

PROMOTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE RIGHTS IN RAJASTHAN

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January to December -2009

Dalit Manavadhikar Kendra Samiti (DMKS)

Centre for Dalit Rights

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I

I. INTRODUCTION

Centre for Dalit Rights (CDR) 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 section of the society. CDR works towards raising awareness and creating visibility about Dalit human rights through addressing issues related to violations against Dalit.

Mission

Centre for Dalit Rights aims at promoting awareness about human rights and laws among Dalit communities and empower them to fight for their rights to live with equality, freedom and dignity. CDR supports this process further with capacity building, legal and other technical support, networking and advocacy. Eliminating caste based discrimination and exclusion from society is part of this process.

Objectives

1. To sensitise state law and policies enforcing agencies (the police, judiciary, bureaucrats etc..) including the other duty-bearers, rights-holders and larger civil society including NGOs, CBOs in the five districts of Rajasthan on protecting and promoting the Scheduled Caste rights identity and dignity.
2. To ensure that state and other rights-bearers address and reduce Scheduled Caste right violations including atrocities on Scheduled Castes especially on Scheduled Caste women in the five districts specially access to justice.

3. To promote social cohesion and harmony (Inter caste, class and gender) through the initiation of Inter community dialogue in 80 villages in the five districts of Rajasthan.
4. To create awareness on land and livelihood rights and entitlements among Scheduled Castes and organise them to take up advocacy and lobby with the state machinery and law enforcement agencies.
5. To build networking and alliance with other voluntary organisations and community based organisations especially Scheduled Caste organisations to build solidarity.

Through its work over the years CDR has met with success with respect to legal protection and affirmative action in a variety of circumstances from everyday life, to local governance to electoral process, economic rights, discrimination based on caste and gender, compromise of self dignity and land & livelihood.

These conditions are exacerbated by globalization and biased political motivations which promote economic growth over social equity and further augment the impacts of discrimination, violence and poverty. CDR also networks with national and international platforms and mechanisms on Dalit rights to further the process to established norms and standards seeking accountability.

Strategy

CDR focuses on protecting and promoting Dalit human rights through the following activities:

1. **Advocacy/ Sensitization Workshops**
2. **Awareness Camps**
3. **Capacity building and training workshops**
4. **Consultation Programs**
5. **Monitoring Human Rights Violations**

6. **Networking and Collaborations**
7. **Documentation and publications**
8. **Established Platforms**
9. **Initiate issue based Campaigns**
10. **Development of CDR as a resource centre**

This work is carried on with support from Dan Church Aid and Christian Aid who are partners in the process of working towards equality, freedom and dignity to the most vulnerable section of our society.

II. EXPANDING HORIZONS WITH NAWO & NFDW, PRIA, JAGORI AND NCDHR-UNDP

Four other opportunities that have added strength to the work of CDR this year are the collaboration with NCDHR on the 'Empowering of Dalit Women Elected Representatives', supported by UNDP and Initiative for Strengthening Dalit & Women leadership in local Pachayat Raj Institutions and Municipalities,) supported by the supported by PRIA, Empowerment & Building Dalit women leadership in Rajasthan supported by the NAWO & NFDW and Four Dalit women fellowships provided by JAGORI. These four programmes strengthen 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
- 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
- Opportunities to engage with new bodies like UNDP & Government of India

1. ADVOCACY / SENSITIZATION WORKSHOPS

1.1 Advocacy/ Sensitization workshops with Welfare Committee on Scheduled Castes

CDR took the initiative to meet with members of the Welfare Committee on Scheduled Castes (WCSC), a sub- committee of the Rajasthan assembly constituted by elected MLAs from Dalit community. The committee has been set up to ensure that legislations, policies and provisions meant for Dalit community is effectively implemented. Despite this, as is well known, these have not made a difference in their implementation for lack of monitoring and accountability.

Between 8th and 12th June 2009, members of the CDR team met with different members, making use of the opportunity of the monsoon assembly session.

Delegation Members

- Mr. P. L. Mimroth, Cheif Patron, Centre for Dalit Rights, Jaipur
- Mr. Satish Kumar, Director, Centre for Dalit Rights, Jaipur
- Mr. Gopal Ram Verma, Convener, Dalit Adhikar Network
- Mr. Chanda Lal Bairwa, Programme Coordinator, Centre for Dalit Rights, Jaipur
- Mr. Hans Raj Kiroriwal, State Coordinator, NDMJ

Members of WCSC Met

The team met with Mr Aada Ram Meghwal, MLA, the Chairperson of the committee and other members:

- Mr. Gyarsa Ram Koli, MLA, Bayana, Bharatpur, Rajasthan;
- Mr. Padma Ram Koli, MLA, Chouthan, Barmer, Rajasthan;
- Mr. Kamal Bairwa, MLA, Niwai, Tonk, Rajasthan;
- Mrs. Sanjana Aagari, MLA, Sojat, Pali, Rajasthan;
- Mr. Bhadur Singh Koli, MLA, Vair, Bharatpur, Rajasthan;

Major Issues Discussed

1. **Activation of District level Monitoring & Vigilance Committee:** The team requested that the district level monitoring and vigilance committees be constituted and play an active role in monitoring the compensation provided to the victims of atrocities. The team also recommended that the committee meets once in three months as currently they do not hold regular meetings. Delegates requested that the WCSC members also visit atrocity prone districts to build confidence among the community members. The administration in these districts should be directed to ensure the protection of the vulnerable community members.
2. **Special Component Plan:** Despite the very progressive provisions of SCP providing proportionate budgetary provisions for SC development, 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.
3. **Protect and Promote Land Ownership:** Section 42 (B) of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act 1955 mandates that agricultural land belonging

to dalit communities cannot be transferred to non Dalits. There has been a move to change this provision which would result in large scale loss of land owned by Dalit communities. SCs may sell land out of financial needs, but also threat and coercion and cheating cannot be ruled out.

Section 183 (B) of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act 1955 provide that the Tehsildar can take action against any non Dalit member who illegally encroach or occupy land belonging to Dalit. Within 20 days action can be taken to restore the land. This provision should be implemented to ensure that Dalits are not harassed by others. Even today there is huge land unused in Rajasthan with the Government that can be allocated to Dalits. The team members suggested that the WCSC should recommend to the Government for allocation of that land to Dalits.

4. **National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme:** Members brought to the notice of the committee members that in many NREGA sites, it is found that non Dalits have their names entered in the muster rolls, but do not work on the site. Dalits work but the budget released is divided across all including those who did not work. This is resulting in low payment of those who work, creating tensions and undermining the quality of work on the site. Corruption in the NREGA implementation was also placed before the committee members.
5. **Implementation of SC/ST POA:** Delegation requested that the Home secretary and Director General of Police should be specially directed to monitor the implementation of the Act, which is a comprehensive legislation to protect these vulnerable communities.
6. **Violence against Dalit Women:** The Crimes against Dalit Women are increasing day by day. In 40 cases followed up by CDR last year, the local police officials filed FIR in 13 cases and Charge Sheet in 21 cases and 6 cases are still under investigation. The delegation requested

the committee to ensure the strict implementation of laws related to Dalit women.

A write up containing the demands and suggestion was provided to all members and Chairperson of the Committee to raise these

issues during the question hour in the Session of the Assembly. Many of the members responded that they were aware of some of these issues, thanked the delegates for bringing them to notice and assured that they will take them up in the assembly.

1.2 Press Conference

In Pali district press conference was held with nine cases on 22nd April, 2009. The demands included:

1. The Police shall register F.I.R immediately and give its free copy who lodges F.I.R but it's not in practice.
2. SC/ST Act shall be applied in the F.I.R which is not adhered to at present.
3. The perpetrators shall be arrest immediately and Challan shall be presented as soon as possible.
4. Medical examination shall be done in time in the case of Rape or grievous injuries.
5. Police shall not misuse the Section 151 of Cr. P.C against Dalit victims and Activists. Police should provide safety and security to the victim.
6. Police official or Public Servant is found careless or negligent in performing his/her duty, shall be punished under section 4 of SC/ST Act 1989.
7. Ensure that the Police officer conducts Just and fair investigation not influenced with casteism or political pressure.
8. Administration should sensitize Police officials for proper application of laws related to Dalits.
9. Prohibit the Caste Panchayats and eradicate the illegal customs i.e. social boycott & 'dakan pratha' through rigid implementation of law.
10. There shall be a rigid prohibition against the encroachment on Dalit's land, for this purpose prevention law should be followed by the book.
11. To develop synchronization, harmony and equality in District, administration should organize meetings at block level. CDR is always ready to assist and support in all theses processes.
12. The District Dausa shall be declared Atrocity prone District.
13. The non government employees shall be appointed in Vigilance and monitoring committee.

1.3 Media Coverage in 2009

Media has been used extensively during the year and the organization received support and wide coverage for the different interventions which helped highlight the Dalit agenda in the state. About **1114 coverages** on the work occurred during the year. News coverage on various programmes on

capacity building, budget monitoring, public hearings, land rights padayatras appeared in the media. This has created visibility to Dalit issues and promoted much visibility and confidence to other Dalit groups and community to take up the issues.

1.4 Monetary Compensation in atrocities

A sum of **Rs. 45,76,250.00** has been disbursed as compensation to Dalit survivors in respective 10 Districts namely Dausa , Pali, Alwar, Ajmer, Bharatpur, Jalor,

Sirohi, Dholpur, Sawaimadhopur and Karoli during the year. This happened through consistent following up of the cases as well as the awareness and empathy created in the officials through various means.

1.5 Dalit Darbar (Public hearing)

20 cases were brought before the jury consisting of members from judiciary and civil society members 25th Oct, 2009 at Jaipur. A detailed Report enclosed herewith with annex. In addition to giving recommendations for individual cases, jury members also gave general recommendations.

1. The provisions of the Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes (Prevention of atrocities) Act, 1989 and their Rules should be fully implemented.
2. The Police and Administration should have sympathy for the victim.
3. State should ensure the safety and security of the Women.
4. The accused are using the support of Political Leaders to escape law.

5. Ensure the safety and security to the victim and their witnesses.
6. The commissions should be sensitized and should be accountable.
7. For speedy trial in the cases of women atrocities a Public Interest Litigation should be filed.
8. State should establish special court for women atrocity cases.
9. Ensure immediate and full compensation is paid by the District Administration to the victims of atrocities as per the law.
10. Take immediate steps to prevent further violence, social boycotts and other forms of torture and atrocities.
11. The Police or the other officials who failed to perform their duty should be prosecuted.

1.6 State level Consultation on Strengthen on SC/ ST Act 1989

In collaboration with NDMJ the CDR organized State level consultation on proposed amendment on SC/ ST Act on 9th September, 2009 at Jaipur. On the occasion of 20th anniversary of the Act the organizations, activists and experts working for better enforcement of SC/ST felt that there is a need to critically review its performance in realization of its objective and some judicious amendments to the SC/ST Act 1989 and Rules 1995 can be brought to make it more binding and strong which are critical to address for strengthening Act and Rules.

Objectives of the programme:

1. To review the objectives and performance of the Act

2. To share practical difficulties of the Act
3. Recommendations for amendments in Act.

Specific Outcomes

1. Gravity of offenses and punishments
2. New type's offenses not defined in the Act
3. Limitation in appreciation of certain words
4. Nature of willful negligence and its scope
5. Scope of definitions given in the Act:
6. Measure to realize Right to Speedy Trial
7. Rights of the victims and witnesses:
8. Imposing Collective fine
9. Provision of Relief and Compensation
10. Setting up of Monitoring Mechanisms

2. AWARENESS CAMPS

2.1 Dalit Youth and Women Camp

District level awareness camp was organized on 29th January, 2009 in village Indroli Kama, Bharatpur to train, inform and capacitate Dalit youth and women activists. The objective of the camp was to realize and rationalize the present hurdles of working on Dalit rights at district level and to prepare further strategies accordingly.

The Chief Guest for the occasion was Shri Jal Singh, Ex. Ward Panch, Kama, Bharatpur.

The following issues were addressed by Mr Yash Pal Lahiri, District Coordinator, CDR:

1. Provisions of the SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 which provide protection

and opportunities for social and economic advancement.

2. Provisions of NREGA
3. Format of FIR
4. Right to information Act – RTI is useful for common people and activists in accessing information from government departments after paying a nominal fees of Rs 10/-. The information relating to safety and security in the State is however not made public even through the RTI act. The required information will be provided within 30 days of filing of the application.

2.2 Dalit Chaupal

A Dalit Chaupal was organized on 26th February Basti, Ajmer.

Objectives

- Building awareness among Dalits
- Dissemination of information (about various laws and provisions of SC/ST Act)
- Networking building among Dalits at village level

Chief Guest- Ganpat Lal Social Activist, Pidangan, Ajmer

Main Speakers

- Mr. Ramesh Chand Bansal, District Coordinator, Centre for Dalit Right, Ajmer
- Mrs. Gulab Verma, Assist. Coordinator, Centre for Dalit Rights, Ajmer
- Mr. Kalu Ram, Former Sarpanch, Village-Bhanwata, Ajmer
- Mr. Ganpat Lal. Social Activist, Pisangan, Ajmer
- Mr. Madan Lal, Social Activist, Pisangan, Ajmer

- Mr. Kana Ram, Chairperson, Block Committee, Pisangan, Ajmer

Other Issues Discussed:

1. **Legal Support by CDR:** Activities undertaken by CDR to protect and promote Dalit Human Rights and measures for social, political and economic empowerment were addressed by Mr. Ramesh Chand Bansal, District Coordinator, Centre for Dalit Rights, Ajmer. They include:
 - i. Monitoring of the human rights violation cases
 - ii. Fact finding of grave human rights violation cases
 - iii. Legal intervention in the human rights violation cases.
 - iv. Advocacy with the stake holders
 - v. Awareness Building among Dalit community

- vi. Inter community dialogue with dominant caste groups
- vii. Campaign for free and fair elections
- viii. NREGA related issues
- ix. Campaign on Panchayati Raj Institution

Dalits in villages are not allowed to participate in public gatherings along with members of other castes and as a result their problems remain unheard and unresolved. Dalit Chaupal provides a platform for problem sharing and providing possible solutions.

Block level Committees were constituted to protect and support Dalits against discrimination and violence.

2. **2. Issues of violence against Dalit woman:** Mrs. Gulab Verma, Assist. Coordinator, Centre for Dalit
- Lack of support from government and non government agencies
 - Violence against Dalit

Mr. Madan Lal, Social Activist, Centre for Dalit Rights, Pisangan, Ajmer admired the initiative of CDR and their contribution in upliftment of Dalit

Rights, Ajmer addressed the issue of increasing violence against Dalit woman. A unit called Dalit Mahila Manch has been established by CDR to take up grievances of Dalit women. Dalit women self help groups are also being formed for their economic empowerment.

3. **Issues highlighted in the Open session with the participants:**

- Practice of Untouchability
- Caste based discrimination
- Lack of awareness about rights
- Lack of resources
- Lack of knowledge

community. He said that due to lack of support and information, Dalits are being victimized even today. But whenever any incidence of discrimination and violence has come into the notice of CDR, they have addressed the issues and have fought for their rights and dignity.

2.3 Inter Community Dialogue

Centre for Dalit Rights organized an inter-community dialogue on 28th February in Alwar after looking at the seriousness of the atrocities and violence committed by the dominant caste people against the Dalits.

Objectives of the Dialogue

- To Sensitize non Dalit towards the concerns of Dalit
- Bring all castes and communities on a single platform
- To create the feeling of co-existence
- To eradicate disparity prevailing in the society
- To build awareness about human rights

- Build social harmony across Dalit and non Dalit
- Provide a platform to young Dalit leaders

Mr. Banwari Lal Mimroth, District Coordinator of Centre for Dalit Rights, Jaipur welcomed all the participants and distinguished guests and highlighted the issues addressed by Centre for Dalit Rights in accessing legal justice.

Mr. Satish Kumar, Director, Centre for Dalit Rights, Jaipur laid emphasis on the special provisions in the Constitution for protecting and promoting the rights of people from the SC & ST community in the SC/ST (PoA) Act 1989 and PCR Act. The above laws have not been implemented in their true spirit due to biased attitude of the law

enforcement agencies and have thus failed to serve the purpose of their enactments. It was emphasized that to bring effective change in the process of social inclusion of the excluded communities, it is important to engage members from both Dalit and non Dalit communities at local level.

Ms. Archana Casmir, National Coordinator, CERI, Bangalore shared the work of her organisation which been working on Election Reform in India to bring proportionate electorate system rather than the existing majority system. Political parties currently seek votes in the name of caste, place or religion and further exploit people. Dalit have been deprived from Community activities like community meal for all Dalits; participation in social functions etc. will help in eradicating the practice of untouchability.

Mr. Prakash Chand Sagar, Advocate, Alwar said that no caste/religion supports violence. Those who resort to violence in the name of caste are doing a disservice to their faith and humanity at large. This was the first initiative of Centre for Dalit Rights to call communal harmony program to secure social justice for human beings.

Suggestions of the participants

1. Regular meetings with the dominant caste people
2. Community meal

their right to vote for a very long time and have thus not been part of the democratic set up of our country. To bring an overall change in the condition of the Dalit society, focus on education and empowerment of women will play a vital role.

Mr. Hans Raj Kiroriwal, State Coordinator, NDMJ, Jaipur emphasised on bringing all Dalit communities together and working towards social, economic and political empowerment through collective efforts. Organizing various

3. Increase women participation
4. Program should be organized every month
5. Eradicate untouchability practice
6. Engagement of young people
7. Legal Awareness
8. Sensitization of community members

Future Action Plans

1. Increased participation of Dominant caste people in inter community dialogue programs
2. Constitute a Committee at block level to redress grievance against Dalit

2.4 Symposium on Dr. B R Ambedkar's 118th Birth Anniversary

A Symposium on 14th April of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's 118th Birth Anniversary was organized with Dr. ambedkar Chair, University Law College, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Speakers of the Symposium

- Mr. N. K. Jain, Vice Chancellor, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur
- Prof. U.C Sakhla, Director, Dr. Ambedkar Study Centre, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur
- Mr. P.L. Mimroth, CDR
- Prof. J. P. Vyas, University Law College
- Prof. J. K. Malik, Principal, University Law College

Key Note Address

Speakers expressed their gratitude and admiration towards Dr Ambedkar for his remarkable work in drafting the Constitution and his work in uplifting the deprived and disadvantaged groups of our society i.e. women , children and Dalit.

2.5 Assembly (Panchayat) of Dalit Survivors

62 (51 male and 11 female) victims/survivors from Bharatpur district were brought together to strengthen their morale in their fight for justice on 21st Nov. 08. It helped the members to:

1. To express solidarity with the survivors
2. To build confidence are aware their rights
3. Sensitization of law enforcement agencies

Legal gaps faced by the members include:

- The police do not lodge FIRs and under sub-section of SC/ST Act

- The local police are harassing and not cooperating with survivors.
- The Investigation Officers are not fair in investigation and do not bring out the facts
- The law enforcement agencies not using provisions of SC/ST Act
- The perpetrators are always threatening the survivors

The need to build strong Dalit victims network was felt for continuous advocacy with the District level law enforcement agencies.

2.6 Citizens Audit Group

As part of the EIDHR project, a new idea of citizens audit groups have been initiated, who comprise of both non Dalit and Dalit eminent persons who promote Dalit rights, raise their voice against the continuing practice of untouchability. In the state an eleven member body has been formed with 9 non Dalit members; 3 are women. Find their voice to be very active and effective. The also advocate regularly Dalit issues at higher level.

The activities have been able to engage with NGOs and CBOs in the state to create awareness on Dalit rights and also elicit support towards the cause of Dalits. Some of the important interventions in this regard have been.

2.7 Dialog with dominant caste people

Meetings were held with members from different communities on issues of Dalit rights at the Swami Vivekananda upper primary school in Alwar district. The purpose was to engage in dialogue with dominant community members and develop healthy relationships

across. A number of members realized the issues of caste discrimination and the situation of the Dalit communities and shared their concern to overcome them.

3. CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING WORKSHOPS

1. State Level Capacity Building Training of Dalit Activists

A State Level Capacity Building Training of Dalit Activists were organized on 14th – 15th March 2009 at
OBJECTIVES OF TRAINING

Agarwal Dharamshala, Near Bus Stand, Alwar.

1. To inform, train and capacitate district level dalit human rights

workers on situation of dalit and working towards minimizing atrocities on dalit

2. To train them on better strategies of advocacy so that they can monitor and advocate with district stakeholder for implementation of Act for prevention of atrocities.
3. To capacitate them on professional techniques of intervention and working with Dalit communities in different districts
4. To realize and rationalize the present hurdles of working on Dalit rights at district level and to prepare strategies accordingly.

Resource Persons and Topics discussed

- Mr. P.L.Mimroth- Situation of Dalits in Rajasthan
- Mr. Prakash Chand Sagar First Information Report
- Mr. Yash Pal Lahari Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955
- Mr. Ramesh Chand Bansal SC/ST (PoA) Act 1989
- Mr. Tara Chand Verma

- Mr. Mahaveer Singh Bhati Fact Finding

- Ms.Mamta Bhandarwal Status of Dalit Women
- Ms. Poonam Rani, Advocat Domestic Violence Act
- Ms. Sudha Saxena Schemes of MSJ&E and ICDS
- Mr. Rajesh Kumar Parmar NREGA
- Mr. Manohar Lal Bairw Right to Information Act 2005

Issues Addressed:

1. First Information report (FIR)
2. Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955
3. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (PoA) Act 1989
4. Monitoring of government welfare schemes
5. Process and method of Fact finding
6. Status of Dalit women in Rajasthan
7. Domestic Violence Act
8. Self help group
9. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
10. Right to Information

Dalit Youth & Women Capacity Building Training Programme

In India according to the census report of 1991, dalit women constitute 49.96 percent of the 200 million of Dalit population, 16.3 of the total Indian female population. Poor Dalit women are the most marginalized people in our country who suffer from both the gender and caste discrimination. Empowerment through education and legal support for such women becomes of vital importance in bringing about a long term change in the condition of dalit women. A State level Dalit Youth & Women

Capacity Building Training Program on 21st – 22nd March 2009 at Bharatpur.

Objective of the Training

1. To inform, train and capacitate district level dalit human rights worker on situation of dalit and working for minimizing atrocities on dalit.
2. To train them on better strategies of advocacy so that they can monitor and

advocate with district stakeholder for implementation of Act for prevention of atrocities.

3. To realize and rationalize the present hurdles of working on Dalit rights at district level and to prepare strategies accordingly.

Resource Persons

1. Mr. Chanda Lal Bairwa, Programme Coordinator, Centre for Dalit Rights, Jaipur
2. Ms. Poonam Rani Jatav, Advocate, Centre for Dalit Rights, Jaipur
3. Mr. Ramesh Chand Bansal, District Coordinator, Centre for Dalit Rights, Jaipur
4. Mr. Manohar Lal Bairwa, District Coordinator, Centre for Dalit Rights, Sawai Madhopur

Major issues Discussed

1. **Situation of Dalit women in India:** Women constitute about one-half of the global population, but they are placed at various disadvantageous positions due to gender discrimination and bias. They are victims of violence, exploitation and discrimination throughout the world and are relegated to second class status that makes them more vulnerable to abuse and less able to protect them from discrimination.
2. **First Information Report (FIR):** It is a written document prepared by the police when they receive information about the commission of a cognizable offence. It is a report of information that reaches the police first in point of time after any crime has been committed. Anyone can report the commission of a cognizable offence either orally or in writing to the police. Even a telephonic message can be treated as an FIR. It sets the process of criminal justice in motion. The procedure of filing an FIR is prescribed in Section 154 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973.

3. Constitutional provisions prohibiting

discrimination and promoting equality:

- Article 14. Equality before law: The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.
- Article 15. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- Article 17. Abolition of Untouchability.
- Article 21 Right to Life & Personal Liberty
- Art 43 Living wage, etc for workers
- Art 43A. Participation of workers in management of industries
- Art 46. Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections.

4. Right to Information:

The Government of India provided a Right through Right to Information Act 2005 to all its citizens following the principal of Democracy. The background of the Rights to Information Act and important provisions of this Act were shared amongst the participants.

5. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (PoA) Act 1989: important provisions of the SC/ST Act were discussed which protects SCs/STs from atrocities and promotes justice and equality.

6. Monitoring : Monitoring is a process of collecting information about implementation of various provisions towards improving outcomes.

Kinds of Monitoring : Social , executive and judicial monitoring

Reasons of monitoring :

- Support the Victims
- Help and Rehabilitation
- Legal Action against perpetrators
- Sensitize the Government
- Campaign and Publicity

7. Fact finding : Session on Process and Method of conducting Fact Findings was discussed.

8. Land laws :

- Law related to land allotment (Land allotment rules 1970)
- Law related to land ceiling
- Peta Kasthan land allotment Rules 1961

Land laws under the various Acts:

Rajasthan land Revenue Act 1956: Section 101 (1) Land shall be allotted by the rights officer and land will be allotted after submission of prescribed revenue.

Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, Rajasthan Rules 1970: Landless farmers who is earning his wages

through working as a daily wages laborer but don't have or have a piece of land of less than 10 acre can be allocated land.

Tenancy Act 1955 : Under 1955 Tenancy Act 1955, there is a special provision that the land belonging to SC/ST will be allotted to Dalits only.

9.NREGA : The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage-employment in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

3.3 Gender Sensitization Training Program

Objectives:

1. To develop an understanding on Gender roles and its relation with violence
2. Familiarity with the concepts and dynamics of masculinity and sexual rights.

Resource Persons:

- Ms. Madhu, Jagori, New Delhi
- Mr. Sanjay Kumar, Professor,
- Mr. Rahul,
- Mr. R.K Ankodia, Chair Person, Centre for Dalit Rights
- Mr. P.L.Mimroth, Chief Patron, Centre for Dalit Rights

A three day training programme was organized on "Understanding of Gender Violence against women and Sexuality" at Rajya Krishi Prabandhan Sansthan, Jaipur from 9 July- 11 July 2009 involving representatives from 10 districts of Rajasthan. The Dalit women in Indian society are real dalits (down-trodden) of the society. They are discriminated at three levels-poverty, gender and caste. The root causes of all the evil practices faced by the women

are: (1) illiteracy, (2) economic dependence, (3) caste restrictions, (4) religious tradition, (5) lack of leadership qualities, and (6) apathetic and callous attitude of males in the society."To improve the status of the women in our society, strict implementation of the laws is the need of the hour.

A brief presentation and discussion was done on the following issues relating to gender and related issues.

- **Understanding of Gender and violence**
- **Violence against Women**
- **Men and masculinity**
- **Masculinity, gender roles and violence**
- **Understanding of Sexuality**

Learning:

- Gender refers to the socially constructed roles ascribed to males and females. These roles are learned, change over time, and vary widely within and across cultures.
- Gender-sensitive approaches are necessary to recognize and respond to different needs

and constraints of individuals based on their gender and sexuality.

- Masculinity is not about the strengths of men for subordinating women.
- Sexuality is an integral part of the personality of every human being.
- Since health is a fundamental human right, so must sexual health be a basic human right.

- Change in patriarchal attitudes needed
- Unbiased approach towards women related issues.
- Respect our women allies.
- Start questioning patriarchal norms.
- Promote women participation in our work
- Organize more gender trainings.
- Create understanding on Violence issue.
- Encourage gender friendly environment in our offices.

Comments:

3.4 Training on “Dalit and Women leadership in Panchayati Raj Institution in Rajasthan

On 22nd November, 2009 a day long Training program on **“Dalits and Women Leadership in Panchayati Raj Institution in Rajasthan”** was organized by CDR and PRIA, New Delhi at Centre for Dalit Rights Dausa office. The program was attended by 35 participants.

Objectives:

1. To provide detailed information about three tier system of Panchayati Raj Institution.
2. To motivate Dalits and women to actively participate in coming Panchayati Raj elections.
3. To motivate people to cast their votes to poor or dalit candidates in forthcoming Panchayat elections.

Speaker: Mr. Gopal Ram Verma, State Coordinator, Centre for Dalit Rights, Jaipur

Topics

1. **History of evolution of Panchayati Raj Institutions in India**
2. **Financial Powers of Panchayati Raj Institutions**
3. **Structure of three tiers System of Panchayati Raj**

The three-tier Panchayati Raj System is to ensure people's participation in rural reconstruction.

Panchayati Raj is a system of governance in which gram panchayats are the basic units of administration. Under three-tier system of democratic decentralization, Zilla Parishad is the apex body at the district level followed by Panchayat Samitis at Block level as second-tier and Gram Panchayats, the third-tier; it is a local body working for the good of the village.

3.5 Two day training program on Dalits: Land, Housing and Livelihood Rights

Post independence, land reforms and welfare programmes were initiated to empower Dalits and bringing them into the social mainstream. However, even today very few Dalits own even small piece of land and some of them have land only on paper and

the actual possession lies with the dominant caste people. Two days training program on Dalits: Land, Housing and Livelihood Rights was organized on 5th – 6th Dec. 2009 at State Resource Centre, Jhalana Doongari, Jaipur.

Objectives

Keeping this situation in view CDR recognises the need to advocate the land & livelihood rights of Dalits. Dalits: land, housing and livelihood rights workshop had the following objectives:-

1. Capacity building in terms of understanding land laws
2. Creating awareness about land rights

Topics of Orientation:

1. Procedure of transfer, mortgage and selling of Dalit's land: Speakers -Mr. Satish Kumar, Advocate, Director of CDR and Dr. Moti Lal Mahamalik, Associate Professor, Institute for Development, Jaipur.

2. Housing land and allotment of Agriculture Land: Speaker- Mr. Kishor Aswal, Retd. RAS, Jaipur.
3. Fact Finding on Land cases: Speaker-Mr. Chanda Lal Bairwa, Program Coordinator, CDR, Jaipur
4. Land Reform and Political Parties: Speaker- Mr. Sanjay Madhav
5. Advocacy issues : Speaker- Mr. Gopal Ram Verma, State Convener, Dalit Adhikar Network, Jaipur
6. Constitutional Rights of Dalits : Speaker Mr. S.L.Songara, Advocate, Jaipur
7. Budget analysis of Special Component Plan: Speaker- Mr. Kailash Bairwa

3.6 State level training on National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

A State Level training on National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was organized in the month of December 11-12, 2009 at Samagra Seva Sangh, Durgapura, Jaipur

Objectives of the training

- To disseminate information about the Act
- To build awareness about the Act
- To ensure participation of Dalit in NREGA
- To reduce corruption in NREGA
- Development of Dalits lands

Members present

- Mr. P. L. Mimroth, Chief Patron, Centre for Dalit Rights, Jaipur
- Mr. R. K. Ankodia, Chairperson, Centre for Dalit Rights, Jaipur
- Mr. Satish Kumar, Director, Centre for Dalit Rights, Jaipur
- 65 participants from Karauli, Jaipur, Pali, Jalore, Sirohi, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Ajmer, Bharatpur, Dausa and Rajsamand

Issues discussed:

1. The scheme was enacted to provide employment to unskilled people in villages and ensures 100 days employment in a year. It also prevents people from migrating towards cities in search of job opportunities.
2. Build Dalit Activist cadres at village level to ensure equal access of NREGA and also the proper implementation.
3. Gram Panchayat plays an important role in ensuring equal access to the opportunities of work under NREGA .Gram panchayat is empowered to organize registration of families, issue job cards, conduct social audits and monitor schemes implemented by government.
4. Facilities, wages and unemployment allowances are provided under NREGA. Facilities like medical aid , care-taking of young children, drinking water, payment of wages within 7 days, equal wage for women and men, unemployment

allowances, compensation in case of any accident and travelling allowance in case if the working area is outside the radius of 5kms.

5. During the experience sharing of Social Audit conducted by Mr Yashpal Lahari and Mr Manohar lal Bairwa for NREGA, a number of discrepancies in the implementation of the scheme came into their notice such as corruption in utilization of finances, requisite people not getting the benefit of the scheme, exploitation of Dalits etc.

Areas of employment under NREGA:

- Construction of gravel roads
- Development of the land of SC/STs
- Digging the ponds
- Construction of wells
- Indra Aawas Yojna etc

Problems Identified

- Filling the application form
- Nonpayment
- Problems in implementation
- Corruption
- Proxy attendance of dominant caste people
- Women have to work more

Suggestions provided by participants

- Awareness camps should be organized
- Capacitating workshops
- Publicity of NREGA
- Facilities
- Sensitization of Administration
- Social Audit

3.7. Capacity Development of Dalit Lawyers

District level Dalit lawyers' capacity building workshop has been organized in all project Districts. The objective of organising capacity building workshop was to strengthen the Dalit lawyers in different district so that they can take up the cases especially of Scheduled

caste and Scheduled tribes and support them in providing justice to the victims. Now we have a group Dalit and non-dalit committed lawyers in the respective Districts

3.8 Participation in programmes organized by NGOs

In addition to organizing training programmes, the project also provided 105 opportunities for project team, activists, advocates and community leaders to participate and understand Dalit rights issues and the wider context in meetings and workshops organized by advocacy and campaign organisations at the state and national levels like Indian Social Institute (ISI), National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR)¹,

Dalit Ardhik Adhikar Andolan (NCDHR-DA3), National Dalit Movement for Justice (NCDHR-NDMJ), National Federation for Dalit Land Rights Movements (NFDLRM) and Wada Na Todo Abhiyan (WNTA), peace rally and programmes of other organizations on various issues.

4. CONSULTATIONS

4.1. Police Reforms Program

On October 21, 2009, CHRI (Centre for Human Rights Initiative) and CDR facilitated a half day Consultation in Jaipur on the better implementation of Rajasthan Police Act 2007. Over 25 representatives attended the Consultation, "A People's Campaign for Better Policing in Rajasthan". Delegates hailed from across civil society, media, and human rights institutions and met to discuss and debate the nature of Police Act.

The workshop provided delegates with the opportunity to plan for higher levels of accountability and civil society engagement in the police reform process.

Recommendations by the delegates:

Delegates considered the challenges facing policing in India, how the Supreme Court Directives addresses these challenges and the varied responses of state governments. Participants engaged in intensive analysis and debate around the different approaches for the better implementation of new Rajasthan Police Act.

CHRI agreed to help in developing various training modules and programmes to make police administration more sensitive, accountable, and transparent towards people and pressurize government to ensure NGO's participation in police training programmes

Manu Sharma: Government is using their traditional models to train the police but now the time is to use various alternative models for the trainings.

Kavita Srivastava, PUCL: Arrange frequent meetings with Chief Minister, we should not wait to get appointment. Civil Society group's should

prepare a list of selected like minded people and recommend them for the committees. Organize District and block level sammelans and make parchas to create more and more people aware of these acts.

Dr. Renuka, Vividha, Jaipur: We should negotiate with the government to provide a permanent platform for dialogue (Samvad Manch) to Human rights groups and people's groups.

Kishan Tyagi, PRIYA, Jaipur looked at how grass root people get know about laws and Acts. We should arrange small meeting with various grass root organizations to aware people which would further help us to work towards building mobilization and pressure building.

P.N. Rachhoya (Advocate High Court): Need for building in communal harmony in this act.

Plan of Action:

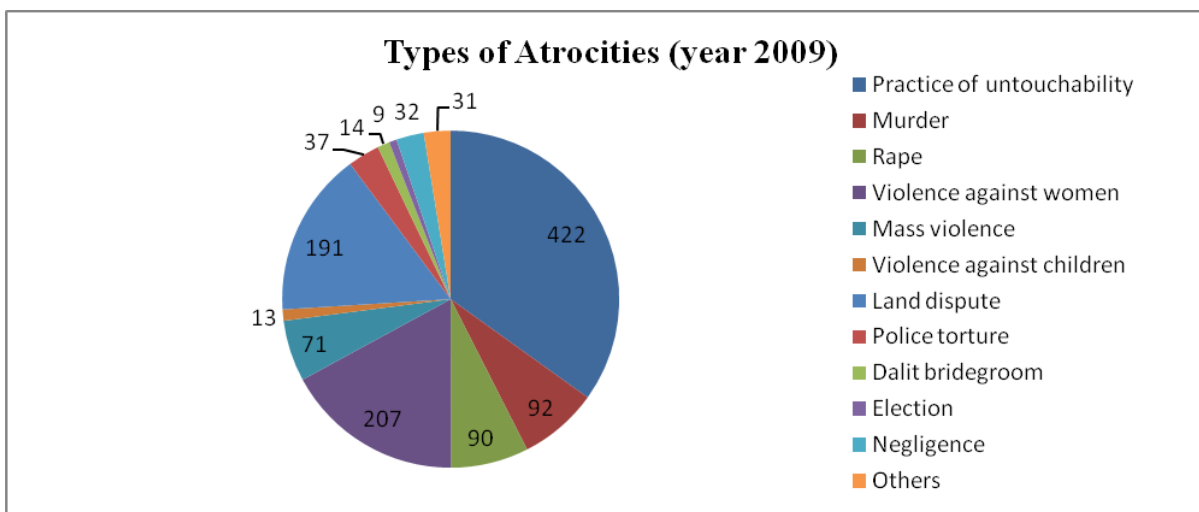
- I. Delegation with the memorandum (of proposed amendments in the Police Act) will go to meet Chief Minister and Home Minister. Satish Kumar, Radhakant and Pushkar will prepare the Charter of Demand.
- II. Awareness: Awareness programmes should on different constituencies like people, civil society, people's group, network etc. It should be plan in both state and district level.
- III. Arrange meetings with police officials to work on precise understanding on the law.
- IV. Training programmes: CM level review on police training. Form a committee of civil society

5. MONITORING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Human rights violations against Dalits continue to be a critical concern in the state which restricts freedom and development of the community. The work of CDR has focused on these issues from inception and has been able to develop a methodology to monitor violence and follow it up for access to justice. CDR has been able to provide confidence and legal/technical support to victims/survivors and to their achievement has also been to make State and civil society recognize these violations and become sensitive to them.

The overview of violations –types of atrocities from the monitoring report of 2009

S No	Type Of Atrocities	Month												
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1	Untouchability Practice	44	33	27	37	32	40	44	44	38	32	35	16	422
2	Murder	8	5	5	5	12	12	13	5	7	5	15	*	92
3	Rape	8	8	11	9	6	9	2	11	12	7	6	1	90
4	Violence Against Women	20	22	17	11	23	19	17	19	18	16	15	10	207
5	Mass Violence	7	4	9	5	6	10	4	4	7	5	3	7	71
6	Violence Against Children	2	1	*	*	*	2	3	2	*	2	1	*	13
7	Bonded Labor													
8	Land Dispute	22	5	9	5	14	21	32	22	22	13	16	10	191
9	Police Torture	3	1	5	1	5	4	3	3	6	2	2	2	37
10	Dalit Bridegroom	*	1	1	3	6	2	*	*	*	1	*	*	14
11	Election	*	*	*	1	6	1	*	*	*		1	*	9
12	Negligence	6	4	2	3	4	1	1	4	3	2	*	2	32
13	Others	7	6	*	2	2	*	1	4	6		2	1	31
	Total	127	90	86	82	116	121	120	118	119	85	96	49	1209



As can be seen, practice of untouchability in everyday life continues to be major human rights violation against Dalits which has its basis in the deep rooted caste system which treats Dalits subhuman. A third of the cases CDR has recorded, 297 cases are against Dalit women including 90 grievous cases of rape. Economic exploitation particularly linked to land also figure high (191). The fact of continuing police torture, 37 in number which may look like a small number in the 1209 cases of violence, is extremely critical to address as it reflects the lack of protection from state for dalits when they approach the system. It is an important pointer to the continuing larger social and administrative bias against them.

Serious Violations Identified By CDR (Fact-findings)

During this year DMKS has been engaged in conducting 'Fact finding' in 94 severe cases of atrocities. These are means of supporting the victim/survivors who continue to be harassed by the perpetrators, police and do not get any support to take their case up for justice. Often the family and community are also too intimidated to take up the case and even when they do, need tremendous amount of moral and material support to do so

S. No.	Type Of Atrocities	Total
1	Untouchability Practice	4
2	Rape	18
3	Violence Against Women	23
4	Murder	16
5	Land Dispute	11
6	Physical/Verbal Abuse	6
8	Mass Violence	9
9	Police Torture	3
10	Dalit Bridegroom	2
12	Use of Arson Against Dalit Property	1
13	NREGA	1
	Total	94

In 94 cases CDR has taken more investigation due to the complex and serious nature of violations.

5.3 List of complaints to Government and HRS Institutions 2009

S. N.	Concern Authorities	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1.	District Magistrates	62	95	74	73	96	127	91	103	65	98	142	59	1085
2.	Superintendents of Police	48	82	62	73	98	57	86	94	61	102	121	45	929
3.	National Scheduled Caste Commission	12	15	11	12		3		8	8	3	9	5	86
4.	National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)	7	7	10	13	18	17	19	18	21	4	14	5	153
5.	State Human Rights Commission, Rajasthan	6	19	11	12	20	3	15	10	13	12	19	6	146
6.	National Commission for Women	7	14	6	4	8	3	13	14	5	2	5		81
7.	State Commission for Women, Rajasthan	5	4	4	1	6	14	1		1		2	5	43
8.	Director General of Police	27	48	21	36	46	52	59	62	46	65	38	15	515
9.	Inspector General of Police (Human Rights), SC/ST Nodal Officer	29	10	8	1	*	*	2						50
10.	Chief Minister	8	25	9	7	7	19	24	24	20	28	20	14	205
11.	Divisional Commissioner	1	3	7	1		6	6	4	17	8	2	8	63
12.	Election Commission State and National			3	4	21				2				30
13.	Social justice & Empowerment	4	7	4	5	7	5	6	7	3	3	8	10	69
14.	Inspector general of Police- Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Ajmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Udaipur	1	2	9	7	6	13	4	7	5		8	7	69
15.	Chief Secretary	7	16	10	9	11	2	5	6	9		1	5	81
16.	Home Secretary and minister of Rajasthan	7		3	11		17	30	31	15	8	8	5	135
17.	other Ministers, Secretary and Director			9	1		12	5	1	15	4			47
	Total	231	347	261	270	344	350	366	389	306	337	397	189	3787

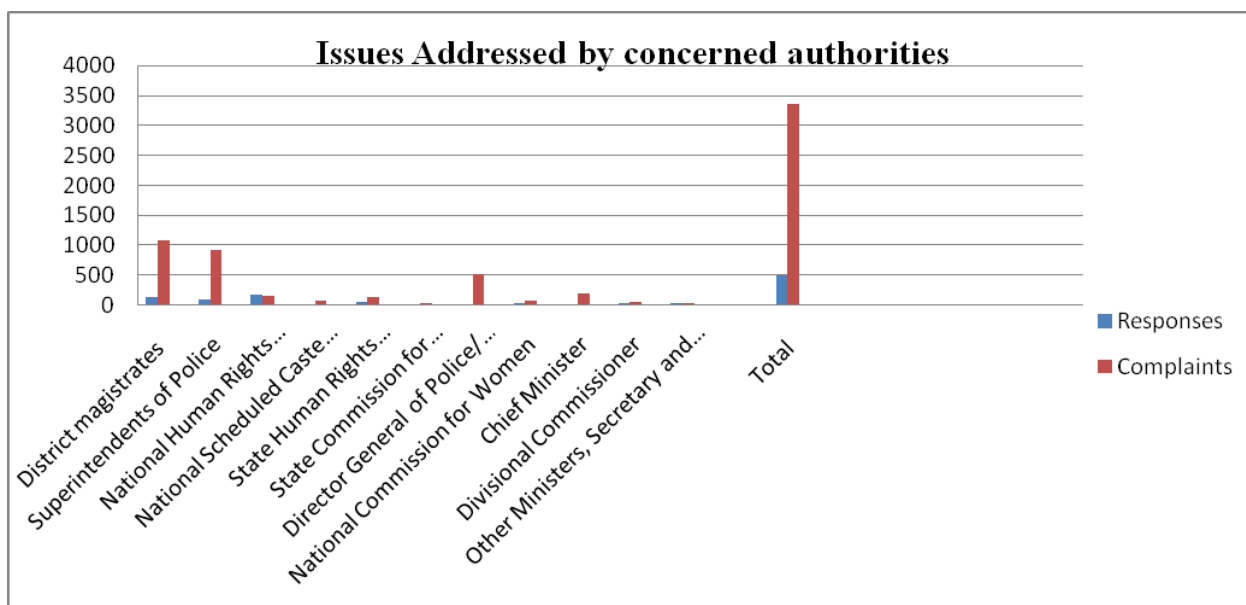
The above table shows CDR's approach in tracking and monitoring human rights violations. Through a simple mechanism of collating information from media, reports from the field and personal reports from the victim/survivor CDR effectively shares it with all concerned authorities at the state and national level. This not only creates awareness among them, but also creates a pressure about civil society monitoring and their role in addressing these issues. This first level mechanism of monitoring over the years has been found very useful.

5.4. List of Response from Govt. & HRS Institutions-2009

The impact of the various measures of engaging with the officials is seen in the fact that **485 responses** were received from the different officials on the various complaints that were sent to them. This works to about 15% of the complaints filed before them

S. N.	Concern Authorities	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1.	District Magistrates	13	8	14	6	2	17	14	14	9	5	3	16	121

2.	Superintendents of Police	5	7	9	2	6	8	5	6	5	4	7	22	86
3.	National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)	4	7	7	*	29	25	24	25	17	3	13	6	160
4.	National Scheduled Caste Commission	*	*	1	*	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	3	8
5.	State Human Rights Commission, Rajasthan	3	2	7	2	2	9	6	9	3	2	5	2	52
6.	State Commission for Women, Rajasthan	*	1	*	*	2	*	*	1	*	*	1	*	5
7.	Director General of Police/ Ad. DGP	1	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
8.	National Commission for Women	1	*	2	*	1	2	5	5	1	1	*	*	18
9.	Chief Minister		*	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
10.	Divisional Commissioner	1	*	2	*	1	5	2	1	1	*	1	1	15
11.	other Ministers, Secretary and Director		2	*	3	*	*	2	2	1	*	1	5	16
12.	Total	28	27	44	14	44	67	59	64	37	15	31	55	485



It is seen that the response from the state machinery are still not optimum levels. One can also realize the enormous amount of effort needed to bring response from the state machinery. An increased response from these bodies will be an indicator to assess the access dalits and other marginalized communities have in the state.

One also has a sense of the response from the number of issues that the state authorities have addressed. Though we know that the legal and administrative process takes long, it is appreciable that 485 cases have been addressed by the officials that help build confidence to the community to access the machinery for justice. CDR's role in this process is highly appreciated by the community. In a number of cases the authorities also appreciate the work of CDR.

5.5 Successes in Legal Interventions by CDR

During the year, the project has been able to achieve success at various levels in **110 cases** of violence against Dalit members. The nature of cases varies from land grabbing, untouchability and discrimination, beaten up, rape, rape of minor girls, kidnap, bonded labour, prohibition to use public road for marriage procession, prohibition to celebrate Ambedkar jayanti and many similar ones. While the level of success is not the final stage in some of the cases, they are important steps to go forward.

S. No.	Type of Cases	No. of Successes
6	Charge Sheet Submitted in the court	57
7	Accused arrested	23
8	Registered F.I.R	12
9	Dalit Bridegroom	1
10	Convicted	11
11	Other	6
	Total	110

With the enormous amount of work done, it can be seen that success is achieved in about 10% of the cases monitored. The level of success again differs where in some cases having the charge sheets submitted is a sign of success while in some conviction is a sign of success. It must also be noted that legal procedures take considerable time and cases that are registered in a particular year rarely can look for resolution within the year. Hence 10% in some way is a fair measure of success.

6. NETWORKING AND Collaboration

6.1 State Conference on Proportionate Electoral System in India

OBJECTIVES

The basic aim of the two day conference was to ensure effective participation of Dalits, Women, Tribal population and other minorities in the Centre and State level elections to promote equal representation of all classes and castes at the legislative level, hence observing democracy in its entirety.

Chief Guests

Honorable Justice Shri Pana Chand Jain, Former Judge, Rajasthan High Court, Jaipur

Guest of Honour

- Mr. R K Akodia, Chairperson, Centre for Dalit Rights, Jaipur

- Mr. M C Raj, Chief initiator, Campaign on Electoral Reforms
- Ms. Archana Casmir, National Coordinator, Campaign for Electoral Reforms in India
- Prof. U.C. Sakhla, Rajasthan University, Jaipur
- Mr. Than Singh, Former, M.P

Issues addressed

1. Provisions for promoting equality set in Articles 15, 17 and 46 of the Indian Constitution.
2. Transparency in electoral system
3. Proportionate Electoral System
4. Participation of Tribals, Dalits, Women and other minorities in the Electoral process.

6.2 Dalit Adhikar Network Meeting

Objective

- Reconstitution of Dalit Adhikar Network
- Constitution of Core Committee
- Discussion on process of membership

- Capacity building of grass-root level organizations
- Building institutional Infrastructure

Background of Dalit Adhikar Network

Mr. Mimroth thanked to Mr. Satish Kumar and said that the Centre for Dalit Rights had constituted Dalit Adhikar Network for 3 years with the objective to provide a platform to small Dalit organizations; to raise Dalit issues State wide and influence State policies. But that network failed to serve the objective of its constitution. Now we should again make a network of Dalit NGOs. He further shared the objective of the network as follow:-

- Raise Dalit issues collectively at State level.

Comments & Suggestion

1. Need for an active and effective network to raise Dalit issues more effectively and this can be done with the network only.
2. Networking of organizations will provide opportunity of information sharing amongst them.
3. A network is needed to accelerate the Dalit movement
4. Aims and objectives of the network need to be clearly defined for meeting the goals of achieving equality
5. A minimum membership fee should be fixed for the members organization of the network

6. With the consent of the members present at the meeting, an executive committee of the network was nominated comprising of the following members:

- Mr. Satish Kumar, Director, Centre for Dalit Rights, Jaipur
- Mr. Gopal Ram Verma, Convener, Dalit Adhikar Network
- Mr. R.N.Pal, WADSO Sansthan, Sikar
- Mr. M.P. Chaudhary, HD& R Organisation, Jaipur
- Mr. Ladu Ram Verma, Gandhi Vikas Samiti, Chaksu, Jaipur
- Mr. Hans Raj Kiroriwal, NDMJ, Jaipur

- The transparency will be maintained in the network.
- The member organizations would be from same ideology
- Dalit Adhikar Network will be platform created by Centre for Dalit Rights
- Dalit Adhikar Network will work on Economic Rights also
- The next meeting of the network will be organized in the first week of May 2009
- Constitution of the Network will be draft and presented in the next meeting

Activity to be undertaken by the Dalit Adhikar Network-

A few decisions taken during the meeting:-

- The members of Dalit Adhikar Network cannot be the member of other network
- Membership fee will be Rs. 500 for each organisation
- The Mission and Vision of the network will be clear.

Dalit Adhikar Network will support Rajasthan Dalit Election Watch to monitor the upcoming elections of Lok Sabha. The network will identify the sensitive /vulnerable areas of their respective Districts and send the list of these areas to the office of Rajasthan Dalit Election Watch.

6.3 Advisory Committee Meeting

As part of the strategy to build up civil society interface the Ajmer district Advisory committee meeting was held On 18th March 2007. Members discussed that with the work of CDR considerable amount of visibility has been raised on Dalit issues and violence in the district. The committee decided to follow up the work in the district on the following issues:

- Pay attention on Rojgahar Guarantee Scheme, so Dalits will get employment for 100 Days.

- Advocacy for the employment of the women and equal wages.
- White letter should be issued for the implementation of the SC/ST Act.
- State Level Seminar in May to generate pressure on Government for better implementation of the SC/ST Act.
- Get authentic data regarding the land grabbing matters.
- Make a State level Directory of the Dalit Activists, Advocates, Women Activists and Social Activists.

6.4 Providing opportunities to students exposure on Dalit rights

During 2008 CDR provided students internship programmes on Dalit rights issues. Ms. Arti Verma completed six months internship during this period. She is belonging to NCAS Pune Institute. She has

participated various programs and done documentation work in the CDR.

6.5 Meeting with Block Committee members of Kishangarh Bass

Centre for Dalit Rights has constituted block level committees in every block. The block committee consists of distinguished person of the area who are committed for the protection and promotion of Dalit Human Rights. These persons are in the position to influence law enforcement agencies. The meeting of block committees is held once every three months.

Objectives

1. Reconstitution of the Committee
2. Sharing the Problems of the areas
3. Discuss the need of the area
4. Timely Dialogue for smooth work

Reconstitution of the Committee

With the consent of the earlier committee members, new 24 member block committee was reformed.

Sharing of CDR mission

CDR aims to eliminate all forms of political, social, and economic oppression especially as a

result of caste discrimination. This would be achieved by undertaking this following intervention:

- Monitoring and responding to grave human rights violations, especially caste based atrocities & discrimination.
- Investigating the gross human rights violation of Dalit and underprivileged people. It also includes documenting fact-finding report of such cases and follows them up with Union and State government and other institutions like Human Right Commission, Women Commission.
- Conducting training session to promote legal literacy and programmers for Dalit activist and sensitizing, the law enforcing agencies and civil society. In addition, organizing meetings, seminars and public hearing for highlighting the problems of Dalit.
- Also filing PIL in courts on urgent matters/ issues relating to Dalit problems, and providing legal counseling and legal aid to meet victims.

Linkages with key government agencies

Name of the agency	Purpose of Linkages	Achievement /impact
District Collector	Advocacy	Good rapport with DC and stern actions on CDR complaints
Superintendent of Police	-do-	In various cases FIR was registered, investigation officer was changed, arrest of the accused, sensitization of police on Dalit perspective
Inspector General of Police	-do-	Do
Director General of Police	-do-	Do
Chief Secretary	-do-	Effective implementation of SC/ST Act & Rules and sensitization of police on Dalit perspective
Home Secretary	-do-	Do
Chief Election Officer	Advocacy and legal support	Directed the District administration to depute extra police force in vulnerable areas during elections. Take stern action on CDR complaints
SC Welfare Committee members, Rajasthan Assembly	Advocacy	The suggestions and recommendation made by the CDR team were presented before the respective committee to take appropriate measures and action.
Secretary, State Election Commission	Highlight dalit issue	Permission granted to organize awareness camp in Municipality Elections 2009.
Mr, K.L. Bairwa, Add. DGP	Highlight dalit issue	Charge Sheet was filed in very serious case.
Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission	Highlight dalit issue, advocacy	More sensitize towards the Dalit issues.
Dept. of Social Justice & Empowerment	Highlight dalit issue, legal support	Compensation of Rs. 83, 01, 160.00 has been given to the victim. Poster on SC/ST (PoA) Act was circulated at Panchayat level by the Govt.
Dialogue with legislators	Highlight dalit issue, advocacy	Several MLAs raised Dalit problems and Dalit budget issues under SC SP before the House.

The linkages with the government departments appear to be part of sensitization effort of CDR and follow-up of cases of atrocities. CDR has been able to establish good linkages with the government departments.

Linkages with key non- government agencies & Campaigns

CDR has made linkages with existing campaigns & key NGOs in the state. Following linkages were made over the years:

Name of the agency	Purpose of Linkages	Achievement /Impact
PRIA, New Delhi	SC & Women political empowerment & leadership	Campaign for SC Leadership and Women Political Empowerment & Leadership building was launched with their support.
Jagori, New Delhi	Fellowship	4 Dalit women activists were supported as fellow to identification of vocal and committed Dalit women.
MKSS & other partner organizations	RTI Campaign	Oppose certain clauses in amendments of the RTI Act
Digantar, PUCL and other partner organizations	Right to Education Campaign	The State Govt. ready to implement NCERT school books curriculum in Rajasthan
Allaripu and other partner organizations	Child Rights Campaign	To established State level Campaign on child rights
MKSS & other partner organizations	NREGA social audit	Individual works under the NREGA scheme on Dalit land
Vada Na Todo Abhiyan	Vada Na Todo Abhiyan	Launched constituencies wise People's Manifesto on Parliament Elections-2009
National Dalit Election Watch, New Delhi	Monitoring of Lok Sabha Elections	Free and fare elections and more participation
Collation on amendment in SC/ST (PoA) Act 1989	Amendment in SC/ST Act	Strong Advocacy on Amendment in SC/ST Act
Dalit Aarthik Adhikar Andolan	Dalit Budget analysis	Advocacy on Dalit Budget before the Assembly
Budget Analysis & Research Centre	Dalit budget analysis and advocacy	Do
NAWO/NFDW	Socio, Political and Economic empowerment of Dalit women	State level as well as District level trainings were organized and 20 Dalit women groups has been formed at District level in 10 Districts.
PUCL & other partner organizations	Right to Food Campaign	Effective implementation of all rights to food schemes
National Secular Forum	CSS, Mumbai	Advocacy on communal issues and established a Sate level Secular Forum

7. WOMEN'S PLATFORM – DALIT MAHILA MANCH

Dalit Mahila Manch, Rajasthan is initiated by Centre for Dalit Rights, Jaipur that commence to build Dalit women cadre to empower and build leadership in Rajasthan through providing trainings, awareness building, advocacy and strengthening Dalit women groups at grass-root level. In the year of 2009, Dalit Mahila Manch, Rajasthan affiliated itself with National federation of Dalit Women to raise the issues of Dalit women at National and International level.

Dalit Mahila Manch, Rajasthan has been initiated with the vision of "To empower Dalit women Socially, Economically and Politically in Rajasthan" with following objectives:

- Self realization, dignity and confidence building
- Awareness building on Dalit women's rights.
- Collection and dissemination of information and knowledge on Dalit women issues.
- Advocacy on Dalit women's rights.
- Eradication of caste based discrimination and atrocities.

- Strengthening Dalit women's movement in Rajasthan.

During the period of one year number of activities has been organized by Dalit Mahila Manch, Rajasthan to empower Dalit women:

- Dalit women training institute for Dalit women empowerment.
- Leadership building of Dalit women
- Conducting educational activities, campaign, workshops etc. to increase awareness on women issues
- Organising, networking and strengthening Dalit women network.
- Organizing Dalit women in groups to organize and to build Dalit women movement.
- Constitution of Dalit women Self help Groups.

8. FOLLOW UP OF EIDHR PROGRAMME

The EIDHR Project was initiated in 5 Districts of Rajasthan i.e. Dholpur, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Jalore, Sirohi during 2007 to 2009. After closing of the Project a few activities were undertaken in the respective Districts in support of DCA for four months

- Advocacy with the law enforcement agencies
- Case Follow up
- Inter community Dialogue

The District Coordinators of the EIDHR Project met to the District officials and presented the memorandum consisting their demands and suggestions for better policing, implementation of the SC/ST Act and

implementation of the provisions existing for the welfare of the Scheduled Caste.

56 cases were followed up through legal interventions which were followed up in courts. The nature of interventions include filing FIR, filing protest petition before the court in cases which have been set aside as FR (Final Report), monitoring of statement recording by advocate, arguments monitoring, prepare victims before statement and evidence. It also includes assisting public prosecutors at the different courts in the Block level and special courts at district levels.

Meetings at block level were held with members from different communities on issues of Dalit rights in all

Project Districts. The purpose was to engage in dialogue with different community members and develop healthy relationships across. A number of members realized the issues of caste discrimination and the situation of the Dalit communities and shared their concern to overcome them.

1. Change of mind-set in favor of Dalits
2. Respect to each-other
3. Promotion of inter-caste marriages
4. Eradication of bad social evils
5. Promotion of brotherhood
6. Organized community feasts at local level
7. Sensitization of non-dalits

It was planned to continue the activities to :

9. ECONOMIC RIGHTS

9.1. Advocacy on Dalit Budget

Budget is an indicator for the commitment of the state on any issue. The Central Government launched the Special Component Plan (SC CP) for Dalits with effect from 1979-80. The provisions include:

- SCP is funded wholly by the Central government
- Fund will be proportional to Dalit population
- SCP requires that all sectors allocate funds under SC CP, providing for all round development of Dalits.
- Funds have to be spent entirely for the uplift of Dalit community
- State Social Welfare Department is the nodal agency in the states.

However SC CP implementation has met with lack of political and administrative will and various lapses are found in the implementation. The amount is not allocated as per the norms and even when allocated budget is unspent or diverted. Dalit community and advocacy has not focused on these issues nor has civil society at large addressed them. Recently Dalit civil society organizations have taken an interest in the budgetary matters and an initiative has been made by NCDHR to look at the Dalit economic rights. In this connection, CDR has linked to the initiative for Rajasthan to analyze and advocate for adequate budget allocation and efficient implementation of SC CP programmes jointly with BARC in

Rajasthan.

9.2 State level workshop on land rights

During 2009 DMKS organized a state level workshop on Dalit land rights at Alwar District. This helped create a larger platform on land rights. The workshop decided upon the following action points:

1. Exert pressure on all the political parties to include the issue in their political manifesto.
2. Translate all the manuals of policies and Act into regional languages in simplest form.
3. Engage Dalit lawyers to address land issue at judiciary level.
4. Launch campaign to generate awareness among people.
5. Engage in media advocacy to inform and mobilize the community.

10. CAMPAIGN ON DALIT ELECTION WATCH

Dalits even after 61 years of independence Dalits are not allowed to vote or to vote to they want to vote. There is also a specific safeguards contained

in section 3 (1) (VII) of the SC/ST (PoA) Act 1989 and sections 171 A to G of Indian Penal Code 1860 to protect the rights of marginalized groups namely

the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes community but despite the constitutional safeguards and special legal measures, the majority of poor and disadvantaged groups in the interior parts of the Rajasthan are not allowed to cast their vote according to their choice. The dominant groups and communities often intimidate

and pressurize either not to vote or to vote in favor of particular candidate or party. This has been the modus-oprendi of dominant groups and the incidents of denial of this political right to the marginalized in certain areas of bordering districts of the State significantly increased over the past two elections.

Parliament Elections

Rajasthan have 25 seats Parliament seats. This campaign have initiated in Alwar, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Dholpur, Dausa, Jaipur, Jalor, Karoli, Pali, Sawai Madhopur and Sirohi Districts. 1087 sensitive areas have been identified by the volunteers in the respected 12 Districts of Rajasthan.

Strategy adopted by Dalit Election Watch

- Release of Dalit Manifesto, CDR prepared and released a Dalit Manifesto consisting the major Demands of Dalit.
- Identifying the volunteers, NGOs and other activists in sensitive areas, constituencies, and booths for rendering their services to have constant watch and act as Watch Dog machinery in such areas for reporting to the control room election commission and administration.
- Identification of the Sensitive areas at State wide to inform the National Election Commission and State Election Commission and other concern authorities to take preventive measures.
- Launching a Massive campaign about voting rights among Dalit communities across the state through local civil rights groups, individuals and human rights defenders and other Dalit rights networks by distributing pamphlets and other materials.
- Holding divisional level meetings of local NGOs, Media persons and individuals at Bikenar, Jodhpur, Bharatpur, Kota, Jaipur and Ajmer for seeking their help and cooperation in identifying the sensitive areas,

constituencies and pockets apprehending gross violations of political rights of Dalits.

- Informing the National Election Commission and State Election Commission about the identified sensitive areas for taking precautionary measures
- Establishing the Control room that works round the clock; receive complaints and forward them to the concern commissions and authorities.
- Awareness camps & signature campaign at District and block levels in various sensitive Districts of Rajasthan to build awareness and mobilize Dalit voters for their political rights.
- To inform such violation cases during the election process immediately to the National Election Commission, State Election Commission, concern Collectors, Superintendents of Police and other authorities by fax, email and other means to have regular dialogue to combat booth capturing and other unlawful activities in these sensitive areas.

Positive Impact of the Campaign

1. Mobile Booths were introduced in the elections.
2. Election observers and officials seek information from the sensitive areas
3. Most critical and sensitive booths were changed.
4. The level of awareness is increased towards their right to cast their vote as the percentage of cast their vote were increased and equally the participation of

Dalit women in exercising of their right to vote also increased.

5. The people got sensitized and made aware about the existing provisions of various laws for the protection of their rights i.e. section 3 (1) (VII) of the SC/ST (PoA) Act and sub clauses of section 171 of Indian Penal Code 1860.
6. With the help of signature campaign and pamphlets containing the demands concern to their particular areas were highlighted. That's the way local but

important demands of Dalit voters got identity in the agenda of political parties.

7. The licensed or unlicensed weapons were seized by the administration and in some districts it was strictly implemented by the District administration though. In some sensitive areas, the miscreant elements were also detained during elections days.
8. Re – polling was organized on 60 polling booths where re – polling on 26 polling booths were organized due to intervention of Rajasthan Dalit Election Watch, Jaipur.

10.2 Municipality Elections

On the grand success of monitoring of Parliament election we decide to monitor Municipality election also. This campaign also initiated in the Alwar, Ajmer, Bhratpur, Jaipur, Jalor, Karoli, Pali, and Sirohi Districts. The State Election Commission was conducted elections on 46 Municipalities in November, 2009. We monitored 14 Municipalities out of 46. Around 80000 hand bill were distributed. 122 booths has been monitored. We motivated 12 Chairpersons and 73 Councilors in the election and 2 candidates (one female & one male) won the seat, 5 complaints were received, The State Election Commission given special permission to

organized voter awareness camps in the respective areas.

Greater impacts

1. Greater awareness
2. Engagement of large number of volunteers
3. Rapid action on complaints
4. Consider sensitive areas list
5. Election observers and officials seek information from the sensitive areas

Still much more to be done as many places where Dalits were prohibited to access their right to vote and become victim of atrocity and many more incidents are left behind which haven't reported

11. DOCUMENTATION AND PUBLICATION

During this period the CDR has done following documentations for protection and promotions of Dalit Rights:-

1. Manual on Dalit leadership on Panchayat Raj
2. Manual on NREGA
3. Study on Panchayat Raj
4. Study on NREGA
5. Important guidelines for Police
6. Dalit Darbar Report
7. Monitoring Report on Parliament Election
8. Monitoring Report on Municipality Election
9. Posters on Dalit Rights
10. Other Campaign materials

12. ORGANISATION BUILDING

12.1 Team capacity building

Different programmes were organized for training of the team. Criminal justice systems, drafting and writing complaints, report writing, gender and women issue, personality development training, communication skill and exposure to other programmes.

12.2 Reporting and Monitoring System

- Monthly team meeting is held regularly in the first week of every month in which Programme Coordinator and Accounts Officer present their reports of activities done in the previous month, plan for the next month and share their experiences in the light of logical framework of the DMKS.
- Programme Coordinators and Monitoring team consisting of the State Coordinators physically

The organizing of various programmes have also capacity built the team in many ways. They are also involved in training communities, activists and new Dalit NGOs. Team members also attended various training programmes held by other NGOs and networks. One was also on fund raising and accounts maintenance.

inspect and report on the implementation of activities to the Core Committee from time to time.

- Accounts unit meet regularly with the Director Programme Coordinators regularly to monitor the expenditure against financial plan and legal compliances

12.3 Governance, Reporting and Monitoring Systems in DMKS

- General body is the apex body, consisting of all members of DMKS, which elects the Governing Body, ratify decisions taken by the Governing Body, approves Annual Reports, Action Plans and Budgets and Audited statement of accounts.
- Annual General Body meets once in a year to ratify decisions taken by the Governing Body, and to discuss and to formulate policies for the DMKS.

- Governing Body usually meets thrice in a year to ratify decisions taken by the Chief Functionary, Director, Coordinators, and other Programme heads, review activities and to take important decisions regarding the management of the DMKS.
- Core Committee consisting of the Chief Functionary, Director, Representatives of Governing Body and Programme Heads meet, periodically to review the important activities and share action plan of the DMKS.

12.4 Problems on managing the organisation

We have been engaged in Dalit rights work in consistent manner from 2004. Some of the problems in carrying the work at the desired pace are:

1. Lack of competency among educated volunteers
2. Limited resources to support sufficient number of cadre
3. Difficulty in getting Dalit women staff who will travel and do fact finding cases

4. In many cases police and other officials do not cooperate
5. Unable to get cases reported on time
6. Threat to CDR staff when they do fact finding
7. Threat that CDR will be black listed
8. Political threats from political leaders when taking up atrocity cases
9. Need the support of lawyers who at times are very costly

13. NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS

Reviewing the past year (2009), there are a few areas where CDR has been able to carry forward the past successful interventions and also broken fresh ground. A few of them from internal discussions are listed below:

1. **Building Dalit Associates:** Through various activities, CDR has engaged with a number of Dalit groups across the state during awareness programmes and campaigns. Over thousand Dalit activists and associates across the state are now on

- the roll of volunteers of Centre for Dalit Rights.
2. **Access to Justice:** Number of F.I.R's and Conviction rate in SC/ ST Act and statutory relief to the victims increased around 30% this year. We have used the legal mechanism increasingly for getting justice, majority of F.I.Rs were registered at the instance of Court intervention under Section 156 (3) of Criminal Procedure Code.
 3. **110 cases** had conclusive successes this year in form of monetary compensation, fair investigation, adding sub-section of SC/ST act in the FIR etc. (Note: 6 convictions, 35 FIRs and 24 land possession cases are separately form said numbers)
 4. **35 FIRs (29 over phone & 6 by physical visit at PS)** has been registered at the instance of CDR
 5. 73 charge sheet has been filed before the concern courts
 6. 23 accused has been arrested under the SC/ST Act.
 7. 11 perpetrators got the punishment due to our legal invention.
 8. Sensitivity building of Administration and law enforcing agencies: Our efforts and the response of the state agencies shows evidence of greater sensitivity and awareness among state institutions to issues of Dalit community.
 9. A Special direction was issued by the state to all SP'S for proper and prompt investigation of SC/ST cases.
 10. Direction to all SP'S of the state to entertain the CDR Representatives and redress their problems/ grievances.
 11. The State Govt. for the first time since 1995 re-constituted the State Level Monitoring & Vigilance Committee under the Rule 16 of the SC/ST Act 1989.
 12. District Level Monitoring & Vigilance Committees are formed and activated in all 33 Districts at the instance of CDR.
 13. Two District Collectors nominated District Coordinators of CDR as Special Invitees in Monitoring & Vigilance Committee meetings at District level.
 14. The Citizens Action Group (CAG): CDR has been effectively engaging the CAG that was initiated as part of the UNDP-EIDHR project in various activities and advocate on Dalit issues at various levels with Human Rights Institutions, Law Enforcement Agencies, Civil societies, and among non-dalit communities.
 15. Entitlement to Land: Due to legal intervention of CDR 22 land titles (PATTAS) which were fraudulently issued to non-eligible and non-Dalits were canceled by the Court of District Collector.
 16. As a new initiative CDR engaged in Advocacy efforts with Members of Schedules Caste Welfare Committee who are MLAs and apprised them of specific issues on Dalit rights to be raised in State Assembly. Many of them agreed to do so. CDR is regularly following this process.
 17. CDR supported the celebration of Ambedkar Anniversary in Rajasthan University at Jaipur which is the first time it has been done.
 18. CDR has been able to encourage and motivate **80 Advocates** to plead the Dalit cases in various Courts in the state.
 19. Election Watch: Based on CDR experiences in Assembly Elections-2008, the NCDHR, NDMJ, CDR and PRIA launched National Dalit Election watch during Parliament elections in Rajasthan in May-2009 which very effectively monitored the violations of Dalit's political rights in the Lok Sabha Elections- 2009.
 20. The model of Rajasthan Dalit Election Watch-2008 during State Assembly

- Election to protect Dalit political rights, has been expanded and adopted by National Dalit organization and National Dalit Election Watch (NDEW) was formed to monitor fair election during Parliament Election in 2009.
21. On our request the Election Commission considered our lists of sensitive areas and deployed more forces in these areas. Dalit voters first time to come forwards to cast their votes in various places. 76 complaints were received during this period.
 22. Election Commission conducted re-polling in 26 polling booths. Nine FIRs has been registered under the section of 3 (1) (VII) of SC/ST Act (Non-dalits prohibited Dalits to cast their votes or forced them to vote to a particular person).
 23. The National Election Commission took suo motto cognizance on Rajasthan Dalit Election Watch Report-2008 and discussed to protect and promote Dalit political rights.
 24. Due to constant intervention of CDR the State Election Commission took serious note on the recommendations contained in the report of 'Dalit Election Watch -2009'. The National Election Commission also requested for the report. CDR Representative was invited as resource person in special seminar organised by Chief Election officer, Jaipur.
 25. Regular meeting with the State Election Commission to conduct free and fair Panchayat Raj Elections in Rajasthan safeguarding the interest of the Dalit and women.
 26. Compensation under SC/ST POA: The amount of compensation CDR helped victims access this year is **Rs. 45,76,250.00** under the SC/ST Act & Rules.
 27. The Rajasthan Govt. invited CDR personals as a resource person to train the Block and District Level person on NREGA Social Audits in three Districts of Rajasthan.
 28. On the persistent demand of CDR the Govt. of Rajasthan nominated a Dalit advocate as Government Advocate in Rajasthan High Court.
 29. New Collaborations: CDR initiated programme collaboration with the PRIA, Jagori, NAWO, NFDW, Institute of Development Studies (IDS), Campaign for Electoral Reforms (CERI), Common Wealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI), ADR and Ambedkar Chair of University of Rajasthan this year.
 30. Through advocacy work initiated by CDR, Dalit MLAs raised the issue to increase budget under the Schedule Caste Sub-Plan budget during the Budget Session of the Assembly.
 31. Curriculum Reform: The CDR was part of a larger initiative of NGOs which impressed upon the Govt. of Rajasthan to delete chapters that are derogatory on Caste, Communal and Women from the School text books. State has agreed to look into them. The demand is also to implement NCERT curriculum in Rajasthan.
 32. Representation at District Committees: The Bharatpur, Alwar and Sawai Madhopur Collectors nominated CDR members in various District level committees thus CDR got visibility both in the eyes of administration and civil society.
 33. News Coverage: Various news items on issues raised by CDR appeared in 1054 media reports/news in 2009. This created much visibility and credibility among print and electronic media. CDR also held the "Media Award on Social Justice".
 34. In this manner, the interventions of CDR have moved forward and many new issues were taken up and new collaborations initiated. There is positive response from

the state and other civil society organizations too. This has also helped increase the image and confidence of members working with CDR too.

35. The SC/ST (Reservation in Post & Services) Bill 2008 was averted to get

passed by the lower house of the Indian Parliament since it was passed by the upper house of the Parliament but due to consistent advocacy in collaboration with NCDHR, CDR have played an important role in failing to get passed the said Bill.

14. CONCLUTIONS AND WAY FORWARD

CDR is one of the few organization (may be the only one) that has been engaged in continuously and consistently monitoring human rights violations against Dalits in the state. Over the years, CDR has been able to sharpen the method for monitoring using very simple collation in general and taking it forward with authorities to create awareness and pressure. In more serious cases CDR undertakes fact finding and follow up based on the willingness of the victim/survivors to pursue the case. CDR has gained recognition as a legitimate body to take up this monitoring both by the community and the authorities as can be seen from the response of the authorities.

CDR has also been able to expand the concept of violence and Dalit rights into other areas like election watch and the functioning of the local governance. This further strengthens Dalit communities in their search for justice. This has provided a model for larger election monitoring in the country.

CDR has expanded its networking on gender issues considerably this year, building collaboration with organizations working on gender, organizing gender trainings for team and also conducting public programmes with women. There is a distinct need for supporting Dalit women in taking up violence against them to the legal process. Mass mobilization and public programmes with women along with gender sensitization and collaboration will strengthen this process. This would be taken up more deeply in the coming years in understanding

the gender perspective in violence and also evolving mechanisms that can support Dalit women.

CDR's work on land rights is also seminal as land is a very complex and long drawn out process, moving between administrative and legal procedures. However CDR considers this important to protect to promote livelihood and dignity of Dalit communities. CDR will be vigilant against policy and administrative measures that will undermine existing provisions on land rights for Dalit community.

CDR has also moved forward in the advocacy work through engaging with the Welfare committee for Scheduled castes. This is a new initiative in trying to inform and influence decision and policy makers from the community to play a more vigilant and positive role in the development and welfare of the community. The initial engagement has been positive and their response in action would be closely watched.

Team capacitating has been done formally and through various engagements and the team in many ways has acquired the skill to carry out monitoring and community engagement on their own.

CDR also had its external evaluation this year that also brings out certain areas for improvement. They would be taken up for consideration and implementation in the coming year.

15 Thanks Note: DMKS-CDR is extremely grateful to the Danchurch Aid and Christian Aid for extending financial support for implementation of the Project activities in the feudalistic and atrocity prone Districts of Rajasthan.