



About NDMJ

National Dalit Movement for Justice is one of the units of NCDHR focussing on the promotion and protection of the rights of Dalits and Adivasis. It is a democratic, secular, non-party movement of Dalits survivors, defenders, academics and organisations headed by Dalits to address the issues of caste-based discrimination and violence to ensure dignity, equality and justice. NDMJ adopts multi-pronged strategies and intervenes at multi-level for ensuring access to justice to those affected by atrocities/discrimination.

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WE never Stopped!!!

NDMJ amidst Pandemic Second Wave – We Halted but never stopped.

From April third week, the second wave of Covid already started affecting the entire population of India. Delhi witnessed a sudden surge in the number of cases in Covid-19 positive cases and also a humongous increase in the number of fatalities. Team NDMJ, both National and State, also came into the grip of the Covid-19, Pandemic. NDMJ national team was also affected badly, and being alone in the city, coping with this Pandemic was not easy for our national team members, who are not staying with the family. It was exhausting health-wise, but psychologically also it was affecting them, as they were far from the family, and some even lost their family members to this Pandemic, but could not stand next to the grieved family.

For those living with the family, this pandemic period was not that harsh, but managing family and office, which is the new normal for all of us now, became challenging at times. Other than Covid-19, for those who had old and ailing parents at home, their health care in this testing time was extremely difficult as hospitals were full of Covid patients, and other health issues were not addressed properly. In spite of all the challenges, our team worked at odd hours to complete their designated work timely, without fail.

State people, also in spite of the surge in numbers of Pandemic, continued to do the grass-root work. The national capital was struggling for Oxygen and beds, but the condition in states was also in a very poor condition. Access to medical assistance and the healthcare system for our Dalit and Adivasi community was extremely challenging, making the community furthermore vulnerable.

Challenging all the obstacles, our team continued with fact-finding in multiple cases of caste atrocities. They went to the fields for fact-finding, for further assistance. Many of the defenders also got infected with COVID-19, but even in quarantine and lockdown, our team continued to give their best.

We are proud of the spirit of our NDMJ Team, and we will keep challenging all the obstacles and win one day!!!

NDMJ intervention in Chattarpur, Madhya Pradesh Case.

On 19th May 2021, at village – Bandergarh, P.S -Rajpur, Chattarpur of Madhya Pradesh, a pregnant woman belonging to the Dalit community, has been physically as well as sexually assaulted in front of her children and mother-in-law. As soon as the NDMJ team received the information from substantial media sources, our team of human rights defenders visited the place of incidence. The victim further alleged that she and her two children and mother-in-law were abducted, thrashed, and tortured for four days by the accused in captivity by Hriday Patel, Vinod Patel, and Akash Patel.

All this happened over the refusal to work on the field, by the husband of the victim, who belongs to the Dalit community and is also a daily wage labourer. Accused, who belongs to the Dominant Patel Community were forcing him to work, victim whereas requested the accused that he is visiting some relatives and would come back and finish up the work. After his refusal, he was thrashed by the accused, after which he ran away from the spot. Later on, all the accused entered his house,

abducted the family, and committed rape upon his pregnant wife. Although the prime accused has been arrested and the case has been filed under the IPC ad SC/ST (PoA) 1989, the section related to sexual violence has not been added. As a result, immediate compensation has not been provided to the victims, and the victims are constantly threatened and pressured to compromise. NDMJ, after the fact-finding, released a press statement the very next day with a set of recommendations and also filed representation in all three commissions, National Commission for Women (NCW), National Commission for Scheduled Caste (NCSC), and National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR).

After the representation was filed, NCW took immediate action, and notice was sent to the Senior Superintendent of police to respond within 30days regarding the inquiry in this case. As per the latest information from the authorities, all the three accused have been arrested. Recently, NCSC also contacted NDMJ, for further intervention.



#StoriesOfChange: Dalit Women Claim Political Space

National Dalit Movement for Justice has been initiating the formation of Dalit women's groups in villages and blocks with a prime aim to promote and strengthen Dalit Women's leadership at the grassroots and up.

In Kangra, Himachal Pradesh and, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, Dalit women Ms. Sumana Devi and Ms. Lata Devi got elected as "Pradhans" and as "Block Members" in the panchayat elections announced in April 2021. Political participation and representation have been critical yardsticks to empower women by occupying political spaces.

With focused capacitation on legal mechanisms, constitutional rights, and entitlements and on issues affecting women due to their gender and caste locations, this has been a major achievement. The election of Dalit women in the local government is an achievement of their leadership qualities which NDMJ further wishes to strengthen for gender justice and equity.



NDMJ Maharashtra advocacy results in the release of Compensation Order

Access to justice is an integral objective of NDMJ. Team of NDMJ continued to do their groundwork amidst this Pandemic. NDMJ Maharashtra team also challenged the pandemic situation and reached out to the victims of caste-based atrocities as much as possible.

Even after continuous effort, for over one year, compensation to the victims of caste atrocities was pending. On questioning the authority, commissions and respective authorities responded of shortage of funds. On

this account NDMJ team in Maharashtra started advocating for the release of Compensation grants to different authorities and commissions.

With the vigorous effort and advocacy of the NDMJ Maharashtra, a grant order of 22 Crore was released by the Ministry of Social Welfare for the compensation grant for the victims of caste abuse. With the release of these orders, many victims already received their pending amount of compensation.

Online Advocacy by NDMJ Himachal Pradesh resulted in immediate action by authorities.

In district Una, Tehsil Bangna, Ms. Hakami Devi, had a barren land, which she turned into a fertile land to grow crops, and to live. In the village, Roshna Lal, son of Rajkumar, who is from the upper caste works in the irrigation department, as a welder. Roshan Lal and his brothers forcefully trying to grab the government land, for cultivation, which is also the only way to the home of Hakami Devi. Thus, the sowing and cultivation process is leading to blockage of the path to Hakami Devi's House. On protesting Hakami Devi and her family was physically assaulted by Roshan Lal's family.

In this regard our state General Secretary Mr. Raj Mahey intervened and sent an email to Deputy Commissioner, informing him about the entire situation. On this complaint received through email, District Superintendent immediately took action and sent a team of Police personnel and ensured that the blocked way is opened.

On the other hand, in the district Una Tehsil Haroli, Village Kangda Lower, Mrs. Nirmala Devi, who is around 70 years old women lives with her family, in a house, adjacent to the road. PWD department initiated the road construction because of which the canal which was adjacent to the house of Nirmala Devi got closed. This caused multiple challenges for Nirmala Devi. NDMJ Himachal Pradesh kept requesting the SDO Haroli



but nothing happened. Post this, email communication was sent to Deputy Commissioner and Tehsildar, as well as the BDO which was followed with on the spot inspection and promised that the canal will be opened soon.

NDMJ Odisha advocacy results in the release of Relief Grant for 450 Schedule Caste Families

In Cuttack, Odisha, 450 Schedule Caste families were staying in the bastee at Pilgrim Road Das Sahi for over 30 years. Cuttack Municipality Corporation (CMC) and district administration announced to evict them on 2.3.21 and on the very next day they were evicted. They were

taken to a temporary shelter at Balisahi Gada, Nuapada. The temporary shelter did not have the basic facilities like adequate drinking water, operative toilets, and there was no health care provision despite COVID situation. 15ft X 15 feet size plots were given to them for temporary

houses but no Rehabilitation or Resettlement.

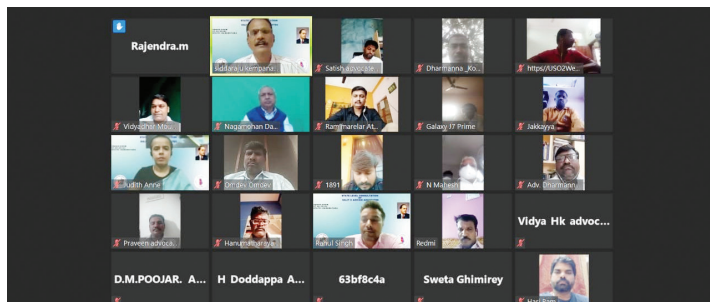
On this NDMJ Odisha team, started their advocacy and with persistent advocacy with the state government a grant of Rs.22, 500,000 as temporary relief to 450 Dalit families was released (Rs.50, 000 to each family).



Virtual Advocates Consultation in Karnataka

Since 2013, NDMJ is building the capacities of Dalits and Adivasis Advocates for appointment as Special Public Prosecutors as per the choice of the victims (Rule 4(5) of SCs and STs (PoA) Act 1989). NDMJ has formed state-level advocate forums with partners in some of the states for ensuring effective legal aid for the victims of caste and gender-based atrocities. In this regard, NDMJ organized State level consultation of Advocates on Dalits and Adivasi Rights through an online virtual platform on 27th June 2021 for the State of Karnataka.

First time ever, NDMJ conducted virtual Advocates Consultation for the State of Karnataka; more than 40 participants, largely advocates, participated in the program. This is the first time ever; Advocates Consultation Training has been conducted online, which has been extremely successful. Karnataka Advocates Consultation was inaugurated by Former Justice Naga Mohan Das, Retd. Judge, Karnataka High Court; Mr. Anna



N. Mahesh, Former Education Minister, Govt of Karnataka, M.L.A, Kollegal Constituency; Mrs. Ruth Manorama, President, National Forum for

Dalit Women (NFDW). NDMJ General Secretary Adv. Rahul Singh moderated the entire programme.

The speakers spoke

on the inhuman practice of untouchability and discrimination. Also, focused on the non-implementation of the PoA Act. The gathering also focused on building advocates groups at the district level and providing immediate assistance to the victims and witnesses. The consultations ended with specific strategies and plans of action to be taken forward by the State level forums.

State General Secretary, R. Siddaraju, took a session explaining the issues related to the Rights of Dalits and Adivasis with a special focus on challenges pertaining to Karnataka.

In this first-ever virtual Advocates Consultation Training of Karnataka, a working group of Dalit advocates has also been formed, with 6 Advocates from Karnataka, who will further follow up the work of the State Level Advocates Forum of Karnataka. The Cons

The Consultation Training concluded with strategies and further action plans.

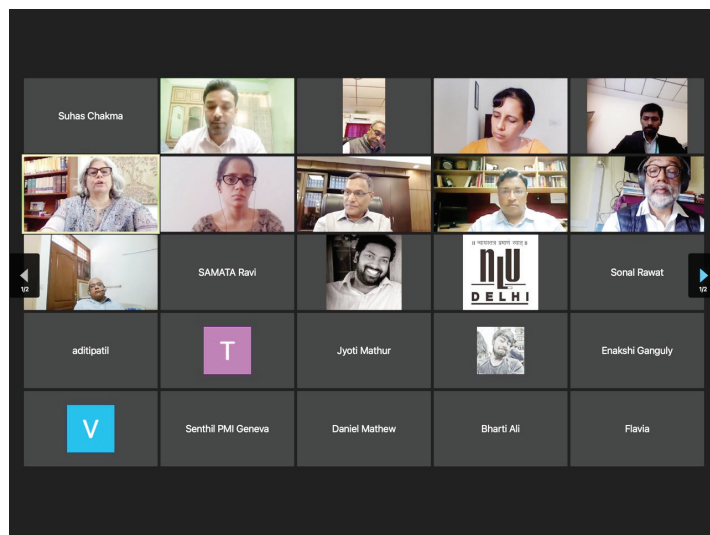
National Stakeholder Consultation with CSO's in India for the Preparation of India's Report under Article 40 of the ICCPR

Mr Rahul Singh, General Secretary, National Dalit Movement for Justice (NDMJ-NCDDR), participated in the National Stakeholder Consultation with Civil Society Organisations in India for the Preparation of India's National Report under Article 40 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights. He represented National Dalit Movement for Justice- NCDHR and focussing on the rights of Dalits and Adivasis in India. He reiterated that merely mentioning Constitutional and Legislative safeguards is not enough but it is high time that the Government of India must focus on the implementation of the PoA Act. He specifically dealt with Right to Equality and Non-discrimination.

The programme was organised by Ministry Of External Affairs, Government of India and National Law University, Delhi.

In October 2019, a joint Submission was made by NDMJ and IDS to HRC prior to the adoption of issues and the list of questions to be raised by HRC to government of India. HRC in its list of questions raised key concerns on discrimination with Dalits and implementation of laws (PoA) Act to government of India.

Many of the recommended questions on the rights of Dalits and Adivasis proposed by NDMJ to the United Nations Human Rights Committee, prior to adoption of list of issues, during 126th session, (01 to 26 July 2019) were taken up by the HR Committee and were



included in the list of issues prior to submission of Government of India's National Report under International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).



Dalits

A People

A Culture

A History

Brief Analysis: UNHRC Raises Key Concerns from the Recommended Questions Submitted to UNHRC by NDMJ-IDSN – 2019

S.No.	Recommended Questions Submitted by UNHRC by NDMJ-IDSN	UNHRC Raised Key Concerns and ask the State Government to Respond Accordingly :
1.	What targeted policies has the State party taken in order to address the many allegations of forced labour affecting disproportionately the Dalits and Adivasis in industries such as brick and garment, but more specifically on manual scavenging? Has the State party produced any statistical data to assess the dimension of the resources needed to address this issue?	Para 8: (c) continued employment of Dalits as manual scavengers, including by local government officials..
2.	Has the administration of the State party demonstrable efforts to engage with the justice system in order to address specific instances of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment against minorities such as the Dalits and the Adivasis, (training and awareness raising on the compliance with Articles 7 and 26 of the Covenant)?	In Para 18 (b) [...]allegations of rape of female and male detainees by the police, and of physical and sexual abuse, torture and humiliation perpetrated with frequency against members of minorities such as Dalits and Adivasis in custody....]
3.	To what reasons does the State party attribute the disproportional application of death sentencing by the Judiciary of minorities, such as Muslims, Dalits and Adivasis?	Para 17: (c)racial bias in death penalty convictions resulting in disproportionate representation of "backward" classes and religious minorities, among prisoners sentenced to death. Para 20:[.....very high proportion of "undertrial" prisoners among the prison population, in particular the disproportionate representation of Muslims, Dalits and Adivasis]
4.	Does the State party envisage any specific policy in order to tackle the incidents of disproportional violence against protests involving rights of Dalits and Adivasis? What general measures has the State party taken to promote an enabling environment for civil society and the enjoyment of Articles 19 and 21 of the ICCPR, as whole?	Para 27 : a) Harassment, intimidation, smear campaigns and violent attacks against human rights defenders.. to prevent engagement with the United Nations and other international bodies and retaliation for such engagement; (a) Para 28: Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 to impede the legitimate activities of civil society organizations working on politically sensitive matters, including matters concerning human rights, by cancelling, suspending and refusing to grant or renew foreign funding licences, and on the freezing of assets and shutting down of non-governmental organizations based on alleged violations of foreign funding regulations.
5.	Could the State party explain the discrepancy between the rise of crimes against Scheduled Castes and the low rates of conviction of these crimes, despite the enactment of the Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989?	(a) persistent discrimination and violent attacks against Dalits and lower castes and against Adivasis.... and an alarming rise in crimes against members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes; (b) delays in investigating such cases, a backlog of cases pending trial and low conviction rates;
6.	Does the State party perceive the alarming rates of violence, including sexual violence, against women belonging to minorities such as Dalits and Adivasis as a challenge in the implementation of Articles 10.1 and 26 ICCPR? If so, has the State party put in place any strategy or plan in order to reduce these rates, and also addressing the feeling of impunity in such cases?	Para 11: [...]persisting harmful practices against women and girls, such as child marriage, honour killings, the dowry system, sex-selective abortion, devadasi, sati, accusations of witchcraft,
7.	What are the main reasons for the concentration of Dalits and Adivasis at the bottom public posts, despite the State party's long-running reservation schemes? Could the State party explain how gender is dealt with in those reservation schemes?	
8.	Could the State Party bring forward reasons for the exclusion (by law or de facto) of Dalit Christians from the several special temporary measures implemented in the country?	Para 8 (c): [.....Progress in regard to : the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, which denies scheduled caste status to Dalit Muslims and Dalit Christians, depriving them of preferential benefits and of the protection against violence afforded to Hindu and other Dalits under hate crime laws and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.



Advocates Consultation in Uttar Pradesh

NMDJ conducts state-level consultation to capacitate and motivate the advocates and potential Special Public Prosecutors to be at par with the public prosecutor to render justice. In lieu of that NMDJ organized a State level consultation of Advocates on Dalits and Adivasi Rights on 27th June 2021 in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh Advocates Consultation was inaugurated by Prof. Mukesh Kumar Malviya, Head of Law Dept, Banaras Hindu University, and Mr. Prem Prakash, Assistant Public Prosecutor Azamgarh, Dr. Rajesh Kumar, APO, Azamgarh, U.P.

From National and State Team, Adv. Naveen Gautam, Adv. Sanjay Kumar a and Adv. Ram Dular, presented the purpose and objective of the program and explained the significance of SC/ST PoA Act in a special session on monitoring and intervening in cases of atrocities.

An overview, on the status of the forms and nature of atrocities with a specific focus on Uttar Pradesh, and further the role of Dalits and Adviasis on accessing justice was also dealt in separate sessions during the training.

For both the consultations, the panels were formed on the status of Dalit and Adivasis in respective states; role of Dalit Advocates in accessing Justice for Dalit and Adivasis and Role of Dalit women in accessing justice for Dalit women victims of survivors.

An all-women panel of Adv. Sita, Adv. Rekha, Rita Saroj, Rashmi and Adv. Saroj took a remarkable session on the role of Dalit women in accessing justice. This session helped in strengthening and capacitating the women defenders and advocates in Uttar Pradesh.

More than 45 participants from different corners of Uttar Pradesh participated in Advocates Consultation Training. A working group of Dalit advocates has also been formed, with Advocates from Uttar Pradesh, who will further follow up the work of the State Level Advocates Forum of Uttar Pradesh. The program came to an end with the strategies and plan of action for future advocacy.



Covid Impact on Children in Odisha: A Quick Survey Report by NDMJ Odhisha

During this pandemic situation children are deprived from their basic rights such as right to survival, development, protection and participation. Due to lockdown, people are deprived of other medical emergency and quality health care as the mobility is much restricted.

While evaluating the situation from right of development of the children of SCs/STs communities, it has been observed that the closure of schools and Anganwadi Centres, adversely affected the development of the children. Digital divide further made the situation worse, as most of the children from Dalit and Adivasi community are from marginalised section, with no access to laptop, internet or even smartphones to access online classes.

A quick survey recently done by Odisha team in four coastal districts, with a sample size of 2177 Scheduled Caste households showed that nearly 35% household do not have Smart Phones. Lack of continuous internet connectivity, power failure has been the cause of denial of access to education to the SC/ST children in the State. It can be concluded that lack of the digital devices, electricity back-up and network connectivity has deprived the SC/ST children of the opportunity to continue education and their rights are violated. Also children are not allowed to play and participate in outside creative programs due to Covid situation which hampers their physical and mental development and also their creativity.

Covid situation also have forced adults and children to reside within the four walls of home. This is further making the children exposed to

physical and mental abuse at home. Besides, most of the Dalit and Adivasi families have limited living spaces. During this period, if any family member had any Covid symptoms families tend to send their children to their friends and relatives houses. This puts the children under the threat of abuse or sexual violence. Also, the police and administration has become increasingly inaccessible due to covid which puts the

children in extreme adverse condition where their right to protection is violated.

Child participation is one of the core principles of the United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), which asserts that children have right to freely express their views and that there is an obligation to listen to children's views and to facilitate their participation in all matters affecting them within their families, schools, local communities, institutions etc. but in present situation it has found that all the decision of family are imposed on the children. Children due to Covid pandemic are unable to enjoy their rights to education, play, leisure etc. As an effect, the rights of participation in decision making by the children are grossly violated.

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Covid19- Relief Work by Team NDMJ Odhisha

Covid 19 has adversely affected different parts of the world, and specially lives of Dalit and Adivasi children. In Odisha, Six villages of Six Gram Panchayats in two blocks namely Kantapada & Niali, in Cuttack district, relief work was carried on, covering the Dalit and Adivasi daily wage labourers families. They were provided with basic medicines, preventive kits, and dry ration. 327 households were covered in this quarter.



Vaccination Drive in Odisha and Exclusion of SCs and STs: Quick Survey by Team NDMJ

Marginalised in our country have always been deprived and discriminated in different circumstances. Considering this, Team NDMJ Odhisha, conducted a quick survey to study the discrimination and exclusion pattern against SCs/STs in the vaccination drive. The analysis of the survey shows a clear-cut trend of deprivation with respect to rural Scheduled Caste communities compared to State vaccination figures. The findings are as of 30.4.2021 is as under:

The quick survey was conducted by the volunteers in 51 Scheduled Caste hamlets of 26 Revenue villages of 22 GPs in 8 Blocks of 4 coastal districts, namely Khordha,

Puri, Cuttack, and Kendrapara. The total household of the sample hamlets was 2177, with a population of 10556. Considering the projected population of 126.0 lakhs persons as above 45 years in the State, the percentage of vaccination coverage was calculated with a number of doses vaccinated as of 30.4.2021. The State percentage of the above 45 years group 1st Dose vaccination was 34.43%, whereas, in the sample SC hamlets, it was 12.97%; for 2nd Dose, the State percentage was 4.32%, whereas in sample hamlets it was as low as 0.22%.

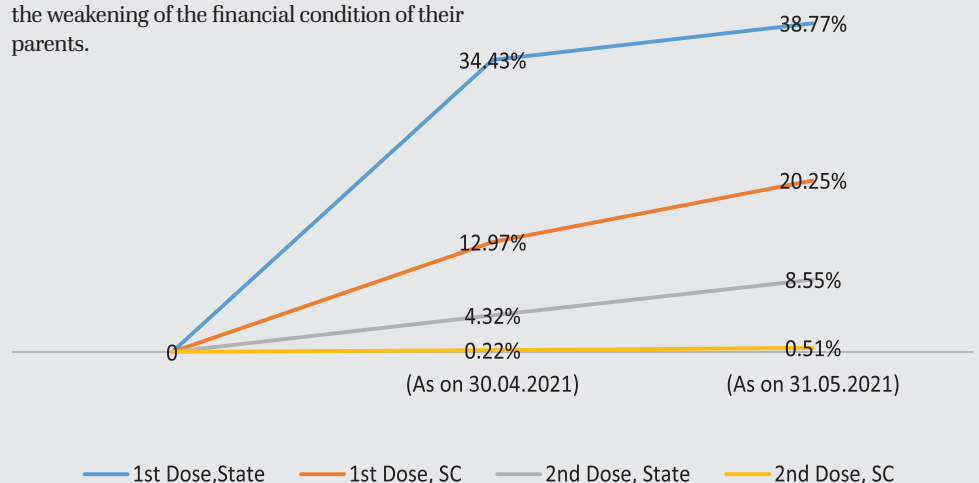
Again the exercise was repeated on 31.5.2021. This time due to different reasons,

data updating from 4 villages was not possible, and the total sample area was 45 Scheduled Caste hamlets of 23 Revenue villages of 20 GPs in 8 Blocks of 4 coastal districts (all old hamlets). The total household of the sample hamlets was 1708, with a population of 8699. The findings were as follows: The State percentage of above 45 years group 1st Dose vaccination reached 38.77% whereas in the sample SC hamlets it was 20.25%; for 2nd Dose, the State percentage was 8.55% whereas in sample hamlets it crawled to 0.51%. One aspect of the sample area is the hamlets are situated in the most advanced districts of the State.

Covid Vaccination rate in Odisha: State vis-a-vis SC habitations

Another factor of discrimination due to digital divide was observed during the quick survey. To access vaccination, one has to be registered through a smart phone. On 30/04/2021 data it was found that 65.73% household had smart phones. With one phone 4 persons could be registered for vaccination. Considering 63% population to be above the age of 18 years who are to be vaccinated, it was found that 13.92% persons above 18 years did not have the equipment for registration for vaccination. The quick survey, although with a small sample, shows the trend of vaccination in the State. The Scheduled Caste households are far behind the State average of vaccination and they are also under the handicap of digital divide due to economic background. The situation affects the children of SC community adversely. The denial of access to vaccination at par with others, make the SC families more vulnerable

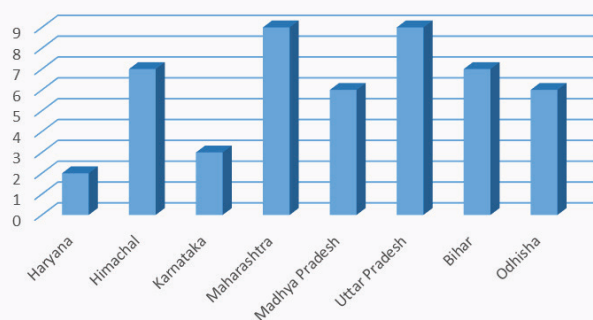
to Covid-19 and adds to overall socio-economic vulnerability. The children are directly affected by the infection in the family and indirectly by the weakening of the financial condition of their parents.



Fact Findings & Interventions by team NDMJ

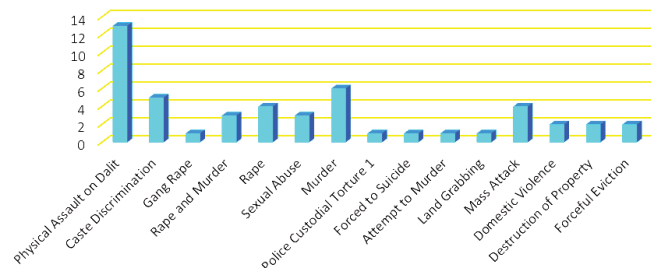
Fact Findings & Interventions April –June 2021

Number of Fact-findings in the States



Type of Atrocities

Atrocity Type NDMJ Intervened



States	No of cases FIR registered	No of Cases Charge sheeted	Number of cases arrest made	No of Cases SC/ST PoA Act invoked	Compensation received under SC/ST PoA Act
Bihar	7	0	5	5	11,89,900 (1 Case)
Haryana	2	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	5	0	0	4	1,55,000 (4 Cases)
Karnataka	3	0	3	3	8,75,000(3 Cases)
Maharashtra	9	0	7	7	0
Odisha	5	0	3	4	0
Uttar Pradesh	7	0	4	5	0
Madhya Pradesh	4	0	3	4	0
Total	33	0	19	24	Rs.2,219,900 (8 Cases)

Remembrance: Human Rights Defenders Who Worked for an Equal and Just Society for Dalits and Adivasis

No words will be enough to describe the loss and grief. You all have been great leaders, activists, human rights defenders who played an important role in making this world a better place to live in for our fellow brothers and sisters from Dalit and Adivasi communities. You all have been the fiery

voice for raising Dalit issues. Your hard work, dedication, and strong efforts towards ensuring that the marginalized have access to justice emerged as an inspiration for people who are fighting for the cause. We will never forget the spirit the compassion you all shared for the cause.



Late Jai Singh



Late Ashok Mandre



Late K.Nagraj



Late. Mr.Subham



Late.Mr.Ajay Sahare



Late Ms.Ashaji



Late Adv.Jagdish Nagarkar



Late. Anindo Banerjee



Dalits

A People

A Culture

A History

NDMJ IN MEDIA

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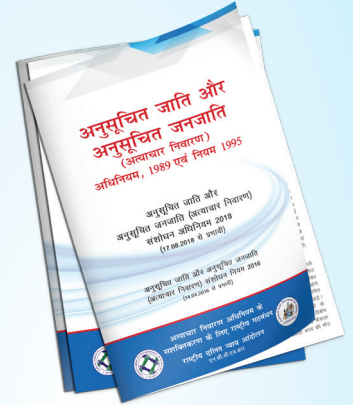
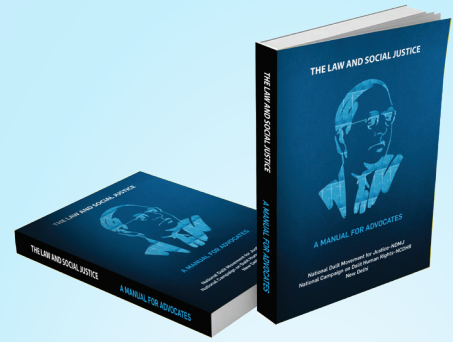
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