

**National Human Rights Commission
(PRP&P Division, Research Unit-1)**

Subject: Visit of Shri Rajive Raturi, Special Monitor (Persons with Disability and Senior Citizens) to Jaipur, Rajasthan from 5-8th February 2020

Shri Rajive Raturi, Special Monitor (Persons with Disability and Senior Citizens) visited the following institutions in Jaipur (Rajasthan) during 5th - 8th February 2020 and interacted with different government officials during the visit.

Following institutions were visited and dates of the visit have been mentioned against each:

1. Govt. Mentally Retarded Women & Children Rehabilitation Home, 5th February 2020
2. Shree Nirmal Vivek School for Intellectually Disabled on 5th February 2020
3. Seth Anandilal Poddar Deaf Senior Secondary School on 6th February 2020
4. Prayas Vocational Training Centre and Special School on 6th February 2020
5. Nari Chetana Samiti on 6th February 2020
6. Rajasthan Netraheen Kalyan Sangh on 7th February 2020
7. Rajkiya Shishu Graha on 7th February 2020

Following is the list of the government officials he had meetings with:

1. Mr. Akhil Arora, Principal Secretary, Social Justice
2. Mr. Ajay Shukla, Dist. & Sessions Judge, Registrar, and OAS Rajasthan Commission for Women
3. Mr. N M Pahadia, Commissioner-Social Justice, & Director-Specially-abled Persons
4. Dr. Jagdish Prasad, Assistant Director, Women's Rights
5. Mr. Mool Chand Meena, Dy. Director, Elementary Education
6. Dr. Jai Kishan Meena, Assistant Director, Child Rights
7. Smt. Kavita Thapliyal, Dy Director, Specially-abled Persons
8. Mr. Mahesh Kumar, Jt. Director, ICDS
9. Mr. B P Chandel, Dy. Director, Specially-abled Persons
10. Mr. Deepak Gupta, Asst. Admin. Officer, Specially-able Persons

The observations and recommendations that emerged from the visit report of the Special Monitor and from his meetings with government officials in Rajasthan are mentioned below.

REPORT OF VISIT TO INSTITUTIONS IN RAJASTHAN

OBSERVATIONS

I. Rajkiya Shishu Graha

1. There are 33 Rajkiya Shishu Grahās across Rajasthan, one in every district and two others set up by non-governmental organizations, for abandoned, orphaned, destitute and surrendered children.
2. The children are brought by police, Child Line, social workers and also by family members; these institutions then provide adoption services to the children.
3. The adoption services follow CARA guidelines apart from a general adherence to the JJ Act 2015 guidelines.
4. A total of 40 children within the age group of 0-6 years reside in this house wherein 26 of them are girls and 14 are boys.
5. There are 2 girls and 3 boys (a total of 5) who suffer from mental retardation/intellectual disability, cerebral palsy and physical disability. They have been assessed and certified by clinical psychologists.
6. Children with development delays (two pair of siblings + 1 more child) are under treatment and will be certified over time. All 5 children are up for adoption.
7. All children have Aadhar Cards. Disability certificates have not been issued.
8. Concerning restoration, all children are set for adoption through CARA including those with mild disability. One such child with a mild disability was sent to the US through adoption.
9. The institution does not have a schooling system of its own. Some of the children over 3 years of age go to other schools.
10. There are separate rooms for games, recreation, nursery, and age-wise dormitories. There are separate rooms for children with disabilities.
11. Children with disability are bed-ridden; presently J K Lone Hospital for Children is consulted and they advise the institution for all interventions.
12. There is one permanent doctor on the premises. Children with disability are also taken to Sawai Man Singh Hospital and Medical College for intervention. There are no permanent or visiting speech/physiological/occupational therapist.

13. There are 19 caregivers hired on a contractual basis, while the permanent staff includes five auxiliary nurse midwives, the Superintendent, the Probation Officer, the accountant, the clerk, four permanent government caretakers and three class IV employees.
14. There are a total of 6 male and female guards; further 3 guards from the Balika Graha also support the Shishu Graha.
15. The 5 CCTV cameras installed are monitored and examined by the Superintendent.
16. There are 6 toilets with bathroom in the hostels.
17. Six sweepers hired on contractual basis clean the toilets and wash the soiled clothes of the residents and bed linens.
18. Concerning sports and outdoor leisure activities, there are slides and swings for children in the playground.
19. Children do not have personal clothing; clothing is provided by the institution. Children's hair is not tonsured.
20. In the kitchen, there are two cooks hired on a contractual basis. Children with mental retardation/intellectual disability and severe physical disability have special diet needs; they are given grounded and meshed food by the institution. Dieticians from JK Lone Hospital are consulted.
21. There are no teachers or special educators at the institution. Each child's assessment is done by the staff itself and their milestones are kept a track of.
22. The institution is financially supported by the Dept. of Child Welfare with a 3:2 centre-state funding.

II. Government Mentally Retarded Women & Children Rehabilitation Home

1. The institute was started in 1983 and was shifted to Jamdoli in May 2015. The guidelines and statement of purpose have been issued by the government itself. The Rajkiya Vishesh Vidyalaya is also run within this institution.
2. In 2016, 12 children had died after drinking contaminated water. After that incident, RO water is being supplied in the school and all residential wings. The kitchen has separate RO water facility using which the food is also being cooked.
3. There are 118 children (77 girls and 41 boys) and 205 adults (115 females and 90 males). All residents have either been orphaned or abandoned; some of them hail from other states as well.

4. The residents do not receive a pension; government rule states those availing benefits of any scheme and not eligible for the pension.
5. The disabilities found among the residents include mental retardation/ intellectual disability, cerebral palsy, autism, deafness, blindness etc. Few of them have multiple disabilities.
6. All residents have Aadhar Cards; persons with disability have Disability Certificates but not the Unique Disability ID (UDID) Card.
7. Restoration of children done by the institution itself and not the Child Welfare Committee (CWC).
8. The hostel consists of 5 wings- 2 for male and 3 for females. There are 12 rooms in each wing. Residents are housed age-wise; severely and profoundly disabled persons have been housed separately from moderately and mildly disabled persons.
9. All facilities including mattresses and mosquito nets are provided within the hostel.
10. In terms of accessibility, ramps are provided for at the entrance, there are no other ramps. The entire building is on the ground floor.
11. There are 16 caregivers at the women's wing and 14 caregivers at the men's wing working in shifts of 3. All of them are from the local community and have not been trained. The ratio of caregiver to residents is low.
12. In additions, there is one warden and 14 nursing staff each in the male and female section. There are other staffs also employed in the hostel. There are also 10 guards working through 3 shifts. The men's wing has 2-night guards and the women's section has 4-night guards.
13. There are two CCTV cameras in the kitchen, two on the main gate, and two on the field for surveillance. There are no cameras in the hostel. The cameras are examined and monitored by the superintendent. Only female staffs are allowed in the women's section.
14. Isolation rooms are available and are safe and secure. The nursing staffs help during a crisis.
15. There are 10 bathrooms and toilets in each wing; i.e. for every 12 rooms.
16. There are a total of 29 sweepers; laundry is available within the institution itself. A register is maintained for female menstrual hygiene and the ANMs provide with sanitary napkins.

17. For sports and outdoor leisure activities, there is provision for cricket, music, dance, badminton, and football. There is a television in every wing. Carom and ludo are available for indoor games.
18. There is no personal clothing; the government provides 10 sets of clothing for the residents for a year.
19. Heads of the residents are shaven on entry and later short haircuts are given. School going children want stylish haircuts and this is also provided.
20. Every Wednesday, medical specialists such as Gynaecologist, Neurologist and Pediatrician visit from Sawai Man Singh Hospital. Santokba Durlabhji Memorial Hospital provides dental checkups every three months.
21. The institute has the largest pieces of equipment for physiotherapy in Rajasthan.
22. Based on the understanding that the institute had reached with the Mahatma Gandhi Hospital, interns come daily to provide physiotherapy to the residents. Five to six therapists also visit daily.
23. Children are taken to J K Loni Hospital; the hospital provides diet charts for those who need special diets.
24. There is a standard menu prescribed for the institute constituting chapatti, rice, dal, and vegetable. On festive occasions and birthdays, special food is served. Cooking is contracted to outsiders though ration is bought by the institution. The kitchen is fully equipped.
25. There are 110 children in the school and it has 12 rooms; one for the principal and eleven are classrooms.
26. 16 special educators provide Activities of Daily Living (ADL) training and assess the children.
27. The teaching is done at primary, pre-primary, secondary, pre-vocational, and vocational levels. The Madras Developmental System's (MDPS) curriculum was being followed earlier and now Basic-MR is being used.
28. Educational material, puzzles, toys, paints, paper and other material are made available.
29. Vocational training includes making carry bags, diya-making, photo frames made from waste paper, etc. The trainees are not paid for the work done.
30. The annual budget of the 4 crores out of which 2 crores are administrative expenses. Per month expenditure per person, therefore, is Rs. 5500, administrative expenses excluded.

III. Prayas Vocational Training Centre and Special School

1. Prayas runs four schools in Jaipur of which three are integrated schools and this, the fourth one, is the Vocational Centre. Prayas started integrated education in 1998 that currently facilitates inclusive education in 12 government schools. Special educators from Prayas go to these government schools.
2. There 175 children in each school of the four schools and among these there are 12 students with disability in Sanganer, 20 in Transport Nagar School and 42 in Raja Park Integrated Education School. Other children are all able-bodied.
3. In this day training centre, 105 children are enrolled of which approximately only 13 are girls.
4. Prayas Home-Based Education is also provided in Jaipur town where Prayas Special Educators visit to teach children with severe disabilities at their own homes. They also run Diploma Program for Special Education and Diploma in Education (Special Education) for children with mental retardation/intellectual disability. Each batch has strength of 25 students.
5. Children enrolled here suffer from disabilities including cerebral palsy, mental retardation/intellectual disability, hearing impairment and autism. All of them have disability certificates and aadhar card as the community outreach program of Prayas arranges for certification.
6. Many students are getting disability pension; Prayas follows up for the pensions with the concerned department.
7. There is one vocational room where girls learn stitching on sewing machines as well as appliqué work; they also make bags. The other workshop is for candle making, paper mats, etc. The Tiffin Centre provides food to offices wherein the children help in the kitchen in works like kneading the dough, cutting vegetables, etc.
8. There is no hostel facility provided. Teachers are the caregivers during the day.
9. Ramps are provided all over the building till the first floor. There is lift service as well.
10. There are day and night guards and CCTVs in all classrooms.
11. The in-house psychologist provides counselling during times of crisis. Paper mat workshops also help diverting energies of hyperactive children. Children with able-bodies work together and there is inclusion.
12. There are sweepers to clean the toilets.
13. As there are no play grounds, children participate in outside events.
14. Prayas itself provides for the children's' uniforms financed through donations.

15. All children receive regular haircuts.
16. Doctors visit the centre regularly and health camps are also organized. They have two permanent physiotherapists; one of them comes twice a week.
17. As children get their Tiffin from home, parents meet the special dietary requirements.
18. There are 8 special educations two of whom are also assistant teachers. There is one vocational educator. Activities of Daily Living (ADL) training is imparted by the special educators itself.
19. Assessment is done for all children and accordingly vocational education is imparted.
20. Rehabilitation Council of India is working on curriculum adaptation for children with intellectual disability.
21. Educational material, puzzles, toys, paints, paper and other material are made available.
22. The centre receives grants from Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) for special school which is Rs 11 Lakhs annually. The grant is utilized in special educators' salaries, assistant teachers' salaries, doctors' expenses, physiotherapist and psychologists' salaries.

IV. Shree Nirmal Vivek School for Intellectually Disabled

1. Run by Society of Welfare of Mentally Handicapped, the school was started in 1989 and shifted to the current premise in 2001.
2. Registered under the PWD Act 1995 and National Trust Act 1999, the institute adheres to The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) and State guidelines.
3. There are 25 residents in the age group of 14 to 42 and are all male.
4. There are 150 students in the school including those from those who are residents. While most of them are from families, Local Level Committees (LLC) appoints guardians for those who do not have families.
5. All have intellectual disability including cerebral palsy, autism and Down syndrome.
6. All have disability certificates, aadhar cards and UDID cards.
7. If parental income is less than Rs 60,000 then pension is given to the children.
8. The school has a separate building with 13 rooms including occupation therapy, speech therapy, physiotherapy, music class, etc.
9. Facilities within the hostel including beds, mattresses, mosquito nets, are all provided. There are 3 dormitories in the hostel apart from laundry room, dining room, kitchen and a store. One dormitory is larger than the other two. The building has ramps.

10. There are 5 caregivers (1:5 ratio), two guards and one warden.
11. Footage of 40 CCTV cameras installed including in bathrooms and dormitories are being monitored.
12. With respect to isolation policy, psychologist manages when individual is hyperactive. Time out used; individuals are usually calm only. With respect to inclusion policy, as all are persons with disability inclusion not possible with able-bodied persons.
13. There are 4 toilets and 2 bathrooms; grab bars present in the toilets.
14. There is a person for laundry and another for washing, one sweeper is also present.
15. One Sports teacher has been employed by the institute. There is a huge playground for outdoor sports where sports such as football and cricket are played. One of the children named Bharat Bhatia has also won a gold medal in Korea Games.
16. All clothing items are provided by the state government including uniforms and inner garments. While parents take care of the clothing of day scholars, personal storage space is provided to the residents.
17. Children's hair is not tonsured but is only given a cut.
18. There are pro bono visiting doctors and health camps organized regularly.
19. The institution is associated with Sawai Man Singh (SMS) Hospital and JK Lone Hospital.
20. There are 3 permanent therapists and one psychologist. 3 therapists. The therapists provide speech and occupational therapy.
21. State guidelines on nutrition are being followed and doctors from SMS and JK Lone also advise.
22. All residents are with mild and moderate disability and do not require special diets.
23. In the kitchen, there is one cook and helpers.
24. There are 13 special educators in the school, one for every 12 children. Music, dance and sports teachers are also employed. ADL training is provided by the special educators.
25. All children are assessed at the time of admission; quarterly assessments are also done.
26. Basic-MR and MDPS curriculum is being followed.
27. Educational material, puzzles, toys, paints, paper and other material are made available and classrooms are colourful.
28. Individuals above the age of 18 undergo vocational training by vocational trainers in stitching, paper crafts, paper mats, and housekeeping. Cash stipends are sent directly to the linked bank account for the vocational work done.

29. The hostel is supported by the state government. Salaries of staff, food, uniforms, medicines, etc are provided by state government. An amount of Rs 2000 per month per child is given for food related expenses. The school is supported under the DDRS scheme of the GOI. Salaries of some teachers are taken care of under this grant like for every three children with multiple disabilities one salary of special educator, and salary for one special educator for eight children with intellectual disability.
30. Part of the costs of the school is being met by donations. Further, water harvesting and all solar energy of school are funded by individuals.

V. Seth Anandilal Poddar Deaf Senior Secondary School

1. Run by the State Education Department, the school was established in 1985 by Seth Anandilal and adheres to state guidelines.
2. The school has a total of 873 students with 230 girls and 643 boys while there are 165 boys and 120 girls as hostellers. All of these children are deaf or hard of hearing.
3. Admissions are done based on disability certificate and all children have Aadhar Card. UDID cards are in process of being issued.
4. With respect to the school infrastructure, there are 29 classrooms, principal's room, staff room, store room, teachers' room and library.
5. With respect to hostel infrastructure, there are 25 rooms for boys and 24 rooms for girls. Facilities such as beds, mattresses, mosquito nets, etc are all provided by the education department.
6. There are two wardens in boys' hostel and three wardens in girls' hostel who work shift wise. There is one contractual staff in the boys' hostel and one in the girls'. There are three guards; one of them is a female.
7. There are 4 CCTV cameras each in of the two hostels and 8 CCTV cameras in the rest of the premises. The ones in the hostel are monitored by the Superintendent and those in the school are monitored by the Principal.
8. Linens are washed in the laundry while personal clothes are washed by the residents themselves.
9. There are 20 toilets and 18 bathrooms in the girls' hostel and 12 toilets and 8 bathrooms in the boys' hostel. Two more boys' toilets are there at the back. Bosch under their CSR initiative is set to build more toilets. The toilets are maintained by the sweepers.
10. The girls have been taught to maintain menstrual hygiene.

11. For outdoor leisure activities, sports such as cricket, kabaddi and football are played. Carrom and television are means of indoor leisure activities.
12. Clothing including uniform and shoes are provided by donors. While some of them have personal clothing, however, since most of the hostellers are from Below Poverty Line (BPL) category they do not have personal clothing.
13. Children's hair is not tonsured.
14. Doctors visit every Wednesday and one nursing staff visits daily. There is a children's hospital adjoining the campus and the Sawai Man Singh (SMS) Hospital is on the other side of the road.
15. There is a speech therapy room available in the school but there are no speech therapists; teachers give speech therapy.
16. There are a total of 52 teachers who are trained in sign language and teach in sign language.
17. A dietician or nutritionist is not available in the campus. The diet plans that are made take the children's input into consideration. There are no children with special dietary requirements.
18. There are 5 cooks each in the two hostels and food material is contracted.
19. ADL training and children's assessment is not available.
20. All required educational material including puzzles, toys, paper, etc are made available to the children.
21. The Rajasthan State Board curriculum is being followed under which a framework for children with hearing impairment with a comprehensive question bank is developed. The children go to the Deaf College in Jaipur after passing out.
22. The vocational training unit has one room for IT and one for micro-irrigation. Furniture making is also one of the vocational training courses and is carried out under the CSR initiative of Larsen and Toubro.
23. From the sale of wooden products, 50% is given to the children, 10% goes to the teacher and 40% goes to the School Development Fund.
24. The entire grant money of Rs. 6 crores comes from the state government itself, out of which 5.5 crores is the administrative cost and the remaining 50 lakh is for the children.
25. The institute receives Rs 1950 per child per month which includes clothing, food, electricity, etc.

VI. Rajasthan Netraheen Kalyan Sangh

1. Established in 1969 by individuals with visual impairment, the state guidelines are adhered to for the school and the hostel.
2. The institution is registered under the Societies Act as well as under the JJ Act. The institution has applied for renewal under the Rights of Persons with Disability (RPD) Act 2016 as they were registered under the PWD Act of 1995.
3. There are a total of 70 residents in the hostel (24 girls and 46 boys) all within the age group of 7 to 22 years. The school has strength of 86 children including the hostellers.
4. All of the children suffer from disability- blindness or low vision. All of them have disability certificates and aadhar cards; some of them have UDID card.
5. There are 14 classrooms in the school including the principal's room. The library consists of 3 rooms, while the computer lab consists of 2 rooms. One of the rooms of the computer lab is solely set out for training children for jobs.
6. The girls' hostel has 6 rooms, with each room accommodating 2-5 girls. The boys' hostel has one dormitory with beds for 24 boys and a smaller dormitory for younger boys with 7 beds.
7. A lift is being installed till the dining room. The principal reports that the building is too old to be renovated to accommodate ramps for accessibility.
8. There is one warden in each of the two hostels; there is one assistant warden and one aayah too in the girls' hostel.
9. There is one guard available for 24 hours.
10. There are a total of 32 CCTV cameras installed; 16 of which are installed in the school premises and the others are in the mess and hostel. Monitoring of the CCTV is done by the wardens.
11. There are 3 complaint boxes available.
12. The girls' hostel has 3 bathrooms and toilets each and the boys' hostel has 9 toilet and bathrooms each. There geysers in all hostels and all electric points have been secured.
13. While students wash their own clothes, the linens and clothes of smaller boys are washed by the aayahs.
14. There is one sweeper to clean the toilets.
15. Sanitary hygiene is taught to the girls by the wardens and aayah.
16. The children participate in national sports events. There are two coaches to train them; the children go to stadium with coaches for training daily after 3.30 PM.

17. Uniforms and all items of clothing including shoes are provided by the institution; including to the students from the BPL category. Some of the children bring personal clothing from their homes.
18. Children's hair is not tonsured.
19. While medical camps are held sometimes, children are mostly taken to the JK Lone Hospital and SMS Hospital.
20. A dietician is consulted. There is a standard menu consisting of milk, tea, curd, parantha, etc, for breakfast. For lunch, the children are provided rice, chapatti, dal, vegetables, and curd and milk; the menu for dinner is same as lunch except without curd and milk.
21. There are donors who donate food.
22. There are 3 cooks and 2 helpers in the kitchen and the children are served food at the dining table.
23. In the school, there are 15 teachers of which 7 are special educators; 8 of them have visual impairment.
24. There is use of Braille and Modernization of Braille press is done at the institution. The institution is also the supplier for all text books for blind children in the state. Fortnightly Braille newspaper is also published by the institution.
25. There is also a music teacher and a drama teacher visits as per requirement.
26. The Rajasthan State Board curriculum is being followed and there are computer classes from 4th grade onwards.
27. The principal reports that ADL training is not required and that children's assessment is done as per requirement. All materials required for education is being provided.
28. The children are being given vocational training in cane weaving.
29. The state supports the institution for hostel services for fifty children under which a sum of Rs 2000 is being provided for food for per child, Rs 4500 as warden salary, Rs 3750 for ayah's salary, and Rs 3500 per cook for two cooks is being provided by the state government.
30. For the school related expenses, salaries of 6 teachers at Rs 12000 per teacher per month are also being provided by the state government.

VII. Nari Chetana Samiti

1. The institute is registered under the Societies Registration Act. There are a total of 20 members (10 male and 10 female) all above the age of 60 years.

2. The state government has prescribed a scheme for the management of homes specifying standards and services to be provided including those required for medical care and entertainment of residents of old age homes.
3. All residents have aadhar cards and receive an old-age pension of Rs. 750.
4. Men and women have two separate rooms. There are 4 bathrooms with Indian style toilets each for men and women. The bathrooms do not have grab bars.
5. Aids and appliances are available for residents but they have to line up to receive them. One person requires hearing aid.
6. There are caroms, card games, snake and ladder, television and newspaper (Sarita and Akhand Jyoti) being provided to the residents for recreational purposes.
7. All of them have mobile phones.
8. There are ramps provided with railings; but the special monitor notes that the building is very inaccessible. Rooms are in first and second floor; and for fresh air, residents have to go to the roof using staircase. There are residents using walking aids and they find it difficult to move up and down using stairs.
9. No dietician or nutritionist is being consulted nor is any special diet provided. Khichdi is provided to those with loose motions.
10. No medical facility is being provided by the government and the residents end up buying medicines during emergency. However, services in the hospitals are free for them.
11. Residents bring their own personal clothing; if not, the institution provides it to them. They are given space to keep their personal belongings.
12. There are solar heaters for warm water.
13. The residents clean the bathroom themselves while there is one sweeper who cleans the toilets.
14. There are two caregivers, one comes during the morning and the other comes in the evenings.
15. Facilities such as fans, coolers and drinking water are being provided. Rooms have adequate ventilation and windows have shades.
16. There is no prayer room, residents pray on their own bed or go to the roof to pray.
17. Conflicts are resolved by the staff.
18. The government pays Rs 6000 per month as rent, Rs 1900 per head for food, Rs 4000 for one manager, Rs 2500 per caretaker for two caretakers, for Rs 1500 for one part time accountant, and Rs 2000 per month for water and electricity.

MEETINGS WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN RAJASTHAN

1. Mr Akhil Arora, Principal Secretary-Social Justice, was briefed on the visit to the different institutions in Jaipur and the findings were shared with him briefly:
 - a. The CWC is not involved with the restoration of persons with intellectual disability.
 - b. The largest therapy centre is housed in the Government Mentally Retarded Women & Children Rehabilitation Home but there are no permanent therapists.
 - c. The old age home is inaccessible for residents using walking aids. The reason for this was that with the current rent allowance of Rs. 6000 a month being paid to the institution by the government, it is difficult to find an accessible accommodation in a city like Jaipur. The PS agreed to look into this matter and consider some revision in the rent payable by the state for institutions in larger cities.
2. The Principal Secretary informed that he is also officiating as the State Commissioner for Disability and that the following actions have been taken:
 - a. File for appointment of State Commissioner Disabilities and for setting up of Advisory Board is now with Chief Minister and appointments will be made soon
 - b. The Devasthanam Scheme for religious travel of persons with disabilities has been introduced.
 - c. Reservation in anganwadis for employment of persons with disabilities has been notified.
 - d. Orders for backlog recruitment have been issued to all departments.
3. The representative of the Department of Women and Child Development informed that all schemes for women were also applicable for women with disabilities. All the flagship health policies/programmes of the Government of India, for example the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM), the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) etc, mention access to services for people with disabilities.
4. The Special Monitor shared specific observations and recommendations from his visit to the Nari Chetana Samiti and the Shishu Graha.
5. The Special Monitor also highlighted on the role of CWCs in restoration of persons with intellectual disabilities. He pointed out that the CWCs are sending abandoned children with intellectual disabilities to government and NGO run residential institutions for intellectually disabled. He shared that the CWCs are playing no role in restoration of such

persons to their families and this responsibility was left to the homes which are not equipped for this.

6. The department for empowerment of persons with disability briefed that:
 - a. It has a District Probation, Social Welfare Officers and Block Social Security Officers.
 - b. They informed that there were a total of 2850 children with intellectual disability, 1375 children with visually impairment, and 3250 children with hearing impairment as students and residents in institutions across Rajasthan.
 - c. There are 34 institutions in Rajasthan for children and adults with intellectual disabilities who are orphaned and abandoned, that are run by NGOs with financial support from the State and there is 1 government run institution for children and adults with intellectual disability in Rajasthan.
 - d. There are 54 residential special schools run by NGOs that house children till 25-30 years of age while non-residential special schools were 52 in number.
 - e. The state government provides support of Rs 2000 per month for food per child. In addition, for teaching a ratio of one special educator for 8 children, one aayah for every 5 children, physiotherapists on visit basis, part time psychologist (weekly two visits and per visit Rs 850), house rent, conveyance for children in day schools are provided.
 - f. For residential schools Rs 3000 per child per month including all facilities including food, conveyance, teacher salaries, etc. Day schools are provided same support except food cost is not met. For non-residential schools Rs 2400 per child per month is paid and this includes salaries for teachers.
 - g. Concerning pension structure, there is no age-limit and it is income based; there is a criterion of minimum 40% disability for pension for persons with disability. The scale is Rs 750 for 55 years old female and 58 years old male. For women from 55 to 75 years, the pension amount is Rs 1000, which is the same for males from 58 to 75 years of age. Above the age of 75 years, both male and female receive Rs 1250 as pension.
 - h. Total beneficiaries of pensions are 5, 20260 pensioners and total budget for pension is Rs 42 crores per month.
 - i. The department highlighted the issue of disability being caused in some districts like Silicosis and Fluorosis and the need to work on it to address this.
7. With respect to the review of Reena Banerjee vs NCT of Delhi, the State has monitored homes and monitoring was done by department official and DM office representative. All

35 residential institutions and all residential special schools were monitored and affidavit filed in Supreme Court. Quarterly inspections are done and only then are the payments released.

8. In light of the directions in the Gaurav Bansal vs Mr Dinesh Kumar & Others issued by Supreme Court, Expression of Interests was advertised for two half way homes in Jodhpur and Jaipur. These homes will be finalized in a week's time. Additionally, as an interim measure in every divisional headquarter, special spaces have been allocated as half way homes for women cured of mental illness in Nari Niketans.
9. The Supreme Court directions in Rajive Raturi Vs UOI judgment dated December 2016 were discussed with the officials:
 - a. Against the target of making 20-50 important state government buildings in 50 cities fully accessible by December 2017: 90 buildings identified in only Jaipur, and 61 made accessible for which the estimated budget was Rs 50.84 crores but only Rs 38 crores was received. The state, post retro-fittings of these buildings, must audit them.
 - b. Against the target of completing accessibility audit of 50% of government buildings and making those fully accessible in 10 most important cities/towns of states/UTs not covered in targets (i) and (ii) by December 2019: the state informed that in Jaipur 32 district headquarters have been identified. A proposal has been sent to GOI for Rs 40 crores which is being awaited for approval. However, the funds required for achieving this target is to be generated by the state and this is not to be financed by the GOI. The State, therefore, needs to generate budgetary provisions for ensuring accessibility in these buildings and initiate the process of providing accessibility as there is already a delay in meeting this target.
 - c. Against the target of providing accessibility in public and private transport buses: the state transport has 4700 buses and affidavit has been filed in the SC that all new procurement is to be accessible. Further, no retro-fittings have being done. The state has not submitted a plan for retrofitting old buses unlike the other states which have already started the retrofitting process and given a time plan to complete the same.
 - d. On achievement of the target to make websites accessible, the state informed that 287 websites were identified of which 271 were made accessible and the remaining will be made accessible by 31 March 2020.
 - e. Against the target of making all public documents accessible, the state needs to initiate the process of making documents in public domain accessible.

- f. Against the target of training sign language interpreters, the State informed that training of state government employees has been initiated. The training of two batches has been completed and about 40 officials have been trained. The state has sought permission to start SLI training course in their location in Jamdoli and are awaiting permission for the same.
10. Concerning the review of Pankaj Sinha vs UOI, the state informed that:
- a. There were no leprosy colonies in the state and one home for leprosy affected persons was run by Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Seva Sahitya Simiti.
 - b. A pension of Rs 1500 was being paid to leprosy affected persons and that BPL cards were provided to all families who had two members affected with leprosy.
11. The state was informed about the directions of the Supreme Court and the need to follow these directions which included the need for states to create awareness about free availability of MDT drugs on leprosy day, ensure MDT drugs are available free of cost and do not go out of stock in PHC and public health facilities in the country, ensure there is no discrimination against women suffering from leprosy, provide equal and adequate opportunities for treatment in any hospital of their choice, ensure provision for BPL cards to enable access benefits under AAY Scheme.
12. With respect to the status of implementation of RPD Act 2016, activities completed include- The act has been translated into the local language and the rules have been notified; All districts have constituted district level committees with the DM as chairperson, CMO member, public prosecutor member, one representative of registered NGO and one person with disability; The state has notified the appointment of Special Courts and appointment of a Public Prosecutor in each District Court; Trust fund has been set up but funds to the extent of Rs 1 crore are yet to be transferred; Nodal officer has been appointed for education in each district; Expert committees for job identification has been notified; Certification of all 21 disabilities is being done; GROs been appointed in all establishments; and 5% reservation in Higher Educational Institutions has been notified.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE RAJASTHAN GOVERNMENT

1. The **Rajkiya Shishu Graha** does not appear to be equipped to handle bed-ridden children with disability and neither are there any interventions within the institute children with any form of disability. As the years of 0 to 6 are crucial in the development of children early identification and interventions are extremely important. Such homes, across the state, need to be linked to Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) scheme of the GOI. Shishu Graha can also connect with institutions like 'Disha' and 'Umang' for support in early intervention as this is important.
2. The **Government Mentally Retarded Women & Children Rehabilitation Home** carries out its own restoration process for children in which the CWC is not involved. In the last five years very few children have been restored; the CWC must play key role in restoration. The caregivers in the institution have not been trained; the institution must consider training them. The caregiver to resident ratio is also low, both in the male and female section; the institute needs to take action in this regard. Lack of CCTV in the hostel also needs reconsideration as all hostels for intellectually disabled also need to have cameras to monitor safety and security within hostels. Hostels should have CCTV cameras installed and female warden should monitor footage for girls' hostel and male warden should monitor footage for boys' hostel. Tonsuring of residents upon entry needs to be avoided. Institution has the largest pieces of equipments in Rajasthan and it needs to have permanent physiotherapy staff; at present there is no financial provision for permanent therapists. Institution should have permanent therapists. While there is special diet for children, adult residents too would have special diet requirements and this should be looked into; nutritionist and dieticians need to be consulted at regular intervals. Apart from special educators, music, yoga and dance teachers should also be appointed in the school. Some kind of incentive could also be given to the residents for the vocational work they do.
3. As government schools do not have special educators and Prayas is already carrying out trainings in 12 government schools, Prayas can do similar trainings for teachers in all government schools. The education department should consider Prayas Vocational Institutions to train other teachers in government schools across all districts for inclusive education and also finance such trainings as the RPD Act 2016 now requires all educational institutions to provide inclusive education. Further, the Prayas Centre has not

received any grant in the last one year; there has been no state government support for this centre, this also needs to be looked into.

4. At the **Seth Anandilal Poddar Deaf Senior Secondary School**, while there is a speech therapy room, there are no speech therapists hired. The teachers are imparting speech therapy currently. Speech therapist must be employed as permanent staff of the school as it is a big institution with over 800 children with hearing impairment.
5. Not all residents of **Rajasthan Netraheen Kalyan Sangh** receive disability pension. Further, the ratio of caregivers to residents also appears to be low. These issues need to be attended to at the earliest. More vocational training courses need to be introduced at the institution and the children should receive the payment for the vocational work they carry out. The salaries of the special also need to be increased. The Special Monitor notes the government grade three teachers receive Rs.50-60 thousand as salary compared to whom the special educators receive way less.
6. Grab bars should be provided in the bathrooms and toilets of **Nari Chetana Samiti**. The building is also very inaccessible for residents who use walking aids as they are housed on first and second floors; the building should be therefore renovated to include lifts and ramps. The caregiver to resident ratio should also be improved at this institution. There should also be common prayer room for the residents. The government must consider revising rent payable to old age homes for rent city-wise as accessibility of old age homes is important.
7. No disaggregated data on number of women with disabilities availing benefits under maternal health scheme are available with the WCD Department. The government is obligated to ensure achievement of Goal 3 of the SDG's and disaggregated data is important to maintain if achievement of SDG 3 is to be evaluated in the context of women with disabilities. Therefore, the government should maintain the required data.
8. Whilst restoration of intellectually disabled remains a challenge, the CWCs are better equipped for restoration with their links with police department. The special monitor recommends that they should then play a proactive role in restoration of such persons. CWC's need to take this responsibility across all districts of the state.
9. In light of the Supreme Court directions in **Rajive Raturi Vs UOI** judgment dated December 2016, the state needs to generate budgetary provisions for ensuring accessibility in government buildings and initiate the process of providing accessibility as there is already a delay in meeting this target. The state also needs to submit a plan for making transport accessible by retrofitting old buses unlike other states which have

already started the retrofitting process and given a time plan to complete the same. The state needs to look into this aspect in compliance of the SC judgement. Lastly, the state needs to initiate the process of making documents in public domain accessible.

10. Concerning Pankaj Sinha vs UOI, the State needs to follow directions of the Supreme Court and consider formulation of scheme which should provide a minimum assistance on a monthly basis to persons with leprosy. The government should also provide micro-cellular rubber (MCR) footwear free of cost. The government must formulate a community based rehabilitation scheme which shall cater to all basic facilities and needs of the leprosy affected persons and their families, and organise seminars at all levels which serve as platforms to hear the views and experiences directly from the leprosy cured persons and their families as well as doctors, social workers, experts, NGOs and government officials.
11. In implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016, the state needs to do following: set up the Advisory Board; appoint State Commissioner for Disabilities; issue notification to Executive Magistrates informing them of their role in protecting persons with disabilities against ill treatment, violence and abuse (Section 7); notify Assessment Board for certifying High Support (Section 38); constitute the Advisory Committee comprising of not more than five members drawn from the experts in the disability sector (Section 79 subsection 7); notify equal opportunity policies with State Commissioner Disabilities; increase quantum of assistance in the poverty alleviation schemes by 25% for people with disabilities (Section 24); notify authorities for mobilizing community for providing support to exercise legal capacity(Section 15).

Name of Institution: Rajkiya Shishu Graha

Address: Gandhinagar

Person met: Ms Pawar Kiran K, Superintendent

Date of Visit: 7 Feb

General: Shishu Graha in Rajasthan are for abandoned, orphaned and destitute and surrendered girls and boys. Every District has these homes. 33 such homes and two more run by NGOs are set up in the State. These institutions provide adoption services under CARA to these children.

These children are brought by police, child lines, social workers and sometimes by families.

-Standards and guidelines for institutions adhered to: JJ Act 2015 guidelines have been issued. CARA guidelines for adoption agencies are also followed. Shishu Graha and Adoption agency are same.

-Registration: As this is a government agency no registration is required as informed by Superintendent.

-Number of residents boys/ girls/ men and women; 40 children in this home. Girls are 26 and rest are boys and all in age group 0 to 6 years.

Of these children, 5 are MR and CP and physically disabled. 2 girls and 3 boys. These five have been certified and assessed by clinical psychologist in Psychiatric centres.

Children who appear to have Development delays are undertreatment and will be certified over time. Such children with development delays are 2 pairs of siblings and one more. All five are up for adoption.

-Their disabilities; Five children have CP, MR, physical disabilities. 2 girls and 3 boys. These five have been certified and assessed by clinical psychologist in Psychiatric centres.

Children with Development delays are undertreatment and will be certified over time. There are two pairs of siblings with development delays and one more. All five are up for adoption.

-Do all have disability certificates/ adhar cards; Adhar cards made but no disability certificates.

-Restoration: Children from this home are sent for adoption through CARA. Children with minor disability are also adopted. One such child with mild disability has gone to US.

Building facilities:

-School: No school in institution. Some children three plus go to other schools.

-Hostel accommodation facilities; This is a child care institution. There are Rooms for games, recreation, nursery, age wise dormitories.

Rooms are separate for children with disabilities.

Presently JK Lone hospital for children is consulted and they advise on intervention.

Disabled children do not move and are lying only in beds and

Shishu Grahas do not appear to be equipped to handle such children.

-How many caregivers and ratio for girls and boys; 19 caregivers on contract basis.

-Other staff employed in hostel: Permanent staff are five ANMs, Superintendent, Probation Officer, Accountant, clerk, 4 caretakers permanent from Government and 3 class 4 employees.

-Guards; 6 male and female guards and 3 guards in Balika Grah also support Shishu Graha.

-CCTV cameras ; and examination of footage 5 CCTV cameras installed and monitoring is done by Superintendent.

-Toilets: Boys and girls hostels 6 toilets with bathrooms.

- Who washes clothes and linen of residents: sweepers clean soiled clothes and another person washes bed linen.

-Who cleans toilets and how many sweepers; six sweepers on contractual basis clean the toilets.

-Sports, leisure and outdoor activities: slides and swings for children in playground.

- Who provides clothing and how many sets: Clothing provided by Institution.

-Personal clothing: No personal clothing.

-Tonsuring of hair: Nil

-Doctors on visit , dentists, gynaecologists etc ; one permanent Doctor in premises.

- association with hospitals: Associated with J K Lone hospital for children.

Therapeutic interventions and rehabilitation:

For intervention disabled children are taken to SMS, J K Lone hospitals.

-How many speech , physio ,occupational therapists; Nil

-Permanent or come on certain days and frequency: Nil.

There are hardly any early intervention measures in this home for children with disabilities. As 0 to 6 years are crucial in development of such children early identification and interventions are extremely important. Such homes, across the state, need to be linked to RBSK scheme of GOI. Shishu Graha can also connect with institutions like 'Disha' and 'Umang' for support in early intervention and . This would be important!

- Any dietician/ nutritionist available: Dieticians from J K Lone consulted.

-Is there a standard menu and describe;-

-What about special diets for those who need; MR and severely disabled children need special diets. Institute provides ground and meshed food to such children.

-Kitchen staff/ cooks and helpers; two cooks on contractual basis.

Education: No school in premises though some go to schools.

-special educators: nil

-Other teachers; nil

-ADL training ;

-Assessment of each child: This is done by staff and their milestones are kept track of. -

-Grants: Supported Under Dept of Child Welfare. 60% Central contribution and 40% state contribution.

Name of Institution: Govt. mentally retarded women and children rehabilitation home.

Rajkiya Vishesh Vidyalaya is run in this institution

Address: Jamdoli

Person met: Mr Ajay Meena Superintendent of the institution and Ms Pushplata, Principal Amitabh Kaushik Advisor

Date of Visit: 5th Feb

-General: Started in 1983 and moved to this location in May 2015. In 2016 12 children died after drinking contaminated water. Since then RO water supplied in school and all residential wings have centralised RO water facilities and kitchen has separate RO water facility. Food also cooked in RO water.

-Standards and guidelines for institutions adhered to: Guidelines made and SOP also issued by Government

-Registration: Govt institution and requires no registration.

-Number of residents boys/ girls/ men and women; below 18 there are 41 boys and 77 girls and adults above 18 there are 90 men and 115 women. Total females 179 and males 131.

Practically all are abandoned and orphaned. Some from other states as well.

-Their disabilities; MR and some multiple disabilities, Autism, CP, few are deaf and blind.

-Do all have disability certificates/ adhar cards; Disability Certification; All have certificates, ADHAR cards made, No UDID cards. Certification provided by Mano chikitsa .

- Pension; No pension being paid to these residents. Govt rule states that if availing any scheme then no pension is payable.

-Restoration: Institute does their own restoration and not CWC. in last five years very few have been restored. CWC must play role in restoration,
Building facilities:

-Hostel; Five wings. Three wings house females. Severely and profound women kept separately and moderate and mild kept separately. All age groups kept together. 12 rooms in each wing.

Boys and men same number of rooms in wings. Two wings are for moderate and mildly disabled boys and men together. One wing is for severe and profoundly disabled.

women and men and boys and girls are kept age wise in rooms in each wing.

-School: 12 rooms. One principals room and 11 classrooms.

-Hostel accommodation facilities beds mattresses mosquito nets: all provided.

-Accessibility: Ramps provided at entrance, no other ramps provided. Building all ground floor.

-Staffing for hostel: boys and girls Women section each has 16 caregivers per shift and there are three shifts.

Men and boys section have 14 caretakers and there are three shifts.

All local persons employed. As all caregivers are from local community and have not been trained the institution needs to consider regular training of caregivers.

In addition there are Wardens in womens and mens section. Nursing staff 14 in womens section ANM there are 14 GNM in boys section.

-How many caregivers and ratio for girls and boys; As there are 16 caregivers in womens section the ratio of caregivers to residents appears to be low considering there are 179 girls and women residents. Number of caregivers in boys and mens section also appear to be low.

-Other staff employed in hostel.

Safety and security:

-Guards; 10 guards. Three per shift. Mens wing has two night guards. 4 night guards in women section.

-CCTV cameras ; and examination of footage two cameras in kitchen, two in main gate and two cameras for field activities surveillance. Monitoring done by Superintendent. No cameras in hostel Superintendent informs as per JJ Act they cannot install CCTV cameras in hostels. This needs reconsideration as all hostels for ID also need to have cameras to monitor safety and security within hostels.

. Hostels should have CCTV cameras installed and female warden should monitor footage for girls hostel and male warden should monitor footage for boys hostel.

Only female staff allowed in girls wing.

-Isolation policy: nursing staff helps during crisis . isolation room available which is safe and secure.

Sanitation and hygiene :

-Toilets: Boys and girls hostels; Each wing has 10 toilets and 10 baths. For every 12 rooms there is this number.

-Who washes clothes and linen of residents: laundry available in institution.

-Who cleans toilets and how many sweepers; sweepers and total 29 sweepers.

-Menstrual hygiene: register maintained and a ANM's provide napkins.

Sports, leisure and outdoor activities: cricket, music, dance, badminton, football.

TV in every wing. Carom and ludo for indoor games.

- Who provides clothing and how many sets: govt provides. Ten pairs for one year.

-Personal clothing; No.

-Tonsuring of hair: heads shaven on entry and afterwards short haircuts given. Tonsuring needs to be avoided. School going children want stylish haircuts and this is also provided.

Health:

-Doctors on visit , dentists, gynaecologists etc; Every Wednesday Gynaecologist, Neurologist and Paediatrician visit . all come from Sawai Mansingh hospital. SDMH hospital provides dental checkups every three months.

- association with hospitals: SMs and SDMH hospitals.

-Therapeutic interventions and rehabilitation: Largest equipments for physio in Rajasthan.

-How many speech , physio ,occupational therapists; an understanding with MG hospital and interns come to give physio daily . Five to six therapists visit daily
-Permanent or come on certain days and frequency: Institution needs to have permanent physio staff and at present there is no financial provision for permanent therapists. Institution should have permanent therapists.

Nutrition:

- Any dietician/ nutritionist available: Need based. Children below 18 shown in JK Lon hospital for children which provides diet charts for those who need special diets. Adult residents too would have special diet requirements and this should be looked into.

-Is there a standard menu and describe; Standard menu prescribed. Chapatti, rice, one dal, one vegetable. Festive occasions birthdays special food served.

-Kitchen staff/ cooks and helpers. Cooking is contracted out though rations are bought by institution.

-Equipment in kitchen; Fully equipped.

Education:

School has 110 children.

-special educators: 16 Spl educators.

-Other teachers; music, . Dance yoga teachers should also be appointed.

-ADL training provided by Special educators.

-Assessment of each child: yes , this is done.

-Curriculum followed; Primary, pre primary, secondary, pre vocational and vocational. MDPS curriculum followed earlier and now MR basic.

- Is Educational material, puzzles, toys, paints, paper and other material made available; Yes.

-Vocational training: What vocational programmes are carried out; Carry bags, Diya making , photoframes made from waste paper.

-Payments for vocational work done : No.

-Grants: annual budget 4 crores which includes everything. Comes to rs 1,34,000 per child per annum. This comes to Rs 11000 per child per month.

As Administrative costs come to Rs 2 crores per annum so if administrative cost is removed per child cost is Rs 5500 per month.

Name of Institution: Prayas Vocational Training Centre and Special School

Address: Jhalana Institutional Area, Jaipur

Person met: Ms Kalpana Mehta, Chief Project Officer

Date of Visit: 6 Feb2020

-General: Prayas runs four schools in Jaipur. three are integrated schools and this is the Vocational Centre. They started integrated education in 1998. Three integrated institutions are Facilitating inclusive education in 12 govt schools. Special educators from Prayas are going to these govt schools.

Govt schools do not have Special educators. Prayas can do similar trainings for all teachers in other govt schools and Department should consider Prayas Vocational institutions to train other teachers in government schools for inclusive education. Government can finance such trainings.

Prayas has about 175 children in each school and disabled students are about 12 in Sanganer, 20 in Transport nagar school and 42 in Raja Park integrated education school. Rest are all able bodied children.

-Standards and guidelines for institutions adhered to: Yes

-Registration: All registrations are in place.

-Number of residents boys/ girls/ men and women; This is a day Vocational Training Centre. 105 children in this Vocational Training Centre. Girls will be 12 to 13. Prayas Home based education is also provided in Jaipur town where Prayas Special educators visit to teach children with severe disabilities in their homes. They also run Diploma program for Special education, Diploma in education SE for MR children. Each batch has strength of 25 students.

-Their disabilities; CP, MR , multiple disabilities, hearing impaired and Autism.

-Do all have disability certificates/ adhar cards; Yes all have these certificates. Community outreach program of Prayas arranges for certification.

-Restoration: All come from families

-Pensions; Many students are getting disability pension. Prayas follows up for pensions with Department.

Building facilities:

- School: one vocational room for girls who are learning stitching with use of sewing machines, appliqué work. They make bags. In another workshop there is Candle making, papermats etc. Tiffin Centre is providing food to offices and children help in the kitchen like Kneading dough, cutting vegetables.
- Hostel accommodation facilities beds mattresses mosquito nets: No residential facility provided.
- Accessibility: ramps provided all over the building. Ramp till first floor. Also have lift.
- Staffing for hostel: boys and girls; No hostel facility.
- How many caregivers and ratio for girls and boys; Teachers provide care giving.
- Other staff employed in hostel: No hostel.
- Safety and security: day and night guard and CCTV in all classes.
- Isolation policy: inhouse psychologist provides counselling during times of crisis. Paper matts work also helps diverting energies of hyperactive children.
- Inclusion policy: Able and disabled students work together and there is inclusion.
- Toilets: Boys and girls six to seven toilets. Sweepers to clean toilets.
- Who washes clothes and linen of residents: Not required as day centre.
- Indoor and outdoor activities; Participate in events outside as they do not have grounds.
- Who provides clothing and how many sets: Prayas provides clothes through donations.
- Tonsuring of hair: all have regular haircuts.

-Doctors on visit , dentists, gynaecologists etc; doctors visit Prayas Centre. Health camps organized regularly.

-Therapeutic interventions and rehabilitation:

-How many speech , physio , occupational therapists;
Two permanent physiotherapists.

-Permanent or come on certain days and frequency: one of them comes twice a week.

- Any dietician/ nutritionist available: Children get food from home.

-Is there a standard menu and describe;-What about special diets for those who need; This need is met by parents and accordingly tiffins are packed for them.

-Kitchen staff/ cooks and helpers; Nil.

Education:

-special educators: 8 Special educators. Two are also assistant teachers.

-Other teachers; There is one vocational educator.

-ADL training ; Imparted through Special educators.

-Assessment of each child: Yes, this is done for all children and accordingly vocational education is imparted.

-Curriculum followed; RCI is working on curriculum adaptation for ID children.

- Is Educational material, puzzles, toys, paints, paper and other material made available; Yes.

-Vocational training: What vocational programmes are carried out; stitching with use of sewing machines, appliqué work. They make bags. In another workshop there is Candle making, papermats etc. Tiffin Centre is providing food to offices and children help in the kitchen like Kneading dough, cutting vegetables.

-Payments for vocational work done: Payments are deposited in their bank accounts.

-Grants: This centre gets grants from DDRS scheme for special school which is Rs 11 lakhs annually. This grant is supporting spl educators salaries, asstt teachers salaries, doctors expenses , physiotherapist and psychologists salaries. No grant received from last one years. No state government support for this centre.

Name of Institution: Shre Nirmal Vivek School for ID

(Run by Society of Welfare of Mentally Handicapped)

Address: JN Marg Jaipur

Person met: Mr V K Singhvi, Managing Trustee and Mr Chandrashekar Principal

Date of Visit: 5th Feb

General: School started in 1989 and shifted to their own premise in 2001

-Standards and guidelines for institutions adhered to: NIMH guidelines and State guidelines adhered to.

-Registration: Registered under PWD 1995 and National Trust Act.

-Number of residents boys/ girls/ men and women; 25 residents in age group from 14 to 42. Of the elderly 8 are from 32 to 42 years of age. All are boys and men.

Day school has 150 students including these 25 residents. All are from families. LLC has appointed guardians for those who do not have families.

-Their disabilities; All ID, including CP, Autism and Down syndrome

-Do all have disability certificates/ adhar cards; all have these cards including udid cards.

- Disability Pensions; Some are getting pensions. if parental income is less than Rs 60,000 then pension is given.

-Restoration: All from families.

Building facilities:

-School: school has separate building with 13 classes including Occupation therapy class, speech therapy class, Physiotherapy class, music class.

-Hostel accommodation facilities beds mattresses mosquito nets: All provided. 3 dormitories, laundry room, dining room, kitchen and one store. One Dormitory is big and two are small.

-Accessibility: Yes Building has ramps.

-Staffing for hostel: boys and girls; Only boys reside in this home and there are Five caregivers, one warden

-How many caregivers and ratio for girls and boys; one caregiver for every five children.

Safety and security:

-Guards; two guards,

-CCTV cameras ; and examination of footage 40 CCTV cameras installed , cameras also installed in bathrooms and dormitories. Footage monitored.

-Isolation policy: psychologist manages when individual is hyperactive time out used technically they are calmed

-Inclusion policy: As all are disabled persons inclusion not possible with able bodied persons

Sanitation and hygiene :

-Toilets: Boys and girls hostels 4 toilets/ 2 bathing rooms grab bars in toilets.

- Who washes clothes and linen of residents: washerman and Laundromat.

-Who cleans toilets and how many sweepers; One sweeper.

-Menstrual hygiene: Only boy residents.

-Sports, leisure and outdoor activities: Sports teacher employed. There is one Big playground for outdoor sportss. Football cricket played. One child has won gold medal in Korea games and his name is Bharat Bhatia.

- Who provides clothing and how many sets: State government provides all clothing to residents. Uniforms inner garments etc. Personal storage space provided to residents.

-Personal clothing: Parents take care of clothing of day scholars.

-Who washes clothes of residents; washerman.

-Tonsuring of hair: haircutter provides haircuts and there is no tonsuring of hair.

-Doctors on visit , dentists, gynaecologists etc: Visiting doctors, all checkups provided. Health Camps organised. All pro bono.

- association with hospitals; With SMS and R K Lone hospitals.

Therapeutic interventions and rehabilitation:

-How many speech , physio ,occupational therapists; 3 therapists. Therapists provide speech, occupational therapy. One psychologist.

-Permanent or come on certain days and frequency: all three are permanent.

Nutrition:

- Any dietician/ nutritionist available: State guidelines on nutrition and Doctors also advise.

-Is there a standard menu and describe;-What about special diets for those who need; taken care of. All residents are mild and moderate and do not require special diets.

-Kitchen staff/ cooks and helpers; one cook and helpers.

Education:

-special educators: 13 Special educators in school. one Special educator for every 12 children.

-Other teachers; music, sports and dance teachers employed.

-ADL training Yes, provided by Special educators.

-Assessment of each child: yes all are assessed at time of admission. Quarterly assessment also done.

-Curriculum followed; basic MR, MDPS etc followed.

- Is Educational material, puzzles, toys, paints, paper and other material made available; Yes and all classrooms are colourful..

-Vocational training: What vocational programmes are carried out; All above 18 undergo vocational training by vocational trainers, stitching, paper crafts paper mats and housekeeping.

-Payments for vocational work done : cash stipends sent directly to their bank accounts.

-Grants: Hostel is supported by State government. Salaries of staff, food, uniforms, medicines provided by State Government. Rs 2000 per month per child is given for fooding.

School supported under DDRS scheme of GOI. Salaries of some teachers are taken care of under this grant like for every three children with multiple disabilities one salary of Special educator, salary for one special educator for eight id children. Part of cost of school being met by donations. Water harvesting and all solar energy of school funded by individuals .

Name of Institution: Govt Seth Anandilall Poddar Deaf Sr Secondary School

Address: Jaipur

Person met: Mr Bharat Joshi, Principal and Mr Jitendra Sr Teacher.

Date of Visit: 6th Feb

General: Set up in 1945 by Seth Anandimal

-Standards and guidelines for institutions adhered to: Run by State Education Dept. Dept has issued guidelines.

-Registration: Govt institution hence does not require registration.

-Number of residents boys/ girls/ men and women; In hostel there are 165 boys and 120 girls.

In total there are 873 children in school. 230 girls and 643 boys.

-Their disabilities; All deaf and hard of hearing

-Do all have disability certificates/ adhar cards; admission on basis of certification. Adhar cards available with all and UDID cards in process of being issued.

-Restoration: all from families

Building facilities:

-School: 29 classes and principal's office, staff room store room, teachers staff room, library.

-Hostel accomodation facilities beds mattresses mosquito nets: All provided by State Education Department.

Boys hostel has 25 rooms and girls hostel has 24 rooms.

-Accessibility;

-Staffing for hostel: boys and girls two wardens in boys hostel and three wardens in girls hostel who work Shift wise. -How many caregivers and ratio for girls and boys;

-Other staff employed in hostel: Two contract employees for hostel. One of these is female for girls hostel.

Safety and security:

-Guards; 3 guards of which one is woman guard.

-CCTV cameras ; and examination of footage; There are 4 CCTV cameras in boys hostel and same in girls hostel. Footage monitoring by wardens and campus monitoring is done in Principals office by Principal. 8 CCTV cameras in rest of premises.

Sanitation and hygiene :

-Toilets: Boys and girls hostels; 20 toilets in girls hostel and 18 bathrooms (12 toilets and 8 bathrooms)in boys section. 2 More toilets in boys section in the back. Under CSR Bosch company will make more toilets.

- Who washes clothes and linen of residents: linen washed in Laundry and personal clothes washed by residents.

-Who cleans toilets and how many sweepers; Toilets cleaned by sweepers.

-Menstrual hygiene: Deaf girls taught to maintain personal hygiene.

-Sports, leisure and outdoor activities: Cricket, Football and Kabaddi.
Indoor activities include Carom. TV installed in common rooms in hostels.

- Who provides clothing and how many sets: Clothes, shoes, uniforms are provided by donors.

-Personal clothing: Some have their personal clothing and as most are from BPL category they do not have personal clothing. This is more for hostellers.

-Tonsuring of hair: No tonsuring done.

-Doctors on visit , dentists, gynaecologists etc ; Doctor visits every Wednesday and one nursing staff comes regularly.

- association with hospitals: Child hospital is adjoining to school campus and SMS hospital is on other side of road.

-How many speech , physio ,occupational therapists; Teachers give speech therapy. Speech therapy room is available in school.

There are No speech therapists employed by school and speech therapists must be employed in school as permanent staff..

-Permanent or come on certain days and frequency: Nil.

- Any dietician/ nutritionist available: No

-Is there a standard menu and describe; Diet plans made and children inputs are taken in deciding menu.

-What about special diets for those who need; No children with special diet requirements.

-
Kitchen staff/ cooks and helpers;Food is contracted. 5 cooks each in both hostels.

Education:

-special educators: 52 teachers in total. All know sign language and teach in sign language.

-Other teachers;

-ADL training NA

-Assessment of each child: NA.

-Curriculum followed; Rajasthan Board. Board has formed question bank for deaf children from within the framework curriculum. Children go to College for Deaf in Jaipur after passing out.

- Is Educational material, puzzles, toys, paints, paper and other material made available; All required material made available.

-Vocational training: What vocational programmes are carried out; Vocational unit has one room for IT and micro irrigation.

Furniture making under CSR supported by Larsen and Toubro.

-Payments for vocational work done : fifty percent of sale of wooden products is given to children, ten percent to instructor and forty percent goes in School Development Fund.

-Grants: State government completely supports this institution. Total annual grant Rs 6 crores

Per child they get Rs 1950 per month which includes clothing, fooding, electricity and washing etc.

Total Admin cost annually is Rs 5.50 crores And For children annually they get Rs 50 lakhs.

Name of Institution Rajasthan Netraheen Kalyan Sangh:

Address: Gangori Bazaare

Person met: President Mr JN Bhargava, Chetan Sharma Secretary, Chandra Prakash Srivastava Founder Member

Date of Visit: 7th Feb

General: Establish in 1969 by blind members

-Standards and guidelines for institutions adhered to: Guidelines of the State followed. For hostel there are guidelines of the State Government as well..

-Registration: Registered under Societies Act. Also applied for renewal under RPD Act 2016 as they were registered under 1995 Act. Also registered under JJ Act.

-Number of residents boys/ girls/ men and women; Total residents in hostel are 70 of which girls are 24. All are in age group of 7 to 22. School has total strength of 86 including hostelers.

-Their disabilities; all blind and low vision

-Do all have disability certificates/ adhar cards; All have Certificates, adhar and some have UDID cards.

-Disability pension; Some get, others do not.

Desire Department to set up camp for UDID cards and disability pensions.

-Restoration: All come from families.

Building facilities:

-School: Classrooms 14 including principals room. Library has three rooms, two computer labs, one of which is to train children for jobs. School has total strength of 86 students.

-Hostel accomodation facilities beds mattresses mosquito nets: All provided.

Girls hostel has 6 rooms and each room accommodates from 2 to 5 girls. Boys hostel has one dormitory with 24 beds and for smaller boys one Dormitory with 7 beds.

-Accessibility: lift being installed till dining room. Building quite old and cannot be renovated to accommodate ramps as stated by Principal.

-Staffing for hostel: Boys and girls hostel has one warden and one Asst warden and one Ayah in girls hostel.

-How many caregivers and ratio for girls and boys; Number of caregivers appear to be less.

-Other staff employed in hostel: nil

Safety and security:

-Guards; one guard available twenty four hrs

-CCTV cameras ; and examination of footage 32 CCTV cameras installed. 16 in school premises and others in mess and hostels. Monitoring done by wardens.
3 Complaint boxes.

Sanitation and hygiene :

-Toilets: Boys and girls hostels Girls hostel has 3 toilets and 3 bathrooms, boys hostel 9 toilets and equal number of bathrooms. All have geysers., all electricity points are secure.

- Who washes clothes and linen of residents: linen by ayahs in washing machines. Students wash their clothes and smaller boys clothes are washed by Ayah. Geysers installed.

-Who cleans toilets and how many sweepers; One sweeper cleans toilets.

-Menstrual hygiene: Girls taught to maintain hygiene by wardens and ayah.

-Sports, leisure and outdoor activities: Two sports coaches. After 3.30 pm residents go to stadium with coaches. National events participation by students.

- Who provides clothing and how many sets: Uniforms provided by institution , shoes etc for bpl children is provided by institution.

-Personal clothing: Some get from homes.
personal clothing.

-Tonsuring of hair: No tonsuring of hair.

-Doctors on visit , dentists, gynaecologists etc Children taken to hospitals like JK Lone hospital for children. Sometimes medical camps ar held.

- association with hospitals: J K Lone and SMS hospital.

-How many speech , physio ,occupational therapists; Not required.

-Permanent or come on certain days and frequency: Not required.

- Any dietician/ nutritionist available: Dietician consulted.

-Is there a standard menu and describe;-What about special diets for those who need; Breakfast is generally milk, tea, curd, paratha etc. For lunch rice, chapatti, dal, vegetables and curd milk is provided. Dinner is same as lunch without curd milk. Donors come and donate food.Ten thousand per day are collections in cash per day. And.

-Kitchen staff/ cooks and helpers; Three cooks and two helpers. Food is served to the children at dining tables.

Education:

-special educators: 15 teachers and of them 7 are Special educators. Of them 8 are blind. Braille is used. Modernisation of Braille press done. They supply all text books for all blind children in the state. Fortnightly Braille newspaper also published.

-Other teachers; music teacher, part time drama teacher when required.

-ADL training ; Not required.

-Assessment of each child: Done if required.

-Curriculum followed; Rajasthan Board curriculum followed. Computer education from class 4 onwards.

- Is Educational material, puzzles, toys, paints, paper and other material made available; All relevant requirements are provided.

-Vocational training: cane weaving taught.

What vocational programmes are carried out; More vocational training programmes need to be introduced.

-Payments for vocational work done : Nil

-Grants: State supports for hostel for fifty children. Per child Rs 2000 for fooding is provided. Warden salary Rs 4500, Ayah salary Rs 3750 and for two cooks Rs 3500 per cook is also provided by State Government.

For school, 6 teacher salaries are supported of Rs 12000 per teacher per month. Salaries need to be increased. Govt grade three teachers get fifty to sixty thousand but salaries of Special educators is very less in comparison..

Name of institution; Nari Ketana Samiti

-Person met: Sudha Mittal, Superintendent

-Date of visit; 6 Feb

-Address; Transport nagar, Jaipur

-Registration details; Registered under Societies Act. No other requirement for registration.

-Number of residents, men and women; women 10 and men 10 . all above 60

- Has the state government prescribed a scheme for the management of homes specifying standards and services to be provided including those required for medical care and entertainment of residents of these old age homes. yes

- Do all residents have Adhar cards yes

-Old age pension: Rs 750 per month

-Is separate accommodation provided for men and women; yes there are two rooms for women and two rooms for men.

-Are separate washrooms provided to men and women; How many: 4 bathrooms for women and four for men. Indian style. Grab bars not installed in bathrooms.

- Are wheelchair, aids and appliances provided to residents; yes available but they have to line up to get aids and appliances. One person needs hearing aid.

- Are books, newspaper and television provided; yes sarita, akhand jyoti.

-What recreational facilities are provided; carom tv cards snakes and ladders

-Are telephone services provided; all have mobiles

-Are there ramps with railings provided; Building is very inaccessible. Rooms are in first and second floor and for fresh air residents have to go to the roof using staircase. There are residents using walking aids and they find it difficult to move up and down using stairs.

-Do a dietician/ nutritionist visit regularly; NO

-Is balanced and nutritious food provided and specially for those who need special diets; no. Khichri is provided if they are down with loose motions.

-What medical facilities are provided; no medical facilities by govt. they have to buy medicines for emergencies. If they go to hospital then all is free.

- Are adequate number of clothes for every senior citizen residing in old age homes provided; they get their own clothes. If not then institution provides.

-Do residents have space for keeping personal belongings; yes

- How is sanitation and cleanliness maintained. How many sweepers; self service. Bathroom cleaned by residents . except latrines for which sweeper comes. . solar heaters for warm water

-How many caregivers and are they trained regularly; 2 . one comes in morning and one in evening. Appears to be low.

- Are Fans and coolers clean drinking water facilities provided; yes

-Do rooms have adequate ventilation and do windows have shades; yes

- Are there Prayer halls for those who need to pray and meditate; no prayer room. Residents do this on the bed or go to the roof. There should be a common room for all this.

-How is conflict resolution done: This is managed by staff.

-Grants; For rent, government pays Rs 6000. Rs 1900 per head is provided for fooding. For one Manager Rs 4000 and two care takers Rs 2500 per caretaker, one part time Accountant Rs 1500, electricity and water Rs 2000 per month is provided.

Superintendent informed that for Rs 6000 per month it is not possible to get accessible accommodation in a town like Jaipur which appears to be genuine. State should consider revising rent payable for old age homes city wise as accessibility in old age homes is important.

REPORT OF MEETING WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS of Rajasthan

The following officers of the State Government of Rajasthan were met on 7th and 8 February, 2020:

Mr Akhil Arora, Principal Secretary, Social Justice

Mr Ajay Shukla, Dist and Sessions Judge, Registrar cum OAS Rajasthan Commission for Women;

Mr N M Pahadia, Commissioner Social Justice and Director Specially Abled Persons;

Dr Jagdish Prasad, Asstt Director, Womens Rights;

Mr Mool Chand Meena, DY Director, Elementary Education;

Dr Jai Kishan Meena, Asstt Director, Child Rights;

Smt Kavita thapliyal, Dy Director, Specially Abled Persons;

Mr Mahesh Kumar, Jt Direcctor, ICDS;

Mr B P Chandel, Dy Director, Specially Abled Persons;

Mr Deepak Gupta, Asstt Administrative Officer, Dept of Specially persons other departments;

MR Akhil Arora, Principal Secretary, Social Justice was met on 7th Feb, 2020.

Mr Akhil Arora was briefed on visit to Jaipur and some findings were shared with him.

- CWC not involved in restoration of persons with ID;
- Largest therapy centre in Rajasthan is housed in Govt. mentally retarded women and children rehabilitation home but there are no permanent therapists;
- Old age home is inaccessible for residents specially those using crutches etc. The reason for this being that with rent payable it is not possible to get accessible accommodation in a city like Jaipur. Principal Secretary confirmed to look into this matter and will consider some revision in rent payable for large cities.

Principal Secretary informed that he was also officiating as State Commissioner Disabilities and following actions have been taken.

- File for appointment of State Commissioner Disabilities and for setting up of Advisory Board is now with Chief Minister and appointments will be made soon;
- Devasthanam scheme for religious travel of persons with disabilities has been introduced;
- Reservation in anganwadis for employment of persons with disabilities has been notified;
- Orders for backlog recruitment have been issued to all Departments;

- WCD Dept:** Dept informed that all schemes for women were also applicable for women with disabilities. Rajasthan Govt is implementing a comprehensive scheme which covers Maternal health and institutional deliveries. No disaggregated data on number of women with disabilities availing benefits under maternal health scheme are available with Dept. All the flagship health policies/programmes of the Government of India, for example the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM), the Integrated Child Development Scheme, Janani Suraksha Yojana, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram etc, mention access to services for people with disabilities. Further the Government is obligated to ensure achievement of Goal 3 of the SDG's and disaggregated data is important to maintain if achievement of SDG 3 is to be evaluated in the context of women with disabilities.
- Child Rights; Role of CWC's in restoration of persons with intellectual disabilities:** CWC's are sending abandoned children and adults with intellectual disabilities to Govt and NGO run residential institutions for mentally retarded. CWC are playing no role in restoration of such persons to their families and this responsibility was left to the homes who are not equipped for this. Whilst restoration of intellectually disabled remains as a challenge the CWCs are better equipped for restoration with their links with Police Dept and should play a proactive role in restoration of such persons. CWC's need to take this responsibility across all districts of the State.
- Shishu ghar and children with disabilities:** Shishu Ghaars for abandoned, orphaned and surrendered children between ages of 0 to 6 years was found to be housing 5 children with MR/ CP and a few more showed signs of delayed development. Whilst the Shishu Ghar was well maintained and excellent nursing facilities was being provided to all no special interventions were being provided for children with disabilities though J K Lone hospital for children was consulted on and off. Early intervention between ages of 0 to 6 years is very important for children with disabilities in this age group as any delay in this can have a lifelong impact. All 32 Shishu Ghars in the State need to link up with the RBSK scheme of early identification and intervention for such children. Department could also consult NGO's like 'Umang' and 'Disha' who have this expertise and design an early identification and intervention programme accordingly.
- Old age homes;** One such home, Nari Ketana Samiti, was visited. The home was housed in a building on the first and second floors with no ramps/ lifts. There were elderly persons with mobility issues residing in this home. The Superintendent informed that with the rent presently being paid to them for running the home (Rs 6000) it was not possible to get an accessible location in Jaipur. The Department could address this problem in all major cities as accessibility for elderly persons needs to be ensured in all homes for the aged.

Briefing by Department of empowerment of persons with disabilities:

- Department has District Probation and social welfare officers and Block social security officers.
- Dept highlighted the issue of disability being caused like Silicosis and Fluorosis in some districts and the need to work to stop this.
- Dept informed that there were total number of 2850 ID children, 1375 Visually impaired, 3250 children with hearing impairments as students and residents in institutions in Rajasthan.

- There are 34 institutions for children and adults with intellectual disabilities who are orphaned and abandoned in Rajasthan which are run by NGO's with financial support from the State and there is 1 Govt run institution for ID children and adults in Rajasthan.
- Residential Special schools run by NGOs are 54 and have children til 25 and 30 yrs of age.
- Non residential Special schools are 52.
- State Government provides support of Rs 2000 per month for fooding per child. In addition, for teaching a ratio of one Special educator for 8 children, one ayah for every 5 children, physiotherapists on visit basis, part time Psychologist (weekly two visits and per visit Rs 850), house rent, conveyance for children in day schools are provided. For residential schools Rs 3000 per child per month and this includes all facilities food, conveyance teacher salaries.
- Day schools are provided same support except food cost is not met. For Non residential schools rs 2400 per child per month is paid and this includes salaries for teachers.
- Pension structure; No age limit and is income based and Minimum 40% disability. Scale Rs 750 for 55 yrs old female and 58 years old male. For women from 58 to 75 pension is Rs 1000 and same for males from 55 to 58 years of age . Above 75 yrs of age for both male and female Rs 1250 is paid as pension.
- Total beneficiaries of pensions and amount; 5, 20260 pensioners and total budget for pension is Rs 42 crores per month.

Review of Reena Banerjee vs NCT of Delhi:

- State has monitored homes and monitoring was done by Dept official and DM's representative. 35 residential institutions and all residential special schools were monitored and affidavit filed in Supreme Court. Quarterly inspection is done and then only payments are released.

Review of directions of SC in Gaurav Bansal vs Mr.Dinesh Kumar & Ors judgment;

- In light of directions in Gaurav Bansal vs Mr.Dinesh Kumar & Ors issued by Supreme Court, Expression of Interests were advertised for Two half way homes in Jodhpur and Jaipur. These homes will be finalized in a weeks time. Additionally as an interim measure in every Divisional headquarter special spaces have been allocated as half way homes for women cured of mental illness in Nari Niketans.

Review of Rajive raturi vs UOI:

Supreme Court directions in Judgment dated Dec 2016 were discussed with Department officials.

Against target of making 20-50 important State government buildings in 50 cities fully accessible by December 2017: 90 buildings identified in only Jaipur, and 61 made accessible. Budget estimate was Rs 50.84 crores and only Rs 38 crores received. **UG Issue.** State must post retrofitting have these buildings audited.

- Against target of Completing accessibility audit of 50% of govt. buildings and making them fully accessible in 10 most important cities/towns of states/UTs not covered in targets (i) and (ii) by December 2019: State informed that Jaipur and 32 district headquarters have been identified . Proposal sent to GOI For Rs 40 crores and awaiting GOI approval. However funds for achieving this target is to be generated by the State and this is not to be financed by GOI. The State, therefor, needs to generate budgetary provisions for ensuring accessibility in these buildings and initiate the process of providing accessibility as there is already a delay in meeting this target.
- Against target of providing accessibility in public and private transport buses; State transport has 4700 buses and affidavit has been filed in SC that all new procurement is to be accessible. No retrofitting being done. State has not submitted a plan for retrofitting old buses unlike other states which have already started the retrofitting process and given a time plan to complete the same.
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- On achievement of target to make websites accessible; State informed that 287 websites identified and 271 made accessible and balance will be made accessible by 31 March 2020.
- Against target of making all public documents accessible: State needs to initiate the process of making documents in public domain accessible.
- Against target of training Sign language interpreters; State informed that training of state govt employees has staarted. Training of two batches completed and about 40 officials trained. State has sought permission to start SLI training course in their location in Jamdoli and are awaiting permission for the same.to
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Review of Pankaj Sinha vs UOI :

- State informed that there were No leprosy colonies in the State and one home for leprosy affected persons was run by Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Seva Sahitiya Simiti. A pension of Rs 1500 was paid to leprosy affected persons and that BPL cards were provided to all families who had two members affected with leprosy. was paid
- State was informed about directions of the Supreme Court and the need to follow these directions which included need for states to Create awareness about free availability of MDT drugs on leprosy day; Ensure MDT drugs are available free of cost and do not go out of stock in PHC and public health facilities in the country; Ensure no discrimination against women suffering from leprosy and provide equal and adequate opportunities for treatment in any hospital of their choice; Ensure provision of BPL cards to enable access benefits under AAY Scheme; The state and union government should consider formulation of scheme which should provide a minimum assistance on a monthly basis; The Government to provide MCR footwear free of cost; The Government must formulate a community based rehabilitation scheme which shall cater to all basic facilities and needs of the leprosy affected persons and their families; organise seminars at all levels which serve as platforms

to hear the views and experiences directly from the leprosy cured persons and their families as well as doctors, social workers, experts, NGOs and Government officials

Status of implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016:

Activities completed:

Act has been translated in local language; **Rules** have been notified; All Districts have constituted District level committees with the DM as chairperson, CMO member, Public Prosecutor member, one representative of registered NGO and one person with disability; State has notified the appointment of Special Courts and appointment of a Public Prosecutor in each District Court ; Trust fund has been set up but funds to the extent of Rs one crore is yet to be transferred; Nodal officer has been appointed for education in each district; Expert Committees for job identification has been notified; Certification of all 21 disabilities is being done; GROs been appointed in all establishments; 5% reservation in Higher Educational Institutions has been notified?

Activities pending:

- **Advisory Board** has not been set up and is in process as Chief Minister has called for the file; **State Commissioner Disabilities** not yet appointed though **Principal Secretary** is officiating and file for appointment of **Commissioner** has been sent to Chief Minister; Notification yet to be issued for Executive Magistrates informing them of their role in protecting persons with disabilities against ill treatment, violence and abuse (Section 7); **Assessment Board** for certifying High Support not yet notified (Section 38); **Commissioner** yet to constitute the **Advisory Committee** comprising of not more than five members drawn from the experts in the disability sector (Section 79 subsection 7); **Equal opportunity policies** not yet notified with **State Commissioner Disabilities**; **Quantum of assistance** in the poverty alleviation schemes not been increased by 25% for people with disabilities Section 24; **Authorities** not yet been notified for mobilising community for providing support to exercise legal capacity (Sec 15);

Recommendations to Government of Rajasthan;

One Government run home for children and adults with intellectual disabilities, one government run school for deaf, one residential school for blind, one NGO running day school for Vocational training, one residential school for ID children being run by an NGO, one home for the elderly and one Shishu Graha for abandoned, destitute and surrendered children were visited in Jaipur between 5th and 7th February, 2020. The following recommendations are being made post these visits.

- Government mentally retarded women and children rehabilitation home should have CCTV cameras installed in hostels for girls and boys. Monitoring of footage of girls home should be done by female wardens.
- Caregivers in this institution are employed from local communities. Training programmes need to be organized for such staff at regular intervals.
- Institution has largest equipments for physiotherapy in Rajasthan and have an understanding with MG hospital and interns come to give physio daily. It is important for this institution have permanent staff to provide therapy considering the number of residents.
- Nutritionists and dieticians need to be consulted at regular intervals.
- The Ratio of care staff to residents is low. 16 care givers, in 3 shifts, for 179 girls and women and for boys and men there are 14 caregivers, in 3 shifts, for 131 boys and men.
- No Payments are made for vocational work being done by residents. As they cannot operate bank accounts in lieu of payments some incentive in kind could be given to residents.
- **Special educators from Prayas in Jaipur are going to Govt schools to train teachers on Inclusive education as there are no Special educators in Govt schools. The State could consider supporting Prayas to expand these trainings to other districts as well as the RPD Act 2016 now requires all educational institutions to provide inclusive education.**
- salaries of Special educators is very less and State could consider revising their salary structures. More Special educators are required.
- Govt Seth Anandilall Poddar Deaf Sr Secondary School has no speech therapists and Special educators do this. State should consider employing speech therapists on permanent basis as this is a big institution with over 800 deaf children.
- Nari Ketana Samiti home for the elderly is providing home in first and second floor with no ramps/ lifts causing inconvenience to the elderly, specially those using calipers and crutches. Superintendent informed that rent of Rs 6000 per month is very low and it is not possible to get accessible accommodation. State should consider revising rent payable to old age homes, specially in cities like Jaipur.

- Shishu Graha for children who are abandoned, surrendered and destitute between the ages of 0 to 6 years has no early identification and interventions for children with disabilities. As 0 to 6 years are crucial in development of such children early identification and interventions are extremely important. Such homes, across the state, need to be linked to RBSK scheme of GOI. Shishu Graha can also connect with institutions like 'Disha' and 'Umang' for support in early identification and intervention.

In light of SC judgment in Rajive Raturi vs UOI state needs to do following;

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- **Against target of Completing accessibility audit of 50% of govt. buildings and making them fully accessible in 10 most important cities/towns of states/UTs not covered in targets (i) and (ii) by December 2019: State informed that Jaipur and 32 district headquarters have been identified . Proposal sent to GOI For Rs 40 crores and awaiting GOI approval. However funds for achieving this target is to be generated by the State and this is not to be financed by GOI. The State, therefor, needs to generate budgetary provisions for ensuring accessibility in these buildings and initiate the process of providing accessibility as there is already a delay in meeting this target.**
- **State needs to submit a plan for making transport accessible by retrofitting old buses unlike other states which have already started the retrofitting process and given a time plan to complete the same. State needs to look into this aspect in compliance of SC judgement.**
- **State needs to initiate the process of making documents in public domain accessible.**
- **State needs to follow directions of the Supreme Court in Pankaj Sinha vs UOI which included need for states to Create awareness about free availability of MDT drugs on leprosy day; Ensure MDT drugs are available free of cost and do not go out of stock in PHC and public health facilities in the country; Ensure no discrimination against women suffering from leprosy and provide equal and adequate opportunities for treatment in any hospital of their choice; Ensure provision of BPL cards to enable access benefits under AAY Scheme; The state and union government should consider formulation of scheme which should provide a minimum assistance on a monthly basis; The Government to provide MCR footwear free of cost; The Government must formulate a community based rehabilitation scheme which shall cater to all basic facilities and needs of the leprosy affected persons and their families; organise seminars at all levels which serve as platforms to hear the views and experiences directly from the leprosy cured persons and their families as well as doctors, social workers, experts, NGOs and Government officials.**

In implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016 State needs to do following;

- **Follow up on setting up of Advisory Board and appointment of State Commissioner Disabilities. As informed by Princial Secretary this will be done soon.**

- Notification to be issued for Executive Magistrates informing them of their role in protecting persons with disabilities against ill treatment, violence and abuse (Section 7); Assessment Board for certifying High Support to be set up (Section 38); Commissioner to constitute the Advisory Committee comprising of not more than five members drawn from the experts in the disability sector (Section 79 subsection 7); Equal opportunity policies to be notified with State Commissioner Disabilities; Quantum of assistance in the poverty alleviation schemes to be increased by 25% for people with disabilities Section 24; Authorities to be notified for mobilising community for providing support to exercise legal capacity (Sec 15);