

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

Women's liberation is a movement that was scoffed at and ridiculed in the early days. When woman took steps to emancipate herself and break out of the traditional mould of the weaker sex and prove that she could stand as an equal with her male counterpart, she was held up in contempt. But the early women libbers persisted and their determination to struggle, a struggle that is continued even today in different forms and in different parts of the world has produced results- though not so satisfying or complete.¹

Women, especially in the unorganised sector, are among the poorest and the most disadvantaged groups across the developing world. They are being suppressed, oppressed and harassed over the centuries, and always kept in the 'second place' by man. Faced with discrimination, which is reflected in inequalities in their rights and in their access to resources, their voices in public life are seldom heard and under-represented in decision-making process at all levels. This has prompted many activists, organisations, agencies at the international level and others to advocate, lobby and make attempt to keep them in their 'rightful place' by creating spaces.

In the process, the consciousness and recognition of the rights of women and the commitment to fulfil the desire for women's equality with men as ascertain and enshrined by each and every country on their respective constitutions with regards to equal access to land and property, inheritance, resources and credit too began to take shape. National laws can require that a woman's name be put on land records along with her husband's, and can establish the rights of widows and daughters to inherit land. Even so, male dominance in religious and customary law often prevents rural women from inheriting or controlling land and housing. Often women do not claim their rights, either because they are not aware of them or because they do not have legal help. Sometimes they may want to avoid conflict within their family or community.

The experience of several grassroots movements has demonstrated that the assertion and empowerment of women depends to a large extent on their access and control over land assets and other resources.

Since they own so little of the world's property, women lack the numerous benefits that come with ownership and control of immoveable property. Land as a form of capital, especially when it is inherited free and without other types of investment of labour or resources, can bring wealth in various ways. Land may contain wealth in the form of rocks and minerals as well as soils and trees. It provides space for animal and other production systems as well as crops. Its productive capacity is not limitless but has enormous potential for wealth generation. Those who control this asset have status and influence apart from cash income they can generate.²

¹ Asima Sahu (2000): **Women's liberation and human rights**. Jaipur: Pointer Publishers.

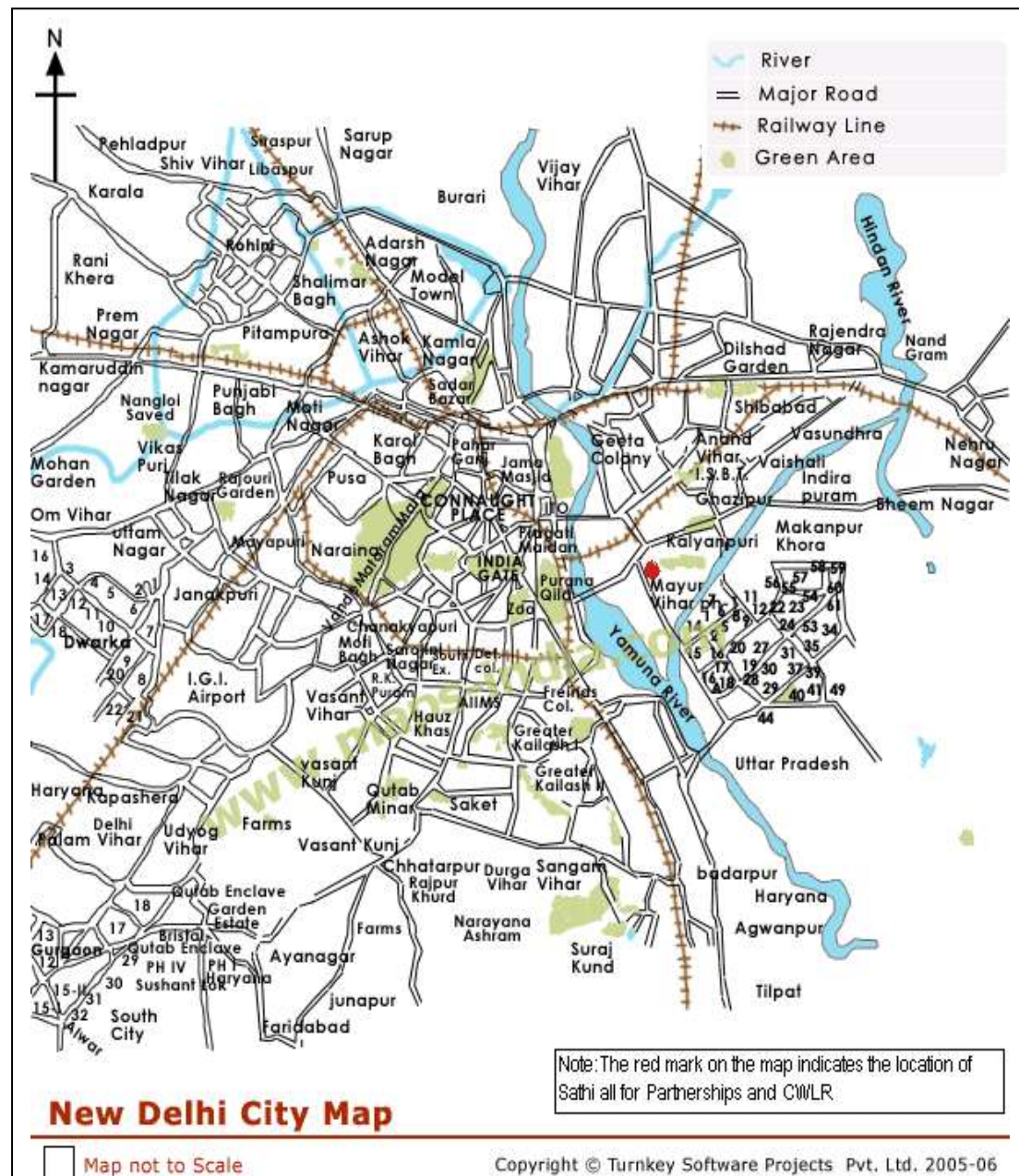
² Lee-Smith & Trujillo, C. (1999). **Land Management**. Gender Unit. UNCHS (Habitat) & Women and Habitat Programme, UNCHS (Habitat) in consultation with the Huairou Commission. A Position Paper: Land Resources

The issue of women and land rights has been a focus of discussion in policy and law reform debates. The pioneering work of a few individuals and struggle of key organizations have been behind this trend. The issue of women land and resource rights has diverse aspects ranging from individual rights within inheritance laws to rights of the marginalised within government policies and programs. As working for the ESC rights of the marginalized section as one of the key objective of Sathi, it took up the issue of Women and Land rights on board.

SATHI ALL FOR PARTNERSHIPS: AN ORGANISATION PROFILE

Sathi All for Partnerships was registered as a public trust in the year 2004. It was an initiative of four women who came together to develop issues neglected by the social sector and to make a difference to the lives of vulnerable groups of people.

Figure 1.1: Map showing the location of Sathi All for Partnerships and CWLR



Mission Statement:

Establishing strategic partnerships to create an enabling environment to realize Economic Social and Cultural Rights and human dignity.

Goal:

To facilitate change in legislation, policies, programmes and mechanisms towards realizing Economic Social and Cultural rights and human dignity through strategic partnerships

Objectives:

- 1) To work in solidarity towards creating a favourable environment for the marginalized groups towards socio-economic empowerment.
- 2) Creating alternate spaces for the marginalized groups to claim their rights.
- 3) Capacity building of the identified communities to strengthen their base for independently carrying the demand forward.
- 4) Initiating networking, lobbying, advocacy, outreach and awareness programmes
- 5) Build a common understanding towards developing redressal mechanisms for rights violation of vulnerable groups specially specific women

Approaches:

Sathi's approach is based on a two-way process: both bottom-up as well as top-down. It felt that grassroots involvements and initiatives promote local ownership and decision-making which will strengthen effective reform. This should force policy changes at the state, national and ultimately international level. However, at the same time, it is also necessary to engage with international institutions and civil society to promote women and land rights, in order to sustain pressure on governments from both directions.

Sathi has actively engaged with other NGOs to maximize synergies and knowledge sharing. This has proven to be an effective strategy, as it has allowed NGOs to share a common platform regarding the issue of women and land rights. Collaborative approach and work is the main focus of Sathi to add value and gain leverage to evolve innovative approaches and work on the ground that makes a direct difference to the concerned people and impact policy change.

Sathi also uphold partnerships to work in solidarity with like-minded civil society, governmental and inter-governmental entities to develop a locally articulate Economic Social and Cultural (ESC) rights culture. It believes in building partnerships of the stakeholders on a common issue and work towards developing common strategies to reach the stated goals in a particular time frame.

SATHI ALL FOR PARTNERSHIPS AS A SECRETARIAT OF CWLR

Sathi is an initiator and a secretariat for the CWLR. CWLR as an informal nongovernmental, independent non-registered forum was initiated in 2004 to impact the outcome from Beijing +10. Since then it has lobbied for women's human rights at different local, national and international events like NAM summit, MDG summit and ICARRD.

A group of people working on similar issues met in Centre for Women and Development Studies (CWDS) hall in November 2004 for preparation of representation on women and land for Beijing +10 review conference in New York. In that meeting the name Consult for Women and Land Rights was coined and accepted unanimously by those presents of which the individuals and organizations committed to the issue of women and land could come together and work towards a common goal. In that consultation in UNDP hall, Sathi was formally nominated to function as a secretariat of CWLR by the members and friends present on the occasion. Sathi since then has been functioning as the Secretariat playing a pivotal role in coordinating and expanding the forum and gaining visibility on the issue of women and land. After functioning for three years, Sathi has continued functioning as the secretariat to take up the responsibility raised.

Since then, Sathi took the lead in initiating the work on the issue even during the Beijing +10 review process, UNESCAP process, organizing an International Consultation on Women and Land in UNDP hall in November 2005, lobbying at ICARRD and spearheaded and represented the forum in many other such meeting and consultation.

Objectives of Sathi as CWLR secretariat:

- Build partnership of different stakeholders on the issue of Women and Resource Rights
- Collate Knowledge base on women's resource rights
- Coordinate the thematic work for the forum, bringing members on board
- Work towards fulfilling the goal of Consult for Women and Land Rights

Some of the key roles played as a secretariat of CWLR are:

- Coordinator for the forum
- Public relations
- Resource mobilizer
- Spokesperson
- Facilitator

The focus is to build upon the thematic areas identified by its members that include:

- Rural Women (Marginalised –Dalit/Muslim/Women in Agriculture)
- Muslim Women's Resource Rights
- Tribal Women and Resource Rights
- Urban Women and Resource Rights.

Since the last three years Sathi has been taking lead, getting actively involved and facilitating the process through various activities that aimed towards:

- Growth of the forum
- Image building
- Strengthening Resource Base
- Capacity building of member organizations on Women and Resource Rights:
- Lobby and advocacy

DISABLING MENTAL ILLNESS

The other focus area of Sathi is on Disabling Mental Illness (DMI). The long-term goal for this issue is to build an agenda for government and communities to establish service agencies that help communities in urban areas for family care program. The main focus of attention is to build partnership for a movement to achieve highest levels of 'wellness' and coping skills for persons with mental health/illness and their families.

As for now there is yet a proper plan to develop a strategy and resource work on DMI for the programme to take off.

CHAPTER-2

DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY

RATIONALE

Sathi for the past three years has been engaging in lobby and advocacy works at local, national and international levels to ensure land and resource rights both in rural and urban settings. This has led to significant changes in the perspective of Governments, Implementation agencies and leaders of different movements to incorporate the agenda of women's land and resource rights in their thought process and work plan.

In the course of its working since its inception, CWLR has also grown. Under its global growing umbrella it is working for women and land rights in different spheres or areas of specialisation like urban, rural, Muslim women, tribal women and rights of women in agriculture.

At the same time, CWLR members individually or at an organisational capacity are also already working with women community leaders at all levels to recognise and raise the status and role of women, in order to give them an equal chance at life and enable them to participate fully in society. In due course of time, CWLR is also developing linkages and networks giving due visibility to the issue of women and land.

The members of CWLR view this forum not only as a platform for specifically addressing the issue of Women Land and Livelihood Rights by supporting local groups towards making an impact on policy level but also a channel promoting collateral sharing and exchange of different viewpoints. During the process of internal evaluation, more than 25 members gave their feedback in form of a response questionnaire.

On the evaluation of CWLR, it was found that CWLR members needed to be more proactive in designing their own women and land activities and aligning to CWLR goal. As the secretariat of CWLR, Sathi is now collating information on all the good practices done so far by each individual CWLR members and come up with a document on its work on women land and resource rights to strengthen the cause on the concerned issue.

Therefore, as part of the process the main purpose of this task is to collate the work or activities done or planned by its CWLR members so that it can also be incorporated in the document. The other task involved updating the database which CWLR has already had on records. The core idea is to authenticate who the active and inactive members are, working towards achieving the goal and objectives of which CWLR was established.

The third and final task for the EDI intern includes handling administrative works of the Sathi.

Objectives of the internship were to develop:

- Comprehensive insight of the overall functioning of Sathi and CWLR.
- Understand partner Organizations and individual's functioning.
- Review the progress made by CWLR members in taking ahead the objectives of CWLR.
- Ensure strengthening of CWLR network.
- Help develop proposals on women and related issues, when required.
- Assist Sathi in administrative work as and when required.

Methodology:

In order to fulfil the above objectives, a number of methods and methodology has been devised. The following were the methods used:

1. Literature survey
2. Data Collection methods
 - Telephonic Interview
 - Internet surfing
 - Through e-mail

Processes:**Literature Survey:**

The main focus is on the existing members of CWLR and their works and activities in regards to women and land rights. So the area to be considered is well classified and well defined. The idea of the study is to look at and bring together how each and every member or other like minded organisations took up the work to ensure women's resource rights agenda through gender equal allocation of land and resources for livelihood and homestead and it is believed that even if part of the data comes from other sources, it would do no harm to the overall study. This is based on the presumption that the study would be used for developing a proper document on women, land and resource rights. This method is used in order to understand the issue on women and land rights for which the organisation form a core issue of its work area. There are studies done and documentation on the issues of women and land rights and the main intention is to form a basic concept grounded and get familiarised. Some annual report of the organisation, books, articles and papers written on the related subject were referred to for this.

Technique of data collection:**Telephonic Interview:**

This method of collecting information involves contacting the members on the telephone. The CWLR members were called up as a follow up to inform them to response to the questionnaire sent earlier. And through this means, information was also collected from the respondents. About seventy-six members of CWLR were contacted through phone calls.

Internet:

Using this, information was collected by surfing the net on what CWLR members and other like-minded activists have worked so far in respect to women and land rights and other related issues. For this, organisation's website as well as Google search were visited and used. A site of about 45 individuals and 10 organisations were visited.

Questionnaire Design:

The structured questionnaire was prepared with approval taken from the Convenor of CWLR and sent out separately to each and every member through e-mail and ordinary post. (*See Annexure-1*). The same questionnaire was translated into Hindi and despatched through post for identified non-English speakers. The main purpose was to collect information for updating the database which Sathi had already had on record. A total number of 91 emails (*Refer data provided*) were sent to members along with CWLR membership form (*See Annexure-2*) for membership renewal. Twenty members in English and eight in Hindi language were sent with letter and a membership renewal form by ordinary post.

Scope of the study:

Today, CWLR is a forum with more than 112 members under its umbrella. There are 61 individuals and 51 organizations members who are engaging and working side by side with different stake holders to discuss and implement options to ensure women's resource rights agenda through gender equal allocation of land and resources. The membership base spans over the entire globe and find their presence in twenty-one countries across the globe. The present study is, however, limited to some extent on the issues of women and land rights in India.

Limitation of the study:

Since the members were spreading far and wide, the only possible means to reach them was through telephone calls, e-mails and sending letters (*Refer Table 4.1*). The members of this forum were expected to work on their own respective areas. As such getting speedy response in such short span of time from them was a Herculean task to accomplish. Their own engagements with their works and activities, inspite of following them up and sending reminders through repeated phone calls, hindered the progress of the work. Even in the case of e-mails sent, only about 5% had replied during five weeks of internship till the 14th of March, stating they would go through the mails and responded later. The maximum information the contacted members could provide were in regard to their memberships' status on whether they would continue or discontinue being as CWLR members. Almost all the available mailing lists and contact numbers of member organisations were of respective organisations' heads so it did not bear much result. The same was true of the individual members as well. In other case, there were members where both the contact and email lists were not existed. For such case, letters were sent through ordinary post to their mailing address and none of them had replied back till the time the internship period was exhausted. Almost all the response received by making phone calls did not help much in finding out what the members did works in regards to women and land rights. Many respondents were either in a meeting or their telephone number could not be reached while telephoning them. So, in order to ensure that the works to continue, the intern prepared a TOR for a Brazilian intern who would be coming to Sathi for a six months internship programme in the month of May, 2008. The succinct summary of the prepared TOR is given in *Annexure-3*.

CHAPTER-3

WOMEN AND LAND RIGHTS ISSUES IN INDIA

Understanding The Issue of Women and Land Rights in India:

Land, especially in an agrarian society like India, is the most valued form of property and productive resource. It is considered the single most important source of security against poverty. The importance of land, conventionally, is associated with social status, political power, prestige, sense of identity and rootedness, et al. However, when it comes to women and land rights, there is no substantial evidence to show that they have been given their rightful claims, overriding their indispensable roles in the family and society. The issue concerning this has attracted a little attention and has been an area neglected by many until recently when researchers, activists, policy makers and other international agencies took up the matter to be of great concern and interest. Despite all the efforts put forth, they remain neglected in policy discourse and the injustice meted out to them has never been addressed. Bina Agarwal points out that disproportionate number of those still dependent on land are women. Therefore, there is a need to understand why an effective and independent land right is crucial and integral to women.

Land based movements and struggle has increased the pressure on the governments over the years. Though there are many Constitutional provisions in regard to women's rights, such as Article 14 which ensures the right to equality; Article 13(3) which is supposed to provide affirmative action in favour of women by empowering the State to make special provisions for them and Article 39 which ensures the right to adequate means of living for men and women equally, and equal pay for equal work, they remain just in paper and never have been in practice. As such, there has been increasing demand from activists, women's groups, civil organisations, etc. to bestow their rightful claims so that they enjoy in their own capacity and have access and control over resources, independent of those enjoyed by men.

B. Agarwal has opined that the rightful allocation of women land rights will result in better welfare, efficiency, equality and empowerment of women, especially in the rural areas. She holds that direct transfers of land to women will not only benefit the women folks but also their children. This is because women tend to save and spend their minimal earnings on basic household needs, while men normally do spend part of their incomes on other things like alcohol, tobacco, etc. Besides, children are more likely to attend school and receive medical attention if the mother has more assets. As a result, women's access to and control over land can have a great impact not only in terms of gender equality but to a great extent help in reducing the risk of poverty which in turn will enhance the welfare of all. On the other hand, women without independent land and resources are highly vulnerable to poverty and destitution in case of desertion, divorce and widowhood.

It is felt that more gender-equal land rights could also enhance productive efficiency. And it is also argued that where land access is in the form of titles, secure rights for

women would help increase output by improving women's access to credit. Research studies suggest that women might use land more efficiently than men in certain contexts. This is true in the case of India as well. Women are often better informed than men about traditional seed varieties and the attributes of trees and grasses. The same knowledge could be put to better use if women have greater control over land and farming.

Equality in land rights is a critical element in women's economic empowerment. B. Agarwal comments that endowing women with land would empower them economically as well as strengthen their ability to challenge social and political gender equalities. The Bodhgaya Movement in Bihar is one such example where women felt the sense of being empowered after getting land titles in their names. This sense of empowerment along with improved land rights enhances women's ability to assert themselves within the home, in the community and with the State.

In the Indian context, there are three major sources by which women can claim their rights on land: through inheritance, land transfers from the State and from the market. A study conducted by Martha Chen covering seven states found that of the 470 women with landowning fathers, only 13 percent inherited any land as daughters. This shows that 87 percent of the surveyed women did not receive their legal due as daughters. It is also found that widows fared better as out of 280 widows whose husbands owned land, 51 percent inherited some while the other half with legal claims did not inherit anything. However, their shares were not recorded formally in the village land records. In other case where land is so recorded in the widow's name is entered jointly with adult sons, who effectively control the land. The popular perception therefore is that the widow's share is for her maintenance and not for her direct control or use.

In case of land transfer from the State, the transfers can be part of land reform programmes, resettlement schemes for those displaced by large dams and other projects, or anti-poverty programmes. Even in such cases where land is allotted, it is mainly allotted to males. There is historical evidence as in the case of Bodhgaya Movement which shows that women were not recognised as independent claimants to land. However, the recent trend shows that India's Five Year Plans have given some recognition to women's land claims. For instance, The Eight Five Year Plans directed state governments to allot 40 percent of ceiling surplus land to women alone and the rest jointly to both spouses. The Ninth Five Year Plan went further in terms of policy formulation and incorporated many recommendations on promoting group rights and collective farm management for women, along with providing infrastructural support. It also recognised the need for collecting gender-disaggregated information on land ownership and use.

The third source of land for women is through lease or purchase. However, there is a limited option to this as individual rural women seldom have access to adequate financial resources for this purpose. And also in terms of purchase, rural land markets are often constrained and land is not always available for sale. Land purchase through the market thus cannot compensate for gender inequalities in inheritance or government transfers.

Themetic Areas:

Women's land, resources and matrimonial rights issue in the context of Muslim:

Muslim women in India being minority within minority face various social, economic, political and identity problems which ultimately affect their access to various resources. Further ghettoisation of poor Muslims due to increased feeling of insecurity leads Muslim women to seclusion, illiteracy and cuts them off from channels of communication. This hampers them to collectively organise themselves and thus deprives them in accessing various resources of their livelihood. Added to this is extreme poverty, social, economic and educational backwardness, which makes Muslim women extremely vulnerable and forces them into destitution. Matrimonial laws in India are discriminatory against women and Muslim personal law is no exception. The Muslim personal laws in India are not fully codified, leaving room for ambiguity and gender-discriminatory interpretations. Repeated communal violence has created a sense of insecurity and alienation within the Muslim community. In this context, when the community is trapped with issues related to its identity, survival, physical and economic security, the right of Muslim women to a dignified life has been relegated to the backburner. Added to these issues is the question of land rights. Muslim women's right to property in India is governed by The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937. Under the Act, women enjoy some notable rights to property but disabilities remain with regard to the agricultural land in some states. And also what rights Muslim women have, are not implemented.

Dalit Women and Right to land and resources:

In India, about 250 million people are belonging to Dalit communities. More than 75% of Dalit are economically backward basically live below poverty line due to injustices and exploitations done to them by high caste. Dalit women are the Dalit of the Dalit in Indian society - the thrice oppressed victims of centuries of social, political, economic, cultural and religious pressures. Dalit women in India live an insecure existence combining miserable poverty with grinding labour in the fields and work places; and in the home they are abused and used, powerless and exploited. The educational backwardness, ill social treatments, poor economical conditions, discriminations in the rights and the patriarchal ideologies are the major consequences for the development of Dalit women. Due to unsecured socio-economical conditions the Dalit women frequently become victim of exploitation and harassment especially in the rural areas. Many of the government schemes go unnoticed because women are not properly informed about. The negligence of Dalit women by socially advanced communities and the government leading unhealthy socio-economic conditions for them and their families. The insufficient employment opportunities and unavailability of surplus options forces families of Dalit to migrate in search of livelihood. During migration along with family members women had worsted impacts. The conditions and the situations of Dalit women have become more crucial and serious in the privatization and globalization context.

The contribution of Dalit women to the economic development of our country is significant especially through the agriculture sector. They are always dependent of land holders in upper casts for wages. They are paid very minimum wages for the hard work in the fields for the whole day. The Dalits are regarded less than human beings and assigned lowest of the low status in society. If it is not physical, the mental untouchability is still acute in the villages in terms of specifically providing equal opportunities for women. The Dalit women in rural families are more burdened than the men. She has to look after the home and also pay labour on the farm to earn for survival. She is responsible for the welfare of the family but has no title to the property or the ownership over the resources. Dalit women strive not for gender, but for their very survival. She has no identity of her own. Her status in the family is secondary or the tertiary. Almost more than 44% food-grain comes from dry land agriculture that is produced using labourers of landless Dalit poor families. The activities on dry land farming such as pre-sowing, land preparation, sowing, weeding, fertilizer application, spraying of weedicides or insecticides, harvesting or even selecting the seeds for the future are mostly done by the women and that too Dalit women. However, she has no say in the matters like crop selection or marketing the produces etc. Her right over the income from the farm produces is negligible.

Consequentially it is the Dalit women and her children who are affected by hunger and poverty. Even among the children it is the girl child who suffers most, as she is a woman first and a child afterwards.

Women's land, livelihood and resource rights issue in the context of tribal people:

Tribal people traditionally held land and forests as a community resource for their sustenance and livelihood needs. They oppose land ownership by individuals in the community, as land is generally owned by the community. Their way of living presupposes that human beings belong to nature thus they cannot own land but only participate in its protection. The symbolic relationship of tribal people with nature has thus protected the forest and land that has nurtured them. However, the changing context of pressures from the market has led to the erosion of tribal people's lifestyle and beliefs. Due to large development projects, unfavourable government displacement policies and increasing control of land by corporate bodies, they are losing their traditional rights and concessions over forestland. Mining has degraded the quality of the agricultural land, destroying forest and bio diversity in the tribal region and limits the agricultural activities of local communities who are dependent on these lands. This has lowered their status and led to homelessness, increased overall violence against women and trafficking. The impact of globalisation has aggravated land scarcity and has further impacted tribal women's livelihood rights. As a result, livelihoods of forest dependent people, especially women, are also adversely affected by forced evictions due to increased government control of forest and minor forest products.

Situations of tribal women in different states:

West Bengal

Women groups there have taken private land and initiated SHGs and women cooperatives over it. With little hands on experience in managing cooperatives they formed federations with the women who have given their private lands for cultivation

of tussar silk in Jhilimili. The group has now acquired panchayat land on lease for 30 years and have opened a ration shop, 13 creche, library and engaged in other activities like poultry, horticulture. The other positive aspect is that tribal women enjoy inheritance rights under HSA and are not guided by their customary law.

Gujarat

Traditionally, men and women enjoy equal rights but with the changing political, social and economic factors women are losing their livelihood and resource rights. The industrialisation and privatisation has led to mass displacement and migration leaving the women the worst affected with violence against them, trafficking, etc. Looking at these conditions, a new tribal group called Adivasi Mahila Parishad is initiated in four states of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. The group will focus work on water, land and forest rights of tribal women. The group has initiated work for widow and single women land rights. All the four states will work independently keeping the other states informed of their works. The group has also initiated a survey for collecting information on how many women have land titles in their names.

Chattisgarh

The government in the name of development is taking away the rights of tribal in the area. Most of the age old traditional practices are now vanishing and the traditional practice like Gutul are being given the name of sex practice. The practice like Lamsena – the family where there is no son the daughter have right to claim on half of the father's property has no longer been in existence. Even the widow women have no source of livelihoods after the vast scale displacement and are forced into trafficking.

The government has declared two forest areas as National Park and Tiger project and the buffer area between the two parks has also been taken away. The tribal living in these forests are severely affected as their sole livelihoods depend on these forests and as they have been engaging for four months in agriculture. Now, the tribal living in these forest demands for rights on the forest resources for their livelihood.

Orissa

There are similar issues and situation as regard to the tribal and women in particular. There is vast displacement due to mining in the tribal belt. State Government has come out with the Amendment of Forest Bill in the name of development, better education to the tribal. Government, under this amendment, seeks land from the tribal community and passes it to the non-tribal. The Land Reform Act in the state has been amended for 16 times.

Jharkhand

A survey was conducted in Madhupur which indicated that only one lady was given her right over land. All the women in the area had no right either on their fathers or husband's property. Tribal women are now demanding for joint pattas in their husband's property. Women are the most badly affected due to displacement, mining, migration and development leaving them with no rights over land and resources. Now women have been raising their voices for their rights over land and resources.

Major Learnings:

Land is a wealth-creating and livelihood-sustaining asset for a majority of rural households and is an important source of security against poverty. Although the

principle of equality and non-discrimination has been included in the Constitution, women, nonetheless, often suffer from discrimination and are denied of their rightful claims of land and property. Equal access to property remains one of the most disputed issues with regard to gender equality. Enforced widowhood and rights to property is a major problem in the country. Land distribution and equal access and control over land are often complicated not just gender issues, but also social class and ethnicity issues. Women who form a considerable number of those dependent on land have faced many disadvantages if they don't have rights in land. Again inheritance and property laws and practices are sources of serious discrimination against women. In such case where widows and daughters has a rightful claims over their husband's or father's properties, they inherit a small amount of share and majority of them do not get what legal rights is. Widow women, succumbing to societal and political pressure, often renounce their fair share of inheritance and even in case of them getting their shares; their names were not recorded at all. The right to own, manage, control and dispose of land and property gives women equality and empowerment to a great extent. Many land rights movements and women's groups have showcased successful interventions where women have come together as a group to manage a common resource for the sustenance of the community. Land-based movements and struggles from civil society have increased the pressure on governments and the international community on dealing with land ownership issues. Therefore, the Government has began to take a progressive steps towards addressing access to land and resources for marginalised communities, for instance the Forest Rights Bill that recognises and provides a framework for recording the rights of the Tribal who have been living in forests for generations.

Based on its thematic areas of works, CWLR members, both individually and at organisational level, put great effort in streamlining the poor rural women's status and works toward bringing them to a level which give them a sense of security, dignity and identity at different level. CWLR emphasise the equitable distribution of land and resources in favour of marginalised women. It has been engaging with different stakeholders to discuss the options to create gender equality through allocation of land and resource rights for livelihood and homestead land. Through its lobbying, advocacy and sensitising the issue of women and land rights at all level, there has been a significant change in the perspective of Governments, Implementation agencies and leaders of different movements to incorporate the agenda of women's land and resource rights in their thought process and work plan.

CHAPTER-4

FINDINGS, INTERPRETATIONS AND OUTCOMES

PART- I:

Understanding CWLR Network:

The Consult for Women and Land Rights was envisaged at the national consultation held in New Delhi in the year 2004 while the preparation of representation on women and land for Beijing +10 review conference to be held in New York was under consideration. In that meeting, the name Consult for Women and Land Rights was coined and accepted unanimously by those present of which the individuals and organization committed to the issue of women and land can come together and work towards a common goal. The goal of CWLR is to ensure that women are entitled to and have equal rights to access, control and ownership over land and resources worldwide which includes recognizing, upholding and protecting their housing, land and other resources rights, food sovereignty and livelihood security.

Since its inception, CWLR members, in their own respective areas and capacities, have been working actively towards developing the human resource to take on the work of women and land in different states of India. Today, CWLR has not only had a membership span across the country but also has a member from twenty-one different countries. These countries are looking forward to India to initiate and take forward through its secretariat the issues concerning women and land rights. The process of enrolling CWLR membership in other countries is mainly the obligation and responsibility of Indian members such that similar processes could begin in other places as well.

The formative years of CWLR work has witnessed that different women living in diverse regions had specific problems of accessing their rights. Efforts were made by CWLR members to develop work on a few thematic areas of the status of women's access and control over land and other resources. The focus of works was built around the thematic areas on rural areas emphasising mainly on Muslim women, Dalits, Tribal women and rights of women in agriculture.

The issues of women in rural communities are different but they do link to workers issues in cities especially those who migrate to urban areas for seasonal employment. CWLR has identified and started the same process in urban areas as well to create an impact for their resource rights.

The thematic focus is alliance building between the marginalised and building networks. A process to focus on women and land rights has been initiated with a rural focus. The urban aspects are now being highlighted. The secretariat has begun consultations with organisations to develop issues around women and resource rights in the urban setting as well.

Single Window Approach:

CWLR is advocating for a single window approach to women's land and resource rights which locates interventions that increase access to land, livelihood, budgetary allocations, housing and other such resources. These interventions have to be located at the policy and programmatic levels which have implications at local communities, state and national levels. CWLR terms this transformative approach as the Women's Resource Rights Agenda (WRRRA). CWLR felt that this one single window approach would ensure realization of rights for the marginalized which in turn would lead to improved health and reproductive rights and visible reduction in incidence of violence against women.

Works and activities of CWLR at different level:

Sathi, as the secretariat and resource centre of CWLR has facilitated and help in organising many events and other activities with members and partnered organisations. It has carried out many important activities like developing a concept note for the forum, writing proposal, lobbying and networking with agencies and Ministries. Sathi is also involved in collating experiences, case studies, etc. It has contributed in identifying professional trainers, resource persons and activities and persuade them to join the forum and also helps in organising different meetings and workshops to build the capacity of different groups and partnered organisations on women, land and resource rights. As a result of its efforts more than 50 Local/National/International events have been organized under the banner of CWLR in past three years. A programme called Sansadhini has been started to support the field level women from partnered CWLR members on their work on women and land rights. It is currently supporting three fellows under the programme for work on Muslim, Tribal and Dalit women. Sathi here has played the key role of conceptualizing the event, generating resources and coordinating the participation and resource persons in these events. Some of these events are given in Annexure. (*See Annexure-4*)

Sathi is also instrumental in organizing and coordinating lobby and advocacy events for CWLR on different occasions. The activities here includes negotiating for spaces and time on different occasions with key people, raising resources for travel of other members for representation, drafting lobby notes and advocacy points and circulating it to members for their inputs and follow-up work after such events. (*See Annexure-5 for some of the list of such events*).

Process of CWLR:

The main outcome of the process of CWLR is the awareness of key individual to take on activity on the issue of women, land and resource rights. CWLR recommendations were drafted with the help of the CWLR members as a result of efforts taken up by different people at the academic and community level. The recommendations were then presented to different ministries and agencies, and placed them for consideration of civil society movement leaders. The efforts put forth by CWLR members, today, has reached a pinnacle and it has shown a clear visibility among UN Agencies like UNDP, IFAD, UNIFEM, UN Habitat, the civil society and government agencies in India.

Validating The Document:

During the span of three years, members of CWLR has been working hard to create an impact on the issue of women and land rights, taking initiative right from the grassroots level through international level. In their own capacities, they work toward achieving the goals and objectives of CWLR and contribute in making the forum visible and speak for the effected beneficiaries by giving training, conducting workshops and meetings at the local and state level, conducting national level consultations and by sending representation at various international submit and forum.

The secretariat feels that there is now a need to collate information on all the good practices done so far by its individual CWLR members on their working areas connected with issue of women and land rights, based on the evaluation done by the members themselves. It has proposed to come up with a document on its work on women land and resource rights to strengthen the cause on the concern issue.

The groundwork has already been initiated with collection of member list and their profiles. But due visibility in their areas of work and activities could not have been established as yet. As part of the work, the validation of their good practices could not yield much desired results during that short span of time as the process itself involves the willingness and the seriousness of participation from the identified members as well. However, since the work is a continuing process, the effort to gather more information on the work was left to be followed up in future too.

The process has the limitation of collecting information from the part of the members in terms of the four A's, i.e., availability, accessibility, affordability and acceptability, and in providing a fitting response to the questions sent. The telephone calls made to them as a follow up to the emails sent earlier could gather only a minimum feedback and information about their willingness to renew their membership to the forum. The members who could not be contacted through phone calls were sent a separate letter. The common response received were the assurance from them to check the mails sent to them and response back to the secretariat. But all the contacted members have agreed to update their membership with CWLR and sent the required fee. (*See Annexure-7 for details on the members' response*).

The graph given below gives the details of how the questionnaires were conveyed and how the members were reached. The figure shows only the CWLR member for India except the emails being sent to all the members in other countries as well. A total of 76 CWLR members in different parts of India were called up as a follow up to the questionnaire sent earlier. Out of the total phone calls made, 40 responded with a pledge to response to the questions sent. However, almost half the members could not be contacted. An email has been sent to 91 members in 21 countries and 20 states in India and about 15 mails sent were failed. Those members having no email account or could not be contacted were sent a separate letter through post. (*For details, see Annexure-7*)

Table-4.1: Means of collecting information from the members

Methods devised	Country	Total no. of states in India	Response received	Could not reach	Total
No. of members contacted by phone	1	14	40	36	76
No. of questionnaire sent through e-mails	21	20	0	15	91
No. of questionnaires sent through post	1	10	0	0	28

Since, the period of the internship programme was running short, there was no concrete response received from the members. As such, the filled in membership forms of all the members were reviewed and restructured according to the information given by them (*See Annexure-6*). The outcome of the work gives a general picture of what the CWLR members are focusing on the areas of work or activities they have been involving with.

The gist of the work or activities carried out by the members can better be elucidated as shown in the diagram given below.

Thrust Areas of Works:

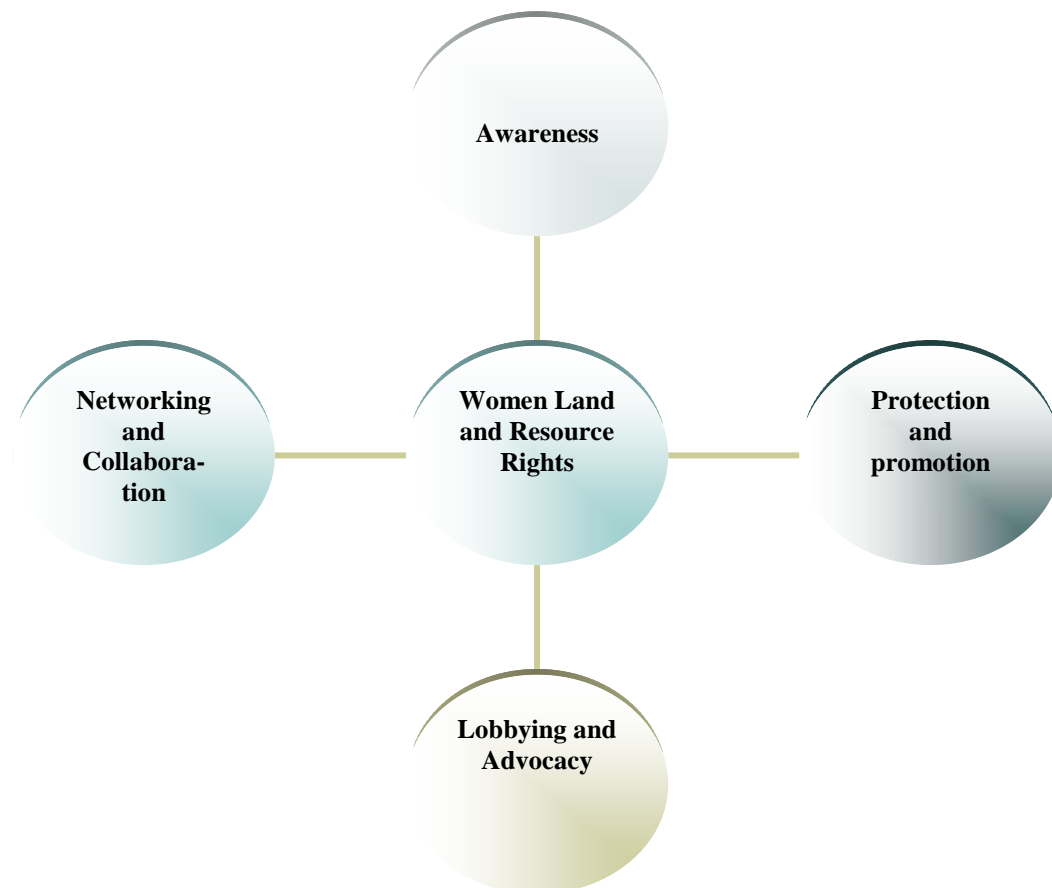


Figure 4.1: Main thrust areas of CWLR members

The diagram shown in the given figure 3.1 has set the main thrust areas of works and activities undertaken or engaged by each CWLR member at all levels concentrating mainly on the issue of women land and resource rights . Some of the members are focusing on awareness campaign, some are making intervention in protecting and promoting the rights of women, some members are engaging in Advocacy while others are into building networking and collaboration. All the activities undertaken revolve around the same issue on women, land and resource rights.

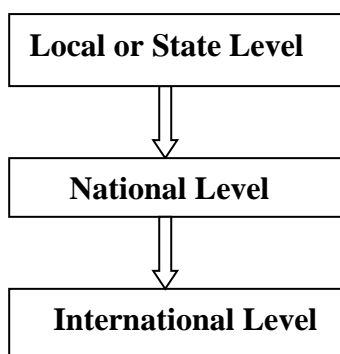


Figure 4.2: Flowchart showing CWLR Member working at different level

CWLR members in their areas of work, whether at local, state, national or international are engaged in building alliances on the concerned issues, sensitizing the stakeholders and beneficiaries on land laws and policies, organizing workshops on various themes at local and state levels, engaging activists to document experiences and disseminate information of their good practices to be incorporated in the position papers. Some individuals and organizations are doing research work in the area of land laws and policies and offer legal aids and counseling.

Understanding the works done by cwlr members as well as other organisations and individuals:

The task of collating the good practices of each CWLR members coincides with the work of stock taking on women assets and resource rights. The first part of the internship period was devoted in assisting the CWLR consultant in unearthing the work done by different individual and organisation working in relation to women and land rights. A list of individual and organisation has been listed to collect information on their focus work areas through internet. About 30 individuals and 10 organisations working on women related issues were search upon but could come up with finding with the works of about 12 individuals and 7 organisations. Some of these people included activists like Colin Gonsalves, Priyasheela Besra, Kalyani Menon Sen, et al. and organizations like Viluthu, Deccan Development Society, PWESCR, GLRF, and Perna Bharti.

The following are some cases in point of the outcome of that assignment at an individual level:

Colin Gonsalves, who is a practicing lawyer at Supreme Court of India has been instrumental in organizing and participating in numerous Indian and international conferences and workshops in the areas of human rights, gender justice, communalism, environment and right to food.

Priyasheela Besra, the founder Trustee of Saheli Adhyayan Kendra, is an activist working towards empowering women from the Adivasi communities and strengthens their access to productive asset, land and housing. She has been advocating for women rights amongst the Santhal tribe in the whole of Jharkhand. As a core member of GLRF team, she put forth the issues of Tribal Women Land and Resource Rights issues on the mainstream national agenda and also shared the testimonies on behalf of the thousands of tribal women affected by the loss of tribal land from State and denied by the community.

Kalyani Menon Sen, co-ordinator of Jagori, an organization working in Bawana, fights for the cause of tens of thousands of people who were forcibly evicted from the slums of Yamuna Pushta, which was a home to some of them for twenty-five years. She works and lobbies for this displaces people who are inadequately resettled.

At the organizational level:

Viluthu is a non-governmental and non-profit organization in Sri Lanka engaged in building human capacities. It is currently at the forefront of campaigning and lobbying for women's rights. It supports a North-East women's network called "Inaintha Karangal" which boasts about 8,000 Muslim and Tamil members in five districts. The main aim of the women's network is to promote women's public participation.

The Deccan Development Society is a two-decade old grassroots organisation working in about 75 villages with women's Sanghams (voluntary village level associations of the poor) in Medak District of Andhra Pradesh. The 5000 women members of the Society represent the poorest of the poor in their village communities. Most of them are Dalits, the lowest group in the Indian social hierarchy. The Society has a vision of consolidating these village groups into vibrant organs of primary local governance and federates them into a strong pressure lobby for women, the poor and dalits. The programmes initiated by the Society have evolved over the years into a strong political for rural women. What started off with the intention of ensuring the simple sustenance needs of the Sangham members has become a tool of empowerment for them to address the larger issues of food security, natural resource enhancement, education and health needs of the region. The conscious integration of various activities the Society has helped is intended to retrieve women's natural leadership positions in their communities, and to fight the lack of access and control over their own resources.

PWESCR works to promote women's human rights, especially in the context of economic, social and cultural rights, by bringing a gender framework to policy, law and practice at local, national, regional and international levels, through ever-evolving strategies and activities in both conceptual and practical realms.

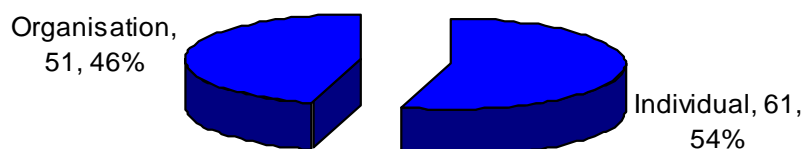
GLRF is a regional forum of local, state and national NGOs and Networks, lobbying and advocating for policies, law reform, programs and administrative mechanisms to increase resource base including land for the poor, disadvantaged and vulnerable women. GLRF was formed in October 2004 in Jharkhand as an informal nongovernmental, independent non-registered forum to impact the processes at the national level on Women's Land and Resource Rights initiated by various forums. Since then it has organized various programs in Jharkhand ranging from district level workshops to State level workshops. It has carried out a study in the state of Jharkhand to bring out the situation of tribal women. It has emerged as a major advocacy group on Tribal Women Land and Livelihood Rights.

Prerna Bharati works on issues of health, equality, education, environment, cultural concerns, and violence against women in sixteen districts of Jharkhand. The organization works towards building self-confidence and leadership of marginalized communities including Dalits, tribals and women.

PART-II:

DATA BASE OF CWLR

Sathi has registered a total number of 112 CWLR members since its inception officially in the year 2004 till 14th of March, 2008. The increased number of its members itself confirm that the forum is growing. At present, the membership base spans over all the continents and their presence is found in twenty-one countries across the globe. Its members consist of prominent thinkers, academicians, researchers, activists working in their organizational and individual capacities to make an impact on the issue of women and land rights at different levels. CWLR members can be categorized into two parts, viz., on the basis of organizational membership as well as individual membership.

Graph-4.1: Number of Individual and Orgn. CWLR membership**Break-up of Ind. & Orgn. wise CWLR membership**

The Graph-4.1 shows the present distribution of CWLR membership in terms of individual and organisation wise. Out of the total 112 members, 61 are individual members with 54%, while the organisational membership comprises only 46% with 51 members.

Membership to the forum is open to national and international non-governmental organizations, community based organizations and individuals committed to its objectives and mission. There are criteria set out for both organization as well as individual to become a member of CWLR. An organization has to clearly state that it is committed upon working on women's empowerment; has a clear objectives in regard to land, housing and livelihood issues; is willing to share information; willing to raise resources, both human and financial, for joint and independent programmes on women, land resource rights and commit its time in fulfilling the objectives of CWLR. An individual member has to agree that he/she is working on gender equity in land, housing and livelihood issues and commit its time to the activities of CWLR. An annual fee of Rs 50/- (\$1.00 USD) is to be paid to become an ordinary member, Rs 100/- (\$2.00 USD) for General body member and Rs 500 (\$ 20 USD) for Organisational membership. (*See Membership form: Annexure-2*)

While all CWLR members automatically become members of its General Assembly, the Executive Committee has only ten members including one Convenor. The executive committee was built up to become a decision making and executing body of the forum on all important issues. CWLR looks forward to bringing together all its General Assembly members in one of the first meetings of its kind if resources are generated by its members. Till then all members need to work in their own capacities and in their own spheres to help in making CWLR vision a reality. Objectives for CWLR may be a guiding framework for members to take on activities.

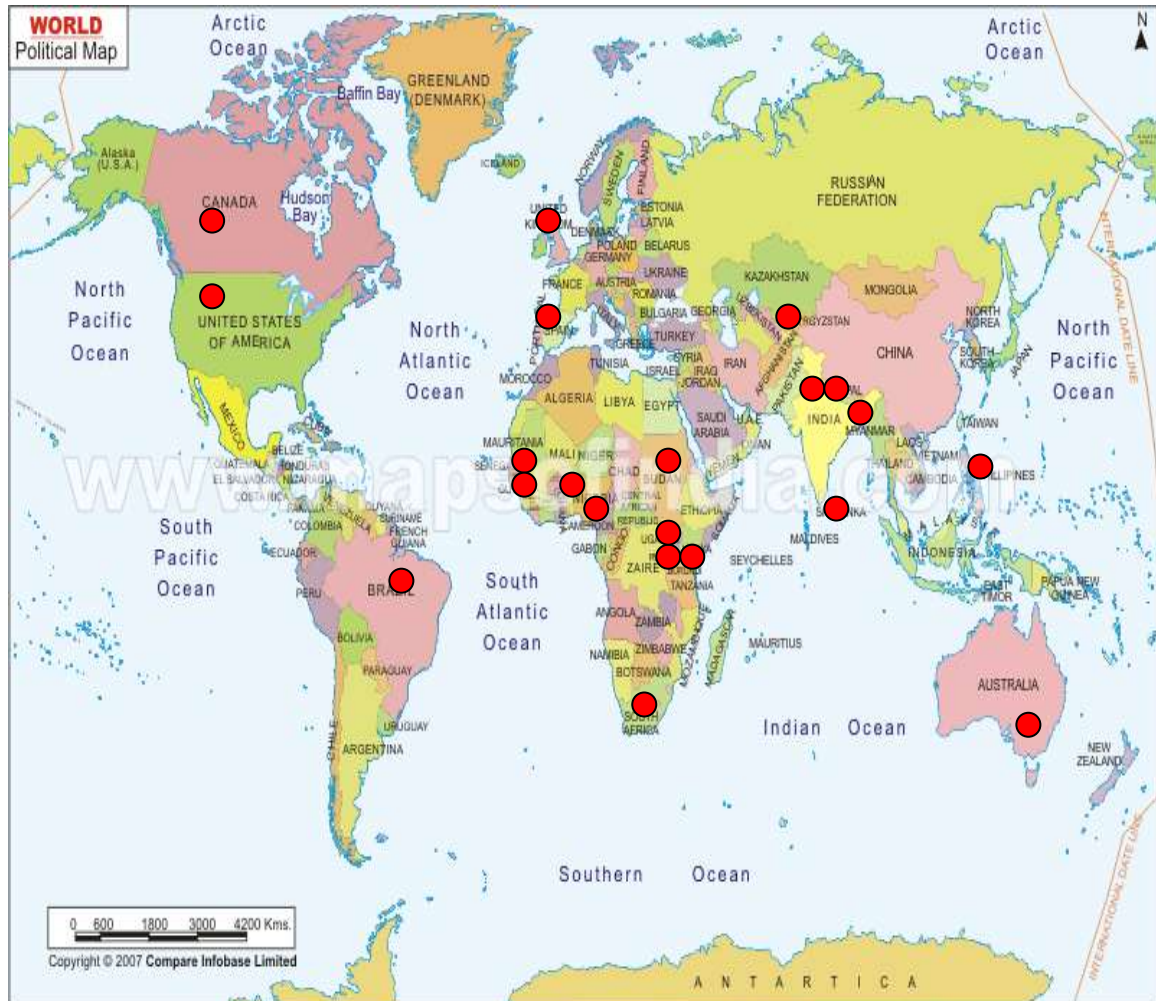
Many CWLR members from India as well as outside the country has played a pivotal role in broad basing the membership of CWLR through their participation at many national and international events. Some of the individuals who are vibrant and actively taking an active role in developing the human resource to take on the work of CWLR globally and in different parts of the country include Vasavi, Shivani Bhardwaj, Jarjum Ete, Seemantinee Khot, Tanushree Verma, Geeta Govil, R Geetha, Camillie Narayan, Nitya Rao, Abby Sabina Zziwa, Joy Ngwakwe, Jagat Basnet and Shivani Chaudhry.

Table 4.2: Country wise members of CWLR across the world

Countries with CWRL Members	Number of Members	
AFRICA		
Uganda	1	
Nigeria	1	
Sudan	1	
The Gambia	2	
Senegal	2	
Rwanda	1	
South Africa	1	
Kenya	1	
Burkina Faso	1	
Sub-Total		11
ASIA		
India	81	
Bangladesh	2	
SriLanka	1	
Kyrgyzstan	2	
Nepal	4	
Philippians	1	
Sub-Total		91
AUSTRALIA		
NSW	1	
Sub-Total		1
EUROPE		
Spain	1	
UK	1	
Sub-Total		2
NORTH AMERICA		
Canada	5	
USA	1	
Sub-Total		6
SOUTH AMERICA		
Bolivia	1	
Sub-Total		1
Total		112

The Table-4.2 here shows that Asia, comprising 6 different countries has the largest number with a total of 91 of CWLR members, followed by Africa with 9 different countries represented by 11 members. There are many countries where there exist only one member of CWLR. The red dots shown on the map given below indicates the presence of CWLR members in different parts of the world.

Figure 4.3: Map showing CWLR members across the world with red dots



Source: Maps taken from www.mapsofindia.com

Table-4.3: State wise membership of CWLR in India

State	No. of members
Andhra Pradesh	2
Arunachal Pradesh	2
Bihar	5
Chhatisgarh	3
Delhi	15
Gujarat	4
Haryana	1
Himachal Pradesh	1
Jharkhand	5
Kerala	1
Madhya Pradesh	1
Maharashtra	9
Manipur	1
Meghalaya	1
Orissa	1
Rajasthan	1
Tamil Nadu	5
Uttaranchal	3
Uttar Pradesh	19
West Bengal	1
Total	81

The above given table (4.3) shows the total number of members from each state of India. There are 81 members of CWLR in all from the country. Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of membership with 19 members from the state, followed by Delhi with 15 members. There are 9 states wherein there is only 1 member taking the membership of the forum. Out of 28 states in India, 8 states are still with no CWLR members. The red dots shown on the map given below indicates the presence of CWLR members in different parts of the country.

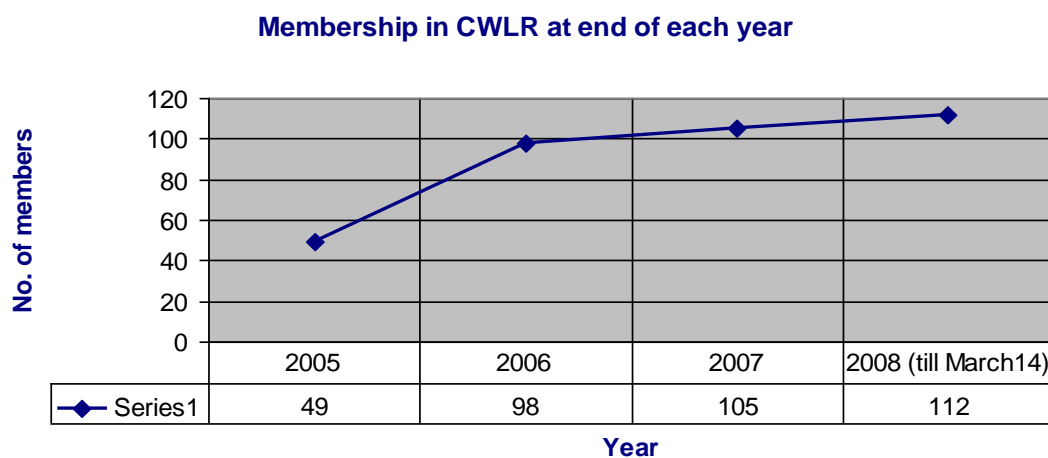
Figure 4.4: Map showing the presence of CWLR members in India with red dots



Source: Maps taken from www.mapsofindia.com

Table-4.4: Membership Statistics for each year of its existence

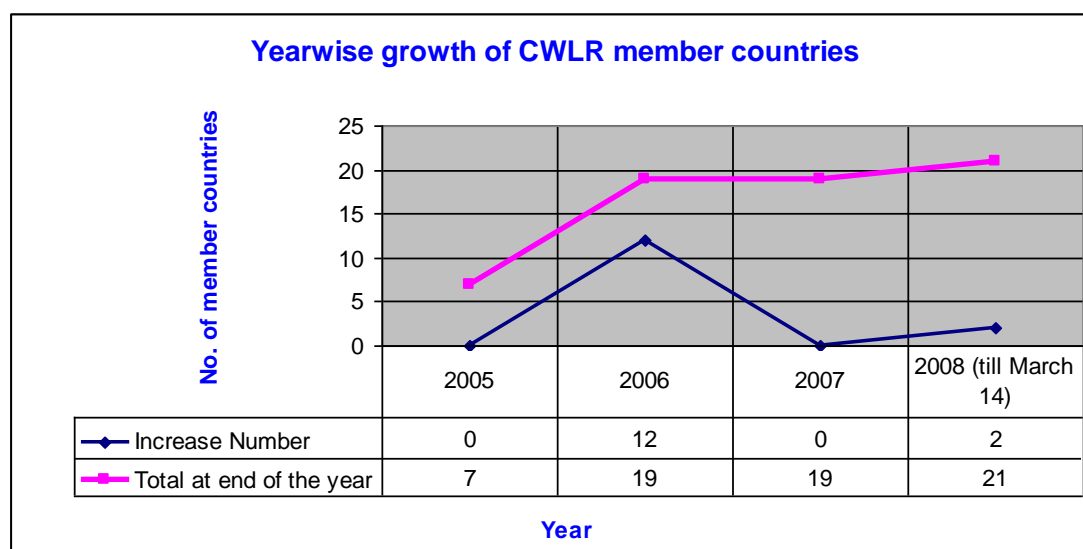
Year	No. of members at start of year	Individual	Organisation	Increase Number	Increase Percent	Membership Withdrawn	Total at end of year
2005	0	27	22				49
2006	49	27	22	49	100%		98
2007	98	5	2	7	7%		105
2008 (till March14)	105	2	5	7	7%	4 (not counted)	112
		61	51				

Graph-4.2: CWLR membership at the end of each year

Graph-4.2 shows the total number of CWLR members at the end of each year starting 2005 till the time the information was collected, i.e., March 14, 2008. In the first year of its existence, CWLR was made up of a total of 49 members. At the end of the following year, there were 98 members in total. In the next year, membership in the forum increases to 105 at the year end and again in 2008 till the 14th of March, CWLR has a total number of 112 members on board.

Graph-4.3: Percentage Increase each year

The above graph (4.3) shows the percentage increase of the CWLR membership on yearly basis. There was a enormous growth of 100% with 49 more members taking a membership in the forum in the year 2006. The year 2007 has witnessed only a growth of 7% of the total 98 members. The reason being that there was less number of meetings and submits taking place in that year. However, there is a profound growth of 7% already in the first two and a half months of the current year. In the meantime, there are 4 members who has withdrawn their memberships from the forum due to the shift in their areas of works as informed by them. Their names are removed from the membership list given in *Annexure-6*.

Graph-4.4: Year wise growth of CWLR member countries

The Graph-4.4 here portrays the increase of member countries annually. The dot on the bold red line indicates the total number of member countries at the end of each year since CWLR was formed. And the dot on the blue line shows the number

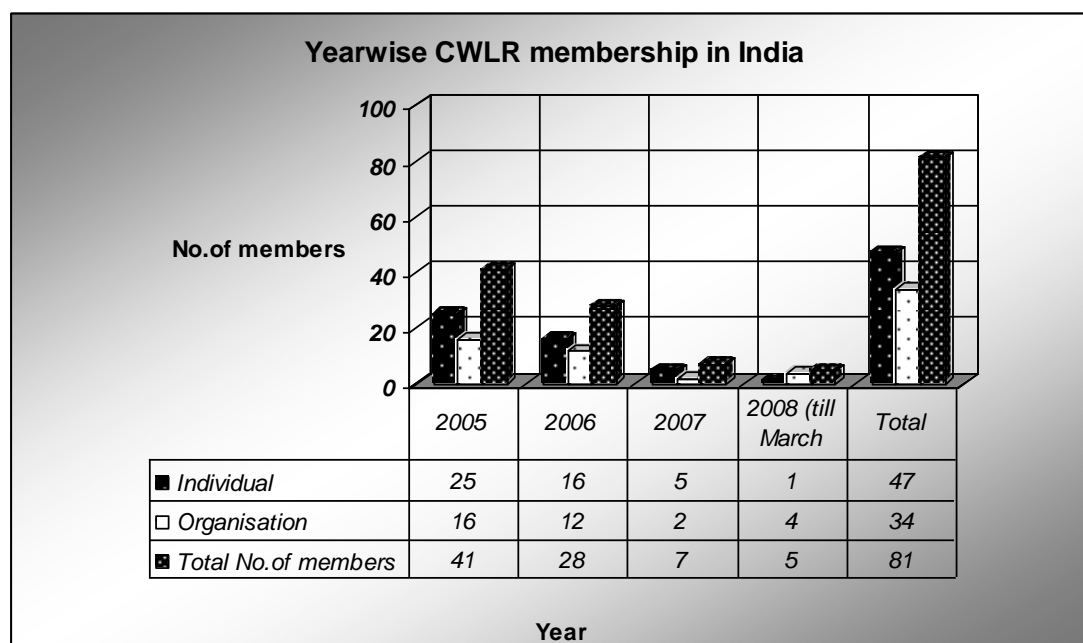
increased each year. In 2005 year end, CWLR comprised a total membership from 7 different countries of the world. In 2006, there was an increase of another 12 countries and has recorded a highest number of member joining the forum. At the end of the year (2006), there were members from 19 different countries in all. However, the number gets redundant in the following year, i.e., 2007 with no new member apart from the existing ones. And in the current year (upto March 14), there are two more new members from two countries signing up and have expanded the overall CWLR network to 21 countries.

Table-4.5: The following tables show the country wise growth of CWLR members for each years of its existence

Year	Continent	Individual	Organisation	Total
2005	Asia	25	20	45
	Africa	0	2	2
	Australia	0	0	0
	Europe	0	0	0
	North America	2	0	2
	South America	0	0	0
Total		27	22	49
Year	Continent	Individual	Organisation	Total
2006	Asia	17	16	33
	Africa	4	5	9
	Australia	1	0	1
	Europe	2	0	2
	North America	3	1	4
	South America	0	0	0
Total		27	22	49
Year	Continent	Individual	Organisation	Total
2007	Asia	5	2	7
	Africa	0	0	0
	Australia	0	0	0
	Europe	0	0	0
	North America	0	0	0
	South America	0	0	0
Total		5	2	7
Year	Continent	Individual	Organisation	Total
2008 (till March 14)	Asia	1	4	5
	Africa	0	0	0
	Australia	0	0	0
	Europe	1	0	1
	North America	0	0	0
	South America	0	1	1
Total		2	5	7

Table-4.5 shows the year wise break up of Individual as well as Organisational membership from each region. The regions are made up of Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The presence of the members is spreading far and wide across the globe. Though the number of members' presence in each country is less, the volume of their works in bringing the related issue on women and land rights is more than enough to create an impact at different levels.

Graph-4.5: Year wise CWLR membership in India



This graph (4.5) shows the total number of individual as well as organisation members in India. There were 25 and 16 CWLR individual and organisation members respectively in the year 2005. In 2006, 16 individuals and 12 organisations joined the forum and the following year, i.e., 2007 recorded a growth of 5 individuals and 4 organisational memberships. Till March 14 in the current year, one individual and 4 organisations have joined the forum.

PART-III: DRAFTING OF PROPOSAL

- **Assist in drafting of proposals:**

Sathi has been involved in activities like conceptualizing, proposal writing, and networking in Ministries, funding agencies and doing constant follow up for raising financial resources for CWLR. Due to these efforts a numbers of Local/National/International events have been organized under the banner of CWLR in the past three years. Sathi was given responsibility to develop the IGSSS Punjab proposal in which I've assisted Shivaniji, Programme Director of Sathi in developing the final proposal and sent the same to the Implementing partner. A brief summary of the proposal are highlighted in the box below.

ICP Punjab Proposal

TITLE:

“Proposal for documentation of status of women land and housing rights in state of Punjab and organizing a consultation to share the study”

Executive Summary:

IGSSS is planning to initiate a nationwide campaign on the issue of Women and Land Rights. A national conference and five regional consultations have been planned in the same direction. As preparatory work towards this, IGSSS plans to hold small state level one day consultations which will help understand the issue of Women and Land and Housing rights in the state specific context. This proposal to assist IGSSS to organize a similar state consultation in Northern Region of Punjab.

The proposal is to conduct a consultation in the northern region of Punjab is an effort to ensure the social, political and legal rights of woman related to Women, land and housings in the state. It is also an attempt to share the learning from ICP interfaith experiences in other part of the country to generate interest and debate to an invited gathering and explain IGSSS interest in opening the discourse on women and land in the state.

The purpose of the Consultation will be to share work done on women land and housing rights and to promote twin goals of IGSSS and our coalition to the issue such that local actors can take the opportunity to debate the issue to develop their own agenda for the state.

The programme will include:

- Hiring a consultant to write a status report on women, land and housing rights in Punjab
- Circulating this among the academia, religious and political leaders to get their feedback
- Organizing a consultation with students in Punjab University in Chandigarh
- Presenting a final report of who can do what in Punjab on the issue of

Contd.

The assignment for consultant to produce the status report will include the followings:

- Production of a good quality study having following sections:
 - Chapter 1: Historical (social, cultural, economic) perspective on the situation of women and land rights in that state.
 - Chapter 2: Legal and Policy framework promoting or hindering women and land rights with recommendations
 - Chapter 3: Important contacts (activist Lawyers who are able and willing to assist women, NGOs and networks in that state working on the land rights of women, MPs/ MLAs representing the state, Departments).

Expected Outcomes:

1. Sharing of the interfaith journey by ordinary women to understand their property and resource rights issues.
2. Publishable document on status of women and land in the state of Punjab.
3. Introducing the issue among community leadership, academia and university students such that at least four key actors are identified in the state to take the issue forward.

PART IV:

ADMINISTRATIVE TASK

Nature of the work:

The fourth part of the tasks involved handling the administrative works of Sathi and dealing with CWLR members whenever required. The main purpose of the effort was to carry out timely and effective office and administrative support to function efficiently. Sathi as the voices of CWLR has responded to call of support from various campaigns and networks by signing petitions, writing letter of support and speaking in regional/National/International events on behalf of the network. At many instances, an opportunity was given to me to handle some related tasks and at the same time held responsibility to take care of all the daily routine administrative works. The tasks involves responding to queries through emails, drafting letters for the Programme Director and sending the same on her behalf to the concerned persons or authorities.

Some of the major activities entrusted and undertook by me included the followings:

- **Drafting of letters and send them through e-mails:**

I was entrusted with the task to draft some of the letters and sent them after cross checking by Ms. Shivani, Programme Director, to Government officials and others on Sathi's behalf. Some of the main letters are highlighted below in box.

Some notable letters sent:

- Acceptance letter to NCW for Research Study on 'Feasibility of Developing a Women Resource Rights Agenda in Delhi'
- Replying FCRA related letter to Ministry of Home Affairs for accepting foreign contribution by Sathi
- Letter to Ms.Zaida Muxi regarding a Proposal on Action Research for Women Space in City Development Plans
- Letter to Shri Raghuvansh Pratap Singh, Minister, Ministry of Rural Development, endorsing Ms. Jarjum Ete, Chairperson, Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women, for membership in the New Land Reform Commission and to others asking them to send their support letters.
- Letter concerning the modifications made on Sathi's rent agreement to Jatinder Peters

- **Updating CWLR membership list:**

The membership list of CWLR constantly needs to be updated and maintained. It forms an important component of the execution of the entire works. A new entry and changes required regarding new member profiles were made and updated, and the same was communicated to Dleena, who was managing the member's yahoo groups, to be included in the CWLR group mailing list. Other important changes and modifications needed like phone number and email address were corrected and updated regularly.

(See *Annexure-6*)

- **Updating CWLR website:**

Sathi has also contributed significantly in not only giving due visibility to the issue of women and resources but also giving a profile to the forum by involving in some specific activities. Sathi has taken up the responsibility of maintaining and updating CWLR website regularly. Sathi has also played a key role of conceptualizing the objective, strategies, way ahead for CWLR and sharing with the members and other movements across, clarifying the role, agendas and contribution of the forum to others. So, the CWLR website was one such good platform where all the members can connect and interlink with each other through sharing and disseminating information of their activities at different levels.

Uploading and updating the website of CWLR was one of the tasks that brings members closer to the secretariat. Though I have no experience on web hosting and related skills but with little knowledge, I incessantly visited the site with the help of Ms. Shivani and with great effort tried to upload the latest information on the activities and works done by CWLR. On one occasion, I set up an appointment with One World South Asia, the organisation who managed the website of CWLR, in their office to get instruction on content management and uploading materials to the site. As there was no one to manage the site, it was one of the main components of the daily work done during the internship. It was a learning experience and I hope the knowledge will help me in the future too.

- **Drafting Term of Reference (TOR):**

The TOR was prepared keeping in mind the ongoing tasks and the activities that were yet to come. It was also expected for the new intern to follow-up on the respond invited from the CWLR members. The brief summary of the prepared TOR is given in *Annexure-3*.

CONCLUSION:

Land is considered to be the single most important source of security against poverty. It is considered the most valued form of property and productive resource especially in the context of agrarian society like India. The importance of land, conventionally, is associated with social status, political power, prestige, sense of identity and rootedness, et al. Women have been continued to be discriminated and are denied their rightful claims to have access and control over land and resources, although it is found that a disproportionate number of those still dependent on land are women.

There is a great concern about women's access to, control over and ownership of land and resources at different levels. There is also a great pressure from across the world for women's equal rights to land for individual as well as community, initiated by a number of grassroots meetings and workshops organised in different parts of India. There are international agencies like Action Aid, Huairou Commission, UNIFEM, FAO, IFAD, UN-HABITAT, et al, which take a great effort to strengthen lobbying and advocacy for law and policy reform and evolve approaches to secure gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment. There are different players and networks at the regional, national, state and local level building up their activities and processes to carry forward their movements in securing women's claim to land, housing and resource rights.

The main activities of all the members, both individual and organization, revolves around the same issues with respect to women, land and resource rights. There are members who are active as well as inactive. Some of the active members of CWLR are identified as those who are constantly keeping in touch with the Secretariat, partnering or collaborating in planning and implementing strategies; sharing expertise and experiences; support and promote CWLR works on all levels; represented CWLR in national and international forums; help in formulating interventions and agendas; promoting CWLR mandates in different spheres; participate in discussions and networking; capacity building; advocacy for policy reforms and organizing pressure groups at all levels. Again, there are others who are immobile as well. They are considered inactive as they never get in touch with the secretariat; share information or never took part in the processes to create an impact or in achieving the goal of CWLR. The other main reason is that these members never attended the meetings called by CWLR as they are deputed by their bosses. (*See Annexure-6* for reference).

It is found to be true that majority of the members have join the forum with the purpose of creating political, social and economic policy space and to raise their voices for the voiceless. Therefore, issues concerning women, land and resource rights are advocated to bring policy changes and interventions by lobbying, engaging, resisting, bridging and strategizing in their own capacities. Apart from advocating and lobbying for women's land and resource rights, some members are working towards making land, housing and livelihood issues visible and accessible to women by enhancing the capacity of network through experience sharing, information sharing, impart training and mobilization. The secretariat is contributing a lot and pro-actively involved in taking the processes of CWLR ahead.

CHAPTER-5

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Sathi needs to expand and establish first in terms of human as well as financial resources since managing a forum also requires these two resources so that it can function effectively and efficiently as the secretariat and in bringing the members together to participate in the processes. Shortage of staff needs to be worked out first to ease the handling of overburden tasks so that a better impact may be felt at all its intervening areas.
- If the process of CWLR is to be carried on, a proper structure needs to be kept in place to sustain otherwise there are chances of loosening out of the forum.
- The idea of monthly or yearly contribution from each member on a rotational basis for managing and smooth functioning of the secretariat could be floated by CWLR.
- It is imperative for the forum to come out with a periodic newsletter for better communicating their activities, sharing experiences and achievements of the work.
- The secretariat needs to be more proactive and articulate in terms of disseminating information so that a strong sense of identity and belongingness is created among the members.
- Sathi needs to rethink whether it is competent enough to remain as the secretariat of CWLR since it is essentially too small an organisation to effectively function.
- Sathi may like to learn from other such networks/forum which have expanded not only in terms of membership base but also in activities using innovative strategies and ideas like Gender and Water Alliance.
- Define effective monitoring and control systems to ensure a better balance between the CWLR member's inputs and the secretariat outputs.

ANNEXURE-1**Sample Copy of Letter with prepared Questionnaires:****SATHI All For Partnerships**

E-18 Anand Lok

Mayur Vihar Phase I

New Delhi 110091

India

Tel: +91-11-22756014

E-mail: safp.sb@gmail.comcwlr2007@gmail.com

Dear Member,

Greetings from Sathi all for Partnerships and CWLR!

On the evaluation of CWLR (view it on the CWLR website) it was found that CWLR members needed to be more proactive in designing their own women and land activities and aligning to CWLR goal. The secretariat of CWLR is now collating information on all the good practices done so far by each individual CWLR members and come up with a document on its work on women land and resource rights. We, therefore, would like you to inform us on activities done or planned by you as CWLR so that it can also be incorporated in the document. I hope this exercise will also act as a part of updating the database which CWLR has already had on records.

1. What works or activities have you done so far in regards to women & land and resource rights?
2. Will you like to renew your CWLR membership? **If yes, Please fill in the membership form attached and email back to us along with the due membership fees. In our records your membership fee was last paid on 14-11-2005. Your membership fee is due for three years.**
3. What plan(s) have you got in mind for future in relation to women & land and resource rights?
4. How will you take up or increase your work activities and call them CWLR so that the forum has a stronger visibility with your activities.

Kindly get back to us by answering the above questions. Looking forward to your earnest reply at the earliest possible time. Thank you.

Have a great day!

Regards,

Yours sincerely,

N. Haokip

Sathi All for Partnerships
 Secretariat: Consult for Women and Land Rights (CWLR)

ANNEXURE-2

Membership Number _____

Consult for Women and Land Rights (CWLR)
-Membership Form-

Name:		
Organization:		
Address:	E-mail:	Phone:
		Fax:

1. What activity you take on as a CWLR member in your area of work?
2. How will you like to participate in building CWLR?
3. What service would you like CWLR secretariat to perform for you as a member?

I hereby pay the membership fee of Rs./ \$ _____ for the period _____

Annual fee: (Associate member: Rs. 50/- (\$1), General Body member: Rs. 100/- (\$2),
 Organizational membership: Rs.500/- (\$20).

Cheque/Draft

No. _____ Cash _____

Signature _____ Date _____

(Cheque/Draft should be drawn in favor of "Sathi all for Partnerships")

Name and Counter 1. _____

Signature of CWLR member: 2. _____

Approved by the executive committee representative.

Signature _____ Date _____

ANNEXURE-3

TOR for Six months Internship programme

TITLE: Support to Sathi functioning as a secretariat of CWLR and assistance on ongoing project work

The ongoing tasks are:

1. Managing members activities for promotion of CWLR
2. Sathi studies in states of Delhi and Punjab on women and resources
3. Resourcing demonstration projects for groups working on women and land
4. Impacting World Urban Forum 2008

Objectives:

1. Study the gap in land and housing rights between men and women.
2. Prepare a local contact list for consultation
3. Presenting a final report on who can do what in Delhi and Punjab on the issue of women, land and housing rights respectively.

Methodology:

1. Literature Survey
2. Methods of Data Collection

Rationale:

It is expected of the intern to make a preliminary visit to respective states to assess the work done on women, land and housing rights in Delhi and Punjab so far and identify areas where work/interventions need to be done further on the subject and to prepare a detailed report. The information so collected would be used for a consultation to be followed up later on.

Time Frame: May-October, 2008

Expected Outcome:

- A detailed study report on women, land and housing rights reflecting the state level scenario on women, land and housing rights.
- Report on information gathered on women and land rights in the state.

ANNEXURE-**ANNEXURE-4****Lists of some events held under the programme-Sansadhini**

1. Workshop on Women and Land Rights in Uttaranchal, October 2005
2. Workshop on Tribal Women and Land Rights in Ranchi, August 2006
3. Training on realization of women resource rights (Resource Mapping) in Bhopal, October, 2006
4. Training for better communication and presentation at ISF at OWSA, New Delhi, November 2006
5. A national training on the Strategic Planning – A road ahead for CWLR, New Delhi, December 2006
6. Exposure programme with Daughters of Mumbi, Nairobi, Kenya, January 2007
7. National workshop on tribal women and land rights in Jamshedpur, February 2007
8. Leadership building and training of Muslim women for owing and managing resources in Lucknow, July 2007
9. State level meeting on tribal women and Land rights in December 2007
10. GEAG held a women and land rights meetings as related to agriculture in December 2007
11. Training programme on women and land, at Chennai, February 2008
12. Women workers meet, organised by Disha in March 2008

13. Meeting on dalit women and land right on March 12 2008 in Jaunpur UP.

ANNEXURE-5

Lists of some Lobby and Advocacy events:

1. Lobby for Women and Rights as an issue to Beijing Platform for Action at UNSCW, March 2005
2. Advocacy at UN-NGO Hearing on the Millennium Development Goals, New Delhi, July 2005
3. Lobbying at Food Security network seminar in Rome, October 2005
4. Meeting with CACP and World Bank, January 2005
5. Lobby Meeting with state government of Pondicherry on women and land rights, January 2006
6. Meeting with Agriculture Minister – Shri Sharad Pawar to present key lobby points from case study to be presented at Brazil, February 2006
7. Meeting with Secretary Agriculture Ms Radha Singh and Minister WCD Smt. Renuka Chaudhary, February 2006
8. Lobbying to situate women and land concerns in the agrarian reform debates during ICAARD conference in Brazil, March 2006
9. Working group meeting on land reform for NPC -11th plan input, April 2006
10. Northern Regional Consultation on Engendering the 11th Five Year Plan Chandigarh, June 2006
11. Participation in 7th National Conference on Indigenous Women in Kolkata., September 2006
12. Lobby meeting with secretaries of Urban , agriculture and tribal affairs post ISF, Nov 2006

13. International strategy on women and land, inputs to Action Aid to carry out work on women and land, March 2007
14. NCW meeting on women and resources (Lobbying on Tsunami recommendations), April 2007

ANNEXURE-6

Membership Details with Areas Of Works:

Sl.No	Name	Organisation	Address & Contact No.	Area of work/ Activities undertaken	Engagement with CWLR
1.	Dr. Abby Sabina-Zziwa	Uganda Land Alliance	P.O.Box 16168 Wandegeya, Kampala, Uganda Cell phone. 253 77 240 7179 Office Phone 253 041 554 583 Home Phone 253 041 541 537 ula@africaonline.co.ug a@utlonline.co.ug Tel: 256-41-540048 FAX: 253 041 540038	Gender and Property Rights, Land Administration	Executive member Member since 2005
2.	Joy Ngwakwe	Centre for Advancement of Developmental Rights(CEADER)	Suite 24,Zuma Complex, 202 Road. 'E' Close, FESTAC Town, Lagos' Nigeria Ph.: 234-1-545-4554 234-807306-0270 234-1-4826436 Fax: 234-1-545-4554 ceadernigeria@yahoo.com joyveoma@yahoo.com	Land, housing and property rights	Executive member Member since 2005
3.	Mohamed Moukhyer	Individual Ahfad University for Women	P.O. Box- 167 Omdurman, Sudan Tel.: 00249-918193879 Fax: 00249-87-579111 moukhyer@hotmail.com		Member since 2006

4.	Agnes Kallay Campbell	Action Aid International, The Gambia	Action Aid the Gambia, 450 Kawifing, The Gambia Tel: (220) 9851714 agnes.kalleycampbell @actionaid.org	Advocacy on women's rights to access land and productive resources	Capacity building and advocacy Member since 2006
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Sl. No	Name	Organisation	Address & Contact No.	Area of work/ Activities undertaken	Engagement with CWLR
5.	Niasse Ibrahima	Individual Organisation	64 Rue AmilGar Calrad, B.P.405 KAOLACK (SENEGAL) Tel: 2219419726 Fax: 221(9419726) ccpakl@yahoo.fr	Advocacy	Consultancy and lobbying Member since 2006
6.	Badarra Jobe	Njawara Agricultural Training Centre	Njawara Village, North Bank Division, The Gambia, West Africa Ph.: 220-9907937 Fax: 220-5720121 natcfarm@yahoo.co.uk	Training	Advocacy on policy reforms Member since 2006
7.	Gashumbar Aamascene	Rural Environment & Development Organization (REDO)/Land net Rwanda	P.O. Box 7067 Kigali- Rwanda Central Africa Tel: (00250)-08408910 Fax: (00250)516819 redorwanda@yahoo.com	Lobbying for equal access to land in Rwanda, Promote women indigenous people and land rights	Member since 2006
8.	Al Hassan CISSE	Action Aid	Sauï Coeur -III B.P 45780 Dakar , Senegal al hassan.cisse@actionaid.org	Advocacy for women's access and control over land	Capacity building Member since 2006
9.	Nellie Agingu-Lester	Individual	P.O. Box 411798 Craighall 2024 South Africa Tel: 27-83-303-5294 agingunellie@hotmail.com	Information sharing	Advocacy for women's land and housing rights Member since 2006

Sl.No	Name	Organisation	Address & Contact No.	Area of work/ Activities undertaken	Engagement with CWLR
10.	Dr. Akinyi Nzioki	The Centre For Land, Economy & Rights of Women (CLEAR)	P.O. Box 48974, Mpaka Plaza, 2 nd Floor Mpaka Rd, Westlands, Nairobi Kenya Tel: 254-20-4450461 Fax: 254-20-4450462 info@clearwomen.org	Woman and land campaign	Member since 2006
11.	Konate vie Traore Georgette	Directrice Generale YIRIWA-CONSULT	03 BP 7167 Ouagadougou 03 Burkina Faso Tel:D(00226)50361477 B(00226)50393403 konate georgette traore@liptinfor.bf		Member since 2006
12.	Anelise Melendez Lundgren	Red Habitat Fundaprovi	Av.Juan Pablo II, No. 606 El Alto, Bolivia tareha@entelnet.bo , funprovi@gmail.com , funprovi@caoba.entelnet.bo Ph.:591-2-2865350 Fax:591-2-2864230	Works with other network is vice present of HIC that also takes on activities on women and housing land issues	New member
13.	Renee Giovarelli	Individual	2625 11 th Avenue Seattle, WA 98102 Tel: 1-206-860-3628 Fax: 1-206-860-3628 reneeg@nwlink.com	Work on land and legal issues	Member since 2006
14.	Jane Birkbeck	Individual Thompson Rivers University	Kamloops BC, Canada Tel: 9840778187 jane_birkbeck@yahoo.ca		Member since 2006

Sl.No	Name	Organisation	Address & Contact No.	Area of work/ Activities undertaken	Engagement with CWLR
15.	Anne George	Individual University of British Columbia	Room 9-387,3333 University Way, Prince George, British Columbia, Canada Tel: 250-960-5157 ageorge@cw.bc.ca		Member since 2006
16.	Lewis Williams	Individual	Prairie Region Health Promotion Research Centre, Canada. 1-06-96-7939 lewis.williams@usasn.ca Tel: 1-306-96-7939	Networking	Member since 2006
17.	Camillie Narayan	Individual	Vancouver Canada camille.narayan@gmail.com Ph-001604-4212797	Gender, Women Rights, Education	Member since 2005
18.	Rajashree Ghosh.	Individual Women's Studies Research Center, Brandeis University	MS 079, Brandeis University 415, Semer Street, Waltham MA 02459110 ghoshr@brandeis.edu MS 079, Epstein, 515 South Street, Waltham, MA 02454 781-736-8100 Ph.: 011-6478342(New Delhi)	Produced a research study on women in old Delhi with assistance from sathi. Working with the secretariat to develop theme on urban women and resource rights	Member since 2006
19.	Muhammed Kamaluddin	Association for Realisation of Basic Needs- ARBAN	GPO Box 2242, Dhaka- 1000, Bangladesh Street: ARBAN, 34/1,Pallabi,Dhaka,Ban gladesh Tel: 8018859 Fax: 880-28122250 arbn@dhak.agni.com	Mobilising urban-rural women to have access to land, Low cost housing in Dhaka	Sharing expertise, documentation, organising pressure groups at all levels for having equal rights on land and properties Member since

					2006
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Sl.No	Name	Organisation	Address & Contact No.	Area of work/ Activities undertaken	Engagement with CWLR
20.	Khuku Chakraborty	Action Aid, Bangladesh	Office: House#08, Road#136Gulshan-2, Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh Ph.00880175019 khuku@actionaid_bd.org Khukudevi@yahoo.com	Working through partners to motivate women and community about women's land rights issues	Organising meeting and forming alliances with other leading women organisations Member since 2006
21.	Shanthi Sachithanandam	VILUTHU	Centre for Human Resource Development 3, Torrington Avenue, Colombo-7, Sri Lanka Ph.: 094-11-2585190 info@viluthu.org	Raising awareness of women rights at the grassroots on land issues, campaigning and lobbying for women's rights in Srilanka	Member since 2005
22.	Amit Shukla	Individual Centre for New Social and Democratic Initiative	5/204, Gomati Nagar, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India Mob.: 09335671875 amit_s12317@rediffmail.com call.up@sify.com	Lobbying and advocacy	Networking and dialogue building Member since 2005
23.	Anita Soni	Individual	M-26, Flat no. 403 Lado Sarai, New Delhi, India Mob.: 09811360937 soni.anita@rediffmail.com	Works with Ekat Parishad as well as other groups in Delhi	Member since 2005
24.	Dr. Arvind Khare,	Gramonnati Sansthan	Langhanpura, (Near Police Chauki) At/P.O.-Mahoba Uttar Pardesh-210427, India Mob.: 09415145179, Ph.: 05281-254097 05281-254241 Fax: 05281-255188	Contributed in strengthening UP network, campaign for women land rights, conferences at block level and district level	Participate in all discussion and policy decision Member since 2005

Sl.No	Name	Organisation	Address & Contact No.	Area of work/ Activities undertaken	Engagement with CWLR
25.	Devika Biswas	Gender, Livelihood & Resources Forum	c/o. Sancalp Plot no.330-331, Sarnatoli, Kadru, Ranchi-2, Jharkhand, India Mob.: 09835059324 sancalp_ngo@yahoo.co.in	Networking, advocacy and studying on land rights related issues of different communities mostly indigenous women	With the formation of GLRF, Jharkhand Member since 2005
26.	Geetha Bhardwaj	Individual One World South Asia	C-5, Qutab Institutional area, New Delhi, India Mob.: 09810548262 geethanambisan@oneworld.net geetabhardwaj@oneworld.net	No direct work, Partnering in setting up of spaces for women's empowerment, Gender and ICT for Development	Support CWLR on women issues and land rights Member since 2005
27.	Govind Kelkar	Individual	122, National Media Centre Gurgaon-122002, India Mob.: 09811556515 Ph.: 0124-235-7847 govindkelkar@yahoo.com	Research and assistance in consultation	Assist in raising issues based on fieldwork analysis, resources/funds Member since 2005
28.	Jarjum Ete	APWWS / CEDGE / IWRC	1/V, Vivek Vihar, Itanagar-791113, A.P., India Ph.: 0360-2215605, Mob.: 09436041424 09436050156 jarjumete@indiatimes.com jarjume@yahoo.com	Engage in advocacy and lobbying with policy makers, Awareness raising/ mobilising women on the issue	Assist in promoting CWLR mandates in NE India and feed into the movement at national level Executive Comtt. Member since 2005
29.	Kaniz Fatima Muneez	Individual Action aid, India	1/21, First floor, Vivek khand, Gomati Nagar, Lucknow, India Ph.: 0522-2393431 kaniz@actionaidindia.org sudipta.k@actionaid.org	Muslim Women empowerment	Member since 2006

Sl.No	Name	Organisation	Address & Contact No.	Area of work/ Activities undertaken	Engagement with CWLR
30.	Darmawati Mangmow	New President Arunachal Pradesh Women Welfare Society	791, EPH Bldg., Bank Tinali, Itanagar. Mob.: 09436050206 Ph.: 0360-2213312 jarjumete@indiatimes.com jarjume@yahoo.com	Advocacy, lobbying and campaigning at all levels in the state of AP	Networking Member since 2005
31.	Dr. Kumkum Tripathi	Individual	89A, Vijay Nagar, KanpurRoad,Lucknow-23, Uttar Pradesh, India Mob.: 09335908187 09335070420 tripathi_kumkum@rediffmail.com kumkum@rediffmail.com	Produce a paper for CWLR	Disseminating information to women Member since 2006
32.	Mairaj Bano	Varsi Sawa Sadan	Anandidas, Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh-209725, India Mob.: 09839723524, Ph.: 05694-234456	Women's Empowerment- Land and Livelihood issues.	Contributed in strengthening the UP network of CWLR Member since 2005.
33.	Malika Viridi	Individual Maati	Village Sarmoli, Post Munsuari, District Pithoragarh, Uttaranchal, India Mob.: 09411194041 malika.virdi@gmail.com	Van Panchayat Sarpanch in Munsiyari. Women's right on Land, Forest & Livelihoods	Organized local meeting with CWLR in Munsiyari, broadbase issues of village commons & Van Panchayats in the Himalayan states Member since 2005
34.	Manju Aggrawal	Individual	12/3, Indira Nagar Lucknow, UttarPradesh Mob.: 09839075427 manju.agarwal@gmail.com pathgrow2005@yahoo.com	Women's right on land and livelihood	Contributed in strengthening UP network Member since 2005

Sl.No	Name	Organisation	Address & Contact No.	Area of work/ Activities undertaken	Engagement with CWLR
35.	Meera Velayudhan	Centre for Environment and Social Concern	R1, Sagar Apartment, Bodakdev, Ahmadabad-54, Gujarat, India Mob.: 09824208407 meera_velayudhan@hotmail.com	Policy formulation, strategy development with grassroots orgn. Focussing on gender	Policy notes, report presentation, process document (case studies) Member since 2005
36.	Sejal dave	Working group for women and land ownership (GWLO)	Ahmedabad, Gujarat Mob.: 0942724464 wgwlo@rediffmail.com	Coodinated GWLO and maintains link with cwlr secretarait	Member since 2007
37.	Patricia Mukhim	Indigenous Women Resource Centre	Nongthymmai, Shillong, Meghalaya, India Mob.: 09436303161, Ph.: 0364 2534966 patricia17@rediffmail.com	Benefits and interests of Tribal women in North-East, Sharing and disseminates info., network with indigenous women's groups in NE India	Contributed in strengthening the Tribal process in CWLR Member since 2005
38.	Praveer Peter	Saheli Adhyayan Kendra/ GLRF	Sakrugarh, SahebGanj, Jharkhand-816109, India Mob.: 09431152004 09430367949 Ph.: 06436-224227 damin_ikoh@sancharnet.in	Land, Livelihood and Resource Rights of Tribal's in Jharkhand. Strength-Research Facilitating/b uild- ing of state level network	Deeply associated with network. Leading the CWLR tribal process Member since 2005
39.	Preeti Oza	Individual	C/o. GRC, Block-1, Polytechnic Campus, Ambawadi, Ahmedbad, Pin-380015, Gujarat, India Ph.: 079-55128397(O) 09427005003 (M) preet28@yahoo.com	Research, networking with groups working on the issue	Help formulate advocacy interventions Member since 2005

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Sl.No	Name	Organisation	Address & Contact No.	Area of work/ Activities undertaken	Engagement with CWLR
40.	Rewa Chaubey	Individual	2/99 B, Vikas Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India Mob.: 09335231191	Create awareness to Sawera groups to raise land rights issues	Create awareness to women about land rights Member since 2005
41.	Sanjay Singh	Individual Parmath Samaj Savi Sansthan	Mona House, Charkhi Road, Orai , Jaloun, Uttar Pradesh, India Ph.: 05162-254910 05162-258412 parmarthorai@sancharnet.in		Member since 2005
42.	Ms.Saraswati	Mahila Jagriti Mandal	Near Ramnath Ram Krishun Dharamshala, In front of Railway Station, Karwi, Distt.Chitrakoot, Uttar Pradesh, India mjmckt@rediffmail.com Mob.: 09415437726	Women empowerment, domestic violence, livelihoods issues.	Contributed towards formation of Srijan Member since 2005
43.	Priti Darooka	PWESCR	B-109,Kalkaji,3 rd Floor New Delhi-110019 Mob.; 09910040419 pdarooka@pwescr.org	Promote women and ESCRights, worked on violence against women	Member since 2007
44.	Shivani Bhardwaj	Sathi all for Partnerships	E-18, Anand Lok, Mayur Vihar Phase-1 New Delhi-110091, India Mob.: 09810536717 Ph.: 011-22756014 safp.sb@gmail.com	Women and Land Rights (Muslim, Urban,)	Convener for CWLR. Played key role in its formation
45.	Shivani Chaudhry	Individual Housing and Land Rights Network Habitat International Coalition	B-28, Nizamuddin East New Delhi-110013, India Ph.: 011-24358492 schaudhry@hic-sarp.org	Advocacy for articulating concrete strategies for promoting women and land rights	Lobbied National Planning Commission and drafted CWLR reports Member since 2005

Sl.No	Name	Organisation	Address & Contact No.	Area of work/ Activities undertaken	Engagement with CWLR
46.	Sujata Madhok	Individual	4/3, Shanti Niketan, New Delhi-110021, India Ph.: 011-24116266 sujatamadhok@sify.com	Writing and publishing the issues	Drafted reports for CWLR, Links women's issues with unorganized sector and media Member since 2005
47.	Suman Jana	Individual Bhumi Adhikar Manch	304-A, Shakti Nagar, Indira Nagar, Lucknow Uttar Pradesh, India Mob.: 09335277257 sumanjana@rediffmail.com janasuman@gmail.com	Critiquing work of cwlr	Member since 2005
48.	Vinay Bhardwaj	Mahila Dakshta Samiti	968, Vikas Kunj Vikaspuri New Delhi – 110018, India Mob.: 09313341919 Ph.: 011-22412067 vinay4action@yahoo.co.in	Provide legal aids, counselling and organising awareness programme	Deals with cases on women and property rights, Lobbied Government on women and urban process Member since 2005
49.	Vasavi	Individual Journalist, Activist	H.B. Road, Tharpakhna,Ranchi-1, Jharkhand, India Mob.: 09431103047 Ph.: 06512544006 rvasavi@rediffmail.com rch_vasavi@sancharnet.in vasavi.santosh@gmail.com	Land system of tribal and moolwasi society, women's traditional land rights	Building UP CWLR resource bank by writing articles, lobbying at state level Executive Comtt. Member since 2005

Sl.No	Name	Organisation	Address & Contact No.	Area of work/ Activities undertaken	Engagement with CWLR
50.	Vishwanath S. Todkar	PARYAY, Marathwada Lok Vikas Manch (Jameen Adhikar Aandolan)	At.Hasegaon (K), Tallukka - Kanam Dist: Osamanabad-413507, Maharashtra Mob.: 09422701094 Ph.: 02473-264202 Fax: 02473-264202 parvay@sancharnet.in vish_todkar@yahoo.co.in	Campaigning , training, advocacy and mass mobilisation on right to resource for women, Coordinates MLVM network in 8 districts of Maharashtra.	Actively collaborated with resource mapping training Member since 2005
51.	Mangala Daithankar	Social Action for Association and Development (SAAD)	A-4, Shanti Garden, Anand Nagar, Sinhagad Road, Pune-51, Maharashtra India Mob.: 09822024349 Ph.: 020-24345243/ 24380170 mangala@vsnl.net	Organising, mobilising, networking, capacity building and documentatio n	Ensure participation in all activities with commitment to common cause Member since 2005
52.	Sameena Dalwai	Individual	2/50, Gulmohar New MIG Colony, Bandra (E) Mumbai-51, India Ph.: 022-26474900 sameenad@yahoo.com		Member since 2005
53.	Chetna M. Birje	Individual	Mumbai, Maharastra Ph.: 022-23436692 chetnaleo1@gmail.com		Member since 2005
54.	Prabhajot Kaur	Individual ICHL	4th floor, CVOD Jain School 84, Samuel Street, Dongri Mumbai-9, India Mob.: 09324626759 prabhjot77@hotmail.com		Refer CWLR to organisations working in U.P. on women and land rights Member since 2005

Sl.No	Name	Organisation	Address & Contact No.	Area of work/ Activities undertaken	Engagement with CWLR
55.	Priyanka Vegad	Individual	203, Popular Apts., 37 Tagore Road, Santacruz (West) Mumbai-400054, India Mob.: 09869105115 Ph.: 022-26492767 priyankavegad@yahoo.com		Legal analysis and recommendations Member since 2005
56.	Dr. Meenakshi Swaraj	Janhit Kala Sansthan	Ground Floor-3, Ashoka Place, Exhibition Road, Patna-1 Mob.: 09334119843 09431433122 Ph.: 0612-2229345 drmswaraj@rediffmail.com janhit_2000@yahoo.com	Working among muslim women	Strengthening the forum for protecting women land rights Member since 2005
57.	D. Gabriele	Individual Pennurimai Jyakkam	37 Janaki Narayanan Street, SS Colony, Madurai, TN-625016, India Ph.: 0452-2605134 2611292 csatts@sify.com	Recognition of women as workers or producers who have a right to natural resources through local committees of women's movement and advocacy at policy level	Executive Comtt. Member since 2005
58.	Roma	Individual UPAR&LRCC	C/o Munna Mistri, Purab Mohal, Harsh Nagar, Robertganj, Sonbhadra-231216, U.P. Mob.: 09868217276 09451066468 romas@rediffmail.com	Land, labour and women	Collective and democratic process Member since 2005

Sl.No	Name	Organisation	Address & Contact No.	Area of work/ Activities undertaken	Engagement with CWLR
59.	N. Suneja	Individual Jt. Director Extension, Ministry of Agriculture	New Delhi Ph.: 011-25843409 sunejan@indiatimes.com		Member since 2005
60.	B.N. Yugandhar	Individual Member, Planning Commission,	8.2-269/27 A, Sagar Society, Road-2, Banjara Hills, Andhra Pradesh-500034, Hyderabad, Ph.: 011-23315654 011-23096566(O) Fax: 23096567 91-40-354-1240 yugandhar.bn@nic.in		Member since 2006
61.	Mrs. Sheela Negi	Individual Manushi	Shop No. 12, N.A.C. Market, Manali - 175131 Ph.: 01902-252921 253682 sheelamanali@yahoo.com	Circulating documents and raising awareness about women and land rights issues	Promoting CWLR among SHGs Member since 2005
62.	Kamayani	Individual CEHAT	Sai Ashram, Aram Society Rd, Vakola, Santa Cruz(E), Mumbai-49 Mob.: 09820749204 kmahabal@hotmail.com		Member since 2006
63.	P. Jayaram	Individual Lepra Society- ADILEP	1-2-121/A, Shastri Nagar, Nirmal, Dist-Adilabad, Andhra Pradesh, India Mob.: 09849096550 09490749370 Ph.: 087342-43531(O) Fax: 087342-244551 adilep@lepraindia.org jayaram@roop-lepraindia.org	Awareness raising and lobbying	Sharing the experiences Member since 2005

Sl.No	Name	Organisation	Address & Contact No.	Area of work/ Activities undertaken	Engagement with CWLR
64.	Dr. Reshmi Dutta	Kolkata Sagnik Welfare Society	Sneha Gardens, Flat A-1K, 28, Rai Bahadur Road Kolkata –53 Mob.: 09831108309 reshmiduttasarkar1@yahoo.co.in	Input on community health-related aspects of resource and property rights, Urban dimension of housing , property, school, health and women	Spreading information about the network Member since 2006
65.	Neelavalli	Initiatives: Women in Development	2107,13 th Main Road, Anna Nagar, Chennai-600040 Ph.: 044-26222856 Fax: 044-26220578 iwid@vsnl.net	Work for land rights for Dalit and tribal women	Member since 2006
66.	Maya Devi	Mata Deen Mahila Manch	At & P.O.- Ramnagar Via.- Bochahan Distt.- Muzaffarpur Bihar, India Ph.: 0621-2827241 95612-2827241	Organise women SHG of BPL landless women, aware-ness, bank link-age,financing in income generation, consulting service in atrocities and legal advice in achieving occupation efforts of women in their unoccupied land/encroached under oppression	Survey of landless women, empowerment through awareness for legal rights of women in the land of their ancestors, parents and husbands Member since 2006
67.	Sikander Singh	Individual Pratibha Krishi & Gram Vikas Sewa Semat	14, Mamglapuri Mamdi-Shahpur, Muzaffar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh – 251318 shikander100@yahoo.co.in	SHG and training	Programme partnership Member since 2006

Sl.No	Name	Organisation	Address & Contact No.	Area of work/ Activities undertaken	Engagement with CWLR
68.	Jayant Verma	Individual SAMVAD Society for Advocacy & Development	Seva Sadan Polipathar Narmada Road Jabalpur, MP-482008 Ph: 0761-2668472 Fax: 0761-2665829 samvad_nib@sancharnet.in	Awareness, training and capacity building in MP	Writing articles in mainstream and alternative media Member since 2005
69.	Pravat Kumar Pradhan	WOSCA (Women's Organisation for Socio-Cultural Awareness)	Mandus, Keonjhar-758074, Orissa. wosca@rediffmail.com Mob.: 09437964339 Ph.: 06766-253490 Fax: 06766-256414		Member since 2005
70.	Prof. Ritu Dewan	Individual Centre for Women's Studies (Gender Economics)	Dept. of Economics, University of Mumbai, Vidyanagari, Mumbai – 400098. Mob.: 09819814858 Ph: 91-22-26526942(O) 022-26048158 (R) rdewan@economics.mu.ac.in dewanritu@yahoo.com	Any activity CWLR is concerned with	Participate in building CWLR Member since 2006
71.	Rajesh Upadhyay	Individual IGSSS (Indo Global Social Service Society)	28, Lodi Road Institutional Area, New Delhi – 110003 Ph.: 011-24692192/3 rajeshupadhyay@yahoo.com	Incorporate women land right issues in ongoing land related work of IGSSS	Spreading CWLR agendas Member since 2006
72.	Raj Mani	Rashtriya Jan Vikas Sansthan	Vill. & Post – Leduka District – Jaunpur (Uttar Pradesh) Pin: 222109 Mob.: 09450085584	To increase people awareness and sensitiveness on issues of women and land rights, Dalit Empowerment	Support to CWLR issues and trained women & dalit grassroot level comm./orgn. Will link issues around dalit women and resource rights Member since 2006

Sl.No	Name	Organisation	Address & Contact No.	Area of work/ Activities undertaken	Engagement with CWLR
73.	Kim Kom Karoung	Individual MNP+PWN+	Hiruhunba Jaiskul Leikai, Imphal-West P.O. Box-145, Manipur-795001, India Mob.: 09856169436	Property and inheritance rights	Member since 2006
74.	Shikha Shrivastava	(IGSSS) Indo-Global Social Service Society	28, Lodi Road Institutional Area New Delhi – 110003 Mob.: 09871574411 Ph.: 011- 24692192/3 Fax: 011-24626259 ed@igsss.org prog@igsss.org doc@igsss.org	Spreading CWLR issues among partnered NGOs	Organising/ Supporting CWLR activities Member since 2005
75.	Manju Dung Dung	Pragati Gramin Vikash Samiti	East of Anurag Hospital, West of Bailey Road, Patna – 801503, Bihar pragatigvs@sify.com ektapradeep@sify.com Mob.: 09431021603 Ph.: 06115-234259 / 235290	Women land, resource and livelihood issues. Sensitise women in cultivating leadership, promote saving fund system and grain banks, campaign and advocacy	Issue based strategies and networking Member since 2006
76.	Aruna Dubey	Individual Tulsi Gramin Udyog Ashram, Chitrakut	23 Triveni Apartments, A 6, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi Ph: 011-30950966 aruna_dubey@rediffmail.com	Organising meetings	Member since 2005
77.	Surabhi Sarkar	Individual	F-64, Sector- 40, Noida,Uttar Pardesh- 201303 Mob.: 09810938691, Ph.: 95120-2576858 surabhisarkar1@yahoo.com	Participates in activity	Member since 2006

Sl.No	Name	Organisation	Address & Contact No.	Area of work/ Activities undertaken	Engagement with CWLR
78.	Tanushree Verma	Individual UNDP-GOI	Office of Deputy Commissioner(West), Room No. 6, Old Middle School building, Rampura, Delhi-110035 Mob.: 09868493690, Ph.: 011-27391912 tanushree.verma@undp.org mail4tanushree@yahoo.com	Sharing experiences, working for women resource centre	Creating awareness for women resource centre and land rights Member since 2006
79.	Ram Dayal Munda	Individual Ex. vice Chancellor Hatma	Morabadi, Behind Ranchi College,Ranchi, Jharkhand rdmunda@yahoo.co.uk		Member since 2006
80.	Jahanavi Tiwari	Disha Social Organization	Saharanpur-Chilkana, District- Saharanpur, U.P.-247231 Mob.: 09719201406 tiwarijanhavi@yahoo.co.in	Advocacy for women rights, empowerment of women and poor	Member since 2006
81.	Subhash Bhatnagar	Nirmana	B-10, Subhavana Pitampura, Delhi Mob.: 09810810365 Phone: 011-27013523 011-27022243 subhash.bhatnagar@gmail.com nccusw@vsnl.net www.nirmana.org	Domestic Workers rights/ Construction workers rights	Member since 2006
82.	Farzana Bano Sidhiki	Individual Sangrah Mahila Vikas Samiti	Hussain gunj Mo.- Kamraha Post-Sagol(Modha) Zilla : Hameer pur Uttar pardesh-210507 Mob.: 09335466410		Member since 2006

Sl.No	Name	Organisation	Address & Contact No.	Area of work/ Activities undertaken	Engagement with CWLR
83	Hemlata Kansotia	Individual Labour Education and Development Society	Plat 39 Moti Nagar Queens Rd, Jaipur-302016 C.P.Add- 74/1 ,D-6 Sector-6, Rohini Delhi-85 Mob.: 09911045068(Delhi) 09351503939(Jaipur) leds.jaipur@gmail.com	Work with rights of women especially Dalits, Tribal, and Women working in the unorganized sector specially construction & sewerage work.	Women issues especially labour women and interest in building labour women hostel Member since 2006
84.	Ras Bihari Singh	Seema Mahila Grih Udyog Prasanyasha Kalyan Kendra	Gram+Po.- Beuar, Anishabad Zilla- Patna-800002 Mob.: 09334494974		Member since 2007
85.	Siddamma	BharathiTrust	H.O.No.4/10, Lalitha Garden, Thirvvanmiyur, Chennai-600041 Ph: 044-24452473 bharathitrust@yahoo.com	Working for the empowerment of Irula Tribe in Tamilnadu (Agriculture/ Land/Education)	Contributing in strengthening of tribal process. Executive Comtt. Member since 2006
86.	Daulat Ram	Individual Bharatiya Jansewa Ashram	Ghanshyampur Road Bye Pass-Tiraha Badla Pur,Jaunpur,UP- 222125, Mob.: 09415315091 Ph.: 05453-248580 bhartiya01@sifv.com		Member since 2007
87.	Soma Parthsarathi	Individual	A-111, Shivalik, Arya Nagar, New Delhi - 110017 Mob.: 09811405539 somakp@gmail.com	Provides technical expertise and conceptual input	Member since 2006

Sl. No	Name	Organisation	Address & Contact No.	Area of work/ Activities undertaken	Engagement with CWLR
88.	Tarun /Hema Kumari	Sainio ka sanghathan	Bhawali, Uttranchal Ph- 05942-220714 sksbhawali@rediffmail.com	Work on women and forest and agricultural rights in Uttranchal	Member since 2006
89.	Dr.Masooma Khatoon	Individual Centre for Women's Studies, A.M.U.	English House complex Tar Bungalow, A.M.U. Aligarh, U.P. Mob.: 09897523117 Ph.: 05712706479	Information, training, activate CWS for deputing research and field study	Translation English to Hindi Member since 2007
90.	Kanta Marathe	Navrachna Samaj Sevi Sansthan	A-102, Sai Niwas Torwa, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh-495004. Mob.: 09424161142 Ph.: 07752-248751 Fax: 07752-411648 kantamarathe@gmail.com	Land rights of women in forest area, migrant women's causes	Campaigning micro plans for women and research studies in regard to women New member
91.	Dr. Iina Sen	Individual Rupantar Resource Centre	A-26, Surya Apartments, Raipur-492001, Chatisgarh Mob.: 09425206875 Ph.: 0771-2422875 sen.ilina@gmail.com sen_ilina@yahoo.com		Member since 2007
92.	Seemantinee Khot	Individual	1104, Woodland Avenue Kothrud, Pune-411038 Mob.: 09422505356 seema.khot@gmail.com	Promoting women's land rights, sensitising land right activists, bureaucrats and academicians on women's rights, mobilising and creating spaces for women in Maratha under JAA, technical support to women land holders and cultivators	Represents CWLR in national and International forums, Strengthening CWLR network Executive Comtt. Member since 2005

Sl. No	Name	Organisation	Address & Contact No.	Area of work/ Activities undertaken	Engagement with CWLR
93.	Ms. Kosha Trivedi	Individual Mahila Samakhya	Ground floor, Hostel Building, Govt. Polytechnic Campus, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad-380015 Ph.: 28302935 Fax: 26306762 msguj_ahd@yahoo.co.in	Create awareness through campaign and solve cases related to women and land rights	Member since 2006
94.	Ms. Christina Samy	Society of Women in Action for Total Empowerment (SWATE)	Veerarakkiyam(Po) Krishna Rayapuram(Tk) Karur District,TN-639114 Mob.: 09443150618 Ph.: 04324-250950 04324-250618 Fax: 04324-250617 swateind@sancharnet.in aredsind@sancharnet.in	Protection of water and land resources, identifying land and demanding to redistribute it to women especially dalit women	Active participation in advocacy and lobby work, exchange information and experiences at micro and macro level Member since 2006
95.	Mariamamma J Kalathil	Individual FMM Sisters	Francis Xavier's Kaloor, Ernakulam-682017 Kerela, India Ph.: 0484-2348054 mjkalathil@yahoo.com	Works with the tribals in Palakkad (Kerala)	Information sharing Member since 2006
96.	Dr. Kalyani K.Meena	Prerna Bharti	Chunabhatta-Kokar, Ranchi-834001, Jharkhand Mob.: 09431902681 Ph.: 0651-2545428 0651-2544703 preranabharati@yahoo.co.in	Women Empowerment, Tribal women's land and resource rights	Represented it in WSF 2007, Nairobi. Contributed in coordinating Jamshedpur workshop Member since 2006
97.	Sajida Khan	Individual Sur Nirman Edu. & Culture Society	B.V.K.Behind Exp. Building, R.S.Z.Marg,ITO,N.Delhi-2 Mob.: 09213665908 Ph.: 011-237243362		Member since 2007

Sl. No	Name	Organisation	Address & Contact No.	Area of work/	Engagement with CWLR
			66	Activities undertaken	
98.	Atul Tiwari	Samvad Samajik Sansthan	Vill.: Rampur Gadholi, Post: Saidasipur, Distt.: Pratapgarh, U.P. Mob.: 09415016234 samvad_98@indiatimes.com		Member since 2006
99.	R. Geetha	WSC (Women Struggle Committee)	1, Third Cross Street, United Nagar, Ayanavaram, Chennai Mob.: 09940207179 Ph.: 26650544 nnpssangam@gmail.com	Provides political leadership and thematic input	Member since 2004
100.	Leelawathi	WSC (Women Struggle Committee)	1, Third Cross Street, United Nagar, Ayanavaram, Chennai Mob.: 09940207179 Ph.: 26650544 nnpssangam@gmail.com	Leads women and resource rights discussions and lobby for unorganised sector women	New member
101.	Shashi Sail	NAWO	c/o. CMPP, Mission Compound Mahasamund Chattisgarh Ph.: 07723-223874 shashisail@gmail.com	Part of feminist movement to hear and feedback on strategy	New member
102.	Asha Sinha	Women Line Kisley	Jagdevpuri, P.O.V.B. College, Police Station-Airport Khajphara, Patna-800014 Ph: 094309-63491 womenline@rediffmail.com	Organises and attends meetings to raise awareness	
103.	Aijamal Bakashova	Rural Women's NGO 'Alga'	35,Oidarbekov str, Djerkazar village, Ysykata, Chui Valley 722177, Kyrgyzstan Ph.: 996 (312) 610136 Fax: 996(312) 610022 alga@infotel.kg	Strengthening potential of rural women for land rights within the country and sharing experiences with CWLR members	Support and promote CWLR works on all levels Executive Comtt. Member since 2005

Sl.No	Name	Organisation	Address & Contact No.	Area of work/ Activities undertaken	Engagement with CWLR
104.	Svetlana Dubinina	NGO 'Adept'	35,Oidarbekov str, Djerkazar village, Ysykata, Chui Valley 722177, Kyrgyzstan Ph.: 996 (312) 610136 Fax: 996(312) 610022 alga@infotel.kg	Educating rural women, And organising consultation	Disseminating CWLR information within the country Member since 2005
105.	Jagat Basnet	Community Self Reliance Centre	Post Box -19790, Kathmandu, Nepal Ph.: 00977-1-4360486 jagatb@csrcnepal.org landrights@csrcnepal.org	Land rights campaign across Nepal including policy dialogue	Sharing expe- riences and strengthen women land rights Executive Comtt. Member since 2005
106.	Shashi Kala Dahal	Individual	Post Box-19790, Kathmandu, Nepal Ph.: 00977-4360486 jagatb@info.com.wp	Host exposure and maintain contact through e- mail to know more issue	Increase mem- bership in Nepal, will include CWLR name in lobby and awareness Member since 2005
107.	Raju Prasad Chapagui	Individual Forum For Protection of Public Interest (Pro public)	Anamnagar, Kathmandu pilf@propublic.wlink.com.np	Take public issues to the court	Exchange of judicial victory and PIL experiences Member since 2006
108.	Kanchan Lama	Individual WOCAN/ SPD	GPO 8975 EPC 5181 Kathmandu, Nepal Ph.: 977-1-5521501 klama@enet.com.np	Lobbying	Promote partnership Member since 2006
109.	Victoria Tauli-CORPUZ	Asian Indigenous Women's Network	1 Roman Ayson Road Baguio City, Philippines Ph.: 43-74-4447703 Fax: 43-74-44439459 vicky@tebtebba.org		Member since 2006

Sl.No	Name	Organisation	Address & Contact No.	Area of work/ Activities undertaken	Engagement with CWLR
110.	Sunita Kotnala	Individual NSW POLICE	12,A, Allambie Rd, Allambie Hghts NSW 2100 Ph: 0401672745 sunitak_5@hotmail.com	Advocacy and networking	Networking Member since 2006
111.	Zaida Muxi Martinez	Individual Professor Departament d'Urbanism i Ordenació del Territori	Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya ETSAB Av Diagonal 649 4º planta 08029 Barcelona Mob.: 639 209 426 Ph.: +34 933 101 655 zaidamuxi@arquired.es	Gender and urban/housing activities	New member
112.	Nitya Rao	Individual School of Development Studies,	University of East Anglia, Norwich, NR47TJ,UK Ph.: 0044-1603-592333 Fax:0044-1603-451999 n.rao@uea.ac.uk	Reading and commenting on proposals and strategies	Through sharing and discussion Member since 2006

ANNEXURE-7**List of the CWLR members and their responses**

Sl. No.	Name	Tools used	Response	State	Remarks
1	Amit Shukla	Email & Phone call	Yes	UP	Will sent the fee and reply the mail
2	Anita Soni	Email & Phone call	Yes	New Delhi	Response by mail
3	Dr. Arvind Khare	Phone & Letter	No	UP	Phone unreachable
4	Devika Biswas	Email & Phone call	No	Jharkhand	Phone not working
5	Geetha Bhardwaj	Email & Phone call	Yes	New Delhi	Support CWLR and others working on women issues and land rights
6	Govind Kelkar	Email & Phone call	Yes	Haryana	Respond on email
7	Jarjum Ete	Email	No	Arunachal Pradesh	Out of country
8	Darmawati Mangmow	Email & Phone call	Yes	Arunachal Pradesh	New President of the Orgn...Kenyir Ringu(Retired),she'll call back
9	Kaniz Fatima Muneez	Email & Phone call	No	UP	Left Actionaid, could not be traced
10	Dr. Kumkum Tripathi	Email & Phone call	No	UP	Phone not reachable
11	Mairaj Bano	Phone & Letter	Yes	UP	Sent Hindi letter
12	Malika Viridi	Email & Phone call	Yes	Uttaranchal	Respond on email
13	Manju Aggrawal	Email & Phone call	No	UP	Phone wrong no.
14	Meera Velayudhan	Email & Phone call	Yes	Gujarat	Respond on email
15	Sejal dave	Email & Phone call	Yes	Gujarat	Respond on email
16	Patricia Mukhim	Email & Phone call	Yes	Meghalaya	Call later
17	Praveer Peter	Email & Phone call	No	Jharkhand	Responded in person
18	Preeti Oza	Email & Phone call	No	Gujarat	Phone not working
19	Rewa Chaubey	Phone & Letter	Yes	UP	Call later
20	Sanjay Singh	Email & Phone call	No	UP	Phone not working
21	Ms.Saraswati	Email,Phn.& Letter	Yes	UP	Letter to be sent
22	Priti Darooka	Email & Phone call	Yes	New Delhi	Response by mail
23	Shivani Bhardwaj	Email & Phone call	Yes	New Delhi	Convenor
24	Shivani Chaudhry	Email,Phn.& Letter	No	New Delhi	Letter sent
25	Sujata Madhok	Email & Phone call	No	New Delhi	Phone not working
26	Suman Jana	Email & Phone call	Yes	UP	Call later
27	Vinay Bhardwaj	Email & Phone call	Yes	New Delhi	Will sent after one week
28	Vasavi	Email,Phn & Letter	No	Jharkhand	Phone switch off
29	Vishwanath S. Todkar	Email & Phone call	Yes	Maharastra	Call later
30	Mangala Daithankar	Email & Phone call	Yes	Maharastra	Will send the fees
31	Sameena Dalwai	Email & Phone call	Yes	Maharastra	Not at home
32	Chetna M. Birje	Phone & Letter	No	Maharastra	Number not correct

33	Prabhajot Kaur	Email & Phone call	Yes	Maharastra	Need to be sent fresh email to new id; id updated
34	Priyanka Vegad	Email & Phone call	Yes	Maharastra	Lawyer; call later
35	Dr. Meenakshi Swaraj	Email & Phone call	Yes	Bihar	Will sent through mail of works done
36	D. Gabriele	Email & Phone call	Yes	Tamil Nadu	will response after 17th, was out of station
37	Roma	Email & Phone call	Yes	UP	Letter to be sent
38	N. Suneja	Email & Phone call	No	New Delhi	No comment
39	B.N. Yugandhar	Email, Phn & Letter	No	Andhra Pradesh	No response
40	Mrs. Sheela Negi	Email, Phn & Letter	No	Himachal Pradesh	No response
41	Kamayani	Email & Phone call	Yes	Maharastra	Out of station, sent email again
42	P. Jayaram	Email & Phone call	Yes	Andhra Pradesh	Received mail, will response soon
43	Dr. Reshmi Dutta	Email & Phone call	Yes	West Bengal	Will response soon, no feedback from the secretariat
44	Neelavalli	Email,Phn & Letter	No	Tamil Nadu	Wrong number
45	Maya Devi	Phone & Letter	No	Bihar	No response
46	Sikander Singh	Email & Letter	No	UP	No response
47	Jayant Verma	Email & Phone call	Yes	MP	The forum is out of contact
48	Pravat Kumar Pradhan	Email & Phone call	Yes	Orissa	Will response
49	Prof. Ritu Dewan	Email & Phone call	Yes	Maharastra	Call later
50	Rajesh Upadhayay	Email & Phone call	Yes	New Delhi	Will reply shortly
51	Raj Mani	Phone & Letter	Yes	UP	Send letter
52	Kim Kom Karoung	Phone & Letter	No	Manipur	Could not be contacted
53	Shikash Srivastava	Email & Phone call	Yes	New Delhi	Gratian Vas(Retired)
54	Manju Dung Dung	Email,Phn & Letter	No	Bihar	Phone not working
55	Aruna Dubey	Email,Phn & Letter	No	New Delhi	Could not be contacted
56	Surabhi Sarkar	Email & Phone call	Yes	UP	Out of station, call again on Saturday
57	Tanushree Verma	Email & Phone call	Yes	New Delhi	She'll call back
58	Ram Dayal Munda	Email & Letter	No	Jharkhand	No contact
59	Jahanavi Tiwari	Email,Phn & Letter	Yes	UP	Sent our activities but no feedback from the secretariat, no communication
60	Subhash Bhatnagar	Email & Phone call	Yes	New Delhi	Call later
61	Farzana Bano Sidhiki	Phone & Letter	No	UP	Phone switch off
62	Hemlata Kansotia	Email & Phone call	No	Rajasthan	Could not be contacted
63	Ras Bihari Singh	Phone & Letter	No	Bihar	No contact
64	Siddamma	Email & Phone call	No	Tamil Nadu	Could not be contacted
65	Daulat Ram	Email & Phone call	Yes	UP	Was in meeting,expect more communication from secretariat

66	Soma Parthsarathi	Email & Phone call	No	New Delhi	Could not be contacted, number busy
67	Tarun Hema Kumari	Email & Phone call	No	Uttaranchal	Could not be contacted
68	Dr.Masooma Khatoon	Phone & Letter	Yes	UP	Will call later,busy in meeting
69	Kanta Marathe			Chhatisgarh	New member
70	Dr. Ilina Sen	Email & Phn & Letter	No	Chhatisgarh	Could not be contacted
71	Seemantinee Khot	Email & Phn & Letter	No	Maharashtra	Could not be contacted
72	Ms. Kosha Trivedi	Email & Phn & Letter	No	Gujarat	Could not be contacted
73	Ms. Christina Samy	Email & Phn & Letter	No	Tamil Nadu	Could not be contacted
74	Mariamamma J Kalathil	Email & Phn & Letter	No	Kerala	Could not be contacted
75	Dr. Kalyani K.Meena	Email & Phn & Letter	No	Jharkhand	Could not be contacted
76	Sajida Khan	Phone & Letter	Yes	New Delhi	Letter to be sent
77	Atul Tiwari	Email & Phone call	No	UP	No response
78	R. Geetha			Tamil Nadu	Respond on phone
79	Leelawathi			Tamil Nadu	same
80	Shashi Sail			Chhatisgarh	New member
81	Asha Sinha			Bihar	New member

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