorly with less than 50% of children clearing the exams. Teachers from these schools were questioned by Sarpanchs and ward members. They came up with lame excuses in some cases but the Panchayat members pressurised them, following which they promised to take remedial measures and conduct special classes for the children. They were also asked to convene monthly review meetings with the children's parents. Four CPCs each were formed in Shankarpally and Vikarabad mandals during the reporting quarter. The functioning of all local institutions was reviewed during the formative meeting. The members were asked to work in close cooperation with the SMC. Girl youth have also been included in the CPC. The Panchayat sponsored a building for use by girls in Thummalapally, Marpally mandal in line with the CPC's suggestion.

Subsequent to the conduct of a review meeting in Patlur Panchayat of Marpally mandal, the Gram Panchayat arranged water supply for the local HS. All schools in the Panchayat were also coloured and display boards put up. Panchayat members also called upon children appearing for the Class 10 exams to continue their education at any cost. The MPTC and ward members offered to provide transport facilities. Volunteers from PS Ghanapur that had not been working properly were replaced by the Panchayat. Panchayat members also resolved to prevent child marriage place in the village and publicised the issue through a *Dandora*. The woman Sarpanch of Thummalapally Panchayat identified a case of child marriage and counseled the family to successfully prevent it from happening.

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<sup>2</sup> Name changed for reasons of confidentiality

The Sarpanch of Gottimukkula, Vikarabad mandal got a water connection provided to the local HS. He also ensured that 32 children from the village enrolled in the local school at the beginning of academic 2016-17. Ward members from Pulumaddi village of Vikarabad mandal personally went around the village before the Class 10 exams and gathered feedback from children on subjects in which they were weak and shared this information with teachers, asking them to give the children additional inputs in these areas. They also held parents' meetings to discuss children's regularity in school. Ward members from Madanpally village of Vikarabad mandal followed up children appearing for the Class 10 and Intermediate exams.

Sarpanchs of 7 and 6 Panchayats in Atmakur (S) and Nutankal mandals respectively have been actively addressing girl children's issues. The Sarpanch joined hands with the head teacher and the SMC chairperson to provide a pipeline in the schools in Isthalapuram and Patharlapahad villages of Atmakur (S) mandal. Sarpanchs from Atmakur (S) mandal arranged for garbage to be removed in 2 schools of the mandal. The Gram Panchayat in Patharlapahad passed a resolution, making it obligatory for ward members to identify and resolve girl child issues within their wards. Water and toilet issues were set right in 10 and 3 schools of Atmakur (S) and Nutankal mandals respectively through the Panchayat's involvement. Marriage registration is taking place in 19 Panchayats of Atmakur (S) mandal and 21 Panchayats of Nutankal mandal.

Two quarterly Panchayat review meetings in Thallasingaram, Nutankal mandal were devoted to girl child issues and doing away with discrimination. The issue of girl child protection also featured during the discussions. A resolution was passed, recognising girls as equal to boys. The role of boys in protecting girl child rights was also discussed. A proposal to form joint clubs with both boys and girls was mooted. The Panchayat members undertook 2 school visits to have a firsthand idea of the problems being faced there. The MPTC later sponsored cleaning works and new taps worth Rs 10000. The Sarpanch invited some girls from the village to speak during the Independence Day celebrations in the school.

Five Sarpanchs from Halaharivi mandal are discussing gender issues during their internal meetings. Three Sarpanchs and one MPTC from Holagunda mandal have been making presentations on gender issues during General Body meetings and their own review meetings. Sarpanchs and ward members from Holagunda mandal demanded during Mandal General Body meetings that a separate emergency meeting must be held every year to discuss the status of child rights. The Sarpanch of Nerniki got down from his chair during one of the meetings and seated himself on the floor, demanding the posting of teachers in PS Nerniki.

### **INVOLVEMENT OF GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONARIES AND ALSO CMPCs**

Steps were taken to form 65 CMPCs at the Panchayat level during the year. A mandal level Committee was formed in Vikarabad in addition with 12 members. The MVF team met the Tehsildars of all mandals and discussed the need for forming CMPCs with them. They made presentations on the roles and responsibilities of the members and shared information on the status of child marriage in the villages. Mandal level meetings were later held with Panchayat members with the Tehsildar presiding over them. Sarpanchs, Panchayat and Revenue Secretaries, ICDS staff and representatives of local institutions were present at the meetings. They were oriented on their roles and responsibilities in the specific context of preventing child marriage. These meetings were followed by village level meetings on similar lines. The Sarpanch and the local Anganwadi Worker were appointed Convener of the CMPC at the Panchayat and the village level respectively.

The details of CMPCs formed during the project area are as follows:

<b>Mandal</b>	<b>CMPCs Formed</b>	<b>Meetings</b>	<b>Members</b>
Marpally	5	0	0
Shankarpally	1	0	0
Vikarabad	8	0	0
Atmakur (S)	19	19	228
Nutankal	21	21	193
Halaharivi	5	1	11
Holagunda	6	9	118
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>550</b>

Anganwadi Workers were quite indifferent to girl child issues prior to the conduct of the mandal meetings but have changed their attitude now. A number of parents felt that it would not be possible to control children of that age group, citing some cases of elopement to justify their stand. The MVF team replied that everything depended on their attitude and their relation with their children. They began to cooperate with the team

members. There was initial opposition from local politicians in Halaharivi and Holagunda to the formation of the CMPC but they have changed their attitude now.

Mandal level General Body meetings are held once in a quarter. The officials invite the MVF team and the CRPF to make presentations on issues relating to the campaign issues. The officials have also been assisting the team in all campaign activities. Children's issues and the functioning of Anganwadi Centres are being discussed officially in Atmakur (S). The Gram Panchayat of Kotapahad in Atmakur (S) mandal identified some land for setting up an Anganwadi Centre and successfully moved the mandal officials to get a building constructed there. The Anganwadi Centre in Nassimpeta village of the same mandal was relocated to the premises of the local school after some youth informed that it was located in a remote corner of the village.

The Tehsildar of Atmakur (S) shared a list of vulnerable girls with VROs and instructed them to review and follow up the status of child marriage on a regular basis. The Tehsildar, the Revenue Inspector, the Deputy Tehsildar, the SI of Police, the MPDO, the CDPO – ICDS and Panchayat Secretaries joined hands with Childline to undertake a special drive against child labour in 6 villages of the mandal during May 2016. They identified 34 children and counseled the parents of 10 children.

Police officials conducted cultural campaigns against child marriage and child trafficking in Ghanapur, Thummalapally, Marpally and Patlur villages of Marpally mandal. Key villagers were invited to the events and feedback was sought from children on their problems. The girls listed ragging and eve teasing as their major problems. Promising all help from their side, the officials advised the girls to be careful and to report unknown calls. They noted that child marriage is undesirable on various counts. Members of the SHE Team shared their contact numbers. 900 people attended these events in all. Nearly 300 people attended a meeting held by the SHE Team in Girls' HS Shankarpally to gather information on girl child problems. A similar event was held in Chittampally, Vikarabad mandal with 120 people.

A Health Camp was organised in Virupapuram, Halaharivi mandal for 69 members from Bologota and Kulehalli on 25<sup>th</sup> May 2016. ANMs and Anganwadi Workers measured their heights, weights and haemoglobin levels and prescribed Iron Folic Acid tablets. They also counseled them on indigenous iron rich foods and various aspects of personal hygiene. 7 people were diagnosed as anaemic.

There has been notable improvement in the role played by line departments in the campaign as a result of collaboration between them and the MVF team. Police officials had been indifferent earlier but are now filing cases where required. The referral mechanism is also better. Head teachers have become more considerate of children now and are sending someone or the other from their side along with whenever they go to the Revenue Office to collect Certificates. Anganwadi Workers and Health Department personnel have also begun to cooperate with the MVF team.

### ***PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT OF BOYS***

The organisers formed 6 and 11 Committees in Halaharivi and Holagunda mandals respectively with a total of 288 members and oriented them on their role in protecting children's rights with focus on the girl child. Meetings were regularly held with adolescent boys on child marriage, support to girls, gender discrimination/equity, continuity in girls' education, stereotyping and the patriarchal system. The participants initially believed in role division between males and females and some of them felt that the organisers had been siding with girls. They expressed that they would be ridiculed if they took up tasks that were traditionally assigned to girls. Yet others opined that girls were weak and that they had their own drawbacks. In simple words, the male held all the aces. They changed their opinion after participating in the meetings. They now believe that girls too have the right to leisure and they have begun to encourage their own sisters' participation in games.

A meeting was held with adolescent boys in Thummalapally, Marpally mandal. The participants planned a library in the village and mobilised nearly 1200 books from different sources. They also raised donations for the purpose. The Panchayat functionaries sponsored a building. The CRPF President inaugurated the library, which has been entitled Pustaka Vignana Kendram. It is fully functional with an average daily turnout of 35-40. Youth from 3 villages in Halaharivi mandal and 2 villages in Holagunda mandal have been training girls in Volleyball and Kabaddi. A number of boys have also been guiding girls in the choice of colleges. There is a distinct trend against child marriage. Participation in meetings on the issue of gender has gone up and some boys have begun to come as far as Hyderabad to attend meetings.



The issue of child marriage was discussed with adolescent boys in Yepuru, Atmakur (S) mandal and they were exhorted to denounce child marriage. They were also asked to prevent incidents involving elopement by young girls and boys. They were reminded that change began from home and that they ought to set a positive example for their peers. Some youth from the village identified a room for the library. Two meetings were held in the village to discuss child marriage. The youth offered to support girls in all possible ways and pledged to ensure that all girls from their families/their neighbourhood were well educated.

## **ACCESS TO EDUCATION**

The volunteers compiled information on the academic performance of children that had registered for the Class 10 exams through Open stream, after the results of the exams were declared. The MVF team also visited the Centres along with Panchayat members, the CRPF and the SMC regularly. Not many contact classes had been held by the Open School Society last academic year. Volunteers from Halaharivi and Holagunda continuously monitored the process and saw to it that classes were held regularly. They also followed up children to the Centres personally. An interface meeting was held in Halaharivi with pupils and tutors in order to bridge the gap between them. It was decided to hold the classes on Saturdays and Sundays. Local schools would provide the midday meal. Steps were also taken to ensure timely supply of study material.

The details of children that appeared for exams through Open stream, children that passed them and children that registered for the exams in academic 2016-17 are as under:

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>T</b>
Class 10 (appeared)	20	18	38
Class 10 (passed)	4	1	5
Intermediate (appeared)	21	47	68
Intermediate (passed)	3	14	17
Registered for Class 10	39	32	71
Registered for Intermediate	24	23	47

## **STOPPING CHILD MARRIAGES**

Meetings were held with the CMPC at bimonthly frequency to involve them in the campaign against child marriage. The volunteers also lobbied with Village and Panchayat Secretaries for registration of marriages. The ill effects of child marriage were publicised through the *Dappu* and discussed during VO meetings, SHG meetings and the Grama Sabhas. Parents were informed that the Telangana government's *Kalyani Lakshmi* scheme could be availed of only if the bride was aged above 18 years. The use of Forums for Girls' Rights and the CRPF was made to reach out to community in this regard. Campaign pamphlets were distributed and linkages established with Childline where necessary. Written declarations were taken from erring parents in the presence of the Tehsildar and the SI.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Jayanti was used as a platform to send across a strong message against child marriage to 200 people on 14<sup>th</sup> April 2016 in Narayanpur Dalitwada of Vikarabad mandal. The Tehsildar and the MPDO cautioned them that child marriage was illegal and punishable by law. Youth from 9 villages of Atmakur (S) mandal and 8 villages of Nutankal mandal participated in rallies against child marriage during January – February 2016. Participants also included the MPPs of both mandals, line department officials, Panchayat members, women's groups and Forum for Girls' Rights members.

Organisers from Shankarpally mandal petitioned to the Tehsildar, urging him to convene a mandal level meeting with priests and owners of function halls. They also counselled erring parents and took written declarations from them in the Tehsildar's presence to the effect that they would not marry their children underage. Seminars on the issue of child marriage were organised for 380, 256, 178 and 55 girls respectively in the Model School, the Government Girls' College, the KGBV and Sahiti College in Marpally mandal. The Tehsildar, the SI and the MEO were the special invitees.

The Revenue Division Officer fixed a mandal level meeting on 25<sup>th</sup> April 2016 in Atmakur (S) with nearly 150 people including religious leaders. He highlighted their role in preventing child marriage. He then asked to ascertain the age of both the bride and the groom before fixing any marriage. He made it clear that it was illegal to perform/abet child marriage and that they would be party to such an act even if they were unaware that either of them was a minor. The parents of a girl aged 15 years proposed to get his daughter married and

managed to get a certificate that she was 18 years old but the priest, who knew them personally, refused to perform the wedding and shared this information with the MVF team.

As many as 26 child marriages were recorded in Angadi Chittampally village of Vikarabad mandal in the previous year but not even one case has been recorded this year. A meeting was held in the village on 9<sup>th</sup> November 2016 with youth, the CRPF and ward members to draw an action plan for gender mainstreaming.. A group of 100 community members later took part in a rally, at the end of which the youth were administered a pledge to campaign against child marriage. The CI of Police and the CPDO were also present.

The details of marriages identified and prevented are as below:

<b>Mandal</b>	<b>Identified</b>	<b>Prevented</b>
Marpally	7	6
Shankarpally	19	6
Vikarabad	27	17
Atmakur (S)	42	27
Nutankal	10	4
Halaharivi	8	2
Holagunda	8	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>66</b>

*A group of 35 girl youth from Kotalaguda village of Vikarabad mandal rallied against child marriage after they returned from a training session. Members of the Forum of Girls for Rights and local youth participated in the event, which was flagged off by the Deputy Sarpanch. A child marriage had taken place in the village a couple of years ago and the girl had recently died. The rally was used as a platform to highlight the ill effects of child marriage. A CMPC meeting was also held with the participation of some victims of child marriage. The Sarpanch promised to take all possible steps to prevent child marriage and offered to publicise the issue through Grama Sabhas and meetings in schools. The girl's younger sister spoke at the end of the rally and implored the participants to accord priority to prevention of child marriage. The Zilla Parishad chairperson, who chaired the meeting, appreciated her and reiterated her message.*

*Manasa – a Class 8 student from Janwada lost a small bet to a schoolmate and ended up parting with Rs 1000. Their chance acquaintance grew into a close relation and the villagers began suspecting their behaviour though there was nothing beyond camaraderie between them. Even her classmates had a wrong impression of her. In the course of days to come, Manasa's relatives humiliated and tonsured the boy. He was shifted to another school and the girl was also taken out of school for 3 months. Her parents began planning her marriage. This issue came to the notice of the SMC chairperson, who took the Sarpanch along with him and spoke to her parents. They convinced the couple that it was against the law to marry off the girl underage. They also pointed out to the girl's mother that the boy had not been bothering their daughter any longer. This convinced Manasa's parents and they dropped the proposal.*

## **TRAININGS AND CAPACITY BUILDING**

### *Capacity Building of Staff*

Two project level training workshops were held in Hyderabad for MVF's senior coordinators and the SCFR team. The agenda included identification of the participants' training needs and a review of issues identified at the ground level with specific focus on the situation of adolescents and their rights and problems being faced by them particularly with regard to accessing higher education facilities. Content was also generated for modules on Child Marriage, Gender and Health & Hygiene based on MVF's past experiences.

A team of 25 staff from the project area were taken on an exposure visit to the implementation site of Doosra Dashak, an NGO that works with adolescent youth in Bali block of Rajasthan, from 28<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> July 2016. They visited villages under the project, Village Learning Centres, Residential Camps and IKKVELO – an integrated learning centre. The organisation has an interesting internship programme, wherein adolescents are trained in 13 different issues over a period of 6 months in the Camps are linked to local communities for addressing social issues. Their progress is reviewed after a certain period of time and the meritorious among them are recruited as *Sahabhags*. They are also encouraged to participate in political activity and in other spheres of activity. Doosra Dashak has also been training tribal women on gender. Greater awareness on training techniques – new perspective of working with adolescents, gender issues and gender mainstreaming

### *Orientation of Children*

A total of 183 training sessions were held for 9027 members of Forums for Girls' Rights and Youth Clubs on gender issues, the Child Marriage Act, health and education. These included 7 mandal level sessions with 436 participants. The members were given detailed inputs on child marriage, child rights, institutions responsible for protecting these rights, the role of school functionaries and parents, school grants, budgets, norms of the midday meal scheme, the role of the Panchayat in strengthening schools and child protection laws including the PNDA Act and the Nirbhaya Act.

Interactive training sessions were held for adolescent youth in Kurnool district on the issues of gender equity and child marriage. The participants were asked to define the concept of boy/girl and their feedback was sought on the status of child marriage in their villages and the present status of victims of child marriage. They were asked who made decisions in the context of marriage at the domestic level and if anyone benefited from early marriage. The District Coordinator later oriented them formally on the definition of child marriage, the losses associated with child marriage, its legal implications, mechanisms to redress child marriage, the CMPC, officials in charge of preventing child marriage, legislation against child marriage and the role of different actors, including adolescents, in preventing it.

The participants came up with the following queries during the course of the feedback session:

- Is child marriage valid?
- Is it possible to nullify child marriage?
- Can someone file a case in a court of law in the event of child marriage?

The mandal level sessions were aimed at preparing the participants to take up the role of resource persons. They were informed that they were all first level leaders and that they needed greater exposure to gender issues. They were involved in a wide range of activities. It was a new experience for the children and they opened up. Relations between the children and the staff have improved to a great extent.

Girls from two schools informed of inappropriate behaviour by male teachers, during the course of the training sessions. These incidents were taken to the notice of the MEO and in-charge MEO of Nutankal mandal. They warned the teachers involved. Girls from Polumalla village of the mandal are convening meetings by themselves and are inviting the organisers to attend them. Unavailability of toilet and water facilities in the schools in Nemikal and Yepuru were highlighted during the sessions.

Subsequent to their participation in these sessions, more girls have begun to realise their part in preventing child marriages and strengthening schools. 185 girls of the Junior College in Holagunda skipped a day's session at college and organised a rally against child marriage. They invited the Tehsildar, the SI, the MPDO and the MEO to the event on 2<sup>nd</sup> January 2016. They walked for nearly two kilometres, sloganeering and holding placards that they themselves had designed.

A training workshop was held in Jeevan Jyoti, Hyderabad on 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> September 2016 for 63 adolescent girls from 19 villages of the project area with resource support from Voice for Girls. The girls were given detailed inputs in the areas of gender equity, gender mainstreaming, violence and education. The training methodology was largely activity based and games were used to send across vital messages to the girls in the context of these issues. These tools helped in driving home the message strongly and it was also a new experience for the girls. Upon their return home, the girls had a newfound sense of purpose and shared their experiences with their peers. They also opened themselves up and brought into the light incidents involving their abuse and harassment by teachers and fellow students. They are now conscious of oral violence and have also begun to identify discrimination and violence issues at the neighbourhood and school level. In addition, their turnout at mandal level gatherings has gone up notably.

Orientation programmes were also held for various community stakeholders such as the SMC, SHG/VO members, Anganwadi Workers, male youth, the CMPC, the CPC and Gram Panchayat members at the cluster/mandal level. The content of these sessions included child marriage, gender equity and discrimination, child rights, girl child education, the RTE Act and the role of the SMC in strengthening schools. A total of 2336 members attended 38 sessions, including 5 at the mandal level. SMC members are regularly holding review meetings in 4 and 6 villages of Halaharivi and Holagunda mandals respectively and are inviting the organisers

to attend them. Members of 4 and 6 schools from these mandals are discussing receipts and usage of school funds.

### **YOUTH CLUBS AT THE VILLAGE LEVEL**

The organisers formed Youth Clubs at the village and the school/college levels jointly with adolescent girls and boys with the objective of promoting gender equity. The members were given inputs on gender equity and male youth were urged to show friendly behaviour towards female youth. Interactive discussions were held on gender roles in society, at the end of which it was concluded that individual, social and national development were possible only when male and female youth supported each other mutually. They were informed that joint committees would give them an opportunity to open up themselves and understand each others' problems. This would lead to behavioural change over time.

Most of the girls were initially inhibitive, as they felt the boys would take them lightly. At the other end, the boys felt embarrassed at being teamed with girls. The volunteers clarified that they each had their own problems that could be solved only through joint action. There was also opposition from a number of parents to this, following which SMC chairpersons, Anganwadi Workers and opinion leaders were involved in the issue. There was gradual acceptance of the concept. Stories of positive changes that had been brought about by existing Forums were highlighted. Parents were invited to the formative meetings and the aims and objectives of the Forum were explained to them. The volunteers identified youth that had a record of eve teasing and harassment and included them in the Forums so that they learnt to be responsible.

Monthly meetings were held with members of the Clubs to discuss the issue of gender equity, the status of discrimination and areas of mutual cooperation between boys and girls. They were asked to monitor children's attendance in school and focus on health issues. They were called upon to inform their teachers of any developments with regard to these issues and to assist slow learners. Though not much progress has been made in terms of gender mainstreaming, the children have been active on other issues. Five Committees, viz. Health & Cleanliness, Library, Games, News and Dropout have been formed in Halaharivi and Holagunda mandals with members of school level forums. The head teacher is in charge of the Committees. The members have been given independent responsibilities. It is proposed to introduce gender issues to them in the next reporting period.

A meeting was held on 18<sup>th</sup> December 2016 in Somla Thanda, Nutankal mandal for adolescent youth studying at the High School and Intermediate levels. The 82 members that participated included 35 boys. They were addressed on the various manifestations of gender equity. Discussions were later held on strategising gender interventions and on the possibility of forming youth clubs. Some of the boys came up with a demand for joint forums. This would help them to appreciate the problems faced by girls. They offered to be second leaders wherever girls had been nominated for the post of first leader. Interestingly, a group of 9 girls had mobilised them for the meeting.

The details of Clubs formed and members are as under:

<b>Category</b>	<b>Clubs</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>T</b>
Village	60	928	1191	2119
School/College	89	1122	1245	2367
<b>Total</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>2050</b>	<b>2435</b>	<b>4485</b>

### **TRAINING OF CRPF ON GENDER**

Campaign issues are regularly being discussed with the CRPF during their meetings. 4 formal orientation sessions were held for 134 members specifically on gender issues and their role in working towards gender equity with focus on adolescents.

The details of training sessions held for the CRPF are as below:

<b>Mandal</b>	<b>Sessions</b>	<b>Members</b>
Marpally	1	38
Vikarabad	1	75
Nutankal	2	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>134</b>

## **MAPPING OUT ALL RESOURCES AND SUPPLIES FOR USE OF COMPUTER AND INTERNET AND ICT IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

Mandal Learning Centres are operational in Narsapur village of Marpally mandal and Ervaguda, Meerjhaguda and Janwada villages of Shankarpally mandal. The Sarpanch was instrumental in setting up the Centre in Meerjhaguda. Games material has been made available in all Centres. Members of the Forum for Girls have been assembling there on Sundays to discuss issues of common interest. Tie-ups are proposed with Physical Education Teachers. Plans are in the offing to provide additional games material to the Centres. Girls attending the Centre in Janwada were very keen on learning to operate computers but the school had only one computer system. They were encouraged to approach the Sarpanch, who arranged 5 systems for the school and got 30 girls trained through another NGO

Children that have benefited from the ICT intervention in Janwada have earned gainful employment and are taking time out to assist other children from the village. The government has not provided computer instructors in any school. A computer instructor has been posted in HS Hebbatam in Holagunda mandal, where he teaches children from Classes 6-10 for one hour a day. He also teaches the children whenever a teacher is unavailable. The children have developed the ability to make presentations independently. The head teacher has been inspired by their progress and has been conducting extra classes for slow learners before and after school hours. Mapping of available infrastructure has been done in all HS of Atmakur (S) and Nutankal and a representation has been made to the District Collector, requesting him to take steps to ensure that computer training facilities are facilitated to children in these schools.

HS Gulyam in Halaharivi mandal has 11 computer systems but no instructor has been appointed there. The systems also need minor repairs. The head teacher promised to get them repaired if the MVF team is willing to identify a tutor. Computer instruction has commenced for Classes 9 and 10 and more than 150 children are presently benefiting from them. 9 computer systems at the school in Hebbatam, Holagunda mandal have also been brought into use and are likely to be used from July-August 2016 onwards.

There have been some challenges in mobilising girls for the Centres. Most girls prefer to spend their leisure time at homes and their parents are unready to comprehend the concept of the Centre. Some Centres require more games material. Anganwadi Workers, under whose guidance the Centres are being run as of now, are sometimes unavailable on Sundays. A pro-girl child social atmosphere is yet to be created in some villages.

## **NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON INITIATIVES FOR ADOLESCENT CHILDREN**

A National Workshop on Perspective Building on Adolescent Girls' Education was held in Hyderabad on 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> April 2016 with the participation of 30 NGO representatives from across the nation. The primary objective of this event was to facilitate cross-learning through experience sharing in the context of interventions with adolescent girls. Issues discussed include the scale and magnitude of adolescents' problems, the role of State and non-State actors, review of legislations, barriers to girls' education, gender equity, inclusive strategies to reach out to boys, incorporating the concept of gender in education and generating public debate on gender issues. The participants shared their respective organisations' experiences with adolescent girls. A set of 8 non-negotiable principles to work for empowerment of the girl child was proposed by MVF and ratified by the other NGOs.

## **LABOUR STUDY PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION**

A Study entitled *Justice for Out-of-School Children* was taken up in late 2015 to study the educational status of 15-18 year olds and the working conditions and occupational profiles of working children in this age group. 552 out-of-school children that had not cleared the Class 10 exams were included in the sample. Rural mandals with low literacy, industrial zones in urban areas and urban slums with high minority population were chosen for the Study. A Structured Questionnaire containing 103 questions and Focused Group Discussions were the primary tools used for data collection. The Study covered children that were in employment during the period August 2014 – July 2015. Data were gathered on the duration of their work, the nature of their work, the conditions of their employment and the use of their leisure time. The data were also analysed from the gender and caste perspectives.

The primary finding of the exercise has been that the State has failed these children at all stages of their education and has tolerated and ignored the reality of them being out-of-school. The burden of the state's

inability to provide social protection, food security, employment, access to credit and livelihood support for their parents, ensuring just labour laws, safety at workplace and universal health care falls on adolescents. Such inaction results in the marginalisation and exclusion of whole generations of adolescents from their rightful share of State resources and action. They subsequently become part of the work force that is stagnant with little scope for bettering their lives. Having missed out on education and benefits thereof, their fate is sealed. Each year there is a new cohort that gets added to a similar fate. A set of recommendations was also made with reference to the legal and policy framework to the basis of the study.

A dissemination meeting was held on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2016 in Sundarayya Vignana Kendram, Hyderabad to share the findings of the Study. Chief guest Minister of State (Employment) Mr Bandaru Dattatreya released the book in the presence of more than 200 people from all walks of life including Ms Linda of SCFR, Founder Trustee of MVF Dr Shantha Sinha, National Convenor of MVF Mr R Venkat Reddy and MVF Chief Coordinator Mr Y Rajendra Prasad. Mr Rajendra Prasad addressed the gathering in brief on the Study and its outcomes

### **STUDY ON CHILD MARRIAGE**

MVF proposes to undertake a Study on child marriage in Telangana State with the primary objective of analysing the impact of child marriage on girls' lives. The Study will involve Focused Group Discussions with married boys aged < 21 and married girls aged < 18. It will enlist the voices of 30 girls that have defied child marriage and are pursuing education. It will also analyse trends in the situation of child marriage in India and compare them with the status in Telangana based on Census 2001 and 2011. In addition, it will focus on lacunae in the institutional framework that flow from the gaps in the law on Child Marriage in India. An Advisory Committee comprising activists, academics, subject experts and law enforcement officials has been formed. Two rounds of internal planning and discussion have been held so far and formats developed for the conduct of the Study.

### **CHILDLINE**

MVF entered into an agreement with Childline Foundation, India to coordinate the Toll Free Childline No. 1098 (hereafter referred to as 1098) service in 18 mandals of Ranga Reddy district. 1098 is a 24X7 emergency phone outreach service for children in need of care and protection. A team of 14 members led by a Coordinator is implementing this intervention. The summary of key activities taken up under the project during the period January – June 2016 is as follows:

- *Formation of Childline Advisory Boards* – Two Division level and 18 Mandal level Boards have been formed with line department officials. One meeting has been held with each of them so far.
- *Operation Muskaan* – The team coordinated with the Police Department in the conduct of a state wide special drive to identify missing children, runaway children and child labourers during January 2016. They personally followed up 28 children by counselling them and producing them in the CWC Court. They also took up correspondence with the children's families and arranged their repatriation.
- *Coordination Meetings with DCPU* - Coordination meetings were held with officials of the DCPU in January 2016 and March 2016 to review their field activities and to discuss budgetary allocations. Role division in the context of forming CPCs was done and it was decided that the Childline would mobilise members, form CPCs and train the members.
- *Formation of CPCs* - The members of the Childline team adopted 14 villages for the formation of Model CPCs. They facilitated the regular conduct of review meetings and ensured proper follow up of cases by these CPCs. They also oriented the members on their roles and responsibilities. Two meetings have been held in each of these villages so far.
- *Convergence Meetings with Juvenile Justice system* – The Childline team was invited to make a presentation of activities implemented under the project, during a State level meeting of district officials of departments involved in implementing the Juvenile Justice Act. The members highlighted gaps in the delivery system and made some suggestions in this regard.
- *District Officials' Meetings* – A review meeting of the Childline project activities and achievements was held by the Joint Collector of Ranga Reddy on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2016 with the participation of 5 Childline Directors and Coordinators each. The MVF Childline team listed out problems being faced in rehabilitation of rescued children and came up with 17 recommendations to strengthen child protection mechanisms.

- *Convergence Meetings with Special Juvenile Police Unit* – Two meetings were held with members of the Special Juvenile Police Unit. The team introduced the project and listed out areas of collaboration between Childline and the police and identified some gaps to be addressed on a priority basis.
- *Enforcement Drives* – Special drives were taken up with the help of division and mandal level officials in Vikarabad and Tandur on the occasion of World Day against Child Labour. The team took declarations from 300 shop owners that they would not employ children in future. More than 1500 stickers were stuck on the doors/shutters of these shops.
- *Campaign against Human Trafficking* – The team mobilised 1000 people for participation in awareness drives organised by Prajwala against trafficking. They also assisted in forming 15-member anti-trafficking committees in 3 villages.
- *Follow up of Children* – The Childline team tracked the education status (in academic 2016-17) of 3283 girls that been enrolled in KGBVs of Ranga Reddy district in academic 2015-16. The team rescued and admitted 116 rescued children of school-going age in KGBVs (girls) and hostels (boys) run by the government.

A wide range of activities was taken up under the *Childline se Dosti* (CSD) initiative during the Child Rights Convention Week from 12<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> November 2016. The underlying table provides the details:

<b>Date</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Agenda</b>
12/11/16	POCSO Act Poster release by Inspector General (IG) – Criminal Investigation Dept. (CID) at the Director General of Police's office	15 – incl. IG – CID Ms Sowmya Mishra IPS, SP – CID, Ms Anusuja, Addl. SP – CID Mr Nawab Jaan, MVF Coordinator Mr Y. Rajendra Prasad, Directors of Don Bosco and SPANDANA, Childline team	Release of Poster Issue of Circular on POCSO Act to police and railway police personnel Experience sharing Address on POCSO Act
13/11/16	Press Meets at Childline offices in Vikarabad and Tandur	30 – incl. Press Reporters from around 10 newspapers and the Childline team	Sharing information on project achievements Presentation on CSD Discussion on prevention of child marriage and children's vulnerability Role of Media according to the Juvenile Justice and POCSO Acts
14/11/16	CSD Poster release by Railway Police Force at Vikarabad and Tandur Railway Stations	33 – incl. CI and Sis of Police, Railway Police personnel, Station Masters and vendors	Display of CSD Poster Address on concept of CSD
15/11/16	Release of Protectors' Poster by the District Collector in his chambers  Signature campaign at public places in Tandur	8 – incl. the District Collector, the Dist. Welfare Officer, the DEO and the Dist. Child Protection Officer  250 - incl. the Municipal Commissioner, the Tehsildar, Depot Manager of the Road Transport Corporation and the Railway Police team	Presentation on CSD Submission of Childline activity report Discuss formation of Child Advisory Board  Highlighted the Childline intervention Publicised the role of different stakeholders in child right protection
16/11/16	Signature campaign at public places in Vikarabad	250 – incl. the Municipal Commissioner, the Tehsildar, Depot Manager of the Road Transport Corporation and the Railway Police team	Highlighted the Childline intervention Publicised the role of different stakeholders in child right protection
17/11/16	Round Table meeting with officials and civil society at MPDO's office in Parigi  Screening of <i>Komal</i> video in KGBV Peddemul	15 - incl. the Tehsildar, the MPDO and civil society/community leaders  140 – incl. students and teachers	Presentation on POCSO Act Discussion on child sexual abuse and role of community in preventing it  Safe vs Unsafe Touch
18/11/16	Coordination meet with Woman & Child Welfare Dept. and Child Protection Unit at the District Collector's office  Orientation on the rights of CWSN at the Model Schools in Chevella and Tandur	40 – incl. the District Collector, the Sub Collector, district level Child Protection Officers and Childline team  350 + 170 – incl. the Special Dy. Collector and the Programme Manager of local NGO Commitment	Preventing child marriages. Maintaining Register Tracking adolescent girl at the Anganwadi level Formation of Village CPCs  Presentation and discussion on the rights of CWSN
19/11/16	Release of poster on POCSO Act by the SP at his office  Rally with students of SAP	500 – including the SP, Addl. SP, the Tehsildar, CIs of Police – Vikarabad Urban & Rural, and NGO activists	Child sexual abuse cases POCSO Act Preventing child marriage

	College and HS from the SP's office to the District Collector's office	450 – including the SP, Addl. SP, the Tehsildar, CIs of Vikarabad Urban &, Rural, and NGO activists	Sloganeering against child marriage, child abuse and child labour
20/11/16	Distribution of prizes to winners of competitions from KGBVs in Chevella, Vikarabad and Yalal by SI – Chevella, SI – Yalal, MPDO – Vikarabad and MEO - Yalal  Display of POCSO Act at 25 Police Stations on Notice Boards by Police personnel and Childline team	460	Distribution of prizes Address on child sexual abuse, POCSO Act, Safe vs Unsafe Touch and prevention of child marriage

The below table gives details of calls received, profile of callers, nature of cases, cases solved and cases pending:

<b>Abstract of Calls from Jan. - Dec. 2016 - Ranga Reddy (WEST)</b>											
		<b>Total Callers: 988</b>		<b>Girls: 594</b>		<b>Boys: 373</b>		<b>Others: 20</b>			
		<b>Age Group &gt;</b>		<b>0-2: 16</b>		<b>3-5: 29</b>		<b>6-14: 608</b>		<b>15-18: 315</b>	
<b>Cases Resolved</b>		<b>799</b>		<b>Cases to be Followed up</b>				<b>189</b>			
<b>Profile of Caller</b>	<b>No of Calls</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Nature of the Case</b>			<b>No of Cases</b>	<b>%</b>				
Anganwadi Worker/ICDS	93	9.4	Abandoned			8	0.8				
Child	31	3.1	Abuse and Violence			21	2.1				
Concerned adult	70	7.1	Bonded Labour			9	0.9				
CRPF/Volunteer	43	4.4	Begging			21	2.1				
Educational Personnel	1	0.1	Kidnap			1	0.1				
Elected Representative	7	0.7	Service related			43	4.4				
Relative	106	10.7	Corporal punishment			9	0.9				
Friend	5	0.5	Children in conflict with law			1	0.1				
Hospital/ANM	4	0.4	Child Labour			44	4.5				
Neighbour	161	16.3	Child Marriage			276	27.9				
NGO Personnel	32	3.2	Domestic Child Labour			2	0.2				
Parent	76	7.7	Dropout			254	25.7				
Police	34	3.4	Eve teasing			2	0.2				
Press	12	1.2	Medical Support			8	0.8				
Railway Police	20	2.0	Education Support			15	1.5				
Teacher	81	8.2	CWSN			11	1.1				
Outreach	81	8.2	Missing ( Child Found)			58	5.9				
Youth	73	7.4	Missing (Parents asked for help)			19	1.9				
Officials	15	1.5	Street children			11	1.1				
Other CHILDLINE staff	4	0.4	Sexual Harassment			10	1.0				
Shelter Home	1	0.1	Shelter			162	16.4				
SHGs	1	0.1	Illegal adoption			1	0.1				
SMCs	6	0.6	Death			2	0.2				
DCPU	1	0.1									
Others	30	3.0									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>988</b>	<b>100</b>				