

ANNUAL REPORT

2018-19



ADARSH SEVA SANSTHAN



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PREFACE

Dear friends,

It gives us immense pleasure to share Annual Report (2018-19) of the organization. During the financial year, we move forward with working for and with urban poor along with rural areas for empowering women. Though the organization's history goes back to 1987 and during these long 32 years with commitment to social vision, our experience has made us to believe that advocacy is at the core of democratic culture through which linkage between civil society and government can be developed. With the support to work, we ensure the rights of children i.e. Survival, Development, Protection and Participation. Working with community, we have always been child friendly with the belief that rights and responsibility always go hand in hand. Our motto itself depicts of sustainability, which is “जिनका मुद्दा उनकी लड़ाई, जिनकी लड़ाई उनकी अगुवाई”. We believe in strengthening and empowering community so that they themselves move forward and raise concerned basti issues.

Be it the rights of children, women or community as a whole, awareness is the key for positive changes within them. Strength of ASES is Bal Sangathan (Children Club) and CBO named Joint Baste Committee (Committee of women and men). When we speak of services like health, education or other basic civic amenities to community; it should be quality health, quality education and quality basic civic amenities. Thus, our action would be focused in this direction, so that organization's goal of empowerment would materialise in fruitful manner.

In ASES, we work together closely and are mutually accountable to each other, ensuring that our fund and resources are utilized properly. We always try our best to make process more transparent and accountable. This year, we got an opportunity to work with homeless, transforming reintegration practices to support survivors of trafficking and exploitation and sponsorship of students by institution named Awsar. Being associated with CHILDLINE as collaborative organization again got an opportunity of partnership for CHILD HELP DESK at Tatanagar Railway Station.

We would like to thank district administration, departmental officials and ICPS as with their support we are able to rehabilitate and support many more children. We would like to thank other organizations, individual and all those who played supportive role to make commitment worthy, without which we would not be able to achieve the desired result. We owe gratitude to people's representative especially MLA for their immense support for the work being done by us. We would also like to thank our members for their commitment towards society and organization.

While being committed to improve the quality of life of people, as usual, we always welcome your comments and suggestions to help us nurture the society further in better way.

President

Secretary

ORGANIZATION PROFILE

Genesis

Deeply moved by the living condition of slums in Jamshedpur, PrabhaJayaswal decided to do something for the slums. With the help of some like-minded individuals, **AdarshSevaSansthan** came into being on 22 March, 1987 with a mission to transform the lives of needy and exploited people living in ignorance.

Having registered as a non-political, non-profit organization in 1991, till date AdarshSevaSansthan has carried out manifold tasks for the poor and the oppressed section of the society.

Aim

A democratic society, free from exploitation and based on the principles of equality, liberty and democracy

Mission

To uphold the dignity of the oppressed and marginalized people by empowerment.

Vision

To free the society from the evils of inequality
People leading a life with confidence through socio-economic security measures
People coming forward to help themselves and getting mainstreamed into the society

Objectives

- Ensuring right of deprived children.
- Thwarting exploitation of socially and economically oppressed people of the society in the hands of the privileged, by effectively preparing them to boldly face such situations.
- Empowering people to fight for their rights and face all challenges in life.
- Advocacy and awareness for making available opportunities to the stakeholders so as to become self-reliant for day to day needs
- By inculcating behavioural changes in underprivileged children, mainstreaming of them through information, education and cultural therapy
- Sensitizing society on different social issues and making the community understand its responsibilities.

PARTNERS FOR CHANGE



Centre for World Solidarity

Collaborative Organization
and Railway CHILDLINE



INDIVIDUALS & ORGANIZATIONS

- Rajasthan Maitri Sangh
- Sri Saryu Rai (MLA)
- Inner Wheels
- AIWC, Jamshedpur
- Taruben Gandhi

CHILD RIGHTS

Children's rights form part of human rights. Investing in children is both an obligation and an opportunity. The global commitment shared amongst universally by countries is that all children everywhere have the right to survive and develop, to be protected from violence, abuse and exploitation, to have their views respected and to have actions concerning them be taken in their best interests. According to the UNCRC (United Nations Convention for the Right of the Child) held on 20th November 1989 and as per the treaty and guideline 4 child rights was recognized to be implemented in the countries around the world which are Right to Survival, Right to Development, Right to Protection and Right to Participation Adarsh Seva Sansthan (ASES) is working to ensure child rights covering 134 slums, Six blocks of East Singhbhum and two villages of Ghatsila block.

RIGHT TO SURVIVAL:

Since ICDS is one of the biggest programmes of India catering to children, hence we ensure that basic health facility is to be provided and supported children under ICDS programme. Since we can't directly work with ICDS on health issues but are working as catalyst between communities and Anganbari centres to ensure timely immunisation and well being of pregnant and lactating mothers, so that services can be availed by them. They are sensitised through meeting with AWW regularly. Due to typical structure of slums, there are certain challenges like new birth registration, new born immunization, identification of pregnant and lactating mothers along with the children (6 months to 5 years) benefitting from the scheme. ASES collected primary data for further intervention which will be used throughout the year.



It is ensured that service benefits are availed through awareness building in the community and advocacy with the competent authority. In the other hand ASES created demand of ICDS buildings for all 23 Anganwari centres through meetings and discussion with the community i.e. Mahila Mandal and AWWs. The said demand was forwarded by district authority to state departmental authority.

Some of the challenges for model Anganbari centre:

- Due to nature of the land of the slum, one can't even think of model centres as it's not possible at all for ICDS to have their own building. Due to this, we adopted different strategy and are going through the process of shifting of ICDS. Presently we shifted 1 ICDS centre of Balram basti, Sonari and on the other hand the same process is being followed for ICDS Rupnagar.
- Rented rooms have no sufficient or spacious rooms for conducting PSE classes and lack basic civic amenities like, water, toilet, hand wash unit, electricity and play ground for curricular activities.
- No playground for children where they can play and enjoy.

In the rural area ASES intervened with preventive approach through creating awareness and government liaison for health, hygiene and nutrition of pregnant and lactating mothers and children. Organization aware and sensitised the SHGs members and farmers for promotion of kitchen gardening, natural compost preparing, training on agriculture and livestock farming like, goat and hen breeding. On getting trainings on health, hygiene, nutrition and vegetable nursery,



women farmers started earning by selling natural compost, crops and vegetables in the local markets Also they used these for self-consumption too. We also engaged adolescent groups and school children through quiz competition as well as awareness classes and football tournament for girls on health, hygiene and nutrition in Baitalpur and Jagannathpur govt. schools and villages of Ghatsila block in East Singhbhum district.



Self Help Groups are the important target group who are working for the promotion of health, hygiene and nutrition through kitchen gardening. Some of the farmers like Dewla Hansda of Jagannathpur village are the role model for the farmers who earned good income.

KISLAY PALNAGHAR

Kislay Palnaghar is a day care home run at ASES office campus for working parents who are either engaged in unorganised sector or daily wager or works as maid. Some parents are single or unwed mother as a result they would not be able to work for livelihood. Also there are cases where elder sibling takes care of younger sibling, hence unable to attend school and becomes dropout. In order to overcome these challenges, Palnaghar is being run. The children are of age group 2 to 5 years. Parents or guardians drop their kids in the morning and take them in the evening while returning from work. The children are being cared by Crèche mother. Presently there are 30 children enrolled. Children are provided breakfast, lunch and refreshment in the evening before departure. They are taught everyday by volunteer through joyful learning and different fun games.



Adarsh Seva Sansthan has achieved 4 roomed building for Creche children in its premises through liaisoning with local MLA Sri Saryu Rai. This gave spacious and safe accommodation for the children where they can play around. Many thanks to MLA also for the financial support of Rs. 50,000/- given by him for children cause.

RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT:

Development of children is a big component itself. ASES made involved AWWs, Mahila Mandal, school teachers and SMCs along with the different stakeholders to ensure child development. Under the right child education and curricular activities, early childhood development,



least two members participate in every SMCs meeting whenever organized to discuss about their issues. Children Parliament members should know their role so that they may be able to identify the issues and raise it during the meetings.

Joint meeting of Bal Sangathan leaders in each quarter and basti level meetings were organized to discuss about drop-out and out of school children towards their mainstreaming and other child related issues. Thereafter, drop-out/out of school children were linked with school after motivation of their parents. Regular process was done with the help of Bal Sangathan leaders.

RIGHT TO PROTECTION:

Child protection issue is always challenging for slum area. In spite of the several awareness campaign and programmes led by the Bal Sangathan (Children Club) and women leaders, child marriages are still happening in the slum areas. When the cases are reported to national toll free 1098 CHILDLINE number, prompt action is being taken by CHILDLINE team,



CWC team along with CMPO (BDO). 'Elope' (girl or boy of underage run away from home with her/his loving partner for the purpose of marriage) is one of the biggest challenge in slums which is increasing day by day. not previously known at all therefore it is difficult to intervene at the earliest. They run away from home with life partner and back after they got married months later or one year or more.

There are many factors behind elope in the slum context. The awareness programs have been organized among the same age group and community level but still it became a big challenge before us. The above stakeholders have shared their views which helped in making comprehensive plan to overcome the issue.

Child drop-out is also a big issue under the right to protection. Children of age group 9 to 14 years of the slum area are generally found vulnerable to irregular of school after passing 5 STD moving towards dropping-out. These children are involved working in different works to earn money as child labour in hotels, garages, shops, footpath hawkers, slag pickers etc which was covered with various activities by Bal Sangathan and adolescent groups towards preventive action. As child labour and child marriage both are challenging in the context of slum that is faced by the organization. To mitigate such cases



ASES organized Joint Meetings and awareness campaign as well as orientations with adolescent groups, parents and community. During the year Bal Sangathan and adolescent groups, basti leaders, youth leaders, teachers, SMC members, AWWs, Mahila Mandal along with Childline team and child welfare committee discussed on typical challenges of child labour and child marriage.

They also participated in awareness campaign cum rally against child labour and child marriage and the importance of continuing education. Nukkad Nataks were played on this issue. Hundreds of children took rally to celebrate International Day against drug abuse and illicit tracking in Sonari area covering 3 KM and back. They also played a short play in the public place. Different from the arranged child marriage elope is one of this is a critical challenge.

Some of the outcomes in 23 intervention basti of Sonari and Kadma

- 14 Child labours mainstreamed.
- Re-enrolled 52 drop-out children in the school after counselling.
- Stopped 12 child marriages with the help of CHILDLINE out of 12 cases registered through phone calls by children collectives.

Apart from the slum area, being Collaborative organization of CHILDLINE, East Singhbhum and Railway Helpdesk at Tatanagar Station, ASES also intervened and works on issues for children in need of care and protection. Cases like, - child abuses (sexual abuse, physical and mental abuse, drug addiction, trafficking, exploitation, discrimination, child labour and child marriage etc). are also handled.

ASES organized two Resource organization meetings in the chairpersonship of Smt. Bulu Rani Singh (Chairman, Zila Parishad, East Singhbhum) and Smt. Anjali Bose (Sr. NGO person) separately. There were discussion with regard to key challenges against violation of child right and role of each stakeholder of the district level concern authority like, DSE, DLC, CMPO, CWC, DCPU, GRP, RPF, Police and PRI institution.

Training cum orientation programme was jointly organized with District Administration involving CMPO (BDO) on child right – Child Marriage prohibition act 2006, JJ Act.2015 for ensuring child rights in the district.

492 cases were intervened during the year by CHILDLINE covering medical, shelter, restoration, protection from abuse, conflict with law, sponsorship, child lost, parents asking for help, emotional support & guidance and such others in which 467 cases were provided assistance out of this.

At Tata Nagar Railway station ASES assist children in distress are found on platforms to get back to their homes safe or rehabilitate in safe environment aiming to focus on the issue of runaway children and the menace of child trafficking and child prostitution rackets.

For the care and protection of the child on the railway station, Child Help Group has been formed with Station Director, Station Superintendent, SHO (GRP), Inspector (RPF) and SSE (Works).



RIGHT TO PARTICIPATION -

ASES intervened with different focus group on child protection followed by participation issue through Child reporter's Program for eradicating child marriage in rural areas. Programmes were organized in 90 government upper primary schools covering six blocks of



the district namely Gurabandha, Dhalbhumgarh, Patamda, Boram, Chakulia and Bahragora block through creating awareness among PRI and government officials on the prevention of child marriage. Each blocks comprising of 15 government schools in its target area. Children of these schools have been playing role of Child Reporter to highlight the protection issue through their writing and photography skills. As children can identify the child protection issue in their surrounding area and respective school that can be covered with prompt action.



To meet the objectives ASES organized several activities with PRI members (zila parishad members, panchayat samiti members, ward members and mukhiya), religious leaders of the rural area, SMC members, media, radio city 92.1 (radio program) and social workers who are the important stakeholders. Teachers' training workshop was organized on child labour and child marriage issue for individual and collective approach to eradicate the incidents prevailing in the area. Apart from this district level child reporter's summit also organized in 90 UMS in six blocks of the district. Media has also highlighted the issue with good coverage in their daily Hindi and English magazine. Photography is one of the techniques for good photography to capture the events. For this Photography workshop was organized for the child reporters which helped them in quality reporting.

Demand letter for infrastructure building and basic facilities in the slum area was biggest achievement after the demand for the same was raised. Children parliament (Bal Sansad) of four government schools in the operational area of slums of Sonari & Kadma has regular meetings to discuss on the problems that children do usually face in the school like – separate toilet, drinking water facility, electricity, sitting arrangement, curricular activities and games etc.



For creating demand for school infrastructure civic amenities children parliament had submitted the demand letter to their respective SMCs. SMCs have also prepared the demand letter with the women leaders and submitted to the DSE by the delegation team. The copy of the same demand was also handed over to Honourable Minister Mr. Saryu Rai during the meeting with SMC, basti leaders, women leaders, youth leaders on infrastructural building status. Children collectives (Bal Sangathan) and Adolescent groups (Kishor/Kishori groups) organized basti level meetings to discuss on different issue related to children. As adolescent groups play motivator's role in their circle and surrounding area for children. They participated life skill training and numbers of child centric sessions conducted in the cluster level in which they received self motivation and empowerment. Self awareness, critical and creative thinking, problem solving, effective communication, decision making and child rights were the topic discussion of the session.



As usual in order to bring children of all baste together, Bal Sammelan is being organized every year. This year ASES organized Bal Sammelan where 100 children collective members and leaders conducted short play and cultural activities. They prepared plan of action to move forward with next year and chalked out child issue like, - child labour, child marriage, child drop-out, children out of school and drug addiction. This programme energies and excitement for the children collectives.

IMPROVED ACCESS TO HOUSING, BASIC SERVICES AND SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES FOR URBAN POOR

INTERVENTION IN RANCHI, JAMSHEDPUR, HAZARIBAG, CHAIBASA, JHARIA AND CHAS COVERING 112 SLUMS

There are large numbers of people living in major cities of India who do not possess any assets to be mortgaged to bank to get a home loan or to be capable of paying monthly EMI. These people live in slums which are regarded as illegal settlements. These settlements see unchecked eviction without the provision of alternate housing. The people living in these settlements are simply branded as 'encroachers' and that's what make government get rid of its responsibility to ensure housing to urban poor which is basic human need. By commodifying a basic service like housing, we are denying a needy person of his/her right to housing which has been recognised as part and parcel of 'right to life' by the Supreme Court of India.

In the absence of affordable housing options, millions of urban residents, mostly workers in the informal and unorganized sector, are forced to live in extremely inadequate conditions on the streets or in grossly underserviced and low quality housing in settlements that are often referred to as 'slums' in official discourse. As per the Slum Census 2011, India recorded a 37.14 per cent decadal growth in the number of 'slum' households. Almost two-thirds of statutory towns in India have 'slums' and a total of 13.75 million households live in them. Organizations working on issues of urban poverty and housing, however, believe that the actual number is likely to be much higher, especially if other forms of substandard housing are taken into account. Census 2011 data reveals that 36 per cent of households in informal settlements do not have basic facilities of electricity, tap water, and sanitation within house premises. As per Census 2011, over 27 per cent of urban residents live in rental accommodation, most of which is informal.

The urban poor, seeking affordable housing, claim tenure rights to land they have lived on and developed for years, while the planned city uses legal ownership, as land is commodified, to establish rights over property. Though the rights of informal settlement dwellers are generally customary and community-based, the state uses individual identification through its schemes of voter cards, biometric cards, and ration cards (food subsidy cards under the Public Distribution System). While such schemes are critical to the survival of the urban poor, as they are often the only basis for establishing identity in a system that denies the benefits of housing policies to the poor, their modalities are constantly modified. The tenure rights of the urban poor, thus, are not recognized or protected in the current legal framework. They are held precariously and kept in a perpetual state of uncertainty by instruments of the state, including through the tools of demolition and eviction.

TRAINING WORKSHOP WITH MEDIA ACTIVISTS AT RANCHI AND CHAIBASA:

As we all know media plays pivotal role in creating and shaping of public opinion and strengthening of society. Media act as watchdog to protect public interest and create public awareness. 30 media persons from different print and electronic media along with 20 active community leaders participated in workshop held at Ranchi and Chaibasa. During the workshop, sensitized and empowered knowledge base of media personnel about policies/schemes and programs of government on housing and basic services schemes and slums. As per census 2011 slums have been categorized in three categories notified, identified and recognized. In Jharkhand there are only two categories i.e. notified and identified. There is no slum development act in Jharkhand while some of the states like Mumbai and Karnataka have Slum Act. Government must work on this, as government too is favouring slum free city and this can be possible with participation of community. For any planning basteer people must be involved as they would be able to share the scenario in better way.



Under PMAY Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA) demand survey was done and same was collected from Ashiyana Newsletter, August 2017 which was shared with media personnel covering all the four verticals of PMAY. Community people of Ranchi, Hazaribag, Chaibasa, Jamshedpur, Chas and Jharia were not aware as to when the survey happened. Media personnel assured to work closely with the community and they will give space for highlighting the issues of urban poor.

SENSITIZATION WORKSHOP WITH INTERACTIVE SESSIONS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS:



Approximately 568 students and 32 faculty members from colleges of Ranchi, Chaibasa, Hazaribag, Jharia and Chas participated in the program. Objective is to aware and sensitise college students and professors about various issues pertaining to urban poor and changing their own behaviour and attitudes towards the urban poor thereby creating positive narratives about urban poor. There were discussion with regard to urbanization and role of urban poor in development of city. How villages are converted into towns and what are the criteria for the same. Students were made aware about census town and statutory town. This was done to make them aware about the periphery in which they are living. Urban poor are an integral part of the country and they too equally contribute in the economy. Government must move forward and plan to provide basic civic

amenities at the place of their habitat or work on alternatives for slum dwellers so that they too can live life with dignity.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY LEADERS AND CBOs:

265 community members are trained and made aware, sensitized and strengthened about various schemes/ mission like PMAY (Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All), SBM (Swachh Bharat Mission), AMRUT (for water supply), electricity and various social security schemes followed by legal perspective by DLSA (District legal Services Authority) thereby ensuring active participation in implementation process by pioneers of community



There were 2 phases of this program. In first phase we invited officials from District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) under the aegis of Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority (JHALSA). This was done to make leaders and CBOs aware of the legal perspectives on the services being provided by DLSA. Officials shared the components



in detail. In second phase, we shared about recent happening in the city with regard to schemes/mission of government and how community too can participate in this. Communities are made aware, sensitized and strengthened about various schemes/ mission for them, thereby ensuring active participation in implementation process by pioneers of community. There were discussions on 74th Amendment Act, for ensuring participation of people in planning process of government. Excerpt from TED talk show of Human Settlement Expert and Researcher (Dr.Gautam Bhan) from Indian Institute for Human Settlements (IIHS) was shown and there were discussion that slums are not developed in a day instead its process. If anybody is staying at a place for more than 20-30 years and certainly notice is issued to vacate the place for any schemes or any other project being implemented at the place, where will they go? Their livelihood and education of children will suffer along with many other issues. Government must move forward and plan to provide basic civic amenities at the place of their habitat or work on other alternatives for them with their participation.

ADVOCAC STATE LEVEL CONVENTION AT RANCHI

Urban development and transport Minister, Jharkhand Mr. C.P Singh was chief guest for the program. Welcome address of the guest was done followed by reading and sharing of 16 point charter of demand which was handed over to him. Honourable Minister said that change is long process and central led government is doing their best for the welfare of people. According to him these days demand are rising due to expectations being much higher.



We had meetings with concerned stakeholders of Jamshedpur city. The purpose of meeting was to make them aware that we are working on issues of urban poor. Issues of each basti have been presented in meetings. Since we are working with unorganized sector workers and GOJ has launched “Shram Shakti Pehchan Yojna “scheme for unorganized sector workers on 1st May’2015. We had fill forms of workers but due certain departmental issues and lack of documents we haven’t received labour cards, hence in this reporting period various meetings were done with labour department and finally 128 labour cards was issued by department. Unorganised workers availed different benefits under labour card scheme..



Unorganised segment workers like domestic workers, maid etc neither have job security, minimum wages, medical facilities nor have any specific rights, laws, Identity at state level even lack dignity for self. Even in some cases they are harassed by owner, hence to secure their rights we had taken initiative to form domestic workers federation. Domestic workers federation have been formed and this group is actively doing advocacy with concerned department with regard to their rights. As 16th June is celebrated as International Domestic workers Day as a result we had celebration of this day and organised post card campaign. The cards were sent to Sri. Raghubar Das (Chief Minister, Jharkhand) to know the status of their submitted draft demand submitted on 16th June’2017 and networking have been done with different city DWs federation like Kolkata.



Adarsh Seva Sansthan conducted online survey of homeless people in Jamshedpur township area with the support of OFFER – An associate organization of IGSSS. This year we interacted with 250 homeless of Jamshedpur and conducted FGD with them regarding status of accommodation and basic facilities they avail and problems they face at regular basis.

ORGANIZING CULTURAL EVENT AT JAMSHEDPUR

Cultural event program named Sadhbhav- Sambhav for Ekta- Samrasta- Sadhbhavna) was organised at Jamshedpur. Each basti representative shared their views on togetherness and about culture which is extinction or about to extinct. As we know India is Secular and democratic County and there is unity in diversity. Different communities have different traditions. We tried to impart the message regarding participation in each other festivals and traditions by joining hands together irrespective of caste or creed. Program started with traditional welcome song, followed by Natak by kaladham team named “ReetViprit”, Rinja dance, Nagpuri dance and Chhau dance.



BASTI LEVEL MEETING AND JOINT MEETING

Purpose of Joint basti meeting is to bring together representative of each basti in one platform, so that ongoing work and recent happening can be shared by each other and further discussions are held for necessitate action to be taken by approaching the respective department. At Joint basti committee meeting, community discusses about problems faced with the existing social security scheme, prevailing schemes/mission of government, required basic civic amenities followed by any amendment in the schemes/mission and related matter which must be shared amongst the community.

CBO Sanyukt Baste Samiti (Joint Baste Committee) is actively working. At Joint baste committee meeting, community discusses about problems faced with the existing social security scheme, prevailing schemes/mission of government followed by any amendment in the schemes/mission and related matter which must be shared amongst the community.

Basti level meeting is day to day activity in order to strengthen the bonding with basti representative and people. Respective staffs regularly visit baste and had discussion with people on various baste issues and finding the ways to overcome.

City level joint meetings have been organised in six cities namely Jamshedpur, Ranchi, Chaibasa, Jharia, Chas and Hazaribagh with urban poor, existing forums i.e. Sanjukt Basti Samiti , Basti Bachao Samiti ,CBOs ,basti committee and others.

To strengthen and aware basti committee /CBOs/SHGs as regards to basti issues so that they will raise their issues in city /state/national level, problem analysis of the each basti have been done on the basis of online survey and meetings. The purpose of analysis is to collect information of each basti specifically present situation of basic civic amenities, health issues, education status and social, security schemes. With the collected data analysis has been done and future action plan has to be prepared. With this we would be able to know on which component or aspect we should focus and work together. We did Mohalla Sabha, Regular meetings, training, workshops with target audiences on different basti issues, filing RTIs, Public petitions, demand letter/applications.



AWARENESS THROUGH NUKKAD NATAK

As Municipal elections held in Ranchi, Chaibasa and Hazaribag in April'18, hence there was awareness among the mass to use their voting rights in selection of candidate of their choice as its constitutional right of every citizen. Simultaneously aware people that it's mandatory for formation of ward committee within two months of selection of elected representative (Mayor, Deputy Mayor and ward Parshad). Awareness and sensitization on flagship scheme/program of government namely Swachh Bharat Mission, PMAY and DAY-NULM followed by 74th Amendment Act was done at Ranchi, Hazaribag, Jamshedpur, Jharia, Chas and



Chaibasa. 74th Amendment Act states that planning for ward is to be done at basti level and accordingly plan formulated and implemented, hence aware basti people about participation in planning process and raise query with regard to development of basti to elected representative. 5000 signatures were taken on 16 point demand letter for manifesto.



FORMATION OF ADOLESCENT/YOUTH GROUP



It's known fact that Adolescent /Youths are future of our country. Adolescent/youth group have been formed in operational areas. Regular interactive session with group has been done on issues like child rights, child labour, child marriage, CHILDLINE 1098, Education and basti issues. Exposure visit of Adolescent/youth have been organised with concerned department with whom we need to work with like Block Development officer

(BDO), District child protection officer, District labour Department, Officers of Jamshedpur notified area committee (JNAC), Government hospitals. We ensured interaction of adolescent/youth with different departmental officials. Leaders and members of group shared issues faced by them; hence they get positive response from different office bearers. This will



work two fold one knows whom to approach for getting work done and second is active participation and personality development of adolescent/youth group. These active leaders/members are working as watchdog in bastis on specifically issues like to identify dropout/irregular/out of school, report child labour & child marriage cases, spot addiction points in bastis. Also we had capacity building trainings, workshops, Nukkad Natak training so that

adolescent/youth group become vocal and empower towards their rights. Sammelan with adolescent/youth group was held in which adolescent/youth members and CBOs leaders of all operational areas participated in the event.

CLEAN JHARKHAND – towards clean environment

Clean Jharkhand is one of the ongoing projects run by Adarsh Seva Sansthan with the help of beneficiary's donation for keeping the environment clean and pollution free. Safai Mitra collects garbage and wastage from door to door of the local apartments and disposed out at daily basis. Presently there are near about 650 households in the Sonari based apartments where 15 Safai Mitra regularly visit to collect the wastage. It has maintained the cleanliness of the area and the polluted free environment which is going on.

OUR ALLIANCES



CREJ – CAMPAIGN FOR RIGHT TO EDUCATION IN JHARKHAND

CREJ is a state alliance of NGOs of Jharkhand state working to ensure child rights with primary focus of proper implementation of Right to Education Act. It also works on surveys and data analysis part for policy advocacy to focus on status of school and ICDS infrastructure, facilities for children in both institutions, like – school uniform, books & TLM, MDM with nutrition, qualitative education and proper functioning of Pre School Education. We highlighted the issues with regard to the proper implementation of RTE Act through activation of SMCs and people’s awareness.



GIRLS NOT BRIDE

Girls Not Brides: The Global Partnership to End Child Marriage is an international non-governmental organization with the mission to end child marriage throughout the world.

Adarsh Seva Sansthan is working with this collaboration with the mission of child marriage free slums of Jamshedpur and around. Girls Not Brides works alongside governments to develop, implement, and monitor strategies to end child marriage nationwide. Sharing information to better combat child marriage and raising public awareness of child marriage are the main goals of the national partnerships.



SAVE THE CHILDHOOD MOVEMENT

BACHPAN BACHAO ANDOLAN (BBA; *Save Childhood Movement*) is an

India-based movement campaigning for the rights of children. It was started in 1980 by Nobel Laureate Mr. Kailash Satyarthi. Its focus has centred on ending bonded labour, child labour and human trafficking as well as demanding the right to education for all children. This movement helped in their successful re-integration, rehabilitation and education.

Adarsh Seva Sansthan is a partner working together to address the child labour issue to create a child-friendly society where all children are free from exploitation and receive a free and quality education.



RIGHT TO EDUCATION FORUM

Right to Education Forum is a collective national initiative of the civil society to work for a just, inclusive and egalitarian society in consonance with the core values enshrined in the Indian constitution and several other international charters and Legal instruments on Human Rights. It was formed after the enactment of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 in 2010 for closely tracking and supporting the implementation of the RTE Act. Its structure is federal and it brings together actors at the national, state and district levels that share a common commitment to the implementation of the right to education. Adarsh Seva Sansthan is fully dedicated to establish quality in education, infrastructure with basic facilities and child friendly.

