

REPORT



EMPOWERING VOICES - BRIDGING THE GAP

A STATE LEVEL ADVOCACY WORKSHOP

04-06 OCTOBER 2024

SAMARTHAN TRAINING CENTRE, BHOPAL, MADHYA PRADESH

Organized by:

Public Advocacy Initiatives for Rights and Values in India (PAIRVI), Delhi
and

Eka – The Communicators' Collective, Bhopal



Facilitators:

Adv. Naveen Gautam, Eka
Ajay K Jha, PAIRVI
Rajneesh Sahil, PAIRVI
Seema Kurup, Eka

Guest Facilitators:

Satyendra Pandey, NFI
Jagdish Yadav, Humara Adhikar Gram Abhiyan
Jay Visaria, Kutch Mahila Vikas Sangathan
Seshraj, Lahar
Shobhit Pratap, Researcher, NLU Lucknow
Pinky Verma, Vikas Samvaad
Shaleen Sharma, WCD, GoMP
Shivani, Deeprekha

Background:

Access to Justice:

Access to Justice is a fundamental right as enshrined in the Indian Constitution. Article 39A of the Constitution of India provides for free legal aid to the poor & weaker sections of the society and ensures justice for all. Articles 14 and 22(1) of the Constitution also make it obligatory for the State to ensure equality before law and a legal system which promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity to all. All citizens therefore, have the right to be treated equally and fairly before the law, get access to legal aid services, information and appropriate redressal. Ordinary citizens, especially the poorest may not seek legal aid immediately due to lack of information or apprehension about approaching the justice systems, even at the local level. The absence of a supportive mechanism has negative consequences on the overall well-being of the individual and their families seeking legal aid. For the poorest, continued denial of rights & entitlements pushes them further into the cycle of poverty, injustice, oppression and exploitation.

Advocating for Change:

The most marginalized in our society remain trapped in a cycle of oppression, their voices muffled out by the loud din of large “development” programs. These lopsided development initiatives further benefit the privileged. The poorest are exhorted to become more resilient, their anger subdued with a plethora of populist schemes that provide short term relief and benefits. Thus robbed of a vision of a qualitative and dignified life, several communities become passive witnesses and beneficiaries rather than citizens, with access to rights and entitlements.

With the shrinking of democratic spaces that foster dialogue, the chasm between policy makers and general public has widened. There is little effort to engage citizens’ groups in a consultative process to understand issues that concern their lives. Policy makers have the potential to build, co-create consultative spaces that engage with citizens, however most choose to follow dominant and populist agendas. Communicating and highlighting issues on ground, therefore becomes a challenge. It then becomes the task of groups advocating for social change to draw attention to pressing issues, build public opinion, plan strategic action, engage with policy makers, and ensure desired actions and solutions. Advocacy initiatives thrive on public engagement and dialogue with policy makers. There is a wealth of knowledge, skills and experience that people’s movements have garnered over years of advocating for social change. With the digital wave, several groups have demonstrated newer methods of outreach and building public opinion. Much remains to be shared and learn! We at Pairvi and Eka are glad to announce a collaborative workshop through an offline learning event in Bhopal.

About the Workshop:

The workshop attempted to create space for groups and individuals involved in advocacy initiatives to come together, share experiences and learn from each other. Facilitators were from the organizing team and the participant team as well. The workshop was interactive and rely on the sharing from the participants. We collectively learned how to plan, practice and proceed for advocacy. We also learned the better ways of networking, mobilization, communication, documentation, team building, and leadership.



Achievement-based objectives of the workshop included:

By the end of the workshop the participants have:

1. Discussed the concept of Access to Justice and Advocacy for social change with a focus on highlighting voices from the margins.
2. Shared the challenges and learnings from their advocacy initiatives around diverse issues.
3. Discussed strategies that have worked in various contexts especially in engaging with policy makers and communities.
4. Worked to enhance their understanding on building community leaderships that lead, guide community-led advocacy initiatives.
5. Understood provisions enshrined in the constitution, national and international legal instruments that uphold access to justice.
6. Developed a series of actions including Research, Documentation, Media Engagement, Capacity Building, and Community Mobilization among others to plan a common advocacy initiative.



Priority issues included nature and scope of public advocacy, changing pattern and new avenues of advocacy, planning and evaluation, networking and network management, community mobilization, team building and leadership, media advocacy, report writing and photo/ video documentation. Participants added value by bringing in discussion on issues that they worked on.

About the participants

The workshop was attended by 35 representatives of CSOs/CBOs, people's movements, practitioners, campaigners, and rights defenders from districts of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and Delhi. Para-legals, lawyers, Access to Justice Programmers, Social Workers, Researchers, Trade Union and Youth group leaders added a new dimension to the workshop. The age group in the workshop ranged from 23 to 56 years. Several participants were skilled in singing Jan Geet, playing the dafli, poetry recital and other live performances. Some participants joined the resource team to share about a core topic. Some facilitated sessions with the key facilitators. Collective knowledge of the participants ranged from Child Rights & Law, Gender Justice, Youth Engagement, Performing Media, Research & Documentation, Design & Development, Development Communication, Facilitating Participatory processes, Constitutional values and Rights, Interpretation of Law, Advocacy and Advocacy for Policy Change.

About the organisers



Eka – The Communicators’ Collective is a registered non-profit trust working in the area of community development and development communication. Our community development initiative works in urban poor communities in Bhopal, with a focus on Gender, Child Rights, Women’s Empowerment, Youth Engagement, Access to Justice, Constitutional Rights and Community Media. The Development Communication Initiative engages with varied communities across states on diverse issues through Qualitative Research & Documentation, Capacity Building, Performing Media and Design & Development of Communication Resources. Our offices and Community based Resource Centres are based in Bhopal.



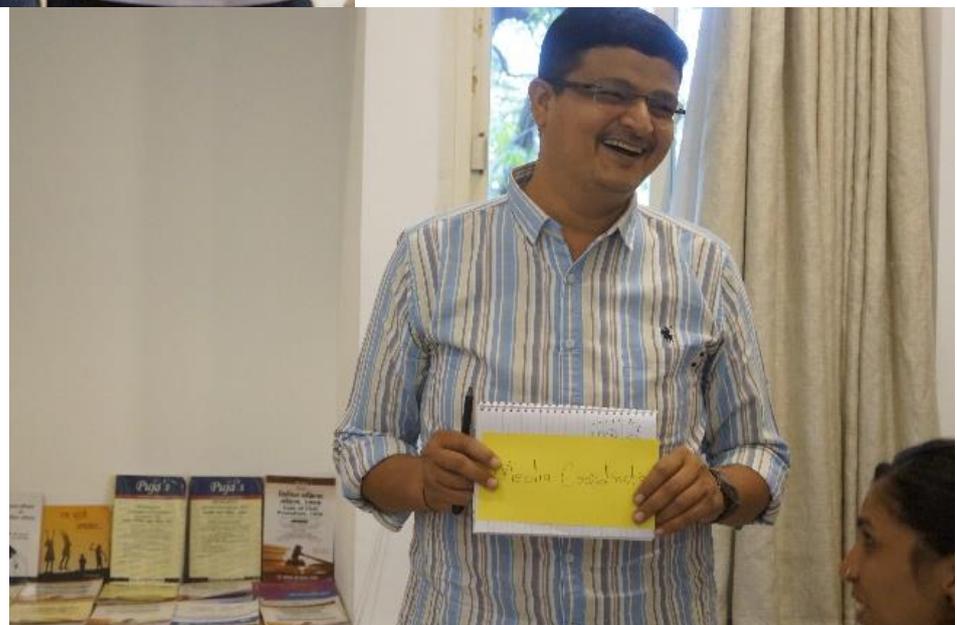
Public Advocacy Initiatives for Rights and Values in India (PAIRVI) is a capacity building and advocacy support organization working at the intersections of rights, development and sustainability. It works with small grassroots organizations and community based groups to enhance their understanding on development discourse and capacity to respond appropriately. It engages with policies, programmes and people's responses to promote sustainable development, climate change, food sovereignty and protection of people’s rights. PAIRVI’s multilayered and multifaceted interventions seek to address these issues from grassroots level to national level and beyond. It also advocates and represents marginalized community perspectives in international discourse. For more information you can visit <https://pairvi.org/>

Expectations from the workshop:

- **Communication, Research and Documentation**
 - Effective Legal Research and Writing
 - Visual Media in Advocacy
 - Effective social communication, ensuring community participation, converting youth enthusiasm into endurance.
 - Enhancing media and communication skills to effectively use media for advocacy
 - Improve counselling skills to better understand the emotional status of persons fighting for their rights and responding to them sensitively.

- **Tools and Techniques for Advocacy & Community Engagement:**
 - Organizing community for collective action Techniques and strategies for better support to marginalized communities.
 - Policy Advocacy and Reform
 - Engaging with the Police, the judiciary and the legislature for advocacy
 - Networking and Building collaborations for advocacy with governments at different levels on right-based issues like land, housing, right to livelihood for informal sector workers, etc.
 - Strategies for engaging with communities to foster participation & collaboration
 - Measuring outputs and evaluating a successful advocacy campaign or project.
 - Leadership processes to improve advocacy work
 - Changing patterns & new avenues of advocacy, Strategic Planning & Evaluation,

- Building networks, organizing resources for advocacy processes
- Exploring participation of children in advocacy & ways to ensure the same
- **Access to Justice Issues of the most marginalized.**
 - Community based Legal Aid System
 - Human Rights issues - caste, gender, and religion based discrimination and violence.
 - Increasing awareness about Constitutional Rights and Values
 - Working for rights of Tribal communities, collective building and engaging with people's movements.
 - Access to the legal system for the poor, who often cannot afford expensive and time taking process of delivering decisions
 - Change in Laws and information about social policy.



Day One | October 4th, 2024

The workshop began with a welcome by Neelu Dahiya the workshop coordinator. She introduced the objectives of the workshop and invited Jagdish bhai to initiate the workshop with a Jan Geet, *“Hum log hain aise dewaane, duniya ko badal kar maanenge...”*

Neelu invited each participant to share more about their work especially around advocacy. We learnt about the collective experience in the hall around diverse issues including tribal rights, land rights, domestic violence, legal aid for enhancing access to justice, human rights, climate change, young engagement, engagement with contract workers, media engagement, work around publications, research, study and design, women’s rights, rights of DNT communities, strategic communications, media advocacy, health, nutrition, engagement with government departments, capacity building of stakeholders, collective community leadership, working with women artisans, livelihoods, governance, on issues related to *jal, jungle, zameen*; constitutional rights and values, engaging with young people from the Bedia community, digital education with youth, male participation, child labour, grassroots journalism with Dalit women, engaging with communities through music, collectivizing lawyers in a national forum, gender equity and equality through sports, social security for citizens, sustainable development with urban poor, working for the rights of the Korku tribe, forming trade unions and workers unions among others.

The facilitators also shared the objectives of the workshop with all. Rajneesh emphasized on the need to understand local and regional issues, understand the concept of advocacy and explore possibilities of networking.



Naveen invited the participants to write their understanding of the word “Pairvi” (advocacy). Participants later shared their cards in a floor display. The most common element was the concept of Justice and Rights that engaged people together. Most participants talked about engaging with communities, changing mindsets, Naveen asked all to introspect on the aspect of self through a image on display. Group was asked to team up with their neighbour and reflect on one aspect of their work or self, where they had to struggle and face challenges at a very personal level.

Ajay continued with the session on clarifying the understanding of Advocacy, the origin of work around Advocacy and how value-based and ideological discourses have highlighted historical injustices and informed the process of advocacy. He also clarified what is NOT advocacy – especially when the inquiry is subjective and does not match with the dominant view. Also that PR activities should not be confused with advocacy actions. Research is an important tool for advocacy. However, several such tools can inform social advocacy. A set of planned, organized actions that influences social policy



changes, that ensures rights of people, is carried out through people’s participation and through democratic means comes closest to a definition of advocacy for rights. Advocacy also challenges the power structure, the status quo thereby breaking the patterns of hegemonies like patriarchy for example.

Ajay also engaged with the participants to explain the concept of “Power” – especially “Power over” “Power with” and “Power within”. The very foundation of a people-centric advocacy process is the commitment, dedication and passion towards this initiative, especially with the disenfranchised in the country. Key areas of questions remains access - to information, to resources and to decision-making spaces. Ajay placed four points for the group to consider before engaging in advocacy – “Our” Legitimacy (who do we represent), “Our” Credibility (What have we delivered?); “Our” Accountability (Are we transparent, inclusive) and “Our” Strength (Ability to sustain the process). These, as Ajay said are everyday questions that we need to ask ourselves.

The arena of advocacy includes the masses or the community for changing their attitudes and beliefs, policymakers and other decision makers. The “Elements” of advocacy includes:

- Informing people
- Mobilization
- Dialogue
- Participation (not to manufacture consent)
- Communication
- Negotiation
- Monitoring & Evaluation

Group was engaged in an intensive discussion around each of these processes.

Post lunch, Ajay continued with the discussion on Advocacy (Jan Vakalat). Several kinds or categories of advocacy initiatives are possible:

1. Informational (For ex. Research that informs an advocacy process)
2. Supportive
3. Representative
4. Empowering

The group discussed the need to enhance access of people to information and resources to be able to engage in advocacy processes. Groups were asked to think about what their organization could do the best from the above, based on their own strengths, information, skills and outreach.



Following a tea-break, participants joined a session on Media Advocacy. Seema shared experiences related to Mainstream Media Advocacy and Community Media Advocacy, especially those taken up by Eka in the context of citizenship rights, health rights during COVID, child rights and violence against women. Seema shared about the work done by other media collectives like Vikas Samvad, Bahini Darbar, Muskaan, Ektara Collective, Pardhi Yuva Samuh led by

Seshraj and the Samvidhan Clubs hosted by Hamara Gram Adhikar Abhiyan. While groups like Vikas Samvad have impacted policy level changes through their work, other groups have been able to create a buzz in their regions and draw the attention of policy makers. How to influence smaller community groups and bring their work to the notice of the mainstream media, was also a point of discussion. Seema shared her view that de-centralized, localized, and community-owned media had the potential to impact understanding of issues and build public opinion at the grassroots level, leverage voices from the margins and then pitch it to the mainstream media.

Following a break, Naveen introduced a session on understanding the difference between Law and Justice. A mock Moot Court was set up to address an ongoing debate amongst the participants. The questions was related to legalization of same-sex marriages. In what rolled out as an intensive courtroom drama, a set of advocates from both sides (Those agreeing and disagreeing with legalization of same-sex marriages) argued hard, logically and with much support from their groups. A set of judges stayed stoic amid all the arguments especially those from the opposing group that thought same-sex marriages would disturb the family as an institution, the social order and would obstruct the furtherance of any race since there would be no children. The group that supported same-sex marriages gave rational arguments including references to the Preamble and several fundamental rights in the Constitution. The exercise went on till late night, and the judges promised to give their judgement on the following day. Shaleen, Shobhit were excellent as the judges. Shivani and Surendra gave rousing arguments for their sides. Groups on either sides prepared their advocates.



Despite working for extended hours, some in the group found the energy to dance away the night and arrive in time for the sessions early next morning.

Day Two | October 5th, 2024

We began with a review of the previous day. Participants said that the process enables them to learn from each other. For some this was the first workshop experience around advocacy and they felt drawn to the subject. The group especially liked the sessions on Advocacy explaining the principles and elements of advocacy. Ajit from Chhattisgarh remarked, “As facilitators pushing for social change, we often hurry and miss important steps. We need to slow down, reflect and review our process of engaging with people. People have to be at the centre of any advocacy process. That’s what I learnt.” Group gave a strong feedback to the last session and awaited the judges’ decision.

Naveen shared some thoughts in the group: Who is an advocate? What is Justice? And does the Law ensure Justice always? What are the other methods that people adopt to ensure Justice? He examined the Moot Court process asking the group if any of them were tempted to shift sides during the debate. How can Justice be ensured if one segment of the society is regressive and is not open to listening to the other side. This was a democratic space and hence peace observed in the proceedings. But can this peace be ensured in any other space where such arguments prevail and justice gets side-lined. People quote law with an intention to ensure justice. But can law ensure justice? Is Law equal to Justice? Participants continued to reflect and comment around this question.

Ajay initiated a session on understanding the Power-Interest Analysis for identifying stakeholders in any given process and their inclination to support any advocacy process. Pinky from Vikas Samvad worked with Ajay to facilitate this session smoothly. Participants engaged in the plotting process and explained the reasons for their stakeholder placement. A round of questions and discussions followed

the exercise. It did seem that quite a bit of advocacy process would mean engaging with power-holding stakeholders who had little interest. The community then would have to take strategic decisions to influence the stakeholders. Stakeholders are essentially people from whom we want a set of actions to be initiated. Community itself needs to increase their power, while retaining their high scale of interest to move forward with the advocacy process.



Continuing with the session on building a strategy for planned advocacy actions, Ajay allotted group work to the participants with the following themes:

1. Bonded Labour
2. Child Rights
3. Dalit Rights
4. Women's Rights
5. Mental Health of Adolescents



Each group was to discuss the issue in hand and develop a strategy for advocacy. It was a quick exercise, however participants got back with detailed discussions and presentations on each topic which was shared in the plenary. A group of judges oversaw the discussions and took up the task of choosing the “best” strategic plan. Except for a group that worked on Sports as a tool for advocacy, other groups had not given their campaign a name, and had not worked out specific steps. They were declared the “winners”. However, it was the women’s rights group that had their principles in the right place. They said they knew little about the topic of community-based sex work and would need to read up, find out ways of engaging the community and then plan the strategy together with them.

Naveen carried forth the discussions on the definition of Justice. Several participants attempted to phrase their understanding. A group work followed where each of the group had to identify a thematic area, select a particular Act related to the theme and then, select a particular section where

they wanted to bring about a change. Participants decided to work on the themes that they had selected in the earlier session. Groups worked through lunch to detail out their thematic areas and read up on the Act and locate the section where they needed the change. Lunch therefore, saw the participants in their own thematic groups, deep into animated discussions.



Satyendra Pandey or Satyam as he is popularly known in his circles interacted with the participants during lunch. Several participants were familiar with Satyam and all looked forward to his session. Satyam initiated a session on understanding the basics of Communication with examples from his recent experiences of reaching a wrong location, not heeding the responses of people around him and instead choosing to waste time, reach late and realise his error. Satyam spoke about the word “Strategy” that is derived from the situation of war. For preparing a workable strategy, communicators would refer all relevant sources in their environment, anything that would add strength to the communication process, clarify the message and help it reach the others and bring some sort of consensus. Strategic communication is always crisp, short, specific to be effective. It needs to be supported by facts and evidences. Satyam emphasized that the goal should be clear, evidence gathered in time and people’s perceptions should be collected, in the area where these actions will be rolled out. The need for network is essential since it adds value and strength to the overall strategic actions.

Satyam was of the view that while most organizations and groups were good with mobilization and networking, they lacked work around research, documentation and collecting evidence. While grassroots workers may know several facts seniors in the group may miss this information. If they control decision-making, the process will miss these important facts. Working with the government may be challenging, but the point is not to ignore them and find means of engaging with them and other stakeholders including the media, political representatives and the general public.

While the mainstream media has no space for “NGO” news, we have to find ways of making our news relevant to them by focusing on highlighting the issue rather than the organization’s profile. It is important to learn how to write a press release or new article effectively to be able to influence the mainstream media which is by so far, commercial in nature. Building connect in the mainstream news media is important. And this can be done through various means. Speaking truth need not be always harsh, it can be done diplomatically to enable building bridges with the media. At the end, giving his own example of having made a communication error due to the biggest barrier of not listening, not paying attention to the constant communication and not being alert about the possibility of being wrong. At the end, Satyam says, “If someone disagrees with you, LISTEN. The person may be right.” It does seem that the communication process ends, when a feedback has been received. Or does it...?

Participants give a huge round of applause to this well-structured and delivered talk.



Participants discuss key learning over tea break. Small common interest groups have already formed. Often, one could find lawyers huddled together or social workers discussing their initiatives, or the jan geet samuh actively keeping the vibe alive through their robust, energizing songs after every break. Nighat, Roshni, Sughandi, Premika keep the group going. Soon, other young men join as well. The participants gel with each other seamlessly, a key achievement of the process.

Following tea break, it's time for the last session by Ajay. He introduces the topic of Policy Advocacy. Ajay asks participants to prepare a list of characteristics of people under "We", "Them" and "When we become Them / Are Them". A list appears with the qualities that we aspire for stakeholders to hold when they are in important positions. The group defined organizations to be struggle-oriented, sehensheel, people-centric, against the government and even anti-national (desh drohi). Ajay said that we should not fall into assumptions because of these constructs.

Ajay stated that the Legislature was meant to highlight people's manifestoes, raise issues in the House and act as a pressure group. He spoke about the importance of Zero Hour. Those advocating need to learn how to communicate with the legislators to highlight their issues while not compromising on their ethics. The question is: How to build a relationship with the duty-bearers in the government since they are one of the key stakeholders.



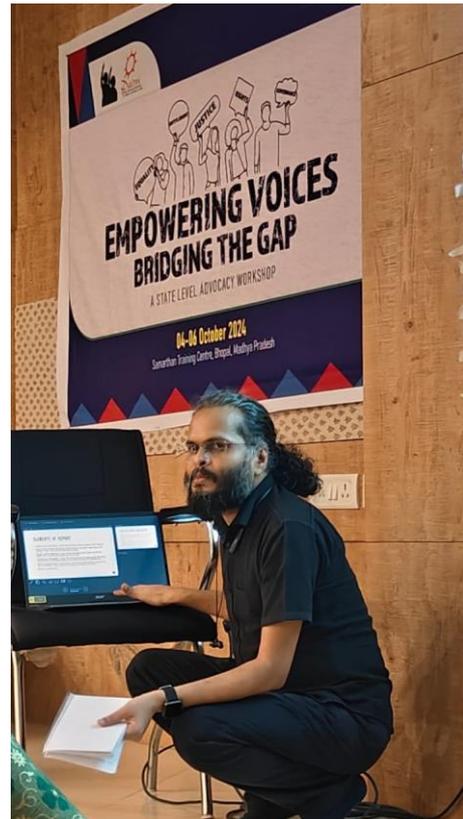
Combining all the learnings of the past sessions, Rajneesh draws the participants' attention to the core issue of Communication and Documentation – core components of the Advocacy process. Rajneesh speaks extensively about visual media and interesting methods of compiling evidences and facts. He states that documentation ensure recording of evidence (for the ongoing work as well as for future researchers), for recording of the process and to act as information resources while doing the case work. It can also assist building of a legal document. The need is also to separate facts from fiction, segregate and analyse information, check data from multiple sources including references of third party data. It also aids cross-verification during fact-findings. This is the time when other secondary evidences are recorded as well.

Based on the evidence gathered, we can enhance the quality of our work and take the decision to carry the work forward in a structured manner. For example, in the case of inclusive education where the question of development delays in children are concerned, we can study the socio-cultural-economic backgrounds of the children that gives insights into the violation of their rights. Tools like community mapping helps especially when the support of Community based groups are taken in the process.

Rajneesh talks about Oral Narratives as a way of life, just as folk music is. For us, this can give us insights into their way of life and challenges. Especially in cases where women are narrating their stories. Verification of gathered data is a must before integrating it in the documentation process. Data analysis helps identify the pattern, review and evaluate the findings. All of this adds to the relevance of the advocacy initiative. Data synthesis before data analysis is an important stage where mis-information gets segregated from facts. Rajneesh mentions some data collection and synthesis tools including SPSS and using the excel sheet. Several AI tools also help identify the patterns in the process. Finally, the Report Writing becomes a key task to remove excessive information and retain facts. Before writing we need to define who the report is for. People reading the report are also interested in knowing what will happen next. The report needs clarity, factual accuracy with clear objectives excluding personal opinions. Language of the report should align with facts for the stakeholders if they are the key audience. Rajneesh suggests that the indexing of the report should be done first which helps streamline the overall content and give it focus. Language should be concise.

He also goes on to touch upon topics related to Branding, Intellectual Property Rights, use of Visual Media for foregrounding issues and the important of Infographics.

It has been a long day for the participants, with introduction of several topics. Naveen has already given the group tasks to all. Some groups start work right away. Others work late into the night. Except for one group, everyone has their presentations ready by the next morning. Facilitators keep checking with the groups throughout the night if they need any support with their presentations.





Despite the long day, the group comes together for a cultural night of poetry recital, singing and telling stories. Tired as all are, the laughter and mirth doesn't stop till late mid-night. In the end, we can still see the women's rights group working away late. Meanwhile two participants leave the workshop on Day 1 and Day 2 since they are unable to stay overnight. The organizing team strictly maintains that those who cannot stay back in the residential workshop will have to leave. Maybe they can participate in the next workshop. We also have a mishap on day one evening when Ritesh gets locked in the bathroom for two hours and we collectively rescue him from the bathroom window. Despite his ill-health and the scary experience, Ritesh continues to sit through all the sessions. We later come to know that he has just returned from a match and has severe body ache. As organizers we admire the tenacity and interest of all the participants to move together, as one and leave no one behind.

Some participants take additional efforts to hold together their groups and the discussions. They are the mentors of several such group processes – this includes Shaleen, Shivani, Jay, Saraswati, Pinky, Khalil (nick named lovingly as the ChatGPT in the group due to his ability to refer to any given Act and give answers), Jagdish, Ajay and others. Some young people move from one group to the other enjoying the discussions immensely, open to learning about new thoughts, hungry for knowledge and eager to absorb! The day refuses to close as the groups keep working.



Day Three | October 6th, 2024

Participants gather in time. Some arrive late due to their extended group work. The presentations begins. The Dalit Rights group has not finished their work, Naveen asks them the reasons for the same. After much discussion, the group skips tea break and goes on to finish their presentation. Here are the group plans and presentations which were followed by questions and suggestions by the others. The groups had done a good job and had constructed a basic but robust advocacy strategy that had high probability of execution. All groups said that they want to pursue the work. Issues selected by the groups were as follows: (Please refer Annexure for detailed presentations)

1. Dalit Rights:



Section/law/Policy - अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989, अध्याय 2, धारा 4

Please identify specific issues/ विशिष्ट मुद्दों की पहचान - कागज पर मौजूद भी है, और लागू भी है, लेकिन अध्याय 2 की धारा 4 की अवहेलना होती है।

2. Violence against Women:



Section/Law/Policy- घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं का संरक्षण अधिनियम

Please identify specific issues/ विशिष्ट मुद्दों की पहचान कि धारा 20 धारा, 12 कि उपधारा (1), Section IPC 125

3. Child Rights



Section/Law/Policy - JJ Act

**Please identify specific issues/ विशिष्ट मुद्दों की पहचान
Ch-2, Sec 3(viii), Ch-2, Sec 15, Ch-9, sec 74, Ch-9, sec 76**

4. Bonded Labour



Section/law/Policy - Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976

Please identify specific issues/ विशिष्ट मुद्दों की पहचान - Chapter 5, Section 13 & 14

5. Police Atrocities



Section/law/Policy/issue शीर्षक: "अधिकारों की रक्षा: जाति आधारित हिंसा के खिलाफ"

1. Please identify specific issues/ विशिष्ट मुद्दों की पहचान - Section 411: जेल मैनुअल 1987, भाग 2 खंड 1
2. मध्य प्रदेश पुलिस रेगुलेशन, 856

The presentations are followed by Lunch Break.

Participants assemble to listen to the sharing by Jay Visaria around his experiences of Media Advocacy. Jay highlights his work with “Homes in the City” and his broadcasting experiences. We learn about the *Bhuj Bole Chhe* website and Facebook page that was an interactive site which included community contributions. It also acted as a grievance redressal mechanism. This involved the local Parshads as well. Despite the crash of his website, the facebook page continues to be active and has a good outreach in the community. Jay also recounted his media engagement activity where he writes a regular column in the Kutch Mitra publication. He has employed several tools like the *Aamne Saamne* discussion forum where the stakeholders come face to face with the public. He has also extensively used skits and *Jan Geet* in his advocacy work.

Jagdish Yadav shared about his initiative that brings together children and constitutional rights & values. School children have set up constitution clubs where they read, refer, quote and promote the constitution. In the school prayer they also read the constitution preamble and relevant articles. More than 250 school children from class 8-10th are engaged in discussing and promoting fundamental rights. They have also set up their own library. Jagdish has also distributed 100 copies of the booklet “*Hamara Samvidhan aur Nyayik Adhikar*” among the children. This is an entirely voluntary intervention. As Jagdish says, funding will kill the initiative. He however requests the group to share resources with the libraries that the children manage. All unanimously support his initiative.

It therefore appears that this voluntary initiative is one that “preserves the seeds of the movement” yet has taken care of its branding (a board that announces the initiative in every school and children’s homes as well), resource pooling (from the PRIs, School, community) and encourages children to attend public advocacy initiatives through *Jan Sunvais*. Spread around a radius of 15-30 kms, the children meet once in a month to review and plan for their activities.

Sheshraj, youth leader in a group that is led by young Pardhi children in Harda and Khandwa, narrates his story of building this group. Having faced resistance from his own community, the youth group is



persistent about communicating with their Jaati Panchayat – a traditional community governance system that at times engages in regressive practices which are not conducive for women and children. They also raise issues of violence by police, child marriage and violence against women. For the last two years now, Sheshraj and his group have formed a theatre group that scripts performances around issues of Pardhi youth, women and children. Through their plays, they urge their *jaati panchayats* to change their ways of thinking and methods of dealing with their community. It is not easy since the youth group often faces punishment with fines and beatings. At times, they have been questioned about girls and boys practising together in the same rooms. Sheshraj is convinced and so is his group that they will continue to perform and communicate with their community despite the resistance. Sheshraj remarks that at times he feels the community is more receptive to outsiders than to their own young people. Despite all the challenges faced, Sheshraj is determined to keep working. The group has set up a library that holds together around 100 children who like coming to the free, enabling space where they are respected and treated as equals besides gaining access to education. It is a self funded initiative which runs with contributions from the daily wage work that the group members take up. The group also engages in community surveys to understand the status of their community's children.

The participant group gets emotionally overwhelmed with Sheshraj's sharing and all pledge to support him in any way possible.



Shobhit, the next speaker is a Researcher doing his PhD with a focus on Meta-Modernism. Shobhit speaks about the process of constructing a hypothesis bases on the subject that the researcher focuses on. The hypothesis is an assumption to begin with but eventually when supported with evidences, facts becomes a statement that justifies itself. He explains the process of building a hypothesis through secondary literature review, reading and referencing other existing works. For understanding the Justice Delivery system for example, reading reports like the India Justice Report may prove useful. He also shared tools for carrying out Qualitative and Quantitative Research. Shobhit suggested that the current three day workshop can be structured like an Action Research process which we can observe, reflect, plan, revise, apply and then again reflect. The findings of the same can be instrumental in

building our future advocacy strategies. Shobhit also emphasizes that Research can be carried out by anyone who is interested in the subject and does not necessarily confine itself to a particular set of educational qualifications. In fact, community groups can also engage in researches that lead to a better understanding of their own situations. Shobhit expressed his interest in facilitating such learning processes with groups in the future.

Some participants have to leave early, so the certificate distribution process takes place with the participants choosing to gift their certificates to each other rather than receive it from a single organizing member of Pairvi and Eka. Photo sessions follow with some members of the group missing in the group photograph.



The group settles down to the last session for the day which is being facilitated by Shivani and Shaleen. The organizers had initiated the process and handed over the same to the participants. Two mentors who have the group's unanimous acceptance are requested to take the "Way Forward" session ahead. Shaleen and Shivani facilitate a discussion on whether any of the groups will be interested in taking the group work actions ahead. Gradually, group members start speaking up and there are several who wish to continue the work. Primarily, the Women's Rights group and the Police Atrocities group show their interest. All others would join this initiative as and where needed. Others have defined their local actions:

- Jagdish will start work on the first *mahila pakhwada* with his women's groups. The issue of maintenance will be raised here.
- Ajay from Nagrik Adhikar Manch will also work with his women's groups to place the issue and collect data from cases.
- Shobhit will assist wherever Research related support will be required.
- Khalil will join the Legal Research team when it starts work.
- Surendra promised to remind everyone about their pending tasks!
- Naveen will assist on legal research and legal advocacy whenever required.

- Pinky will assist on communication planning/material later.
- Sheshraj will join the work on police atrocities
- Yeshwant – for legal mudda capacity building
- Surita – will report in Bahini Darbar
- Sunil – will help documentation
- Seema – child rights and hamara samvidhan, bulletin
- Shaleen – Translation, training around laws.
- Shivani – Violence against women related issue support
- Nighat/Neelu – support to Bhopal coming people for engaging with Commissions and Bodies.
- Rajneesh will help spread the news of action/activity and quality write ups on the issue through PAIRVI'S digital newsletter.

Participants give a feedback to the overall three day process stating that they needed more time for the advocacy related sessions, more time needed to be plotted for the process, the entire day could have been utilised till 6 pm. Facilitators should work with each other to avoid repetition of information. The tools and methods were useful. All felt that we should network and stay connected.

List of Participants:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Seshraj | 21. Shivani |
| 2. Yeshwant Raj | 22. Shaleen Sharma |
| 3. Surendra Singh | 23. Poonam Kaithal |
| 4. Jitendra Kumar | 24. Neelu Dahiya |
| 5. Mahendra | 25. Nighat |
| 6. Ajit Ekka | 26. Raveena Prajapati |
| 7. Ritesh | 27. Rukmini Rajput |
| 8. Pooja Ahirwar | 28. Sunil Kumar |
| 9. Pinky Verma | 29. Rajneesh Kushwaha |
| 10. Saraswati Bhatia | 30. Ramlakhan Semariya |
| 11. Roshni Jha | 31. Vani Sibloon |
| 12. Sughandi Vishwkarma | 32. Punit |
| 13. Ajay Singor | 33. Rajesh |
| 14. Jagdish Yadav | 34. Surit Kumar |
| 15. Khalil Ur Rehman | 35. Seema Kurup |
| 16. Shobhit Pratap | 36. Rajneesh Sahil |
| 17. Premika Lodhi | 37. Naveen Gautam |
| 18. Shabana Parekh | 38. Ajay Jha |
| 19. Jay Visaria | 39. Satyendra Pandey |
| 20. Surita | |

Annexures:

DALIT RIGHTS GROUP PRESENTATION

Section/Law/Policy Please identify specific issues/ विशिष्ट मुद्दों की पहचान	अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 अध्याय 2 धारा 4
Need for a law/ कानून की आवश्यकता	कानून पहले से है।
Exists on Paper but not implemented/ कागज पर मौजूद लेकिन लागू नहीं हुआ	कागज पर मौजूद भी है, और लागू भी है, लेकिन अध्याय 2 की धारा 4 की अवहेलना होती है।
Partially Implemented/ आंशिक रूप से लागू	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 की अध्याय 2 की धारा 4 पूर्ण रूप से लागू नहीं है और इसकी अवहेलना होती है। • 7 कर्तव्य जो की धारा 4 की उपधारा 2 में दिए गये है, उनकी अवहेलना का विंदुवार क्रम जिसमे लोकसेवकों के द्वारा कर्तव्यों का पूर्ण रूप से पालन न किया जाना, जैसे कि: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. मौखिकी दी गई सूचना को, सूचनकर्ता को पढ़कर न सुनाना एवम उसको लिख कर न देना 2. प्राथमिक सूचना को अधिनियम की उपयुक्त धाराओं के अधीन सूचना न रजिस्टर करना 3. सूचना की कॉपी सूचनकर्ता को न प्रदान करवाना 4. पीढित और साक्षियों के कथनों को ठीक से न रिकार्ड करना 5. 60 दिन की समय सीमा में इन्वेस्टिगेशन करना और चार्ज शीट न फाइल कर पाना 6. किसी दस्तावेज या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अभिलेख को सही रूप से न तैयार कर पाना और उसका अनुवाद न कर पाना 7. इस अधिनियम के तहत दिए गये अन्य धाराओं या नियमों के तहत कर्तव्यों का ठीक तरह से पालन न कर पाना
समाधान	इन कर्तव्यों का पालन लोकसेवकों के द्वारा न किया जाने पर कानून में क्या समाधान मौजूद है : धारा 4 की उपधारा 3 के तहत ये लिखा है की लोक सेवकों के द्वारा कर्तव्यों की अवहेलना होने पर, विशेष न्यायालय या अनन्य न्यायालय इन अवहेलनाओं का संज्ञान लेकर लोक सेवकों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करेगा
कैम्पेन का विषय और उद्देश्य	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • किस तरह न्यायालय के संज्ञान में लाया जाए कि लोक सेवकों के द्वारा कर्तव्यों की अवहेलना हो रही है। • धारा 4 की उपधारा 3 के तहत दिए गये समाधान का विस्तारकरण।
कैम्पेन का नाम	संज्ञान से समाधान
Against the community/ समुदाय के खिलाफ	समुदाय के हित में अभियान

Changes needed/ बदलाव की जरूरत	बदलाव की सख्त जरूरत है ताकि लोक सेवक अपनी शक्ति का दुरपयोग न कर सके
Stakeholders identification/ हितधारकों की पहचान	<p>हितधारकों की पहचान करने के लिए इंटेरेस्ट और पावर के पहलुओं को देखते हुए, निम्न हितधारक की पहचान की गई:</p> <p>इंटेरेस्ट के आधार पर</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के प्रताड़ित लोग • अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के प्रताड़ित लोग • पैरवीकार और संस्थाएं • मानव अधिकार आयोग <p>पावर के आधार पर</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के पैरवीकार • अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के पैरवीकार • विशेष न्यायालय या अनन्य न्यायालय • नैशनल कमिशन फॉर schedule caste • नैशनल कमिशन फॉर schedule tribe <p>प्रताड़ना के आधार पर</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • लोक सेवक
Strategy/ रणनीति	<p>न्यायालय के संज्ञान में लाने की तरकीबें:</p> <p>पहला फेज</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • पैरवीकार पहले फेज में, मध्यप्रदेश के 5-10 जिलों की पहचान करें, जहां पर वो विभिन्न कानूनी सहायक क्लिनिक के साथ मिलकर काम कर सकते हैं • पैरवीकार जो की sc & st अत्याचार के संदर्भ में काम कर रहे हैं, वो विभिन्न कानूनी सहायक क्लिनिक के साथ कोऑर्डिनेट करके दलित fighters की टीम बनाएं • ये दलित fighters टीम पहचान किये हुए जिलों में, सबसे पहले “संज्ञान से समाधान” अभियान का प्रचार करें • इस अभियान के प्रचार करने के दौरान अन्य दलित fighters को अपने साथ जोड़ते चले, ताकि टीम बड़ी हो सके • टीम को बड़ा करने के लिए Snowball method का इस्तेमाल करें • जब एक मजबूत और बड़ी टीम तैयार हो जाए तब टीम की मदद से ऐसे मामलों की पहचान करना जहां पर लोक सेवक अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन नहीं करते हैं • ऐसे लोकसेवकों के विरुद्ध विशेष न्यायालय में कार्यवाही की शुरुआत • साथ ही टीम लोकसेवकों के कर्तव्यों के बारे में sc st समाज को समय समय पर अभियान चला कर अवगत कराए: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - स्थानीय पुलिस थानेपहली शिकायत पुलिस को दर्ज कराई जा सकती है। - उपजिलाधिकारी (SDM) कार्यालययहां पर भी शिकायत की जा सकती है, और वह उचित कार्रवाई करेंगे। - जिला कल्याण अधिकारी अनुसूचित जातियों के अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए ये अधिकारी मदद कर सकते हैं।

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग (NCSC): आयोग में शिकायत दर्ज कराई जा सकती है, जो मामले की जांच करेगा। - राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC): मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन की शिकायत यहां की जा सकती है। <p>दूसरा फेज</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • अभियान को अन्य जिलों में लाघू करना • पहले फेज में बनाई हुई रणनीति दूसरे फेज में लाघू करना <p>तीसरा फेज</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • अभियान को अन्य राज्यों में लाघू करना • पहले फेज में बनाई हुई रणनीति तीसरे फेज में लाघू करना
Timeline/ समयरेखा	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. पहला महीना: जिलों की पहचान और पैरवीकारों के साथ मीटिंग। 2. दूसरा महीना: दलित फाइटर्स की टीम का गठन। 3. तीसरा महीना: अभियान का प्रचार शुरू। 4. चौथा महीने से : विशेष न्यायालय में कार्यवाही की शुरुआत , समय समय पर अभियान चलाते रहना
Risk Analysis	<p>प्रशासनिक बाधाएँ: लोक सेवकों का सहयोग न मिलना।</p> <p>सामाजिक प्रतिरोध: स्थानीय समुदायों की संवेदनशीलता।</p>

BONDED LABOUR GROUP PRESENTATION

बंधुआ मजदुर की सरकारी परिभाषा : वह व्यक्ति जो लिए हुए ऋण को चुकाने के बदले ऋणदाता के लिए श्रम करता है या सेवाएँ देता है, बंधुआ मजदूर कहलाता है।

परिभाषा में सम्मिलित करने के लिए सुझाव : - एक मजदुर, जिसे 2 महीने या उससे लंबे समय तक काम करवाने के बावजूद भी ठेकेदार(कोई भी व्यक्ति) उसकी दिहाड़ी नहीं देता वो एक प्रकार से बंधुआ ही है

- कोई ठेकेदार अगर किसी मजदुर को किसी कंपनी में सालभर के लिए रोक के रखे और काम करवाए वो भी बंधुआ है
- जिस राज्य का न्यूनतम वेतन है उससे कम वेतन दे के मजदूरी करवाना भी एक प्रकार से बंधुआ मजदूरी है

जोखिम: - जो बंधुआ काम करने में सक्षम नहीं रहते उसकी पत्नी या बच्चो को काम करना पड़ता है, जिस वजह से महिला उत्पीड़न एवं बाल मजदूरी का दूषण फैलता है ।

- ऋण देते समय जो काम बोला जाता है, काम करने के समय दूसरे काम करवाए जाते है जो मजदुर के सम्मान को ठेंस पहुंचाते है

- ऋण देते समय मजदुर साक्षर न होने का फ़ायदा उठाते हुए ठेकेदार गलत बांड पे हस्ताक्षर करवा लेते है

पैरवी का विषय : प्रत्येक जिले में बनी विजिलेंस कमिटिस जमीनी स्तर पर कार्य करे एवं अधिनियम में सूचित मुद्दों को बंधुआ मजदूरों के हित में लागू करे। अधिनियम के अनुसार हर ३ महीने मीटिंग करे ओर उसका रिपोर्ट जारी करे।

Section/law/Policy Please identify specific issues/ विशिष्ट मुद्दों की पहचान	Need for a law/ कानून की आवश्यकता	Exists on Paper but not implemented/ कागज पर मौजूद लेकिन लागू नहीं हुआ	Partially Implemented/ आंशिक रूप से लागू	Against the community/ समुदाय के खिलाफ	Changes needed/ बदलाव की जरूरत	Stakeholders identification/ हितधारकों की पहचान	Strategy/ रणनीति	Timeline/समयरेखा	Risk Analysis
Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 Chapter 5, Section 13 & 14	नहीं	लागू है लेकिन अमलीकृत नहीं है	आंशिक से भी आंशिक है	समुदाय के खिलाफ नहीं है	सेक्शन में बदलाव अनिवार्य नहीं है, हालांकि समिति के कार्य सिमित लग	पोलिटिकल पार्टीस	आरटीआई	सब से पहले आरटीआई	जो मजदुर बंधुआ है वो अपनी मज़बूरी के कारण खुद का बंधुआ होना छुपाते है जिस वजह से हमारे

					रहे हैं और जनकेंद्रित ना होके ज्यादातर सरकारी सहूलियत को केंद्रित किया गया है।				काम को कम सपोर्ट मिल सकता है।
						लेबर मिनिस्टर	विधायक एवं सांसद को शीतसत्र से पहले मुद्दे से वाकिफ करना	१५ नवम्बर से पहले विधायक एवं सांसद के साथ पत्राचार	Agents are like daban gs
						जिल्ला मेजिस्ट्रेट	डाटा एकत्रीकरण	दिसंबर २०२४ में मजदुर संगठनों के साथ क्षमतावर्धन कार्यक्रम	Human trafiking
						मजदुर एवं श्रम आयोग	विजिलेंस कमिटी को इनेबल करने के लिए एवेरनेस एवं केम्पेइनिंग	आरटीआई माध्यम से मिली जानकारी को राज्यपाल एवं राष्ट्रपति के साथ पत्राचार	Dehvy apar
						किसान संगठन	मजदुर संगठनों का क्षमता वर्धन	२०२५ के प्रारंभ में कंपनी एवं ठेकेदारों के साथ कंसल्टेशन	

						मानव अधिकार आयोग	कंपनी एवं ठेकेदारों के साथ कंसल्टेशन	विजिलेंस कमिटी को इनेबल करने के लिए एवेरनेस एवं केम्पेइनिंग , रनिंग	
						संस्था	मीडिया एडवोकेसी	मीडिया एडवोकेसी	
						महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग	पोस्ट कार्ड केम्पेइनिंग		
							विजिलेंस कमिटी का क्षमता वर्धन		

CHILD RIGHTS GROUP PRESENTATION

Section/Law/Policy Please identify specific issues/ विशिष्ट मुद्दों की पहचान	Need for a law/ कानून की आवश्यकता	Exists on Paper but not implemented/ कागज पर मौजूद लेकिन लागू नहीं हुआ	Partially Implemented/ आंशिक रूप से लागू	Against the community/ समुदाय के खिलाफ	Changes needed/ बदलाव की जरूरत	Stakeholders identification/ हितधारकों की पहचान	Strategy/ रणनीति	Timeline/ समय रेखा	Risk Analysis
JJ Act Ch-2, Sec 3(viii)	No	No	yes	no	No, only Better implementation and change in attitude	Children in conflict with law, JJB, SJPU, Police, DCPU, DCPC, DLSA, child right activists	Awareness , training	3 months	indifference
Ch-2, Sec 15	No	No	yes	Maybe	Elaborate rules for effective implementation	Children in conflict with law, JJB, DCPU, DCPC, DM, DLSA, Children's court, Psychologists, psycho-social workers and other experts, child right activists , selection	Awareness , training, constitution of expert committee /board, coordination	6 months, ongoing	Indifference, conflict , backlash,

						commit tee			
Ch-9, sec 74	No	No	yes	No			Awareness , training	6 mont hs, ongoi ng	
Ch-9, sec 76	No	No	yes						
लीड व्यक्ति 1. पूनम 2. शालीन जी रवीना									

POLICE ATROCITIES GROUP PRESENTATION

Section/law /Policy Please identify specific issues/ विशिष्ट मुद्दों की पहचान	Need for a law/ कानून की आवश्यकता	Exists on Paper but not implemented/ कागज पर मौजूद लेकिन लागू नहीं हुआ	Partially Implemented/ आंशिक रूप से लागू	Against the community/ समुदाय के खिलाफ	Changes needed/ बदलाव की जरूरत	Stakeholders identification/ हितधारकों की पहचान	Strategy / रणनीति	Timeli ne/ समयरे खा	Risk Anal ysis
<p>Police Atrocities</p> <p>शीर्षक: "अधिकारों की रक्षा: जाति आधारित हिंसा के खिलाफ"</p> <p>1. Section 411 : जेल मैनुअल 1987, भाग 2 खंड 1</p> <p>2. मध्य प्रदेश पुलिस रेगुलेशन, 856</p>	-नया कानून	नहीं	नहीं	हाँ, हाँ, हाँ	हाँ : मानवीय मैनुअल बनाया जाया -पुलिस ट्रेनिंग में सुधार -पुलिस काउन्सलिंग -परिप्रेक्ष्य निर्माण	-पुलिस -गृह मंत्री -समुदाय के लोग -कमिशनर -राज्यमंत्री -पुलिस अनुसंधान और विकास ब्यूरो (Bureau of Police Research and Development- BPRD) -सुप्रीम कोर्ट -गृह विधि जेल और सांसदीय कार्य मंत्री -DLS -NALSA और SALSA	-शोध -प्लानिंग -दस्तावेजीकरण -मीडिया कैम्पेन -मोड्यूल और ट्रेनिंग -RTI फैसले पर कार्यवाई कर प्रोग्रेस की जानकारी -मीडिया कंसल्टेशन , कांफ्रेंस -अत्याचार का दस्तावेजीकरण और संचार -टीम और सम्बंधित हितधारकों के	3-4 महीने	बड़ी घटना घटित : घटना को संबोधित करना और समुदाय को फिर से जोड़ना

						-SHRC -Study of undertri al cases of atrocitie s	साथ निरंतर कंसल्टेशन , रिव्यु और चर्चा -जेल के केसेस की रिपोर्ट बना कर मीडिया और अधिकारी यों के साथ साझा और फोलोअप करना -		
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856. निगरानी - निगरानी के लिए उपयुक्त व्यक्ति - व्यावहारिक उद्देश्यों के लिए, निगरानी को निम्नलिखित उपायों के रूप में परिभाषित किया जा सकता है: -

- (क)थाना अधिकारी द्वारा प्रतिष्ठा, आदतों, संगति, आय, व्यय और व्यवसाय के संबंध में आवधिक पूछताछ के माध्यम से।
- (ख)दिन और रात दोनों समय लगातार लेकिन अनियमित अंतराल पर घरेलू दौरा।
- (ग) जब भी निगरानी अनुपस्थित पाई जाए तो घर और उसके आसपास गुप्त रूप से घेराव करना।
- (घ) पटेलों, मुकद्दमों और कोटवारों द्वारा घर से आने-जाने और अनुपस्थित रहने की सूचना देना।
- (ई) खराब चरित्र रोल के माध्यम से ऐसी गतिविधियों और अनुपस्थिति का सत्यापन।
- (च)संग्रह आचरण से संबंधित सभी सूचनाओं का इतिहास पत्र है।

यह याद रखना चाहिए कि किसी व्यक्ति को अपराध की ओर धकेलने का सबसे पक्का तरीका उसे ईमानदारी से जीविकोपार्जन करने से रोकना है। इसलिए, निगरानी को कभी भी स्थिर रोजगार में बाधा नहीं बनना चाहिए और इसे अनावश्यक रूप से परेशान या अपमानजनक नहीं बनाया जाना चाहिए। निगरानी में रखे गए व्यक्ति को, यदि संभव हो तो, स्थिर रोजगार पाने में सहायता की जानी चाहिए और उसे रोजगार देने के खिलाफ लोगों को चेतावनी देने की प्रथा को दृढ़ता से हतोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए।

and be provided with a bell to ring in case anything is required. The Matron, or where there is no Matron, the Jailor is primarily responsible for the female ward. The Matron in Central Jail or the Jailor in District or subsidiary jail must be present when the warder in-charge of the male sweepers admits them into the ward for conservancy.

Restriction of male officers, entrance in female ward.

409. No male officer shall on any pretext enter the female prisoner's enclosure without the paid Matron or, if there be no Matron without the Jailor, and the two shall not separate whilst in the enclosure. Should it be necessary to enter the female's enclosure at night, the head Warden on duty shall call the Jailor, and these two officers together shall enter the enclosure. Warders acting as escorts to official visitors must remain outside the enclosure while it is being inspected, etc.

Female prisoner not to quit female enclosure of jail.

410. No female prisoner shall be allowed on any consideration to leave the female enclosure of the jail.

Habitual and non-habitual criminals.

411. All convicted criminal prisoners shall be classified and placed in one or other of the following categories, namely :—

- (a) Habitual Criminals.
- (b) Non-habitual Criminals.

Note.—For convenience of reference, prisoners falling in the first of the above categories are referred to as "habituals" and those falling in the second category are described as "non-habituals" or "casuals".

The following persons shall be liable to be classified as habitual criminals—

- (i) Any person convicted of an offence whose previous conviction, or convictions under Chapters XII, XVI, XVII or XVIII of the Indian Penal Code taken by themselves or with the facts of present case show that he habitually commits an offence or offences punishable under any or all of those Chapters;
- (ii) Any person committed to or detained in prison under section 123 (read with section 109 or section 110) of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

- (iii) Any person convicted of any of the offences specified in (i) above when it appears from the facts of the case. Even although no previous conviction has been proved that he is by habit a member of a gang of decoits, or of thieves or a dealer in slaves or in stolen property.
- (iv) Any member of denotified tribe subject to the discretion of the State Government concerned.
- (v) Any person convicted by a Court or tribunal acting outside India under the general or special authority of the Government of India of an offence which should have rendered him liable to be classified as a habitual criminal if he had been convicted in a court established in India.

Explanation.—For the purpose of these definition the word “conviction” shall include an order made under section 118 read with section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Classification into habitual and non-habitual.

412. (1) The classification of convicted person as a habitual or non-habitual shall ordinarily be made by the convicting court, but if the convicting court omits to do so, such classification may be made by the District Magistrate of the district in which the criminal was convicted or in the absence of an order by the convicting court or District Magistrate pending the result of a reference to the District Magistrate by the officer in-charge of the jail, where such convicted person is confined;

Provided that any person classed as habitual criminal may apply for a revision of the order.

(2) The convicting court or the District Magistrate may, for the reasons to be recorded in writing, direct that any convicted person shall not be classed as a habitual criminal and may revise such direction.

(3) Convicting court or District Magistrate, as the case may be, may revise their own classifications, and the District Magistrate may alter any classification of a prisoner made by a convicting court or any other authority provided that the alteration is made on the basis of facts which were not before such court or authority.

कई राज्यों के जेल मैनुअल से सहमत नहीं है सुप्रीम कोर्ट, यहां पढ़ें फुल ऑर्डर

<https://zeenews.india.com/hindi/crime/supreme-court-verdict-jail-manual-bns-all-you-need-to-kno>

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN'S GROUP PRESENTATION

समूह का नाम :
महिला अधिकार

Section/la w/Policy Please identify specific issues/ विशिष्ट मुद्दों की पहचान	Need for a law/ कानून की आव श्यक ता	Exists on Paper but not implem ented/ कागज पर मौजूद लेकिन लागू नहीं हुआ	Partially Implem ented/ आंशिक रूप से लागू	Against the comm unity/ समुदाय के खिलाफ	Chan ges need ed/ बद लाव की जरू रत	Stakehol ders identific ation/ हितधार कों की पहचान	Strate gy/ रणनी ति	Timeline/ समयरेखा	Risk Anal ysis
घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं का संरक्षण अधिनियम कि धारा 20 धारा, 12 कि उपधारा (1)	नहीं		हाँ	नहीं		सामान्य नागरिक	समुदाय में संवाद /जागरूकता	(1-3) बैठकें, डाटा कलेक्शन	अगर विभाग से सपोर्ट नहीं मिलेगा, तो फिर हम अपील करेंगे। (हाई कोर्ट, सुप्रीम कोर्ट)
IPC 125						कानून पर काम करने वाली संस्थाएं	(नेटवर्किंग)टीम बनाना	(3-5) डाटा विश्लेषण	
						महिला आयोग,	डाटा कलेक्ट करेंगे (जिला स्तर पर पंजीकृत केस)	जब तक उद्देश्य पूरा न हो।	

						सिविल सोसाइटी	कितनी महिला को लाभ , कितनी को नहीं मिला		
						मानव अधिकार संस्थाएं,	विभाग कि साईट से online डाटा		
						महिला बाल विकास विभाग (प्रोटेक्शन अधिका री)	डाटा विश्लेष ण / रिपोर्ट शेयरिंग		
						जन प्रतिनिधि	महिला थाना ,		
						पुलिस विभाग	जिला विधिक सहाय ता		
						मिडिया	फॅमिली कोर्ट		
							अनुसूचित जाति / जनजाति कल्याण विभाग		
							सूचना के अधिकार से		
							अपील करना		
