

ANNUAL REPORT



About Resource Institute of Human Rights (RIHR)

Vision

The vision of the institute is to be a vibrant forum for action oriented research that guides and supports the common citizens, civil society and political administration in order to establish human rights.

Mission

To emerge as an institute with international parameters offering a range of opportunities to the common citizens and meet their demands in the context of human rights and development". It aims at bridging the information gap between the common citizens and policymakers through media, social media, and stakeholders including police, child welfare committee, juvenile justice board, etc.

Established in the year 2008, RIHR aims to advocate for the realization of internationally and nationally set standards for human rights, especially in the area of child protection. For the last 15 years, the efforts have been focused on building a holistic understanding of child rights and protection.

Focus Areas

- Demonstrating One Stop Crisis Management Centre for Children (OSCMCC) at the premises of the Mahila Police Station (East), Jaipur to provide counselling, and legal support to children who have faced abuse, exploitation, or any violation of their rights.
- Streamlining Children of Government Homes with Formal Education System
- Organizing several orientation and training programs to enhance the knowledge of stakeholders including Police officials, Special Juvenile Police Units, Anti Human Trafficking Units, Child Welfare Committees, Juvenile Justice Boards, Childline, etc.
- Conducting analytical studies on issues affecting children helps to gather evidence to support the advocacy efforts. This data is crucial in influencing policies and raising awareness about the challenges faced by children. RIHR's research and documentation efforts are directly linked to its aim of building a holistic understanding of Child Rights and exploring areas of concern that affect children and their rights.
- It keeps a vigilant and constant watch on the functioning of the State Legislative Assembly (SLA) which is crucial in safeguarding human rights. To make SLA sessions much more substantial and development oriented from a citizen perspective, citizens are updated about assembly proceedings and decisions and further submit the citizen's feedback to the policymakers.

- Successfully playing the convening role for the Rajasthan Bal Adhikar Sanrakshan Sajha Abhiyan (RBASSA), DASHAM. It is a strong network of NGOs, child rights activists, and individuals working under the umbrella. Since 2008 it has been raising the collective voices and influencing the policies related to issues of children and adolescents' rights, care, and protection at the state level.

Rajasthan Bal Adhikar Sanrakshan Sajha Abhiyan (DASHAM)

It is a state-level strong network of 270 NGOs, child rights activists, and individuals working under the umbrella, which raises the collective voices and influences the policies related to issues of children & adolescents' rights, care, and protection at the state level. The partner NGOs are working in the areas of children's education, rights, and development representing children from urban, rural, tribal, desert, differently-abled, nomadic communities, etc in the entire geography of the state.

Since 2008 it has been raising the collective voices and influencing the policies related to issues of children and adolescents' rights, care, and protection at the state level. The coalition has been providing direct support to children who face abuse and violence.

The alliance is working with a large number of children groups from across districts, to amplify their voices through regular interaction with stakeholders (government officials, influencers, and media). Also, actively involved in solution-based advocacy for influencing the children and adolescents' centric policies at the state level.

Resource Institute for Human Rights (RIHR), continues to play an important role for the Alliance in convoking it at the state and national levels.



Our Reach

215 children cases managed

160 children counselled

8 children provided legal support

49 advocates sensitized

856 children participated in workshops & consultations for raising voices in State Assembly Election 2023

49 political party representatives endorsed the children's demands

8 platforms created for interaction of children with political party candidates

11 MLAs supported child rights by raising questions in State Assembly

475 NGO representatives sensitized on children's issues

Our Activities

1. A Safe Platform Created for Success Reformatory Services

One Stop Crises Management Centre for Children (OSCMCC), "Sneh Angan", is a joint initiative police station model based at the premises of Mahila Police State (East), Gandhinagar in Jaipur. The centre provides legal aid and representation for children who have faced abuse, exploitation, or any violation of their rights. It is ensured that children have access to justice and support throughout legal proceedings.

OSCMCC works as a one-point contact for children coming in contact with the Police and providing necessary basic facilities as well as counselling and legal support to children. Supporting Police and Special Police for Juvenile Unit (SPJU) in handling and documenting the cases related to children in conflict with the law in child friendly manner. Also supporting Anti Human Trafficking Units in rescuing child labour and victims of human trafficking.

The core functions of the centre included:

- Providing counselling and legal services, streamlining them with a formal education system, etc to child victims and their families.
- Linking children and their families with social protection schemes.
- Promoting diversion strategies and restorative justice for children in conflict with law.
- Proper follow-up of the children who are being rehabilitated in their families.
- Supporting children in need of care and protection by ensuring the utilization of referral services.
- Establishing and strengthening network, coordination, and collaborative structure to support child victims.
- Facilitating the proceedings for victim compensation as per the law.
- Follow up on cases and ensure the well-being of children

It is imperative to continue the services on prevention and management of crime against children, therefore catering to the overall well-being of the children including various aspects of mental and physical well-being.

1.1. Children Reached Directly with the Required Support

A total of 375 children were supported directly by the Sneh Angan. The cases related to POCSO, missing, violence, conflict with the law, and other services including counselling, legal advice, and police support were managed. Concurrently, the 24 cases of the year 2023 and 17 cases of the year 2022 of follow-up were also managed by the centre.

Type of Case Managed	Number of Case
Missing/Kidnapping	6
Violence with Children	13
Children's Conflict with Law	1
POCSO	20
Counselling Support	160
Others (legal advice, police support, etc)	175
Total	375

1.2. Streamlining Children of Government Homes with Formal Education

During the year a total of 10 children were supported with the formal education system, of which 5 girls were provided educational support at Government Girls Home (Balika Grah)-Gandhinagar. The children were supported for streamlining them with higher education in the formal schooling system, of which 6 were girls including 1 for 10th standard and 5 girls for 12th standard. Also, 2 girls and 2 boys were streamlined with the college education system.

The children from these homes were provided academic support in terms of coaching and teaching sessions at Balika Grah, Gandhinagar. The subjects included Hindi, English, Social Science, Psychology, and Mathematics & Science for the junior children.

1.3. Legal Support and Victim Compensation

The team Sneh Angan team reached out to the victims of sexual offenses by approaching the police stations of Jaipur and through the daily newspapers. A total of 20 cases under the POCSO were provided counselling and legal support, however, 8 cases were supported with the complete procedure for criminal and legal trial support till the judgment of the cases. The victim compensation was applied for 4 cases, however, all cases are pending for decision by the concerned court.

1.4. Case Studies Developed for Dissemination with the State Government

About 45 case studies have been documented by the team those are directly managed by Sneh Angan as well as supported by the children of childcare institutes including Government Children Home (Shishu Grah)-Gandhinagar, Government Girls Home (Balika Grah)-Gandhinagar, and Government Boys Home (Kishore Grah)-Transport Nagar, Jaipur.



2. Resource Group of Child Rights Advocates and Stakeholders

The advocates also play a multifaceted role in ensuring that children get justice in terms of care and protection as well as children in conflict with the law by protecting their rights.

Realizing the necessity to strengthen the legal system, the roles of key stakeholders and advocating for children's access to justice, a one-day regional workshop on "Advocacy for Children's Access to Justice" for the legal advisors was organized. It was organized by Rajasthan Bal Adhikar Sanrkshan Sajha Abhiyan (RBASSA), DASHAM at Hotel Mapple Abhay, Jodhpur on 23rd January 2024.

A total of 49 participants including advocates, representatives of NGOs working on child rights, and representatives of CWC and UNICEF.

The emphasis was given to the laws made for individuals below 18 years of age under the Indian Penal Code for their care and protection, the Juvenile Justice Act for children in conflict with the law, the POCSO Act to protect children from offenses of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and pornography. The 12 key principles that are to be followed by anyone, including the State Governments, the Child Welfare Committee, the Police, the Special Courts, NGOs, or any other professional present during the trial and assisting the child during the trial were also discussed. Further, the advocates shared real-life case examples, underlining the difficulties faced during the trial. Reiterated the sensible responsibility of advocating the cases without breaching the confidentiality of the victims while sharing the information with the media.

It followed by exploring the intricate relationships between children and stakeholders, highlighting the pivotal role advocates play as stakeholders in real-life cases.

Further, the discussion was held on formulating a state-level panel comprising lawyers for all the districts to enable the capacity building of young advocates on child related laws and provisions, bridging the gap of updated information with the support of team "One Stop Crises Management Centre for Children (Sneh Angan)".



3. Strengthening Existing Child Protection Mechanisms and Influencing the Political Environment

The election is certainly a vital pillar of democracy and the process through which people can express their political opinions. During the 14th Vidhan Sabha Election 2013 and 14th Vidhan Sabha Election 2018, Rajasthan Bal Adhikar Sarkshan Sajha Abhiyan Alliance (DASHAM) took responsibility for collating the voices of young people in the form of a Demand Charter and handed over the same to all the political parties.

3.1 Divisional Workshops with Children for Collating their Voices

Envisioning the importance of collating the grassroots voices of children and young people for the state election 2023 and the necessity of influencing the political parties' manifesto, Bal Adhikar Sarkshan Sajha Abhiyan Alliance (DASHAM) organized workshops. The network had taken the responsibility of organizing a series of meetings at the state level, block & district level by partner NGOs. This was followed by the seven divisional workshops across the state with the active participation of beneficiaries and further a state level consultation for collating the voices from June to October 2023.

The first meeting with the partner NGOs and different stakeholders was organized on 2nd June 2023 at Jaipur and a virtual meeting on the update on 8th July 2023 followed by seven divisions.

The seven divisional workshops were organized with representation from all the geographical districts. A total of 1008 people including 717 adolescents & young people, 291 NGOs & stakeholders from UNFPA, and UNICEF participated in the deliberations from across the state. The participation of adolescents & young people represented from all walks of society including school students, forest communities, nomadic families, differently abled, orphans, etc. from rural, slum, and urban areas of the divisions.



S.No	Division	Organizer Partner NGO	Date	Participants	
				Adolescents & Young People	Adults
1	Jaipur	Amid-Alwar & Support Foundation- Jaipur	Aug 5-6	72	35
2	Jodhpur	Dusara Dashak- Falaudi & Urmul Trust- Bikaner	Aug 8-9	86	45
3	Bikaner	Urmul Trust-Bikaner	Aug 11-12	129	49
4	Bharatpur	Prayatn Sansthan- Dholpur	Aug 21-22	68	28
5	Ajmer	Mahila Jan Adhikari Samiti-Ajmer & Shiv Shiksha Samiti-Tonk	Aug 26-27	100	40
6	Kota	Bharat Scouts and Guide-Kota & Manjari Sansthan-Bundi	Sept 2-3	115	43
7	Udaipur	Bal Suraksha Network & Vikalp Sansthan- Udaipur	Sept 11-12	147	51

With the help of creative activities and group discussions, issues of adolescents and young people were collated. Each group was provided a separate space for healthier discussion and teamwork on the topics comprised:

- Education
- Health
- Child rights
- Participation
- Safety & Protection
- Voices of differently-abled

Further, the group representatives collectively presented the recommendations with the representatives of political parties including Congress, BJP, AAP, Bahujan Samaj Party, Republic Party, etc.

3.2 Team UNICEF Interaction with Participants at Udaipur Divisional Workshop

The state team of UNICEF interacted with the participants in the Udaipur workshop. All the participants were encouraged to share their names, the name of a village, school, and their concerns. The details were noted by the team for the immediate and long-term actions with the local and state government to provide a healthy, safe, and learning environment to each child at their schools.

Further, participants were motivated to express their views and share valuable experiences. Those included:

- Low teachers and student ratio that hampers the growth and development of students.
- Abuse, misconduct, and discrimination faced by the teachers.
- Uncleanliness in the school building and campus.
- Shortage of books in the school library, that remain non-updated for a long time. Children need to buy or pay rent to avail the latest books from the school libraries.
- Lack of basic amenities in the schools such as proper classrooms, separate functional toilets, sanitary napkins, wash basins, drinking water areas, proper playground, sports materials, library, etc.
- The chapter on the reproductive system is taught in an insensitive way that results in skipping the class by students specifically by the girl students.
- Caste discrimination is followed in a few schools while serving mid-day meal food by the cooks at government schools.
- Unavailability of doctors in the village government hospitals.
- Shortage of supplementary nutrition in the Anganwadi centres leads to irregular distribution among beneficiaries.



3.3 State Consultation on Presenting Demand Charter to Political Parties for State Assembly Election 2023

Intending to influence the political parties to include the grassroots voices of children and young people in the election manifesto of the state assembly election 2023, the state meet: "Children and Adolescent Participation in Democracy" was organized on 17th October 2023 at Rajasthan International Centre, Jaipur. A total of 184 people including 121 adolescent & young people, 57 adults from 43 NGOs and stakeholders from across Rajasthan, and 6 political parties participated in the program. The political parties' representation was from CPI, CPIM, Congress, AAP, BJP, CPIM Male.

The entire program was hosted and led by young people, that demonstrated their active involvement from the initiation of this campaign of DASHAM. The adolescents from different sections presented their collated demands among the representatives of political parties.

The demands raised by young people and NGOs in all seven divisional workshops were collated with continued discussions with all the partners and formed a booklet. The booklet was launched by the guests including the Chairman of the District Child Protection Committee and the representatives of different political parties. The young participants also joined them on the stage to signify "of the young people, by the young people, for the young people" of democracy.

Further, all the political party representatives were requested to sign the oath card attached to the last page of the demand charter booklet to ascertain their commitment toward the children and young people of Rajasthan. The network was hopeful not only for the inclusion of the voices of children in the political parties' manifesto but also to continue the parties' efforts to make Rajasthan a children friendly state.



Presentation of Demand Charter by Young People:

3.3.1. Health:

1. Free health check-ups of all children every month in the schools.
2. Medicine, and free treatment for children suffering from congenital heart diseases and other chronic diseases.
3. Health counselling centre at Panchayat level for solutions related to health & development and counselling services for adolescents.
4. For early detection of deafness among infants, Brainstem Evoked Response Audiometry (BERA) hearing test at the district level.
5. At the state level availability of HIV testing among infants and virus load testing facilities at the divisional level.
6. To increase the immunity among HIV-positive children, the availability of ART drugs and supplementary food.
7. Free sanitary napkins and health check-ups at all primary health centres.
8. Ensuring speciality doctors for children's and women's health at all the community health centres.
9. Deploying interpreters at all health centres to coordinate the health services for deaf and dumb people.
10. Recruiting trained and skilled teachers/counsellors in reproductive, sexual, and mental health at schools.
11. Provide a fully equipped first aid box with regular maintenance in each school.
12. Work plan for children's mental health and focus on prevention of mental health problems.
13. Including disability detection-genetic testing in the Chief Minister Chiranjeevi Swathya Bima Yojana.

3.3.2 Education:

1. Extending State Right to Education Act 2009 up to 12th standard and having provision of free and compulsory education.
2. Same education system for all schooling education in the State.
3. Action plan and strengthening school management committees under the State Right to Education Act 2009 for all government and private schools of the State.
4. Recruiting psychological counsellors in all Secondary and Higher Secondary schools.
5. Providing vocational training and career counselling services in all the schools.
6. Establishment of library, E-library, computer education, and smart classes in all the government schools.
7. Imparting POCSO, adolescents' legal law, and positive discipline under the Teacher's Training Module and student curriculum.
8. Establishing government colleges at the block level to enhance girl's education.
9. Specialized teachers for all subjects including science, mathematics, physical education, geography, and commerce in all senior secondary schools at the gram panchayat level.
10. Implementing life skills education and self-defence training in all government schools.
11. Issuing the guidelines for proper and effective implementation of the 'No Bag Day'.

12. On 'No Bag Day' awareness sessions on positive & negative aspects of media and cybercrime by the experts should be organized.
13. To control the additional fees taken by private and government schools create a standing committee and develop an assessment policy.
14. Provide all basic amenities in all government schools including building, electricity, fans, water, educational materials, cleanliness services, laboratory, library, playground, sports materials, separate functional toilets for girls & boys, and clean drinking water facilities.
15. Installing CCTV in all the school premises (inside and outside) with proper maintenance facilities.
16. Providing an online education system with devices for children unable to attend school.
17. Ensure the availability of sanitary napkins, with specific places, proper distribution, and disposal machines at schools.
18. Ensuring scholarships for economically poor children to continue their education.

3.3.3 Development:

1. Construction of toilets in all the Anganwadi centres.
2. Along with quality health and food the pre-schooling education should be improved in all the Anganwadi centres.
3. Availability of sanitary napkins and regular health check-ups in the Anganwadi centres.
4. The Anganwadi centres should have toys and educational materials for enhancing mental abilities.
5. Extending Mid-Day Meal services for the students till 12th standards.
6. Include seasonal fruits with the regular food served in the mid-day meal.
7. Regular health check-ups of children at the Anganwadi centres and schools.
8. Opening of open gyms and public parks in the villages.
9. To reduce malnutrition in the rural area, launch Swarajya Poshan Abhiyan at every Anganwadi centre.
10. Organizing sports tournaments for the physical and mental development of children at the panchayat level.
11. Opening community libraries in the rural and urban areas.

3.3.4 Child Protection:

1. Opening shelter homes for girls in all the districts of the State.
2. District level de-addiction programs and rehabilitation centres for adolescents in need.
3. Considering the rising usage of the internet and mobile among children, need for government programs for children's safety and cyber safety.
4. Necessity of state level work plan for effective prevention of child trafficking.
5. Develop a complaint portal, on which any complaints, and online fraud by the children can be raised and resolved.
6. The orphan children should also get free education and ensured government jobs.
7. Special arrangements for issuing crucial documents including Aadhar cards, caste certificates, original resident certificates, etc for children who are orphans, abandoned, and living in NGOs
8. Every Gram Panchayat should be developed as Bal Hiteshi Gram Panchayat.
9. Establishing One Stop Crises Management Centres at the district level for the care of children and for advocacy of children related issues.
10. Monitoring and supervisory committees for the government schools, colleges, and hostel services implemented for the children in care and protection.
11. Publicising child helpline numbers (1098, 112) through wall paintings, radio, and television in rural areas.
12. Public transport to have functional CCTV along with its maintenance for the safety of children and adolescents.
13. Special programs on education, career, and skills development for the children living in different organizations.



3.3.5 Differently-abled Children:

1. Sensitization on differently-abled people in the community, organizing camps for early identification of disabilities, and also the availability of expert teams for the proper guidance.
2. Issuing identity cards, disability certificates, bus & train passes, etc to the identified disabled children.
3. Sensitizing and educating on the rights and laws of disabled people to the principals of primary schools, secondary schools, and higher education organizations.
4. The awareness about disability and its laws should be included in the curriculum of schools and colleges.
5. Focusing on inclusive education for all disabled children, recruiting trained and skilled special teachers.
6. Providing special teaching material as per their needs, instructions in sign language as well as in audio and school transport facilities for such children.
7. Instead of descriptive questions, the multi-optional questions should be asked in the examination of autism and intellectually disabled children.
8. Despite the proper guidelines of the writer's assistance the blind students face challenges during every exam from the schools and college management. The guidelines need to be circulated before every exam to the management of all exam centres.
9. Deploying interpreters/buddies at all public places such as health centres, courts, police stations, schools, railway stations, bus stations, courts, and banks to enable the smooth communication and transition of blind people.
10. All public places should have instructions and directions in sign language and Braille.
11. The government should provide vocational training in sign language and interpreter ship with its proper placement services to promote careers for the disabled.
12. Vocational training and technical courses should be part of the school & college curriculum for adolescents & young people with disabilities.
13. Resource room for students with disabilities.
14. All schools, colleges, and public places have toilet and ramp facilities for the disabled.
15. Digital mobile applications on disability related laws, rules & regulations, and government schemes and should be in an accessible format.
16. The monthly scholarship for the disabled should be at least INR1000.
17. Regularly organize sports tournaments for differently-abled children at schools and also provide sufficient sports material.
18. Streamline the disabled children with Special Olympics and Para Olympics sports.
19. Teaching reproductive and sexual education to disabled students specifically to female students with high sensitivity.
20. The disabled children should be attended on priority by the doctors at all the hospitals.

3.3.6 Participation:

1. Ensuring children's participation and conducting meetings as per rules in the schools' committees including child line club, meena manch, raju manch, and bal sabha.
2. Ensuring participation of all children in sports activities at the school and community level to enable national and international exposure.
3. Ensure the participation of children, by activating bal panchayat and bal sansad and its functions.
4. Ensuring children's participation and the parents teachers' meetings.

3.3.7 Voices of Care Leaver/Foster Care Youth:

1. Such adolescents should be provided higher education, financial support for technical/vocational education, and provision of scholarships.
2. They are asked to leave the government shelter homes immediately after attaining 18 years of age, however, they should be supported with financial support for food and shelter till the age of 25 years and they get reservations for government jobs.
3. Ensure providing adolescents with their basic necessary documents such as identity cards, disability certificates, passports, etc.
4. Distance learning for adolescents leaving foster care services.

3.3.8 Voices of Tribal Children & Adolescents:

1. To prevent malnutrition among the Sahariya, and Kathodi communities, linking them with Anganwadi and Ma-Body centres.
2. Ensure sports and food facilities for the tribal children of interior and remote areas.
3. Preventing child trafficking and child labour in the bordering villages of the neighbouring states.
4. Ensuring health services for the children in the tribal areas.
5. Strict laws and action against the selling of girls in the name of Nata Partha.
6. Training centre for promoting sports among tribal children and youth.

3.3.9 Voices from Desert Areas:

1. Considering scattered areas in the desert and long distances to the schools, providing the school transport facilities.
2. Providing residence facilities for the teachers in the school campuses for continued and smooth education for children.
3. Ensuring health services for children living in the desert areas.
4. Special government schemes on education and development by considering the geography and needs of the children.

3.3.10 Voices of Children from Nomadic/Semi-nomadic and Disadvantaged Communities:

1. Through a special campaign identifying the children of nomadic/semi-nomadic and disadvantaged families.
2. Through an easy process, issuing the essential documents for such children (including birth certificates, original residential certificates, caste certificates, Adhar cards, Janadhar cards, etc.).
3. Streamlining the educationally deprived children of nomadic/semi-nomadic and disadvantaged families with the formal education system. Such children should also be provided with residential schools and mobile school education systems.
4. Including the cultural identification, culture, and contribution of nomadic/semi-nomadic in the school curriculum.
5. Providing scholarship and hostel facilities to the children of nomadic/semi-nomadic and disadvantaged families.
6. Priority in school admission to the children of nomadic/semi-nomadic and disadvantaged families in the government residential schools and Navodaya Vidyalaya.

3.3.11 NGOs Key Demands for Children and Adolescents:

1. Providing 6% of the state GDP on the health budget for expanding health services and improving the quality of delivering health services.
2. Formulating children's cells in all the political parties to enable dialogues with children from different walks of society.
3. Every village, town, and city of the State should have adequate playgrounds, parks, Anganwadi centres, and schools. Parks should have adequate recreational activities and sports equipment, swings, etc.
4. Reviewing the implementation of State Child Policy 2008 and considering the present scenario in the state, develop a new State Child Policy.
5. Ensure state and district level child protection work plan and its execution.
6. For effective execution of child protection laws and schemes appoint the cadre for child protection services.
7. Issuing unique identity cards for the orphan children and the children under care and protection.
8. Special provisions of property rights & protection for the children under care and protection.
9. Establish adolescent specific, systematic, and resourceful police cells at the district level.
10. Strengthening the Child Rights Protection Department and Rajasthan State Child Rights Protection Commission.
11. Activating the children's participation in child protection committees at the gram panchayat level. Also, include the priority issues of children in the annual work plan of the Gram Panchayat.
12. Identifying and training talented children in the field of arts and crafts. Establishing forums at block and district levels for demonstrating their skills.
13. Developing Anganwadi centre as Crèches.
14. Launching a 3-4 digit One Stop Solution Helpline number for resolving the issues of disabled and the helpline should be integrated with all the concerned departments for quick solutions.
15. Sex education for all students and positive masculinity for boys should be part of the school curriculum.

16. Identifying the non-school going and dropout children for linking them with the formal education system.
17. For smooth education, do not involve the teachers in non-educational activities such as election duty, vaccination, etc.
18. Easing the government process of documentation for children & adolescents with disabilities, nomadic/semi-nomadic, children in care & protection including identity cards, birth certificates, caste certificates, availing government schemes benefits, etc.
19. Focusing on inclusive education by deploying trained & skilled special teachers.
20. Streamline transgender children with formal education.
21. Counselling facilities in schools for preventing children from conflicts, crimes, gender discrimination, mental trauma, etc.
22. The children leaving government shelter homes/foster care after completing 18 years of age should be provided with higher education, shelter, vocational training, and career counselling.
23. Teachers of the government and private schools should be trained in child protection policies and laws.
24. To mitigate caste discrimination at government schools, issuing instructions for obeying the non-biased attitude while serving mid-day meal food to children with disabilities, who belong to SC/ST, nomadic, and disadvantaged families.
25. Under the Rights to Persons with Disabilities Act 2016 (Chapter-8, Article-39 (1,2) Article- (47) implement mandatory awareness sessions across the state on disabled rights, laws, and 21 types of disabilities from the panchayat to district level functionaries including MLAs, Judiciary, Police, Panch, Sarpanch, Anganwadi centres.
26. Distributing the teacher training toolkits in all the schools of the state developed by the National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities (NIEPID).
27. Under the Rights to Persons with Disabilities Act 2016 develop a sensory park in every district headquarters.
28. Genetic testing to identify the causes of disability, should be included in Chief Minister Chiranjeevi Swathya Bima Yojana.
29. The inevitable therapies for children with autism and intellectual disability should be included in Chief Minister Chiranjeevi Swathya Bima Yojana.
30. A separate budget for the tribal children's rights & protection should be provided by the allocated budget of the Tribal Development Department.
31. Provide Anganwadi and school services in the tribal areas and the Tribal Development Department should develop a work plan for the development of children.
32. For the overall development of the children include the 6 skills i.e. cognitive, creative, physical, social, emotional, and curiosity skills in the education system.

Media Coverages

The workshop was well covered in the print and electronic media.

Jaipur media coverages

Jodhpur media coverages

Bikaner media coverages

Ajmer media coverages

4.1 Celebrating Child Rights Day

Child Rights Day, which is being celebrated on November 20th each year, marks the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989 by the United Nations. This day is dedicated to promoting and protecting the rights of children globally. It serves as a reminder to prioritize the well-being of children, ensuring they have the opportunity to grow, learn, and flourish in a safe and supportive environment. It is a day to celebrate children and commit to creating a world where their rights are valued and upheld.

During Child Rights Week, our team engaged in a heartwarming celebration by visiting slums in various areas, including NRI Circle, Sanganer, and Pratap Nagar in Jaipur. Connecting with the children firsthand, we had meaningful conversations and distributed over 100 bags of stationery to children to support their education. This initiative reflects our commitment to advocating for and ensuring the fulfillment of the rights of every child, particularly those in underserved communities. Through these interactions, we strive to make a positive impact and contribute to a brighter future for these young individuals.



4.2 Mental Wellness Session at Government School Gandhinagar (Hindi Medium)

On 19th February 2024, a session was organized for 30 students of NSS at Government School Gandhi Nagar by Ms. Yuthika Chatterji, Project Associate. The session emphasized on meaning of mental health, which is described as a state of well-being encompassing emotional, psychological, and social aspects.

To make it more relatable, they divided mental health into three parts: emotional, psychological, and social. These heartfelt conversations allowed us to dig deeper into topics such as self-esteem, understanding our strengths, communication & setting boundaries in relationships. By addressing these issues openly and compassionately, the session provided a safe space for girls to share their struggles and seek support from their peers and mentors. Ultimately, the goal was to empower them with the tools and knowledge to navigate life's challenges with resilience and self-assurance. Also explored strategies for building healthier relationships, boosting self-confidence, and recognizing own worth.

By understanding these concepts and practicing related skills, girls can nurture healthier relationships, enhance self-awareness, and make more confident decisions in various aspects of their lives.

