



Girls Not Bride: Thar Extension of Global Campaign to End Child Marriage

First quarter report to the donors and the Global Giving platform.

November 2014

Urmul Trust



Acknowledgement

Dear donors, we take this opportunity to earnestly thank you for your support and faith in the GNB: Thar Extension project, and we hope we'll keep getting your support and that you'd be able to spread the word on the project and the larger issue – perhaps a very serious concern globally.

With the support of help from all you donors, we could incept the project in the two districts and begin the comprehensive long term social advocacy in the target areas. We'd particularly like to thank the Phelp family of Middleton, Wisconsin (Carol & Andy Phelp), who have generously helped with a 3000 USD grant which helped the project crucially – their support helped us keep the project on the GG platform. We hope to raise more resources and upscale the efforts for this project, both online and offline. With this note, we also take the opportunity to invite you all to the field areas in the the Thar desert of Rajasthan, India, to A brief report for your pursual.

Sincere thanks again,

Arvind Ojha

Secretary,
Urmul Trust

Theory of Change for the project

If local leadership, and key community groups are mobilized, trained, educated, and sensitized about the ills of the social malpractices such as child marriage and communicate the messages about the same to their communities, then the constituents of the communities shall witness a marked improvement in the qualities of their lives.

Executive summary

‘Girls, Not Bride: A Thar extension of Global Campaign to end Child Marriage’ is an ongoing endeavour to strengthen girl, the dignity of the girl child and her status in the Desert of Thar in India. The project seeks to motivate a sustained behaviour change towards girls in the community with special reference to stopping child marriage and continuing school education. It is aimed at developing a network of organisations, people, ideas, support system, in the region to support the interventions to reduce the vulnerability through social protection, access to education for girls and community mobilisation.

Already operational in two of the largest districts of India, the project has made long lasting impact in the target villages – 60 so far. With support from various individual and institutional donors, the project has been logging two successful years. The first year was supported by UNICEF India, while the second year has been possible because of individual donations at Global Giving. In the months to come, we expect to upscale the project with additional funds raised at GG, and also securing a grant from UNICEF to continue the second phase. Of course these would be different areas in the two districts, addressed through the two funds.

The project in the last quarter has achieved significant milestone – not just on the ground but at the state level too. The government on the international day of girl

child on October 11, 2014 awarded over a dozen girls from the two districts, part of the project. (details annexed). This has been a great motivator for the team, and also the villages these girls represent.

From village level to policy level, regular meeting, orientation, capacity-building workshops were organized by Urmul Trust. In this quarter 70 police officers were oriented for their role to prevent child marriage. For strict enforcement of law, we closely work with judiciary system and organize workshop for advocates and judges. 40 advocates of the project area participated in the prevention of child marriage workshop.

Similarly the project ventured on intervening in the school dropouts and get more girls enrolled at school. We worked with School Management Committees and teachers in workshops, follow-up meetings. The showed good results. Parents, convinced, now happily send their daughters to school and also participate in various events on prevention of child marriage. More than 1200 girls directly participated in various programmes organized by Urmul, held at different locations, on International Girl Child Day this year.

URMUL Trust and its commitment to eliminate Child Marriage

URMUL Trust understands that a strong and indigenous drive towards a comprehensive development can be initiated and innovated from within the communities alone. Until the community adopts and initiates a change from within, efforts cannot be superimposed and to initiate this effort, it is essential that all sections be empowered and opportune. This draws an immediate impetus to enable a voice for women in the Thar. This also, simultaneously, brings in the need to work with the powerful sections to dilute and decentralise the traditional power silos, i.e. patriarchy, male dominance and caste and class biases. Its efforts germinate in the belief that true empowerment is possible only when men give women the space to be themselves and exercise their rights to being equal human.

In 2011, URMUL Trust pledged its partnership to the Global alliance, Girls Not Brides (GNB), to eliminate child marriage. It was a part of the first global strategy development meeting by *The Elders* at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Engaging with adolescent's issues, girl's child rights, women issues have been overarching principles of Urmul's overall activity for over twenty-eight years. It has engaged massively, both in service delivery - by organising education camps, running schools etc; and inspirational behavioural change by advocacy, capacity building of various stakeholders, use of media etc. Being a founding member of the Girls Not Bride campaign and network, the organisation has continuously been striving to align the child marriage issue as an overarching theme and concern in its different development programmes across the Urmul group of organisation and other development agencies in the western Rajasthan.

URMUL has strongly believed in the power of communication and its role in facilitating a positive change in the communities. Over the years, URMUL has developed an expertise at communications through its adept communications team. This team includes an in-house (autonomous) folk communications team, URMUL Gavaniyaar. The Gavaniyaar team through its puppetry, folk music and theatre has been playing a vital role in initiating attitudinal alteration. The team also includes a small crew of media professionals who use their mainstream media ideas and techniques to promote communications for various programmes. The team has been innovating and producing various IEC material – Films, Posters, Books, Newsletters etcetera, for enhancing information dissemination.

Backgrounder

*An estimated 10 million girls are married each year before they reach 18 years.¹
1 in 3 girl in the developing world is estimated to be married before the age of 18 years.²*

Girls from poor families are nearly twice as likely to marry under 18 as girls from wealthier families.³

Child marriage, defined as a formal marriage or informal union before age 18, is a reality for both boys and girls, although girls are disproportionately the most affected. About a third of women aged 20-24 years old in the developing world were married as children. It is a violation of child rights as it denies the child, whether a boy or a girl, the basic rights to health, nutrition, education, and freedom from violence, abuse and exploitation. It deprives the child of her/his

1. DLHS 3 (2007-2008)

2. Population Council, 2004

3. UNICEF, The State of the World's Children, 2011

4. Child Marriage, UNICEF Information Sheet

5. International Centre for Research on Women, 2007

childhood and limits freedom of choice. Child marriages undermine almost every Millennium Development Goal, and affect poverty, education, Health directly.

India has the highest absolute number of girl brides. Despite legalisation declaring 18 as the minimum legal age for marriage, the laws are not enforced and social, economic and cultural realities perpetuate the practice. 47% girls, according to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), 2005-2006, marry before the age of 18, i.e. nearly half of all young women in the country. Marry me later, a report on child marriages by Dasra (2014) says, India accounts for 40 % of child marriages globally. This is highest in the world.

The Global Partnership to end child marriage, Girls Not Brides has pledged to eliminate Child Marriage. It has recognized child marriage as an obstacle in eradicating poverty, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and improving maternal and child health. Child marriages are closely linked to early pregnancies and reproductive health implications, which further implicate into lowered potential of youth and perpetuate the vicious cycle of lowered potential in the society. It has been making efforts with governments of various countries, UN and civil society groups in its endeavour. Government of India, along with various civil society groups have pledged their support to this partnership.

The Government has issued several key policy statements and plans to eliminate child marriage, directly or indirectly. Various interventions by the state and civil society organisations have been devised to support the legislation to counter the impediment. There are various check mechanisms in place in counter child marriage, promote gender equality, empower women, promote maternal health and reduce mortality rates. However, the complexity of various factors and their interactions lead to occurrence and prevalence of child marriage. The strategies need to be redefined to address and eliminate the root cause of the problem and ensure child rights.

Understanding the Thar Desert Context

As per DLHS 3 (2007-2008) married women age 20-24 who were married before age 18 (%)
Total: 57, .6, Rural 61.6, Urban 38.8

Only 23 % girls (between 15-17) attend higher education.

Only 26% women, who have money, can decide how to use it.

Only 4.5% women (aged between 15-19) participate in decision-making

Rajasthan has the second highest incidences of child marriages in the country. Child marriages are deeply associated with the traditional and cultural norms of

the society, especially in the desert societies. These generational norms, overtime, have been intermixed with the limited socio-economic factors, formulating them deeper into the functioning of the societies.

The desert, especially, has an anomalous spread of resources and opportunities. Amongst these scattered opportunities, the feudalism and biases in the society create a further misbalance. With this socio-economic sub-text in the background, a girl is seen as the weakest link in the chain adding little to economic or social value. This leads to a latent animosity towards girls manifesting itself into child marriage, violence, exploitation and abuse. The varied causal factors are discussed here:

- *Patriarchy*
- *Poverty*
- *Lack of Alternatives*
- *Lack of exposure and awareness*

First quarter reporting

The team has successfully incepted the project; all the different stakeholders have been reached and are well looped in the project and the wider idea. Through visits, media coverage and presentations at top levels, the policy level stakeholders have also been thoroughly briefed, updated and utilised in the project. Some of the key achievements of the programme in the first quarter have been:

- 19 villages announce themselves child marriage free.
- 80 community leaders and religious leaders sensitized for BCC.
- More than 40 advocates and district level law officers participated in prevention of child marriage workshop.
- Around 70 police officer oriented about their role on preventing child marriage and safety of girls.
- More than 100 School management committee member and village level child protection committee members oriented about their role on preventing child marriage.
- More than 1200 children's and 150 Schoolteacher, Government officer sensitized against child marriage and celebrate International day of girl child-2014.

- More than 3000 villagers oriented through Puppet show, Street play and speeches on based on child marriage prohibition act and its different provisions including the provisions of penalties to all who involved directly or indirectly.

Description of activities

To ascertain the objectives, the following activities are undertaken in the project area, in the two districts of Bikaner and Jaisalmer, under following broad categories. These cover 120 villages in the two districts.

A. On-the-ground sensitization and activation

The primary objective of on ground activation is to create an environment/space to initiate an engaging dialogue on the child marriage, school drop out, equal opportunities etc. Local folk songs, puppetry, plays are used in community shows for this.



Pic: 1, A community awareness event using folk media

B. Capacity building

The children need to be aware of their rights and duties in the domain of child rights. A multipronged approach to interact, expose, and train the youngsters, communities, other village stakeholders – including religious leaders, service providers during marriage (photographer, priests, cooks, etc), is followed in the project. This includes briefing about the rights, duties, and obligations of these people and also about the laws that they are bound with. Capacity building is an important tool to make aware, held accountable the youth and community members on forced/ imposed choices.



Pic: 1, An interaction with school children

C. Advocacy at multiple level through events

Different stakeholders – mostly policy implementation people – need regular orientation and dialogue for effective implementation. Different event, meetings, workshops with these people like police officials, advocates, local government people and others, helps in creating a responsible and sensitive system for child marriage prevention.



Pic: 2, A districts level meeting with government and police

D. Regular meetings, follow-ups with different government and PRI agencies

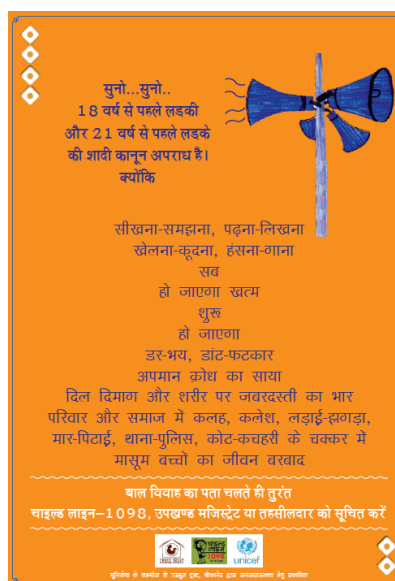
Our on the ground team based at village level, block and district level, regularly keeps in touch with local governance and bureaucracy sharing the information, data, with each other, while also updating the officials on latest development. This helps in developing a synergistic relation towards a common cause. These meetings range from local village leaders to the member of legislative assembly and other executive officials.



Pic: 4, Village head of several leaders declaring their villages child marriage free

E. IEC development and media exposure

A major focus of the communication strategy is to develop inspiring and informative communication material and ensure it reaches the masses – schools, government institutions, hospital (dispensaries) and finally the people.



F. Desert Resource Centre for child rights and child marriage

The idea of the desert resource centre on child rights is to have a central place where people could access with queries and information on child rights or its violation; seek material – legal or educational; get counselling or help in filing complaints etc. The desert resources centre based at Bikaner has been helping people on these, while also providing support to the social advocates in the region. It coordinates with various department including the police, women & Child welfare, department of health, department of education, social welfare department etc. The centre also runs the child helpline phone service in collaboration with Childline foundation.



Pic: 5, A mass awareness rally on International day for girls



Pic: 6, A girl speaking at a district event



Pic: 7, Health camp for adolescents girls

Tabulated data for each programme theme

A. On-the-ground sensitization and activation

S.no	Description of activity	Activity	Number
1	Puppet Shows and Street Plays	3	600
2.	International Day of Girl Child-2014 celebration event	8	1350
3.	Film Screenings	3	190
4.	Students & teachers interaction	10	900

B. Capacity building

S.no	Description of activity	Activities	No. Of people participated
1	Life skills training for adolescents	2	118
2.	Training of Policemen, official of department of Women and child development on women safety and related laws	1	82
3.	Training of Police officers (Special juveniles police units) on law related to children	1	50

C. Advocacy at multiple level through events

S.no	Description of activity	No. Of activity	No. Of people and children participated
1	Workshop for Advocates and police personal on child marriage and child trafficking prevention.	1	74

D. Regular meetings, follow-ups with different government and PRI agencies

S.no	Description of activity	No. Of activity	No. Of people and children participated
1	Participation on PRI meetings	20	240
2.	Sharing of data in various workshops/ function organised by Department of women and child development, Police etc.	5	375

E. IEC development and media exposure

S.no	Description of IEC	Quantity	Distribution
1.	A booklet: collection of standing orders on procedures followed in case of child marriage information for its timely prevention.	3000	Distributed in School, Health Centres, Integrated Child Development Centres, among Panchayat members, Child Welfare Committees and other stakeholders directly working on the issue.
2.	Posters on Prohibition of child marriage law	3000	Among Adolescent groups, Schools, Health centres, Police stations and other community places.
3.	Brochure on government schemes	3000	For awareness on different state schemes for poverty reduction and promoting women empowerment.
4.	Newsletter on child rights	5000	Focussing on child rights, it is circulated among Children clubs and adolescent groups in the region.

F. Desert Resource Centre for child rights and child marriage

I	Intervention	
	Medical Help to children's	15
	Shelter in government shelter home	0
	Restoration (within the country)	1
	Rescue from abuse (Child labour, Violence, Child marriage)	20
	Sponsorship (Linkup with various government schemes)	40
II	Missing Children	0
	Child Lost	1
	Parents Asking Help	10
III	Emotional Support & Guidance	15
V	Information for various schemes and services	300

Some changemakers



18 years old **Richa** is doing her bachelor of arts. She is a resident of the village Dheerdesar in the Dungargarh block. When she was told 83.54 % girls in Rajasthan are anaemic and there could be many easy ways to solve the issue – developing kitchen garden could be one. She immediately decided to begin with her home itself. She developed her own kitchen garden and started promoting the idea throughout. Other people in the village followed too. Richa is now a changemaker in the village, and advises young girls on child rights, ills of child marriage, importance of education etc. She contributes her time to the GNB project and participates in each of its activity in the village.



Manisha is all of 15 years old and she has already proved herself to be a star in the village. Manisha got several girls re-enrolled in the school!

Resident of Dheerdesar village, her school is a co-educational school. Due to this many families anxiously keep their girls away from school, or drop of many after certain age. Manisha attended one of the advocacy meeting in the GNB project and understood the need for joining the girls to the mainstream

education, and how extension in education could be an important tool in preventing child marriage. She took on the challenge, and start on advocating the cause. She visited families with her friends and tried convincing the parents. Her efforts yielded results – brilliantly – and she got four girls re-enrolled. The girls are now studying in classes 6th and 7th.

There are many other girls from other villages who have been inspiring the girls and families in the same way. Girls from Benisar village - Suman and Uchav, Poonam and Kanta have also done remarkable work.



Bhanwari, aged 16, studying in class 10, is from Benisar village. She has a very impoverished family yet her family has always supported her education and encouraged to excel. However the relatives haven't been very cooperative, and always made comments on her going to school. They'd say what worth is it to invest in a girls education. Bhanwari remembers, she attended a youth meeting under the GNB project, where the resource person talked about various government schemes - including employment guarantee act, and other schemes which promote girls education. She got very inspired with all the possibilities and became an advocate for the project. She prepared a list of 25 most vulnerable families in the village, and followed the matter up. She ensured – with support of project team, that all these families get the NREGA (employment guarantee act) card issues so they get some work. One of the persons in these 25 was also her uncle, who used to be the troublemaker. His perspective to girl education changed as a result and now he sends his daughter to the school as well.

कुरीतियों पर प्रहार करने की जरूरत-डोगरा

डीएनआर रिपोर्टर, बीकानेर

आजादी सिर्फ बातों से नहीं, हमारी जिन्दगी में झलकनी चाहिए। हमारे समाज में ऐसी कितनी ही बुराइयाँ हैं, जिनसे आजाद होने की आवश्यकता है।

इसी भावना को शनिवार को जिला परिषद सभागार में जिला प्रशासन एवं उर्मूल ट्रस्ट के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में आयोजित जिला स्तरीय 'अन्तरराष्ट्रीय बालिका दिवस-2014' पर उपस्थिति बालिकाओं ने व्यक्त किया। जिला कलक्टर आरती डोगरा की अध्यक्षता में हुए इस आयोजन में नन्ही बालिकाओं से लेकर, किशोरियों तक ने गीत, भाषण एवं नाट्य प्रस्तुति के माध्यम से बाल-विवाह, बालश्रम, घरेलू हिंसा, देहेज प्रथा, अशिक्षा जैसी कुरीतियों पर प्रहार किए। श्रीडूंगरगढ़ तहसील की किशोरी ने बालिकाओं के प्रति समाज में व्याप्त सोच को बदलने की आवश्यकता जताई कि हमारे गांव में बच्ची के जन्म पर



जिला परिषद सभागार में कार्यक्रम को सम्बोधित करती जिला कलक्टर।

थाली बजाई जा रही है। शुरू-शुरू में गांव में इसका विरोध हुआ, परन्तु दृढ़ इच्छाशक्ति के आगे, गांव वालों ने हमारी भावना को समझते हुए, बालिका शिक्षा में गांव धीरे-धीरे पुरोहितान व बेणीसर अग्रणी है। 'किशोरियों का सशक्तिकरण: हिंसा चक्र का अन्त' विषय पर हुए अन्तरराष्ट्रीय बालिका दिवस पर जिला कलक्टर डोगरा ने कहा कि एक समतामूलक और बेहतर समाज की दिशा में यह समय बाल हिंसा के विरुद्ध असर कारक-

सामाजिक, प्रशासनिक और कानूनी कदम उठाने की जरूरत है। उन्होंने कहा कि बाल हिंसा बालक-बालिकाओं के लिए दुखद है। हमें अपनी बालिकाओं से इसे बचाने के लिए कानून की सहायता लेकर, दोषी लोगों को सजा दिलानी चाहिए। जिला कलक्टर ने बालिकाओं को आत्मनिर्भर बनने की सीख दी और कहा कि दूसरों पर निर्भर होना वे छोड़े, स्वात्मन्वी बनें। इसके लिए उन्होंने संस्कार एवं शिक्षा को जरूरी बताया। उन्होंने बालिकाओं से कह

कि परिवार, स्कूल व पड़ोस में उनके साथ कोई गलत करता है, उसकी शिकायत अपने माता-पिता से करें, चुप नहीं बैठें, इस बात का वे विशेष ध्यान रखें।

इस अवसर पर उर्मूल ट्रस्ट के अरविन्द ओझा ने जिले में बालिका शिक्षा, रोजगार व स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में ट्रस्ट द्वारा किए प्रयासों की जानकारी दी और कहा कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा ने 11 अक्टूबर का दिन अन्तरराष्ट्रीय बालिका दिवस घोषित किया है।

10 बालिकाएं सम्मानित

जयपुर में अन्तरराष्ट्रीय बालिका दिवस पर आयोजित राज्य स्तरीय समारोह में 40 बालिकाओं को राज्य सरकार द्वारा सम्मानित किया गया है। इनमें से बीकानेर जिले की श्रीडूंगरगढ़ तहसील के गांव बेणीसर व धीरे-धीरे पुरोहितान की 10 बालिकाओं को इस लिए सम्मानित किया कि उन्होंने अपने क्षेत्र के गांवों को बाल विवाह मुक्त गांव बनाया। उन्होंने सामाजिक कुरीतियां मिटाने में भी पहल की।

बीकानेर@SUNDAY बिन बेटियां उदास रहता है 'घर'



बीकानेर में लॉकडोव दिना लक्ष्मी कार्डिका ने अन्तरराष्ट्रीय बालिका दिवस का आयोजन में उपस्थित कलक्टर व अज्ञेय

अंतरराष्ट्रीय बालिका दिवस पर आयोजन बीकानेर।
भारतीय समाज में बेटों सम्बन्ध नासक रहित है। जो बच्चा नरसिंह है, जिसके घर लौटो तो बेटियां। अन्ध-मूर्ख का घर उदास रहता है बिना बेटियों। मैं जन्मे न परलक बन्दी, हूँ दुख नरक अन्ध अन्ध। पाप का पावनान है वो घर जिन घर नन्दा अन्ध बेटियों। वे इन्द्रजित् के लिये पिता परलक बिकानेर में अन्तरराष्ट्रीय बालिका दिवस पर किया गया। इस आयोजन के माध्यम से जहाँ बेटों 'चिन्तक' के संकेतकाल धारण की अभिव्यक्ति में लक्ष्मी ने अपने सामाजिक रूपों से उन्हें बालिकाओं को बुरा समझना का पाप आकर्षित किया वहीं बेटों के बच्चे होने पर प्यार पर बन्दन और नौ-नार के कल्पने का दुष्प्रभाव सुन-सुन में बर अने के नाम को जाना।
जिनो घर से अर्ध बेटियों के साथ - लिला बालकर अनेक अज्ञेय, अज्ञेयता प्रसाद पूरा जो भी बेटे हैं - इस लोके लोकेना जो लिला को। अन्तरराष्ट्रीय बालिका दिवस पर समुदाय ट्रस्ट की ओर से आयोजित किशोरी बालिका सशक्तिकरण



बीकानेर में लॉकडोव दिना लक्ष्मी कार्डिका ने अन्तरराष्ट्रीय बालिका दिवस का आयोजन में उपस्थित कलक्टर

50 बेटियों को मिला लाइली सम्मान

भारत न्यूज जयपुर

अन्तरराष्ट्रीय बालिका दिवस पर शनिवार को महाराणा प्राण ऑडिटोरियम में लाइली सम्मान समारोह हुआ। समारोह में 50 लाइलियों को मेडल देकर सम्मानित किया गया। सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्री अरुण चतुर्वेदी ने बाल विवाह, स्काने, बालश्रम रूढ़िवाक्य बेटियों को उनका वचनन लौटाने वाली बच्चियों को यह सम्मान दिया।

समारोह में मंत्री अरुण चतुर्वेदी ने बाल अधिकारिता विभाग राजस्थान के लोनी, वेवराइट और मिशन मेडेड आईआईसी का विमोचन किया। वहीं, चार बहनों को हरी शर्डी दिखाकर कोटा संभा के लिए रवाना किया। वाह अक्टूबर से हिंडोलो ब्लॉक से इस अभियान के कार्यों का समर्थन शुरू होगा। यह समर्थन 60 दिनों तक लगातार जारी रहेगा। इस मौके पर उपस्थित लोगों को स्वच्छता शपथ दिलवाने और सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्री ने कहा कि समाज के सभी लोगों को इस अभियान से जुड़ना चाहिए। तबकि स्वच्छ भारत का निर्माण हो पाए। बेटियों को शिक्षा देने के लिए गवर्नमेंट के साथ समाज को भी पहल बननी होगी। बेटों के शिक्षा लेने से दो परिवार पड़ते हैं। वहीं, कई पीढ़ियां भी पड़ती हैं।
युनिसेफ के राज्य प्रमुख सामानु मॉनिज ने कहा कि राजस्थान में अशिक्षा, सामाजिक मुश्काल की कमी, भेदभाव और जानकारी के अभाव की वजह से बच्चियों को शिक्षा नहीं मिल पा रही है। विभाग के प्रमुख शासन सचिव पुराशन रेडो ने कहा कि इस अभियान के तहत बाल विवाह, बाल श्रम, बाल श्रम और बाल लस्करी के खिलाफ जागरण तैयार किया जाएगा।



600 राजस्व गांवों में दी जानकारी

विभाग, युनिसेफ और पीसीआईआरसी के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में चलाई जा रहे इस अभियान के तहत कोटा संभाग के वृद्धी (हिण्डोली), कोटा (कुलनपुर), बारा (अंता), एवं डारकाड के (डारकाड) के 120 ग्राम पंचायतों के 600 राजस्व गांवों में लोगों को कल्लो के बारे में जानकारी दी जाएगी। अभियान के संयोजक विजय शिवजी वे वरवा कि राजस्थान भर से बाल विवाह रोकने और पहाई जारी रखने वाले बालिकाओं को धरमति करके सम्मानित किया गया।



समारी मलाता हर हाल में करनी थी पढ़ाई, पठिनों का भी पुरजोर विरोध किया

सबसे छोड़ा पर पढ़ाई नहीं छोड़ी
20 साल की रेलकी बेव्या। वो जल की उम से रिता को खी दिया। न उसे बाल-बन्दी के पास छोड़कर चली गयी। रिता रेलकी से मिलने लगी अर्ध। रेलकी के वा भाई है और वा बहिन। बाल-बन्दी जलन को उन 4 म साल की हुई से बाल-बन्दी, बाल-बन्दी के खली के लिए जलन बनाया। उन परिवार को दुकानदार से उन्नत फुटकर मुकते को मिलनी थी। रीण अन्धर उन्ने बाल-बन्दी के समने 12 वीं के बन्दी खली वा प्रपन्न रखा। बाल-बन्दी उन्ने हो ग्य, लैकडोव छाव-छापी की फिर उन्नत हुई। इस दौर छाव-छापी उन्ने जगदुर ले आ। यहाँ चहलर लेकर ले ला दिया।
खली के लिए फिर धरमका धुन कर दिया। नैका देकर टोक छिने में उन्ने गले मेरेसम नरक दखी फुल गयी। 12 वीं तक बन्दी से पढ़वा और फिर लैकडी मैत ले गयी। वो रिता शिक्षा र्मिती, रेलकी की सन्दी लगी। पर छेड़ पीपती आ गयी। यहाँ किशोरो पर कमर लेकर पहाई जारी रखी। आज वो बीए एंड ईयर में है।

मां की जिद के आगे हार नहीं मानी

टोक रिता केमपुन की रेलकी कुरी। सत सत पहाते पहाते को मैत हो गयीं मैं किशर रहने लगी। तैत भाई-बहिन की डिम्पेरी की उसके कंधे पर आ गयीं। 4 साल की उम में बन्दी पठना शुरू किया। रेलकी बहनी हैं, लक्ष्मी पढ़ना चाहती थी। खली की दबाव आया, विरोध किया। शिक्षा समिती के संकेत में आने पर ओज स्कूल से अटर्नी पास की। आज वो दसवीं कक्षा में है।

खुद चली तो कारवां भी चल पड़ा

खली सोच भी नहीं था, वह पहाई के लिए आगे रुकन बहनी। तै कारवां चल पड़ा। वह चहला है, श्री दुकानदार के बीनेरर जल की मनेज मेकल का उन्ने जलन में अटर्नी करके तक स्कूल है। अलो पहाते के लिए 30 किमी दूर जान पडता है। पेटेडर र्मिती को भेजते लगीं हैं। लक्ष्मी के बन्दी मनेज से आगे पडने की इच्छा जलित की। पेटेडर रिता हो ग्य, लैकडोव पठित के अन्ध बन्दी ने रिता किया। मनेज ने उन्ने सपनाय और पठिभक्त ले रिता। अनेक समर धुन कर दिया। धीरे-धीरे गले के अन्ध लोनों को सपनाय ले। उन्ने भी बेटियों को स्कूल भेजना शुरू किया।