



Protect Earth, Celebrate with Environment



ANNUAL REPORT 2024-25



SAMATHA Society for Rural Education and Development,
Penukonda, Sri Satya Sai District, Andhra Pradesh.
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Message from Chief Functionary (President)

One more year has passed by the SAMATHA Society for Rural Education and Development has now completed 31 years of existence. It is said that a tree is a seed that stood its ground. If gives us immense satisfaction is having stood our ground in the challenging yet magnificent landscape sparing no attempted is doing what we could.

All what we did could not have been possible without the hard works putting by employees of the SAMATHA, the committee and ladders of the subcommittee and the relentless support , acceptance and understanding from all of you- your well-wishers , co. travelers , supports , members of general body , managing committee , consultants , friends , government authorities , civil society organization and above all our technical financial supporters our eternal gratitude to all of you

ABOUT SAMATHA

Founded in 1987 SAMATHA is a grass roots non- profit Organization dedicated to promoting sustainable development among Marginalized communities residing in the drought prone and ecologically vulnerable Sri Satya Sai, Ananthapuramu and Nandyal districts of Andhra Pradesh,India.

During the Fiscal year 2024-25 The SAMATHA Expended its working area by including 100 villages across 20 more mandals. At present the SAMATHA is working 125 villages in three districts (1. Sri Sathya Sai 2. Annamayya 3. Nandyal) of Andhra Pradesh, India

Organization information

The administrative team working administrative and support functions. Its managed fundraising, financial management, planning, monitoring and evaluations, communication, legal compliances, facilities and hospitality the administrative group insured the timely completion of the SAMATHA regulatory and compliance requirements.

The core group (Field related group) consisting of the programmer coordinators, programmer managers, CEOs and programmer associates convened monthly plan and review programmer activities and expenditure.

The SAMATHA's senior leadership or management team, met monthly review and implemented internal policies discussed operational matters, and address woman resource issues. The SAMATHA's Senior leadership also held several meetings to revise the SAMATHA's vision and mission statement.

Registration & Compliance

SAMATHA Society for Rural Education and Development (SAMATHA) was registered as a Society under the Society Registration Act (1860) on 23-02-1987

Society Registration Number :58of 1987

SAMATHA is exempted from Income Tax under section 12A of the income Tax Act. Donation to the SAMATHA by Indian Nationals are eligible for tax deduction under section 80G of the income tax act.

SAMATHA is registered with the Union Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) to receive foreign funding per the provision of the foreign contribution Registered Act (2010) FCRA Registration number is 010120182 renewed on 01-01-2022.

SAMATHA is registered with the NGO Darpan Planform of NITIAAYOG.Registration Number AP/2017/0115666.

SAMATHA is Registered with the C.S.R funding provision Registration number CSR00021767 on dated on 3-02-2022.

Vision

Uplift the poor and down trodden and economical weaker section of the society , with our efforts to bring them to the level and to have good living condition and can join with main stream of the community who are enjoying with all the basic rural communities live in dignity(Rural communities live in dignity and peace while nurturing and celebrating life).

Mission

Enable marginalized Rural people (land less labourers , artisans , small and marginal farmers , particularly woman , children , youth , person with disabilities , Dalits and minorities) to collective their strengths, realize their rights , secure sustainable lively hoods , gain social and gender equity and take charge of their lives while reclaiming their cultural and ecological heritage.

Adapting Policies: -

- ❖ HR Policy
- ❖ Financial Manual Policy
- ❖ Procurement Policy
- ❖ Anti-money laundering Policy
- ❖ Child Protection Policy
- ❖ Prevention of Sexual Harassment Policy
- ❖ Code of conduct Policy
- ❖ Conflict of Interest Policy
- ❖ Anti-Bribery Anti-Corruption Policy

Transference with community like

- ❖ Program Work plans and action plans
- ❖ Sharing of annual reports
- ❖ Internal and external audit systems
- ❖ Financial Reports

Priority Sectors of working: -

- ❖ Natural resources Management (NRM)
- ❖ Women and Child Empowerment
- ❖ Health
- ❖ Education
- ❖ Sustainable environment development and community sanitation
- ❖ Just rights for children
- ❖ Rural Livelihoods
- ❖ Skill Development

Our Supporters

Our thanks to the institutions, companies Govt departments of A.P. and India, individuals who supported our work in 2024-25.

- ❖ RECL -ICRISAT-SAMATHA Watershed Committee, Allied Departments and Farmers.
- ❖ Andhra Pradesh seed development corporation and department of Agriculture.
- ❖ Vadya rani trust Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

- ❖ Vivid Emissions Reductions Universal Private Limited, Mumbai
- ❖ The movement India.
- ❖ Kailash Satyarthi children's foundation of America (Just Rights)
- ❖ From Individuals. Sri Satya Sai & Anantapuramu Districts.

Bankers

- ❖ State Bank of India Penukonda, Sri Satya Sai District, Andhra Pradesh, India.
- ❖ State Bank of India New Delhi (MHA) India.
- ❖ Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank. Penukonda, Sri Satya Sai district, A.P, India.
- ❖ Union Bank of India, Penukonda

Auditors

K.C Reddy & Co
Chartered Accounts
Hindhupur, Sri Satya Sai District, A.P, India.

Governance

Managing Committee (BoardofDirectors) :2024-25

1. M.Bhaskar Reddy Chair men.
2. B.Adinarayana Reddy (Chief Functionary).
3. K. Venkateswaralu Secretary.
4. C. Srinevas Reddy Member.
5. S. ShakeeraBhegum Member.
6. A. Nandhani Member.
7. A. Seshi Reddy Member

General Body: 2024-25

1. M.Bhaskar Reddy
2. B.Adinarayana Reddy .
3. K. Venkateswaralu .
4. C. Srinevas Reddy .
5. S. ShakeeraBhegum .
6. A. Nandhani
7. A. Seshi Reddy
8. M. Bhaskar
9. B. Yasodhamma
- 10.P.Balaji Naik
- 11.V.Mahesh
- 12.T. ManoharaNaidu
13. M.Umasankar Reddy
- 14.P.Srinivasulu Naidu

Administrative Staff

K. Venkateswaralu
T.ManoharaNaidu
V.Mahesh
C.Chenna Reddy
M.Umasankar Reddy
P.Srinivasulu Naidu
M.Bhaskar

Field Management Staff

S.No	Name	Designation	Qualification	Experience (Years)	Since When Associated with organization (Years)
1	K.Venkateswarlu	Programme Officer	MA B.Ed.,	35	22
2	T.Manohara Naidu	Programme Co-Ordinator	M.A., B.Ed.,	05	05
3	V.Somasekhar	Tech.Asst.(Watershed)	D.C.E.	15	02
4	Chenna Reddy	Resource Person Natural Farming (Trained by Subhas Palekar)	B.A.,	05	02
5	P.Balaji Naik	Resource Person Natural Farming (Trained by Subhas Palekar) and Rythukosam Programmer Field Staff	M.A.,	07	02
6	ShakeeraBegam	Women Development Officer	B.A.,	15	12
7	Babu	Assistive Education Teacher	Degree	2	1
8	Hanumantha Naik	Communicative English Teacher	B.com B.Ed.	2	1
9	Krishana Veni	Assistive Education Teacher	B.Ed.	5	1
10	Lakshmi Bai	Out Reach worker	Intermediate	5	1
11	P. Sreenivasulu Naidu	Programme Coordinator (Access to Justice Programme for children)	MA	25	1
12	M.Uma Sankar Reddy	Counsellor (Access to Justice Programme for children)	MA	20	1
13	V.Mahesh	Programme Coordinator (Access to Justice Programme for children)	BSc. Computers	2	1
14	Smt. G.Shobha Lakshmi	Community Mobiliser (Access to Justice Programme for children)	Degree	5	1
15	Sri.S.Babjan	Community Mobiliser (Access to Justice Programme for children)	MBA	8	1
21	Kumari.P. Mounika	Community Mobiliser (Access to Justice Programme for children)	Degree	2	1
22	Sri.D.Anilkumar	Community Mobiliser (Access to Justice Programme for children)	Degree	4	1
23	Smt.T.Aswini	Community Mobiliser (Access to Justice Programme for children)	10th	2	1
24	Smt.T.Amrutha	Community Mobiliser (Access to Justice Programme for children)	Inter	2	1

Research Staff

B. Sailaja M.Sc., (Bio Chemistry)

K.Umadevi M.Sc., M.sc, B,edP,hd. (Climate Change)

Bhaskar M.Sc., M.Phil. (Micro Biology)

Infrastructure (Assets)

Administrative Office Building.

Training Hall with equipped

Additional rooms 4 number

Bore well water pipe line

Movable Assets

Four-wheeler (car)

Two-wheeler

Systems

Furniture

Over all Objectivities of the organization

- To aware the community through CB trainings.
- To eradicate the migration through to improve the rural livelihoods.
- To improve agriculture productivity through innovative practices.
- To bring the change through sustainability, planning, management and monitoring.
- To promote unity, cooperation and collective action among landless poor, small and marginal farmers and the poor women.
 - Providing livelihood opportunities to those in need including Women and other vulnerable sections with focus on below poverty line householders.
- Promoting involvement of voluntary agencies and individuals for Rural development
- Restoring lost on depleted productivity of the land. This is done through watershed development program and initiating effective land reform necessary for providing land to the landless rural poor.
- Providing urban amenities in rural areas for improvement of quality rural file.
- Addressing climate change and environmental justice
- Development of agriculture and aligned activities though cottage industries

Implementing Programmes 2024-25

1. Access to Justice
2. CSR Intervention – Child Friendly Village through Education and Empowerment
3. Walk from Freedom
4. Shelter for Urban Homeless
5. Skill Based Trainings

Impact, Output indicators of the Implemented and being Implementing Programmes during the period 2024-25

1. Access to Justice Programme:-

Access to justice programme implemented by Just Rights for Children, America
Component wise Activates

Child Marriages: -Child marriage is a violence against children, violating their rights to protection, safety, health, and education, and leaving its victims with an enduring and often devastating legacy

Child Marriage in India

In India, child marriage is an outright crime, with the legal age for women to be married set at 18, and sexual intercourse with a child regardless of marriage is classified as rape. Yet poverty, inequality, outdated societal norms, and poor implementation of the law all contribute to a situation where girls, and sometimes boys, are still married as children. Child marriage forces children to end their education early and subjects them to child sexual abuse, both of which have lifelong impacts. For girls who become pregnant before their bodies have matured to cope with pregnancy, the risk of death from maternal causes - at any point in their lives - increases significantly. In low- and middle-income countries, complications in pregnancy and during childbirth are the leading cause of death in girls aged 15-19. If they survive, they can still develop potentially fatal health complications as a result of early pregnancy. Infant mortality is also a consequence of child marriage. In India, this stands at 45 per 1,000 live births for mothers below the age of 20, compared to 33 per 1,000 for mothers aged 20-29 years old. Worldwide, the overall infant mortality rate is 28 per 1,000 live births

Our Strategy: -Just Rights for Children has created a nationwide campaign, led and run by its partners, which aims to attain a tipping point to end child marriage by 2030. The campaign combines awareness and sensitization activities, including days of action, community events, and door-to-door conversations, with an intervention model which can be triggered by children, or concerned friends and family. Through this combination model, we believe it is possible to reduce the current national child marriage prevalence rate of 23.3% to 5.5% - the threshold beyond which child marriage is anticipated to diminish organically with reduced reliance on intensive interventions.

Our Actions: -Just Rights for Children partner organizations work in districts with a high prevalence of child exploitation, the majority of which have rates of child marriage over the national rate of 23.3%. The campaign prevents child marriage at the community level through awareness and empowerment programs, and by directly stopping planned child marriages. At state and national levels, it advocates for stronger institutions, better infrastructure, free education up to grade 12 or age 18, increased social protection, and robust enforcement of existing laws. Each community social worker employed as part of the program is allocated a set of villages. They are responsible for recording all children and stopping incidences of child marriage through persuasion and legal action.

Our Impact: -In 2025 and beyond, we plan to follow up with families who have taken pledges to assess the impact of our community sensitization efforts. Based on the ground research, we will strengthen awareness activities, particularly around laws to prevent child marriage, and empower community members to combat this crime in their villages, working towards making them child marriage free.

Just Rights for Children was instrumental in spearheading the movement for a child marriage free India, which has now culminated in the launch of the transformative 'Child Marriage Free Bharat' campaign by the Government of India. The fight against child marriage has since gained global momentum, with the expansion of the campaign into Child Marriage Free Nepal and Child Marriage Free World in 2024. What started as a grassroots effort has grown into an unstoppable global movement, reaching 30 countries.

Child labour: -

The term “child labour” is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; interferes with their schooling by depriving them of it or affecting their attendance and concentration. Many children in child labour in India work in slavery, separated from their families and are exposed to serious hazards and illnesses.

Causes and consequences of child labour in India: -Child labour is both a cause and consequence of poverty. Household poverty pushes children into the child labour in India market, perpetuating poverty across generations, slowing economic growth and social development. It prevents children from gaining an education and skills that will lead to an adulthood of decent work opportunities. Inequality, lack of education, consumerism, discriminatory practices as well as traditions and cultural expectation are among factors that play a role in the occurrence of child labour in India.

Child labourers in India :-According to data from Census 2011, the number of child labourers in India is 10.1 million of which 5.6 million are boys and 4.5 million are girls. The latest global estimates indicate that 160 million children – 63 million girls and 97 million boys – were in child labour globally at the beginning of 2020, accounting for almost 1 in 10 of all children worldwide. Across India child labourers can be found in the agriculture, industry and service sectors such as in brick kilns, carpet weaving, garment making, domestic service, food eateries, sugarcane farms, fisheries and mining. Children are also at risk of various other forms of exploitation including sexual exploitation and production of child pornography. Lots of NGOs like KSCF is working against child labour.

Health hazards/ problems do child labourers faceDue to long working hours and hazardous work, children in child labour in India face a number of problems. The conditions in which children work are mostly unhygienic and toxic for their health. Stress, depression, tuberculosis, night blindness and back pain are some of the most common health problems faced by such children. Child labourers can suffer from long-term health problems such as due to malnutrition, exposure to chemicals, abuse, injuries, exhaustion, and psychological harm. These children are often subjected to sexual abuse.

Children are out of school in India: -The National Sample Survey Organisation’s 2017-18 household survey put the number of out-of-school children in India (6-17 years) at 3.22 crore. In January 2020, for the first time, the school dropout rate in India was less than 3%, but Covid-19 will undo that. Globally, more girls are likely to be affected at pre-primary and upper secondary levels, while both boys and girls are at a greater risk

Prevention of child labour in India: -

- Raise your voice against child labour through media, social media, programmes and awareness raising activities
- If you spot children being employed in a domestic home or factory or a shop, report it at our Complaint Cell – 1800 102 7222 or dial Childline – 1098
- Support child labour NGO KSCF work by donating to our campaigns and programmes on child labour
- Follow our work on social media

Child Trafficking

Child trafficking: -Child trafficking is defined as the “recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt” of a child for purpose of exploitation.

victims of child trafficking in India: -

Globally, one in every three victims of human trafficking detected is a child, but in low income countries, children account for half of the victims detected, most of them trafficked for forced labour. Both girls and boys are vulnerable to being trafficked. However, girls are disproportionately targeted and made to deal with life-long effects of gender inequality and gender-based violence. Child Trafficking In India, disadvantaged communities are most vulnerable to trafficking. Parents of children from these communities are either misled or lured due to their poor socio-economic condition which eventually compel them to ‘send’ or ‘sell’ their children for ‘better livelihood options’. Traffickers promise daily wages to parents and transport them to big cities where they are often treated as commodities. Now Best Child trafficking NGO KSCF addressing child trafficking in India. Just support us to prevent & stop child trafficking in India.

purpose do children get trafficked: -Children are often trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation or for labour – such as domestic servitude, agricultural work, factory work and mining, or they are forced to fight in conflicts. The most vulnerable children, particularly refugees and migrants, are often preyed upon and their hopes of education, a better job or a better life in a new country are used as baits. Child trafficking in India also takes form when children are forcefully engaged in begging rackets and other such activities.

causes of child trafficking in India and its consequences: -

Poverty is one of the main causes of child trafficking. Economically disadvantaged families sometimes have no choice but to abandon or ‘sell’ their children, leaving them in the hands of traffickers. Child trafficking in India is particularly prominent in areas struck by natural disasters. Illiteracy and lack of education make families more vulnerable to traffickers. Some of the most threatened also include children whose births were never registered. Many a times, early marriage of children is also carried out as a camouflage for child trafficking.

Trafficked children experience many types of abuse and neglect. Traffickers use physical, sexual and emotional abuse as a form of control. Children and young people are also likely to be physically and emotionally neglected and may be sexually exploited. Children may feel distressed and alienated if they’ve been separated from their families, friends, communities and cultures. They have virtually no access to education or opportunity for social and emotional development.

Children trafficked details in India: -

Thousands of women and children are trafficked every day. Within the overall profile of trafficking in South Asia, India is a country of both transit and destination. There is a considerable degree of internal trafficking as well as some trafficking from India to Gulf States and to South East Asia. Sale of children and their movement across the state borders takes place within the country too. According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), there were about 2,200 cases of child trafficking in 2019, of which 95 per cent accounted for internal trafficking. As per official figures, 6,616 victims were reported to have been trafficked, including 2,914 children. However, activists say that the actual figure could be much higher as many victims do not register cases with the police, largely because they do not know the law or fear traffickers. According to a report by the National Human Rights Commission, 40,000 **children** are abducted each year in **India**, leaving 11,000 untraced. NGO’s estimate that between 12,000 and 50,000 women and **children are trafficked** into the country

annually from neighbouring nations as a part of a thriving sex trade. Now KSCF is working against child trafficking in India and worldwide people are supporting us.

Issue of missing children linked with child trafficking: -According to the annual National Crime Record Bureau's (NCRB) 'Crime in India' 2019 report, a total of 73,138 children were reported missing. The report also states that the number of missing children increased by 8.9% in 2019. In 2018, the number of missing children was 67,134. Every eight minutes, a child goes missing in India. Millions of missing children may have been trafficked, who end up in forced labour, slavery and sex work.

States in India are trafficking prone: -The top three states with highest number of human trafficking incidents based on number of cases reported are West Bengal, Rajasthan and Gujarat and the top three states with highest number of human trafficking incidents based on crime rates are West Bengal, Daman and Diu and Goa. States of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Mizoram and Nagaland also regularly top child trafficking lists.

The laws against child trafficking in India: -Indian laws do not have a legal definition of child trafficking. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Child Trafficking Act deals only with trafficking of minors for prostitution. However, other laws are present which can assist in taking action against child trafficking including the Juvenile Justice Act 2000, Andhra Pradesh Devadasi's (Prohibition of Dedication) Act, 1988, Bombay Prevention of Begging Act etc. Stepping up its fight against the scourge of human trafficking, Kailash Satyarthi Children's Foundation is advocating for the urgent passage of the Trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Care and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2021, which is a comprehensive law on trafficking in India. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA) is the premier legislation for prevention of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.

Criminal Law (amendment) Act 2013 has come into force wherein Section 370 of the Indian Penal Code has been substituted with Section 370 and 370A IPC which provides for comprehensive measures to counter the menace of human trafficking including trafficking of children for exploitation in any form including physical exploitation or any form of sexual exploitation, slavery, servitude or forced removal of organs. Protection of Children from Sexual offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, which has come into effect from November 14, 2012, is a special law to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation. It provides precise definitions for different forms of sexual abuse, including penetrative and non-penetrative sexual assault, sexual harassment. There are other specific legislations enacted relating to trafficking in women and children Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, apart from specific Sections in the IPC, e.g. Sections 372 and 373 dealing with selling and buying of girls for the purpose of prostitution. State Governments have also enacted specific legislations to deal with the issue. (e.g. The Punjab Prevention of Human Smuggling Act, 2012)

Prevention of child trafficking in India: -

- Raise your voice against child trafficking through media, social media, programmes and awareness raising activities
- If you spot children being transported or being employed in a domestic home or factory or a shop, report it at our Complaint Cell – 1800 102 7222 or dial Childline – 1098
- Report child pornography immediately
- Support Kailash Satyarthi Children's foundation work by donating to our campaigns and programmes on child trafficking Follow our work on social media

Child Sexual Abuse

Child victims of sexual abuse and rape are often re-victimized due to the huge gap between law and justice delivery system. At 34.9%, the conviction rate for POCSO cases is abysmally low. Considering the staggering pendency, if no new cases had been added after 2019, it would have taken 8.2 years for disposal of POCSO cases in court.

Kailash Satyarthi Children's Foundation's ongoing Justice For Every Child campaign is aimed at ensuring timely justice and mental health support to victims of child sexual abuse and rape across the country to enable them to heal and continue their lives with dignity and freedom.

An initiative of Kailash Satyarthi Children's Foundation, the campaign aims to intervene in 5,000 cases of child sexual abuse and rape in 100 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) in 100 districts across the country with the highest backlogs of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 cases across India.

'Bharat Yatra' or India March was launched by Nobel Peace Laureate Kailash Satyarthi on September 11, 2017, which set in motion, the world's largest youth-led mobilization for children in need of care and protection. The objective of this long march was to create a mass movement to end child sexual abuse and child trafficking in India.

Within a duration of four months, the Yatra led to over one million people signing pledges in support of the cause. Around eight hundred thousand people joined the 12,000 km long march across India.

Child sexual abuse: -

Child sexual abuse happens when a person (younger or older than the child, male or female) involves a child (a boy or a girl) in sexual activities. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, defines three forms of sexual abuse and exploitation: Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment and Pornography.

Paedophilia and incest: -

Paedophilia is a psychiatric disorder in which a person has a sustained sexual orientation towards children, generally aged 13 or younger. Sexual activity between family members or close relatives is called Incest. POCSO Act defines cases of incest as aggravated offences.

Sexually abused Children in India: -Child sexual abuse India is a national emergency. According to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, a total of 109 children were sexually abused every day in India in 2018, which showed a 22 per cent jump in such cases from the previous year.

As per NCRB, 32,608 cases were reported in 2017 while 39,827 cases were reported in 2018 under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act.

As many as 3,000 POCSO cases registered and investigated fail to reach court for a fair trial every year and four child victims of child sexual abuse India are denied justice every day due to closure of **Child abusers or child**

Sex offenders:-A child sexual abuser can be anyone including a family member, a close relative, neighbours, babysitters, religious leaders, teachers, and coaches. They come from all sections of society irrespective of socio-economic condition, racial and religious backgrounds and sexual orientation. Child sex offenders can be both men and women.

A 'child sex offender' is someone who takes unfair advantage of the gap between themselves and a person under the age of 18 years by using them in a sexual manner, either for profit or for personal pleasure. A sex offender (sexual offender, sex abuser, or sexual abuser) is a person who has committed a sex crime with a minor. KSCF is working against the Child Sexual Abuse India, you can also support us to stop Sexual Abuse by donating any amount you want. their cases by law enforcement agencies due to improper evidence collection and weak investigation.

Effects of child sexual abuse: -

Child Sexual abuse leaves an indelible scar on the mental and physical wellbeing of children. And child sexual abuse impacts families of abused children as well in more ways than one.

Sexual abuse has numerous potential consequences that can last a lifetime and span generations, with serious adverse effects on health, education, employment, crime, and the economic well-being of individuals, families, communities and societies.

Immediate psychological consequences of child sexual abuse include:

- Shock
- Fear
- Anxiety, nervousness
- Guilt
- Symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder
- Denial
- Confusion
- Withdrawal, isolation
- Grief

Sexual abuse may have adverse effects on child's developmental processes including emotional regulation, cognitive ability and coping mechanisms, thereby entailing long-term consequences. Sexual abuse in childhood is known to be a major risk factor triggering long-term psychological and social adjustment problems which can carry over into adulthood and affect married life and parenthood. The most common effects of sexual abuse in children are symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder, psychological distress and inappropriate sexual behaviour.

The laws against child sexual abuse in India: -

Until 2012, there was no appropriate legal framework in India which dealt with child sexual abuse. Earlier sex crimes against children were covered by Sections 354, 375, 377, 509 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Section 354 deals with "*Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty,*" Section 374 deals with rape, Section 509 states any person who intends to insult the modesty of a woman through word, gesture or act and Section 377 of the IPC deals with unnatural offence. Pornography was dealt with Young Persons (Harmful Publication) Act, 1956.

In the year 2012, the Parliament of India has passed the Protection of Children against Sexual Offences (POSCO) Act for victims of child sexual abuse below 18 years of age. The Act defines a child as any person below the age of 18 years and provides protection to all children under the age of 18 years from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography. This is the first time that an Act has listed aspects of touch as well as non-touch behaviour (For eg: photographing a child in an obscene manner) under the ambit of sexual offences. The Act incorporates child friendly procedures for reporting, recording of evidence, investigation and trial of offences Under this Act, the media has been barred from disclosing the identity of the child without the permission of the Special Court.

Prevention and endChild Sexual Abuse: -

- Call us at 1800 102 7222 to report child sexual abuse or for seeking help for child victims
- Raise your voice against child sexual abuse India and break the silence
- Donate to best Child sexual abuse NGO KSCF's Justice for Every Child campaign to enable us provide much needed legal and mental health support to child victims of sexual abuse
- Raise awareness on child sexual abuse amongst children and parents

Narrative Report: Quantitative Access to Justice for Children Project 2024-2025
PIA: - SAMATHA Society for Rural education and Development
Reporting District: - Annamayya District, Andhra Pradesh

Child Trafficking

Activity	Over the course of the project period
Total number of cases registered in child trafficking:	19
Total Number of cases registered in trafficking of girls	6
Total Number of cases registered in trafficking of boys	13
Total number of children rescued	15

Child Marriage

Activity	Over the course of the project period
Total number of child marriages stopped	377
Total number of child marriages stopped through persuasion	196
Total number of child marriages stopped through legal action	181
Total number of Marriage Registers	47

Narrative Report: Quantitative Access to Justice for Children Project 2024-2025
PIA: - SAMATHA Society for Rural education and Development
Reporting District: -Sri Sathya Sai District, Andhra Pradesh

Child Trafficking

Activity	Over the course of the project period
Total number of cases registered in child trafficking:	73
Total Number of cases registered in trafficking of girls	10
Total Number of cases registered in trafficking of boys	63
Total number of children rescued	78

Child Marriage

Activity	Over the course of the project period
Total number of child marriages stopped	366
Total number of child marriages stopped through persuasion	202
Total number of child marriages stopped through legal action	164
Total number of Marriage Registers	43

2.CSR INTERVENTION CHILD FRIENDLY VILLAGE THROUGH EDUCATION EMPOWERMENT

OVER ALL OBJECTIVE OF THE PROGRAMME

Promoting education and ensuring empowerment to the children of Chintalayapalli gram panchayat Kolimigundlamandal of Nandyal dist. A.P, In an endover to make it a child friendly village

Specific objective

- A. A safe and sensitized community with zero tolerance towards violation of child rights.
- B. A society where children and their parents are fully aware about their rights and social welfare entitlements.
- C. Bridging of learning gaps and enhancing the associated outcomes. D. Participatory governance through Bala Panchayat for upholding children's rights
- E. Self – confidence enhancement and personality

Target group(s)

- Backward people
- Scheduled cast & Scheduled tribe
- Children with disabilities
- Minorities
- Woman (who are engaged in farming, Kadapa stone mining) ➤

Vulnerable children, out of school children

Stake holders

1. Teachers
2. Municipality workers
3. Menfolk at large
4. Law enforcement actors
5. Administrative stake holders at village, block/ Mandal and legislative assembly level.

Activities:

1. Assistive education from class 1st to 10th class students
2. 40% increase in their aggregate marks
3. English spoken skills for 50 children
4. Vocational skills for 30 children in a age of 15-18 years
5. To getting benefits of central & State governments for social welfare schemes all eligible of village communities.
6. Village development activities through constituted Bala panchayat 7.

Psychologically counselled for effective emotion for 50 children 8. Self defence

techniques for 30 girls in age group 10 to 18 years.

9. To Create awareness on fundamental rights as enshrined in the constitution, laws protecting them and social welfare schemes

10.50 children in the age group (12-18) years demonstrate computer literacy

All above targets achieved by the end of 31st march 2024 with involvement of the dedicated staff, stale holders and community.

125 Children from classes 1-10 report 40% increase in their aggregate marks in Half Yearly Exams by January 2025, when compared to the results of Quarterly Exams held in 2024

SN O	Class	Total No.of Students	45% increase in their aggregate marks (student number)	Percent age	Quarterly 2024 exam marks	99%	Net percentage
1	1 st	20	16	80%	14	70%	10%
2	2 nd	18	14	77%	12	66%	11%
3	3 rd	25	21	84%	18	72%	12%
4	4 th	31	19	61%	15	48%	13%
5	5 th	32	27	84%	18	56%	28%
6	6 th	31	25	80%	16	51%	29%
7	7 th	23	20	86%	17	73%	13%
8	8 th	31	28	90%	18	58%	32%
9	9 th	20	17	85%	15	75%	10%
10	10 th	20	18	90%	14	70%	20%
11	Total	251	205	81%	157	64%	17%

Part of this component Quarterly exam was conducted in the month of September 2024. All classes aggregate marks from 1st to 10th class were compared with 2024 Quarterly Marks conducted by the School Education Department of Andhra Pradesh Result were documented in prescribed performs for further assessment

Curricular and co-curricular activities



Children were enjoyed during April and May months various indoor and outdoor games were conducted.

Assistive Education Classes



Assistive tuitions for call 1st to 10th at Chintalaya Palli Village

Challenges faced and issues to address

In the Programme Implementing Processes Intervention team is facing problems are

- Enrolment and attendance of the children for assistive education and other skill-based activities because of
- Lack of access to quality of education
- Lack of awareness for their parents
- Lack of skill base education
- Lack of clarity about career
- Planning of higher education
- Funding for higher education for their parents
- Migration and mobility

The identified village is having mining industry most of the families involved on this mining industry as labours and they no awareness on importance of education and clarity and they have no clarity about career for their children.

Concluding remarks:

According to the work plan for the year 1st December 2024 to 31st March 2025 to achieve the specific objectives of the CSR intervention for the target beneficiaries' children, woman, children with disabilities, adolescents and youth of Chinlayapalli village. For the Final quarter achieved targets with involvement of the concern departments, community and local public representatives, as a P.I.A we will be achieved the targets as for the work plan of the year 2024 -25 to meet the specific objectives according to the quarter wise Irregular to the school and classes is major indiscipline during first quarter and yester years. Due to good number CSR activities by our reach workers and

Assistive teachers out of 10 students, 9 students are going regularly attending the School. Previously in first Quarter only 30 % of children were attending. At the ends of the Quarter 90 % of children were attending regularly to school and classes.

Out come from this Component

Irregular to school leaders to Academic backdrop in children. It leads to indiscipline. Individual differences in the classes, problems to teach those children. They would accustomed for bad habits and join anti-social groups. In Chinthalayapalli compare to previous years, now they are going to school regularly.

- They are doing home in time.
- Attending assistive classes regularly
- Participating, Group discussions, Quiz completions i.e. Essay writing, Elocutions, Drawing, Modal making projects.
- Domestic violence & drastically reduced.
- They are good at using safer internet in Computer systems.
- Discipline, punctuality increased.

Acknowledgements from the Headmistress of High School and Primary School Head masters

Z.P. High School Headmistress Miss Madhavi Madam Expressed her happiness over the improvement of Grades in all classes, regular attendance, zero dropouts in the school. Their foundation literacy skills and numeracy skills improved compare to yester years. She appreciated that this was due to CSR intervention SAMATHA and Vidya Rani Trust in this connection. She acknowledged her gratitude for cooperation and supporting in the past three years in this regard.

Primary School Headmasters appreciated child friendly activities done by CSR SAMATHA with the support of Vidya Rani Trust. They are also acknowledged their gratitude to the above foundations in this connection.

3.Walk for freedom(A21&The movement India)Objectives

- ❖ Abolish slavery
- ❖ To raise awareness about woman trafficking

This programme has been implemented in Sri Satya Sai district of Andhara Pradesh , with the support of **the movement India foundation**. The walk is hosted Internationally by A21 and nationally by the“**the movement India.**”

This is only one day programme , this programme has been implemented in Penukonda town with participation of the youth and likeminded communities with silent walk along with ply cards in key places of the selected locations . This programme has been implemented 9th October 2024 , this decided dated through out India wide.



Walk for Freedom programme awareness campaign Rally started by Sri. Raghavangaaru,DSP,Penukonda and Sri. Venkateswarlugaaru and Sri .B.Adinarayana Reddy gaaru,President, SAMATHA NGO at Penukonda of Sri Sathya Sai District,A.P.



Walk for Freedom programme awareness campaign Rally in the key places of Penukonda Nagara Panchayath with School children

4.Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH), Penukonda Nagara Panchayath

- ❖ The Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has issued GO.Ms. No. 511 Dated: 28.12.2013 Department of the MA&UD (UBS) for implementation of the Shelter for Urban Homeless under **NULM (National Urban Livelihood Mission)**
- ❖ **Definition of “Homeless person”:** An individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate night-time residence or those who, on a specific, purpose attend towns and cities and remain shelter-less e.g., street children and street adults, destitute, single unprotected child especially girls and rag-pickers.
- ❖ **Localities of “Homeless person”:** The homeless are located mostly by the road side, on pavements, in Hume pipes, near hospitals, railway platforms, bus terminals, temples/ mosques/ churches and other religious structures, commercial / traffic junctions, parks, open spaces etc.
- ❖ The separate shelters may be provided for gents and ladies.
- ❖ The Shelter Homes may be run in all district headquarter towns and other towns with population of one lakh or more as per 2011 Census. Depending on local conditions, each shelter could cater to 50-100 persons.
- ❖ The Shelter homes may be located in central locations especially near to bus stands and railway stations. And Community halls or unused school buildings may be utilized for shelter homes.
- ❖ The shelter shall on regular basis and open round the clock.
- ❖ The operations and management of shelter can be undertaken by ULB or any other agency identified by the executive committee of the shelter.
- ❖ **Executive Committee:** An Executive Committee at ULB level with minimum 10 members is to be set up with the Commissioner of ULB as Chairman. The members from Town Level Federations of women Self Help Groups (SHGs) / Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), staff members of ULB representing Public Health, Community Development and Town Planning, representative of Police / Women Welfare Department shall be taken.
- ❖ **Budget of each Shelter Home:**
- ❖ The budget is proposed as per the operational guidelines of the GoI, of which the GoI will release grant in the ratio of 75% and the remaining is to be borne by the State Government/ ULB.
- ❖ **Providing Food:**
- ❖ Good quality of food is to be provided to all occupants of the shelter. SHG groups which are running small hotels /mess or nearby hotels are to be given responsibility of providing food in the shelter itself.
- ❖ ULBs shall have to meet the cost for food from the general funds to the extent of 90% and remaining 10% will come from Central Funds.

Photographs of Intimates in Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)



5.Skill Based Training Programmes: -

A). Mushroom Cultivation

SAMATHA resource persons has given training like on Mushroom cultivation, production, processing and preparation of bio products using Agri bio mass wasted

S. no	Name of the college Institution	Batch No	Duration	No.of students	Name of the resource person
1	Paritala Degree college	1	90 days	50	M.Bhaskar, C.ChennareddyP.BalajiNaik
2	Sri Satya Sai Degree college	2	90 days	35	M.Bhaskar, C.ChennareddyP.Balaji Naik
3	Govt. Degree college Madakasira	3	90 days	32	M.Bhaskar, C.ChennareddyP.Balaji Naik
4	Women Degree College Hindhupur.	4	90 days	34	M.Bhaskar, C.ChennareddyP.Balaji Naik



Mushroom cultivation theory training classes to Degree College Students at SAMATHA Office Penukonda Sri Sathya Sai District of Andhra Pradesh State



Mushroom cultivation practical training classes to Degree College Students at SAMATHA Office Penukonda Sri Sathya Sai District of Andhra Pradesh State



Mushroom cultivation practical training classes to Degree College Students at SAMATHA Office Penukonda Sri Sathya Sai District of Andhra Pradesh State



SAMATHA Organic Mushroom Training center, Penukonda, Sri Sathya Sai District

B. Vermicompost and Agri-Bio Compost Trainings: -

Vermicompost

vermicompost production and market linkages and skill-based training to the woman. Training details as given to the table wise.

S.no	Name of the village	Trainees (youth/woman/farmers)	Members	Duration
1	Settipalli	Farmers	25	3
2	KondamPalli	Youth, woman	45	2
3	Gonipeta	Youth, woman	30	3
4	Cherlopalli	Woman, Farmers	20	2



Preparation of Vermicompost in Kondampalli village of Penukondamandal of Sri Satya Sai District

Compost with Culture



Preparation of Compost with Culture in Kondampalli village of Penukonda Mandal of Sri Sathya Sai District

Training/Workshops/Capacity Building Trainings (2024-25)

1. Training on Access to Justice Programme: -

SAMATHA resource persons has given training to Staff on Access to Justice Programme activities i.e. Child Marriage and Child Trafficking and Child Sexual Abuse in Kadiri at SAMATHA field staff in the month of August -2024



2. Capacity Building training to Staff: -

SAMATHA resource persons has given Capacity Building training to Staff on Access to Justice programme activities i.e. collection and preparation of reports and documents in the month of December -2024 in Kadiri at SAMATHA Field Office

