



SAKHI One Stop Centre



Peddapalli District



SAHAYA WELFARE ASSOCIATION (Support Agency)



**Department of Women Development and Child Welfare
Govt. of Telangana**

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Prelude

It has now been more than four years since Sakhi /One Stop Centers were set up across the districts of Telangana, to address the issue of gender-based violence (GBV) through the providing of integrated services to women and girls affected by any type of violence.

Gender-based violence was not regarded as a crime, a violation of human rights or as a social problem of great magnitude, even till a few decades ago. Forms of violence against women were not recognized as a priority in its own right. Nor was violence seen as a product of deeply-entrenched social, economic and cultural structures and practices that endorsed the unequal power relations between genders, and that provided an implicit and often explicit social sanction too to such violence.

The research on Gender-based violence, both global and from India, suggests that violence is not primarily the result of “single-factor causes” or solely attributable to individual-risk factors such as alcoholism. Hence a series of measures in a wide variety of policy areas and a multi-pronged approach is needed to address the issue ranging from legal reform to institutional services such as shelters, counselling services, legal assistance, along with preventive measures such as public education and addressing concerns of particularly vulnerable sections.

Although sadly, the numbers of reported cases of violence do not seem to be reducing, a positive development of sorts is the number of policy actions taken in recent years to address the issue: legal reform and the passage/amendment of several laws in India for domestic violence, rape, and sexual harassment; and the institutionalization of services such as the One stop centres for immediate redressal and delivery of services ranging from legal, psychosocial, medical and shelter, to those affected. The establishment of Sakhi One Stop Centres by the government in the state of Telangana is one step in this direction.

This report provides a summary of activities undertaken by the Sakhi /One stop centers across 33 districts in Telangana. While an initial report was prepared in April 2018, the present report covers the activities undertaken in **the year 2019-2020 in Peddapalli District.**

Sakhi One Stop Centres in Telangana

1. Background of Sakhi centers

The Sakhi/One Stop Centres (OSC) scheme was initiated and set up by the central government, in the wake of the horrendous 'Nirbhaya' gang rape in Dec 2012. The scheme was an outcome of the recommendations of the Justice Verma Committee and the Usha Mehra Commission that inquired into the 'Nirbhaya' case and came up with a set of measures in 2013 for women's safety. Accordingly, the central government declared the 'Nirbhaya Fund' with an initial corpus of Rs. 1000 crores (in 2013-14) for setting up of services for women's safety and protection and a 24- hour helpline.

Approved for implementation from April 2015, there are presently 506 Sakhi One Stop Centres that are operational across the country (Ministry of Women and Child Development, 2018).

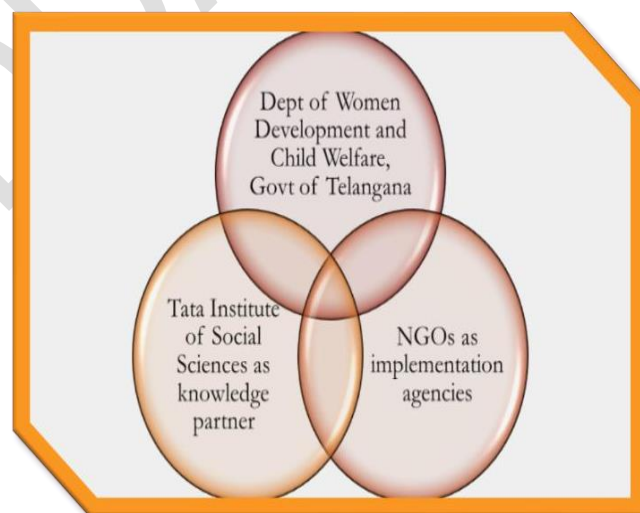
In Telangana the Sakhi OSC Centres were established in 2017 as an initiative of the Department of Women Development and Child Welfare, Government of Telangana in partnership with a) Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Hyderabad campus as the knowledge partner entrusted with the overall responsibility of training, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation, and b) with various non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as implementation/support agencies for recruitment of the staff and day-to-day functioning. The project is anchored in the School of Gender Studies of TISS Hyderabad campus.

The memorandum of understanding with TISS was signed in February 2017, and subsequently with nine NGOs, reputed and established in

their own right, in the nine

erstwhile districts of Telangana in the Initial phase.

As the sanction was received for setting up centres in more districts, the NGOs were recruited after an advertisement was issued for expression of interest, a face-to-face interview conducted by TISS Hyderabad with external members on the panel of experts, followed by a physical verification of the premises and documents to check for compliance with accounting and other norms of the government.

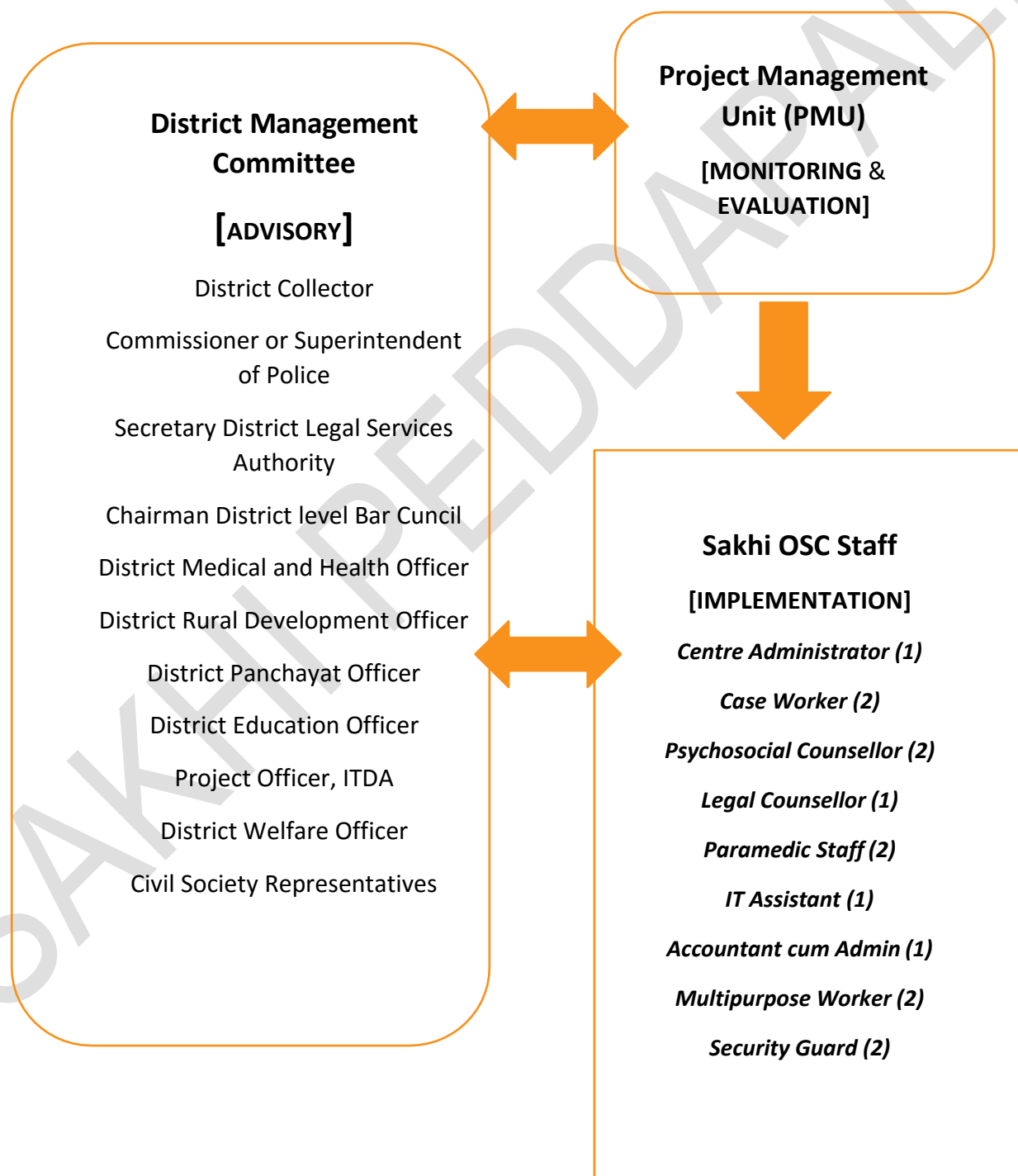


Based on this tripartite partnership, the centres initially started functioning in the nine erstwhile districts of Telangana since December 2017, and subsequently were sanctioned for all 33 districts of the state. Currently 33 centres are operational in all the districts across the state.

The list of the NGOs (in alphabetical order) who are the support agencies in this project is given as Appendix.

2. Sakhi OSC Centres: Structure & Roles

The Sakhi OSC has the following structure with a State Steering and Monitoring Committee at the apex, a District-level Management Committee, Project Management Unit (recruited by TISS Hyderabad) and the district-level OSC staff recruited and supervised by the NGOs in their capacity as implementation/support agencies.



Project Management Unit

A Project Management Unit (PMU) was set up in April 2017 with its staff recruited by TISS Hyderabad and located in the Directorate of the Department of Women Development and Child Welfare. The key functions and activities of the PMU are the following:

- Identifying the training needs of the Sakhi OSC staff recruited for the district centers and conducting training and capacity building workshops, and periodic review meetings
- Monitoring of the centers
- Data Management and MIS development
- Coordinating with the implementing agencies (NGOs), the Management Committee, as well as with the relevant functionaries in GoI for smooth implementation of the scheme.

The Peddapalli in 2019-20 consisted of the following staff:

S. No	Name of the Post	No. of Posts
1	Centre Administrator	01
2	Case Worker	02
3	Accounts & Administrative Assistant	01
4	Psycho Social Counsellor	02
5	Legal Counsellor	01
6	Para Medical Worker	02
7	IT Assistant	01
8	Multi-Purpose Assistant	02
9	Security Guard	02
	Total	14

District Management committee

The Management Committee in each district, consisting of key stakeholders in the district administration, essentially performs an advisory role in

- guiding the district One Staff Centers for effective functioning
- Coordinating with various line departments such as the Superintendent of Police to appoint police facilitation officer, and to help in rescue of survivors; with District Legal Services Authority to help set up legal clinic in the Centre and ensure free legal aid to those who cannot afford; and with the District Medical Health Officer as nodal officer to deal with medico-legal cases
- Monitoring number of cases registered and types of violence handled and
- Organizing quarterly Management Committee meetings and reporting on the functioning of the Sakhi/OSC to the State Government on financial, administrative and operational aspects.



SAKHI/OSC SERVICES

The Centre's will be integrated with a Women Helpline to facilitate access to following services at One Roop:

1. Emergency response and rescue services.
2. Medical assistance.
3. Assistance to women in lodging the FIR.
4. Psycho- social support and counselling.
5. Legal aid and counselling.
6. Shelter

Peddapalli District Sakhi OSC Staff



Each district centre is staffed with 14 personnel, recruited by the concerned NGO, and who work on rotational shifts, thereby providing round-the-clock services.

Staff at work in the Sakhi OSC

During your period of engagement as contractual, Center administrator duties will be [as per each post- please refer to the job descriptions document]:

a. The First Point of Contact a. The Centre Administrator would be a woman with requisite qualification available at OSC. She will be a residential staff attached to OSC.

b. The Centre Administrator would be in charge of functioning of OSC. She would be the first point of contact with the woman who is accessing OSC.

c. The Centre Administrator would interact with every woman seeking OSC's intervention for addressing violence.

d. The Centre Administrator will listen to the grievance, document the case history and register the case in the online/web-based case management system to generate a Unique Identity Number (UID).

e. The Centre Administrator would be responsible for supervision of each case, taking it to a logical conclusion and later following up with the aggrieved woman.

f. As soon as the complaint is registered, the Centre Administrator will send a text message (SMS/Internet) to the DPO/PO/CDPO/ SHO/ DM/ SP/ DYSP/CMO of the district in which the women is located at the time of accessing OSC.

g. The Centre Administrator would be responsible for coordination with all stakeholders (police station, hospital, legal aid, counselling), registration of cases in the absence of the IT Staff.

h. The Centre Administrator will consolidate a list of agencies/individuals providing/willing to provide legal/medical/psycho-social counselling services at OSC.

i. The Centre Administrator will coordinate with CBOs specialized in addressing violence against women, Gender Cells, Women's Study Centres at Universities to seek technical inputs in terms of training and capacity building of women affected by violence.

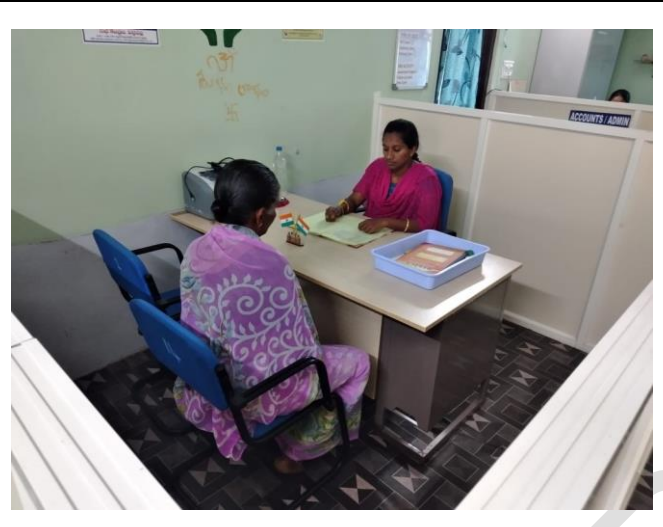
j. The Centre Administrator will monitor the functioning of OSC, (including the work of the staff), facilitate capacity building, guide and support the team of caregivers.

k. The Centre Administrator would approve the quarterly report prepared by the IT Staff to be submitted to the Management Committee (MC) through Implementing Agency (IA).

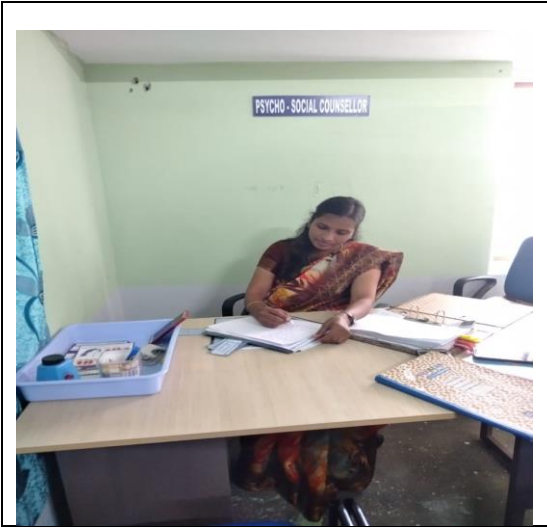
l. The Centre Administrator would also document the case studies/success stories as per the prescribed format.

m. The Quarterly Report has to be submitted 15 days prior to the end of each Quarter.

n. The Centre Administrator will meet the MC on a monthly basis for guidance, support.



o. The footage of the CCTV would be under the vigilance of the Centre Administrator.



p. The Centre Administrators can design their own feedback forms for the purpose of Social Audit.

During your period of engagement as contractual basis, Psycho social counsellor duties will be [as per each post- please refer to the job descriptions document]:

- She will provide psychological counselling and guidance to the woman affected by violence.
- She will also provide counselling to the respondent family or community leaders, as per the

requirements of the case.

- She will provide support in referral services that may be deemed fit for the women affected by violence based on her needs.
- She will prepare the case history of the women affected by violence and also document the counselling process and the solutions arrived at and ensure that the case reaches a logical conclusion.
- She will assess and prepare the safety plan and ensure the protocols to be followed in the medico-legal cases.
- For the purpose of discipline, you will be governed by such rules and regulations as may be applicable to the organization's employees.

During your period of engagement as contractual basis, **Para Medical Staff** duties will be [as per each post- please refer to the job descriptions document]:

- Para Medical Personnel will work in shifts to provide 24-hour service at the Sakhi Centre.
- She will provide first aid and immediate life-saving medical assistance to the aggrieved woman until she reaches the hospital.
- She will accompany the woman affected by violence to the Hospital. In cases of women affected by sexual violence, she will ensure strict compliance of the protocols developed by MoHFW to conduct forensic examination and other tests by the Doctors.
- She will help in drafting the medical case history of the women affected by violence.





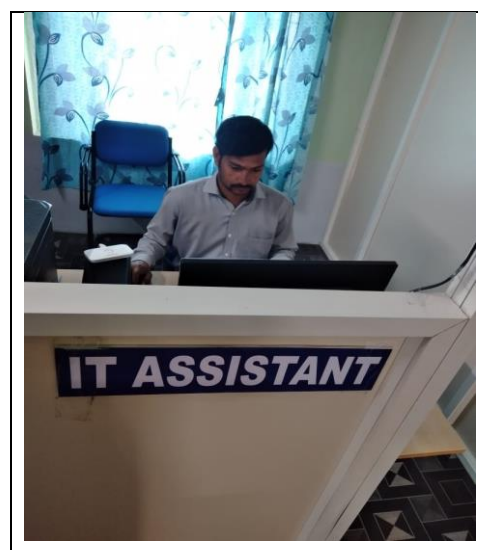
During your period of engagement as contractual basis, **Para Legal Personnel/ Lawyer** duties will be [as per each post- please refer to the job descriptions document]:

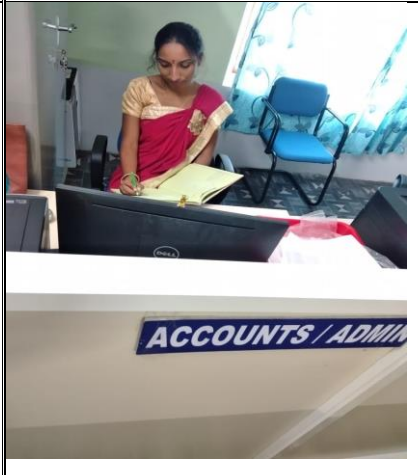
- She/he will inform and orient the woman about her legal rights and help/guide the woman to initiate legal proceedings against the abuse/violence suffered, if she is willing to do so.
- She/he will coordinate/liaise with the Public Prosecutor or the SLSA/DLSA Lawyer, to support the woman even after her case has been filed in court as well as to ensure there is follow-up of the case to its logical conclusion.
- She/he will simplify legal procedures for the affected women and advocate for her exemption from court hearings.

- She/he will facilitate speedy and hassle-free police and court proceedings through the employment of video conferencing facility for the recording of statement of women affected by violence.

During your period of engagement as contractual basis, IT Assistant duties will be [as per each post- please refer to the job descriptions document]:

- IT Staff will work in shifts to provide 24-hour service at the Sakhi Centre.
- The IT Staff would generate the Unique ID of the women affected by violence through web-based software.
- She/he would document the case history as provided by the Centre Administrator, Counsellor, Paramedic, Lawyer and Police Facilitation Officer and record proceedings for case management as well as develop the web-based data, help in video conferencing, data entry operations etc.
- She/he would be responsible for keeping record of CCTV footage at the Sakhi Centre.
- She/he would follow strict proceedings to maintain privacy with regard to data generated and will ensure that name and other details of aggrieved women remain confidential in each step of case history documentation.
- She/he will assist the police facilitation officer/counsellor/ Para Medical Personnel/ Para Legal Personnel to document the case history.
- She/he would draft the monthly/quarterly report based on the MIS, web-based data collection which would be approved at the level of the Centre Administrator for submission to the Management Committee.



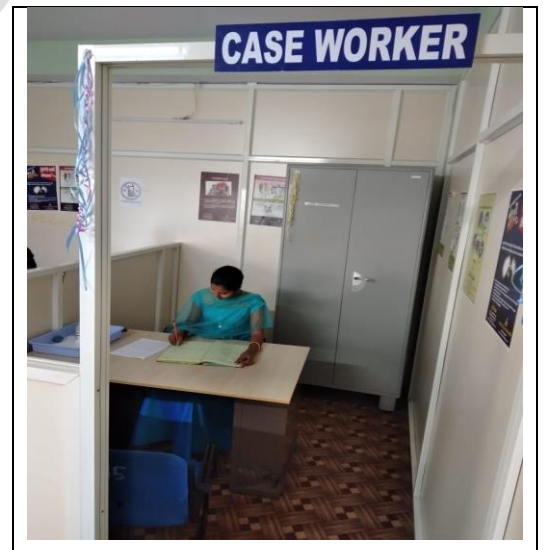


During your period of engagement as contractual basis, Accounts/ Asst Administrator duties will be [as per each post- please refer to the job descriptions document]:

- Case Workers will work in shifts to provide 24-hour service at OSC.
 - Case workers can also be the first point of contact for survivors approaching the Sakhi Centre.
 - She will provide assistance and support to the Centre Administrator in facilitating services to women accessing OSC.
- Case workers will be the link between various services / persons in the Sakhi Centre.
 - She will intervene in cases of violence against women and will take them to their logical conclusion.
 - She will be responsible for other work as assigned by the Centre Administrator.
 - She will be responsible for giving the 'multi-purpose kit' to the survivors.

During your period of engagement as contractual basis, Case worker duties will be [as per each post- please refer to the job descriptions document]:

- Case Workers will work in shifts to provide 24-hour service at OSC.
- Case workers can also be the first point of contact for survivors approaching the Sakhi Centre.
- She will provide assistance and support to the Centre Administrator in facilitating services to women accessing OSC.
- Case workers will be the link between various services / persons in the Sakhi Centre.
- She will intervene in cases of violence against women and will take them to their logical conclusion.
- She will be responsible for other work as assigned by the Centre Administrator.
- She will be responsible for giving the 'multi-purpose kit' to the survivors.





During your period of engagement as contractual basis, Multi Worker Staff duties will be [as per each post- please refer to the job descriptions document]:

- Multi- purpose Helper will work in shifts to provide 24-hour service at the Sakhi Centre.
 - She would be responsible for maintaining hygiene and sanitation at the Sakhi Centre.
 - It would be her responsibility to clean the toilets (daily at such frequency which keeps it clean all the time), dispose the garbage, change the bed sheets, pillow covers (weekly) of shelter room.
- She will be responsible for getting the food for the inmates of the short stay shelter and prepare tea for staff, inmates and visitors as per the requirements.
- She will offer water to the visitors, maintain visitor register, provide information on legal aid/ police/ medical assistance sheet to the women,
- She will help any other staff with referrals and do such other ancillary work as requested by the Centre Administrator.

Sakhi/ OSC Building in Peddapalli District



What do the Sakhi Centres do and for whom?

The central aim of these centres is to provide integrated services for medical, legal, psychosocial and shelter services for women and girls affected by all forms of gender-based violence. Specifically, the centres aim to

- provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence both in private and public spaces under one roof.
- facilitate immediate, emergency and non-emergency access to medical, legal, psychosocial counselling and shelter services

The target groups of these centres for whom these services are intended, are all women, and girls below 18 years of age irrespective of class, caste, religion, sexual orientation or marital status, and who are affected by all forms of gender-based violence. For cases of girls below 18 years the centres are linked to institutions and authorities established under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015; and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

Nature of services provided by the Sakhi Peddapalli Centre

The following graphic gives us an idea of the type of services rendered by the Sakhi OSCs and their frequency. While psychosocial counselling was the most frequent service provided, legal services come a close second.

- Psychosocial counselling involves active listening, creating a supportive environment in which the survivor is treated with respect, dignity, and empathy; avoiding victim-blaming; prioritizing the survivor's rights, needs, and wishes, and reinforcing her capacity to make decisions; and enhancing safety and improving access to social and community support.
- The legal services include legal counselling provided to survivors; filing POCSO cases; filing of Domestic Incident Reports (DIRs); and police support and assistance taken for the survivors.
- In addition to medical help and shelter provided, referrals were also made to other shelter homes and Swadhar homes for long-term requirement of shelter.
- A significant activity conducted by the Sakhi OSCs, which goes beyond the official mandate of these centres, is the outreach programmes on spreading awareness about gender-based violence, and the important message being conveyed that such violence is unacceptable, a crime, and that those affected by any form of violence need not suffer in silence, but can take recourse to redressal through calling the helpline 181 and/or approaching the Sakhi OSC directly. a total number of 240 awareness meetings were conducted.

Outreach activities by Sakhi OSC staff:







Sakhi Rescue Van in Peddapalli district

Women helpline number 181. A women have an any type of violence We immediately respond and rescued her. This is 24*7 service. If any injury is happened in this vehicle first aid service paramedical staff to give to the treatment to victim. Any further medical aid we went to district govt hospital and provide further medical assistance.



We got information that one women having illegal relationship and she has a illegal baby with him. But she want to join her baby at any home because she doesnot have the capacity to look that baby. So we joined that baby at sishugruha and also joined that women in swadhar home.



We got information that one women is staying beside the road and she was suffering from TB. Then we went there and rescued her and immediately we joined her in government hospital and provided treatment to her.



We got information from outreach. Child marriage heppend. So we were went to spot and stopped the child marriage. We save the two minor girls rescued and given shelter. Counselling to both families. And we were joined to two girls thabitha ashramam for their studies and shelter.



This case forwarded from collectorate. At on ewomen is facing domestic violence with her family members. And she was suffering from HIV. Then we went their and rescued her and provided counselling for both parties.



This case was forwarded from peddapalli polce station. That one a minor girl is getting child marriage. After getting information we went to their and stopped the marriage and rescued her and provided shelter counselling to her. And joined her at thabitha ashramam for further future.



This case forwarded from DWO sir. That one old women is facing harassment with her sons. And we went to her village (Lakkaram). Then went to her home and provided counselling for both parties. And said her sons to look her mother. Otherwise case will be filed on you. Now the old women staying with her sons



This case forwarded from peddapalli police station. That one migrated girl labour was missing from work area. Then we rescued her and provided food and shelter for 15 days during covid-19 lock down period. Her home town village is odissa. We tried to send her by train but here is no facility due to lockdown. Then we send her to medchal malkajiri sakhi centre to go to her home village by train from secendrabad railway station.



We got the information that one old women is facing harassment with her sons and immediately we rescued her and provided food & shelter for her. And provided counselling to both parties. After counselling she is with her son. In this incident the victim lose her roof. After counselling her son made home to her.



Covid -19 Lock down time One person call from peddapalli busstand area to district welfare officer. And said that one old age women staying in front of bus stand. The DWO informed to me then we went to that area and she is very illness and unconcious. We provided food and rescues her in our rescue vehicle and joined in oldage anadha ashramam with the support of dwo sir.

Village & Gender Wise Volunteers List

Village Name	FE MALE	MALE	Grand Total
Adavisomanpalli	6	2	8
Akkepally	9		9
Arenda	8		8
Bestapalli	3	3	6
Chillapalli	7	1	8
Chinnaodelu	2	6	8
Dubbapalli	10		10
Gaddalapalli	10		10
Gajulapally	8	2	10
Gopalpur	4		4
Gumnoor	8		8
Gunjapadugu	10		10
Kakarlappalli	7	3	10
Kannala	8		8
Khanapur	8		8
Khansaibpeta	7		7
Lakkepur	6		6
Maidupally	10		10
Mallaram	3	7	10
Mallepalli	5	2	7
Nagarampally	3	4	7
Nagepally	4	4	8
Puttapaka	8		8
Siripuram	6	4	10
Suraihpalli	8	1	9
Takkallapally	8		8
Vilochavaram	10		10
Grand Total	186	39	225

Village & Gender Wise Volunteers List

Village Name	FE MALE	MALE	Grand Total
Narayanapur	10		10
Nittur	5	5	10
Sundilla	8	2	10
Chinnakalvala	10		10
Sabbitham	10		10
Vennampally	10		10
Mangapeta	9	1	10
Pittala yellaiahpally	4	2	6
Pathipaka	9	1	10
Rajapoor	8	2	10
48th Division, GDK	10		10
Suryanagar colony, GDK	10		10
Chandrababu colony, GDK	10		10
Pathabazar, Ramagundam	10		10
Vittal nagar, GDK	10		10
Bharathnagar, Ramagundam	9		9
Medarbasthi, GDK	10		10
Jangoan, Ramagundam	10		10
GM Colony, Ramagundam	10		10
Jangoan, Ramagundam	10		10
Maruthinagar, Ramagundam	10		10
	192	13	205

1. Types of violence reported by survivors

Gender-based violence can take many forms. The UN Declaration on Elimination of Violence against Women (1993) had recognized the following forms:

- a. **Physical violence** such as slapping, hitting, kicking, beating, burning, [and in the Indian context, dowry-related abuse, acid attacks, honour killings]
- b. **Sexual violence** such as rape and other forms of sexual coercion, unwanted sexual advances of harassment, forced prostitution
- c. **Psychological/emotional violence** such as intimidation, belittling and humiliation, range of controlling behaviors such as isolating woman from family and friends, monitoring their movements, restricting access to information and assistance, threat of physical and/or sexual violence.

Following the passage of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA, 2005) that provided a definition of domestic violence for the first time in India, and aimed at protecting women from violence in domestic relationships, such violence can include the following:

- i. Physical abuse
- ii. Sexual abuse
- iii. Verbal and emotional abuse
- iv. Economic abuse

Our data as shown in the graphs below point to the following:

- A total of 839 cases were registered in the Sakhi OSC Peddapalli district in 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Type of Case	2019	2020	2021	2022	Grand Total	%
Any other		5	46	25	76	9.06%
Child marriage		4	3	4	11	1.31%
Cyber Crime/ Cheating	1	5	6	2	14	1.67%
Dowry Harrasment		4	1		5	0.60%
DVC	35	170	289	182	676	80.57%
Missing/Kidnapping/abduction	4	12	14	10	40	4.77%
POCSO		2	4		6	0.72%
Psychological Problem/ Mental Pressure	1	1	2	1	5	0.60%
Sexual Harass	1	2	3		6	0.72%
Grand Total	42	205	368	224	839	100.00

						%
%	5.01 %	24.43 %	43.86 %	26.70 %	100.00%	

Domestic violence during COVID 19 lock down

Following the outbreak of COVID 19 and the declaration of nation-wide lock down from March 24 2020, the MWCD had issued a directive stating that the OSCs should remain open. Accordingly, the staff worked on a roster system, ensuring that the services remain available to those affected with the continuation of psychosocial counselling services, on- call support, as well as referrals made for long term shelter to Swaadhar Grehs.

In addition, the PMU frequently conveyed guidelines to the district OSC staff regarding keeping themselves safe by following the health advisories of maintaining social distancing, and ensuring the availability of masks, sanitizers, disinfectants and medicines.

In fact, the past one month has not seen much of a let up in domestic violence cases, as the graphs below indicate, and support the current research worldwide about the increased risk of violence within the home because of the lock down.

In this pandemic situation we are awareness created through phone call and digital awareness to village sarpanch's.

2. Convergence with state institutions

As can be seen from the above sections, a close convergence and coordination of the centres is expected to be in place with different state institutions such as the police and courts, and different line departments of the district administration, so as to enable the survivors' access to entitlements and services.

There are a number of continuing challenges however, in achieving a satisfactory level of convergence for the prompt delivery of required services to the survivors, as can be seen from the feedback received from the mid-term external evaluation done in September 2019 (excerpts given below).

In addition, a few other observations/key learnings emerged from a consultation held with all the district Centre Administrators and the DWCD officials.

3. Analysis of Domestic Incident Reports (DIRs)

The consultation/review with the Centre Administrators and the WDCW officials prompted us to carry out an analysis of the Domestic Incident Reports (DIR) filed in the different districts, in order to understand the delays, and plug the gaps by bringing these to the notice of the courts. While the COVID-19 outbreak halted the proposed meeting with the Chief Justice, High Court of Telangana, a preliminary analysis is presented below.

Some findings from our DIR analysis

The number of DIRs filed by the survivors and the orders received; duration of time taken for the outcome of the DIR; categories of relief sought by the survivors, and district-wise pattern of DIRs; and type of violence mentioned in the DIR.

Some snapshots from the workshops and conferences are given here.





Release of Sakhi OSC Brochure by Hon'ble Minister for ST Welfare, Women & Child Welfare, Government of Telangana

4. Some illustrative Case Studies

1. Dowry Harassment

Case History

The survivor is 22 years old, resident of Gundapally (Odela Mandal) by self she approached to Sakhi centre that she had a problem with her husband. They got married on 27/04/2019 at the time of marriage, parents of victim gave Rs. 1,00,000.00, 60 grams gold, 20 guntas of land as a dowry. They lived happily 3 months only. After that her husband harassed for additional dowry, physically and mentally. One her husband came with weapon and used to kill her. On that time, she cried loudly listing her voice owner of the house came and save from her husband.

Services provided

After that we called both parties for counselling, we conducted individual and joint counselling in 4 sessions in different dates and follow-up dates (20/10/2019, 22/11/2019, 18/12/2019, 25/01/2020, 28/03/2020, 19/04/2020, 25/05/2020, 15/06/2020, 05/07/2020) that counselling they compromised and contested his mistake and taken her wife with him by assuring security and happiness in their life.

2. Domestic violence

Case History

The survivor is 25 years old; the survivor has approached Sakhi centre through anganwadi teacher. She has 2 daughters, six years after marriage her husband was hanged and died. At the time of marriage parents of the survivor gave 35 guntas of Agriculture land as dowry and other gifts. After the death of her husband her father-in-law and mother-in-law were harassed physically and mentally to bring addl. Dowry sale agriculture land to survive her and her children, mother-in-law suspected her character and also necked out her and her younger daughter, taken her elder daughter and also the survivor wants share of her husband property for all the above reasons she wants appropriate justice

Services provided

The Sakhi Centre Peddapalli conducted counselling individual and jointly to the both parties four different sessions (28/12/2019, 16/12/2019, 27/01/2020, 12/02/2020) after the counselling the respondent agreed to transfer the property to her daughter equally share of her husband's property and also agreed to take care of their life properly.

The respondent transferred 3 acres of land transferred to his both granddaughters equally. He has house property worth Rs. 24,00,000 in that half of the value Rs. 12,00,000 in this 6,00,000 will be deposited in the value of both granddaughters equally. Remaining Rs. 6,00,000 will use to construction of house in name of survivor.

3. Missing Case

Case History

The survivor is 20 years old; resident of goureddypeta village Peddapalli mandal. She approached the Sakhi centre through ICPS (Integrated child protection service) that she was in a state of helplessness on the road with a new born baby so that for providing proper assistance to that women, ICPS Officers gave information to us then immediately we rescued her to government hospital for better medical services.

Services provided

Sakhi OSC provided rescue and taken her to government hospital with the help of paramedical staff and talked with the doctors and said to admit her immediately in hospital and provide her better medical services to her baby and survivor, then survivor and her baby assured security and now they are leading happy life

4. Psychological problem

Case History

The survivor is 29 years old; resident of janagama, Godavarikhani. We received a call from 181 women help line. That she had psychological problem and anyone is not there to care about her. She lost her parents in her childhood because due to some health issues. And she has one sister and brother but sister married and brother also not taking care about her. Then we rescued her to Sakhi centre.

Services provided

Sakhi OSC provided shelter and survivor kit. After that we called her sister for counselling. After counselling her sister confused to send survivor to swadhar home and to send monthly

medicines due to some psychological problem for the survivor. Now the survivor leading happy life.

5. Child Marriage

Case History

The girl is 17 years old; resident of shanthinagar, Peddapalli mandal. She is referred from police station Peddapalli. That a girl is trapped by one boy and she neglected her studies and run away with him and got married in temple so police sent her to Sakhi centre for shelter & counselling.

Services provided

We had provided shelter and counselling to the girl and her family members also. Later the girl informed that she wanted to continue her education and wished to stay with her parents by assuring security.

6. Child Marriage

Case History

The survivor is 27 years old; married and the couple are residents of gajulapally village, manthani mandal, Peddapalli district. They got married 4 years ago and had one child. Her husband having an illegal relationship with other women and every day her husband and his family members harassing her verbally, physically and mentally for every issue. She informed to her parents and her parents dialed 181 women help line from there.

Services provided

After received a call from 181 women help line, the Sakhi OSC Peddapalli team went to rescued her from her village and provided psycho social counselling along with temporary shelter. The next day survivor's husband came to the Centre after call received from Sakhi OSC Peddapalli conducted individual and joint counselling in 3 sessions in different dates (03/03/2021, 05/05/2021, 11/03/2021, 16/03/2021, 21/03/2021, 24/03/2021, 28/03/2021, 01/04/2021, 06/04/2021, 10/04/2021, 20/04/2021, 28/04/2021, 02/05/2021) after counselling her husband realized his mistakes and expressed his wish to continue their marital life without any problems. He promised, he will not harass her for any issue and he will take care of them to live together any violence and given the same in written.