

Descendants from the Inca Empire Regaining Their Heritage through Education By Prof. Sara Ulloa

When the Spaniards conquered the Inca Empire Tahuantinsuyo in 1531, the Andean social and cultural organization was established by the "Ayllu." Even today the majority of Andean communities live in social and cultural societies organized according to their ancestor's traditions. Peru's past was heralded and recognized world-wide for its cultural wealth and tradition. Unfortunately through the years the socioeconomic, political and cultural evolution has been slow coming, preventing the true descendants of the Inca Empire from achieving any real type of educational development. But today, in this modern age, there springs new hope for a better future. Like a spirit that is finally awakened from its lethargy and ignorance to the realization that, with the canalization of appropriate programs and leaders, with national and international aid, this once proud and vibrant people can rise again to their former status and prosperity.

The Political Constitution of Peru declares in Chapter 1, Articles 1 and 2, that the protection of the individual and respect for his dignity are the supreme goal of society and the government. It also states that every individual has the right to life, identity, physical, psychological, and moral integrity, and free fulfillment and well-being. Every individual has the right to equality before the law. No one may be discriminated against because of his origin, race, sex, language, religion, opinion, economic status, or any other reason. Every individual has the right to freedom of conscience and religion, his ethnic and cultural identity. The government recognizes and protects the ethnic and cultural plurality of the nation.

Nonetheless, Peruvian indigenous communities face daily discrimination and isolation on a daily basis. Educational campaigns to improve and eliminate illiteracy have been offered to all nations, including the Andean areas of Peru, but due to the lack of economical resources it has not been proven that these educational programs reach the more remote and rural areas of the country. According to the National Institute of Statistic and Informatics performed for the 1993 Census, Peru counts with 1,784,281 illiterate individuals.

Any individual older than 15 who does not know how to read nor write is considered to be illiterate. The Peruvian indigenous communities experience high indices of illiteracy, especially amongst the Andean women. These women face situations of discrimination and exclusion in numerous levels, especially in the home and at their work place. Reasons such as poverty, ethnicity, geographic and genre isolation are only justifications to evade any type of help to improve the quality of living for them. This defenselessness is intensified by the existing culture of machismo. This machismo marginalizes Andean women who become submissive and scared by the abuse demonstrated by the men. Cultural

and traditional factors including the demand of labor often prioritize men in the home, in the work place and in society.

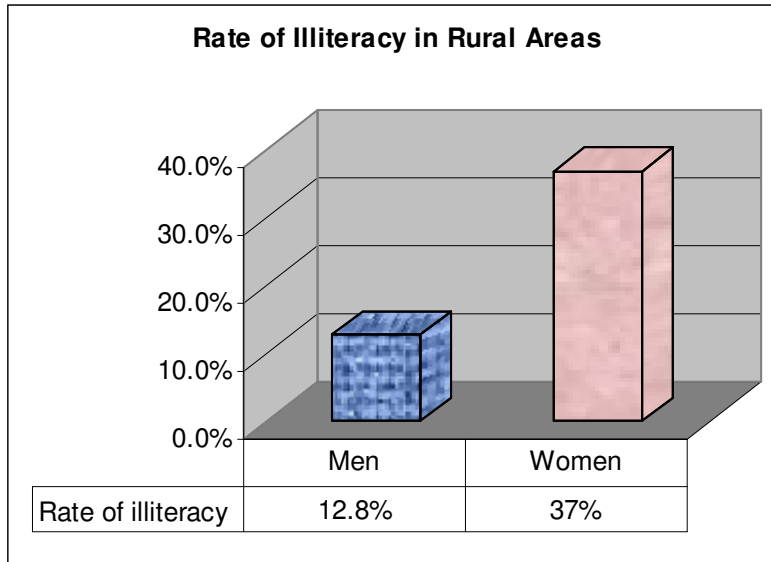
Pauliana Arpani, one of the few indigenous women in the Congress of Peru while under the leadership of President Alejandro Toledo, stated:” Poverty, machismo and illiteracy, are the main enemies.” This machismo attitude fosters domestic aggression towards women which oppresses them and denies them the basic human rights they so deserve. The Institute of Legal Defense (IDL) is a Peruvian Organization that is trying to overcome this obstacle in the development of women. IDL works through educated volunteers who become advisors to document human rights aggressions in the home and helps women file complaints to the authorities.

In the Andean communities of Peru, the majority of the indigenous people are not educated and therefore they are subject to the misguided leadership of those who would take advantage of their ignorance. A good example is the case of Abimael Guzman and his group “The Shining Path”, who gained prominence in the early 80’s. Most terrorist groups of the past, like the Shining Path, share a history of recruiting and exploiting the men, women and children of these Andean communities. Until we are able to provide these people with adequate opportunities for educational and social development, each future generation will become vulnerable to these radical groups and harmful philosophies.

Urban organizations that monitor and provide the educational systems for these people have failed to consider their cultural patterns, history and language. There is a great need to revise these systems, to provide these people with progressive education, while at the same time presenting it in such a manner that its pupils are able to understand and apply to their current knowledge.

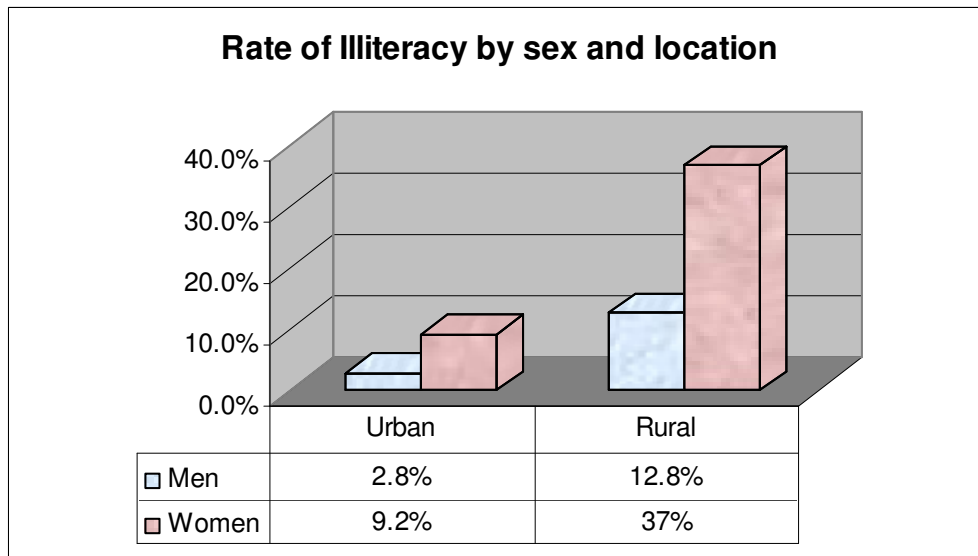
In Peru, the women constitute 49,7% of the population of the country and 49,2% of the rural population. According to the National Institute of Statistic and Informatics (INEI), Peruvian rural women comprise the population sector with smaller educational level and demonstrate greater rates of illiteracy and maternal mortality. Life expectancy for rural women is 7 years less than that of urban women. They have less access to resources and opportunities for work because of the lack of education and health. Poverty in the Andean regions has devastating effects on the health, education, life expectancy, income, mortality, political participation and safety of its people. Women contribute to home finances by working in the fields, in domestic jobs and artisan production. The contribution of women to agriculture is underestimated and greatly overlooked due to their comparatively and extremely low wages.

Peru statistics according to INEI for 1993 shows a drastic difference in the rate of illiteracy between urban and rural areas. Focusing only in rural areas, the rate of illiteracy according to sex is extremely unequal. For men the rate is 12.8%, compared to a rate of 37% for their women counterparts.

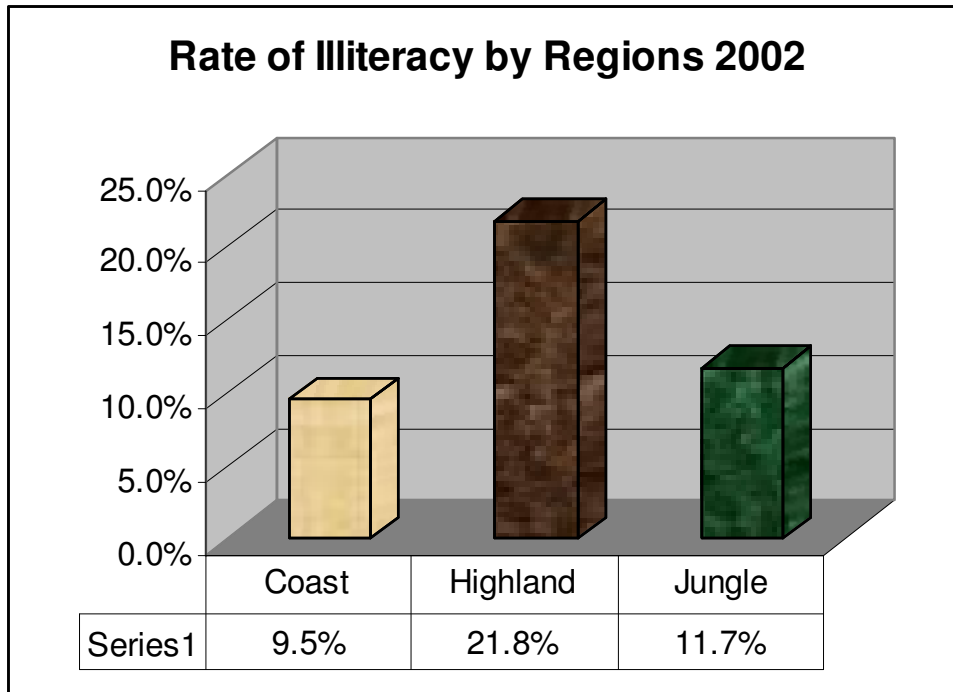


The illiterate population includes those that do not know how to read, nor write in a determined language, or that only knows how to read or write his name.

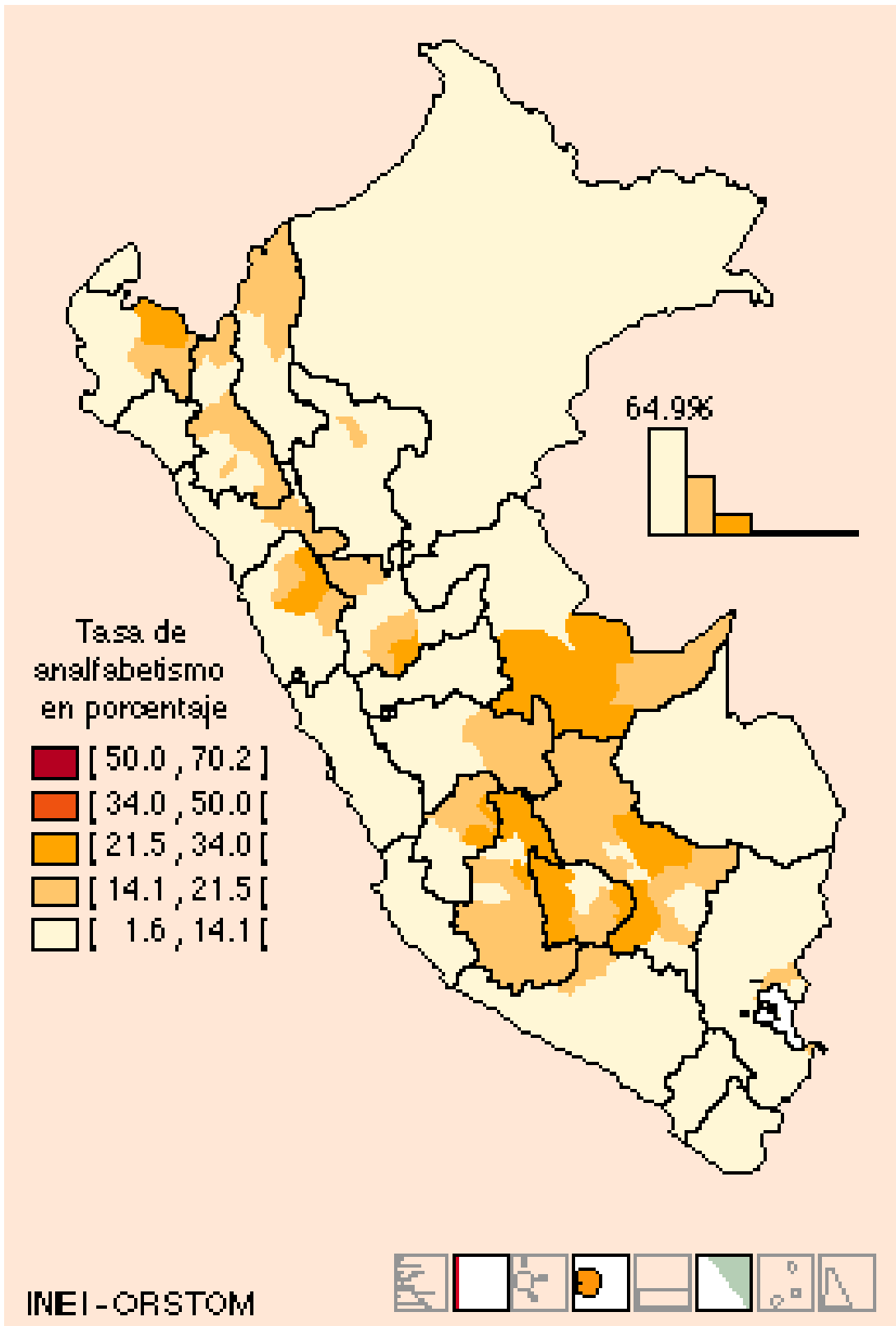
When we compared the rate of illiteracy between urban and rural areas, the numbers are smaller in the urban sector, presenting the rate of illiteracy for men at only 2.8% and 9.2% for women. Although we see a higher rate of illiteracy for urban women as well the difference between the sexes is nowhere near as disparaging as it is for rural woman.



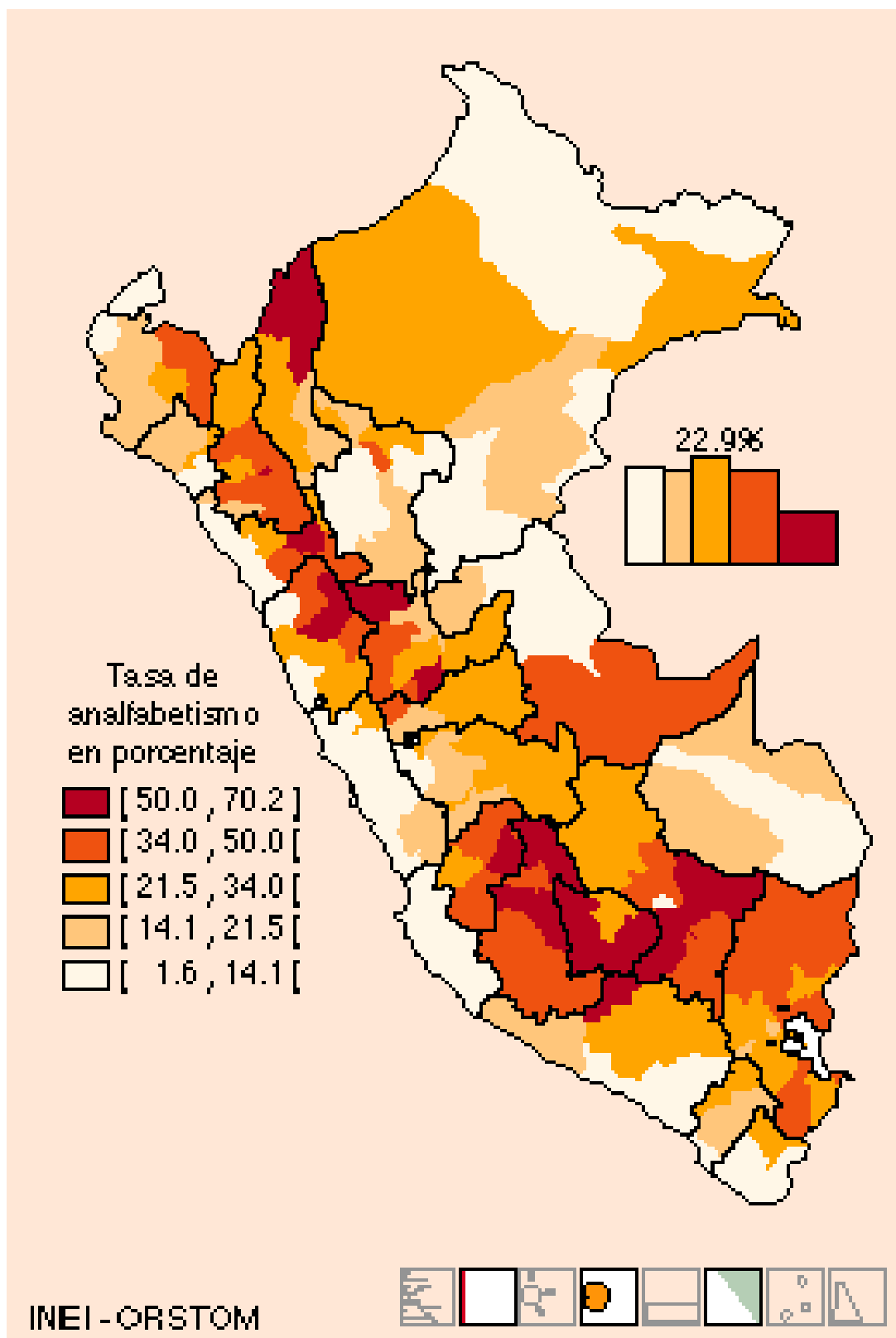
Geographically Peru is divided into three completely different regions: Coast, Highland and Jungle, or in other words, the coast near the Pacific Ocean, the highlands with the Andean mountains, and the jungle surrounding the Amazon River, respectively. The rate of illiteracy is extremely high in the highlands compared to the other two regions.



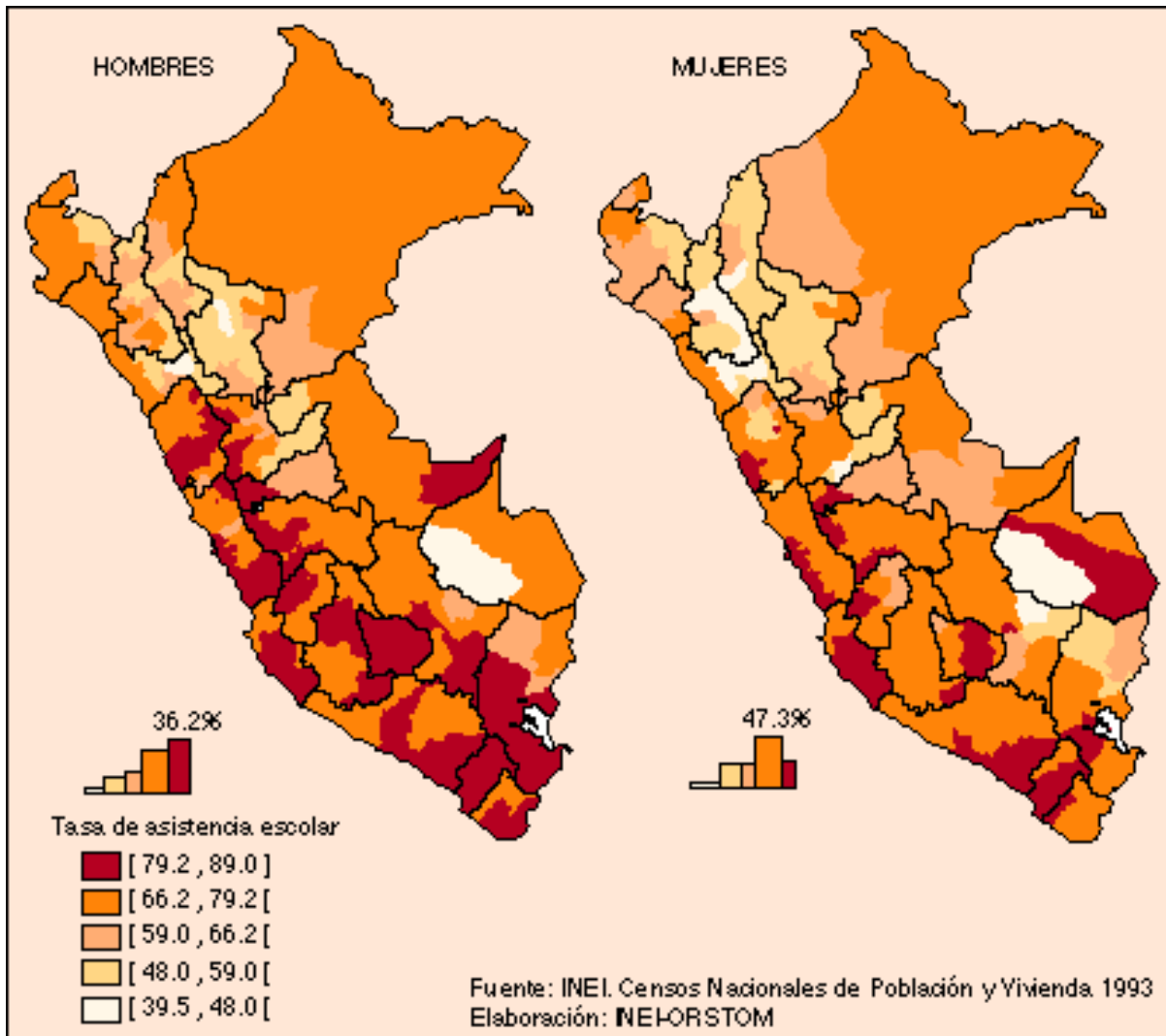
According to INEI the rate of illiteracy in the rural areas is found mainly in the Andean regions, which is demonstrated in the following maps.



Source INEI: Rate of Illiteracy in Percentages by Sex MEN

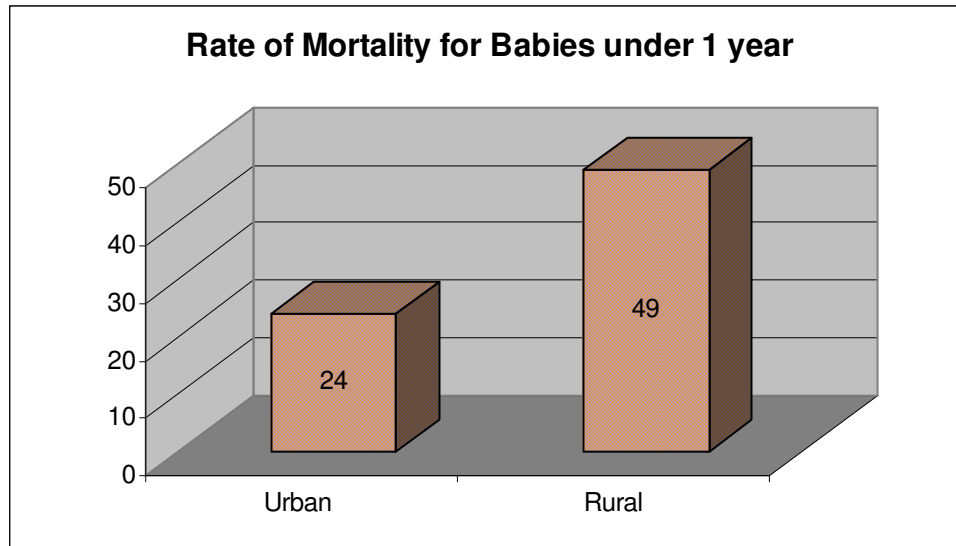


Source INEI: Rate of Illiteracy in Percentages by Sex WOMEN



Comparison of Scholastic Attendance in Percentages by Sex: MEN and WOMEN

Many educational advances are not located properly hurting the isolated Andean areas where there is an out of proportion predominance of illiterate indigenous women. The scarcity of equality amongst these indigenous women also harms its families. The indigenous women are the key to the well-being of their families, as well as of the community, since often they are the ones who guard the ancestral culture and traditions. When they are poor and they are hungry, ill and deprived of education, they are not able to provide for their families effectively. From community to community inequalities in the education of the women natives stand out. According to the INEI for the years 2000-2005, in rural communities 49 babies born per thousand die before turning a year of age. In urban localities, the rate of 24 babies per thousand is 50% less than in the Andean areas.



There is also a high correlation between education and hunger among these indigenous women. Mothers that are better educated have a higher probability of being physically healthy as well. And healthy mothers have a higher probability of ensuring the health and adequate nourishment of their children. Furthermore education influences familiar planning. In general, the more education the woman receives the less number of children she has, thus ensuring that resources for children are not spread so thinly.

Magazine *World Pulse* asked several Peruvian women what issues they consider most pressing. Blanca Figueroa, founder of La Casa de Panchita in Lima, an organization providing empowering space for domestic workers to gain access to education and build awareness of their basic rights, says that Peru needs to "adopt measures to leave behind its poverty - that is to say, to think and to act more in favor of those who are marginalized."

Asunta Del Mar Quispo is a hotel worker who lives with her family in Cusco. She considers lack of quality education to be one of Peru's biggest problems. "Many children do not go to school," she says, "and we need to fix that." As a mother, Quispo also expressed concern about the lack of health care for both women and children, which she says is "very important for families, which need more support."

Against all odds, Hilaria Supa Huamán born in the community of Wayllaqocha, Anta, Cusco in 1957, is a human rights activist and an active member of several indigenous women's organizations. She belongs to the Union for Peru party and currently serves in the Congress representing Cusco for the period 2006-2011. Supa was raised by her grandparents who were peasants in a hacienda. During her childhood she saw the hacendado mistreat her

grandfather and violate women, which had a great impact on her life. Her grandfather was murdered for fighting for peasant's rights. Her partner and father of her children died in a car accident when she was 22. She worked as a house maid in Cusco. In 1991 she became the secretary of the new Women's Federation of Anta where she was responsible for alphabetization issues. Supa is constantly trying to promote her native language "Quechua". She was elected to the Peruvian Congress in 2006 where she was the first parliamentarian in Peruvian history to take the oath in Quechua for which she was highly critiqued.

To help improve the standard of living for Andean women we need to support movements of indigenous women who fight for progress and equality. A fundamental component of policies and programs should emphasize the empowerment of the indigenous women to eliminate poverty and hunger and encourage education among these communities. This is a radical adjustment that will require a significant transformation in the way these problems are addressed. These adjustments must be made in all levels of the society: from indigenous homes to their national government.

These Andean women are strongly in need of special programs designed to reduce illiteracy. Even though there is a Promotion Law for Education for Andean Girls 2002-2010 (Ley de Promoción de la Educación de la Niña Rural), this movements' progress has been so slow that it's difficult to appreciate the reduction of illiteracy among the Andean girls and women. Emphasis on supporting economical resources to endorse education is a necessity, primarily to all indigenous children and alphabetization to indigenous women.

Andean women who are refused the right to bring their potential and talent to fruition ends up stunting the personal growth and development of their children. Such children have nothing better to offer to the future of their nation other than to follow the oppressive traditions of their ancestors. To offer and accept empowerment to indigenous women can become a dynamic process where women can take charge of their own lives and have a voice in the decisions that affects their homes, their communities and their government. The empowerment of Andean women can be illuminating to provide leadership and political qualification to these indigenous women, so that they can participate in the political life of their country.

In short, by focusing efforts to better educate and enrich the lives of these women, whose crucial role in society can never be overemphasized, a whole society of men, women and children will be led to lives of hope, security and prosperity. Every effort to protect women from abuse, to lift them out of poverty, to aid them with education and health resources is a step in the right direction to a better society for all.

A Case Study

Facts given to the Police

File #	075
Date	February 16 th , 2007
Location	Quillabamba
Victim	Sonia Rozas Diaz
Aggressor	Ubaldino Ramos Tinta
Case	Violence (physical and psychological abuse)
Cause	Poverty and illiteracy

Sonia Rozas Diaz, single living with her partner, homemaker, living at Jiron Pavayoc #130 in Quillabamba, went to the police station and pressed charges against her living partner Ubaldino Ramos Tinta for physical and mental abuse on February 14th of 2007 at 21.00hrs while in her home.

According to the data recorded on the legal documents presented in Appendix A:

Sonia Rosas was in her house and her daughter of 2 year of age kept crying. Her partner asked her to quiet the little girl, but she kept crying. This is when Ubaldino hit her and kicked her and mistreated her orally. This is not the first time these events happened, this has been happening constantly but Sonia was afraid of going to the Police because she is illiterate and afraid of not being capable of filing any type of reports. She also feared being discriminated against if she were to come forward. Finally she was advised to go and give an oral declaration of the events. She only needed to sign her name, therefore she accepted.

Ubaldino Ramos Tinta confessed that he'd abused her physically because when he came back from work and asked his wife to shower their daughter. She did not do it, therefore he abused her. All the hitting took place in front of the small girl. He admitted having hit her twice before but he declared that they both have strong personalities, that he will repent and never hit her again.

According to the Medical Reports, Sonia presented severe physical and psychological injuries and some permanent physical injuries most likely caused by all the hitting she received. She was found to have a contusion with tumefaction and hyperesthesia to the left part of the brain. She also presented a contusion with tumefaction to the upper lip with erosion, along with contusions and hematoma in both arms. She was prescribed medical attention for eight days. According to the Psychological Reports, Sonia suffers sadness, depression, anxiety, fear and emotional repression.

In a personal interview with the public prosecutor Sonia confessed her oppression and fear of leaving this man who constantly abuses her. She does

not know where else to go with her daughter and has no means to support her. She also confessed that she only knows how to sign her name; therefore, she does not have the slightest education to get a decent job. She is willing to bear the abuse so that she can have a meal and a place to sleep, otherwise she would be in the streets.

Sonia asked not to show her picture, but a picture of Ubaldino Ramos Tinta has been included in Appendix B along with other pictures of children and women in Quillabamba where cases like this are filed daily.

UPDATE IN QUILLABAMBA, CUSCO, PERU

There have been a few private organizations that have worked with different communities in the Andes of Peru. In June of 2001, with organizations such as Chasqui Humanitarian, we were able to aid the people of Andean regions of Peru after receiving three consecutive earthquakes. Some pictures are shown in Appendix C of the work performed to help these Andean communities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This is a gigantic dilemma for the women and children that live in the Andes of Peru. I propose to find more economical resources (nationally and internationally) to fund educational grants for women with vision in these communities. Opportunities for education and training should be made available to these women, whereby they might return the favor and teach their less fortunate neighbors such basic skills as reading and writing. Indigenous women would feel less threatened by one of their own teaching them. It would be an educational chain, with the responsibility of teaching the uneducated placed upon the shoulders of those that have been educated.

Let's start by teaching them the basics. Let's build on the fundamentals, such as health care, family planning and basic writing and arithmetic. A pilot experiment with the natives in Quillabamba, Cusco would be a good start in showing the rest of the Andean regions that education is a powerful force in improving the individual and community at large. Most Andean women have been subjugated by men and society for so long they struggle to envision a better way of life. Decision making is granted to the men, leaving the women without hope, self-esteem and a full-life experience. Let's give them hope for a better future through basic education. Let's open the door of opportunities to these unfortunate victims and restore hope for a brighter future.

I was born and raised in Peru. I come from La Libertad, a place near the Andes, where the illiteracy rate for women is considerably high. I have breathed and seen women's oppression while growing up. I have seen starving children working the streets instead of being in a classroom receiving an education. I often wonder what would have happened to me if I was denied the formal education I've received. Would I have to suffer as they do? I was raised by parents who always believed in a better future for their children. A future, even better than the one they had. With extreme sacrifices my parents gave me the opportunity to come to the United States to study at Brigham Young University. Luckily enough I took advantage of it, and here I am today, trying to help my people improve themselves and become better assets to their families and society. The empowerment of women can be enlightening, providing leadership and direction for a better tomorrow.

APPENDIX A

LEGAL DOCUMENTATION



POLICIA NACIONAL DEL PERU
DEFENSORIA PROVINCIAL PNP LA CONVENCION
COMISARIA QUILLABAMBA

11/D - JEC 01103
 da - J20 - 8:50
 of - J76

075 - 2007-DIVPOL-LG-CQ/FAM.

ASUNTO : POR VIOLENCIA FAMILIAR (MALTRATO FISICO Y PSICOLOGICO)

IMPLICADO

Ubaldo RAMOS TINTA (26)

CITADO

AGRAVIADA

Sonia ROZAS DIAZ (22)

132

RESULTADO RMI

(03) x (08) días de Incapacidad Medico Legal.



MINISTERIO PUBLICO

FISCALIA PROVINCIAL DE FAMILIA-LA CONVENCION

RECIBIDO 21 FEB 2007

Fecha: 21 FEB 2007
 Hora: 10:30

HECHO OCURRIDO.

El día 14FEB07 a Hrs. 21.00. aprox. en el interior de su domicilio de esta ciudad.

COMPETENCIA: FISCALIA PROVINCIAL DE FAMILIA LA CONVENCION
QUILLABAMBA

JUZGADO DE PAZ LETRADO DE QUILLABAMBA
LA CONVENCION.

I. INFORMACION

En el libro de registros de Denuncias directas por Violencia Familiar, existe una denuncia con el Nro. 066 cuyo tenor literal es lo siguiente:

"Nro. 066 - HORA: 12.40. - FECHA: 16FEB07 - SUMILLA.- POR VIOLENCIA FAMILIAR (MALTRATO FISICO Y PSICOLOGICO).- Siendo la hora y fecha anotada al margen se presento a esta dependencia policial la persona de Sonia ROZAS DIAZ (22) Quillabamba, soltera conviviente, ama de casa, s/d/p/v. con domicilio en el jirón pavayoc Nro. 130 de esta ciudad. Denunciando a su conviviente Ubaldo RAMOS TINTA (26), quien le agredió física y psicológicamente el día 14FEB07, a hrs. 21.00 aprox. en el interior de su domicilio por motivo de falta de comunicación. Lo que doy cuenta a ud. Para los fines del caso. FDO. La Denunciante Sonia ROZAS DIAZ (22)- FDO. EL INSTRUCTOR Noemí PAREDES BOLAÑOS."

II. INVESTIGACIONES

A. Diligencias Practicadas.

Document 1: Police Report

1. Con OFICIO Nro. 363-07-DIVPOL-LC-CQ, se solicito al Ministerio de Salud Medicina Legal se practique el examen de Reconocimiento Medico Legal a la persona de Sonia ROZAS DIAZ (22).-----
2. Se ha instruido la manifestación de las personas de-----
 - Sonia ROSAS DIAZ (22).
 - Ubaldino RAMOS TINTA (26).
3. Las partes han sido NOTIFICADO con el respectiva documento Policial para que se presenten ante la autoridad competente las veces que sea requerido su presencia física para esclarecer los hechos materia de la presente investigación.-----

B. Pruebas Periciales

Procedente del Ministerio de Salud, Medicina Legal La Convención se ha recibido el Protocolo Medico certificado Nro. 139-07-MLG. Con el resultado del examen de RML. Y examen psicológico SIN, Practicado en la persona de Sonia ROZAS DIAZ (22), documentos que se adjuntan al presente.-----

III. ANTECEDENTES POLICIALES

Solicitado a la Oficina de Apoyo Técnico (OFATEC) de la División Policial La Convención, los posibles antecedentes que pudiera registrar el investigado, informo lo siguiente:

PARA: Ubaldino RAMOS TINTA (26).----- NEGATIVO -----

IV. ANALISIS DE LOS HECHOS

- A. Que el día 16FEB07, la persona de Sonia ROZAS DIAZ (22), se presento a esta dependencia policial denunciado ser victimas de violencia familiar maltrato físico y psicológico por parte de su conviviente Ubaldino RAMOS TINTA (26), hecho ocurrido el día 14FEB07, a hrs.21.DD Aprox. en el interior de su domicilio de esta Ciudad.-----
- B. La agraviada Sonia ROZAS DIAZ (22), manifiesta que es victima de maltrato físico y psicológico por parte de su conviviente Ubaldino RAMOS TINTA (26), quien en forma constante y prepotente la arremete física y psicológicamente ya que el día de los hechos su menor hija se encontraba llorando y al indicarle que la haga callar a su hija la agraviada le reclama indicándole que porque motivo no le da atención a su menor hija y es por tal motivo que al decirle todo esto el denunciado la arremete físicamente con golpes de puño y patadas en todas partes del cuerpo y insultándole con palabras soeces y demigrantes en condición de madre y mujer no siendo la primera vez que suceden estos tipos de hechos ya que los maltratos son constantes e incluso en presencia de su menor hija.-----



C. El denunciado Ubaldino RAMOS TINTA (26), manifiesta que si agredió físicamente a su conviviente Sonia ROZAS DIAZ (22) ya que cuando retorno de su centro de trabajo le indicó a su conviviente que bañara a su menor hija lo cual no le hizo caso y es por tal motivo que la arremete físicamente con golpes de puño en el rostro y todas partes del cuerpo y e incluso tubo que intervenir una vecina para calmarlos y todos estos hechos fueron en presencia de su menor hija.-----

D. Según el resultado del Examen de Reconocimiento Medico Legal la agraviada Sonia ROZAS DIAZ (22), presenta lesiones físicas y psicológicas como se halla detallado en el Certificado del RML y protocolo de pericia psicológica, el cual posiblemente sea como consecuencia de los maltratos físicos que ha sido objeto por parte de su conviviente Ubaldino RAMOS TINTA (26).-----

V. CONCLUSIONES.

Por las consideraciones expuestas en el contexto del presente documento se ha establecido que la persona de Ubaldino RAMOS TINTA (26), resulta autor de actos de Violencia Familiar en su modalidad de maltratos físico y psicológico en agravio de su conviviente Sonia ROZAS DIAZ (22), hecho ocurrido el día 14 FEB 07 a Hrs. 21.00 aprox. en el interior de su domicilio de esta Ciudad, por las siguientes consideraciones:-----

- Por sindicación directa de la agraviada el cual queda acreditado con su manifestación y corroborado con el certificado de RML.-----

VI. SITUACION DEL IMPLICADO

El investigado Ubaldino RAMOS TINTA (26), así como la agraviada han sido notificado con el respectivo documento Policial para que se presente ante las autoridades Judicial competente las veces que sean requeridos para esclarecer los hechos materia de la presente investigación.-----

VII. ANEXOS

Se adjuntan los siguientes documentos:

- DOS (02) Manifestaciones
- UN (01) RML.
- UN (01) protocolo de informe psicológico.
- DOS (02) Constancias de Notificaciones.

Quillabamba, 20 febrero del 2007.



[Signature]
CIP 30316748
STANISLAO MORA CABALLERO
SOT./... PNP.

EL INSTRUCTOR



[Signature]
Néstor Paredes Bolaños
SO - PNP

MANIFESTACION DE UBALDINO RAMOS TINTA (26).

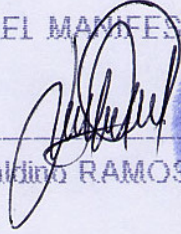
—En la Ciudad de Quillabamba, siendo las 12.00 horas del día 15FEB2007, presente ante el instructor la persona manifestante, quien preguntado por sus generales de Ley dijo llamarse como queda escrito, natural del Distrito de Echarafí – La Convención, soltero (conviviente), obrero, identificado con DNI. Nro. 42528991 y domiciliado en el Jr. Pavayoc Nro. 139 – Quillabamba, quien manifiesta lo siguiente:

1. PREGUNTADO DIGA: ¿Ud., Si para rendir su presente manifestación requiere de la presencia de su abogado defensor? Dijo:
—Que, no lo considero necesario.
2. PREGUNTADO DIGA: ¿Es verdad que Ud., la fecha del 14FEB2007, a horas 20.00, aprox., agredió físicamente a su conviviente Sonia ROZAS DÍAZ, hecho ocurrido en el interior de su domicilio, de ser cierta explica los motivos? Dijo:
—Que, es cierto, ésta agresión que le hice, se debió a que, momentos antes, en momentos en que me encontraba en mi domicilio junto a mi esposa le había pedido para que le bañe a mi menor hija, pero ella no me hizo caso, por lo que levantándome de mi cama, le empecé a propinar golpes de puño en el rostro, y otras partes del cuerpo y de éste hecho ha presenciado mi menor hija Dana Analí RAMOS ROZAS (02) años de edad, luego de ello, vino una señora, la vecina de la casa quien nos hizo calmar.
3. PREGUNTADO DIGA: ¿Si tiene algo más que decir, quitar o modificar a su presente manifestación? Dijo:
—Que, si quiero agregar, durante éste tiempo de convivencia que tengo con la madre de mi hija, también le he agredido hasta en dos oportunidades en vista de que ambos tenemos caracteres muy diferentes, y es la primera vez en que me denuncia, pero de hoy para adelante, ya no volveré a cometer éste tipo de hechos de los cuales me siento completamente arrepentido. Y leída mi manifestación, firmo en señal de conformidad en presencia del instructor que certifica.

EL INSTRUCTOR

Ramiro ZUBIZARRETA AGÜERO

EL MANIFESTANTE



Ubaldo RAMOS TINTA (26)

MANIFESTACION DE SONIA ROZAS DIAZ (22)

En la Ciudad de Quillabamba, siendo las 13.00 horas del día 16 de febrero del 2007., presente ante el instructor en la Oficina de la Sección de familia de la Comisaría PNP de Quillabamba, la manifestante quien al ser preguntado por sus generales de ley dijo llamarse como queda escrito (22) años de edad, Natural de Quillabamba, soltera conviviente, ama de casa, s/có/v. domiciliada en el jirón pabayo Nro. 130. de esta Ciudad.

D1. PREGUNTADO DIGA ¿Indique Ud. El motivo de su presencia en esta dependencia policial? Dijo: -----

Que, me encuentro en esta dependencia policial para ratificarme en mi denuncia por actos de violencia familiar (maltrato físico y psicológico) contra mi conviviente Ubaldino RAMOS TINTA (26), hecho ocurrido el día 14FEB07, a hrs. 21.00 aprox. en el interior de mi domicilio -----

D2. PREGUNTADO DIGA: ¿Explique Ud, la forma y circunstancias de cómo ha sido Ud, víctima de maltratos físico y psicológico por parte de su conviviente Ubaldino RAMOS TINTA (26), hecho ocurrido el día 14FEB07 a hrs. 21.00 . Aprox. En el interior de su domicilio? Dijo -----

Que el día indicado mi conviviente llegó de su centro de trabajo y en ese momento mi menor hija se encontraba llorando y por al ver que mi menor hija estaba llorando mi conviviente me dice que la bañe y yo le indique que no le voy a bañar ya que mi hija estaba con tos y al verlo a mi conviviente molesto le dije que por que se aburre de la bebe y le dije que por que no se preocupa de la bebe ya que a el no le interesa si comió o no comió mi menor hija y le dije que porque motivo no le da cariño a la bebe y luego me remedó y yo le dije que se calle y luego el me arremete físicamente dándome un puñete en la cara y luego en el brazo y en todas partes de mi cuerpo y luego yo me escape y grite y una vecina me auxilio y mi conviviente no le intereso y delante de mi vecina me quiso agredir con puñetes y delante de mi vecina me dio un puñete en el labio y e incluso me ha movido hasta el diente y me insulto con palabras soeces y denigrantes en condición de madre y mujer y no siendo la primera vez que suceden estos tipos de hechos ya que los maltratos son muy constantes.-----

D3. PREGUNTADO DIGA ¿Si tiene algo más que agregar, variar, quitar o modificar a su presente manifestación ?Dijo: -----

Que quiero indicar que mi conviviente me arremete psicológicamente en forma constante e incluso se mete con mi menor hija insultándola de bruta y otras palabras y una vez feída y encontrándolo conforme en todas sus partes lo firmo e imprimí mi índice derecho en señal de conformidad y el instructor quien certifica.--

EL INSTRUCTOR



Noemi Pedes Bolaños
SO PNP

LA MANIFESTANTE

Sonia Rozas Diaz

Sonia ROZAS DIAZ (22)

MEDICINA LEGAL

CERTIFICADO Nro. 139

FECHA: 15.02.07
HORA: 20:30 hrs

PROTOCOLO MEDICO

1.- GENERALES

Dependencia Solicitante: Jefatura Provincial PNP La Convención
Oficio N° 363 De Fecha 15.02.07

2.- PACIENTE

Nombre y Apellidos: Sonia ROZAS DIAZ
Edad Referida: 22 años de edad
Documento de Identificación:

3.- MOTIVO DE EXAMEN

Maltrato físico

4.- EXAMEN FISICO

Contusión con leve tumefacción e hiperestesia en región parietal izquierda del cuero cabelludo. Contusión con tumefacción en el labio superior derecho con erosión y equimosis de mucosa correspondiente. Contusión con equimosis y hematomas en ambos brazos. Resto normal.

//////

5.- EXAMENES AUXILIARES SI () NO (X)

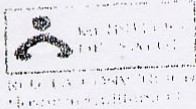
6.- CONCLUSION

Por lo descrito la paciente requiere de tres días de Atención Facultativa por ocho días de Incapacidad Médico Legal.



Jorge Canales Santander
MEDICO - CIRUJANO
C.M.P. 23108

Julia Bejar Cuba
Ginecologo
CMP: 24117 RNE:16821



PROTOCOLO DE INFORME PSICOLOGICO N°

- 1.- DATOS GENERALES:
 DEPENDENCIA SOLICITANTE: Comisaria Quillabamba.
 OFICIO N° 363 DE FECHA: 16 - 02 - 07.
 - 2.- DATOS DEL PACIENTE:
 APELLIDOS Y NOMBRES : Sonia Rozas Diaz.
 HISTORIA CLINICA N° : 171264
 SEXO/EDAD/ESTADO CIVIL : F / 22 a. / Conv.
 INSTRUCCIÓN/OCUPACIÓN : 5° de sec. / Ama de casa.
 LUGAR DE NACIMIENTO : Quillabamba.
 PROCEDENCIA : Sta. Ana.
 DIRECCIÓN ACTUAL : Jr. Pavayoc N° 130
 - 3.- ESTADO PSICOPATOLOGICO:
 ASPECTO GENERAL Y CONDUCTA:
 Presencia de tristeza, tono de voz apagado.
 PENSAMIENTO:
 De curso normal.
 LENGUAJE:
 De curso normal.
 AFECTIVIDAD:
 Tristeza.
 SEXUALIDAD:
 Dentro de los límites de normalidad.
 FUNCIONES COGNITIVAS (Memoria, atención, conciencia, orientación,, inteligencia) Dentro de los umbrales.
 - 4.- CONCLUSIONES: Pate. refiere ser víctima de agresión física y psicológica por parte de su conviviente U.R.T. 26 a. Quien aproximadamente 2 años viene agrediendo a la parte. Generando en ella sentimientos de tristeza, ansiedad, angustia, minusvalia, labilidad emocional, temor.
 - 5.- DIAGNOSTICO:
 DX.1. VIF.
 DX2. Episodio Depresivo.
 INDICACIONES: Tomar medidas pertinentes.
 Apoyo Psicoterapéutico.
- ES CUANTO SE INFORMA DE ACUERDO A LA EVALUACIÓN REALIZADA.

Quillabamba, 16 de Febrero del 2007.

Gobierno Regional Cusco
 DIRECCION REGIONAL CUSCO
 RED DE SERVICIOS DE SALUD LA CONVENCION
 Martín Lazo Zecanarro
 P.S.P. 9404
 Psicóloga SERUMS

Document 7: Sonia Rozas Diaz Medical Report [Psychological]

APPENDIX B

PHOTOS



Picture 1: TOWN OF QUILLABAMBA, CUSCO, PERU



Picture 2: Ubaldino Ramos Tinta



Picture 3: A 14 year old girl who has been abused by her father and already has 2 children. She has never had a chance to go school.



Picture 4: The home of the previous 14 year old girl.



Picture 5: Another case of a woman from Anta, Cusco who has been abused by her partner.

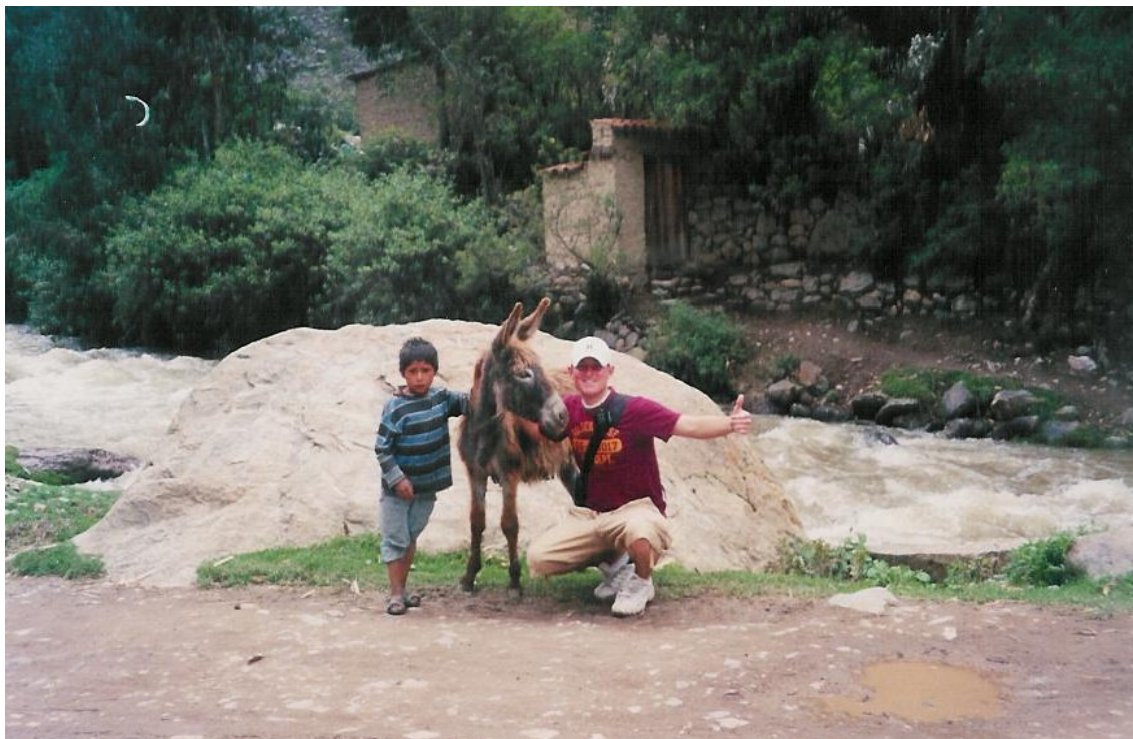


Picture 6: A 19 year old woman who has never gone to school and already has 4 children.

OTHER PHOTOS FROM QUILLABAMBA, CUSCO
ANDEAN COMMUNITIES AND ITS PEOPLE
Courtesy of Robert Gray









APPENDIX C

PHOTOS

OTHER PHOTOS FROM CUSCO
ANDEAN COMMUNITIES AND ITS PEOPLE AFTER 2011 EARTHQUAKE
Courtesy of Chasqui Humanitarian



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World Pulse Magazine

Pictures and legal documents courtesy of Estela Tirado, Quillabamba, Peru.
Pictures of Andean communities and its people are courtesy of Robert Gray.
Pictures of aid provided are courtesy of Chasqui Humanitarian.