

# JAI BHIM VIKAS SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN



ANNUAL REPORT 2020-21



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# CHILD LINE ANNUAL REPORT

## **Childline 2020**

Child line 1098, run under Jai Bhim Vikas ShikshanSansthan is a project initiated by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. Child line is a 24-hour free and emergency national phone service. Child line 1098 Jodhpur helps sick, lonely, helpless children or children suffering from some kind of violence, abandoned by families and missing children. It also works to prevent child labor and child marriage.

**Vision-** To establish a nation that guarantees protection of the rights and safety of all children.

**Mission-** The aim of child line is to reach every child who is in need and to ensure their safety and protection of their rights.

## Brief

The Child Line (1098) program has a coordinator, a counselor, six team members, and a volunteer who help in protection of rights of children and ensuring their safety throughout Jodhpur. The Child Line Jodhpur team works in unison in which the cooperation of all the team members is very important.



Child Line team fulfills its duties by formulating and executing weekly plans. Child Line Jodhpur spreads awareness about Child Line 1098 Helpline by visiting railway stations, bus stands, police stations, hospitals, city squares, mud slums, slum markets, crowded markets, tourist places, auto stands, schools, colleges, villages, government departments, garbage dumping places in the city and public parks. The members distribute pamphlets to educate people about Child Line Service.

The members also request people to make a trial call on 1098 so that people can know what services are provided in 1098. This also builds a trust in the general public. It also has an advantage that anytime someone sees a needy child, they can easily call 1098.

Through the Child Line, children can be given a bright and safe future in the society. Child Line attempts to ensure that children get a safe and healthy environment and are always smiling. Since May 2013, Jodhpur Child Line has

been continuously raising a strong voice against crime and exploitation against children.

From time-to-time, Child Line Jodhpur holds meetings with police stations, government departments, ward councilors, sarpanches, etc. to select the issues faced by children and the Child Line Team coordinates with these entities to raise voice against such issues and resolve them. A strategy is formulated every month and the team works accordingly to resolve the issues. The work is done to put an end to atrocities faced by children and to assure public that Child Line is indeed always ready 24 x 7 to help children in need.

All the obstacles that come in the work of the Child Line are presented to the Child Advisory Board appointed and headed by District Collector. Child Line is the secretary of the board. The Child Advisory Board consists of all the departments of the district such as Medical department, Health, Education, Police, Child Welfare Committee, Juvenile Justice Board etc.

If there is a problem with any department of the child line, it is discussed in detail by the Child Advisory Board and the problem is resolved.



## Description of work done by Jodhpur Child Line

**Child Marriage-** Child marriages have been happening not only in India but in the whole world. And India ranks second in number of Child Marriages all over the world. It was prevalent in ancient times when boys and girls were



married at a very young age because the elders in the house had a desire to see their grandchildren and spend time with them before dying. Legally, the age of the boy should be 21 and that of the girl 18 at the time of marriage. Marriage of Children under these ages come under the category of Child Marriage which is an offense under the Child Marriage Prohibition Act 2006. Malpractices like child marriage are a hindrance to the development of the country and all of us should help to end this practice.

**Reasons for Child Marriage: -**

The girl's marriage is considered as a burden on her parents, lack of education, orthodox mentality, superstition, love marriage, poverty, social pressure, death feast, family reasons.

- Under the Child Marriage Prohibition Act 2008 law, children can declare their child marriage illegal within two years of becoming an adult.

**Measures to Stop Child Marriage: -**

- Spread awareness in the society
- Media can play an important role in stopping child marriage
- Spread education
- Alleviation of poverty
- Organize street plays to highlight the issue of child marriage

Child Line Jodhpur received Child Marriage cases out of which about 99 child marriages were stopped by informing the administration and by working together with concerned teams. In these cases, the Child Line informs about the child marriage through the concerned Superintendent of Police, District Sub-Divisional Officer, Child Marriage Control Room, Jodhpur, District Legal Services Authority, in writing and by phone to the concerned police station. After giving the information, the SDM Tehsildar, Patwari, Police and Child Line ban the family members from conducting child marriage and if necessary, the families are also banned from the Sessions Court and the family members are counseled

that child marriage is a curse and a legal offense and they should not darken their children's future by doing this. Children have to face mental and physical challenges due to child marriage, and their childhood is shattered by the curses like this child marriage. The consequences of child marriages are that girls become mothers at an early age, health deteriorates, burden of responsibility, over-population, death during childbirth and children born are malnourished.

**Child Labour-** Child labor means that a working person is younger than the age limit prescribed by law. This practice is considered to be an exploitative practice. Child labor remains a stigma in the country even after so many years of independence.



It is pathetic that even today we are not able to give good education to our children. Their childhood is broken. Due to this, the future of children is going into darkness, poverty is

spreading in the country and it ultimately hinders the development of the country. Depriving the child of his childhood and forcing him to work under compulsion is called child labor. Their childhood is snatched away and they are along with their right to education and they are forced to work under mental and physical torture. They are underpaid and exploited.



- Any person who employs a child below 14 years of age or employs a child of 14-18 years in a dangerous business or process is committing a criminal offense.
- Child Labor in Jodhpur city is increasing day by day as Jodhpur is a developing district of Rajasthan. Therefore, apart from Jodhpur, people from other districts and states come to Jodhpur in search of employment. Due to poor financial conditions of the family, parents send their children to do child labor. With this, the future of these children is doomed.



These children mostly work in garbage pickup, hotels, saw shops, factories, tea houses and small shops. Some children are also brought from outside Rajasthan from states of Bihar, Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh. Small children are employed in bangle making factory and embroidery as they have small and delicate hands which makes it easier to thread needles and place small stones on fabric. The owner or contractor gets the children to do child labor in order to get more work done for less wages. Child Line Jodhpur, along with the Child Welfare Committee and Anti-Trafficking Unit, counsels all these children to get them freed from work and register a case against the landlord and contractor and arrests them and ensures that children get all medical treatments according to the order of the Child Welfare Committee. Later the children are admitted to the Government Shelter Home. After getting



admission, statements of these children are recorded by the child welfare committee and presented to the child's SDM. After this, their parents are also counseled and it is explained to them that “these little children should not be made to work because these children are the meant to work towards their future by studying and enjoying their childhood. These children are the future of the society.”

In Jodhpur Some children are easily found working in hotels, tea dhabas and shops. Hotel and shop owners hire children to get things done easily. Because these hotel and shop owners get child laborers who work more for less money. These children are exploited and tortured by the shop owner and the hotel owner. Due to these atrocities, children become mentally and physically weak and ill.

When Child Line Jodhpur receives a case of child labour, the team first of all inspects the case and the area and if there are children found working in the shop or factory, then Child Line team counsels the shop or factory owner and warns them against continuation of such practice in the future. They are also told that If any child is found to be working further, then legal action can be taken against them by Labor Department and Human Trafficking Unit. In this way, child lines work to rescue child laborers.

### **Reasons for Child Labor: -**

- **Poverty:** It is important to eradicate poverty in order to stop a poor man from sending his child to work to earn extra wages for the survival of the family.
- **Illiteracy:** Uneducated person does not understand child labor, if education is promoted, child labor will be stopped and people will be aware of the physical, mental and legal consequences of child labor.

- **Unemployment:** Due to unemployment, people are unable to pay their family's expenses, due to which they get their children to work and earn money.
- **Lack of awareness about child labour**

### **Measures to stop Child Labour**

- Spread education
- Poverty Alleviation
- Spread awareness in the society
- Elimination of unemployment
- Organise street plays to highlight the issue

**Missing Child-** Child Line Jodhpur rescues a lot of missing, deported, migrating children, girls who run away, children wandering on the road and children separated from parents. They are taken to their home and reunited with their families. Most of the cases were met with GRPRPF and Urban and Rural Police Station located at the railway station. Children found at the railway station and other places are sent to the police station by the Child Line team to get DD entry. After that, the child is brought to the Child Line office, clothes are given to the children when needed, they are fed food, a safe environment is created for them and the Child Line team counsels them. The team tries to get complete information about children so that it is easy to find their home. Many times, if the children tell the incorrect or incomplete address, then help from other Child Line teams is taken. The child is then presented before the Child Welfare Committee. Till the time the parents and family members of the child are not found, the children are given admission in the Government Shelter Home. After that the Child Line team makes every effort to find the parents of the child.

Children's information is also put on the missing website by the Child Welfare Committee so that the family members can track their child and the children can be brought to their homes. When the parents are found out they are asked to take the child home. If parents are unable to travel to pick up their child, then with the order of the CWC and with the help of a Reserve Police Officer, a member of the Child Line team drops the child to his/her home. If the parents are willing to take the child then the parents are presented before the CWC. Child Welfare Committee Form No. 19 and 20 are filled. The child is then handed over to the parents. They ensure that the child should reach his home safely, the child should not be in the wrong hands or in the hands of any gang. Looking at the future of children, the Childline line is alert for the children for 24 hours. If a child does not have parents, according to the order of the Child Welfare Committee, the children are given admission in the shelter home of their home state.

### **Reasons for Missing Child: -**

- Fear of domestic violence
- Love Affairs
- Lack of family understanding
- Family problems
- Greed for money
- Drug/alcohol abuse and addiction

**Emotional Support-** Child Line Jodhpur receives numerous cases of children having suicidal thoughts, parental quarrels, love, over attachment with someone, children deprived of necessities, child abuse, children worried about failing exams, etc. Child Line counsels such kids and resolves their worries. Parents of these children are also counselled and asked to take proper care of their

children. Children try to commit suicide or fall into depression due to failure in examination. Children also start living in depression due to over attachment or love. They do not talk to anyone, sit alone in solitude, overthink, become lost, stop playing with friends or going out of the house. When the children see the quarrel of the parents in their house, they break from inside. Due to everyday quarrels, the child's mental balance deteriorates. Counselling of such children is done. Children are brought out of depression through counselling. Sometimes, the guardians are also advised to take the child to the psychiatrist. The teacher and family of the child sometimes pressurize the child to study so much that the child becomes mentally tortured. When their exams don't go well, that child gets the idea of committing suicide. Many children even commit suicide. Therefore, it is explained to the parents and teachers that they should not put too much pressure on children.

**Shelter Home-** Children, who are in need of shelter or whose parents have passed away or whose families are unable to provide for them, are sent by the Child Line for admission to the Shelter Home. A complete home study report of such children is prepared to determine whether the child really needs a shelter home. Such children are presented before the Child Welfare Committee and where they are asked to enter the shelter home. After getting the shelter home, boys / girls are sent to school. The future of boys and girls gets a right direction and they do not have to struggle for basic amenities.

**Medical-** Childline provides medical help to those children, who need any information related to the medical treatment or nearby hospitals. The team goes to the hospital with the child and helped with doctor appointments, and they are given medical and medical related advice. When needed, medicine is provided from the medical shop. If a child with disability asks for help from the child line,



then a medical certificate is made for him at the hospital and the child is given medical help by the Child Line.

### **Children Begging-**

On one hand, India is the sixth largest economy of the world. On the other hand, The number of beggars sitting on the streets, hotels (dhabas), religious places, railway stations, heritage sites, roads presents another picture of the country.

In India, begging used to take place earlier as well, but today its form has changed. Earlier, the sages and saints who had left the worldly temptation to seek knowledge used to live their lives by begging, but today a large section of society are begging to meet their day-to-day needs.

In Jodhpur city, the number of children begging every day is increasing continuously.

Working according to the plan, after getting information about the children



who are begging the team approaches them and follows the protocol. Begging children are continuously monitored by the Childline team at various intersections, tourist places, temples, mosques, Chowpatty, court, bus stands, auto stands, railway stations etc. in the city.

These children are seen during the red light approaching the cars, motorcycles and begging.

Begging children are mostly found at major intersections. Most of these children reside in the following settlements - Sojati Gate Bhil Basti, Dalle Kha kiChakki, Ganesh Mandir Harijan Basti, Masuriya Nat Basti, SagariaSthanada. These



children  
are  
begging  
all day  
and most  
of these  
children  
are found  
to be

intoxicated all throughout day and night, consuming whitener solution, iodex, alcohol, gutkha, bidhi etc they are found near Sojati Gate Temple, High Court Complex Road, Railway Station, Footpath. These children sleep at the railway station, High Court Complex Road, footpath or near Sojati Gate Temple . Child beggars are rescued by the Child line, they are brought to the Child line office and presented before the Child Welfare Committee and as per the order of the Child Welfare Committee, those children are medically administered and then these children enter the shelter home. When the parents of these children come to pick up their child up, they are presented in front of the Child Welfare Committee and the parents are told that if they these children are again found begging then there will be a strict legal action taken against them. The parents are then provided with some help so that they are able to send their children to school.

### **Reasons for increase in Child Begging&**

- Poverty

- Unemployment
- Illiteracy
- Drug Addiction
- Greed for money
- Weak Family Situation
- Fathers Absence
- Responsibility to run their homes
- Human Trafficking

### **Measure to Stop Children from Begging-**

- Education
- Linking these children to government schemes
- Conducting various workshops on child begging
- Finishing human trafficking
- Providing Employment

### **Corona Period**

1. To give information of Covid-19.
2. To reach maximum children during the corona period.
3. In collaboration with the administration, reach the poor families and children living in the slum and provide them with essential food items
4. Spread awareness of 1098 and Covid 19 by going to slums.
5. Encourage people to follow social distancing norms.
6. Spread Information about the help line run by the government
7. To know the problems of children living in the slums of the city during the Corona period and bring these problems to the administration.

8. Child line staff was instructed to get Covid-19 test done from time to time
9. Pamphlets of the child line& pamphlets printed by the government were distributed
10. Spot the child labour and bonded labour among the labour going in the special trains which were run during covid.
11. Providing essential goods to the needy people.
12. Distribution of masks, sanitizers and soap by going to slums.
13. To provide information about Covid-19 test camps.

### **Open stage program**

In the open house program, people are informed that what is child line 1098, how does this number work, why it was needed, what are the issues that are resolved etc. Children were made to memorize this number. We told them that this number has come from the suggestion of small children like you. It was told that it is not 1098 but it is 10-9-8 to make it easier for them to memorize. They were told that this project is going on all over India. Use this number only when needed otherwise needy children will be deprived of this service.



**Covid pandemic-** The impact of the Covid pandemic was seen all over the world. There was so much fear of this disease due to which lockdown had to be imposed around the world alongwith India. Due to this disease, many people lost their lives. There is no country in the whole world that could control this disease. No one had the cure for this disease. No country could make a medicine, or discover how to control this disease. The whole world was protecting itself by the use of masks and sanitizers while following social distancing norms. Many people faced unemployment due to this disease. Their employment was taken from them.



**Attempts by Child Line Jodhpur** - When we went to these slums, we too felt sad when we saw their situation. The administration was informed by us and they were made aware of their problems. But that too was not of much help, so the child line decided to help them. Child line Jodhpur spoke to some social workers and Child line also decided to help on their behalf. For these children and their families the staff of Child line arranged a kitchen.

In which 200 packets of cooked food were prepared every day and 350 cooked food packets were procured from philanthropists. Daily Child Line staff made sure that these children received these packets in the morning and evening. Child

line distributed packets daily throughout the lockdown. Every day, when food was delivered to these children, we established a relationship with them. We were very happy to see the smile on the faces of these children. By identifying more people in need, raw ration and essentials were transported to them. Also, people living here were given masks, sanitizer soap, etc. so that these people can protect themselves from Covid-19.

If a child gets in trouble, then there is a free phone service on 1098. Through this simple number, everyone can use it to get the children out of troubles like -

missing,  
begging,  
child  
marriage,  
child labor  
and if they  
need  
security the



service is also open to those who are mentally and sexually abused etc. The way information comes to us, is the caller has to call, case registration is done. The number of the caller is kept confidential. The caller is assured that their number will be kept confidential. Our team will contact you within one hour of the call. You can call 1098 if there is injustice, assault, abuse against children.

In the wards, the ward councilor told the children and their families that they should not get them or their children involved in child labor and if anyone is involved, then stop it too. Send more and more children to school so that their future can be made. Teach children to attend school and not to opt for child labor.

To involve more girls in education case studies of successful girls were shared to encourage them.

They were informed about their rights, about how many rights they had, how could they get their rights. We are required to know about their rights, the right to live, the right to protection, the right to participation, freedom and the right to education. They were told that If their rights were violated, they can report it to Child Line 1098.

The child line coordinator said that you need to know what is good touch and bad touch. If someone touched you in a wrong way, you should report it to your family and 1098.

Information if someone touches you badly while going to school and also at school or at home should be reported immediately so that investigation can be initiated and action



can be taken. You should not hide any actions and information should be directly given to Childline. Everyone was shown the pamphlet of Child Line and the staff was really happy after doing that. Participants of the open house event didn't have any prior information about Child line or 1098 after making them aware of the helpline we were really satisfied.

The plan of Palanhar and Social Welfare Department was also explained to the participants, information about what the Palanhar scheme is? How can you take



advantage of this? Under this scheme, women who are widowed, divorced, HIV etc her children are linked to the Social Welfare Department Palanhar Yojana under which a lump sum is given to those children. Under the scholarship scheme, scholarship is given by the government to the children for the next year so that the beneficiary children can get the benefit of this scheme. Which helps the financial condition of the family.

People were told that you should not get your children to do child labor and if someone does it, then stop them from doing as well. Send more and more children to school so that their future can be made. Teach children to attend school and not to go to child labor. The children were told to go to school everyday to get education so that their future can improve. Children are the identity of tomorrow.

### **Child line friendship program**

**Objective-** On November 14, the birthday of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of our country, is celebrated as Children's Day. Nehru Ji loved children very much, he loved playing with them. From this day onwards, child line friendship week is initiated.



For the happiness of children, the decision to do something new in the child line friendship program was taken as now selfies are trending, then the child line thought along with the promotion of 1098 to the children, they made frames for their entertainment so that they could enthusiastically take their selfies with 1098. State Child Protection Commission President Mrs. Sagita Beniwal also initiated



the program by taking a photo with a photo frame of child line friendship. The Chairman of the Commission thanked and appreciated the work of Child Line. In the next part of this program, Child Line clicked photos of little girls with the frame. The girls looked very happy, they had a happy smile on their face. Little girls were eager to more photos.

The head of the Lavkush Ashram said that the girls who lived here are mostly orphans, the entry of the girl's shelter in the orphanage by single guardian, missing, bed rest and milk-mounded babies who go to the cradle by putting them. These minor girls got support, their life was saved from getting ruined and now they can enjoy their life well and get higher education, the child line team felt happy. The team elaborated on the increasing atrocities, violence against girls. Mehendi, Rangoli and painting competition was organized in collaboration with the team in which around 50-60 girls participated.

Our signature campaign program was organized in which the main issues - child marriage, child labor, begging, and protection of children etc. were discussed and people expressed their views.

In which, firstly, **Mr. Samarendra Singh Sikhwar, Secretary, District Legal Services Authority (Additional District and Sessions Judge)** of Jodhpur District was also therewhen she asked what the child line does

she was told that it helps children in trouble, who are in need of care and protection they can call on Child Line 1098, any child who is sick and alone,



needs an orphanage to live in or someone who is tortured is or is beaten is also helped. If you want to give some services to child line then also you can call.

**Samarendra Singh Sikhwar Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, (Additional District and Sessions Tribunal)**, was happy to know about the work of Jodhpur District Child Line and we were heartened by him when he said that if you need any help from our department, you can tell us through call or mail. All possible help will be given to you. You guys are doing a great job.



Under the Child Line Friendship Program, a sports program was organized for the children in the State Adolescent Communication Home, this program was started by BL. Saraswat, (DCPU Jodhpur Child Welfare Committee Chairman and Member and Superintendent of Juvenile Communication Home). BL. Saraswat told children about good touch and bad touch.

They were told that if something like this happens to you, you can complain directly to me. I will get you justice and the culprit will be punished. You do not have to be afraid by anyone. After this, children played kabaddi, kho-kho, etc. Children were also given information of 1098. Children were really entertained by playing sports.

# EIDHR REPORT 2020

## **Title of the Action:**

**Securing the rights of minorities and people affected by caste-based discrimination in four state in India**

1.1. Start date and end date of the reporting period: 01/01/2020 to 31/12/2020

1.2. Region & Partner name in which the activities take place- Rajasthan, Jai Bheem Vikas Shikshan Sansthan (JBVSS)

## **2. Assessment of implementation of Action activities**

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### ***2.1. Executive summary of the Action***

Jai Bhim Vikas Shikshan Sansthan (JBVSS) In collaboration with ActionAid Association running an action namely “**Securing the rights of minorities and people affected by caste-based discrimination in four state in India**”, supported by EU-EIDHR. The action under this project is working on the for Dalit, Muslim and DNT community in all over Rajasthan, having direct access to three districts of Rajasthan with our offices in Ajmer, Ahore and Sindhri. We have 6 community mobilizers, 4 are male and 2 are female, in which 3 are SC, one each are from ST, Minority, General and due to vast geographical area, we have 2 program coordinators, in which one each is male and female, apart from this we have one male accountant. We had 10 core HRDs in this year, out of which 6 are male and 4 are female in which one is from minority, 5 are from SC, 2 are from General, one is from OBC and one is from ST. Admin office is in Jodhpur for this project, where both coordinators are operating from Jodhpur office. But with the help of HRD’s and network of alliance of likeminded people, we are operating across the Rajasthan in battle against the discrimination and securing the rights of minorities. In the first year, under the aegis of this project we have conducted 17 facts finding and 83 cases have been rigorously monitored

against the atrocity case. We conducted two Leadership Training for Human Right Defenders to equip them with the necessary practical and theoretical knowledge need to ensure access to justice for the victims of violence and different forms of atrocities in the state of Rajasthan. Public awareness camp/campaign was also organized at Siwana, Barmer to spread the awareness of government schemes within our target population, Dalit, Muslims and DNTs with the special focus on schemes like MNREGA, ICDS, RTE, PDS and health.

### ***Activity 1.1 Monitoring of atrocities***

Under the aegis of this project a total of 83 cases of atrocities were monitored during the course of the last one established through the means of fact finding mission which have undergone rigorous monitoring and continuous counseling by the organization on phone by taking the updates and action by the concerned authority. Majority of cases relate to heinous crimes where the victim is economically and socially backward as well as lacks proper education. To aid the victim, we meet the victim and guide them through the process. We draft letters to the concerned departments, commissions (Deputy SP, Additional SP, SP, Collector, IG, and National Women Commission), etc. We also approach the legal authorities so that compensation is provided. The delay in the judicial system has compelled us to monitor the cases continuously and rigorously so that justice is served.

Some of the cases that are being monitored are –

- The case (FIR No.0166/2020) is from Manpura, Jalore. The name of the victim is Kistura Ram who was assaulted by the Non-Dalit on 13/12/2020 at 8:00 PM when the victim was at home with his family and the Rajput's of his village around 15-20 people in which Kaan Singh, Dev Singh, Utaam Singh, Kuldeep Singh, Bhagwat Singh, Purn singh, Hardam Singh and 10-



12 other rajputs entered into the kistura Ram house by the help of Dilawar Singh in the night with sharp weapon and bamboo stick and started using vulgar castes related words and assaulted the whole family and even the property of the victim was damaged. The reason behind such assault was that he brought horse for his wedding and for accused it was against their dignity. So, the victim filled a FIR 0166/2020 on 14.12.2020 at the Bhadrajun Police Station in Jalore. On this case further information the monitoring was done through phone in which the victim got a compensation amount of 25,000 in the months of December and on 21/01/2021 it also got compensation amount of 10,000 from the Social welfare department and 6 accused were arrested.

### ***Activity 1.2: Victim support for rehabilitation***

A total of 8 victims have received support for rehabilitation. In all the cases, monetary support of Rs 3,19,5000 (FIR No.- 0011/2020, 0021/2020, 0047/2020, 0088/2020, 0062/2020, 0011/2020 ) was provided to the victims. 2 of the cases in which support was provided are:

- Mangilal whose daughter was tried to abduct by the non-Dalit but after the Logging of FIR at the police station enquiry is still going on and the many letters has been dispatched to the CM and the government authorities. But from our side an amount of Rs.11, 000 has been given as victim support.
- The FIR No. 0157 has recently got the compensation amount of 1 lakh as victim support by the government.

### ***Activity 1.3 Annual campaign and advocacy activities***

In the terms of campaign due to pandemic we were not able to conduct the annual campaign to the great extent and perform the advocacy activities. But at the end

of the year we have done advocacy meeting with the government and media to aware the public.

#### ***Activity 1.4 Study of untouchability and atrocities faced by DNT'S***

In this annual year not any cases of untouchability and atrocities have recorded in the project villages.

#### ***Activity 1.5 Advocacy meetings with government and media:***

We conducted 2 advocacy meet with government and media in Rajasthan on various issues of Dalits, DNT's, minorities, women. We discussed about the various hurdles and challenges faced by them such as untouchability, discrimination, lack of participation in government schemes, lack of participation in social activities, and so on. These issues were also discussed with government officials, data was presented to them and media were told about the problems faced by these communities.

The meetings were arranged at: -

1. Aahor
2. Siwana

Sr. No	Date	Location	Advocacy with media and Government (Participants)	
			Male	Female
1	23/12/2020	Siwana	30	17
2	24/12/2020	Aahor	22	12

#### ***Activity 2.1: Leadership trainings for Human Rights Defenders (300 words)***

In this year we were able to conduct only two Leadership training due to lockdown and pandemic in the Rajasthan. Despite the situation of pandemic people with great enthusiasm participated in the leadership training. Social activists and advocated were invited as speakers for the event. The participants were trained to learn the following activities:

1. How to lodge a FIR
2. How to write RTI
3. How to interact with govt. officials.
4. About various ACTs (ST/SC, POSCO etc.)
5. About different Sections of IPC and commission etc.

Some of the notable speakers were- Mr. Tulsi Das Raj, Advocate Tara Chand, Advocate Surajmal Meghwal and Activist Bhima Ram.

As a result, we are getting information about the cases of atrocities from all over Rajasthan, because of our HRD's. This is an important tool for generating awareness in the society as all the HRD's interact with the local populace and tell them about the ways to fight discrimination and atrocities. The HRD's are also crucial for close monitoring of the cases.

In other words, the society will be independent and capable enough if maximum number of people may take these types of trainings on such issues.

The details of all the trainings are mentioned below.

Sr. No.	Date	Place	No. of Participants					Gender	
			SC	S T	DN T	Minorit y	Gener al	Mal e	Femal e
1	28/08/2020 & 29/08/2020	Baba Ramdev Guest House, Mandore	32	4	2	4	5	33	14
2	30/12/2020 & 31/12/2020	Hotel Akshay, Jodhpur	26	4	2	1	3	31	5

Objective and agenda were: -

- To prepare HRDs from Ahore, Jalore, Sindhri, Siwana and Ajmer field from Dalit, Muslims and DNTs community, even all over the Rajasthan state
- To facilitate Dalit, Muslims and DNTs to get justice from atrocities which they are facing regularly.
- To approach government schemes by our target population.
- To work on SCSP & MSDP, SCSP for Dalit and MSDP for Muslim.

**Activity 2.2: Support to core group of 40 HRDs (150 words)**



Under the aegis of this project we have selected about 10 throughout the year for the project. There are 4 females and 6 are male at present. They are actively engaged and supporting in fact finding and facilitating the process of access to justice and the community for getting the benefits and entitlements provided by the government to the target population. We have total 79 human right defenders in these project areas. They are actively participating in various meetings at different places in facilitating the development of community support groups. They have started to develop an organic linkage between the various government officials and people representative.

***Activity 2.3: Capacity development of community support groups by the HRDs (150 words)***

The action has formulated 50 community support groups having a total strength of 925 members across the area of operation. The core HRDs and HRDs had taken meeting with community support groups and build their capacity. Whatever they have learnt in HRDs training they discussed it with the members of community support group.

***Activity 2.4: Fact finding missions on crimes against Dalits, Muslims and DNTs (300 words)***

In this annual year, 17 Fact-finding activities have been carried out in different district of Rajasthan, where 0 cases of Minorities, 16 case of SC, one case of ST and remaining 0 cases for DNTs community were carried out in fact finding. As we know that fact finding is the backbone of this action, so we did fact finding of the atrocities done with Dalits, DNTs and Muslims, but most of the cases were of atrocity against the Scheduled caste. In the most cases the victims complain had not been registered or the investigation is sluggish and they hadn't received any compensation by government. We are getting information of these types of atrocity from newspapers, HRDs and by informant. So first we gather information

about the atrocity and then we planned the fact-finding missions for these cases. The fact-finding team usually consisted of senior activist, lawyer, and female worker and HRD who would look at the different dimensions of the case as assess the merits and the level of engagement needed in the case and what type of advocacy is need and the kind of assistance is to be given to the victim in the manner of counseling, networking and the compensation and emergency support. The cases in which fact-finding was done, disproportionately the police had not taken any strict action against the accused or was reluctant to take any action owing to number of social, political, economic reasons and all of them had a caste or religious inclination associated with them which made in even more difficult for the victim to have access to justice and a fair investigation. Further the victims were almost all from the economically vulnerable and had a little or no educationally and societal exposure, which made them more susceptible to number of external excess and pressures including the monetary compensation promised by the accused.

***Activity 2.5: Interface with law enforcement and government officials (300 words)***

Due to COVID-19 Pandemic the interface with law enforcement and government official were not carried out because of the state government restriction on public gathering and spread of virus.

***Activity 3.2: Report cards on government departments/public service providers (300 words)***

Due to COVID-19 pandemic report card on government department /public services providers were not prepared but our community mobilizer have done remarkable job during after lockdown restriction at their level in benefiting from the government schemes.

**Activity 3.3: Compilation of information on funds for SCSP and MSDP (300 words)**

Due to COVID-19 pandemic it was not carried out.

**Activity 3.5: Awareness raising on basic public schemes/services (200 words)**

On 19<sup>th</sup> September, 2020 at Ganchi Samaj Community Hall, Davendi Road, Siwana, Barmer an activity on Awareness Raising on Basic public Schemes/ Services has been conducted and information regarding various government schemes and services was delivered by various activists, advocates and government officials as well as government doctors. There were many schemes and acts were discussed which were introduced by govt. of Rajasthan, as follows:-

1. COVID-19 sign and precautions
2. Integrated Child Development Scheme
3. Janani Suraksha Yojana
4. Anganwadi schemes
5. Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY)
6. Integrated Development of Tree Borne Oilseeds
7. Public Distribution System
8. MGNREGA
9. Health Scheme

Also applied for Aadhaar of many people during this meeting, and distributed booklets of major schemes of government of Rajasthan.

In this program many issues were discussed with all common people officials and social activist present there, the some issues that were discussed there are as follows:-

1. COVID-19
2. Problem in Aadhaar Card application.

3. Ration card (BPL) issue and distribution issue.
4. Scholarship to children.
5. Land Rights.
6. NEREGA
7. Medical etc.

After discussion on all the issues its remedy were addressed by the experts and delivered various solutions that are practical too, he explained how to avail all those schemes and facilities provided by government and requirements to avail all those and methods and process to get complete all those requirements, also explained all the provinces in constitution and rights of common people.

The Anganwadi Worker, Physician, Ex Ranger Forest Department and other government officials were present and they addressed on the various schemes lying under their rights, and various ways to enroll in those schemes like MENREGA, PDS etc., and process to avail the cast certificates and other certificates. Various booklets regarding constitution, ACTs, and government schemes were distributed among the audience.

### **Activity 3.6: Facilitating access to schemes for the communities (200 words)**

In term of facilitation of government schemes due to the lack of awareness and documentation the people are not able to avail the benefits of the government scheme. Due to this EC-EIDHR project our intervention has led to enrollment of Scheduled caste, Muslims, De-Notified Tribe in large numbers.

List of Beneficiaries enrolled in different government schemes:-

Accessing Public service / scheme	SC		Muslims		DNT		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>MGNREGA</b>	355	298	91	65	580	467	1026	830



<b>PDS</b>	15	5	10	11	2	10	27	43
<b>Health</b>	134	124	50	53	227	212	423	364
<b>ICDS</b>	13	11	5	3	11	22	29	43
<b>Education</b>	94	106	33	35	161	108	288	259
<b>Other Schemes</b>	292	203	89	68	145	154	516	462
<b>Total</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>2,309</b>	<b>2,001</b>

### 3. Beneficiaries/affiliated entities and other Cooperation

3.1. How do you assess the relationship between the Beneficiaries/affiliated entities of this grant contract (i.e. those having signed the mandate for the Coordinator)? Please provide specific information for each Beneficiary/affiliated entity.

3.2. How would you assess the relationship between your organization and State authorities in the Action countries? How has this relationship affected the Action?

Since a large part of the project by design is predicated upon the level of organic and institutional linkage between the organisation, HRDs and other people associated with the project and the state authorities, the organisation has tried to develop the relation between the two parties. State is the embodiment of the authority that hold the means of the justice and the bureaucratic process is one of the biggest impediments in the process of access to justice. The action has had a good relationship with the various state authorities over past but with the nature of the work being done via this project has pushed the duo closer to each other.

3.3. Where applicable, describe your relationship with any other organizations involved in implementing the Action:

- Associate(s) (if any)

- Sub-contractor(s) (if any)
- Final Beneficiaries and Target groups
- Other third parties involved (including other donors, other government agencies or local government units, NGOs, etc.)

The action has developed a network of likeminded people, organizations, alliance and NGO which are the part of the various facets of the work being carried out under the aegis of the project viz. Centre for Dalit Rights (CDR), Dalit Adhikar Network (DAN), and Budget Analysis Rajasthan Centre (BARC). The target groups have been enrolled in many government schemes due to which they have been front in availing their benefits and emerged a good relation with the target groups.

#### **4. Visibility**

How is the visibility of the EU contribution being ensured in the Action?

The work of the HRDs has been extensive documentation during the year. They have had their work represented in different local and regional newspaper while doing the fact-finding and advocacy work for the cases of atrocities and ensuring the access to justice.

The action has made an institutional tie up with many local government institution and target groups has been enrolled in large numbers in government schemes and victim support. The action has also made sustainable approach in the capacity development and leadership building of the HRDs and help in building a momentum in the society in making the access to justice for the victims and services for the marginalized community not an aberration but a genuine right of the people.

The action has also produced Brochure, Banner and pamphlet for the dissemination of information that have been used extensively across the different program that the action has conducted throughout the year.

# MUKTIDHARA 2020-21

## **Short History**

JBVSS initiated Muktidhara project in year 2015 in collaboration with International Justice mission, India. The project aims to end the system of bonded labour from state of Rajasthan. The program achieves this by conducting rescue, rehabilitating survivors, participating in criminal justice system processes, and enabling government ecosystem through trainings, meetings, and advocacy.

Rajasthan is among the worst performing state In India in eliminating bonded labour system from its state. Not only there is high presence of traditional form of bonded labour, but the region has also seen rise of new practices of bonded labour (temporary bonded labour). The practice of bonded labour is prevalent in the region because of deeply entrenched caste system, flouting of labour laws, weak monitoring system of migrant labour movement etc. According to Government and media reports there are about 3 lakh bonded labour in the state.

During the last 6 years of program the Muktidhara team has conducted over 200 rescues and released over 1600 survivors. In Rajasthan during the program organization found that many survivors came from neighboring states to Rajasthan in search of work. In recent times, the lines of migrant labors and bonded labors have significantly blurred. Thus, one of the modern modus operandi of the perpetrators are trafficking humans from one place to another. The survivors are repatriated back to their homes after the rescues. Also, to conduct rehabilitation activities survivors of different states JBVSS takes support of its partner organizations.

## **Program Activities**

The Muktidhara Program has four pillars, these are the related to different processes required to achieve the mission of ending system of bonded labour.

These are-

- ❖ **Identification and Rescue process:** - The program is designed to actively identify bonded labour or support help-seekers. Information on local district industries is collected first. Along with-it field surveys are conducted. When leads are identified, the team carefully document the case and bring it in cognizance of district administration. During the rescue JBVSS provides legal and rehabilitation counselling to survivors and administration and also ensure guidelines set in Centre Sector Scheme are complied. After the rescue, survivors are provided release certificates which is valid proof of successful bonded labour rescue.
- ❖ **Aftercare:** - After rescue, JBVSS ensures short term and long-term rehabilitation goals are met for comprehensive welfare of survivors. Rehabilitation program ensures survivors are not re-victimized and their lives are restored or improved to pre-victimization period. Immediately after rescue rehabilitation activities begins which includes safely repatriating survivors with their families, ration kits and police protection application. Long term rehabilitation activities are planned according to the family development plan which includes need analysis of the survivor family. Here, not only survivor but the rehabilitation activities are designed for every member of the survivor family. Eight domains are especially prioritized that are- health, housing, protection, economic empowerment, education, family relationships, community involvement and trauma recovery etc. Additionally, the rehabilitation team conduct regular follow ups like family monthly meetings, SHG meetings and village welfare meetings.



Survivors after years of abuse have broken self-confidence and lack basic life skills. Rehabilitation team within two months of rescue conducts freedom training in which survivors are informed about their legal rights, various legal provisions and life skills necessary. Periodically, the team also conducts training workshops to improve survivors' leadership skills. These skills help the survivor and their community members to engage more effectively with the local administration. It enables them to voice their needs and bargain fairer welfare policy from state in respect to the injustice they suffered.

**RBLA-** Released Bonded Labour Associations are focused groups having survivors of bonded labour and their community as members. Aim of creating these smaller associations is to provide survivors platform to discuss their political, social and economic status in society and plan activities to raise their position in society through advocacy, creating small cottage commercial units and participating in democratic processes. These associations become foundation for sustainability of aftercare work and is a paramount operational activity for JBVSS whose roots are sown right after rescue. Family development and long-term welfare are then transferred to these associations.

- ❖ **Legal case work:** - After the rescue a complain/FIR is filed against the accused which is regularly followed up by the legal consultants of JBVSS. Legal consultant support public prosecutors and survivors by bridging the gap between the two. Legal case work also includes filing letters to NHRC and state legal association for requesting their intervention in the cases whenever necessary.
- ❖ **System reform:** - System reform activities are done with the aim of enabling policy makers and implementors to create strategies with regard to abolition of bonded labour system in the state. This wing helps to develop sustainability of program through transferring ownership to state.

System reform conduct activities with state level officials such as state consultancy meeting, trainings, liaison, inter department convergence meetings, provide rescue support to case work team through coordinating with state departments, and civil society networking workshops. The paramount operational activity of System reform is to conduct state level training of Labour department, vigilance committees, police training Academy and department, Judicial school, legislative officials, State legal aid service authority, Child welfare committee, Rajasthan commission for protection child rights, Rajasthan skill and livelihoods development corporation and social welfare department.

### **Brief of Program year 2020-21**

Year 2020 has been quite disruptive for the society. It accentuated many underlying issues of our society and public services. Although, due to resilience and on ground resources of civil society the damages were limited. Among many changes that took place this year, Covid-19 also shaped the discourse on issues of migrant labour. The national news channels were flooded with images of migrant labour heading back home on foot, without food and water. While these images grabbed everyone attention, the hidden issue of bonded labour rarely surfaced.

Many migrant bonded labors could not reach home on their own. They needed intervention of Government and civil society. This was the space where JBVSS played a vital role in the state. Through its network of volunteers, local resources, and virtual media JBVSS reached out to people

in need. Survivors narrated subjugations they are facing such as they were given no work or wages and they are unable to go back home because their debt remains unpaid.

# Yearly Achievements

## Identification

This year JBVSS supported authorities to conduct 29 rescues. Total 593 survivors were released and repatriated back to their homes. They belonged to various states such as Rajasthan, UP, MP, Haryana, Bihar, etc. The following is the rescue table arranged chronologically:

**Table- rescues April 2020-March 2021**

S. no.	Industry	District	Number of Victim	Family	Rescue Date
1	Granite factory	Bikaner	8	8	23-04-2020
2	Brick kiln	Bhilwara	23	6	16-05-2020
3	Brick kiln	Bhilwara	34	8	17-05-2020
4	Brick kiln	Bhilwara	29	6	23-05-2020
5	Brick kiln	Tonk	25	8	26-05-2020
6	Brick kiln	Bhilwara	69	16	01-06-2020
7	Brick kiln	Bhilwara	38	7	04-06-2020

8	Brick kiln	Bhilwara	7	2	04-06-2020
9	Brick kiln	Ganganagar	29	7	04-06-2020
10	Brick kiln	Bhilwara.	59	8	06-06-2020
11	Brick kiln	Bhilwara	9	3	06-06-2020
12	Brick kiln	Bhilwara	4	1	06-06-2020
13	Brick kiln	Bhilwara.	73	16	06-06-2020
14	Brick kiln	Bhilwara.	34	8	06-06-2020
15	Brick kiln	Sikar	44	9	08-06-2020
16	Brick kiln	mehendragarh	23	6	10-06-2020
17	Brick kiln	Hisar	56	12	24-06-2020
18	Auto workshop	Rajkot	3	3	19-09-2020

19	Brick kiln	Hanumangarh	14	4	23-10-2020
20	Resturant/ hotel	Udaipur	1	1	01-09-2021
21	Resturant/ hotel	Udaipur	1	1	01-09-2021
22	Resturant/ hotel	Udaipur	1	1	01-09-2021
23	Resturant/ hotel	Udaipur	2	2	01-09-2021
24	Resturant/ hotel	Udaipur	1	1	01-09-2021
25	Resturant/ hotel	Udaipur	1	1	01-09-2021
26	Resturant/ hotel	Udaipur	1	1	01-09-2021
27	Resturant/ hotel	Udaipur	1	1	01-09-2021
28	Resturant/ hotel	Udaipur	1	1	01-09-2021
29	Resturant/ hotel	Udaipur	2	2	01-09-2021

## System Reform

- 1. Launch of Labor Toll free Helpline number “18001800099”-** On 28<sup>th</sup> December, a helpline toll free number “18001800099” was launched in Jaipur, Rajasthan for the labors. The objective behind the launch of helpline was to provide people a platform where they can register their complaints even without access to internet, freedom of movement or local support. The helpline is functional 24/7 and all the complaints are taken up swiftly. Mrs. Sangeeta Beniwal, Chairperson of RCPCR, Additional labour Commissioner of Labour Department, several NGO’s and CBOs participated in the event.



- 2. National Seminar on Human rights-** On the occasion of Human Rights Day, 10<sup>th</sup> December 2020 a seminar was organized in Udaipur entitled as “SOCH NAYE BHARAT KI”. The objective of the seminar was to hold discussions on state of human rights in our country especially related to child & bonded labour. On the broader level themes like trends in human right abuses in certain industry was discussed along with possible solutions and role of civil society to create safer work practices. Dignitaries included officials from RSCPCR, Labor department, CWC, AHTU, Child line, Bal Suraksha Network, NGO’s & CBO’s. Also, panelist did a common discussion on elimination of child bonded labour system, and what are the measures which can be adopted after the rescue of child bonded labour.
- 3. NGO & CBO workshop on media coordination-** On 16<sup>th</sup> November 2021 JBVSS arranged media workshop for NGOs and CBOs. Around 30 representatives from different NGO’s and CBOs participated in the workshop. Its aim was to build media coordination skills of NGOs to represent their work in local print and AV media. Along with this the aim of workshop was to provide a platform to NGOs and Media personnel to interact and form stronger network. Anand Choudhary from Dainik Bhaskar & Anuradha Nagaraj were the panelist speakers of the workshop.
- 4. NGO & CBO Workshop on Bonded Labour-** On \_\_\_\_ JBVSS conducted NGO workshop on bonded labour. The aim of the workshop was to create awareness on the methods to employ bonded labour in today’s world and create a network of partners which will act as information delivery agents to JBVSS and administration. A total of 29 NGO’s participated from all over Rajasthan.

## **Rehabilitation**

**Leadership workshop-** The leadership workshop for survivors of bonded and child labour was organized on 11th and 12 February 2021 at Astha Training

centre, Bedla, Udaipur. The workshop was part of Mukti Dhara project, led by Jai Bhim Vikas Sikshan Sansthan (JBVSS) in partnership with International Justice Mission (IJM), India. The aim was to bring survivors together, share experiences and discuss advocacy and social leadership methods that enhance the ST/SC community's mobility against the backdrop of caste-based discrimination, perils of unorganized sector and develop associations needed to bring positive change in the lives of their communities.

Seventy-nine participants attended the workshop representing seven Tehsils of Rajasthan. A total of eleven sessions were organized for participants in one and a half days' time period. These sessions were based on themes of raising critical consciousness, building partnerships, imparting life skills, linking to social welfare schemes and motivation to become change-makers. The workshop was structured around smaller group discussions followed by larger group debriefs to allow all participants to enter into practical discussions. There were keynote inputs from guest speakers by JBVSS Director Tulsidas Raj sir, Mr. Hemant ji, Social welfare officer and Sanjivani Singh, Spinning Wheel Leadership Foundation team.

**RBLA Leaders Workshop-** RBLA leaders' workshop was held from 22<sup>nd</sup> February to 24<sup>th</sup> February in Udaipur, Rajasthan. The aim of the workshop was to train survivors in leadership and problem-solving skills along with functional knowledge on social groups, rural administrative framework etc.

**Freedom Celebration-** Freedom celebration was conducted on 5<sup>th</sup> March, 2021 in Udaipur, Rajasthan. The aim of the celebration was to provide passing out ceremony to survivors of bonded labour who has been with JBVSS for over 2 years. Several dignitaries from administration marked their presence in the occasion.

**Covid-19 Relief work Achievements**

1. During the lockdown, the JBVSS distributed ration to needful families in rural areas of Jodhpur district, amounting to Rs 1,71,000. This amount was collected through crowdfunding.
2. In Udaipur district, JBVSS distributed ration kits worth Rs 3,51,900 to the needful families.
3. JBVSS in association with IJM distributed ration kits worth Rs 1,17,900 to survivor families in southern districts of Rajasthan.
4. Ration kits worth Rs 34,000 were distributed to the police personnel of Jodhpur city.
5. JBVSS in collaboration with iProbono distributed ration kits worth Rs 1,01,250 to bonded laborers survivors of Udaipur, Bhilwara, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh and Jodhpur districts.