

ANNUAL REPORT 2006-07

Educational Mainstreaming of street children through NFE

SYM is committed to the issues and problems of tribal, dalit and women, children and One often comes across children who commit thefts, take to begging or are loafing about in the cities because of absence of love and security in the homes. They come out and try to earn their breads but when they meet with failures, they adopt various unfair methods for their existence, and they have every potential of becoming "DELINQUENT". Therefore there is a need to organize institutional services to these children that has been including sustainable efforts to sustain them. Elementary education and child labor are intimately linked. The mission of NON FORMAL QUALITY EDUCATION is 'to mobilize efforts to protect and promote the rights of all children, especially the right to receive a free, meaningful education and to be free from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be damaging to the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development'. The National Human Rights Commission of India recently stated "child labor can never be eradicated unless compulsory primary education up to the age of 14 is implemented". *Children living in slums and dropout children are supposed to be possible child laborers as International Labour Law assumes that a child who is not engaged in education or is dropout is suppose to be turn in child labour.* So, the scope of project includes them. While legitimation made in India does not go with children while they cross 14 years of their age. Indian Child Labor Act assumed a child as a labour if he/she is bellow 14 year. In Contrary, International legitimation extended this limit by 18nth. Another issue is here, Indian legitimation assume a child as a child labour if he earns something. This thing definitely go beyond the situation if any individual forced any children to work without any par or parent do not arrange his/her education and deploy his/her in other activity. So, the Present schemes and programmes do not cover the whole necessities regarding children. So there is a need to deploy some efforts to fill these gaps and this proposal tries to fulfill this need.

OBJECTIVES:

- Sensitizations & advocating
- Support services for slum children
- Provide street and working children, a childhood that they never experienced and help them to become useful members of the society. Provide basic literacy and facilities for those who wish to study further.
- Provide health, recreational and counseling services.
- Encourage street children to kindle their potential by providing creative opportunities.
- To Provided facilities like acquisition and vocational training.
- To enhance self-esteem and confidence of children and adolescent.
- Make available a secure place where street children can play and enjoy their childhood.
- Instill public awareness and respect for the rights and lives of street children.

Rights of Children

- The total number of crimes against in the State in 2005 was 997. This amounted to 6.7% of the total.
- The capital city of Chhattisgarh, Raipur is ranked to be the second largest district as child labor endemic in non-agricultural enterprises. According to the Fourth Economic Census 1998, there were 20,723 child workers in Non Agriculture sectors of which 13,836 were male child workers whereas 6,887 were female child workers.

Campaigning:

Campaigning has been be main aspect of this project that has been follow the rights based approach of Children. A special campaign has been drive in each June month of each year to enroll the dropout, street and laborer child. This has been cover counseling the parents to motivate and convince them to wards children's education. Street Play and road show has been be organized at several occasions' children Day, Independence Day, Republic day and Labour Day etc.

For street play, beside professional players, children has been also be prepared for play the Dramas. It has been advocate the rights of children.

Health Care Camps:

Each month on a pre-decided date a health care camp has been be organized in each project covered slums. It has been include health counseling, checking, and if any serious is there then organization has been arrange to refer that child to appropriate hospital.

SUPPORT SERVICES TO SLUMS:

This programme is designed to suit the children in the age group of 6 -18 yrs in slum. The aim of the programme is to prevent the children in the slums from becoming street children by providing formal & remedial education.

ADVOCACY AND SENSITISATION:

Under this programme Children Organizing street plays about the life of street children and Workshops on the rights of the children from part of their programme.

1 Dissemination plans

Organization Shikhar Yuva Manch published a quarterly magazine namely **Adhikar Varta** on social issues and intervention of this area. We have been publishing all findings, feed back, learning and experiences of the project be known to other people.

2 Strengthening of local self governance for good governance.

- Selected 50 Panchayatas among total 107 Panchayatas of Kota Block and divided them in 6 clusters.
- Panch and Sarpach from 36 Panchayatas reserved for women and 14 general Panchayatas were selected.
- Each cluster consisted 10 Panchayatas.
- Training sessions were organized for selected representatives. Main contents of training were capacity building, leadership development, legal awareness, functions and rights of Panch and Sarpanch etc.
- More emphasis on women representatives encouraging them to participate in main stream decision making process.
- Group discussion and Black Board techniques were adopted for illustration purpose.

Number of participants:

S.N.	Cluster Centre	Total number of participants Presented in training
1	Kukurdikala	66
2	Jairam Nagar	25
3	Parsada	37
4	Pachpedi	63
5	Bharari	51
6	Manikchauri	45

Outcomes/Impacts:

- Panchayat representatives came to know about rights and functions of Panchayat and him/her self also as a Panch or Sarpanch.
- Women representatives have become aware about their rights and power and they are participating regularly in the meetings of Gram Sabha as well decision making also.
- They got knowledge about 73rd amendment of constitution for Panchayati Raj System.
- Representatives taking seriously all the responsibilities of Panchayat.
- In 10 Panchayatas, deputy Sarpanch against Sarpanch produced non-confidence motions.
- Taking 10 Panchayatas in one cluster had been congested. It would be better to take 5 Panchayatas in one cluster.
- Providing literature in training is more supportive to participants.

Awareness Campaign for Domestic Violence against Women

Government of India recently passed 'Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act 2005'. The fund is needed for deploy an awareness programme targeted rural women along with orientation workshop to sensitize the NGOs and CSOs of Bilaspur District of Chhattisgarh state.

Target Group

Women are use to considering things of house with in walls in our society as mythological it has been a major degree acceptance. Domestic violence against women has also been considered thing of private affairs and it was out of public domain. But, Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) 2005 brought it under public affairs. But in Chhattisgarh This Act is not implemented. Even Service Provider and Protection Officers are not deployed in the terms of real implementation of this act.

Chhattisgarh is a tribal dominated state where one-third population is tribal. Literacy rate of women is below the national level. Though, women are paying important role in ensuring the livelihood as unskilled labour. Studies show that women are less paid for their work in industries as well in agricultural works. Prevalence of liquor in big deal in rural and tribal areas causes women vulnerable and resulted domestic violence. Same situation is occurs in Bilaspur District where domestic violence occupied very high rate. Some figures put light on the present scenario of domestic violence against women in district-

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Dowry Murder	18	06	18	23
Dowry Torture	87	102	115	120
Pressurize to suicide	12	19	17	11

The state government issues these figures, but the victims do not register many incident of domestic violence due to lack of awareness among women, as they do not know what to do and where to go. Rural, poor and illiterate women are quit out of reach of information about legitimation made for their security. As example, in Chhattisgarh State Women Commission, in last three years, got only 12 complains from Bilaspur district. This data shows that how a woman is far from the taking action for their security and well being of life. So, it is very important and great need of time to ensure the women's right with in the household. It is also very appropriate to initiate sensitization processes among those who are working for women. Efforts to be make would lead their orientation towards this issue and it would encourage them to include this issue in their ongoing efforts.

Result:

Organization has been go through the rigorous awareness campaign as well information dissemination about women's rights against domestic violence and what has been done for their protection by the side of government in terms of PWDVA. Definitely, programme has been focus on the women but men would not be out of reach because they are an important factor of this development. Organization would adopt easy and under stable means to demonstrate the things related our purpose. Campaign has been be conducted with the network partners (some small NGOs, civil society organization and groups)

Impact of the Programme:

Organization is taking responsibility to advocacy of this Act. Organization is actively participated in affairs of this concern. Organization took important steps towards the implementation of PWDVA in Chhattisgarh. In January 2007, a district level workshop had been organized over the issue of domestic violence against women. In this workshop representative from academia, social scientists, judiciary and social sector were present. Professor from Delhi University Dr. Malathi Subramanian was chief guest of this event and District Judge of family court had presided this event. We completed our pre-decided aim where lot of participation from rural areas was registered. In another development, on 7 March 2007, a state level workshop and road show was organized. About to 1000 rural and tribal women participated in road show and gave a draft to Chhattisgarh Government comprising with their demands of implementation of this Act in state seriously. In this workshop Chairperson of State Women Commission was participated. Shikhar Yuva Munch was one of the partners who were responsible to organize this event. Organization has a large network in rural and remote areas of Bialspur district, which are working grass root level and have immense impact on rural folk. It has been be very important factor in implementing project efficiently.

Organization has conducted many projects like Awareness Campaigning for Local self-Governance, Disability project in rural area. So organization has a good rapport and access among villages so it has been help organization to meet its goals.

Advocacy for the Empowerment of the Disabled in Bilaspur district Chhattisgarh.

POSITION OF DISABILITY IN THE DISTRICT BILASPUR END OF 2006

S. No.	Type of Disability	Survey Figure	Registration DRC	in
1-	Orhopedies	17,002	17,611	
2-	Visually Impairment of Blind	14,006	1,417	
3-	Deaf and Dumb	6,122	2,924	
4-	Mental Retardation	4,244	599	
5-	Multiple Disability	-	428	
	Total	41,374	22,979	

However, state actors have put little or no mechanisms in place to protect the above deplorable situations through provision of social or economic services that has been rescue these people. For instance, no local laws have been enacted to protect exploitations and other voices perpetrated against the disabled. This has actually left the disabled completely neglected and reduced to mere beggars.

It is in this vein that SYM is desperately moved to ensure that the socio-economic rights of the disabled in Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh are not only brought to the attention of state actors, but to equally mobilize the efforts of like-minded human rights institutions who have been put their shoulders together as a coalition in the best interest of PWDs in Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh. If this project is supported, SYM intends to work with the disabled themselves, state actors, human rights institutions, the civil society and the affected local communities to improve on the poor-living conditions of the disabled in a pilot community. The programme has been also complement the efforts of other international institutions to advocate and fight against the injustices and discriminations committed against the disabled in the community. This project has been divided into various stages: Advocacy/Sensitization, establishment of Community Networks and the attempt to identify potential service delivery agencies among NGOs and civil society to improve the lives of the disabled. Additionally, an empowerment programme through the establishment of skills training centers and the soliciting of micro-credit schemes has been vigorously pursued in the best interest of the disabled in Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh.

JUSTIFICATION:

If disability rights are part of human rights, then the United Nations and other International instruments must compel local government who depend on their aids to immediately involve the concerns of disabled all over the world especially India in their national agendas. SYM is undertaking this campaign not only to help reduce the poverty level of the disabled in Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, but to establish a human rights platform where disabled persons proudly stand to talk about their lives, experience, potentials and welfare with other disabled as human beings. This project can also justify the fact that a wind of reform is blowing across the different justice sectors in India and specifically Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh to allow a new democratic institution to be established. Also other campaigns staged by disability groups in Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh have not given fully spotlights on the welfare of the disabled. For instance, INCLUDE, CCAP, Handicap International, Sight Savers International, etc are mostly focusing on economic empowerment and not looking at the huge human rights abuses heaped at the doors of the disabled and their homes. Therefore, if the rights of people are well maintained to serve as a stepping stone for development, then PWDs in Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh have right to participate in skills training, health and employment interventions, counseling and local community development initiatives. This is because living through eleven years of civil conflict has greatly increased the disabled's economic responsibilities. Being disabled, they are suddenly responsible for bread winning. Therefore, it is but fitting to empower the disabled in Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh for development.

a) Relevance of the action to the objectives of the programme. The relevance of the action of the project to the objectives is that the action seeks to sensitise and educate the target communities in order to dispel the preconceived notions that have led to the discrimination and marginalization of the disabled.

b) Relevance of the action to the priorities of the programme. The priorities of this action has been training and engagement with authorities so that the disabled has been provided for and made to undertake responsibilities and other job opportunities.

c) Identification of perceived needs and constraints. The perceived needs include – education, the provision of their logistical needs such as lenses for the blind, wheelchair for polio victims, etc. The constraints however range from lack of government attention and provision for certain categories of the disabled especially the polio victims, amputees, the homeless, paupers and the like.

d) List of target groups and estimated number of direct and indirect beneficiaries. The target groups are the disabled who are the direct beneficiaries numbering over five hundred in both the Western Area and the Northern Region where before the escalation of the war a large number of the disabled were found. The indirect beneficiaries are the community members, the families of the disabled and other stakeholders.

e) Reasons for the selection of the target groups and activities. The target groups are selected against the background of the felt need for their welfare. A lot have been said but very little done to salvage the situation of the disabled. This is because; authorities such as the government, local NGOs and other partners hardly articulate the needs of the disabled. Hence SYM has thought it prudent to take up the challenge of catering for the disabled. The proposed activities therefore revolve around outreach sensitization/awareness rising, training and setting up of welfare committees/community contact groups and engaging authorities through advocacy and lobbying.

f) Relevance of the action to the target groups. The action is relevant to the target group because it is hoped to alleviate their plight as awareness about their precarious state has been raised and they themselves taken on board for training and education that has been functional in the acquisition of their needs.

OBJECTIVE:

- The overall aim of this project is to advocate for the empowerment of the disabled and incorporate them in the human rights system in Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh.

- Specifically, the objectives has been be:

- To sensitise and educate the target communities on disability issues.

- To protect the rights of the disabled.

- To train through workshops, community focal contact groups to monitor document and report on violation and abuses of the disabled.

- To prevent the marginalization and discrimination against the disabled.
- To ensure the active participation of the disabled in Political and socio-economic activities in their communities.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

The activities proposed for the implementation of this project include the following sub-headings:-

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS:

This involves assessing the situation of the disabled. In this regard, questionnaires has been be developed and disseminated to the target communities where the disabled can be found. Also, the perception of ordinary people about the disabled in their communities has been be ascertained through focus group discussion and inputs made, noted for the action of this project. Under this category also SYM has been contract facilitators; selected on the basis of their knowledge and expertise in disability issues. These facilitators has been engage sectors of the target communities particularly the stakeholders in the target communities and make concrete arrangements for the commencement of sensitization activities that has been be scheduled for the implementation of this proposed project.

SENSITIZATION ACTIVITIES:

Following the situational analysis of the disabled people in the target communities, SYM has been further contract facilitators based on their experience and understanding of the situation of the disabled, vis-à-vis Human Rights and Democracy to undertake the sensitization exercise in the target communities.

These facilitators has been be assigned topics that they are grounded in to make presentations out of which they has been be required to prepare module that has been constitute the training manual that has been be developed by SYM through consultancy services that has been be given to consultants. This manual has been serve as the bible for the trainees that has been be trained to train other members of their resident constituencies. The sensitization modules has been comprise human rights targeting the components of human rights instruments that target disability issues, advocacy and lobbying, civic education particularly franchise and electoral processes and the rights and responsibilities and access to justice. These modules follow the presentations that have been being captured in the manual that has been be produced.

It is hoped that the sensitization exercise has been lay the foundation for advocacy and lobbying activities with the authorities/ stakeholders in order to improve the condition of the disabled as it has been obviously influence government policies towards them. It is in these sensitization exercises that a participant has been be identified or the training of trainers workshop, which follows the sensitization exercise.

Social Mobility and Mass Awareness on NREGA

National Rural Employment Guaranty Act (NREGA), launched on February 2006 in 200 districts of 27 states. The act guaranteed 100 days employment in unskilled manual work in a year to one adult member of one household. The act eradication of extreme poverty and making villages self-sustained through productive asset creation. Implementation of this scheme has left out many critical issues to be bringing in light. On September 15, 2006 Ministry of Rural Development issued fresh data about NREGA; states have spent only 30.94% of total budget and implementation of plan has been below the average in 13 states. It is not only part of government specified agency to get expected achievement, while it is two receiving ends process where actions and initiatives come from both ends are expected for the success of this scheme. Though, this scheme does not passed too much time be implemented but initial enthusiasm by the side of service receivers has not been registered. In this concern, unawareness of poor and less-illiterate/ illiterate people about fruitfulness of this scheme to consume and deal it may be an important bottleneck. In this development, Ministry of Rural Development set to deployment of NGOs, CSOs and other professional organizations at district level in raising awareness and training among related stakeholders of NREGA in some states. This proposal pursues this aim for the Chhattisgarh.

Activities

Raising social mobility and mass awareness through personal contact, *Jalse* (Plays) and door-to-door interaction.

Make people aware and develop capacity in them to take benefits from NREGA without being cheated:

To meet this objective following means has applied-

(i) **Campaign:** Awareness campaign run in Panchayat, including person-to-person contact. Team has stayed whole day in Panchayat and it has created awareness Team goes through the *Banners and Pamphlets* for demonstrate the contents of awareness and to deliver information.

(ii) **Street Play (*Nukkad Natak*):** Chhattisgarh is tribal dominated state where one-third population is tribal so that folk styled street plays is better means to convey tribal and illiterate/illiterate people. A 'Street Play Team' has accompanied with awareness team and cover different aspects of NREGA fruitful to villagers.

(iii) Group Discussions: Small and large group discussion conducted at village level.

(iv) Wall writings: To demonstrate the content of awareness, important contents of NREGA written on wall ensuring that this writings should not be on the walls of buildings of public interests.

This campaigning programme focused mainly on following points-

- Provisions of Act
- Benefits to go to people
- Mechanism and procedure to meet these benefits
- How to make Application and how try for job cards.
- People's rights about consume the benefits of this Act i.e. how they get compensation in case they do not work and use of Right to Information to ensure that they are being treated equally.
- Muster Rolls and its complexities i.e. how it is prepare how it is maintained and how it should be observed to ensure social audit and transparency.

Networking and Issues

Organization is paying leading role to advocate the issues of public concern at state level WITH THE NETWORK PARTNERS OF BILASPUR DISTRICT. SYM registered its serious concern with ongoing and important issues of people interest. As Chhattisgarh has very high rate of poverty, Public Distribution System (PDS) is most important channel to meet poor's needs in reasonable and exempted rates. In recent, numbers of irregularities are being pointed out which disrupted smooth flow of services to poor and rural one. In this concern a statewide survey was conducted by non-governmental organization from whole state. As the part of Bilaspur, SYM coordinated this survey with its networking partners. To share the findings, organization organized a workshop on 15 December 2007 to meet discussions and results. Range of participation was registered by the all related stakeholders of PDS. Experts from related government department, judiciary and academia were also present. A report with final discussions and findings was sent to government.

STRENGTHENING PEOPLE LEADERSHIP:

Strengthening people leadership and promotion and support peoples organization is our priority focused in all our intervention. This is meant to real scaling up of effort took place in strengthening local collectives and leadership of people.

During the 2006-07 as a part of capacity building activities training on peoples leadership was imported by the SHIKHAR YUWA MANCH to the community., leaders from SHGs, youth groups, Mahila Mandal, village development committee has participated in the training programme. Two training on leadership development was conducted in the Bilaspur where 82 (52 male, 20 women) participated in the training. The participants became aware of the Gramsabha, procedure of the govt. scheme, role and responsibility of the leaders. Development programme that are being implemented by the govt. and other agencies. Leaders also expressed their view about government department problem with panchayats. It has been a new dimension leadership in the village.

TRAINING ON SHG MANAGEMENT:

During 2006 -07, 5 training on SHGs management were conducted in Kota block. SHGs (Self-Half Groups) are operating in 23 villages of Kota block operating with support of SHIKHAR YUWA MANCH is specific efforts were made to enable their bank linkage, effort also made to their involvement in panchayats and Gramsabha. Training includes the selection of income generation activities meeting procedure maintenance of record management of fund. Crisis management and sustainability of groups. These SHGs are playing active not only active participation but quality participation in Panchayats.

HEALTH:

Providing quality health care to each and every citizen has been the goal of the state since independence. However focused towards the poor excluded and vulnerable groups whilst strengthening their access to low cast health care: Despite a large of resource of government in health care system. Health status of the underprivileged remains dismally poor; with high interact maternal mortality rates and communicable diseases like malaria and tuberculosis. To deal with these challenges the SHIKHAR YUWA MANCH concentrated its effort in following areas.

Health checkup camps:

Village

Pandariya

Thathari

Sirali

Harati

Kumhari

Bhotiya

Telsara

Thuthi

This year our organization has focussed its activities in rural areas of Kota block. It has organized health checkup and awareness camp in 15 villages with government support. Shikhar Yuwa Manch touches the lives of hundreds of families and community all over selected 15 villages through awareness camp, intervention on and outreach programmes in rural tribals areas.

PRI

- The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act has been given decentralization and does rural governance in India.
- The various provisions incorporated in the act like space for women to play their role, the reservation for the SCs, STs and OBCs. SHIKHAR YUWA MANCH to taken responsibility to generation peoples power and harnessing it for the development purpose.
- Organisation has played a major role to strengthen the Gramsabha in facilitating changes in socioeconomic environment through people's organisation and its 20 network partner's organization.
- SHIKHAR YUWA MANCH Bilaspur has organized Gramsabha awareness campaign through information dissemination and awareness programme in 5 block of Bilaspur district. SHIKHAR YUWA MANCH initiated its intervention with the PRI through organizing meeting of Network NGO in Bilaspur on concept of SYM