



NATIONAL WORKSHOP WORKERS ON CEDAW AND SEX WORKERS

Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women
(CEDAW).



*Workshop of Report held in Bangalore with members
of the National Network of Sex Workers from Tamil
Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat,
Andhra Pradesh, Telengana and Jharkhand.*

Organised by SANGRAM Sanstha

JANUARY 23, 2019

VAMP INSTITUTE – NATIONAL NETWORK OF SEX WORKERS, SANGRAM
INDIA

BACKGROUND

The consultation meeting started on the 22nd of January, at morning around 10.00 am. Participants from all over Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra, Telangana, Karnataka and Jharkhand had come over to be a part of the National Consultation. This consultation was held in collaboration with National Network of Sex Workers (NNSW) and its partner organizations. Nisha Gullur – The President of NNSW, welcomed everyone present and also spoke in length about NNSW – its constituent members ranging from Networks, Federations and Organizations to CBOS. Nisha then also spoke about how Male Sex Workers, Female Sex Workers and Trans Sex Workers are all represented in this Network. She spoke about the Secretariat which works on the rotational system. And also mentioned about how for the first time in the history of NNSW, the CBOs have taken responsibility (UKMO and Union). She Spoke about the NNSW Coordinator role as well – having it's office in Delhi and how even that post works on the rotational basis.

Ground Rules were discussed post this introduction to help everyone be on the same page during the consultation meet:

1. Please put your phone on Silent.
2. Talk by turn
3. Punctuality
4. Pay attention
5. Listen carefully when others speak

Rajesh introduced Pushpa Achanta after this. *“She is a senior journalist and has earlier worked with NNSW. We invited her here today to do a documentation of the journey of NNSW. How did the Network start out, the politics, the process and the struggle with which NNSW has reached where it is today. She shall be speaking to each of you to understand the process and the journey of NNSW.”*

Aarhi Pai then discussed as to why it is important for everyone present to garner a common understanding of the journey of NNSW. And for this, they had also invited Pushpa – a journalist who was going to document the journey of NNSW. National Network of Sex Workers is the only network that encompasses everyone – be it a Female, Transgender or a Male. Today, NNSW feels very proud to say that their President is a Transgender appointed democratically by everyone.

Then a round of introductions ensued and the agenda was distributed to everyone and the supporters present helped to translate it into the various languages. All the supporters were asked to take 2 minutes and write down the agenda in their own languages so that, the other participants could understand.

Aarhi Pai: *“The next two days is devoted to the training and consultation of CEDAW. We will be talking about CEDAW, what is it and what is the work that we shall be doing around CEDAW in our communities. We shall also discuss as to what are the further things that we have to*

collect so as to report to the CEDAW Committee. So, in the first session, we'll talk about as to what is the purpose of this consultation."

Aarthi Pai then went over the agenda and explained the way ahead. She spoke about how in 2013, in the nascent stages of NNSW (when it was still being formed), Sangram and VAMP had taken the lead in the discussion during that time as NNSW wasn't strong yet – regarding CEDAW. NNSW is the first Network led by sex workers that has submitted the first independent report on the Status of Sex Workers in India to CEDAW – in June of 2014. It was the first time when NNSW, Sangram, VAMP and Masum – 4 organizations got together and submitted the report. Also the National Alliance of Women's Organizations (NAWO) for the first time accepted the independent report submitted by NNSW and included it in their book. They are the largest network that represent India at the UN for CEDAW and report in every 4 years to them.

4 years are coming to an end, and the time has again come to submit a report CEDAW. This time, it is important that the report is community led and hence, a complete year is been given to this – we shall do this together with the community. This time, it is going to be a community owned exercise. The other point that was discussed is that we need to create a team of 15 trained transgenders and female sex workers capable enough to be able to not only train their respective communities on CEDAW but to also be able to go to Geneva and present their issues.

A lot of the times, South Asian Sex Workers are considered incapable of presenting their issues at the UN because, the assumption is that as the Sex Workers do not know English and they are not even aware of what UN is, they will not be articulate themselves in the committee meeting.

In the 2014 report that was sent, as NNSW wasn't very confident of Trans Sex Workers and their issues, it was not included in the report. But this time, the decision was left open to the members present whether to include Trans Sex Worker issues in the same report or to create a completely different report.

Aarthi Pai: *"Now it is a responsibility of everyone present here to take this knowledge of CEDAW and take it back to your communities."*

Post this discussion, the objectives of the Consultation were laid down as follows:

Objectives of the Consultation:

- ✓ Finalize the scope of the Report to CEDAW
- ✓ Develop a training plan at the State Level
- ✓ Dialogue and discussion on what is the further scope of research that can be done
- ✓ Recommendations from the participants based on discussions
- ✓ Basic Understanding of CEDAW

SESSION -2

The session post tea began with a fun and an innovative activity – wherein, every member present was asked to write the word CEDAW in their own languages and we filled the banner with these brilliantly colored papers having CEDAW written on it in various scripts and languages.

Post this, Aarthi Pai started the session by explaining what is CEDAW – starting with the basics of Treaties and Conventions and concluding with what is CEDAW and how it works. Aarthi Pai also spoke about the history of the emergence of Human Rights and the reason behind its coming into being (World War II).

Treaty: a formally concluded and ratified agreement between states. It can be signed between 2 countries or multiple countries. A treaty can apply to a citizen of a country, only when the particular country's government signs it.

Convention: An agreement between states/countries covering particular matters. It is a large treaty drafted and signed by multiple countries.

Universal Declaration Of Human Rights:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is an international document that states basic rights and fundamental freedoms to which all human beings are entitled. Motivated by the experiences of the preceding world wars, the Universal Declaration was the first time that countries agreed on a comprehensive statement of inalienable human rights.

The next step of the journey was defining what types of rights were encapsulated in these Human Rights – Civil, Social, Economic, Political and Cultural.

Under the umbrella of Human Rights, come the following:

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

A brainstorming session was held post this discussion, wherein, every participant in their respective groups had to jot down and present what they thought should be put down under each of these rights

1. Kerala and Tamil Nadu

Civil Rights: Safe Drinking water and clean + hygienic food.

Political: Right to vote, *why shouldn't sex workers have the Right to Vote because we are also human beings* (said by Kokila).

Economic: Right to have a source of income (Right to earn) – only if we have income, can we buy clothes and a house and meet our basic necessities of living.

Cultural: 1. Right to practice any religion and 2. Freedom to dress as we like

Social: 1. Right to Health and 2. Right to decide our line of work

2. Karnataka

Political: 1. Power to Vote, 2. Contesting in Elections and 3. Power to hold protests

Economic: 1. Power to earn, 2. Right to Save, 3. Right to transaction

Cultural: 1. Right to practice any religion, 2. Right to Food, 3. Right to choose what to wear, 4. Right to migrate within the country and 5. Right to get married or choose to be single.

Social: 1. Fundamental Rights, 2. Right to Equality, 3. Right to Education and 4. Right to Constitution

Civil: 1. Right to Form an organization, and 2. Sensitization

3. Jharkhand

Civil Rights: Right to Life, RTI, Right to health, Citizenship and Security/Safety

Aarthi Pai spoke about white supremacy over black and Aryan race supremacy over Dravidians and how in wake of all of this, The Right to Life came into being.

Political: Right to vote, Right to equality, Right to stand/ contest election

Economic: Right to work and Right to Migrate or Traverse to different places in India for work.

Social: Right to Freedom and Right to practice any religion

4. MAHARASTRA

Political: Right to vote and Right to choose their respective political parties to vote

Economic: Right to choose the kind of work we want to do and Right to earn and decide to spend on whom I want (But shouldn't be against the law- Kokila's Group)

Social: Freedom to practice any religion, Choose any religion, Right to protect our traditions, Right to Equality and citizenship, constitution

Civil: Health, Choose gender, Education, Right to live anywhere, Food, Clothing, Shelter and Adoption

Meena Seshu said *"This rights are not given to you just because we are human, the law binds us, we have mechanisms in place that ensure we don't violate the laws and there are redressal systems to address these violations"*-

Powerful Discussion:

Aarthi Pai gave the example of marital rape: *"In India, a man who is the husband, raping the woman who is the wife, is it a crime in the law of India?- Yes or No?"*

Some of them said yes.

Those who feel in law, it is a crime-please raise your hand or stand up.

The Tamil Nadu (Kokila and group) group did not think that Marital Rape was a crime – both legally and morally.

The members were then bifurcated between **the ones who thought that marital rape was a legal crime** and the ones who thought that **marital rape was neither a moral and nor a legal crime** (Kokila and her group). The other group felt that **morally, marital rape is a crime but not legally**. The ones who were confused just chose to sit in their respective places.

Aarthi Pai: *“I am giving all of you 2 minutes, please discuss amongst yourselves and tell me why have you taken the stand that you have currently chosen.*

This exercise is very much linked to your understanding of rights and what we are going to do ahead.”

Group 1: Kokila and Lalita – Janani (supporter)

Marriage gives the husband right to have sex and hence, it is not wrong. Husband has sex with us with our interest (said by Kokila). They feel that issues and fights do happen, but as “we have married our partner willingly, we shouldn’t consider it as rape but should partake in it out of our choice and think of it as a happy situation.”

Group 2: The Undecided Group – sit where you are

They felt that Marital rape is morally wrong but they weren’t sure about its position in law.

Group 3: This group felt that marital rape was both legally and morally wrong. *Even if the woman is a wife, she is first a woman and the husband has committed a legal crime – said by Shekhar.* The husband is an offender in law. They mentioned about Section 354 (b) of IPC as the law looking at rape in marriage.

Group 4: This group felt that it was morally wrong but it wasn’t legally declared a crime yet by our constitution. As our constitution looks at marriage as a sanctimonious relation, hence law does not recognize rape in marriage.

SESSION - 3

Aarthi Pai: *“it is not enough to say we want these rights – these are aspirational rights. The government needs to guarantee these rights”.*

What are aspirational rights and what are justiciable rights. Do we have space to demand that right from our government.

A listing of civil, political, social and economic rights was put up across the room and all the participants were asked to come and read it to know what the major rights were – that are given to us by our Government.

The question of race, women, children, migrants, people with disabilities- do they also have rights?

1945 – The journey started under the big umbrella of Human Rights.

2006 – It started splitting into treaties and conventions – for different communities and different reasons.

1979- We finally found a place, a treaty especially for women – CEDAW.

Violence against women – it has been the longest fight that we have been fighting. Push back on what is violence by civil society and the rest. India failed miserably when it comes to protecting women. Law considers an adult woman the property of her husband. Section 375 (b) of IPC defines rape. Sexual intercourse by a man with his wife is not considered as rape. Biggest failure of women's right movement.

Indian Parliament argued; if we recognize rape in marriage, the institution of marriage will breakdown and it is important that we protect our tradition and culture.

Unmarried Woman: can claim rape

Marriage: I do not loose ownership of a body. It is still my body.

Than why can't rape happen in marriage?

Marriage doesn't mean that my legs are always wide open for my husband.

2014 discussion on rape- only recognized by a biological man on a biological woman. The gays and transgenders lost the battle as rape law does not apply to gays and transgenders.

Rape is RAPE, whatever it is. Sex worker's right movement is fighting against it.

India has not given recognition to jati vyavastha as a matter of race. Hence, doesn't recognize Racial Discrimination. Even today Dalit groups are fighting to be recognized as being discriminated against as a race. The Indian government has outright denied it saying that it is race and this is caste.

India hasn't signed the Racial Discrimination Treaty.

Meena Seshu took a brief session on the opportunities provided by the CEDAW process

Geetamma- Women should get opportunities and become aware of CEDAW

Kokila: *Problems within CBOS and NGO's – should reach CEDAW*

Arti Zodpe- *The violation of rights that women face and the kind of laws that are violating women's rights.*

Ayyesha: *Issues and the sort of environment we sex workers go through, we need to let CEDAW know.*

Sona: *Transgender issues are worse than those of women. We need to take it up with the CEDAW committee.*

Nisha: *We are here to prepare the shadow report.*

Kiran: *A pre-meeting to get us ready for the process ahead.*

Aarthi Pai gave an example of stone upon stone creating pressure- the pressure mechanism – pushing the government to answer and take steps. No government wants to be shamed internationally and hence, when there is pressure from all over, they have to answer. CEDAW is a mechanism to get the Govt. to listen to Civil society's issues and problems.

Aarthi Pai explained the CEDAW Process

- 1- Report(Govt of India submits its report to CEDAW)
 - 2- Issue List- Treaty body presents state party with a list of issues and questions based on concerns raised by the report.
- Every year: CEDAW Committee sits for 4 Sessions
- 4 country per session
 - 1 year gap taken by CEDAW after submission of report by the country to go through it.
 - The 23 members are divided for different countries (16 countries)
 - Various factors decide the allocation of CEDAW committee for each country
 - Sit with HR Secretariat to read and review the report. UN secretariat (Takes almost 2 months)
 - * Issue list- An indication on where CEDAW is focusing. 5/6 months break between the release of the Issue List and the Session.
 - * 21 days' time; we get to spend our questions to CEDAW- prompting them to pose it in front of the Govt. during the session.

Aarthi Pai- Spoke about Shadow Report- 21 days before the session:- the deadline for the submission of Shadow Report ends.

Shadow report is an ongoing process.

Anyone can send a shadow report.

The weightage given to the Shadow Report is the same as the weightage given to the Government Report.

The only difference between the Shadow Report and the Government Report is that, the Shadow Report constantly challenges the Government Report.

100-200 Shadow Reports for big countries are usually submitted.

India's Shadow Reports can go up to 250.

- Issue list goes out for women+ transgender
 - Strategic questions need to be asked. They do not constitute of more than 0.5% of women.
 - State Reply- State party may submit written replies to list of issues and questions.
 - Dialogue held in Geneva- for 3 days
CEDAW- Civil Society/ NGO's: DAY 1
Govt. – CEDAW committee/ Civil Society only sits.
Day 3- Recommendations.
Dialogue- Constructive dialogues between Committee and State party delegates during session.
Even if 1/3rd understand the process of CEDAW- it'll be a great victory for NNSW.
- Sangram- to Build the timeline.
 - In your states- Begin discussions within your communities.
 - Begin discussions with women's groups-how can we be a part of their reports.
 - SAMAA- Health Report (8th Feb) Health of Sex Workers in India.
 - Meena Seshu- It is important to get your own cross-movement dialogue within your country.

What is CEDAW?

The full form of CEDAW is Convention on the Elimination of All Forms Of Discrimination Against Women. It is a treaty body which was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1979. It came into force in 1981. Every year, the CEDAW committee sits for four sessions and four countries per session are analyzed. Usually, there is a year's gap in report submission and the report being taken up by the committee.

International Bill Of Rights For Women

- 187 out of 194 countries have ratified
- India signed in 30 July 1980, ratified it 9 July 1993
- Based on the principle that basic human rights includes equality between men and women.
- Spells out the meaning of equality and how it can be achieved.
- Acknowledges that discrimination against women continues to exist and such discrimination violates the principle of equality of rights and respect for human dignity.

- Focuses on systems, ideology and institutions that deny women their rights
- Lays down that tribunals and other public institutions should be established to ensure effective protection of women against discrimination.
- Protocol defines discrimination
- State actors, private individuals accountable for violations of rights.

Seeks changes in Domestic Legislation

Timeline:

- List of issues for CEDAW pre committee
- Written reply expected from Government
- 1st Draft of Shadow Report - The Shadow Report constantly challenges the Country Report presented by the Government/State Parties. Anyone can submit a shadow report. The report has to be submitted at least 21 days before the country's session with the CEDAW Committee.
- Completed report
- Consultations with women's groups (if needed)
- Submission to CEDAW Committee
- Country session before CEDAW Committee

What is the monitoring mechanism?

CEDAW Committee which consists of 23 experts, monitors the implementation of the CEDAW by each country. It makes general recommendations.

There are national reports, which are submitted every 4 years, to indicate the measures adopted give effect to the provisions of CEDAW.

Process:

How to develop a shadow report

- Identify the reporting timelines for your country - there is a gap of 5 or 6 months between the release of the issue list and the session held with the CEDAW Committee.
- Consultations with sex work groups in country to identify issues
- Open parallel discussions with women's groups
- Work with CEDAW experts who have been part of the reporting process to identify reporting issues

- Use the concluding comments of the previous reporting cycle as the base of your alternate report
- Strengthen document with use of evidence and testimonies, reports submitted by thematic holders

SESSION -4

15 mins were allocated in the morning for going through the sections of CEDAW. Aarthi Pai asked the participants to share their thoughts, reflections and also bring forth their confusions if there were any, related to CEDAW.

Jharkhand: CEDAW sections talk about equality, but there is no equality, especially towards sex workers, there is a lot of discrimination. "My daughter will not get admission in school if I tell them that I am a sex worker."

Maharashtra

Arti Zodpe: CEDAW's aim is not being met. Equality is not visible anywhere. Especially in rural areas, the situation is worse. Some people have managed to access these rights in urban areas, but the communities in rural areas, have not been able to access any of these rights.

Saeeda: All laws that discriminate should be removed. On Pg. 44, recommendations are given but what has happened when it comes to sex workers?

Aarthi: GR 19- Page 02.

Decriminalize Prostitution, GR 35 came in 2016. GR 19 came in 1992/1993, it is a work in progress. It's a powerful document.

CEDAW committee has made 37 recommendations

Every year, CEDAW chooses a subject and gives detailed recommendations on it.

The government had to consider these recommendations along with the Articles present in CEDAW. It is the only and first treaty body which recognized that it has to consistently upgrade its law. The body understands that women's needs keep changing and hence, we need to constantly update ourselves.

For example, GR 19 was updated to GR 35. The GRs and articles hold the same weightage under CEDAW. In the last couple of years, sex workers have been mentioned in the GRs.

Anmol: Transpeople's rights aren't mentioned in CEDAW that much.

Aarthi: Using LBT increasingly in the GRs by CEDAW. There is a lot of politics involved in India with regards to Transpeople, especially Trans sex workers.

Karnataka: In 2016, Government of Karnataka formed a committee to look into the issues of sex work but they have never considered trans sex workers- even though there was a transperson on the committee.

Transgender movement too has stigmatized sex work and hence, there is a tremendous push back from them with regards to transpeople in sex work.

Sona Rathod: Sex workers per say are discriminated against so much, for transpeople in sex work, the situation is even worse. Andhra Pradesh and Telangana need advocacy on sex workers using articles of CEDAW.

Bharti Patil: Can we take some steps to repeal laws that criminalize sex workers- as given in GR 35?

Geeta: Since last 15-16 years, we have been working on issues related to sex work, we have done a lot of work on HIV intervention- but sex workers are still the most discriminated against. There is no dignity. We need to include that.

Meena Seshu said that every country, after every submission gets concluding comments. The concluding comments towards sex workers have been changing since 2013. The nature of the comments has become more inclusive. Aarthi Pai has compiled a document with all the recommendations for sex workers from- 2013 onwards.

Articles of CEDAW were put up on charts on the walls of the room, and then the groups that were present were asked to write down their case studies, bifurcate them between collected and to be collected, and stick them under the article in which they belong.

Meanwhile, to take the discussion forward on behalf of the transpersons who are part of NNSW, Nisha, Prakash and 3 others decided to make the Trans sex workers alliance under NNSW. Anyone can send case studies on the violence faced by Trans sex workers. The idea is to submit a separate shadow report to CEDAW.

The entire report has to be completed in 10 pages, it is a good decision as this bifurcation will help us maximize the reports.

Rajesh: This submission will only be for those who identify as Trans women are into sex work.

The groups were asked to present on the basis of the exercise they had done before lunch. The rules were that each state would be given 10 minutes to present. Tejasvi conducted this session.

Maharashtra:

Saheli Sangh: Police has misbehaved and raided women. The police changed their behaviour when they realized that the Saheli Sangh team was with the sex workers. We have 10 cases and the topics covered are- discrimination, access to property, access to health, court forcing women to

accept the charges put against them, AADHAAR and Pan issues (due to this, many women are leaving the area as they do not have these ID cards.)

Ganika Mahila Sangathan: We have 102 surveys; the topics covered are- Police Raid, Jail, Sudhargraha and 3 case studies of discrimination and violence.

Aadhaar Sanstha: We have 25 cases of police harassment, 50 cases of gunda violence, issues of elderly sex workers, education and admission related issues, and harassment of migrants.

MJSS: We have 15 case studies; discussed with many women, but as a lot of women did not give consent to sign forms, their cases were not noted down. 3 cases of women forced into abortion because of lack of support, 4 cases of demolition of homes and, 1 case study of loss of land because of heavy indebtedness and high interest rates.

Aarthi: In Maharashtra, debt, loan and interest rates are a major issue. There are problems faced by women in getting documents and accessing government schemes and other entitlement issues.

Arti: There are many such cases, but women are scared to come forward and sign consent forms as they fear their children being affected.

Aarthi: Consent is essential and ethical for research. We should try to counsel these women, tell her that her name will be kept a secret, and assign her another name- it doesn't matter. But as a federation, your case studies and responses should be ethical and you should be confident of them.

VAMP: We have 2 case studies of abortion and 9 survey forms. There are 207 survey forms for caste certificate, 23 case studies of migration, 13 survey forms on customer violence, 2 voice recordings of customers, and there are case studies on abortion, gunda violence, disability, and solicitation (concerning street based brothels.)

Muskan: We have 4 case studies on health issues, 8 on gunda violence, and 2 on property issues.

Tejasvi: There is forced HIV testing done by NGOs.

Aarthi: Migration is a very big issue which is emerging from Maharashtra. Till 22nd February, we have to focus on Trafficking and Migration. A joint submission is being made under SWASA (India, Nepal, Bangladesh) Any other inputs on health from other participants other than Maharashtra are also welcome to give their inputs.

On health, there aren't enough case studies as of now, we need to focus and get from data on health as we have a submission on 8th Feb to SAMA on health.

Karnataka: We have to do all kinds of surveys. Karnataka Sex Workers Union has 14 case studies

Mukhta: For UKMO, Including all 6 districts, we have 13 case studies, 3 on brothel violence, 2 on social and economic issues, 2 on access to health, 3 on access to property.

We need to do a proper survey on health.

Geeta: Sadhana Mahila Sangha has not collected case studies. The DCP in Majestic area is giving a lot of trouble; we will conduct survey on abortion and it will be done by next week.

Andhra Pradesh and Telangana: There are 23 case studies from Andhra Pradesh, and 8 case studies from Telangana. These case studies are across the topic of rent discrimination, 4 case studies on health, 2 on abortion, 5 case studies on access to property, 9 case studies of police violence.

JSS, Jharkhand: We have 8 case studies, out of which we have 3 cases of police violence, 1 case of health, one case of client violence, 1 case of ration card issue,

One of the sex workers was treated really badly when she was pregnant, she was not given any proper facilities, she was in pain and untreated for 4 days, only after we spoke to the authorities, there was a lot of ruckus, and then they treated her.

There are 2 cases yet to be documented, on the issue of migration.

Tamil Nadu: We have 21 case studies,

Aarthi: The federation should have variety of cases which will spread across articles of CEDAW.

Gokila: In Tamil Nadu, after sex workers finish work and go home, the police follow them and ask their home owners about their whereabouts and why they have allowed sex workers to stay at home. The police hit them with lathis- there is a lot of violence. Police is also arresting them from their homes.

Kerala: We have held basic meetings across 4 districts, due to sabrimala issue we have had to postpone meetings.

We have 24 case studies across 4 districts; the issues which have emerged from these case studies have been, domestic abuse, denial of basic facilities, client refusing to give money, partner violence and police violence. Most of these case studies still need to be collected.

We also have survey forms on eviction from rented homes. 120 cases from all districts have been combined.

Aarthi: Do you want a survey form on police harassment and violence? We can collect data on police violence on sex workers in the last 1-2 years.

All participants informed the number of case studies they have on police harassment and violence:

Jharkhand: 100

Amalner: 50

Parbhani: 30

Andhra Pradesh: 100

Karnataka: 125 (Majestic)

Saheli Sangh, Pune: 300

Kerala: 150 (Eviction)

Tamil Nadu: 50 (Eviction)

Aarathi: Survey forms will be given day after tomorrow.

We should identify patterns that are emerging from our case studies, look closely into what the police is doing- what is the pattern in the raids being conducted etc?

Vote of Thanks by Aarathi Pai and Nisha Gullur

Annexure 1

List Of Participants

Sr. No	Name of Participants	Name of Network/ Union/ Organization
1	Gokila	Vadamalar Federation
2	Indira	Vadamalar Federation
3	Janani	Vadamalar Federation
4	Mahadevi Madar	Saheli Sangh, Pune
5	Vanita Mane	Saheli Sangh, Pune
6	Jamila Dhalait	Saheli Sangh, Pune
7	Tejasvi Sekhari	Saheli Sangh, Pune
8	Lalita Kumari	JSS Ranchi
9	Shashi Devi	JSS Ranchi
10	Shekhar	Srijan Foundation, Jharkhand
11	Lalitha	KNSW
12	Sumati Kutty	KNSW
13	Saeeda Shaikh	Adhar Sanstha, Amalner
14	Bharti Patil	Adhar Sanstha, Amalner
15	Hemlata Lohave	Ganika Mahila Shakti Sanghatan (IRCS)
16	Seema Sharma	Ganika Mahila Shakti Sanghatan (IRCS)
17	Chandramukhi	Telangana
18	Sona	Telangana
19	Vijaylakshmi	Telangana
20	Vini	Telangana
21	Devi	Andhra Pradesh
22	Annamani	Andhra Pradesh
23	Sheeba	Andhra Pradesh
24	Balu Prasad	WINS Andhra
25	Kotramma	UKMO
26	Muktha	UKMO
27	Geetha	UKMO
28	Parimala	Union
29	Manjula	Union
30	Sangita Manoji	VAMP, Sangli
31	Ayeesha Rai	VAMP, Miraj
32	Kiran Deshmukh	VAMP, Sangli

33	Arti Zodpe	Mahila Jagrut Sevabhavi Sanstha
34	Chakrawarti Yengade	Mahila Jagrut Sevabhavi Sanstha
35	Anmol	Muskan, Sangli
36	Prakash Raj	Union, Karnataka
37	Nisha Gulur	Union, Karnataka
38	Meena Seshu	Sangram, Sangli
39	Aarthi Pai	Sangram, Sangli
40	Aiman Khan	Sangram, Sangli
41	Neha Chattopadhyay	Sangram, Sangli
42	Rajesh Srinivas	Sangama
43	Ambika	KNSW