

CENTRE FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL JUSTICE, NEW DELHI

Centre for Health and Social Justice is registered as a Public Charitable Trust based in New Delhi and works by field interventions and partnerships in more than 10 states of India. It was established in the year 2005. It has a shared leadership of over 30 years of experience in the field of community development. CHSJ works with the marginalised section of the society which includes women, single women, dalit, tribals, manual scavengers, urban poor and others on issues like health, gender equality, violence against women and governance.

CHSJ partners with various other organizations and support them to work in a similar objectives at the ground level. They combine the research done in this field of community development and empowerment and implement the action plan or activities through its operational units which are based in New Delhi, Kolkata and Bangalore.

The four units working autonomously on diverse themes which are inter-related across the Country.

- MITRA: Men's Initiatives to Transform Relationships through Actions
- SEHER
- People's Forum for Justice and Health
- Parichiti

1. MITRA : Men's Initiatives to Transform Relationships through Action

MITRA capacities as an asset base driving practice on work with men and young men. It operationalizes and support various ways to deal with drawing in men and young men inside a rights based system for advancing 'positive' masculinities and sexual orientation equity at the local area level.

MITRA advances public and territorial conversations and trade of exercises on this issue and works through an expansive partnership of ladies' privileges and social equity partners. It's anything but an extension between activists, associations, establishments, scientists, media and others dealing with this issues.

The critical exercises of MITRA incorporate giving preparing and limit building, supporting grass roots execution of activities with men and young men, supporting efforts and building and sharing information on various methodologies and parts of work on men and young men. MITRA is driven by Mr. Deepak Balan

2. SEHER

SEHER upholds ladies' admittance to wellbeing administrations and related privileges under different plans and National projects. A portion of the distinctive minimized ladies it works with incorporate single ladies, Dalit ladies, Tribal ladies' and juvenile young ladies on issues like admittance to wellbeing administrations through recently presented protection plans, maternal wellbeing privileges, healthful help, etc.

SEHER works intimately with grass root level associations/networks working with minimized/socially avoided networks in creating models that empowers local area to get to their wellbeing related privileges. It upholds these organizations to use existing systems and stages to raise their issues from the grass root to the automatic levels to make comprehensive wellbeing strategy/programs. It has close organizations with existing organizations like Ekal Nari Shakti Sangathana (ENSS), Maternal Health Rights Campaign (MHRC), Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand Women's Health Network (JWHN) for powerful field level intercessions. A portion of the methodologies that has received by the Center are research, limit building and promotion.

The Center is based out of Delhi and headed by Sandhya Gautam.

3. People's Forum for Justice and Health

Individuals' Forum for Justice and Health (People's Forum) is CHSJ's drive situated in Bangalore (Karnataka State). It is a brooding and help stage to animate basic reasoning, reinforce viewpoints and to work with common society fortitude towards arousing aggregate activity for social equity, wellbeing value and local area rights. It principally works with individuals' associations and residents drew in with minimized networks for their strengthening and social change. Individuals'

Forum additionally addresses strategy issues concerning wellbeing, sexual orientation and social equity through examination, missions and strategy promotion.

Presently, People's Forum centers around Dalit Communities, Manual Scavengers, Devadasis and Agricultural Laborers and their issues of poise, job and admittance to public administrations. Dr. E Premdas Pinto, Senior Fellow – Policy and Research (Honorary) at CHSJ, is the convener of People's Forum

4. Parichiti

Parichiti is the women's activist activity focal point of CHSJ and pursues reinforcing ladies' authority for balance. Parichiti is based out of Kolkata and has developed out of a previous ladies' privileges drive of a similar name. In its previous structure Parichiti had been working since 2004 on the privileges of underestimated ladies particularly Women Domestic Workers (WDWs) in Kolkata and adjoining regions. Parichiti works with WDW assemblages called 'Samadhan Dal' and they effectively haggled better working conditions from their managers. WDW who face aggressive behavior at home are given case work support. Parichiti is additionally engaged with promotion with specialists.

In the past it has worked with the rail line specialists and was fruitful in getting benefits for ladies homegrown laborers, who were railroad suburbanites, via latrines for ladies and assigned holding up regions in stations and expanding number of ladies' compartments. Over the most recent two years, Parichiti, as the women's activist activity focus of CHSJ, has organized its work on abusive behavior at home. It is working in 20 metropolitan ghettos of South Kolkata where a larger part of the ladies are homegrown specialists. Parichiti is additionally constructing mindfulness and abilities among men and young men to make a move for decreasing sexual orientation separation and address sex based brutality at the homegrown and local area level. Parichiti is likewise working with old ladies and has set up drop-in habitats for old ladies in five ghettos in south Kolkata.

The work of Parichiti is being led and managed by Anchita Ghatak

MEMBERS OF THE UNIT SEHER I INTERACTED WITH

NAME	DESIGNATION
Sandhya Gautam	Unit Head
Shreeti	
Areeba Khalid	Consultant

OBSERVATIONAL LEARNINGS

- I. JABALPUR CASE REPORT
- II. WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP WORKSHOP (ATTENDED 2)
- III. NEWS/ JOURNAL INVENTORY FOR THE MONTH OF MAY – JUNE
- IV. ENSS MEETING
- V. TAKE MINUTES OF THE WORKSHOPS/ MEETINGS AND MAKE A REPORT.

OBSERVATIONAL LEARNINGS

LEARNINGS
• Read and learn about the various programmes and schemes for uplifting the healthcare facilities provided to the women and children. • Reading through the NHM website.
• Reading the reports made me see the malpractices by the doctors and nurses which is very repulsive and needs more attention towards it to stop it completely, especially in the government hospitals and health centres in rural areas. • The shortcomings of healthcare facilities provided to the pregnant ladies, which has increased during the Pandemic. • The meeting with the ENSS members was an eye-opener and I got an insight in the medical facilities and how are they coping with the increasing COVID – 19 cases in small towns/ villages of Himachal Pradesh, a state about which I had not studied a lot about.

- The reports have made me see these as the main issues –
 - Medical malpractice
 - No sense of consent
 - Carrying out medical procedures without informing the patient and taking permission.
 - Lack of infrastructure and sub-standard doctors/ nurses/ medical facilities being provided.
 - Physical and mental abuse which are carried out often at times can go unreported.
- The meeting on 28th helped me understand the issues which people had faced during the peak of 2nd wave and how various organizations had worked actively and still are working to lend a helping hand to people and spread awareness regarding the same.

- Reading various articles and reports on Family planning and Maternal Care provided in Rural area has highlighted a number of issues and I have come out to know about the gap between the programmes initiated by the government but have not been implemented completely.
- Read about Ante-natal care in detail.
- Programmes I read about –
 - Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)
 - Pradhan Mantri Matruv Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

- Reading about the various guidelines and SOPs which were issued by the government made me see the change in approach from the initial phase of pandemic in March 2020 to the latest one.
- The number of times medications and travel advisories were reviewed and issued to be updated in dealing with the changing pandemic situations.
- Go through the RTI and NHRD follow-up report and enter it in the summary

- There are 7 states which are the EAGs states, they have a low socio-economic and health indicators, and have tremendous inequality in providing equitable health care services to women belong to the marginalized sections.
- The percentage of institutional delivery has doubled over the last 10 years but the number of women who have availed the ANC facility in the healthcare centres has increased just marginally.

- To reduce the disparity seen in the accessibility of the JSY and PMMVY schemes, the government should implement the yojanas in every district and (community health workers) should be trained and engaged to help amplify the information at the individual and household levels.
- India has low percentage of women who receive atleast 4 ante natal care services compared to the average of 62% globally.
(<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12884-019-2473-6>)

- The Workshop was a great learning experience. Got an opportunity to listen to all the women sharing their experiences and their enthusiasm to learn more about the various initiatives by the government and work for the betterment and their rights
- The lack of services provided in the Anganwadi and ASHA workers not reaching out to the ladies.
- No proper seating arrangements are made at the Anganwadi and also during VHND.
- Blood pressure measuring apparatus (Sphygmomanometer) and Ultrasound not being done there.
- Proper facilities and services are not being provided.

- Most of the Anganwadi do not provide the provision for abdominal examinations
- They do not have proper beds and seating arrangements so that the examinations and tests can be done
- Ladies are misinformed and think that the complete examination just includes getting the “TT Vaccine shot”
- Ladies are usually transferred to district hospitals or other facilities to get ultrasound and abdominal examinations to be done.
- Most of the women have not attended VHND before.
- Women are scared to get the vaccine because of the ongoing COVID – 19 Vaccination drive simultaneously.
- Majority of the women are anaemic.
- One of the participant said that she assumed that Haemoglobin level is only tested for the pregnant women, which shows lack of information and awareness.

FEW COMPILED CASE STORIES

Case 1	Date of Child Birth: 29 December 2021 Birth Place: Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital This is the woman's third child. The woman told us that when she had her second child, copper-T was inserted without her consent in GTB hospital and after that her health had deteriorated, menstruation did not stop, persistent pain in stomach and back and copper-t was also stinging, that's why the woman wanted to get copper-t removed, but she was refused in the hospital and one day suddenly copper-t moved up/ migrated towards her chest and the condition became very bad due to which she had to be taken to a private hospital and there her implant was removed and it cost her 15000 rupees which is very much based on the financial condition of the woman because the woman and her family live in a rented place and her husband worked as a barber earning meagre salary. And now when she had her third child, even after refusing, the doctor from Lal Bahadur Shastri put copper-t due to which the woman has to face complications similar to her previous experience, continuous menstrual bleeding and body ache and now she wants to get copper-t removed and does not want to have children too, that's why we advised the woman to get injection.
Case 2	Date of Child Birth: 22 December 2021 Birth Place: Kasturba This was her second child through normal delivery. When she went to the hospital at the time of her delivery, she did not want to have a copper-t inserted. But there was a woman on the adjacent bed who refused to get a Copper T and was mistreated in the hospital and was scolded, the doctor asked the other lady to leave the hospital. Seeing this situation, she was very scared, and hence agreed and signed to getting the procedure done, but she did not want it personally. After getting Copper-T, the woman had a lot of problems like menstruation was not stopping. And the copper-t was very stinging and she had slid down, due to which the strings were visible through the vagina. So due to these problems, the woman got the copper-t removed

	from Kasturba Hospital itself. She did not have to pay any expenses, after that the woman got the injection for three months.
Case 3	Date of Child Birth: 17 January 2021 Birth Place: Jag Pravesh Hospital As soon as the second child was born and the doctor put copper-T in. The procedure was done incorrectly, and copper-T wires were hanging out of the vagina. It was stinging her and the woman used to feel that the implant was more low and hanging, eventually she went to the private nursing home (Kamal Nirsing Home) in Jaffrabad got the copper-t removed and now the woman is fine.
Case 4	Date of Child Birth: 26 March 2021 Birth Place: Double storey This was her second child. At the time birth, the doctor did not ask or inform her regarding Copper-T insertion. And she did not even know that Copper-T had been inserted. It used to prick her and her menstruation did not stop causing excessive bleeding. And whenever the woman used to go to the dispensary and tell her problems, the doctors did not pay any attention and used to send her away with different excuses and no proper diagnosis. When the pain and prickling in the stomach started was unbearable, she visited a private doctor and tests were conducted, then the woman came to know about the copper-t and the woman got it removed from the doctor itself. The woman had to pay 500 rupees and also had to pay for the other expenses
Case 5	Date of Child Birth: 07 April 2021 Birth Place: Jag Pravesh Hospital Their first child was a girl. C-section (operation) had to be done because it was time for delivery but the pregnant was not feeling pain. After delivery, without asking anyone in the hospital, she was put copper-t. While the woman did not want to have a copper-t installed because it was their first child. Even the woman did not know that her copper-t had been installed. But when they started having a lot of trouble due to copper-t, then they came to know. Due to Copper-T, the woman had a lot of trouble like there was always excessive bleeding. And she also experienced copper-t pricks. For this reason the woman wanted to get the Copper-T removed.

	The wait list in government hospital was for a later date and she was experiencing a lot of pain, that's why she had to get the copper-t removed from a private nursing home and when the copper-t was removed, she was relieved and very relaxed.
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