

Annual Report

2020-21

DALIT MANAVADHIKAR KENDRA SAMITI

CENTRE FOR DALIT RIGHTS

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Preface

It is a pleasure for me in introducing the Annual Report of DMKS/CDR for the year 2020-21. It is not easy for me to express our journey for Dalits rights, equality and social justice in Rajasthan in just few lines. This report is all about our activities and programmes carried out this year and their impact and outcomes. It will show you our steady journey towards the justice, equality and making all agencies equitable to ensure justice to all irrespective of caste, class, gender, ethnicity and any other identity. Our struggle for combating caste-based discrimination and untouchability and creating democratic atmosphere, sustainable peace and harmony in the society in India will also reflect in this report.

It progresses from criminal access to justice delivery system, monitoring and follow up of atrocity cases, sensitization of various type of stakeholders, holding state accountable towards Dalits, status of implementation of SC/ST (PoA) Act, Building community harmony among Dalit and non-Dalits, ensuring economic justice, equitable justice in natural resources, inclusion and participation of Dalits in franchise rights, tremendous support and contribution of trained cadres, advocates, formation of a just governance system, strengthening and building Dalit women leaderships and movement in Rajasthan.

This is, we focused on different issues like access to justice, land & livelihood, Discrimination in economic entitlements Zero discrimination in Education, Women Rights, monitoring & advocacy on amended SC/ST (PoA) Act & Rules, building alliances and network with other groups, Budget advocacy on proportionate budget for ensuring economic rights to SCs and STs. We also strive to create and maintain the social harmony among Dalits and non-Dalits.

Viewing the pitiable condition of Dalit women in the State, increasing violence against women, low literacy rate among Dalit women, worst health conditions during Covid-19, increasing sexual offences against Dalit women and girls, low wages, CDR decided to focus on Dalit women extensively and exclusively for this. The social structure, patriarchy, caste dynamics, feudalism, gender and anti-women and anti-Dalit mindset contribute in their present condition to make it worse. Though, the Dalit women have more exposure and liberty in comparative than that of the women of other dominant communities. Therefore, the chances of violence and discrimination against them also increase. Dalit MahilaManch (DMM), an initiative of CDR, addresses the aforesaid issues of Dalit women.

My heartfelt gratitude to Head Office team members of CDR Jaipur for offering their support and contribution in production of this report.

I also wish DMKS/CDR feed-back supporters, sympathizers, Advocates, networks and likeminded groups who take forward the Dalit movement in Rajasthan. Equally, I would like to express my sincere thanks to all Board/General Body Members and all field team members for their great contribution and hard work to achieve the goals of the DMKS/CDR

At last, I extend appreciation and special thanks to Change Alliance for generous financial support and gratitude to SWADHIKAR-NCDHR and other partner organization for carrying out activities of DMKS/CDR in Rajasthan.

P L Mimroth, Advocate
Chief Functionary

From Director Desk

I am glad to place before you the Annual Report of DMKS/CDR for the year of 2020-21. DMKS/CDR, a right based organization started in 2004. DMKS/CDR has been working with committed spirit for ensuring socio-economic, political and access to justice to Dalit and marginalized people in Rajasthan by adopting multiple strategies and methodologies.

CDR works for empowerment of Dalit men, women, children, advocates of SC & ST communities for their overall empowerment and dignified life. Similarly, the Dalit Mahila Manch is creating leadership among Dalit women in the State by way of conducting trainings and capacity programmes and forming small advocacy groups at village level. At the instance of DMKS/CDR and DMM, we found many positive and prominent responses from State and District authorities and administration.

This annual report covers our activities, achievements and challenges we faced in the past year. The progress made by DMKS/CDR became possible all because of the efforts of our team members working with grass-root communities and support by other partners.

I am pleased to present herewith the Annual Report 2020-21 of DMKS on behalf of all, who have been working with dedication and high spirit towards the empowerment of the Dalits, women and poorest through our organization.

I extend my sincere and heartfelt thanks to all our resource providers for providing financial cooperation as well as technical support and guidance which enabled us to carry all our efforts to defend and protect the rights of Dalits who are suffering from extreme poverty, injustice and social exclusion.

I would also like to thank our head offices and field team members, grass-root volunteers, supports and other organizations for their energetic support. On behalf of DMKS/CDR family, I would like to pay my special thanks to all members of committees i.e. General Body, Board Members, Advocates, Subject experts, trained cadres and well-wishers who provide guidance and support to organization and we are also looking forward for similar support in future.

I would also like to express my sincere thanks to entire DMKS/CDR family, our partners, Dalit community, volunteers, and media among others for their direct/indirect contribution in helping us in realizing our goal, “a just & equitable goal.”

Satish Kumar, Advocate
Director

About us

Centre for Dalit Rights (CDR) is an initiative of Dalit Manavadhikar Kendra Samiti (DMKS) and aims to defend, protect and promote the rights of poor, particularly the Dalits in Rajasthan who are the most vulnerable, discriminated, under-privileged and exploited sections of the society. CDR works towards raising awareness and creating visibility about Dalit Human Rights through addressing issues related to violence against Dalits through various means like monitoring of the incidents of the caste atrocity; intensive advocacy in the serious cases; creating awareness among the respondents; legal intervention; holding Government and administration/police agencies accountable towards Dalits; imparting training to the Dalit activists, advocates and cadre; effective implementation of SC/ST (PoA) Act

Dalit Manavadhikar Kendra Samiti (DMKS) seeks to defend, protect and promote the rights of the poor, particularly the Dalits who are the most discriminated, vulnerable, underprivileged and exploited section of the society, through capacity building of Dalits activists, and providing social and legal support as enshrined in the Constitution of India and other instruments of Social Justice since 2004.

One of the objectives of DMKS is to demystify the law and enable poor people to fight for their human rights. We define human rights to be those, which allow all human beings to live with equality, freedom and dignity. To this end, the organization will strive to eliminate all forms of political, social and economic discrimination and oppressions especially as a result of caste-based discrimination.

DMKS has conducted over a dozen Public Hearings on Dalit and women issues in the State in last 15 years where the eminent retired judges, Media persons, academicians, Former and present Member and Chairpersons of Human Rights Institutions, Eminent Social Workers heard the agony of the victims and gave their precious recommendations. DMKS has also organized awareness workshops, Round tables with the various State actors in the last decade. DMKS has a regular awareness programme focusing on Dalit and women rights and creating Dalit Human Rights Defenders over the period of 16 years.

Chapter-1 ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Monitoring and Follow up of Dalit Human Right Violations

Human rights violations against Dalits continue to be a critical concern in the State which restricts freedom and development of this particular community. The work of CDR focuses on these issues from inception and has been able to develop a methodology to monitor violence and follow it up for providing immediate relief and justice to the survivors. **204 incidents** of violence against Dalit community were monitored through primary and secondary resources during this year. The incidents recorded, pertain to the land grabbing, untouchability practices and discrimination, beating, physical assault, murder, violence against children and women, mass attack, custodial torture/state violence, rape, rape of minor girls, kidnap, arson, social boycott, prohibition to use public roads for marriage procession etc.

The following table gives the glance of the total atrocity cases monitored during this year

S. No.	Type Atrocity	
1	Untouchability Practice	7
2	Murder	18
3	Rape	42
4	Violence Against Woman	7
5	Land Matter	26
6	Beaten and Abusing	44
7	Violence Against Children	3
8	Mass Violence	5
9	Custodial Torture /Police Torture	4
10	Assault on Dalit Bridegroom	7
11	Violence During Election	5
12	Kidnapping	9
13	Arson	2
14	Forgery	9
15	Negligence on the part of the Administration	9
16	Scholarship Matter	2
17	Witch craft	1
18	Prevent burning of dead bodies	4
		204

Fact Finding Mission of Serious Violations and Caste based Atrocities:

During this year DMKS/CDR has been engaged in 'Fact finding' in 40 severe types of cases out of 204 cases of atrocities like rape, murder, mass violence, Custodial torture and violence by State etc. The fact-finding team visits the place of occurrence and collect all the evidences (oral and documentary) relating to the case. The team also assesses all the facts of the cases and follows up with the law enforcing agencies to seek immediate relief and justice to the survivors. The fact-finding team consists of CDR/DMKS representative, volunteers, local activist, media person and other social expert and with mandatorily presence of woman members in the team.

Detail of Fact Findings Missions

S. No.	Type Atrocity	Total
1	Untouchability Practice	0
2	Murder	10
3	Rape	11
4	Beaten and abusing	7
5	Mass Violence	5
6	Custodial Torture /Police Torture	2
7	Prevent burning of dead bodies	1
8	Kidnapping Matter	1
9	Honour killing	1
10	Attempt to murder	1
11	Land matter	1
	Total	40

Representations/complaint writing:

The written complaint is being sent to the concerned authorities and Human Rights Institutions on the daily basis in the cases monitored with a view to make the law enforcement agencies sensitive and to pursue the incident of atrocity at high level. **1713 complaints** representations were submitted before State and National Authorities on regular basis for drawing their attention towards the nature and frequency of violence on Dalit communities and sought their appropriate action in the matter. We demand to provide immediate and long-term relief to the survivors i.e., arrest of the perpetrators, adequate police security, monetary compensation as per PoA Act, fair and impartial investigation, filing charge sheet within the stipulated time etc. The following table gives the glimpse of the number of the complaints sent to the concerned authorities: -

Number of the incidents	Concerned Authorities
219	District Magistrates
187	Superintendents of Police
28	National Scheduled Caste Commission
132	National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
25	State Human Rights Commission, Rajasthan
37	National Commission for Women
21	State Commission for Women, Rajasthan
162	Director General of Police
28	Election Commission State and National
165	Inspector General of Police (Human Rights/ Crime), SC/ST Nodal Officer
134	Chief Minister
56	Divisional Commissioners
9	MLA/MP Rajasthan
73	Social justice& Empowerment Department
1	Governor Rajasthan
51	Other Ministers, Secretaries and Directors
123	Inspector general of Police- Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Ajmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Udaipur
74	Chief Secretary
35	Home Secretary and Ministers of Rajasthan
55	Revenue Department
17	State Commission for SC/ST Rajasthan
81	Other
1713	Total

Positive Responses- We from the concerned Authorities to whom, the complaints were made by CDR. The representations were sent to all concerned authorities for taking stern legal action and providing immediate and statutory relief to the victims and their dependents. In all the cases monitored, **1713 petitions** were submitted before the concerned authorities, out of which, **402 responses** were received. (Approximately 22.7%) of the total complaints sent to the authorities). The relief extended to the victims includes **69 Charge Sheets** which were submitted under SC/ST Act; **119 accused** have been arrested at the instance of CDR; 2 FIR's have been lodged after the interference of CDR; protection to the Dalit Bridegroom **74 accused** have been convicted where CDR intervened in the courts; CDR came across **7 cases** relating to the Dalit bridegrooms, the Dalit bridegrooms were protected during the wedding procession from the atrocity being committed against him. During this period, charge sheet has been filed in 40 cases, 115 accused have been arrested, police protection has been provided to 9 Dalit bridegrooms, 15 FIRs have been registered at the instance of CDR, 13 accused were convicted under SC/ST Act at the instance of CDR. In this period, 19 times, the advocacy was done through phone and other means. 35 press Note were issued in project district. 12 Dalit women groups are constituted in Ajmer, Alwar, Bharatpur and Dausa districts.

Monetary Compensation in Atrocities cases

The SC/ST (PoA) Act speaks about the payment of the monetary relief by the State to the victims, survivors and their dependents in the cases of the caste-based violence, atrocity and discrimination committed against them. A sum of **Rs. 1,10,38,750/- (One Crore Ten Lac Thirty Eight Thousand Seven Hundred Fifty Only)** has been granted as monetary compensation to Dalits survivors during the year 2020-21 by the State. This happened because of the constant following up of the cases as well as the awareness and empathy created among the officials through various means by the CDR.

Establishing 6 New Exclusive Courts for SC/ST (PoA) Cases

In response of DMKS Public Interest Litigation (PIL), on 27/09/2019 the State Government of Rajasthan, Department of Law & Legal Affairs, has been issued a Notification for Establishing new Exclusive Courts for SC/ST (PoA) Cases at 6 Districts namely Sikar, Rajasamand, Chittorgarh, Churu, Jalor, Jaisalmer etc.

Mandatory Arrest under the PCR, 1955 & SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989



On 29/05/2020 the ADGP (Civil Rights) has issued a Advisory (Circular) under the subject matter of applicability of Section 41-A and 41(1) (b) of Cr.P.C. (Issue notice to accused person before arresting), under offences punishable under the PCR, 1955 & SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989. Wherein, the Investigation Officer have to arrest the accused and no need to given Notice to the accused person U/s 41-A in pursuance of the judgement of Supreme Court that the Investigation Office have to issue Notice U/s 41-A Cr.P.C. before arresting under less than seven years imprisonment. Because the punishable offence under PCR and PoA is less than 5 years.

Interactions and Dialogues with the Government Authorities and other institutions

29 times the representatives of CDR and DMM met with the District/State/National level administration. The objective of these meetings was to advocate in the particular case and seeking immediate relief and stern legal action in the matter. Sometimes, these interactions intend to get policy change for benefit of the community as a whole. These meeting were conducted with and memorandums were also submitted before SHRC; National Commission for Schedule Caste; Inspector General of Police; Additional Director General of Police (Civil Rights); Chief Home Secretary; Superintendents of Police; Collectors; Divisional Commissioner; Chief Election Commissioner; Leader of opposition; Joint Secretary Local Self Government; Member of Parliament; Chief Minister and Nodal officer (PoA) Act; Chief Secretary, ADG (Civil Rights), President of India, Minister of SJ&E; Home Minister; Revenue Minister; Director General of Police; Inspector General of Police; Education Minister; Director of DSJ&E; Revenue Board and Principal Secretary (DSJ&E). These meetings were held taking up different issues relating to the Dalits, Dalit women, Election, implementation of SC/ST Act, programmes and schemes of economic rights and other preventive measures.

Major Issues Discussed

- I. Effective implementation of amended SC/ST (PoA) Act and Rules & PCR Act:** For the effective enforcement of the SC/ST (PoA) Act, CDR has been regularly advocating with the law enforcing agencies. We, time and again, meet with the Superintendent of Police, District Collectors, DSJ&E Officials, Police, Administrative Officials, State Assembly Scheduled Caste Welfare Committee and State Government authorities to strengthen the Criminal access to Justice delivery system in the State. It is the mandatory obligation of the State authorities to monitor the implementation of the provisions of the SC/ST Act, which is a comprehensive legislation to protect these vulnerable communities. This would become possible only if the investigation being conducted properly, honestly and impartially. We demanded free, fair and impartial investigation in each and every case.
- II. Violence against Dalit Women:** The Crime against Dalit Women is increasing day by day in the State. The CDR and DMM have been impressing upon the authorities concerned from time to time to ensure the strict and effective implementation of protective laws related to Dalit women. The cases of the sexual violence against the Dalit women need to be treated seriously and on the priority basis. The investigation officers in all Dalit women cases should ensure free, fair, impartial and unbiased investigation expeditiously.
- III. To ensure the Monetary compensation and other additional rehabilitation measures to the Dalit victims as per Rules of PoA Act-** The State and District representatives of CDR are meeting regularly to the SJ&E Department officials to ensure payment of monetary compensation to the Dalit victims at earliest as per the Rules of the PoA Act in the individual cases.

Apart from the compensations, the employment; piece of land or monthly allowance to the kins of the deceased is being provided under the Act.

- IV. Activation of District, State and formation of Sub-Divisional level Monitoring & Vigilance Committee:** The objective of the meetings was an effective and regular functioning of the Monitoring and Vigilance Committees at State, District and Sub-Divisional levels and more importantly, the implementation of the Rule 16, 17 and 17A of the Act. It was also demanded that the regular meetings of the committees as prescribed in the Act. These Committees should be strengthened to monitor the statutory measures by way of effective monitoring of the PoA Act. The advocacy was also done with the State Authorities to constitute the Sub-Divisional Level Monitoring and Vigilance Committee as prescribed under Amended PoA Act.
- V. For providing immediate relief and stern legal action:** - The delegation also met with the District Collector, Superintendent of Police, DGP, ADGP (Civil Rights) to provide the immediate relief and protection to the victims of the atrocity and to ensure the stern legal action in the matter.
- VI. For registering FIRs and invoking proper sub-sections therein** as in the absence of proper sub-sections, the accused obtains the opportunity to escape from the clutches of law or it lessens the quantum of the sentence. This kind of practice weakens the case and chance of miscarriage of justice increases.
- VII. For ensuring the rights of witnesses and victims of** the atrocity cases prescribed by the PoA Act under section 15-A of the SC/ST (PoA) Act.
- VIII. To Protect and ensure Land Rights to the Dalits:** CDR strongly focuses over the land rights of the Dalits in the State. Every year, the CDR follows up the matters relating to the land of the SCs and STs and strives to ensure the effective implementation of the Land Ceiling Act and Rajasthan Tenancy Act. We also advocate in the matter of land dispute with the State Government and administration where Dalits are being displaced from their lands and powerful, muscleman and dominant caste people grab their lands forcefully.
- IX. For allocation of homestead and agricultural land to the Dalit** beneficiaries by the State and also ensuring the physical possession over the land. Also for securing the justice in the matter of land dispute where the Dalits are being evicted from their lands by the powerful dominant community.
- X. To enhance the access of the marginalized and needy people to the Social Welfare Schemes-** The social welfare and economic empowerment schemes run by Central and State Government should be implemented in such a manner so that their benefits may reach the poor and marginalized section of the society.
- XI. Access to the education related schemes, plans and scholarships in the Higher Education and discrimination in schools:** CDR is also looking after the economic benefit to the students of the Higher education. Similarly, CDR is also focusing over the discrimination with the Dalit students in the schools. Regarding these issues, we met with the School authorities, Education Minister, Chief Secretary, Deputy Director SJ&E etc.
- XII. Post-Metric Scholarship (PMS)-** CDR met with the Deputy Director, Social Justice and Empowerment, and Director of SJ&E for timely payment of Pre Metric Scholarship to the Scheduled Caste students.
- XIII. For providing protection to the Dalit bridegrooms** who are being prevented, beaten up, facing atrocious behaviour of the dominant community for riding horse during marriage processions.
- XIV. Establishing more Exclusive Courts for SC/ST (PoA) Cases in Rajasthan**

- XV. National Legal Services Authority (NALSA):** On 11/03/2020 we have submitted memo to NALSA to formulate appropriate schemes to spread awareness and provide free legal aid to members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes (prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and Rules, 1995 in pursuance of direction in the PIL titled as National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights & Ors. Versus Union of India & Ors reported in (2017) 2 SCC 432] by the Hon'ble Supreme Court (Copy attached)
- XVI. Rajasthan Judicial Academy-** On 11/03/2020 we have submitted memo to RJA to organised series of programmes on education awareness on Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 as amended 2015 and Rules, 1995 as amended 2016 to the Sitting Presiding Officers (PO) of Exclusive/Special Courts for SC/ST Atrocity Cases, Other Judicial Officers (Cadre of District Judge) and Special Public Prosecutors (SPP) those who are appointed in Sc/ST Courts in your regular curriculum
- XVII. Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court:** On 18/06/2020 we have submitted memo to the CJ and request for reconsidering reviewing the names from Advocates quota and name from District & Session Judge quota for filling vacant post of Judges in the Rajasthan High Court by the Rajasthan High Court Collegiums' meeting held on 30th May, 2020 for giving due, fair and adequate representation to the SC/ST communities based on their population as per broad guidelines issued by Supreme Court of India in various Judgment and Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) by Union Govt. and Judiciary on the subject from time to time.
- XVIII.** Compassionate appointment to the kins of Safai Karamcharies who has completed the 50 years of services and get them compulsory retirement in Department of Local bolides in Government of Rajasthan.
- XIX.** Effective implementation of Rajasthan Land ceiling Act and polices related to empowerment of Nomadic Community
- XX.** To finalize Rajasthan Model Contingency Plan under Rule 15 of the SC/ST (PoA) Rules, 1995

Media Intervention: Media plays a very important role to create awareness about any problems or issues in the society. It is very important to sensitize, persuade and involve media to raise and highlight the problems of Dalits and women. In Rajasthan, untouchability is not considered as a social evil by the Civil Society, atrocity on Dalit women; Caste based discrimination and triple oppression of Dalit women are also not priority area for media in Rajasthan. Therefore, media needs to be consistently approached for highlighting the incidents of violence against Dalits and women and for changing the attitude of the law enforcing agencies.

We have extensively used the media to create awareness among both State as well as civil society. We found that when media covers an issue, the State and District authority give greater attention and this has helped us in gaining justice to the survivors, whose rights are being violated. This has also provided an opportunity to build the perspective to the public and civil society on Dalit rights. We have been able to build our credibility among the media and **17 News Papers covered 29 times news items** on different programs and issues. We realized that this has helped us to draw the attention of the authorities towards our concerns and interventions.

Chapter 2: Legal Resource Centre

DMKS/Centre for Dalit Rights focuses on the legal intervention in the cases of atrocity and follow up the same in the Courts. For this purpose, Now CDR has a panel of 120 advocates all over the State and has network with the lawyer's associations and organizations. The legal awareness and legal help are also provided to the scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe atrocity victims/survivors. It is observed that due to the expensive, delaying and complicated legal procedure, the Dalits are denied of justice. One more important reason is that the Dalits have little legal and procedural knowledge which resulting in failure miscarriage of justice in a long run. Keeping this in mind, Centre for Dalit Rights strives towards the legal assistance and guidance in the individual cases of heinous nature.

Functioning of Legal Resource Centre/Victims and Witnesses Facilitation Centre:

Keeping the earlier experience in mind, we feel that there is a need to develop a support mechanism for the atrocity victims/survivors. Therefore, CDR established a Legal Resource Centre in 2015 at CDR office, Jaipur. It looks after the cases of Dalit atrocity in the State focusing on the issues of the Dalit victims and witnesses during the court trials. It also monitors the role of the Public Prosecutors in handling the cases. It deals with the victim of atrocities; intervene at the court level through advocates associated with it, on the daily basis. The objective of this Centre is to put the check upon the casteism within the court which resulting in miscarriage of justice to the poor Dalit victims. We assist the Dalit victims in appointing the senior experienced and eminent advocates as Special Public Prosecutor in their cases of their choice who are sensitized towards the Dalit community and are committed towards the Dalit cause. CDR is already having a pool of Dalit advocates who support the CDR in advocating Dalits rights in the State.



This Centre provides an opportunity to the advocates to improve their skills and knowledge. An advocate forum has been constituted of Dalit men and women advocates. The Centre also aware the Dalit victims and witnesses through legal counselling and educate them about the court proceedings. We also train them to gain the confidence to face the Courts and defence lawyer during the trial and cross examination. This Centre also focus on the skill development, capacity building and sensitization of the Dalit advocates especially the Dalit women advocates, through trainings, workshop and exposures. The objectives of this Legal Resource Centre (LRC) can be illustrated as under:

1. Strengthening Advocates Forum:

In order to strengthen the legal intervention in the atrocity cases, the Advocates Forum has been initiated. It is necessary to provide capacitating to strengthen this forum. The capacitating is provided through trainings/meetings/ consultations/ review and planning meeting. A database of Dalit advocate and subaltern advocates has been created and updated who could provide help and legal intervention in the atrocity cases.

2. Facilitating Victims & Witnesses during the Trial Process:

Mostly victims and witnesses are not aware of the legal mechanisms and access to criminal justice system. It is necessary to provide legal support to the survivors to access the criminal justice system to seek justice. The Legal Recourse Centre provides the legal assistance and guidance to the Victims and Witnesses in registering their FIR, invoking proper sub-section of SC/ST (PoA) Act in FIR, Charge Sheet, follow up with the investigating officer, ensuring fair and speed investigation, ensuring compensation/relief & rehabilitation/police protection, etc.

3. Appointment of Special Public Prosecutor and Follow up:

In order to support the victims to seek justice through free and fair trial, the Legal Resource Centre has identified the committed Advocates who can conduct effective prosecution in the Special Court on behalf of the survivors under Rule 4(5) of PoA Act which empowers the Survivors to choose the advocates in their own choice.

4. Linking LRC with the Legal Service Authority:

State Legal Services Authority has been constituted to provide free legal services to the people especially women and weaker section and conduct Lok Adalats in the State. The pool of advocates, for facilitating the Centre to link up with State Level and District Level Legal Services Authorities.

5. Providing Legal Counseling:

In addition to the follow up of the trial process in the atrocity case, Legal Resource Centre also provides the legal advice and guidance concerning the legal matters to the disadvantaged people with the help of Advocates and Para legal workers.

6. Equipping Advocates with Legal Perspectives and judgments:

Legal Resource Centre organizes the quarterly meetings to equip the advocates with legal perspectives and latest judgments to introduce legal changes to the advocates to enhance their skills. Therefore, training of prosecutors and equipping them with all relevant knowledge and skills will serve to enhance the development of prosecution services as a whole. This is also done through social media.

7. Creating awareness about Legal Resource Centre:

One of the critical functions of the Legal Resource Centre is to create its visibility in the state. The existence of Legal Resource Centre needs to be communicated to the wider community, advocates, activists and other organizations who are working in that area. Therefore, we could reach out to large number of beneficiaries to provide legal support through this Centre.

8. Assistance to the Dalit accused:

Dalits are not only vulnerable to atrocities committed by non-Dalits but also victims of State Violence. Due to existing caste prejudice, majority of the Dalits are detained and imprisoned for alleged crimes. It is inevitable for the Legal Resource Centre to provide legal assistance to the victims of cross cases and State Violence too. The Legal Resource Centre through its advocates group also strategizes the process of providing legal aid to Dalits, who are accused of false crime who are in Jails or as under trials.

9. Assistance in legal drafting and pleading:

The Centre provides support, assistance and guidance to the advocates in pleading and drafting the misc. applications and petitions to be filed under SC/ST (PoA) Act and Cr.P.C. Good pleading and drafting are the most important component of the advocacy. The efficient and expert team of advocates helps the advocates of the forum in drafting and pleading.

State Level Advocate Forum: An advocate forum is constituted at state level which consists of 120 **advocates** including 21 Dalit woman advocates. These advocates extend the legal assistance and legal advice to the Dalit victims of caste-based atrocities. They help them in lodging FIRs, in receiving monetary relief and police protection through the Special Courts, during court interventions etc. This forum always stands for the justice and relief to the victims.

Legal intervention:-This LRC intervenes in the cases from the FIR stage, filing private complaints, misc. application for fair investigation, witness protections. for further investigation under 482 Cr.P.C, bail cancellation, victim protection, Relief and Rehabilitation, criminal revision petitions, pension, employment, for TA/DA to the Dalit survivors as per the rule of SC/ST Act and filing criminal appeals in Special Courts and High Court etc.

This year, 8 Cri. Miscellaneous Petition/Criminal Writs were filed for the free, fair and impartial investigation in the cases. In 13 cases, CDR opposed the bail application of the accused. Appeals were filed in 2 cases against the acquittal. 1 Habeas Corpus has been filed. We also filed the miscellaneous applications in 139 (including previous year cases) cases under SC/St Act in the Before the Special Courts for monetary compensation, providing security etc. 5 Private complaint have been filed for registering FIRs. 13 accused were convicted under SC/ST Act at the instance of CDR. In this period,

SPP Appointment: 12 applications for moved before the concern District Collectors under Rule 4 (5) of the SC/ST Rule, 1995 as per choice of the survivors.

Chapter 3: COVID-19 Relief

Supply Dry Ration kits:

Distribution of Dry Ration kits and preventive measures to the needy beneficiaries: We have identified the 450 beneficiaries and distributed Dry Ration kits and preventive measures in the Districts namely Ajmer, Ajmer, Bharatpur, Dausa and Jaipur to the needy people. The dry ration kits and preventive measures contents with 10 kg. flour, 2 kg. rice, 1 kg. pulses (mix), 1 kg. sugar, 100 gm. Spices (turmeric, chilli or coriander), 2 Soap, 5 cotton mask, 1 packet of sanitary pad (6 Pads), 1 sanitizer (100 ml). Due to our interventions, 1120 migrant workers have been got dry rations by the Administration



Education Awareness:

- We have circulated digital IEC material related to COVID-19 among 30,000 community people through groups of social media
- 30,000 Dalits have been downloaded Arogya Setu App
- 490 volunteers have been done online orientation course on COVID-19 for Health and Social Workers by Karolinska Institute (Health) Stockholm, Sweden

Surveys:

- **Weclaim App:-** 284 needy Dalit people have been benefited through Weclaim app under 14 schemes for social protection package under Prime Minister Garib Kalyan Yojna during COVID-19 to the weaker sections of the society i.e. 4.1 Benefits of the PMGKY Scheme (5 kg Wheat/rice free, 1 KG Free Pulse, Hike for MNREGA Worker, Corona Warriors, PMGKY Insurance Confirmation), PM Kisan Yojana, EPF Will be pay by the government, Widower/Old age/disabled pensioner extra benefit, Jan Dhan Yojana Account Holder, Ujjawala Yojana, SHG will extra 10 Lakh Collateral Loan, PF Scheme Regulated, Construction Worker etc. This app is having 65 questions related to each scheme.
- Community Based Monitoring (CBM) on impact of COVID-19. We are conducting the Survey in 25 slum areas of Jaipur over the impact of Covid -19 in collaboration with Centre for Social Equity & Inclusion, New Delhi and, Wada Na Todo Abhiyan, New Delhi by support of UNICEF New Delhi.

- COBO Collect: we have filled 297 forms under COBO app of the community data.

NREGA Monitoring:

- i. Due to collective Strong advocacy of the Organisations 52 Lakhs workers are working in rural areas under.
- ii. 1422 Dalits have been submitted form No.6 for demanding work
- iii. 75 Dalits have applied for registration for issuing new job cards
- iv. 72 Dalits have applied for registration for issuing new job cards

Other Demand During COVID-19

1. We have demanded to ensure the drinking water in Dalit Basties under Jaljivan Mission Scheme across Rajasthan
2. To provide food packets as well as dry ration among the migrant workers to the Central and State Governments
3. To provide transport facilities to the inward and outwards migrant worker of Rajasthan to the Central and State Governments
4. To issue new labour dairies to the inwards migrants for getting benefit under labour schemes.
5. To issue new job cards and provide work under MNREGA Scheme.
6. To provide Security gears to the front-line health workers.
7. To provide more financial assistance to the daily wages' workers
8. We have demanded to make insurance sum of Rs. 50 Lacs to the Safai Karamcharies in the line of Doctors, Nurses, Asha Workers and other health workers & community workers in rural areas those who are not registered in any Gram Panchayat or Municipality.
9. To provide PPE kits to the all Safai Karamcharies, those who are performing cleaning jobs to State & Central Government
10. To register and provide benefits of EPF money to the workers of unorganised sector like as workers of organised sector to PM & Ministry of Labour
11. To provide Security gears to the front-line health workers
12. To provide more financial assistance to the daily wages' workers
13. To include all Dalit Hamlets or Basties in the annual planning of Gram Panchayats
14. **Ensuring the supply of drinking water in Dalit Habitations:** On 29/05/2020 the Chief Secretary, Rajasthan has issued a advisory that the Department of PHED, Panchayati Raj have to all Dalit Basties have to ensure the supply of drinking water in Dalit Habitations in across the State under the Scheme of Jal Jivan Mission.

Chapter 4: Economic Justice

Budgetary Rights (Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan):-

The Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SC-SP): The Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SC-SP) is especially provided by the Planning Commission to promote equity and equality of Dalit communities in the different development arena in the State. This provides proportionate budget allocation to Dalits in all Central and State Ministries and Departments. Despite the provisions being mandated since 1979, the programme is beset with under allocation, non implementation and diversion of the resources. The effective allocation of this budget alone would go a long way in promoting Dalit Livelihoods and developments. Recognizing the importance of SC-SP, CDR continuously advocated with the State authorities.



The main objective to spread over the plan in the wider space; to develop the pressure upon the State Government to allocate the budget proportionately to the Dalit population in Rajasthan; to get the assurance from the State Government about the expenditure of the allocated budget only in the development heads of the Dalits and to open the accounts in those departments where the accounts are awaited and to prevent the budget from being lapse.

Advocacy for enactment of the legislation “The Rajasthan Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan (Planning, Allocation and Utilization of Financial Resources) Act. Schedule Caste Sub-Plan: Despite the very progressive provisions of SC-SP, providing proportionate budgetary provisions for economic development of SC’s, the allocation is not made accordingly. And even when made, is poorly implemented and even diverted. This is a very critical opportunity for development of SC communities and their mainstreaming into the economy. Due to constant joint advocacy, on 19/06/2020 The Chief Minister has announced to enact Legislation of SC/ST Special Development Fund (Planning. Allocation and Utilised of Financial Resources) Act in the line of Telangana Act in place of Scheduled Caste-Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan. We are having regular advocacy with the Government, Legislatures and Policy makers to bring forth a strong and effective law. We planned to launch a mass education programme over the issue. In this process, we collaborated with BARC and National Coalition on Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan and other organizations.

Facilitation and advocacy in accessing social welfare schemes- The social welfare schemes run by the state and central government meant for the benefit of the poor and under privileged section of the society. CDR always strives to facilitate the beneficiaries and help them accessing the benefit of the schemes. This year **180 beneficiaries** were facilitated and obtained benefit under various schemes

Filing RTIs- This year, **12 RTIs were filed** for enquiring the various schemes and PoA Act etc.

Chapter 5: Community harmony and peace building

Celebration of International Human Rights Day: The International Human Rights Day on 10 December, 2020 was celebrated in Ajmer, Alwar, Bharatpur and Dausa and at State Office, Jaipur as well. In these Districts, people from the various communities and the volunteers and activists participated in the celebrations and were educated about the Human Rights and the Dalit Rights. It was also discussed that the Dalits are having less access to the basic Human needs and deprived of the Human Rights.

Celebration of Dr Ambedkar Birth Anniversary: On 14th April 2020, the Birth Anniversary of Baba Saheb Dr. BhimRao Ambedkar was celebrated at all the District offices of CDR and in the State office as well with great regard and enthusiasm. This day is remembered every year as the symbol of the dignity and respect of the Dalits. Centre for Dalit Rights based on the Ambedkar ideology and follow the same. On this day, the consultation and conferences were organized in all the Districts. One of the objectives of these consultation and conferences is to spread the ideology of Dr Ambedkar and creating awareness of the rights and the entitlements as enshrined in the Constitution being granted by the Great legend Dr Ambedkar.

Symposium on Dr B R Ambedkar's Death Anniversary: Similarly, on 6 December, 2020 a programme on the Death Anniversary of the Death Anniversary of Dr. BhimRao Ambedkar was organized in State office as well as District offices. The thoughts and the remarkable contribution of the Dr. Ambedkar were highlighted on the occasion.

Celebration of Constitution Day- Constitution Day, also known as Samvidhan Divas, is celebrated in [India](#) on 26 November every year to commemorate the adoption of [Constitution of India](#). On this day in 1949, the [Constituent Assembly of India](#) adopted the Constitution of India, and it came into effect on 26 January 1950. CDR also celebrated this day by remembering Dr Ambedkar contribution as architect of the Constitution. The social workers, social thinkers, representatives of other organizations and activists shared their views and suggestions to create the awareness among the youth about the Constitution. CDR feels that the status of “rule of law” can be brought in the country only by adopting the Constitution as the greatest law and respect of the same by the common man.

Dialogue with dominant caste:

CDR adopts a unique strategy of having dialogue with the dominant castes. It is an attempt to bridge the gap between the Dalit and dominant caste communities. The sensitized dominant community leaders, Dalit community leaders, Dalit activists participate in such meetings and discuss how to bring both communities at the same platform. This year, on 30th December 2020 & 31st December 2020 the dialogues with dominant caste were organized in Rajgarh and Dausa districts respectively.

Chapter 6: Dalit Women Unit (Dalit Mahila Manch)

Dalit Mahila Manch is an initiative of Centre for Dalit Rights which provides a separate platform to the Dalit women of Rajasthan for raising their voice against injustice, violence and discrimination based on caste, decent and gender. The foremost objective of this platform is to create leadership among Dalit women. Dalit Mahila Manch organize, empower, and build leadership among women focusing on Dalit women through organizing, empowering, skill enhancement and creating leadership among Dalit women through formation of state, regional and district women groups, imparting trainings for empowering them. The DMM is also actively working for safeguarding the interest of Dalit women by following up their problems and grievances with the concerned authorities. Dalit Mahila Manch Works to reduce the social exclusion, stigma and biasness faced by them and to ensure that they enjoy equal social and economic rights. It was formulated for Dalit women where they would be able to be independent, share their problems, find their solutions themselves and raise their voice against discrimination, internal and external violence and atrocities committed on them by the dominant caste people, their community and family members in the name of caste, class and gender.



The territorial jurisdiction of Dalit Mahila Manch is not restricted to Rajasthan but it also involved in National level activities and other vital issues concerning the women especially focusing on Dalit women. Our work on critical issues related to Dalit women in Rajasthan, the struggle to reclaim lost rights, dignity and self esteem and far-fetched changes into the lives of Dalit women in the course of working with Dalit women at grass-root level.

International Women's day Celebration:

On 8th March, 2020 Dalit Mahila Manch celebrated the day with great energy and motivation with the leaders of Dalit Mahila Manch from each part of the State. The woman leaders shared their experiences of their struggle in the way to justice. These leaders are motivating the other women of their localities to raise their voice against the injustices and violence. The Dalit women leaders were also motivated to contest the PRI election in coming year.

Gender Sensitization Workshop:

On 10th October, 2020 the CDR & DMM jointly organized a workshop on Gender Sensitization among full timers and selected volunteers at Jaipur. The CDR & DMM organized one-day workshop on 'Gender Sensitization – issues at Workplace' on 10th October, 2020. The prime focus of the programme was to highlight the menace of Sexual Harassment with special reference to working women at workplace. The primarily focused of the workshop to bringing change in staff's & volunteers' mindset to erase the misconception of gender discrimination.

The main speaker stressed on the need of spreading awareness about the 'Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013'. Further she explained what constitutes 'Sexual Harassment' viz. any unwelcome behaviour of a sexual nature, e.g., unwanted deliberate touching, pinching, leaning over, making threats if the person doesn't agree to a relationship etc. She pointed out that various organizations, including all social institutions should have a "women's cell" or committee for prevention for sexual harassment of women at workplace.

Another speaker discussed about creating awareness amongst women regarding proceeding of lodging complaint properly against the harassment and taking help of the administration. He then went on to say that things began to change with education, which made women realize that they are not inferior.

The last first speaker of the session focused on issues related to harassment and power in changing perceptions about gender discrimination which is a major concern in today's society. She emphasized the practical problems being faced by women in the society as well as in the workplace. She discussed some practical situations and measures to be taken by a woman to protest and overcome the situation.

Formation and strengthening of Advocacy groups:

Women are the backbone of the families and are always busy in the daily chores, and have little time to spend on themselves. They are not the part of decision-making process in their family and they have no time to sit idle and think about what is going on in the society. Dalit Mahila Manch has initiated an activity of organizing Dalit women in groups. The main objective of the formation of Dalit women groups is to provide a place to Dalit women where they can share their problems, take their own problems, and find their own solutions at their own hands. This women groups formation is also intended to build Dalit women network in Rajasthan since violence, atrocities and discrimination against Dalit women is increasing day by day and due to lack of support from the community and society, most of the incident were left un-reported or not come into light. It was also realized that women especially Dalit women need to be organized for strengthen themselves and to enable them to raise their issues independently.

Dalit Mahila Manch, Rajasthan formulated Dalit women groups in 4 Districts of Rajasthan that have 15 Dalit women members of the respective groups. Monthly meeting of the groups are being conducted by the organizers where the organizers give input on various laws, human rights, welfare schemes and other schemes launched for the welfare of the women.

The regular meetings with the Advocacy have been organized. In these meetings the members discuss the issues and problems like water, roads, electricity, Health issues, Pensions and other issue of their areas to seek the solution. The members of the groups are also educated about Women laws, SC/ST Act and other provisions of PCR Act and Land related laws. And apart from it, they themselves raise their voice against the violence against Dalit women and deal with it with the help of DMM-CDR.

Core Committee Meetings:

The State Core Committee meets one time in a quarter, State Coordinator to give the guidance, progress report of last quarter and plan of action according the organization goal. Likewise, the meetings with the District level core committee are also held every quarter and as per need to lend the guidance to the team members.

Networking Meeting with the Dalit women to increase outreach to many more Dalit women:- Regular meetings with the Dalit women are organized every month in different areas for networking and to increase the outreach to many Dalit women. The Districts organizers conduct the meetings and share the DMM as a separate platform for them to raise their voice and fight for the justice. 10 times, the organizers visited the fields for network.

Counselling Centre to the women survivor of Domestic Violence and Sexual assaults

With the support of our eminent Dalit women activists and advocates, DMM runs a counselling centre for the women facing domestic violence with both legal and social perspective. Ours is the priority to restore the marriage and render the immediate relief to the victim woman and family of any caste and community. This year, we dealt with 7 cases of domestic violence.

Chapter 7: Partnership & Networking

Building Solidarity with other NGOs, CBOs to support Dalit Rights and Expanding Horizons with CECOEDECON, NCDHR-NDMJ & DAAA, SWADHIKAR and CORO.

For other opportunities that have added strength to the work of CDR this year are the collaboration with NDMJ -NCDHR on the 'Strengthen Criminal Access to Justice System' supported by APPI and initiative of Strengthening Dalit& Tribal Rights, and these four programs strengthened the interventions of CDR in various ways:

- Has provided interaction with larger network of organizations at the national level.
- Provided greater focus and follow up on violence against Dalit women& Dalit PRIs.
- Empowerment of Dalit women in Rajasthan.
- New opportunities for training, capacity building.
- Focus on strengthening administrative and financial systems.
- Greater visibility of Dalit issues in Rajasthan.
- Building leaderships of Dalit women
- Personality development of Dalit Students

Collaboration with NCDHR-NDMJ SWADHIKAR and CORO:

CDR and DMM, focusing on the Dalit women leadership at the grass root level, running a programme in collaboration with CORO, Mumbai and Leaders Quest. Under this programme one fellowship was provided to the Dalit women activists. These fellows were heading a women group in their area and working on their local issues and problems. CDR/DMM also associated with CORO, Mumbai in building the leadership among the Dalit women at grass root level. CDR/DMM supported one fellow from Jaipur District. The NDMJ-SWADHIKAR support is focusing to strengthen access justice delivery mechanism in Dalit children, women cases and other nature heinous crime in Rajasthan.

Participation: 46 times, the opportunities have been provided to the staff members of the CDR to participate in the programmes organized by the other organizations. 443 visitors visited the state and District offices for remedies to their problems and cases.

Chapter 8: Organizational Development

Team Capacity Building: The team members of CDR and DMM were given opportunities to enhance their skills in Criminal Justice systems, Drafting and writing complaints, report writing, Gender and women's issues, personality development trainings, communication skill and exposure to other programs. The team members were also involved in training community leaders, activists and Dalit NGO's. Team members also attended various training programs held by other NGO's and Networks. 46 times, the team members were sent to the trainings and seminars organized by other organizations.

Monitoring visits to the District Offices: For the better operation of the District offices and proper financial managements, the district offices are being monitored periodically by the Director, Accountant and Programme and State Coordinators. During these visits, the file managements of the Programme files, account files, legal files are monitored.



Financial Report

वित्तीय लेखा-जोखा

J.K. Jaiman & Associates
Chartered Accounts
FRN - 014064C

Ganesham, A278-279
Vidut Nagar Ajmer Road,
Jaipur (Rajasthan) 302021

Dalit Manavadhikar Kendra Samiti

Income & Expenditure Account for the Year Ended 31st March 2021

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT ₹ 2020-21	INCOME	AMOUNT ₹ 2020-21
FCRA Project Exp. FCRA	37,87,715.80	By Grants FCRA Christian Aid	36,81,345.80
Non FCRA To Local Project Exp.	16,65,981.00	By Local Grant in Aid	16,65,981.00
To Administrative Exp.	3,06,373.10	By Contribution Received	2,23,700.00
To Capital Exp.	14628.00	By Other Income Received	3,77,285.00
To excess of Inc. Over exp.	1,73,613.90		
G. Total	59,48,311.80	G. Total	59,48,311.80

Balance Sheet as on 31 March 2021

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT ₹ 2020-21	ASSETS	AMOUNT ₹ 2020-21
Capital Fund	69,00,208.00	Fixed Assets	69,00,208.00
General Fund	3,82,697.11	Investment	8,220.00
Unspent Grant	64,65,081.82	TDS receivable	20,055.00
TDS Payable	6,655.00	Sundry Debtors	1,25,483.00
Sundry Creditors Creditors	30,160.00	Closing Balance	67,30,835.93
G. Total	1,37,84,801.93	G. Total	1,37,84,801.93

In terms of our attached report of even date

For **J.K. Jaiman & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
(CA. Jitendra Kumar Jaiman)
Partner
M.No. 407738

DMKS

(P.L. Mimroth)
Chief Functionary

Chapter 10: Media Coverage

जांच अधिकारी की पक्षपात भूमिका पर दलित अधिकार केंद्र ने जताया रोष

जोधपुड़ा पुलिस अधीकार केन्द्र के मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी पी.एन. श्रीवास्तव के नेतृत्व में जांचकर्ता श्रेय के एक शीब में दलित महिलाओं की संस्था के साथ समूहिक दुष्कर्म की घटना के संबंध में पीड़ित परिवार से मिलने का दौरा किया। जांच दल में केन्द्र के मुख्य कार्यकारी निदेशक, सहायक निदेशक, एडवोकेट जनरल शामिल थे। दलित महिला श्रेय की निवेदन प्रत्येक इकाई को सूचित कर, उक्त अधिकारी शीब के निराकरण के लिए निर्देश दिए। पीड़ित परिवार से भी दलित अधिकार केंद्र का सहयोग किया। जांच में पता चला कि पीड़ित के 164 बीडआरएम के अलावा पुलिस के दायरे में कब्जा पर है। अभी तक 5 माह बाद भी जांच अधिकारी ने

नावाशिम दलित महिला से समूहिक दुष्कर्म की घटना



पीड़ित का तथा श्रेयों के अलावा दलित अधिकार केन्द्र के अधिकारी।

प्राधान्य देता नहीं किया। जांच के पथ पर मामले को ठंडे बस्ते में डाल रहा है। आरंभ के खोजाजय निरत जांच कि इनके शीब मामले में

अधिकारों के विकास पर नहीं किया जा रहा है। दलित अधिकार केन्द्र ने जांच कि कि मामले में अभी अधिकारों की तुलना किया जा रहा है, पीड़ित के बीडआरएम 164 के अलावा पुलिस, कानून, पीड़ित को एचओ एचपी एक के नियम 12(4) के तहत अधिकार प्रदान करने पर ध्यान देने जांच अधिकारी के निष्पक्ष जांच करना है पीड़ित को पुलिस द्वारा उपलब्ध कराया जाए।
 * मामले की शीब को देखते हुए प्रकरण में जांच अधिकारी ने सही व निष्पक्ष जांच नहीं की तो कानून सतुष्ट कर जांच अधिकार अखंड रहना चाहिए।
 * न्यायालय जांच, सहायक निदेशक, दलित अधिकार केन्द्र, जोधपुड़ा

THE HINDU
January 16, 2021

Dalit groups seek quota in CM's Jan Awas Yojana

Woman denied house because of caste

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Dalit groups here on Friday demanded 16% reservation for Scheduled Castes in the Chief Minister's Jan Awas Yojana for economically weaker sections, while citing a recent instance of cancellation of allotment of a house to a Dalit woman.



Rajasthan CM Ashok Gehlot

The allotment in Deusa district was cancelled despite the signing of sale deed and other formalities having been completed.

The woman, Maya Devi, has alleged in her complaint lodged at Ashok Nagar police station here that the colonisation firm, which had built flats under the Integrated housing scheme at Lalsot bypass road in Deusa, had cancelled her allotment when its officials came to know of her Dalit identity.

"The board of directors decided in a meeting that my allotment should be cancelled, as the presence of my family in the residential colony would harm the firm's reputation and decrease the locality," Ms. Devi said. Police registered a first information report against the firm's office-bearers earlier this week.

The Centre for Dalit Rights (CDR) and Rajasthan Valmiki

mediate section in the matter, in addition to living a 16% quota for the SC communities in the housing scheme. "The mindset of builders is outrageous... They have brazenly flouted the norms of a government scheme launched for the benefit of the poor," CDR chief patron M.L. Minnath said.

The FIR has been registered under the provisions of the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. Mr. Minnath demanded arrest of the accused and measures for protection of the complainant and witnesses in the case.

Chairman Vikas Manch president, Rakesh Valmiki said the state government should take up a study to find out how many plots, flats and houses had been denied to Dalits because of their caste.

Chapter 11: District Offices

Ajmer Office

428/31 Ram LeelakaBada
Nagara
Ajmer (Raj.)
Mob- 9982246318

Alwar Office

2-Gh-1, Manu Marg
Housing Board
Alwar (Raj.)Bharatpur (Raj.)
Mob- 9982246320

Dausa Office

SomnathTiraha, Agara Road, Dausa
Mob-9982246317

Bharatpur Office

199, Rajendra Nagar,
Near Radha Swami Satsang Bhwan
Bharatpur
Mob-9982246316