

State Commitment to Child

A Step for Preparation of Budget 2011-12



A Brief Report on 23 & 24 December 2010 workshop

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Organized By

Resource Institute for Human Rights, Jaipur

Jan Swasthya Abhayan

Center for Dalit Right (CDR)

Budget Analysis Rajasthan Center (BARC)

Supported By

Unicef

Save the Children

Workshop Venue

Rajasthan Adult Education Society

Jahlana Dungari, Jaipur

Date – 23 & 24 December 2010

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A Brief Report

Background

As other state governments the government of Rajasthan is also committed to growth and development of its people including women, men, children and youth. It has been observed that in recent years the budget for different programs is been increasing however still the debt of the state increasing as well.

The children are an important key in its development therefore the children budget shows how sensitive the government is towards their need and how much work it is doing for their welfare. Despite few achievements of the states, one cannot deny the lacunae still prevailing in the state in many other areas. Rajasthan continues to have the large number of child labourers and also sexually abused children compared to other states of India. Our children still suffer from poor nutrition, inadequate health services, sanitation and basic education facilities. All the governments plans and policies are made keeping in mind the political benefits of the government. Since the children do not have place in the vote bank, they are also not there in the governments' priorities. The allocated budget is spends on various child centered programs and schemes, however the benefits of which is not reaching to all the 48 percent of children below 18 years of the state. Therefore the analysis of budget becomes crucial to understand the lacunas and also to find the base for next year's budget for effective implementation of the programs/schemes. The two day workshop was organized for peoples' organizations, non government organizations, and state member of legislative assembly (MLAs). The workshop was organized with collective efforts of Resource Institute for Human Rights (RIHR), Center for Dalit Rights CDR, Budget Analysis Rajasthan Centre (BARC) and Jan Swathya Abhiyan Rajasthan with support of Unicef and Save the Children with the following objectives:

- To understand the government sensitivity towards different issues of the children.
- To analyze the state budget for child development, child protection and child welfare issues.
- To share the grass root reality, needs and the budget required for next fiscal year (2010-11) for programs and schemes for children to influence the next year planning by various departments of the state.
- To develop need based demand charter to present and share with chief minister, ministers and concerned departments.

The workshop was organized on 23rd and 24th December 2010 at Adult Education Centre, Jhalana Institutional area, Jaipur. About 125 MLAs, officers of different government departments, Anaganwari workers and representatives of non government organizations deliberated in the discussions during the workshop.

Proceedings

Day One: 23rd December 2010

The workshop commenced with welcome and introduction of each member presented in the hall, which followed with briefing the schedule of two day workshop by Mr. Nehar Ahmad of BARC. The chief guest of the workshop was Mr. Pratik Agrawal and chair person was Prof. Kanta Ahuja of Rajasthan University.



Setting the tone

The session initiated with building an environment to enable the healthy and fruitful discussions in favour of overall development of children. Dr. Narendra Gupta of Jan

Swathya Abhiyan shared that it is crucial to focus children as separate section in the next state budget and upcoming 12th five years plan. He emphasized that this workshop is



required and important because the state constituted of about 48 percent children below 18 years of age, out of which many are living in difficult situations that increases their vulnerability towards abuse, sickness, death and indulging in crime, etc. Likewise the second most major issue among children is malnutrition.

The malnutrition is very high among the children of 0-5 years of age. Due to this condition their physical and mental growth becomes slow or stops, which affects their overall growth and development. He shared that at 1000 live birth 63 children dies before their first birth day, for which government goal is to reduce the same to 32. However the death rate among these children is same from last seven-eight years, which is highest in the first week of infant birth.

It was emphasized that in our country for any health services out of Rs.100 the patients bare Rs.80 and only Rs.20 is borne by the government, which should be other way round. Because of this most of the poor people especially children are unable to get any kind of health service. There are many corruption in all the government system but still the government expect the ASHA to work voluntarily. Moreover it is unfortunate that despite of rapid economical growth of our country the health, education and protection of children has not improved.



Mr. Vijay Goyal of RIHR reiterated that the state budget should be planned with the children perspective. Our players performed well in the recent games which encouraged us and looking forward for more participation of children in future. However at the grass root and primary level the children are lacking quality education and health services and they are also under nourished. The schemes are implementing by the central and state governments for the children but still most of the children are not getting its benefits. The

facilities like health centre, schools, anganwari centre, etc are still having unavailability of pediatricians, teachers, etc. Firstly the budget is not allocated as per the total population of children in the state and secondly the allocated budget is not reaching to the all the needy children. He stated that the major reason behind not including children in the agenda of any political party is that children do not come in their voters' bank. Therefore it is crucial to understand the provision of state government budget for children education, health, nutrition and protection, analyze the budget expenditure and develop pressure on government to have special focus on children as well.

Presentation on State Child budget

Mr. Nagander Singh, BARC shared the statistical scenario of children in the state. Considering the total population of children the allocated budget of nutrition was 0.87 percent in the year 2005-06 increased to only 1.75 percent in the year 2010 of total budget of the state. In case of health and family welfare it decreased to 0.11 percent in the year 2010 from 0.17 percent in the year 2005-06. Education has little increase from 16.29 percent to 18.53 percent in the year 2010. In context to social protection only meagre i.e. 0.04 percent (2010) increased from 0.02 percent (2005-06). All the above issue is the part of millennium development goal, which are supposed to be achieved till the year 2012. When see the child budget in comparison to the State Gross Domestic Production (SGDP)



in the year 2010-11 for nutrition it is 0.22 percent, for health and family welfare it is 0.02, for education 3.50 percent and for social security it is 0.004 percent, therefore the total state child budget is 3.75 percent of the total SGDP. The presentation was concluded that there is a need to increase the budget of education, health, social security etc on the basis of growing population of children in the state. Also there is a need of budget analysis of all to enhance its actual reach among the needy in right manners and on time with quality services, which is the right of every Indian child.

Overview- Different aspects of child development

Education

Mr. Vijay Goyal, RIHR presented the children education scenario in the state. According to the DISE data 2009-10, about 23 percent of rural government schools and 17 percent of urban schools still have the single teacher to manage the entire school. Only half of all schools and 34 percent of primary schools have toilet facility and here question arise of actual how many are functional with water, door and cleanliness facilities, while 11 percent of schools do not have any toilet facility. In the government schools on 51 percent of girls students only 29 percent of teachers are recruited, which is one of the major reasons of increasing girls dropout rate. Above half (56 %) of the government schools are having no female teacher. Despite of growing state, still presently 1805 schools and 2711 schools are running with classroom and only one classroom respectively, while 32 percent of schools have only two classroom system for all children. In terms of basic amenities, about 76 percent of schools are lacking electricity facility, 4 percent do not have drinking water facility and 42 percent do not have library facility. He focused that still in the state only 5 percent of GDP is allotted for the education of children from elementary to university level, of which very less is spent on primary education.



Child Protection



Mr. Shiv Singh Nayal, Khilti Kaliyaan- Alarippu presented about the child protection status in the state. He the issues of children related to their protection. Rajasthan has 12.62 lac child labourers with third position in the country. Progressive increased in the number of working children from 774199 in the year 1991 to 1262570 in the year 2001. In the state 23

percent children are out of school as per NSSO, 2006, that means almost one child out of four has joined the labour force. However National Child Labour project so far covered 14,237 children only till today from past 20 years.

Child trafficking becomes a major issue in the state. About 1 lakh children are trafficked for work to Gujarat for BT cotton seed production, where they are facing multiple offences. No specific program is implemented for prevention and rehabilitation of these victims. Anti trafficking officers are notified but not functional.

Most subtle forms of violence against children such as child marriage exist in the state. Two in five girls get married before the age of 18 years. The state reported highest number of female foeticide cases and have more than 50 percent child abuse cases. No rehabilitation services like shelter home for HIV/AIDS affected children. The government is spending only 0.04 percent of total budget on child protection. Even the Juvenile Justice Act is unable to function properly, 21 child welfare committee has been constituted in the state instead of all 33, however these committees are not functioning in the spirit of JJ Act. The observation homes status is not good, they lack staff and quality services and also the budget allotted to the homes are not enough for its proper functioning.

Child Development and Nutrition- Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

Every second child of the state is malnourished, above half of them are anemic and equal number of children are not completely vaccinated. For overall development and preventing children from malnutrition the Anganwari centres plays an important role. It provides supplementary nutrition, health services and health education to the children of 0 to 6 years of age, expecting and lactating mothers and adolescent girls. Presently 61119 Aanganwari centres and Mini Aaganwari centres are sanctioned by the government however till Sept 2010, 88 percent of them are functional. Out of total approved positions about 51 percent of the ICDS workers, 27 percent supervisors' and 23 percent of ASHA positions are vacant. Out of 18.1 lacs registered pregnant and lactating mothers only 46 percent of them are getting benefit of supplementary nutrition, however more than half (54%) of them are still waiting for the centres services. The state has about 93.5 lacs children of 0-6 years of age, out of which only 29 percent of them are benefitting from the Aaganwari centres' services. He reiterated that merely 1 percent of total state budget is spent on child development.

Towards the end of the session the video clippings was played which was done during the field survey of ICDS by RIHR. It revealed the current status of 5 Aaganwari centres of Sirohi block where tons of raw food material was rotting from last five years and CDPO never visited these centres. It can be concluded that one hand the workers complains of not getting food stock on time from the authority timely and other hand such huge quantity of stock is stored from last 5 years without any attention of ICDS officials. The system need to maintain uniformity in supply of stock, material, etc across the Aaganwari in the state.

Responses of the MLAs and government officials

Mr. Ram Narayan Meena, MLA Davli-Uneyara constituency of Tonk District shared his views in response to the presentations. He said in vidhan sabha the budget is discussed in



every session but important is reaching those benefits to the children in the state. In the year 1986 under the operation black board the approval was done to have one classroom and one teacher for each standard in the school. However at the implementation phase it fails to fulfill its objectives. He shared that government

believe food is the attraction for their presence in the school, however he believes that all parents send them to the schools because they want them to be educated but above situation will never allow the development of child. The government provided free land to some medical institutions with the condition of providing free or economical medical care, however time has come to analyze the same. The government schools should have the basic amenities including water, electricity, medical checkup and quality education should be provided. He also ensured the participants that as he is accountable to the citizens therefore he will present the discussion in the upcoming vidhan sabha.

Mr. Rav Rajendra Singh, MLA Shapura constituency of Jaipur District shared that information is the key for solution of any problem. Legislature and parliament must discuss the issues of children during the meetings and also the budget heads need to be discussed



in their committees prior to get approval in the cabinet. In context ICDS, he said that each child of below six years should be registered in the Aaganwari centre, irrespective of taking the benefits or not. The Aaganwari centres and health centres workers should be trained on the aspects of mental health, so as to recognize such children/person for catering

the required and timely attention. Even in vidhan sabha mental health should be discussed as a part of general health. He emphasized that physical education should be imparted at block level for children till 10th standard. The life span of sports is very limited, however after performance phase the players can take up the role of coach. Today's children are tomorrow's professional therefore they need proper attention, services and care.

“There is no dirt in the skills of children but have dirt in the system of policy”.

He reiterated that 24 percent of Indian population comes under the banner of hunger which also includes children from which 75 percent do not get less than 1.75 dollars per day.

Ms. Anita Bhadel, MLA Ajmer South constituency of Ajmer District focused that we need to

understand the government system to solve the issues of children and others. Moral education which is the base of humanity is removed from the primary education should be included in the formal education system for better future of our children. In the year 2009 the present chief minister declared to formulate Bal Adhikar Aayog but it took



entire one year to start the same. However the committee members of the aayog are

unaware of their roles and responsibilities. In context to Aaganwari centre she shared the concern that the workers has to maintain many records which does not allow her to give quality time for health educational activities with children and visit their parents in the village, therefore the objectives remains far behind than its objectives. The programs should be planned practically to make it fruitful.

Mr. Nikhil Day Majoor Kisan Shaki Sangthan (MKSS) shared that systems are on place but



its implementation is ineffective. The children cannot raise their voices therefore it not coming as it should be at the state level. When we see any program the major part goes in the administrative expenses including the salary of officials an staff, however their accountability towards their roles is absent. The regular monitoring and accountability

check should be the integral part of all programs to make it successful.

Mr. Pratik Agrawal Software Engineer, shared his views that the programs should be planned with output based policy as well have peoples' participation and proper utility of stipulated budget. The outcomes should be assessed in regular intervals for better efficiency and maximum utilization of resources.

At the end Prof. Kanta Ahuja consolidated the discussions and said that it is necessary to study the budget to understand its lacking. The issues of water, electricity, health, etc are raised with government, however child issues do not get enough attention, because it is expected that parents are responsible for the growth and development of their children. However it is government prime responsibility to provide proper care, services for children's development. He recommended few suggestions with the participants, which included:



- Demanding separate budget for the issues related to the development of children in the state.
- Improve the weaknesses of programs implementation.
- Analyzing the budget focusing children.

Group work



The participants were divided in separate six groups on the basis of their area of work and interest. They were encouraged to discuss and present the existing concerns and challenges on child health, education, child development,

social protection and issues of dalit and tribal children. The groups representatives were asked to present in the large group on the second day of the workshop.



Day Second: 24th December 2010

The second day was focused on group presentations to discuss the concerns of children in details as well as responses and commitments of concerned officials of government and MLAs.

Presentation on Child Health

Services	Current status	Problems/gaps	Suggestions/demands
Registration of pregnant woman, Antenatal care,	Only half of the women get the ANC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of awareness among community. - Hesitation in women - ASHA unable to reach interior dhanis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hard duty allowance or incentives to ASHA for visiting interior dhanis. - ANM should stay at sub centre to increase her visit in the villages.
Delivery phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Despite of Janani Suraksha yojana not much increase in institutional deliveries - Women cannot stay till 48 hours in hospital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expenses are more than JSY financial service - Corruption in the JSY payment - Lack of quality services of CHC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strict penalty on late payment. - Women should get all facilities (bed, toilet, etc) till 48 hours. - Association of women and family with MNREGA, MDM, Aaganwari centre services
Postnatal care	Only 25% get complete immunization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No ensure reach till home - Unavailability of vaccines at sub centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Motivation to ASHA for complete immunization - Special incentive to mother for completion of vaccines - Ensured home visits
Aaganwari centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Un-satisfaction among community - Lack of quality services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No proper monitoring at Aaganwari level - No timely payment and supply of food stock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No fixed ratio of LS and Aaganwari centre - Monthly visit of LS to Aaganwari centre
School education	Almost no arrangement for childrens' health, health education, physical education	-----	Every month health checkup of children and observing health day
ASHA	Un-satisfaction regarding remuneration		Increasing her remuneration

In response to the presentation Mr. Shiv Charan Mathur, Public Health Expert said that efforts are done on the health sector by the government. Some improvements are being made, because about 90 crore has been allotted for health, however only 40-60 percent of total allotted budget is spent. Now these expenses are done properly or not should be monitored by the community. Even NRHM has the community monitoring component to enhance community participation. The ineffective implementation of the programs is the reasons of not achieving the goals of all programs. He emphasized that there is a need of awareness campaign at the community level to track the pregnant women from the beginning for which



government has developed online registration system. The community needed to be mobilized to develop pressure on ANM and ASHA to visit their villages and conduct vaccinations regularly. The villagers must visit the health centre and Aaganwari centre to avail the services like vaccines, etc. He stated that at the state level State Child Health Resource Centre is established, he also encouraged the participants to visit the same and bring out ideas to strengthen and change the program to give better framework of child centered programs.

Dr. Manisha Chavla, Save the Children shared that worldwide about 90 lacs children below 5 years dies yearly of which 20 lacs dies in India. Of which 70 percent dies due to the diseases which can be prevented and cured. However there is decreased in the child mortality in recent years but it is not satisfactory. Because health services at the grass root level are not improved much. Therefore people are diverting to the private health facilities, the reasons are corruption, low quality services and unavailability of good doctors in the government health facilities. Regarding the budget on child health, only one percent is allotted which is underutilized, that need to be utilized properly, timely and for the right beneficiaries.

“ASHA has to covered many villages, provide vaccines, visit homes than how can we expect her to work voluntarily and paying only Rs.500 to her how the state can ensure the health of children. Why not collectors and ministers works voluntarily”.
----- A Participant



“This is government department failure that they are unable to spend rest of 40 percent of budget allocated for child health”.
----- A Participant

Presentation on Child Development and Protection

- The Aaganwari workers should be declared as state workers and the trained Sahayika and Sahyogini should get minimum wage.
- Decrease the number of registers maintained at Aaganwari to increase quality services.
- In the food preparation groups the Aaganwari worker should be made as a secretary.
- Aaganwari should be demand basis by following the guide lines of high court strictly and strict action against guilty officials.
- The monthly salary is not paid to the Aaganwari workers, etc, therefore the responsible officials should get strict punishment.
- There should be 50 percent reservation of Aaganwari workers for the position of LS and 50 percent reservation of LS for the position of CDPO.
- The incharge person of CDPO should be replaced by BDO or block administration.
- The inquiries of complains should be done by administrative officials.
- At every three years the LS, CDPO, etc should be transferred from one place to another.
- The Aaganwari budget should be increased with proper drinking water, toilet, teaching material facilities.
- Strict action against corrupted LS, CDPO, etc by the government.

During presentation Ms. Parul Singh, HAQ, New Delhi emphasized her views that the government accountability does not complete with just developing schemes or allocating budget. Moreover the government should take responsibility of its failure in the implementation. Rather the schemes should be need based, which has monitoring factor as well. Budget is the political tool from central level to grass root level, which should be flow and utilized



properly. She also shared that still our 42 percent of population is unprotected. Very less budget is allotted for child protection, why state government has not made children as their priority while central government has.

Mr. Vijay Goyal, RIHR reiterated that still children are dying due to malnutrition and 26-40 percent of complete vaccination is done however 26 percent of ANM posts are vacant. The Aaganwari workers and ASHA are not even getting minimum wage set by the government despite of working for long hours for mobilizing community, visiting homes, etc.

Mr. Radha Kant Saxena highlighted that if allocated budget is not spending than why not the salary of workers are done on time to maintain their motivation towards their work.

“The child Rights Commission should be established for proper planning, implementation and monitoring of children programs” ----- A Participant

In the response of the presentation, Dr. Mukta, State Child Protection, Rajasthan shared that according to supreme court (Gol) all type of population is covered under the ICDS program, which is called as universalization of ICDS. This is the only program where the beneficiary takes the



services voluntarily. Now government is accepting right based approach to deliver its services therefore now beneficiary are addressed as the CLAIM HOLDER. There is a gap between budget and its expenditure so auditing is must with community involvement. Since the woman and child department has been handover to the Panchayati Raj Institution there is a need to generate awareness among PRIs for proper selection of Aaganwari centre, workers, regularization of centre, etc. The villagers need to demand food and other services form the centre, which will help to make workers, LS, CDPO accountable. She informed that State Child Policy is under process which has strong component of monitoring, the function convergence of the program will be done at the grass root level, will have decentralized system, clusters and federation of SHGs for making ready to eat food for the children of Aaganwari centre. Many complains were made by the participants for which she asked them to give her in writing for proper action from their level.

Presentation on Child Education

<i>Child education and rights</i>	<i>Needs</i>	<i>Suggestions</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Right to education to the children below 18 years of age - Right to higher education - Right to participate in sports - Protection for gender discrimination - Should not be punished and inhuman act - Right to express, believe in any religion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trained teachers for quality education of children of 3-6 years. - PTI teachers for overall development. - Awareness on importance of child education among parents. - Formal education in interior areas. - Proper budget allocation for child education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allocate three times more budget than the present. - The students and teachers ratio should be as per guidelines. - As per the state guidelines the schools should have the facilities. - Every school should have physical instructor. - Awareness among parents for preventing drop outs and increase education. - Special schemes for interior areas.

Mr. Amit Chowdhary, Save the Children supported the presentation by sharing 12 lacs of



children in Rajasthan are out of school. In the remote areas only one teacher or no teacher are available on 100 children. In terms of actual presence of students in classroom is just 50 percent than the number of children enrolled in the classes. The approach should be different to come out of these issues in rural and urban areas. Right to Education should be

implemented immediately with all basic facilities in the schools for better future of our children.

The representative of Centre for Advocacy and Research (CFAR) shared on the basis of their experience of working in the urban slums of Jaipur. She said that there are 2-3 differently-abled children in each family, where parents are working as unskilled labourers, who cannot afford formal education for these children. In such cases how these children can be streamlined with basic right to education.

Presentation on Dalit and Tribals

- According to the population of dalit and tribals, budget should be allotted by the state government. Therefore it should be applicable for children education, women and child development, etc.
- Under the Ashram Chhtravas Yojana, establish more hostels for dalit and tribal girls and also increase the budget on food, accommodation, etc.
- In Kasturba Gandhi Schools only SC/ST girls should get the admission.
- Sports activities and facilities should be increased.
- Special provisions of education and stay for migrated children.
- Budget provision for the Aaganwari centres in the tribal areas.
- Open Mabadi centre for SC/ST children of 0-5 years.
- The hostels for the children of cleaning staff to be provided only these children.

The participant shared that for 12 percent of these population only 3 percent budget is allotted for their development, however which is not properly utilized by the government functionaries. They are the voters but still not got enough space in the state government plans. The social development like constructions of road, sewerage, etc are not done in their areas as well.

Responses of the MLAs and Key Speakers

Mr. Gulab Chandra Katariya, MLA Udaipu city constituency of Udaipur District responded the presentation on Dalits and Adivasi, he said the proper budget allotment and its



spending is not done by the state government. The formal education is must for the children of this section for overall improvement in their status. The basic facilities are lacking in the residential schools and teachers do not want their posting in such areas than how the quality education is possible. However the local people should be recruited to enhance the sustainability, reducing school drop outs and for quality education. He emphasized that if such condition will be continued may be after 10 years the government schools at block/district level will be shut down as parents would opt for private schools for their childrens' better future. Therefore the regular monitoring system needed to be improved for effective education system across the state.

Responding to other presentations he shared that person is the base of any state and its development. Hence the state budget should be developed on the basis of people's needs. It should be developed from grass root to state level, which should be discussed in the district committee prior to the state government. The strong elementary education should be the base of formal education system. The weaker section and minorities should be focused for all programs for obvious development of all sections of the people. He said that we need to have positive approach towards the government and its program for better coordination and better solutions.

He ensured the participants that he will raise these issues of children in the cabinet meeting to be held in February 2011. He welcomed the participants to contact him and give him information he will try to help them under his reach.

Mr. P.L Mimroth, Director, Dalit Adhikar Kendra, Jaipur said that un-touchability and castism are the main hurdles for dalits development. The attitude of people towards them is still rigid and unusual. These children are facing inhuman behavior by teachers in the schools such as cleaning of floor, fetching water, unusual punishments, etc. in the rural areas the lack of proper mechanisms and monitoring system in the schools are the reasons for such act. Every year enough money is allocated to eradicate un-touchability but still no change happened. As government and civil society we need to focus the attention towards their betterment as well as the local MLAs should raise their voices in the cabinet for the overall development of dalits and tribals.



Dr. Parman Navdeep, MLA Sangria-Tibbi constituency of Hanumangarh district emphasized that proper utilization of allotted budget and its proper reach among the people is important. The local people including educated women and men should be absorbed in the all government systems at the village and block levels. The allocation of budget should be enhanced and percolated till grass root level. The village

vigilance committee should look after and monitor the health centre, Aaganwari centre, public distribution system, school and panchayat activities. She also stated that the differently-abled children should be included in the Aaganwari activities to cater them basic services. At the end she encouraged that participants to contact her in any case or issue of child protection happens in their areas for ensured support.

Mr. Nathu Singh Gurjar, Ex- State Minister (GoR) shared that the state budget is developed by collecting data and information from the village Panchayat and district level, however it get political perspective by the parties. He emphasized that poverty and growing population

are the major causes of above mentioned problems in the presentations. Social change needed to be brought according to our culture and environment through awareness. The people should be made aware of their social responsibility as well as keep watch on the programs at the level.

Future Course of Action

At the end of the two day workshop the discussion was made on the concrete actions towards the betterment of children across the state. The points that came out are as follows:

- Advocacy for establishing a separate department of children since they represent 48 percent of total population of the state. Also to strengthen the child commission of the state.
- At the local level the participants will recognize the issues and develop pressure on systems and district authority for immediate proper actions and also discuss the same with local MLAs to seek their support for timely solutions.
- The Rajasthan Child Rights and Protection Abhiyan Network members will continue their efforts for state level advocacy by receiving the information from the local NGOs. The network will also support the local NGOs to building association with local departments, MLAs, etc.
- Develop a memorandum with the list of priority concerning issues of children as well as mention the gaps in the allocated budget and its expenditure. Analyze the state budget with support of HAQ, New Delhi.

Updates:

The two planning meetings were held to develop demand charters to present to the concerned ministers and chief minister of Rajasthan. Also developed a questionnaire for the MLAs to raise the issues of children in the forthcoming state assembly for the planning of next fiscal year (2011-12).

Workshop Activity in Picture





List of Participants

S.no.	Name of participants	Name of organization
1	RAJESH	SPRI
2	MAHENDAR SINGH	SCM-SPRI
3	HARIRAM	MANTHAN
4	SEEMA MANGAL	RIHR
5	BINDU RATHORE	RIHR
6	GOVIND GOPAL	KUTUMKAM
7	RAKESH JAIN	SRC JAIPUR
8	VINEK YADAV	VEDANTA FOUNDATION
9	SATANAND GOD	SURJEET SHIHASHA SAMITI
10	MOHAMAD IMAM	MAHANAGAR TIMES
11	RENUKA PAMECHA	VIVIDHA
12	DR. JAYOTI	CHIKITSA JYOT
13	LATITA SHARMA	GYANODAYA GRAMIN EVAM SHISHN SANSTAN
14	VIRENDAR VIDROHI	MMSVS
15	SAMIKSHA SINGH	VIVIDHA
16	GARIMA CHODARY	VIVIDHA
17	INDU JAIN	VIVIDHA
18	NOOR MOHAMAD	AMIED
19	MANU SHARMA	SHIKSHA VIKAS SANSTHAN
20	SUBODH SINGH	PUCL
21	MANJU	CFAR
22	A.R. SHARMA	ATMA
23	BRIJESH SHARMA	SAPNA SANTHAN LADANA
24	BHAWARLAL KUMAWAT	PUCL
25	ASTHA KHARE	PUCL
26	ARVIND PANDAY	CHEER
27	MANOJ KUMAR	LOK ADIAKR NETWORK
28	TULSA RAM AHAMPA	LOK ADIAKR NETWORK
29	MAHAVEER PARSAD	MAHILA JAN ADIKAR AJMER
30	BABULAL NAGAR	VIVIDHA
31	NESAR AHAMAD	BARC
32	DR. NARENDER GUPTA	
33	RADHA MOHAN YOGI	DAZ NCDHAR JAIPUR
34	GOPAL VERMA	CDR
35	NAGENDAR SINGH	BARC
36	RAVI HUJA	TEACHER
37	BHAGWAN SAYAHE BERWA	CENTER FOR DALIT RIGHT
38	RAHUL KULDIA	EDUCATION RESOURCE GROUP
39	KAVITA	CENTER FOR DALIT RIGHT
40	KISHANI DEVI	ANGANBADI KARYAKARTA
41	GEETA GODARA	ANGANBADI KARYAKARTA
42	KAMAL NATH	SAVE THE CHILDREN

43	SARDA KHITIK	RAJSAMND MAHILA MANCH
44	PUSHPA SINDVI	JAN VIKAS SANSTHAN R.S.
45	DEVILAL MEGWAL	SADACHAR SANTHAN UDAIPUR
46	KASHIRAM AACHARYA	GRAM SEVA EVAM SATRKATA SAMITI
47	ATHU RAM HATILA	RAJ. MUKTINATH SAMITI
48	PEMARAM BARUPAL	VASUNDRA SEVA SAMITI
49	RUKHMANI SHARMA	ANGANBADI KARYAKARTA
50	KIRAN KAVNAR	ANGANBADI KARYAKARTA
51	PUNAM KAVNAR	ANGANBADI KARYAKARTA
52	CHAGNA DEVI	ANGANBADI KARYAKARTA
53	SOHAN GODARA	TEACHER
54	B.L. SHARMA	RAJ. MAHILA BAL VIKAS SAMITI
55	DINESH KAUSHIK	AWARE AJMER
56	HARCHAND SINGH	RAJ VIKLANG SEVA SANTAN JHUNJHU
57	RATAN SINGH	RAJ VIKLANG SEVA SANTAN JHUNJHU
58	GHAN SHYAM SHARMA	ANKUR JAN SWASTYA MANDAL
59	SHIV SINGH	ALARIPU
60	DHANA RAM SOLANKI	VASUNDRA SEVA SAMITI
61	PUMARAM	VASUNDRA SEVA SAMITI
62	AMIT CHODARY	SAVE THE CHILDERN
63	LIKKHA PILLAI	MAHILA JAN ADIKAR AJMER
64	HEERALAL SOLANKI	SMAGAR JAGRITY EVAM VIKAS SANSTHAN
65	DR. ALOK VYAS	CECON DECON
66	VIKRAM SINGH RAGHAV	EKJUT SANTHAN
67	MANISH PARSAD	CECON DECON
68	MAHENDAR SINGH	BARC JAIPUR
69	PARTIK AGGARWAL	JAIPUR
70	DR.PARDEEP SHARMA	SMS MEDICAL COLLADGE JAIPUR
71	AKSHITA ALOK	PUCL
72	VISHAKHA SHARMA	VIVIDHA
73	MUKESH	VIVIDHA
74	ANITA BHADE	M.L.A. AJMER
75	SATISH KUMAR	CENTER FOR DALIT RIGHT
76	RAHUL	ALARIPU
77	KAMAL TAK	RTI MANCH
78	NIKHIL DEY	MKSS
79	MUKESH GOSWAMI	RTI SUPPORT GROUP
80	MADANLAL	MANTHAN KOTDI
81	NANDKISHOR	C.D.S. JAIPUR
82	VINITA SHARMA	STUDENT
83	KRISHNA SHARMA	STUDENT
84	P.L. MIMROTH	CENTER FOR DALIT RIGHT
85	DR. N.S. GURJAR	EX. M.L.A.
86	GULAB CHAND KATARIA	M.L.A. UDAIPUR
87	GOVIND BENIWAL	DEPARTMENT OF SJED
88	GOVERDHAN KUMAWAT	SAPNA SANTHAN LADANA

89	SURESH SHARU	SHIV SAKH NAVYAK MUNDAL
90	VEER SAIN	DNA JAIPUR
91	DR. ADITI NAGARWAL	RAJ. UNIVERCITY
92	PRIYANKA YADAV	RAJ. UNIVERCITY
93	ASHOK YJINAL	JAN KALYAN SANSTHAN NATHUSAR
94	NARESH KAUSHIK	GRAM CHETNA KENDAR
95	RAMESH PAWANR	SRC JAIPUR
96	BHAWANA SHARMA	STUDENT
97	PREM RANJAN	ACTION AID JAIPUR
98	LSHAN MAHESHWARI	PUCL
99	SONU	SPRI
100	PRADEEP YADAV	LAXHYA JAN KALYAN SANSTHA
101	S.C. SHARMA	BANGAR VIKAS SANSTHAN BANSWARA
102	RAMLAL BAGRIA	NEEDS SANSTHAN
103	PUSARAM BAGDI	SANGHARSH SANSTHAN
104	BHANWAR MAGHWANSHI	MKSS
105	GULAM HUSSAIN	AMAR BAL NIKETAN
106	DR.MUKTA ARORA	SCPCR
107	NEMRAJ	BANGAR VIKAS SANSTHAN BANSWARA
108	RADHA KANT SAXENA	PUCL RAJSTHAN
109	SHIV CHARAN MATHUR	SHSRC JAIPUR
110	DR MANISHA CHAWALA	SAVE THE CHILDERN
111	RAM KUMAR BERWA	LIGRYAWAS JAGRATI KENDAR SANSTHAN
112	DR. PARAM NAVDEEP SINGH	M.L.A. SANGARIA
113	RAJESH	VIVIDHA
114	SIWANI SHARMA	STUDENT
115	RAKESH KALA	PHOTOGRAPHER
116	RAM NARAYAN MEENA	M.L.A. DEVL-UNIYARA
117	RAV RAJENDAR SINGH	M.L.A. SAHPURA JAIPUR
118	BHAVER LAL	PUCL JAIPUR
119	HARI SINGH	LOK ADHIKAR NETWORK BARMER
120	RAJARAM BHADU	SMANTER JAIPUR
121	NEELGAGAN	RIHR JAIPUR
122	DAVESH	RIHR JAIPUR
123	MUKESH	SR ABHAIYAN JAIPUR