1) Case study

आरोग्यसखी – यास्मीन सम्यद

बस्तीचे नाव बडा ताजबाग -

मोठा ताजबाग मध्ये 9844 लोकसंख्ये अंतर्गत संस्थाचे काम सुरु आले. ह्या मुस्लीम लोकांची बस्ती असून जास्तीत जास्त वर्ग मजुरी करणारा आहे. त्यावरही दरवर्षी प्राप्तीत मुंको तंबाकू व खरी खातात व त्याच्यावर आहे. बस्तीमध्ये सांडणाऱ्या मुंकांचे प्रमाण खुप जास्त आहे.

संस्थेद्वारे या ठठकाणी कारकरोग तपासणी दिली आहे. शिविरामध्ये रफिका बेगम वर्ग 60 वर्षांच्या तपासणीसाठी आली होती. त्यामध्ये मासिक पाठीमध्ये खुप जास्त रुग्णावाचा दावा होता त्याच्याच तेजप्रयोग तपासणीला आली होती. तयाच्या वर्गाने दरम्यान डॉक्टरांच्या तज्ज्ञानीते कुंद्रातील सदस्यांना संघर्ष घेण्यात आली. त्यांनी गर्नार्थ भरले आहे. गर्नार्थ दोघाकाळीन ऑपरेशन करावे लागून रफिका हंगाम थासाला खुप आरोग्याचा दावा होता. त्यांनी बाध्यतेनुसार तपासणीसाठी आल्या होत्या. त्यांनी नाही तपासणीसाठी तुम्हाला नेणार व राजीव गांधी योजना अंतर्गत व गर्नार्थ दोघाकाळीन तपासणी सांभाळली. त्यांच्या वर्गाच्या शाळा सोडणाऱ्या मुलांचे प्रमाण खूप जास्त आहे.

संस्थेद्वारे या हंगामाच्या तज्ज्ञानीते गर्नार्थ संस्थेकरीत रफिका हंगामाला खुप आरोग्याचा दावा होता. त्यांच्या घरी सुपरचांचा वाययाचा उपचार घेण्यात आली. डॉक्टर म्हणाले आमची अम्नुरंस्थ सत्ता म्हणजेसारख्या तपासणीत आली. त्यांनी हंगामाच्या तज्ज्ञानीते कुंद्रातील सदस्यांना आरोग्यासखीच्याहून गर्नार्थ संघर्ष घेण्यात आले. त्यांनी गर्नार्थ संघर्ष घेण्यात आली. गर्नार्थ संघर्ष घेण्यात आली. गर्नार्थ संघर्ष घेण्यात आली. त्यांमध्ये रफिका हंगामाला खुप आरोग्याचा दावा होता. त्यांच्या घरी सुपरचांचा वाययाचा उपचार घेण्यात आली. त्यांनी हंगामाच्या तज्ज्ञानीते कुंद्रातील सदस्यांना आरोग्यासखीच्याहून गर्नार्थ संघर्ष घेण्यात आले. त्यांच्या घरी सुपरचांचा वाययाचा उपचार घेण्यात आली.

रफिका बेगम उठवते वेळेवर तेव्हा जाती. अल्ला तिसी केंद्रदेश, जेसी बिमारी न दे भरून ते ही तुम्हाकडे लागले किंवा भेजावा.
Case Study-2

‘A courageous victory of women collective’

Amhi works in 9 slum areas in Nagpur aiming to facilitate a healthy life for all. Our supervisors take meeting with community people regularly. These meetings provide them to discuss their problems in communities so it can resolve and people can survive in a healthy environment. We have made committee in all communities.

Padole is a slum area of Nagpur city. It is situated at the bank of Nag river. Total population of this community is around 3097 followed by total number of families is 700. Literacy rate is very poor. People are economically weak. They are all labourers. Men draws rickshaws, drive autos and do some laborious work at very low income. Women are involved in domestic chores and work as maid. The issue of child labour is also identified. Children involve in hard work by parents when they attain the age of 8 hence the notion of universalization of free education is not implemented in the community. although schools are available but children don’t get education because of poverty. the condition of health is not admirable. There is no availability of government hospital near by the Padole nagar. There are 3 private clinics but it is situated at the distance of 4 to 5 kilometres.

The entire story revolves around a lady named Darshana. She resides in Padole nagar. she is an active member of Navnirman Arogya samiti, (this samiti functions in Padole nagar area.) she has three girl children. One is infant and other two have initiated their schooling. Her husband is hawker but she gets financial help from her maternal side. She is considering as a courageous lady in her community.

the story begins with a shop of alcoholic drink This is situated in front of her house. This lady and other women continuously noticed addiction of drugs among men. They used to come at this shop and drink daily. They use to use malicious words for women and girls. the incidents of eve teasing also take place in community. everybody were aware with the fact but they used to scare. One day when 4 men coming on a bike in full speed. Darshana’s daughter was about to meet with a major accident but she was saved by her mother. Subsequently Darshana determined to close this shop. In the next meeting of Navnirman samiti she raise this issue and appeal all women to come along with her but she did not get positive response that day. Police them only few women joined rest couldn’t. They afraid to take step against that shop because there are bunch of criminals take drink there. One day two girls were verbally abused by men. This incident mobilized all the women to take a action against that shop. These women filed first information report (FIR) against the owner of shop. Police did not take any action. No other big step taken by all navnirman samiti members and other women. They contacted to a social worker Mrs. Valdev. She heard entire story. she came along with them. Meanwhile the owner of shop
and other members use to visit these houses and threatened their all family members. Sometimes they fought with their husbands. But they couldn’t suppress determination and enthusiasm of those women Protestents. Social worker and some members went to police station and filed FIR again. Police refused to take action. Another huge step was taken by them. they reached out to commissioner. He ordered police for immediate action. Consequently, police arrested the owner of the shop and the shop is close in now days. Thus, these women along with Darshana and members of Navnirmaan Samiti saved a community from drug addicted people. Communities like Padole Nagar still need the heroic figures like Darshana and other members to achieve such courageous victory.
Case Study - 3

‘Governmental schemes: our right’

Bhandewadi is another slum area in Nagpur where amhi works. Prevalence of poverty in the area is at extreme level. Most of the people are rag pickers. Children also work in dumping ground. School is available but parents don’t allow their children to go there. The condition of water is pathetic. The entire area is stinky. Most of the people are migrated. The facility of government hospital is not available. People have to struggle allot. Sometimes minor fever becomes a disease.

There are two health committees work in Bhandewadi. ‘Jagruti health committee’ and ‘Ankur health committee’. Both committees are supervised by Amhi field workers. Both of these committees have good rapport in the community. Since people are not educated in the area so they are not aware about government schemes. For instance, ‘Rajeev Gandhi arogyadayi yojana’ and ‘Ramai Gharkul yojana’. Rajeev Gandhi arogya mandates free treatment in listed government hospitals for poor masses. People must have Rajeev Gandhi arogyadai yojana card. Gharkul yojana ensures building houses for needy people. Beneficiaries can avail this benefit.

The process began in November 2013 with the interaction with community dwellers. Supervisors identified lack of awareness about schemes among masses. they visited government offices to collect information about ‘Rajeev Gandhi arogyadayi yojana’ and ‘gharkul yojana’. Meeting was organised again. One more issue arrived of documentation. There were some beneficiaries who did not have rashan card. This document is necessary to avail Rajeev Gandhi arogyadai yojana. Our supervisors helped them to get this document. Also they brought forms of both schemes and helped them in entire process. finally, for Rajeev Gandhi arogya yojana 2 people got benefit and for Gharkul yojana 34 forms had been submitted and 19 people were short listed. Construction of their houses initiated. Thus, don’t let your hope die. Always be optimistic.