

2021-22

# Annual Report

***DALIT MANAVADHIKAR KENDRA  
SAMITI***

**CENTRE FOR DALIT RIGHTS**

112, Surya Nagar, Gopalpura Bypass  
Jaipur-302015 (Rajasthan) India  
Telefax : +91 141 2504837, 2504119  
Email : [cdrejaipur@gmail.com](mailto:cdrejaipur@gmail.com)  
[www.dmkscdr.org](http://www.dmkscdr.org)

# Content

Preface .....	3
Director Desk .....	4
About us .....	5
Access to Justice .....	6
Legal Resource Centre .....	13
Research .....	16
Economic Justice .....	18
Community harmony and peace building .....	20
Dalit Women Unit (Dalit Mahila Manch) .....	21
Partnerships and Networking .....	24
Organizational Development.....	25
Financial Report.....	27
Media coverage .....	28
District Offices .....	29

# Preface

It is a pleasure for me in introducing the Annual Report of DMKS/CDR for the year 2021-22. 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, 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 Mahila Manch (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 2021-22. 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 and enacted The Rajasthan SC/ST Development Fund (Planning, Allocation and Utilised of Financial Resources) Act-2022

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 2021-22 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 18 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 18 years.

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.

Advocacy for enactment of the legislation “The Rajasthan Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribal Development Fund (Planning, Allocation and Utilization of Financial Resources) Act and effective implementation of Schedule Caste Sub-Plan & Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan: Despite the very progressive provisions of SC-SP, providing proportionate budgetary provisions for economic development of SC’s ST’s, the allocation is not made accordingly.

# 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. **285 incidents** of violence against Dalit community were monitored through primary and secondary resources during this year 2021-22. 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	Total
1	Untouchability Practice	17
2	Murder	13
3	Rape	12
4	Gang Rape	15
5	Violence Against Woman	16
6	Land Matter	58
7	Beaten and Abusing	86
8	Violence Against Children	6
9	Mass Violence	8
10	Custodial Torture /Police Torture	3
11	Assault on Dalit Bridegroom	13
12	Scholarship Matter	2
13	Kidnapping	1
14	Arson	2
15	Forgery	8
16	Negligence on the part of the Administration	5
17	Scholarship Matter	2
18	Witch craft	2
19	Prevent burning of dead bodies	2
20	Other Dalit Atrocities	16
	Total	285

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 285 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	3
2	Murder	8
3	Rape	12
4	Beaten and abusing	5
5	Mass Violence	1
6	Violence against women	1
7	Preventing Bridegroom to Ride on Horse	2
8	Kidnapping Matter	1
10	Land matter	3
11	Violence against Children	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>

### 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. **1503 complaints** 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	Concerned Authorities
---------------	-----------------------

incidents	
216	District Magistrates
171	Superintendents of Police
81	National Commission for Scheduled Caste
145	National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
7	State Human Rights Commission, Rajasthan
26	National Commission for Women
11	State Commission for Women, Rajasthan
81	Director General of Police
11	Election Commission State and National
81	IG of Police (Human Rights/Crime), SC/ST Nodal Officer
108	Chief Minister
62	Divisional Commissioners
22	MLA/MP Rajasthan
58	Social Justice & Empowerment Department
19	Governor of Rajasthan
50	Other Ministers, Secretaries and Directors
91	IG of Police- Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Ajmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Udaipur Range
43	Chief Secretary
33	Home Secretary and Ministers of Rajasthan
65	Revenue Department
22	State Commission for SC/ST Rajasthan
13	PM
7	President of India
80	Other
<b>1503</b>	<b>Total</b>

**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, **1503 complaints** were submitted before the concerned authorities, out of which, **259 responses** were received (Approximately 17.2 %) of the total complaints sent to the authorities). The relief extended to the victims includes **141 accused** have been arrested at the instance of CDR; CDR came across **13 cases** relating to 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 49 cases, 9 FIRs have been registered at the instance of CDR, **11 accused** were convicted under SC/ST Act at the instance of CDR. In this period, **16 times**, the advocacy was done through phone and other means. **30 press Note** were issued in project district.

## 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, 28, 86, 500/- (One Crore Twenty Eight Lacs, Eighty Six Thousand Five Hundred Only) has been granted as monetary compensation to Dalits survivors during the year 2021-22 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.



### Issued favourable advisory

- I. **To take preventive and criminal action against accused whosoever is preventing the procession of Dalit Bridegroom and demounting them,** On 29/11/2021 the ADGP (Crime) has issued an advisory (Circular) to take preventive and criminal action against accused whosoever is preventing the procession of Dalit Bridegroom and demounting from horseback. Such type of incidents are increasing during the marriage season;
- II. **Provide ration to the COVID affected families:** On 10/06/2021 the Principle Secretary (Food & Supply) to provide ration to the COVID affected families wheat, gram etc. to the daily wages worker, poor, migrated labourers, during COVID-19. The CDR has monitored **240** incidents of atrocity and social exclusion;
- III. **Bal Mitra Yojna-2020:** On 28/01/2021 the Directorate of Child Empowerment has framed a scheme Protection of Child during trial before the Courts by appointing Support Person. The Child Welfare Committee can appoint a **Support Person** to assist the court, child victim, witnesses, police for ensuring justice as per JJ Act, 2015.

### Interactions and Dialogues with the Government Authorities and other institutions

**25 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/representations were also submitted before SHRC; National Commission for Schedule Caste; Inspector General of Police; Chief Home Secretary; Superintendents of Police; Collectors; Divisional Commissioner; Leader of opposition; Joint Secretary Local Self Government; Member of Parliament; Chief Minister and Nodal officer (PoA) Act; Chief Secretary, President of India, Minister of SJ&E; Revenue Minister; Director General of Police; Inspector General of Police; Education Minister; Director of SJ & E and Principal Secretary (SJ&E). These meetings were held taking up

different issues relating to the Dalits, Dalit women, implementation of SC/ST Act, on SC/ST Development Fund ((Planning, Allocation and Utilization of Financial Resources) Act and programmes and schemes of economic rights and other preventive measures.

## Major Issues Discussed

- I. **Legislation on SC/ST Development Fund ((Planning, Allocation and Utilization of Financial Resources) Act:** On 18/11/2021 and 22/12/2022 CDR have submitted memorandums before the Chief Minister, Chief Secretary and other Government authorities, to enact Legislation on SC/ST Development Fund (Planning, Allocation and Utilized of Financial Resources) Act respectively.
- II. **Effective implementation of amended SC/ST (PoA) Act and Rules & PCR Act:** For the effective enforcement of the SC/ST (PoA) Act & PCR 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. Applicability of PCR Act in untouchability practice & caste discrimination cases across the State.
- III. **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.
- IV. **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.
- V. **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.

- VI. **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.
- VII. **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.
- VIII. **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.
- IX. **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 Revenue 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, musclemen and dominant caste people grab their lands forcefully.
- X. **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.
- XI. **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.
- XII. **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.
- XIII. **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.
- XIV. **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.
- XV. **Establishing more Exclusive Courts for SC/ST (PoA) Cases in Rajasthan**
- XVI. **National Legal Services Authority (NALSA):** The 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 Scheduled 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.
- XVII. **Effective implementation of Rajasthan Land ceiling Act and policies related to empowerment of Nomadic Community**
- XVIII. **To finalize Rajasthan Model Contingency Plan under Rule 15 of the SC/ST (PoA) Rules, 1995**

- XIX. To provide 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.
- XX. Appointment of SPP (Special of Public Prosecuers) under rule 4 (5)(6) of the SCT/ST 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 -- **News Papers covered 30 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.

**Filing RTIs-** This year, 22 RTIs were filed for enquiring the various schemes and PoA Act etc.

# 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 230 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 230 **advocates** including 30 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, filling 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.

**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.

# Research

We carried out 2 research studies during this year as follows: -

## **1. Implementation of the PoA Act 1989 and Rules 1995 in Rajasthan:**

**Purpose:** Rajasthan is a feudal state in which the rate of atrocities on Dalits is 7.4 percentage and 10 atrocities being ranked second among the states. Here Dalits are facing violence and discrimination and oppression at the economic, cultural, educational, religious, social level. It has been observed that there is a lack of relation between the Police & Administration, which is very important for the effective tool of the Act. Protection and accountability mechanisms have also not proved to be as effective as awareness campaigns for Dalits, setting up a sensitive & responsible system for the action of laws, expediting the judicial system. Atrocities Act has been implemented for 24 years but its main objectives have not yet been achieved.

### **Methodology:**

- Using RTIs
- Observation / Participant Observation.
- Interviews.
- Focus Groups.
- Secondary Data Analysis

### **Findings/Recommendations:**

Protecting the rights of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is the main responsibility of the State but it has been felt that the state government has failed to make a rigid system, due to which the expected results of the said Act have not come to the force. When the victim goes to the police station to lodge a complaint, the police will register the FIR. Victims and witnesses also faced the threats by the accused person/s and not provided the protection during the investigation or trial. The investigating officers leave many shortcomings in their investigations, due to which the investigation becomes very weak and low standard. Investigating officers are not investigating the investigation through scientific techniques, in which the documentary and electronic documentary are not prepared properly. Cases are not being disposed of in a time bound manner, due to the threats of the accused, many times the witnesses turn away their statements. The prosecution in the court does not defend itself properly and strongly. It has been observed that the role of the Special Public Prosecutor is not reviewed substantially while as per the Act, it has to review is meticulously and deeply. High Power State Level/District Level/Block Level Monitoring and Vigilance Committees, Nodal Officer, Home Secretary, Social Justice and Empowerment Department, Director General of Police, Director General of Police, Collector and other Special Officers, Special Public Prosecutors and other Special officers have to be functioning properly and timely.

## **2. Report on the Functioning of Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission and Courts**

In Rajasthan the most affected victims of human rights violations are the most vulnerable, discriminated and marginalized i.e. Dalits, women and children. Considering the wide range of human rights violation in Rajasthan, the state government issued a notification dated January 18, 1999, for the



constitution of Rajasthan State Human Rights commission (RSHRC) under Section 21(I) of PHRA 1993.  
The purpose of the study is :-

- (i) To develop fully the human personality and the sense its dignity.
- (ii) To develop attitudes and behaviour to promote respect for the rights of others.
- (iii) To ensure genuine gender equality and opportunities for women in all spheres.
- (iv) To strengthen respect for rights of a human being and fundamental freedom.
- (v) To empower people to participate actively in the life of a free society.
- (vi) To promote democracy, development, social justice and communal harmony among citizens.

#### **Methodology:**

- Using RTIs
- Observation / Participant Observation.
- Interviews.
- Focus Groups.
- Secondary Data Analysis

#### **Findings/Recommendations:**

- a. Bridge the distance between the Commission and their constituencies.
- b. Maintain a gender balance in the constitution of the commission.
- c. Provide gender and caste disaggregated data.
- d. Ensure public accountability via reporting protocols.
- e. Follow –up on the implementation of the commissions' orders.
- f. Publicity of various constitutional and legal measures.
- g. Collaboration with genuine NGOs should be pursued.
- h. Review the working of PCRA and PoA 1989 in the State.
- i. Train officials.
- j. Link conviction under Protection of Civil Rights and SC/ST (PoA) Act 1989 to disqualification from government benefits.
- k. Stringent monitoring of SCP expenditure.
- l. Devise indicators of meaningful change through SCP expenditure.

# 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 & ST-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 Legislation on SC/ST Development Fund (Planning, Allocation and Utilised of Financial Resources) Act and 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/Scheduled Tribal Development Fund (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 104 **beneficiaries** were facilitated and obtained benefit under various schemes.

**Legislation on The Rajasthan SC/ST Development Fund (Planning, Allocation and Utilised of Financial Resources) Act-2022:**

Initially the State Government has prepared the draft of The Rajasthan SC/ST 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. Due to constant advocacy by the National Coalition for SCSP/STSP Legislation and Rajasthan Sub Plan Group, the State Government has announced to enact the Rajasthan SC/ST Development Fund (Planning, Allocation and Utilised of Financial Resources) Act-2022. There are 52 CSOs are participating in this campaign. The DMKS has played actively leading role in this campaign since beginning. and We have demanded to enact the Act since 2010. Rajasthan is the 5<sup>th</sup> State to have such type of Social & Economic legislation in India. On 23/03/2022 the State Assembly has passed this Bill and notified in the month of April, 2022.

# Community harmony and peace building

**Celebration of International Human Rights Day:** The International Human Rights Day on 10 December, 2021 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 14<sup>th</sup> April 2021, the Birth Anniversary of Baba Saheb Dr. Bhim Rao 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, 2021 a programme on the Death Anniversary of the Death Anniversary of Dr. Bhim Rao 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, 8 the dialogues with dominant caste were organized in the project Districts of Rajasthan.

# **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 8<sup>th</sup> March, 2022 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.

## **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 Porject Districts of Rajasthan namely Ajmer, Alwar, Bharatpur and Dausa districts.

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.

## Partnership & Networking

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

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:**

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. **420** visitors visited the state and District offices for remedies to their problems and cases.

State Government has announced to enact the **Rajasthan Health Act** due to constraint advocacy done by the Rajasthan CSO's under the banner of **Jan Swastha Adhikar Abhiyan**, Jaipur. The Abhiyan are demanding to enact the said form last decade and DMKS-CDR is part of the Abhiyan. Now the State Government has uploaded the Draft of Rajasthan Health Act on public domain website of Health Department to invite suggestion for strengthening the Act.

The DMKS-CDR is the part of Rozgar & Suchna Adhikar Abhiyan which is larger platform of People's Movement. The Abhiyan has demanded to enact a legislation of Rajasthan Accountability Act-2022 of Public Servants. The State Government has agreed to draft the Act. We have participated several programmes for advocacy over the issues.

## 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.

#### **Staff training and orientation on Safeguarding, Accountability and POSH**

The DMKS has Zero tolerance policy to protect the rights of the women, children and other vulnerable sections. We have organised 3 staff training and 2 orientation programmes on Safeguarding, Accountability, GESI and POSH to the other relevant actors those who are directly working with DMKS in the year of 2022. The training GESI and Safeguarding -related program outcomes and an inclusion fund to cover inclusion costs including sign language, accessible communication, adapted transport, provision of adapted devices and designated GESI and Safeguarding personnel, capacity building/training, GESI assessments, and additional costs to ensure safety and cultural sensitivity of diverse individuals and groups.

**Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)** core values of DMKS to promote human transformation by reaching the most vulnerable women, children, adults and challenging the root causes of vulnerability that sustain gender inequality and social exclusion, such as restrictive socio-cultural norms, unequal power relations and disempowering systems. The DMKS is having comprehensive provisions of GESI in sensitive policies and practice.

**Challenging Power Imbalances:** The DMKS understand gender as being a socially constructed system of attributes, relationships, roles, and opportunities associated with being male and female, which leads to a power imbalance between men and women. For this reason, we will address this imbalance by targeting women and girls on the one hand, while making sure that boys and men are involved and engaged, and understand the benefits of gender equality and the negative impact of maintaining an unequal gender order in societies. For the gender equality component, we will target the women and girls together with boys and men.

**Meaningful Access & Participation:** The DMKS, GESI Policy (both in writing and accessible formats) is developed, disseminated, and used in all HQ, and District offices. Program staff and relevant stakeholders are aware of and familiar with DMKS, Gender and Social Inclusion policies. Policies and procedures ensure a gender equitable and socially inclusive working environment, including anti-harassment and non-discrimination policies and consequences, maternity and paternity leave, flexible working conditions,

provision of reasonable accommodations and lactation spaces. Community participants are engaged in the program design and activities according to their specific needs, safety requirements, and cultural sensitivities and they have equitable access to trainings, activities, and other opportunities that we provides, irrespective of their sex, disability status, age or other social characteristics.

**Safety Dignity & Avoiding causing harm:** The DMKS is having comprehensive policies to address Safety & dignity of all sections of vulnerable and organisational stakeholders i.e., POSH, Safeguarding, Children, code of Conduct and other relevant policies. Well, being of most vulnerable is prime duty of DMKS. The sense of worth, capability status, confidence, dignity, safety, health, and overall physical, emotional, psychological, and spiritual well-being. This includes living free from gender-based violence, HIV, and all forms of stigma and discrimination.

**Inclusive Accountability:** The Head office and District offices are sharing the staff, community stakeholders. DMKS established accountability mechanism to monitor the status of gender equality and social inclusion within organizational practices and programming.

# Financial Report

## Financial Report

### वित्तीय लेखा-जोखा

**J.K. Jaiman & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN - 014064C

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

### Dalit Manavadhikar Kendra Samiti

#### Income & Expenditure Account for the Year Ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT 2021-22 ₹	INCOME	AMOUNT 2021-22 ₹
FCRA Project Exp. FCRA	44,23,780.90	By Grants FCRA Christian Aid	43,20,935.90
Non FCRA		By Local Grant in Aid	11,20,405.40
To Local Project Exp.	11,20,405.40	By Contribution Received	73,450.00
To Administrative Exp.	3,50,405.11	By Other income Received	3,83,577.00
To Capital Exp.	15,354.00	By Excess of expenses over income	11,577.11
G. Total	59,09,945.41	G. Total	59,09,945.41

#### Balance Sheet as on 31 March 2022

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT 2021-22 ₹	ASSETS	AMOUNT 2021-22 ₹
Capital Fund	69,32,043.00	Fixed Assets	69,32,043.00
General Fund	3,71,120.00	Investment	8,220.00
Unspent Grant	12,07,367.62	TDS receivable	9,871.00
TDS Payable	4,086.00	Sundry Debtors	1,72,034.40
Sundry Creditors	30,160.00	Grant receivable APPI	183,627.100
Creditors		Closing Balance	12,38,981.12
G. Total	8,544,776.62	G. Total	8,544,776.62

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

# Media Coverage

अलवर  
18-02-2022

अलवर भास्कर 18-02-2022

## विकास योजनाओं पर भजीट में लगा जागरूकता शिविर

अलवर। दलित अधिकार केंद्र की ओर से गुरुवार को ग्राम भजीट में सामाजिक आर्थिक उत्थान के विकास योजनाओं पर जिला स्तरीय जागरूकता शिविर का आयोजन हुआ। जिला समन्वयक शैलेश गौतम ने बताया कि मुख्य वक्ता चंदा लाल बैरवा ने कहा कि केंद्र व राज्य सरकार द्वारा संचालित योजनाओं का लाभ जब तक ग्रामीण स्तर तक नहीं पहुंचेगा, तब तक दलित महिलाएं आत्मनिर्भर नहीं बन पाएंगी। सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न संचालित योजनाओं की आवेदन प्रक्रिया सरल की जाए।

## राशन किट वितरित



अलवर ( का.सं. )। गुरुवार देर शाम तक दलित अधिकार केंद्र जयपुर के तत्वाधान में कोरोना महामारी के कारण मृतकों के परिजन, बेरोजगार, विधवा, एकल नारों, वृद्धजन, गम्भीर बीमारी जैसे- किंसार, टो.यो., लकवा इत्यादि से ग्रसित महिला-पुरुषों को राशन किट वितरित कर राहत प्रदान की गई।

राजस्थान पात्रिका  
13 अगस्त 2021

The Time of India  
7 Feb- 2022

## Frame social accountability law in budget session: NGOs urge Gehlot

Times News Network

Jaypur: Strugglers of social accountability and right to health are, increasing the number of working days on the MGNREGS to 100, better than the 60 days of urban employment guarantee scheme and providing financial assistance to women doing the housework in view of Covid situation were some of the demands put forward by the civil society groups during the press conference meeting with chief minister Ashok Gehlot.

The introduction of a bill to social accountability and right to health in the state and introduction of a mining policy were also among the demands. The civil society groups were represented by leadership from Rajgarh Adhar Ashram, Dhruv Ashram, Mahatma, Janashakti Ashram, Datta Ashram, Baroda and others.

The government should be requested to constitute a full-time working committee based in Rajasthan on the lines of National and Other Central Sectoral Working (NSCW) working board.

MGNREGS workers who complete 90 days work in a year must be entitled to 100% of the MGNREGS wage should be paid by the state government as per the law. All workers must be provided full allowance of 10% of the wage per day, the government should.

Under the Social Justice Act, 2014, it was suggested to make a provision in the budget for the construction of working rooms. "Shelter, availability of water, electricity for children, and proper arrangements should be made for the workers in the working rooms," it stated.

"Like the state government, central government, state government should also be involved in the MGNREGS scheme. Provision should be made in the budget to give assistance to the workers of the State Working Committee," it stated.

Commissioner of labor and welfare must be involved in the MGNREGS scheme. Provision should be made in the budget to give assistance to the workers of the State Working Committee," it stated.

"Commissioner of labor and welfare must be involved in the MGNREGS scheme. Provision should be made in the budget to give assistance to the workers of the State Working Committee," it stated.

"A minority sub-plan should be prepared on the lines of SC/ST Act. Like Delhi, schemes should be set up for migrant workers," it stated.

## महिलाओं को दी योजनाओं की जानकारी



बीसा, दलित अधिकार केंद्र की ओर से आयोजित बैठक में योजनाओं की जानकारी देते हुए।

बीसा @ पत्रिका दलित अधिकार केंद्र के तत्वाधान में जिले के पण्डितपुरा गांव की अवध मेम्वर की बाणी, मेहरो की बाणी, बीनवाला, गोविन्दपुरा, बोरोदा, बूटोली, दुबल्या, इंदिरा कॉलोनी भाण्डारेज में 10 से 12 अगस्त तक कार्यकर्ताओं को सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक योजनाओं की जानकारी दी गई। कार्यक्रम में अम योजना, पालनहार योजना, वृद्धावस्था योजना, विधवा पुनर्विवाह योजना, खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना सहित कई योजनाओं की जानकारी दी गई। इस अवसर पर दलित अधिकार आंदोलन के राज्य समन्वयक चन्द्रलाल बैरवा, एडवोकेट हेमंत मोहरोटे, अधिकार केंद्र की जिला समन्वयक सुनीता बैरवा आदि मौजूद थीं। (निर्वा)

पालनहार योजना, वृद्धावस्था योजना, विधवा पुनर्विवाह योजना, खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना सहित कई योजनाओं की जानकारी दी गई। इस अवसर पर दलित अधिकार आंदोलन के राज्य समन्वयक चन्द्रलाल बैरवा, एडवोकेट हेमंत मोहरोटे, अधिकार केंद्र की जिला समन्वयक सुनीता बैरवा आदि मौजूद थीं। (निर्वा)



### बच्चों के अधिकार व मानवाधिकार के मुद्दों पर सामुदायिक व सामाजिक संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ राज्य स्तरीय राउण्ड टेबल मीटिंग सम्पन्न

राज्य स्तरीय राउण्ड टेबल मीटिंग में भाग लेने वाले बच्चों के अधिकार व मानवाधिकार के मुद्दों पर चर्चा हुई। मीटिंग में भाग लेने वाले बच्चों के अधिकार व मानवाधिकार के मुद्दों पर चर्चा हुई। मीटिंग में भाग लेने वाले बच्चों के अधिकार व मानवाधिकार के मुद्दों पर चर्चा हुई।



राज्य स्तरीय राउण्ड टेबल मीटिंग में भाग लेने वाले बच्चों के अधिकार व मानवाधिकार के मुद्दों पर चर्चा हुई। मीटिंग में भाग लेने वाले बच्चों के अधिकार व मानवाधिकार के मुद्दों पर चर्चा हुई। मीटिंग में भाग लेने वाले बच्चों के अधिकार व मानवाधिकार के मुद्दों पर चर्चा हुई।

उद्देश्य मेध 16 जनवरी 2022 लेखक

आर्थिक सशक्ति करण से ही दलित महिलाओं का विकास संभव एडवोकेट बैरवा दौसा। दलित आर्थिक अधिकार आंदोलन राजस्थान व दलित अधिकार केंद्र दौसा के संयुक्त तत्वाधान में 15 फरवरी 2022 को लॉर्ड वॉकर 8 इंदिरा कॉलेजी भंडारेज जिला दौसा में सामाजिक आर्थिक उन्नयन के विकास की योजनाओं पर जागरूकता शिबिर का आयोजन किया गया। जागरूकता शिबिर में मुख्य वक्ता। के रूप में बोलते हुए एडवोकेट चंदा लाल बैरवा ने बताया कि महिलाओं के आर्थिक सशक्ति करण के बिना समाज व देश का विकास अपूरु है इसके लिए दलित महिलाओं को स्वरोजगार की ओर प्रेरित होना पड़ेगा। दलित आर्थिक अधिकार आंदोलन की प्रेरक बीमती दौसी जेलवाल ने महिलाओं को संबोधित करते हुए विभिन्न आर्थिक सामाजिक विकास की स्थान की योजनाओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए बताया की सरकार द्वारा संचालित योजनाओं का लाभ लेने के लिए जागरूक होकर ऑनलाइन आवेदन करने से योजनाओं का लाभ अंशुनी से लेना जा सकता है। अपने एस्टी एस्टी प्लवेट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा संचालित विभिन्न योजनाएं सामाजिक न्याय अधिकारिता विभाग के द्वारा जारी योजनाएं अदि पर प्रकाश डाला। इस अवसर पर गिराज मौर्य जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी कार्यालय सचिवकर सदस्य दौसा, मीरा देवी सदस्य गणेश स्वयं सहायता समूह, हंस मुखी देवी इंदिरा स्वयं सहायता समूह ने भी अपने विचार व्यक्त किए इस जागरूकता शिबिर में लगभग 40 महिला पुरुषों ने भाग लिया।

# District Offices

## **Ajmer Office**

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

## **Dausa Office**

SomnathTiraha, Agara Road,  
Dausa

Mob-9982246317

## **Alwar Office**

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

## **Bharatpur Office**

199, Rajendra Nagar,  
Near Radha Swami Satsang Bhwan  
Bharatpur (Raj.)  
Mob-9982246316