

Social Mobilization and Communication on Prevention of Child Marriage in Malda

Monthly Report-October 2009

Supported by



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1) Planned Schedule for the month completed

In October we targeted the following in four blocks, namely Chanchol-II, Harishchandrapur I & II, and Manikchak :

- Four theatre workshops to train theatre and folk groups.
- Theatre based awareness campaign: 40 street theatre shows.
- Eight workshops with girls.
- Sixteen community meetings with parents, Self-Help groups, GP members , youth, ICDS worker and teachers.

2) Activities at a glance

40 street theatre shows reached out directly to more than 10840 people across eight villages in four blocks. Average audience per show was 250. The following table shows reach among males (boys, men) and females (girls, women) among different age groups.

208 girls attended eight workshops, in each of eight villages covered in October. Average number of participants was 17. 296 villagers including parents, SHGs, ASHA workers, local youths, Teacher, Anganwadi worker, ICDS members and NGO members attended sixteen community meetings. Average attendance was 20.

Observations

Gender issues: We observed several gender related areas of concern in the four blocks covered. The status of girls is very low in the social ladder. The system of dowry is highly prevalent amongst all the villages in this block. Young girls are married off with lesser amount of dowry than the girls who are grown up. Eve teasing is a major push factor for the incidence of child marriage. The parents feel insecure regarding this issue and think that getting the girls married shall prove to be a solution. In 40-45% of these early marriage cases, the girls suffer from domestic violence of some kind or other and the issue mainly is dowry.

Vulnerability to trafficking is high in these areas. There are persons from among the villagers who act as conduit in facilitating and targeting girls ,who can be trafficked. Marriages take place to villages in Bihar, Jharkhand, Punjab and Haryana. In most of the cases the girls remain untraceable. Parents usually do not report these cases to Panchayat or police.

Our awareness programmes made the villagers aware of the various laws regarding dowry, child marriage and domestic violence. There is total ignorance regarding these issues. The villagers wanted more awareness programmes regarding these issues.

The general feedback from these blocks was that the media should be used for advocacy. Since its reach is quite high among the villagers the issues of child marriage, dowry and domestic violence can be addressed through this medium. It was observed that there are child marriages in case of boys too. As soon as the boys start working and earning they tend to get married. It was again a observation that the

ICDS schemes for vocational training of girls are not operational. The villagers, ICDS members, Panchayat members , ASHAa and the parents wanted implementation of these schemes for the school dropouts and adolescent girls.

It was observed that the villagers are quite helpless when it came to redressals and complaints. They unanimously agreed and wanted such a forum wherein a particular person can act as a representative.

Startling revelations and observations were made in the Block of Manikchawk. The villages are on river beds formed by silt deposition over the years. Consequently, waterways remain the only means of communication .This was a major problem observed in the two villages covered. The prime necessities like road, sanitation, electricity, health services and drinking water are absent in the villages. These bottlenecks are major factors for the backwardness of the villages. The absence of proper roads makes it difficult for the villagers to avail of the basic medical facilities and practice institutional delivery. This shows a grim picture of deaths that take place both before and after childbirth (3-4 maternal/infant deaths on an average in a month). In the absence of proper health care system, the pregnant mothers, adolescent girls are unaware of the basic hygiene and nutrition issues. Domestic violence, polygamy, dowry and child marriage are widely rampant here. Marriage registration hardly takes place as compared to the villages of other blocks covered. It was observed that unless the primary needs are taken care of it will be difficult to address the secondary gender issues of child marriage, dowry or domestic violence.

3) Communication & Social Mobilization at Chanchol-II

Names of villages : Govindapara, Sanchia

A. Capacity building of local theater group

Theatre workshop was held between 5th October to 7th Oct, 2009 with Malatipur Natya Sampradaya, a theatre team to train them on interactive theatre based communication on stopping child marriage.

There were large audiences at the theatre shows. Gram Panchayat members, Anganwadi workers, Self Help Group members, parents, villagers, local club members were present during the theater shows.

Feedback from audience:

- In village Anoopnagar, the audience shared that the villages should be more courageous in dealing with the issue of child marriage. In this regard if they face opposition from the parents then the help from the administration is absolutely needed. Without the help from the administration no concrete result can be achieved.
- The present generation, the audience shared is highly dependent on the visual media. Thus these issues can be highlighted in the visual media like television.
- The audience said that such kinds of street theatre shows should be organized in all the villages. The educated as well as the less educated youths (say, club members) of the village should come forward in such cases.
- The main drawback, the audience said, was that under incidences of abuse and force, by the parents, the children do not know the people or the places where they can address their grievances and fears. Under such circumstances, the Panchayat and the Block should have a separate grievance cell to tackle these issues.

C. Workshop with Girls

In village Govindapara , among the girls who participated in the workshop, one was married at the age of 15 years. All others were students. In Sanchiya village there were 5 drops out, 1 illiterate and one married girl who attended the workshop.

The following problems were mentioned by the girls-

- The girls informed that there are large numbers of SC, ST candidates in their village but they do not get any kind of grant from the authorities.
- The girls said that they are totally unaware about the proper nutrition-health & hygiene of their adolescent period, and there is no system or place where they can share their problems.
- There are no schemes for the girls at the ICDS centers.
- Compared to the girls the trend of education amongst boys is quite less. There is a general tendency to get married as soon as they start earning as take dowry as well.

- Those who elope and get married have a tendency to increase their age by bribing and attaining false certificates.

The girls said that they have learnt the following from the workshop:

- The girls said that this was the first time that they came to know that dowry, child marriage and domestic violence were punishable offences and that there were laws to prevent them

The following were the plan of action suggested by the girls.

- The workshop participants suggested that it shall be highly beneficial if a group/committee with ASHA, ICDS workers, SHG members, is formed. In this group the girls can play an active and aware role and also get adequate support from the Panchayat .
- The girls believe that there should be more awareness about the Dowry system and the laws relating to this system should be made more stringent. The Panchayat/Block should impose more stringent rules.
- There was one girl amongst the participants who got married at the age of 17 to a lunatic last year. At present she stays with her parents .She informed that she had stopped going to school after her marriage and she was keen to rejoin school and start her studies. She also wanted her 15 year old sister to study further and make her parents aware about the ill effects of child marriage.
- The girls said that if the issue of reproductive health is discussed with the adolescent children then it can be highly beneficial in restricting the issues of child marriage.

D. Community meetings

In community meetings parents, students, club members, SHGs, GP member, ICDS workers, other villagers were present.

Observations

- The incidence of child marriage and marriages to outside states was highly prevalent in the last 2-3 years .The active participation and help from the GP member, Palash Choudhury has been hugely beneficial in restricting this issue.
- About 70-80% of the villagers are SC,ST but without valid certificates. These people cannot avail of the schemes provided for them by the government.

. The participants of the community meeting suggested the following: .

- The main problem identified was the problem of Dowry .There was a dire need to address this issue on a priority basis.
- Mr. Palash Choudhury (GP member) informed that in the next Gram Panchayat meeting he would put up a suggestion to form a committee with the GP members, SHG members, Club members and some experienced persons of the village. This committee can take up the different issues on awareness and if need be they can inform the Block, police station and the Department of Social Welfare directly.

- There is a Sub Center at the village wherein ANM and CARE (NGOs) sometimes come to discuss health related issues with the girls. The members suggested that during such discussions if Reproductive health related issues are separately discussed with adolescent children ,then it can be highly beneficial.
- Kishori Shakti Yojana, for the illiterate and the school drop out girls should be implemented.
- In spite of the increase the rate of education amongst girls, awareness regarding issues on dowry, child marriage, and domestic violence is extremely low. The girls felt there should be more meetings and discussions regarding these issues.
- The village youth should be encouraged to take part in campaigns against child marriage.
- Sex education in High school should be encouraged and the standard of teaching should also be high

4) Communication & Social Mobilization at Harishchandrapur I block

Names of villages: Vingol, Tulshihata

A. Capacity building of local theatre groups: Theatre workshop was held between 12th October to 14th October, 2009 with Folk team Gombhira , Boirara Gambhira Dal to train them on interactive theatre based communication on stopping child marriage.

B. Awareness Campaign :

Parents, Gram Panchayat members, Self Help Group members, local club members, were present during the theater shows.

Feedback from audience:

- The audience shared that they are eager to share their grievances but do not have any idea about the place wherein they can get adequate advice and legal support. In village Tulshihata the villagers said that incidences of child marriage are noticed frequently but in these cases the parents are to blame because they tend to overlook the girl's age and get them married as soon as they attain puberty and physically look like a grown up.
- The audience in Bhingol village said that given the right place to share their grievances they shall be eager to cooperate and help the administration. They said that in addition to child marriage there was an added emergency to address the issue of dowry system.
- In Lakshampur village child marriage do takes place. In such cases the age of the girls are between 12-13 and for the boys the age is 17-19. The audience felt that those who get married early should be given suggestions and ideas regarding various health issues such as early pregnancy, reproductive health and family planning.
- The audience felt that in addition to theatre shows on child marriage shows on dowry system was also need. They felt that workshops on child marriages its pros and cons should be conducted in various schools to increase the level of awareness.

C. Workshop with Girls

In village Vingol, among the girls who participated in the workshop, six were school drop outs , 2 illiterate of the age group 15- 18 years. In Tulshihata village all the participants were students.

The following problems were mentioned by the girls-

- Incidences of child marriage to outside states like Bihar and Jharkhand do take place. In such cases a 5 girls could not be traced afterwards in this year.

- The push factors identified by the girls were insecurity. The girls shared that they are subject to eve teasing in a big way and as a result the parents get them married off early to avoid this problem rather than facing it.
- There is a tendency to give lower status to the girl child.
- The girls said that the incidence of child marriage can be reduced if the incidence of dowry is also reduced.

The following were the plan of action suggested by the girls.

- Community said that help lines should be readily available to report cases of child marriages, dowry system and eve teasing.
- It was decided there should be separate cells at the Block and Panchayat level to address these issues and in each cell there should be at least one representative from the local police.
- In spite of the increase the rate of education amongst girls, awareness regarding issues on dowry, child marriage, and domestic violence is extremely low. The girls felt there should be more meetings and discussions regarding these issues.
- The village youth should be encouraged to take part in campaigns against child marriage.
- Sex education in High school should be encouraged and the standard of teaching should also be high

D. Community Meetings

In community meetings parents, villagers, I.C.D.S. workers, SHG members, youth, students, were present.

Observations:

- People are less aware of the family planning methods. The average number of children per family is still 4-5.
- Marriages are hardly registered. Only 20-25% are registered.
- Marriages to outside states do take place and incidences of missing girls were also reported.
- Girl child is always given a lower status.
- The educated youth are sometimes reluctant to take Dowry but are forced by the parents to relent.
- The villagers think that the system of Dowry giving or taking is a societal norm and as such must be adhered to during marriages.
- There is very low level of awareness amongst woman related to health and family planning methods.
- The SHG members are very eager to work towards increasing social and economic awareness but they said they do not have facilities for adequate training

The participants at the community meeting suggested the following

- There is a club named 'National' in this village (Angarmoni), the members of which are eager to work on various social issues and they expect more cooperation and help from SHG members, Block and GP members.
- The attending members felt that there should be more awareness on the issues of domestic violence. In such cases the active participation of SHG members is necessary.
- The people who indulge in trafficking and come from outside states gather information from the villagers and some villagers act as conduit in some cases. It is very necessary to identify these conduits and punish them. If this step is taken then there shall be less incidences of people coming from outside states to lure the children away. The Health department and the Panchayat should be more active in implementing family planning and marriage registration acts. (Bhingol)
- The Health workers of ASHA and ICDS should be made more aware and alert regarding the health related issues.

5) Communication & Social Mobilization at Harishchandrapur II

Names of villages: Hardamtola, Chatrak

A. Capacity building of local theatre groups:

Theatre workshop was held between 15th October to 17th October, 2009 with Manasha Mangal Yatra Party, folk artist team to train them on interactive theatre based communication on stopping child marriage.

B. Awareness Campaign :

Parents, Gram Panchayat members, Self Help Group members and local club members were present during the theater shows.

Feedback from audience:

- In village Daulatnagar, the audience shared that the incidence of love marriage is quite high and that adolescents are highly influenced by the media. Therefore they said it was highly necessary that the teenagers should be made aware regarding the ill effects about too much media exposure in addition to the theatre shows on child marriages.
- In village Hardamnagar, a village teacher said that the main push factor behind child marriages is the issue of Dowry system. This has become like a societal norm. Unless and until this practice is totally eradicated the issue of child marriages cannot be addressed in totality. Therefore awareness needed to generated by conducting more meeting and spreading the message as a societal evil.
- In village Chatrak, since all marriage decisions are taken by the men, they should be made more aware about these issues and their ill effects by conducting more meetings and awareness campaigns.
- In village Maharajnagar, the audience felt that in addition to the parents ,the meetings should be convened with the teenagers as attendees. They felt that these teenagers should be able to discuss issues such as dowry, child marriage and health-hygiene in a very open and free manner and for that discussions and meetings should take place quite frequently.
- In village Saranpur, there are incidences of marriages to the state of Bihar. The issue of dowry has become a social norm and the audience felt that there should be more awareness regarding this issue and it needs to be addressed on an emergency basis.
- The audience in general felt that to eradicate such social evils, increasing the level of awareness is not the sole solution ,the administration as well a s the local police should take an active part too. It was suggested that a group of local youth as well a s girls can be trained and given the responsibility of spreading awareness regarding these societal evils.

C. Workshop with Girls

In village Hardamnagar , among the girls who participated in the workshop, one was a school drop out , others were school going students. In Chatrak village 2 school drop out, 14 were illiterate .

Feedback of workshop

The following problems were mentioned by the girls

- **In village Hardamnagar**, inspite of increasing rate of education amongst girls, the incidence of child marriages has been rampant too. The push factors being low economic status, lack of higher studies and lack of awareness.
- Due to early marriage the girls have to suffer harassment at their in laws and dowry is a major factor behind such harassment.
- Girls are married off to states of Punjab, Bihar and Haryana. Amongst them about 40% remain untraced. Cases of trafficking has been reported too.
- One of the major push factors behind child marriages is the low status given to the girl child. Another factor being unavailability of high schools due to which girls cannot pursue higher studies and thereby get married.
- **In village Chatrak**, the girls are married off at the age of 14-15 whereas the boys get married at the age of 19-20.
- Girls are looked down upon and they are not given equal status as the boys. This is the reason that education for girls is also not given too much of an importance.
- The girls who get married to other states and are not traced and remain as such .The parents are not bothered to trace them and do not take any added endeavor.
- In addition to child marriages the system of Dowry is another alarming issue. To avoid this system the parents get their daughters married of to grooms from other states by taking as less an amount as 10-15 thousand of rupees.

Plan of action

- Regular sessions with the girls regarding discussing their numerous problems by any trained health worker can go a long way in addressing their issues.
- The laws relating to trafficking and dowry needs to be discussed regularly.
- Separate help lines for complaints as well as redressals should be set up to look into the problems of the girls.
- The girls felt that there should be more avenues for training and jobs for them
- They felt that there should be more awareness regarding trafficking issues too
- It was felt by the girls that there should be more awareness programmes on child marriages and dowry system and the issues should be discussed with the teenagers on a more regular basis

D. Community Meetings

In community meetings parents, villagers, youth, I.C.D.S., Self Help Group members, ASHA workers were present..

Observations:

- **In village Hardamnagar.**The main push factor behind child marriages was identified as the absence of any High school in the village. The village has only one High School. Even if the girls are eager to continue studies after Madhyamik they are unable to do so. In order to attend High school they have to go to Harishchandrapur school which is about 12 kms away and the nearest college is Shamsi college which is 40 kms away from the village. Thus, distance is major factor for leaving studies.
- The Health care system is abysmal. The only PHC in the village is open from 10 A.M to 12 noon. If there is any serious case it is referred to either Harishchandrapur or Malda (which is about 85 kms from the village).This is the reason that institutional delivery hardly takes place.
- Awareness on issues regarding child marriage, reproductive health or nutrition of pregnant mothers is hardly present because of the absence of ASHA and the ANM present is quite inactive in organizing meetings and raising awareness related to such issues.
- The village is backward in almost all respects, economically , educationally and with regard to health related issues
- **In village Chatrak,**The level of illiteracy is very high. In respect to boys, the level of dropouts, the ignorance level as well as the urge to study is high amongst the girls.
- The percentage of child marriage is 70-80%.The state of Bihar is only 2kms away from the village, as such, there are lots of marriage proposals coming from the state. There are proposals from Uttar Pradesh and Haryana too. The girls who get married outside are mostly untraceable at a later stage.
- The push factor indicated by the members was general poverty. Other than that unemployment was another factor. Girls are thus easily lured with money and taken to other states.

The participants at the community meeting suggested the following

- Special vocational training programmes as well as providing alternative income avenues for girls who are illiterate or less educated should be provided so that they are not easily lured into marrying people from outside states.
- The Panchayat should be more aware regarding marriage registrations and should take more serious steps in addressing this issue.
- Domestic violence, bigamy and rejection is very common occurrence. There should be separate cells to address these issues.
- A helpline with the police can be very beneficial.
- It was felt by the attending members that there was a need to increase the level of health services, increase the number of Sub centers and increase the stock of medicines in them.

- There should be discussions on a periodic basis by the ANM or any health worker with the girls and women folk of the village ,regarding increasing awareness levels on various health issues.
- Life skill studies should be incorporated in school curriculum.
- Awareness programmes on Dowry system and child marriages and its legal implications should be organized more frequently

6) Communication & Social Mobilization at Manikchak block

Names of villages: Nanditola, Gourangatola

A. Capacity building of local theatre groups:

Theatre workshop was held between 25th October to 27th October, 2009 with Loukik Srijani Domni Dal , a Domni team to train them on interactive theatre based communication on stopping child marriage.

B. Awareness Campaign :

Parents, Gram Panchayat members, Self Help Group members were present during the theater shows.

Feedback from audience:

- In village Gobordhantola the audience shared that there is a high prevalence of child marriage in this village. They shared that only street theatre show was not adequate to address the issue of child marriage and that complaint and redressal cells should be set up. These cells should be manned by somebody with whom the villagers can identify and share their problems.
- In village Nanditola, the first and foremost need ,the villagers felt was a better communication with the cities and towns. The village lacks good roads, educational facilities,health facilities and electricity. The audience felt that unless these issues are addressed,the secondary issue of child marriage cannot be addressed.
- In village Pandittola, the girls get married as soon as they reach class six or seven. The villagers felt that in addition to creating awareness there was a need for the health workers to regularly conduct meetings with the parents and elders.
- In village Shibutola, the audience shared that since they are the poorest Block, the government should take extra measures for its upliftment. If the basic and primary needs are looked after then the issues of child marriage and dowry can be addressed

C. Workshop with Girls

In both the villages of Nanditola and Gourangatola, the participants were all school going girls.

Feedback of workshop

The problems mentioned by the girls were:

- The girls attending the workshop stated that this village is backward in all respects-be it education, health or general awareness.

- Child marriages take place in about 60-70% of cases. The general age of the girls during marriage is between 12-13 years.
- Marriages to outside states is almost nil.
- Similar to the other blocks, the girls of this village are also not vocal and very reluctant and shy to share their views.
- The girls shared, that incidences of domestic violence is quite high in this village.
- The main problem identified by the girls were lack of communication. Newspapers hardly reach here. This is the reason the girls are unaware about life in the outside world and have little or no knowledge about various contemporary issues.

Plan of action suggested by the girls were

- The participants stated that if classes are held relating to their health ,nutrition and other related problems, then it will be highly beneficial for them.
- The girls felt that not only street theatre shows but in addition there should be more open discussions on these issues with the girls and boys.
- The girls also shared that if there are cells for complaints and redressals relating to issues of dowry, and domestic violence, ,then it can be highly beneficial for them

D. Community Meetings

In community meetings parents, teachers, villagers, SHG members were present.

Feedback of Community Meeting:

Observation

- The major bottleneck of this area according to the attending members at the meeting is the lack of proper metallic roads. In the absence of proper road conditions the villagers have to cross a river to go to Manikchak PHC, in order to avail proper health facilities. As a direct result, institutional delivery hardly ever takes place.
- The proximity to the water bodies has made the village a happy hunting ground for snakes. The sub center at Hiranandapur GP has inadequate medical facilities to deal with snake bites and as a result the villagers consult the local quacks ,sometimes with mortal fatalities..
- Marriage registration takes place in a bout 4-5% of cases.
- There are about 15-20 SHG s in this village.

The participants of the community meeting suggested the following

- It was felt by the attending members that in addition to the increase in the number of High schools and primary Schools there was also a dire need to increase the standard of education.

- There was a need to raise awareness on the laws relating to dowry and child marriage and the participation of the local youths in such programmes should also be ensured.
- The incidence of marriage by elopement is increasing day by day. Therefore it was felt by the participants that the adolescents should be taken into confidence by any health worker and the ill effects of child marriage should be discussed with them.
- The members said that they are eager to learn about any job oriented work. In this context they shared that that they were eager to learn about jute work articles like bag, carpet etc.
- The village quack is the only person the villagers turn to in cases of snake bites. The members said that ASHA or ANM workers should be trained and adequate treatment facilities and medicines should be available to provide for such emergencies.

7) Plans for November:

The following intervention will be targeted in the following blocks like Chanchal I, Chanchal II, Harishchandrapur I, Harishchandrapur II, Ratua I, Ratua II, Old Malda, Englishbazar etc.

- On the agenda is a Block Meeting with BWO and other stakeholders like the Panchayat members, ICDS workers, SHG members can participate and share their problems and needs.
- We will also organize awareness and advocacy activities with SHG members and other proactive villagers who attended our community meeting. These SHG members will discuss the various gender and health related issues with the parents and elders of the community.
- At the village level, the girls who attended the workshops will be mobilized to convene a meeting with other girls of the village, both school going and drop outs, and share their experiences on the issues discussed at the theatre shows and the workshops.

Annexure I : Outreach at a glance

	Block	Campaign Period	Villages	Theatre Group	Total Audience in Theatre Shows	Reach in Audience Meetings	Girls participation in workshops
1	Old Malda	23/07/09 to 30/07/09	Muchia, Bhabuk	Balrasahapur Gambhira Sayang Sahayak Dal	1378	90	67
2	English Bazar	01/08/09 to 05/08/09	Durgapur, Tekra	Smirti Natya Sampradaya	1841	71	47
3	Gazole	04/08/09 to 10/08/09	Alal, Beldangi	Sagarika Natya Goshthi	2020	78	51
4	Ratua II	08/08/09 to 16/08/09	Pukhuria, Pirgunj	Ariydanga Vivekanada Youth Club	2310	88	46
5	Ratua I	14/08/09 to 20/08/09	Ratua, Bakhra	Pally Kantha	2250	119	62
6	Bamongola	19/08/09 to 24/08/09	Pakuahat, Jagdala	Bamongola Adivashi Sanskriti Charcha Kendra	1524	74	51
7	Habibpur	24/08/09 to 30/08/09	Pabitrادanga, Harishchandrapur	Aiyho Jadavnagar Loko Sanskriti Sanstha Sampradaya Goshthi	2187	79	85
8	Kaliachawk I	29/08/09 to 03/09/09	Krishnapur & Dakshin Khaschandpur	Bhagirathi Gambhira Sayang Sahayk Dal	2970	62	36
9	Kaliachawk II	02/09/09 to 08/09/09	Hamidpur, Ballitola	Chandam	2030	64	51
10	Kaliachawk III	08/09/09 to 14/09/09	Laxmipur, Birnagar	Chorus	2135	83	113
11	Chanchol I	13/09/09 to 18/09/09	Diyagunj, Boirgachi	Chanchol Jana Kalyan Samiti	1605	72	48
12	Chanchol II	05/10/09 to 11/10/09	Sanchiya, Govindapara	Malatipur Natya Sampradaya	2190	74	35

13	Harishchandrapur I	12/10/09 to 21/10/09	Vingol, Tulshihata	Boirara Gambhira Dal	3520	81	84
14	Harishchandrapur II	20/10/09 to 25/10 09	Hardamnagar, Chatrak	Manasha Mangal Yatra Party	2700	81	64
15	Manikchak	26/10/09 to 29/10/09	Gourangatola, Nanditola	Loukik Srijani Domni Dal	2430	60	46
Total					33090	1176	886

Annexure III : Photographs

Block: Chanchol II



GP member addressing problems at community meeting in Sanchia village



Activity on alertness during the workshop with girls in Sanchia village



Case study being read by participant at workshop in Govindapur



Theatre show in Mahadipur village



Theatre workshop with local folk artists



Adolescent girl took part in post show quiz session in village Govindapur

Block: Harishchandrapur I



Problem sharing during at workshop in Vingol village



Discussion on problems of child marriage at workshop in Tulshihata



Theatre show in Vingol village



Feedback session after show in Tulshihata village



Theatre workshop with local folk team



Community meeting at Angarmani village

Block: Harishchandrapur II



Workshop at Hardomnagar village



Participant showing flip chart on preventing dowry during the workshop at Hardomnagar



Workshop with local folk team



Awareness campaign at Gourangatola village



Taking feedback from audience after the show at Nanditola village



Community meeting at Chatrak village

Block: Manikchak



Workshop with girls at Nanditola village



Sharing problem during community meeting at Gourangatola village



Theatre workshop with local folk team



Community meeting at Nanditola



Folk song has been used in theatre show



Awareness campaign at Domantola village