



# **ANNUAL REPORT**

## **2010-2011**

### **Behavioural Science Centre**

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**ABBREVIATIONS**

ALP- Accelerated Learning Process  
APL- Above Poverty Line  
AMVM- Aravali Moolnivasi Vikas Manch  
BDO- Block Development Officers  
BDS- Banaskantha Dalit Sangathan  
BPL- Below Poverty Line  
BSP- Bahujan Samaj Party  
CDPO- Child Development Programme Officers  
CG- Children's Groups  
COP- Career Option Programme  
CPC- Child Protection Committee  
CPCG- Child Protection Core Groups  
DDO- District Development Officer  
DSP- Deputy Superintendent of Police  
ECCE- Early Childhood Care and Education  
FIR- First Information Report  
FRA- Forest Rights Act  
FRC- Forest Rights Committee  
HRC- Human Rights Cell  
ICDS- Integrated Child Development Scheme  
INC- Indian National Congress  
JESA- Jesuits in Action  
KVS- Kachcha Vanchit Vikas Sangathan  
MGNREGA- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act  
MSA- Mahila Swaraj Abhiyan  
NAREGA- National Rural Employment Guarantee  
OBC- Other Backward Communities  
PDS- Public Distribution System  
PHC- Public Health Centre  
PP- Point Persons  
PRI- Panchayati Raj Institutions  
RTE- Right to Education  
RTF- Right to Food  
SHG- Self Help Group  
SJC- Social Justice Committee  
SMC- School Management Committee  
ST- Scheduled Tribes  
STP- Special Training Programme  
SSA- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan  
UGC- University Grants Commission  
VC- Village Committees  
VEC- Village Education Committee  
GWLO- Women's Group on Women's Land Ownership

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# 1.

## Strengthening Child Rights to prevent Child Labour in Gujarat's Cotton and Seed Farming

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This programme was started after the baseline work for Save the Children project. It revealed the rampant prevalence of child labour in Gujarat. The target groups were children in the age group of 3-18 years and local community members, with a focus on women and other disadvantaged groups like Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Communities (OBC). Government officials and Anganwadi<sup>1</sup> workers have been involved. The programme intends to additionally target migrant children, with a strong focus on the girl child.

### Functional Areas:

- Child protection and child labour
- Quality of education and learning environment
- Educational or vocational programmes for migrant child labour
- Women's empowerment
- Health of agricultural labour on BT cotton farms

### Major Strategies:

- Creating sustainable community structures for child protection and quality education
- Motivating community initiatives to bring children working as farm labour back to school.
- Increasing migrant child labour's access to education and vocational training
- Advocacy on Right to Education
- Strengthening savings and credit mechanisms for women
- Increasing of BPL women's access to NAREGA and social security schemes
- Developing women's leadership and organizations
- Capacity building of government officials and employees to sensitize them and garner their support
- Awareness and preventive measures for health hazards on BT cotton farms

### Geographic Area:

120 villages in Meghraj, Bhilora and Khedbrahma Blocks of Sabarkantha, a cotton producing district in Gujarat.

### Major Activities:

#### A) CAPACITY BUILDING

- 1) **Regular meetings and capacity building** programmes were organized for Child Protection Committees (CPC), Child Protection Core Groups (CPCG) and Children's Groups (CG), farmers and parents, and SHGs. They helped the community and the various groups to deepen their understanding **on child**

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<sup>1</sup> Anganwadi is the local name for Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) centres run by the government to provide nutritional supplements to expecting women, lactating mothers, infants and children (0-6 years), adolescent girls. The centres are also meant to provide immunization services and develop pre-school preparedness among children of age 0-6 years.

**rights, child sexual abuse, child protection, child labour, and gender issues.** The meetings and trainings were useful for implementation of the planned strategies on the issue of child protection from the village to Taluka level. They were also instrumental in preparing for the various campaigns undertaken this year like the campaign against child labour and the "Stay in School" campaign. Additionally, the SHGs focussed on **women's issues** and providing livelihood opportunities through the **savings and credit mechanism**.

- 2) Special training programmes on **life skills** were conducted specially for Children's Groups (CGs). These four day camps mainly catered to out of school children who have become child labour and girls facing discrimination in family. It covered areas such as sex education, decision making, concentration, motivation, self confidence, and self respect. It was encouraging to witness change in the participants- their enhanced confidence and changes in perception.

Block	Village	Boys	Girls	Total
Meghraj	46	198	186	384
Bhiloda	23	18	45	63
Khedbrahma	51	157	170	327
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>774</b>

- 3) Withdrawing children from migrant labour and linking them to **vocational training** and educational opportunities was another thrust activity this year. Considering the complexities in educating migrant and other child workers, the younger children were enrolled in school whilst providing vocational training to children who cannot be enrolled to school.

S. No.	Block	Mobile repairing	Sewing machine	Hand pump	Computer	Total
1.	Khedbrahma	5	-	10	3	<b>18</b>
2.	Meghraj	4	10	10	-	<b>24</b>
3.	Bhiloda	-	30	10	09	<b>29</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>94</b>

- 4) Working on the same lines, seventy five **Accelerated Learning Process (ALP) centres** were started in 3 blocks. The ALP activities aim to provide special training support to the children involved in child labour, dropouts or children who have never been to school in order to enhance their creativity and knowledge. This included activities like educational classes for children within the village, **exposure visits** to Vigyan Kendra in Badoli and Vijaynagar, Bal Mela, books for children, etc.

S. No.	Boys	GIRLS	Total
1.	595	378	973

S. No.	Block	Villages	ALP centre
1.	Khedbrahma	37	37
2.	Bhiloda	12	12
3.	Meghraj	26	26
<b>Total</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>

- 5) Coordination with the block level government officials became stronger. This had a positive impact on our work. Capacity building was a major strategy to sensitize government officials and garner their support. **Training programmes were conducted for government officials** on child protection, and implementation of relevant policies, laws and regulations on child labour and abuse. A total of ninety officials from the Education department, Labour department, Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) Department, Water department and Mamlatdars from 3 blocks participated in the various training programmes.

**Anganwadi workers were trained** to develop school readiness skills in children through pre primary education. A total of 133 Anganwadi workers were trained in 3 blocks in December 2010. Trainings were organized with the support of Child Development Programme Officers (CDPOs) in each of the three blocks creating good relations between our CGs and the CDPO in each block. Moreover, orientation workshops were conducted for Anganwadi workers on the significance of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) and the role of ICDS. The main concepts covered in the workshop were child's growth during the initial 3 years, ECCE, creative methods to teach children and keeping record of child's growth.

Also, **Asha workers were trained** on health safety in cotton farming. A hundred and twelve Asha worker from the three blocks participated in the training. They were expected to spread awareness among women working in BT cotton farms about the health hazards involved and precautionary measures to reduce the same.

## B) CAMPAIGNS

- 1) A 45 day long **campaign against child labour** was undertaken to find out the causes and magnitude of child labour, to provide child workers a platform to present their issues and demand their rights, and to motivate various community groups so that they take action to eliminate child labour and bring them back to school. As part of the campaign, 26 children presented their demands to Bhiloda and Khedbrahma Block Development Officers (BDOs) and other officers regarding adequate water facilities and classrooms in school, regularity of midday meals, improvement of Anganwadi centres, etc.
- 2) **A community level anti child labour campaign** was also undertaken in two phases in order to enrol school drop outs and child labour and to sensitize other children about their issues. The campaign used a unique method of helping children voice their concerns regarding gender issues, disability, child labour, orphans and drop outs by having them draw paintings on discrimination they face at schools, homes or other places. A cultural team performed a play on child labour and child abuse in 30 villages. Puppet shows were staged in 26 villages.
- 3) **A candle light march was organized** to make people aware about the issue of child labour, especially about the plight of children who are working in the BT cotton farming. The campaign covered all 120 villages.
- 4) **The "Stay in School Campaign"** was held in October to regularize children's attendance in school by generating interest through different school-based co-curricular activities. A number of activities were organized, for example drawing competition, oratory competition, games, cultural programmes, etc. 883 children from the three blocks participated in the campaign.

<b>Name of the cluster</b>	<b>No of villages</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
Meghraj	46	185	191	376
Bhiloda	23	95	110	205
Khedbrahma	50	156	146	302
Total	119	436	447	883

- 5) **The Birth Registration Campaign** was undertaken to create awareness about the importance of birth registration and to motivate parents to register birth of their children. Posters detailing the process and the documents required for birth registration were prepared and put up in PHCs, Panchayat office, Anganwadi,

<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
423	406	829

- 6) schools, local dairy, etc. Wall paintings were also used. The campaign was done in three rounds of two months each. A list of children between the age group of 0-18 years who do not have birth registration certificates was prepared. Birth registration was done for many of them

<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
286	303	589

- 7) **Awareness campaign on NAREGA** was organized in 25 villages. A film "Gam Amaru, Kam Amaru" ("our village, our work") that gives information on all the provisions of NAREGA was screened in the villages. After the campaign, villagers from six villages went to the Panchayat and demanded work. At first, the Panchayats refused citing lack of funds as the reason. After much insistence, work started in six villages of Khedbrahma in the mid May, 2010.
- 8) **A health awareness campaign for women in** cotton farms was undertaken as women who work in cotton farms face a very high risk of gynaecological and skin diseases. Health camps were held in every project block. One gynaecologist and a skin doctor conducted check-ups and provided referral services. 600 women were diagnosed with diseases and referred to relevant health departments.

## C) EVENTS

- 1) **"Unsung Heroes"**- children or adults who are regular in meetings, whose voice against and initiatives taken to stop child labour and corporal punishment stand out among the rest- were selected by CPC members through a democratic process. They were felicitated in the gram sabha<sup>2</sup>. 51 unsung heroes were honoured for their work. The process not only motivated other CPC members but also established an identity of CPC members in villages.
- 2) **Navratri Celebrations-** Cluster level Navratri celebrations were held to provide children a different and interesting platform to speak about their issues. CGs got an opportunity to meet children from other villages and share their views with them.

<sup>2</sup> Village General Assembly- all adults in the village are members of gram sabha.

## D) RIGHT TO EDUCATION

Right to Education (RTE) focussed activities led to significant improvement in awareness and implementation at various levels could be seen. Dropout rate has decreased and readmission to school has increased.

1. Advocacy efforts included submission of memorandums to Education Officer (primary level) regarding formation of SMCs. The CPC members made efforts to motivate and activate SMC members and supported them in their responsibilities.
2. Data on how many schools are there within the 1 Km of territory was collected for ensuring implementation of RTE.
3. Memorandums were submitted to primary education officer regarding formation of School Management Committees (SMCs). SMCs were motivated and activated with the help of CPC members.
4. A total of 75 Special Training Programme (STP) classes were started for migrant children in co-ordination with Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) officials. Data was provided to SSA about 1066 migrant children.
5. A total of 1930 children were enrolled in Anganwadis.
6. More than 1000 irregular and dropout children were regularized in schools.
7. Meetings were conducted with the Village Education Committees (VECs) at village level to discuss their roles and responsibilities (especially during formation of SMCs), deepen their understanding of RTE Act and its various provisions.
8. Training programmes on RTE and formation of SMCs were conducted for village development agents, community, SHGs and Children's Groups. Over 1600 children received this training. The trainings covered subjects like enrolment, provisions for free books, uniforms, etc.
9. Quarterly Review of children was conducted by VECs for increasing awareness regarding the RTE in the community. 2241 people, including children and parents were part of the review.
10. A total of 474 children were trained to perform plays in villages on RTE.

## E) WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

- 1) **Fellowship** for work on National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (**NAREGA**) was started to provide livelihood opportunities, especially to women so that they are able to earn a living in their villages, thereby curbing migration. One fellow worked for 10 villages. A total of 57 villages were covered through these fellows. Till November, applications (seeking work under NAREGA) were filed in 27 villages. Eventually, work started in 25 villages. The fellows supported and facilitated the NAREGA gram sabha in 15 villages. 1055 families (meaning a man and a woman) got job cards.
- 2) **SHG Melas** were organized to equip women with information and knowledge on social security schemes and NAREGA. It also aimed at providing women an opportunity to share their concerns on a common platform.

S. No.	Block	Villages	Participants
1	Meghraj	46	480
2	Bhiloda	23	170
3	Khedbhrma	51	315
	Total	120	965

The information given through various thematic stalls were on following topics-



- social security schemes
- NAREGA
- forest and land rights
- education
- health
- domestic violence and sexual harassments
- laws related to women

3) **Accessing social security schemes** is crucial for women. Hence, an awareness campaign was done this year, focussing on availing benefits for women. The following table presents the outcomes of the campaign.

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Scheme</b>	<b>No of women who applied</b>	<b>No of women who have received benefits</b>
<b>1.</b>	Sanitation	132	-
<b>2.</b>	Indira Awas	<b>10</b>	-
<b>3.</b>	Farming Pipeline – Vanbhandhu Kalyan Yojana	145	145
<b>4.</b>	Fan and other equipments of the farm in Vanbhandhu Kalyan Yojana	40	40
<b>5.</b>	Bore well- Vanbhandhu	1	1
<b>6.</b>	Kits for wheat farming	5	5
<b>7.</b>	Sardar Awas Yojna	2	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>191</b>

- 4) As Panchayats make plans for village development, sensitizing Panchayats could lead to inclusion of women's issues in their annual action plan. Thus, **strengthening Panchayat annual action plans was identified as a way to increase opportunities for women cotton farm workers.** A two-day long training was organized for elected women Representatives of Panchayat on their role in village development and in MGNREGA. The training emphasized the need for gender responsive budgets in Panchayats. Consequently, 8 women got loans worth Rs 55 thousand.
- 5) **Women Farmer's Association and Dairy cooperatives** have been started in Khedbrahma and Bhiloda blocks of Sabarkantha districts. Orientation, leadership training and training on cooperatives have been conducted. The women's cooperatives are in the process of registration. More than 90 women are working to be economically empowered so as to bring out their children from the trap of child labour.

### **Achievements:**

- An entire area of women's empowerment and its relevance for reducing child labour and strengthening child protection was explored this year.
- The issue of child labour was mainstreamed in the community. It has become more sensitive towards the issue and delved into the intricacies of the issue. Both quality of education and child protection have been viewed as issues of concern by the community. People have started recognising and identifying issues of child labour and abuse. Some of the CPC members, who were very active during the candle-light march, have decided to take the issues at higher level. Some of the farmers also have decided that they will not employ any children in their farms.
- Community level structures like CG, CPC and women collectives could be developed and strengthened.

- After the Awareness Campaign on NAREGA, awareness has increased among people. Villagers from six villages went to the Panchayat and demanded work. After much insistence, work started in six villages of Khedbrahma in the mid May, 2010.
- As a result of training of elected women representatives on gender responsive budgeting at Panchayats, 8 women got credit worth Rs 55 thousand.

### **Challenges:**

- Though collaboration with government officials is stronger and our training programmes increased their sensitivity, it is not easy to get a good response from government authorities at district level. Denial of facts by government authorities (backed by government data) makes getting support from government officials very difficult.
- Ensuring a concrete livelihood option to women through SHGs remains a challenge, though they have been trained and linked with government schemes. Willingness of government officials is another bottleneck. Sometimes the decisions are taken by elected members in the Panchayat; and if they are not sensitised, the community may not be able to bring much change.

### **Learnings:**

A number of campaigns were undertaken this year. The BSC team and the CBOs learnt different strategies of conducting campaigns. Village level meetings were held for the preparations of every campaign. Material for campaigns was prepared by children. The material focused on discrimination that children face, child abuse, quality of education, corporal punishment and child protection. The material was used in all the campaigns during the year.

**In village Manda, the school teacher had formed the School Management Committee (SMC) in which all the members were from his family. During field visits, the village development agent came to know about it. He discussed the matter with the school teacher and gave him pamphlets about SMC containing the details of its responsibilities, objectives and constitution. Eventually the teacher realized his mistake and formed a new SMC as per the Act.**

**Asha is from Bharmariya village of Khedbrahma and has studied up to 10<sup>th</sup> grade. She failed in 10<sup>th</sup> std because she could not cope with studies as well as the load of household chores. Consequently, she lost interest in studies and left the school. Her parents thought that it was more important for her to do household work than to study. Asha was also looking after the animals they were rearing. After she left school, she started working in cotton farms. When the village development agent came to know of Asha's situation, she met her parents and persuaded them to get Asha admitted to the vocational course in computers. For last one month Asha has been learning computers**

## 2. Human Rights Education, Legal Support and Action

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Since 1977, Behavioural Science Centre is working to ensure human rights for the marginalized people. Its resolute stand proved critical in getting justice through the Supreme Court in the 1985 Golana murder case, which heralded a hope for justice among the Dalits, tribals and other marginalized communities.

During the Gujrat Pogrom of February 2002, the Muslims suffered immense loss of life and material. A large number of Muslim families were rendered homeless. Ahmedabad too was witness to rampant violence against Muslims. BSC was able to mobilize resources and bring together several organizations to initiate relief work as well as set up relief camps for survivors of violence.

Discussions and interviews with survivors in the relief camps established that violence was one-sided and human rights violations were blatantly and systematically committed by one community with the help of various government agencies. In this situation, not only was it extremely challenging for the survivors to seek justice, but also crucial to lawfully punish the accused so that such pogroms are never repeated and the overall environment of human rights in Gujrat is protected.

In this light, it was imperative to effectively take on some high profile cases in the court and ensure justice through the law so that proper precedents are set. Accordingly, the citizen's initiative that had emerged by the efforts of concerned organizations, culminated into a team with its secretariat at BSC. This team meticulously worked on every case and provided all possible support to the minorities. Later, BSC provided legal counsel and assistance to survivors in the cases of mob violence and human rights violations. In this manner, the Human Rights Cell (HRC) was evolved at BSC.

### Functional Areas:

- Training
- Conduct court procedures
- Association of conscientious lawyers

### Major Strategies:

- Legal awareness among the marginalized
- Legal support and action in cases of violation of human rights
- Supporting and sensitizing lawyers for their capacity building and effective functioning

**Geographical Area:** Gujrat State

### Major Activities:

1. **Follow-up of Naroda Patiya Case-** During the riots in the year 2002, more than a hundred Muslims were killed in Naroda Patiya and many more were brutally abused. Since then, BSC has been following up the case. As per the Supreme Court's directives, the case was investigated by a Special Investigation Team (SIT) and is under trial in a Special Court for last one and a half years. There were 681 witnesses out of which 193 witnesses have given their statements in

the court. In many of the cases, the victims have identified the perpetrators in the court and also submitted affidavits identifying them. On several occasions people who lost their near and dear ones and the victims break down while narrating the details in court and the court had to be dismissed.

S. No.			Statements given in court	Statements remains
1	Affected witnesses	365	118	247 (176-Y. 23-E.48-N)
2	Panch	116	34	82
3	Police	94	-	94
4	Doctors	55	35	20
5	Magistrates and Circle officers	21	6	15
6	Others	30	-	30
7	Total	681	193	488

HRC's lawyers are consistently working along with the public prosecutor to prepare the witnesses, explaining to them how they should give their statements in the court. The witnesses demand that these lawyers meet each of them individually to minutely go through the details of the incidents with them, and thoroughly prepare them for court proceedings. HRC lawyers are spending most of their time completing the day to day tasks involved in the Naroda Patiya case. However, since BSC has a team of only two lawyers, it was not possible to fulfil the expectations of all the witnesses.

2. **Legal action in a case of kidnapping and rape of a minor girl-** In the case of kidnapping and rape of a 15 years 4 months old girl from Amraiwadi (case no. 277/10) currently under trial in the Sessions Court at Ahmedabad, two persons were accused. Govind Parmar is representing the victim. The doctor, Panchs and eye-witnesses have given their statements in the court.
3. **Certificate Course in Human Rights-** Rizwana Kazi conducted an orientation meeting and four classes for three students of the course. It is expected that these students would become well-informed about the various legal and social aspects of human rights.
4. **Training-** the members of HRC have participated in various mass events and training programmes as resource persons:
  - Training was imparted on the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act and Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act. The programme was organized by the Child Protection Committee at Idar.
  - Government officers were trained at Modasa on the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act and Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act.
  - Self-help groups in Khedbrahma and Meghraj were trained to enhance their knowledge on women-related laws and motivated to increase their attendance in their regular meetings.
5. **Legal victory in a case of sexual harassment of a Dalit girl-** In the year 2005 an atrocities case was filed for a Dalit girl of Bhavnagar district as she was sexually harassed by the Trustee of an organization. She was also verbally abused using caste-related swear words. On 7th October 2010, the judge gave a historic verdict in this case by sentencing the accused for 4 years levying a fine of rupees 15,000. This victory has generated much joy and hope for justice among the Dalits of Bhavnagar district.

6. **Lawyers' Forum-** the forum is active in Palanpur since the last four years. The forum has conducted several training programmes for lawyers who aspire to become government lawyers or judges. English speaking courses and computer courses have also been conducted. As a result, 22 lawyers have cleared the competitive exams held at Palanpur and Ahmedabad. They are doing excellent work as government lawyers in different districts across Gujrat. Additionally four lawyers have passed the qualifying exams for appointment as judges, including Rizwana Kazi who was one of the lawyers at HRC.

### **Challenges:**

- It is difficult to get social support for the victim in the cases of rape and sexual harassment. Many a times, the victim's family balks under social pressure and forces the victim to withdraw the case. Exceptionally, in one of the cases, the victim was resolute and continued to fight the case, sometimes not informing her family about court proceedings. She has won the legal battle and the perpetrator has been sentenced, but she is still a victim of social stigma and bias. Firstly, people believe that she was raped though she was sexually harassed. Secondly, it is difficult for her to get married.
- In most cases of atrocities against Dalits and women, the public prosecutors play a role contrary to what is envisioned. They are responsible to make the victim's case stronger, but they generally do the opposite, sometimes openly acting in opposition in the court. Their caste allegiance and inherent patriarchal beliefs are very strong. Hence, it is extremely difficult to get convictions in such cases.
- Similarly, investigations in such cases are also not conducted properly by the police officers. They deliberately leave loopholes so that accused are acquitted.
- When victims live in villages, they are dependent on upper caste for their livelihood. Sometimes they are in a minority. Due to these pressures, the people make a compromise with the perpetrators.
- For the victim, it is difficult to lodge the First Information Report (FIR). When the police is ready to register the FIR, they cleverly use only section 3(1) (10) of the SC-ST Atrocities Act 1989, which is related to verbal abuse and insult. Sections of the Act that are more stringent relating to land disputes and abuse of women are generally not used.
- The lawyers of HRC face a typical problem in pursuing the cases of atrocities as their status is that of a "with prosecution lawyer". This means that they cannot speak in court and can only make written arguments. If the public prosecutor is indifferent to the victims cause, it is very difficult for our lawyers to make a strong case and get a favourable verdict.
- In most of the cases of atrocities, the public prosecutor is not sensitive to the issue and victim. This happens because the Gujrat government has not yet set up the advocates' panel as directed under the special rules of the SC-ST Atrocities Act 1989.
- Lawyers' Forum has faced some opposition from the local Bar Associations because they fear that their practice and reputation will suffer if this forum flourishes. Hence, they have used various tactics to weaken the forum including infiltrating it to weaken it from within. The forum has been served a legal notice and asked questions about their financial transactions. Hence, it was not possible to register the forum, as planned.

### **Learnings:**

- The intricacies and strategies of legal advocacy were most important learnings. Taking up legal action in favour of the marginalized in Gujrat, requires strategic preparation to circumvent retaliatory action, possible from various quarters including the present Gujrat government. Many activists have been falsely accused and embroiled in farce cases.

**Achievements:**

- The Muslim and Dalit community has shown faith and confidence in BSC.
- It has helped to create an identity for BSC as an institution that works in favour of justice for Dalit, Adivasis, Muslims and women.

### 3. Ensuring the Right to Food

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The Right to Life conferred by the Indian Constitution to every Indian citizen, inherently containing the Right to Food (RTF), which requires the Indian state to guarantee their food security. This essentially requires the state to ensure that every Indian, particularly the poor and marginalized living even in the remotest corners of the country, is able to consume adequate, good quality, nutritious food.

Since food grain production in India is sufficient, for the poor and marginalized to benefit it is imperative for the Public Distribution System to function efficiently. Additionally, there must be social security net in place through effective implementation of schemes like MGNAREGA, Id-age Pension, Widow Pension, Janani Suraksha Yojana, etc. If people get timely and adequate employment through MGNAREGA, they can fulfil their basic needs as well as live life with dignity. In this context, BSC has taken the initiative to create awareness about Right to Food among the masses so that a vibrant Right to Food Campaign takes root in Gujarat and people are able to claim their rights.

#### Functional Areas:

- Capacity building and leadership development
- Survey
- RTF Campaign

#### Major Strategies:

- Creating a strong team of volunteers and leaders in villages to spearhead the RTF campaign
- Volunteers led local interventions with the PDS shops and interventions to access social security schemes
- Collecting data on PDS and MGNAREGA to identify issues for RTF Campaign
- Mass events to motivate and mobilise people and make demands from local administration
- Networking

**Geographical Area:** 330 villages of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Kachch and Rajkot districts in Gujarat

#### Major Activities:

##### A) CAPACITY BUILDING

- 1) **Capacity building of Point Persons (PP) by JESA:** Point persons were intensively trained in 11 centres to enable them to play an effective role along with the BSC team in taking the RTF Campaign forward. The training focussed on creating an in-depth understanding on a wide range of issues concerning RTF.

S. no.	Date	Objectives	Place
1	18-20 June 2010	Understanding RTF and planning the campaign through group discussion	Varodara
2	8-10 July 2010	Government schemes related with RTF, preparation of the family survey format, and preparation of a training module to train the surveyors	Varodara

3	5 August 2010	Feedback on the survey form prepared for the family survey and preparing the plan for conducting the survey	Varodara
4	7 September 2010	Sharing experiences of conducting the survey and feedback on survey form after field testing	Varodara
5	29- 30 November, 1 <sup>st</sup> December 2010	Sharing experiences of conducting the survey and planning for the RTF Campaign for example, preparing the indicators of the campaign	Varodara

- 2) **Capacity building of volunteers:** by June 2010, area wise volunteers were selected through written exams and interviews. A total of 40 men and 15 women were selected in 9 blocks- Danta, Ameergharh, Vava, Tharad, Khedbrahma, Meghraj, Rapar, Bhayau, Maniya Miyana. Monthly meetings and training programmes were conducted for them so that they carefully understand the intricacies involved in the RTF Campaign and collectively determine its objectives. The meetings also helped to prepare the volunteers for the family survey, prepare monthly activity plans, and assess the ground level situation regarding RTF in various blocks. Consequently, the volunteers were able to organize trainings for village leaders, strategize to ensure that consumers got sufficient food grains from the PDS shops and intensively monitor PDS shops.

S. No.	Date	Objectives	Attendance	Place
1	1-2 July 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understanding RTF and planning for the campaign</li> <li>Preparing for the family survey</li> </ul>	46 volunteers	BSC
2	5-7 August July 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understanding RTF and planning for the campaign</li> <li>Preparing for the family survey</li> </ul>	26 volunteers	Modasa

- 3) **Capacity building of leaders identified in villages:** During the RTF Campaign and the survey preceding it, 3 to 5 local leaders were identified in every village with the view to inform them about the various government schemes concerning RTF so that they are able to spread more awareness among other villagers and the RTF Campaign can be taken forward in a more effective manner. A total of fourteen capacity building programmes were conducted for them in 9 blocks, where 381 local leaders participated. They were given information and reading material on RTF, government schemes, Anganwadi, Mid day meals, and PDS shops.

## B) SURVEY FOR RTF CAMPAIGN

The survey was planned to generate data, create evidence for and mobilize support for the RTF Campaign. It was conducted in all the 330 villages covering 45,095 families. A group of 15 families was taken as a single unit for the purpose of the survey. We were



able to find out the number of families with above poverty line (APL), below poverty line (BPL), Antyodaya, Annapurna cards<sup>3</sup> and families without any ration cards, election identity cards or job cards. In-depth information was collected about the basic amenities in the village, families' status regarding education, employment, knowledge of RTF, knowledge of government social security and other schemes, etc. Based on this information, we could determine the issues we had to necessarily highlight during the RTF Campaign.

District	Block	No. of Families	Population		Ration Card Holders				Election ID Holders	Job Card Holders
			Female	Male	BPL	APL	Antyodaya	Annapurna		
Banaskantha	Tharad	10247	11859	13226	684	3487	209	18	10058	4648
Banaskantha	Amirgarh	3591	11832	13656	1700	917	250	18	8402	4096
Banaskantha	Vav	12788	14361	11530	1465	2192	259	1	11715	3903
Banaskantha	Danta	3892	10910	11384	1105	1660	160	3	7600	2991
Sabarkantha	Meghraj	8932	22162	21919	4849	2157	836	1	20575	4833
Sabarkantha	Khedbrahma	9290	26470	27264	5637	370	464	7	17179	6561
Rajkot	Maniya Miyana	4425	8863	9789	1083	2368	153	3	6471	1599
Kachch	Rapar	7864	18241	20396	2796	2888	310	0	12100	4502
Kachch	Bhachau	5909	7321	8347	1201	1727	215	0	8076	2020

Ten percent of the families were surveyed in a village. A team of volunteers was specially trained to conduct the survey and note information correctly in the prepared survey format. The survey format was repeatedly tested in the field. The surveyors met once every fifteen days to share their experiences in the field, solve problems and give their feedback on the survey format.

### C) MASS EVENTS

- 1) **Celebration of International Human Rights Day:** On 10<sup>th</sup> December 2010, several collective events were organized to highlight the grassroots situation regarding RTF. Rallies and Dharnas were held at block level and memorandums were submitted to the Mamlatdars demanding that they tackle the issues concerning RTF; such as checking the malpractices in PDS and implementation of NAREGA.

S. No.	Block	Event	Issues
1	Vava	Rally	RTF and Land related
2	Tharad	Dharna /Rally	RTF and Land related
3	Bhachau	Collective programme	RTF
4	Rapar	Collective programme	RTF and cremation ground related
5	Ameergarh	Collective programme	RTF
6	Danta	Collective programme	RTF
7	Khedbrahma	Dharna /Rally	RTF
8	Meghraj	Collective programme	RTF
9	Maniya Miyana	Dharna /Rally	RTF

<sup>3</sup> Essential commodities are distributed through Fair Price Shops to the identified beneficiaries under the following categories: APL (Above Poverty Line), BPL (Below Poverty Line), AAY (Antyodaya Anna Yojana) and Annapurna. Antyodaya Anna Yojana provides 35 kg of rice per month at highly subsidized rate of Rs. 3/- per kg or 35 kg of wheat at Rs. 2/- per kg. Under Annapurna scheme, 10 kg of rice is distributed free of cost to the old indigent citizens of 65 years of age and above who are not getting benefit under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme.

- 2) **RTF Campaign Yatra (footmarch):** On 20<sup>th</sup> December 2010 to 20<sup>th</sup> January 2011, a Yatra was organized in 330 villages of 9 blocks to mark the steady progress of the RTF Campaign. The month long yatra was undertaken with the objective of spreading awareness about the government schemes related to RTF and to initiate a process at the grassroots where people get to set the parameters of determining BPL.

The village volunteers and leaders prepared for the Yatra. The villagers welcomed and hosted the Yatra, arranging for food and accommodation. Meetings were conducted in every village through which the Yatra passed. Mostly, they were held in a public place like the Gram Panchayat or the Anganwadi. The Yatra team informed the villagers about various government schemes related to RTF and distributed pamphlets and other reading material. Discussions were held on the parameters of BPL and a village level committee was formed to take on these issues. The village volunteers ensured that the Sarpanch, Panchs, Talati and other village leaders attended these meetings.

#### D) NETWORKING

Networking with other organizations and networks was undertaken to collectively take up RTF issues on a larger scale.

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Organization</b>
1	15 <sup>th</sup> October 2010	State level workshop on RTF	Anandi
2	18 <sup>th</sup> November 2010	Government schemes related to RTF and a national network on RTF	Kheda Social Service Society
3	2 <sup>nd</sup> February 2011	RTF issues	Anandi and members of National Food Security Advisory Committee

#### **Challenges:**

- To create volunteers is a very time-taking and input-intensive process. It is also difficult to make quick progress in a campaign based on local volunteers. Similarly, it is difficult to monitor and supervise such a volunteer driven process.
- People have little knowledge of government schemes. No government scheme is implemented effectively.
- Payment is pending for work done under NAREGA. Job cards are still lying with the Gram Panchayat
- In some areas, the PDS shops are very far. These shops open for only three to four days in a month. The ration supplied is not enough to meet the requirements. Hence, it is difficult to get one's quota of ration. Most of these irregularities continue as the shopkeeper has connections with powerful people. People actually fear PDS shopkeepers.
- There is a lot of corruption even in the RTI systems, going up to the top levels.
- There is no law on Right to Food, which makes it difficult to establish violations and ensure justice.

### **Learnings:**

- Some people have no ration cards. There are a large number of people who have APL cards and very few who have BPL, Antyodaya or Annapurna cards.
- Few people have voter identity cards.
- In Adivasi areas, people have not registered birth of children; therefore their names are not added in the ration cards.

### **Achievements:**

- People's motivation levels are high. They had voluntarily joined the celebrations on International Human Rights Day.
- Entire villages as well as village level leaders supported the "Right to Food Campaign Yatra". It highlighted the various issues concerning Right to Food. People have accepted them as their own issues.
- People enthusiastically participated in the discussions on the parameters to determine BPL. The subject of BPL particularly earned people's support for the campaign.
- 60 women in Tharad block got the benefit of Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- Maliya and Khirsara villages have demanded a PDS shop in their villages.
- In Nana Mesara and Votdau villages, people forced the PDS shopkeeper to return the stock of spoiled wheat flour and got fresh stocks instead.
- News regarding the Human Rights Day Celebrations and the Right to Food Campaign Yatra were published in newspapers in 8 blocks and broadcasted by ETV.
- The BDO (Maliya), Sarpanchs, Panchs and PDS Managers attended the training programme on Right to Food.
- The supply of food grains and kerosene has increased in 110 villages.
- In Vava, Tharad and Meghraj, the PDS shopkeepers were made to give in writing the list of their monthly stock.
- The Mamlatdars were pressurized to inspect PDS shops in Rapar, Tharad, and Vava blocks. In six villages, PDS shops were sealed.

## 4. Rights and Development of Tribals

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With globalization, privatization and liberalization, development led displacement has reached mammoth proportions, causing immense environmental damage besides loss of livelihood resources and homeland to the tribals. Today, tribals are more vulnerable than ever. They are struggling for their existence. They face repression from the state in their fight against injustice. Hence, many a times they have asked for separation, for example the demand for a separate district led by organizations such as Kisan Sabha Andolan, Jal Jangal Jamin Andolan of Dang and Adivasi Mahasabha Andolan in Gujarat.

The Scheduled Tribe and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 – which is commonly known as Forest Rights Act (FRA)- has the potential to change this historic injustice on tribal people as it recognizes individual as well as collective rights of the tribal people over forestland. Hence, BSC has partnered with Aravali Moolnivasi Vikas Manch (AMVM) to support tribal people to claim their rights as well as tackle issues like child labour and issues of migrant unorganized tribal labour.

### Functional Areas:

- Right to forest land
- Building cadre of community leaders
- Benefits of government schemes and programmes
- Empowering tribal unorganized migrant labourers

### Major Strategies:

- Legal action
- Capacity building and public awareness
- Mobilization and organization
- Advocacy- as pressure groups, organizing mass events

**Geographical Area:** Banaskantha district- Amirgarh, Danata blocks; Sabarkantha district- Khedbrahma, Vijaynagar, Meghraj and Bhiloda blocks

### Major Activities:

#### A) CLAIMS OF INDIVIDUAL FOREST RIGHTS

There are 9200 farmers of forest land who have been tilling forestland since many generations or at least since many decades. According to the Forest Rights Act 2006, they must get ownership of the lands they have been tilling. They must, therefore, legally be given possession of the land. As evidence, they can furnish the receipt of the fine they may have paid for tilling forestland. The claimant needs to submit two types of evidences from a permissible list of 13 types of evidences.

The Forest Rights Committee (FRC) plays a crucial role in establishing individuals' rights on forestland. They are required to determine the types of Forest Rights individual must be granted as per the merit of every case. Hence, they sort out all the issues related to Forest Rights and pass resolutions in the Gram Sabha regarding claim of Forest Rights. The resolution is then handed over to the Sub Divisional Committee.

The Forest Rights Committee in our field areas have passed the resolutions in gram sabha and handed it over to Sub Divisional Committee. They are required to compile resolutions of Gramsabhas, to compile maps and information prepared by gram sabhas

and check the maps and resolutions. They also sort out the issues raised between two gram sabhas and conduct public hearing of those people who are dissatisfied with the final decisions of gram sabhas. The claims of forest rights are then passed on to the District Level Committee. The decision of the District Level Committee on the record of forest right is final and binding.

**Table 4.1: Details of the cases forwarded by gram sabhas to Sub Divisional Committees**

S. No.	Block	No. of village	Total Claims	Approval	Appeal	Pending	Rejected
1	Amirgadh	37	844	502	42	300	42
2	Danta	50	2210	345	865	900	865
3	Khedbrahmma	46	1242	434	286	540	286
4	Vijaynagar	37	1324	534	290	500	290
5	Bhiloda	53	1981	1019	500	372	500
6	Meghraj	38	2082	1138	422	522	422
Total		261	9683	3972	2405	3134	2405

It is observed that individual rights are being rejected by Sub Divisional Committees. 3300 individuals have sent their rejected cases at block and district level by registered post, which were sent back to them. But the public hearings required in rejected cases have not been done yet.

Work is going on to follow-up 3300 appeals of rejected cases and 3900 revision appeals (those cases which are approved). It has been decided to prepare satellite image maps of 120 villages in the working area of AMVM with the help of Forest Rights Committee (FRC). Possessions from the year 2000 to 2007 have being marked clearly in the maps. On any new cultivation, claims should be rejected by discussion in the gram sabha.

## B) CLAIMS OF COLLECTIVE FOREST RIGHTS

Collective ownership can be claimed on minor forest produce i.e. all plants growing on forestland excluding the wood used in construction work. The Forest Rights Act gives a right to the gram sabha to claim collective rights on forest land that is not being cultivated by any individual. It can develop it and to use it for their betterment. Forest manuals, forest working plan, statements of elders and photographs of god and goddess will be included as evidences for the establishment of collective rights.

Land (per hectare) that has less than 75 trees will be handed over to the Central Government immediately for uses such as building schools, check dams, roads etc.

## C) COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND MOBILIZATION

1. **Meetings with FRC-** Meetings have been conducted with presidents of Forest Right Committee, the ministers of FRC and claimants to make them active, to make them aware of their rights and responsibilities, and to support them to continue the process of claiming their rights on forestland. Also, we are encouraging them to initiate work under MGNREGA for land development.

S. No.	Block	Meetings in Village	Attendance	
			Female	Male
1	Amirgadh	15	40	65
2	Data	20	23	40
3	Khedbrahmma	13	39	45
4	Vijaynagar	14	45	80
5	Bhiloda	21	34	45
6	Meghraj	20	36	40

- Meetings with elected representatives** have been conducted in our work area to help them understand the laws so that they are properly implemented. The Forest Rights Act has given them certain powers. It is important to help them understand their roles and responsibilities so that they work in favour of the marginalised. They are also encouraged to advocate with the concerned government departments regarding the difficulties arising in implementation of the Forest Rights Act.
- Zonal training programmes and meetings-** Several training programmes, meetings and inspirational tours have been organized for village and block level leaders to develop the values of a people's movement among them so that they are enabled to lead an ideological campaign based on tribal values of participation. These activities were also aimed at developing the leadership potential among the youth.

S. No.	Block	Number	Attendance		Subject
			Female	Male	
1	Amirgadh	1	20	145	NAREGA
2	Danta	1	15	101	Maps
3	Khedbrahmma	2	14	113	-
4	Vijaynagar	1	15	95	Appeals
5	Bhiloda	2	22	80	-
6	Meghraj	2	25	91	-

Zonal meetings were organized on the problems of tribal workers like non-implementation of MGNAREGA, minimum wages, seasonal migration, etc.

S. No.	Block	Number	Attendance	No. of villages covered
1	Danta	1	104	32
2	Meghraj	2	246	26
3	Khedbrahmma	2	260	30

- Capacity building of tribal labourers:** This year 10,000 leaflets and booklets were distributed on relevant government schemes. Training programmes were organized in all the three blocks for the labourers belonging to the tribal community. Most of them are migrant workers and have little knowledge of laws to protect them. Hence, they are economically exploited. With the twin objectives of enabling the tribal workers to protect their human rights and sensitize them on

issues like child labour, the following topics were discussed during the training programmes attended in a total of 70 women and 80 men-

- Sexual and mental harassment of tribal women
- Various government schemes concerning labourers
- Rights of the unorganized workers- legal guidance
- MGNAREGA
- Child labour

5. **Awareness on Governmental Schemes-** Information was given regarding different government welfare schemes so that people are encouraged to apply for them and avail of the benefits. People were explained how to fill the form and to send it to concerned departments. The names of the beneficiaries were announced in the gram sabhas and formally included in gram sabha resolutions.

S. No.	Name of the scheme	Number of villages	No of Beneficiaries		Amount
			Male	Female	
1	Udhyog Kendra Dukan	2		2	60000
2	Silai Manish	10		10	40000
3	Bhes Sahay	15	15		300000
4	Mandap Decoration	2	3		90000
5	Pipe Line	20	35		42000
6	Aavas Yojna	35	35	13	2016000
7	Dikri Rudi Sachi Mudi	9		26	78000
8	Vidhva Sahay	20		20	10000
9	Kuvarbai Mameru	20		25	125000
Total		133	88	96	2761000

#### D) ADVOCACY

1. **Workshops and Seminars:** BSC organized 3 workshops, one in each block to discuss and understand the different types of labour in Gujrat, the scope to initiate a dialogue between contractors, farmers and agriculture labour, minimum wages, health concerns, and rights and protection of the tribal workers. It was an attempt towards evolving a deeper understanding on the issues of unorganized labour at the state and national level.
2. **Efforts to sign contractual agreements** between Tribal labourers, contractors and BT Cotton farmers were critical interventions this year. It has been the experience that the verbal agreement between the contractors and the farmers many a times makes the workers and their contractors vulnerable to cheating. We undertook awareness on this issue in a big way at the village, zonal and block levels resulting in a number of written agreements as well as solution of a few disputes as shown in the table below.

S. No.	Block	No. of contracts	Solution of disputes	Ongoing cases	Pending cases
1	Danta	15	7	0	4
2	Khedbrahma	21	5	1	2
3	Meghraj	20	9	2	2

3. **Implementation of MGNAREGA** was a priority area to ensure employment to migrant tribal labourers. Job cards and work were demanded under MGNAREGA through collective action of people. New job cards were issued and work started under MGNAREGA in 72 villages detailed in the table below.

S. No.	No. of villages	Type of work	New job card	Application for work	Amount
1	15	Wells	120	565	36500
2	10	Check dams	75	60	6000
3	12	Toilets	120	271	27100
4	5	Roads	180	48	48500
5	10	Ponds	180	750	75000

4. **Public Programmes:** This year, AMVM worked to help people claim forest rights, worked for the implementation of MGNAREGA, for child rights, made efforts to ensure minimum wages to migrant labourers, and to solve the local problems of tribal people. Efforts were undertaken to create awareness on the above issues and mobilize people to advocate for them at the local level.

S. No.	Theme	Organizer	Attendance
1	Birsa Shahid Din	BSC	222
2	International Day of the Indigenous People	Adivasi Mahasabha, Gujrat	200
3	1 <sup>st</sup> May- International Labour Day	BSC	785
4	14-15 January	Ekta Parishad	60
5	31 <sup>st</sup> January- minimum wages	Adivasi Mahasabha, Gujrat	150

Memorandums have been submitted at the block, district and at state level through the local leadership. These efforts of public advocacy are part of our larger efforts as a member of a national network to increase pressure on the central regarding realisation of forest rights, rights of the tribals, MGNAREGA, minimum wages, etc. Memorandums were given to the Labour Department demanding -

- payment of minimum wages
- action against child labour
- investigation into exploitation of workers on BT Cotton farms

#### **Challenges:**

- Decision-making processes in the FRCs are not always democratic
- Newly elected representatives have little knowledge of the Forest Rights Act
- Mukadams keep changing, breaking the continuity of our efforts.
- It is a time-taking, input-intensive and tedious task to follow the hearing of every appeal and submit revision appeals for rejected cases.
- Several appeals were made as a result of our efforts to increase legal awareness and give legal counsel. However, since the hearings go on for prolonged periods, the hope for justice among the affected people had dulled.
- There are several obstacles in bringing the contractors, labourers and farmers even to a verbal agreement.



**Achievements:**

- 1772 claimants have received legal rights over forestland.
- 705 new job cards were obtained under MGNAREGA
- 46 written agreements were made between farmers and labourers
- 2405 farmers made fresh and revision appeals for rights over forest land
- In 152 villages, collective rights have been claimed through the District Level Committees of FRA

## 5. Rights and Development of Dalits

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### Functional Areas:

- Ensuring social justice and rights of Dalits
- Developing community leadership
- Right to food
  - MGNAREGA and other government schemes
- Land rights
  - Human rights violations

### Major Strategies:

- Capacity building and public awareness
- Mobilization and organization
  - Campaigns
- Monitoring government programmes
- Legal action and support

### Geographic Area:

Banaskantha District- Palanpur, Disa, Vava, Tharad, Diyodar, Kankarej, Vadgam, Bhabhar

### Major Activities:

#### A) ENSURING RIGHT TO FOOD AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MGNAREGA

1. **Mobilization and organization through village level meetings** - Village level meetings and panchayat meetings were held to give information about MGNAREGA and motivate people to ask for job cards as well as for work under MGNAREGA. Meeting with Gram Panchayat were held to inform them about the types of work that can be carried out under MGNAREGA. The Gram Panchayats, therefore, passed resolutions accordingly. In many villages work was actually started under MGNAREGA.
2. **Campaigns under MGNAREGA-** Village level meetings were organized to make people aware about MGNAREGA and enhance their understanding of MGNAREGA scheme as well as Right to food. People were mobilized to pressurize the government officials to monitor implementation of MGNAREGA. Training programmes were organized for a total of 116 Sarpanchs and members of Panchayats. The chief officials of Social Justice Committee attended the training. The topics covered were management in Panchayats, duties and responsibilities of Sarpanch and panchayat members, how to make a budget and the types of work that can be started under MGNAREGA.
3. **Awareness Campaigns for MGNAREGA, Panchayati Raj and Right to food-** the campaign was undertaken in 80 villages of 8 blocks. A total of 1772 people participated in the campaign. Public gatherings were organized and these forums were used to provide information on Right to food, MGNAREGA, other welfare schemes of the government and Panchayati Raj using posters and pamphlets, apart from open discussions. Sarpanchs of all the villages and chief officials of Social Justice Committee, youngsters and local leaders were part of the campaign.

Through this campaign people came to know about Banaskantha Dalit Sangathan (BDS) and learnt more about MGNREGA. It was made clear that payment under MGNREGA is being provided on the basis of the measurement of the work done by the employee. Information was provided on which type of work can be undertaken by Panchayat, RTF and the various related issues like PDS and mid day meal.

4. **Monitoring mid day meals, PDS shops and Anganwadis-** Meetings were organized between villagers and the mid day meal contractors, teachers, PDS shopkeepers and Anganwadi workers. Villagers were informed about the stock being provided by the government to PDS shops, provisions for mid day meals and the benefits that an Anganwadi was supposed to provide. Consequently, school visits were conducted by the villagers where they checked the quality of the food provided in mid day meal. Similarly, villagers visited the PDS shops and Anganwadis. Later discussions were held on the issues arising through this monitoring process and applications were sent to the Mamlatdars. In one village the fair price shop has been sealed after an application was given to the Mamlatdar.

## B) STRENGTHENING PANCHAYATI RAJ AND DALIT LEADERSHIP

1. **Meetings with the President of Social Justice Committee** focussed on its relation with Gram panchayat, management issues, division of power and responsibilities, etc. Everyday concerns like monthly meetings, passing resolutions and availability of stationary were also discussed.
2. **Gram Panchayat and village level meetings-** Meetings were arranged with the dalits and female sarpanchs. Their rights and responsibilities were discussed along with the provisions of the 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment. We worked with the Talati and Block Panchayat to help people belonging to OBC, SC, ST, categories and BPL and Antyoday card holders avail the benefits of government schemes.
3. **Training on Budget and micro planning-** Budgetary provisions are critical for actualizing developmental plans on ground level and ensuring that the Dalits and other marginalised sections get the benefit of developmental activities. Training of micro planning was conducted for Sarpanchs and Presidents of Social Justice Committee. Developmental budget was made with the participation of Panchayat bodies. Collaborations with Talatis and Block Panchayats helped to forward the budgets prepared through micro planning.
4. **Meetings were conducted to strengthen the leadership of dalits** in 89 villages. A total of 1241 Dalit men and 77 Dalit women were part of these meetings. They were motivated to take leadership in their community and make efforts to be active in Gram Panchayats.

## C) MOBILIZING PEOPLE TO CLAIM LAND RIGHTS

Meetings were conducted with Dalits to encourage them to apply for free plots of land. 285 applications were made by them seeking free plots in 18 villages. 90 applicants have been pledged the free plots. Applications have been given for burial grounds in 10 villages and the burial grounds have been demarcated in 4 villages.

D) DEALING WITH CASES OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS involved people's mobilization, visits to police station and conducting legal camps. People were supported to analyze their problems and solve them collectively. Legal camps were organized to

inform people about the steps they must take if they decide to go for legal help and legal action. They were informed about relevant laws and practical details therein. The camps were conducted by lawyers. Subject related posters and pamphlets were distributed. In a land related atrocity on a Dalit, the non-Dalit accused person had to pay compensation.

### **Challenges:**

- People are not willing to work under MGNREGA because of irregular payment. Many a times, the payment is less than the statutory wage floor.
- People are scared of taking action against mid day meal contractors as they are generally people with a good position in society and are financially sound. People were threatened by the contractors in some cases.
- It is difficult to get the co-operation of non-Dalits in activities conducted for the benefit of Dalit people. Many non-Dalits were openly in opposition when Dalits asked for land rights.

### **Achievements:**

- 2185 people got job cards
- 770 families asked for jobs under MGNREGA
- Work such as ponds, construction of roads, forestation, etc. were undertaken through MGNREGA in 24 villages.
- In 9 villages, discrimination during the mid day meal was stopped.
- In 25 villages, distribution of Kerosene, wheat and rice was done with active participation of the village people.
- PDS Shops were regularized in 25 villages.
- 19 Anganwadis were regularized and supplementary food to children, pregnant women and young girls was provided as per the menu.
- 30 ladies from 15 villages availed Janani Suraksha Yojna.
- 85 people from 35 villages got benefit of old age pension.
- 53 beneficiaries from 28 villages got benefit of Widow Pension.
- 128 people from 33 villages availed Manavgarima and Manav Kalyan Yojna.
- 27 people from 10 villages have applied for BPL card.
- Social Justice Committees were organized in 80 villages.
- In 22 villages a process has been started to select the president of Social Justice Committees. They were provided letter pads, stamps and chamber to the members.
- Budgets were prepared in 16 villages through micro planning
- In Nagana village of Vadgav block and Jamda village of Tharad block, people have allowed Dalits entrance into the temple.

## 6. Rights and Development of Marginalized Communities in Kachch

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### Functional Areas:

- Women's organization and rights
- Right to food
- Land rights
- MGNAREGA
- Human rights violations

### Major Strategies:

- Capacity building and public awareness
- Mobilization and organization
- Advocacy- dialogue with government, networking, as pressure groups, organizing mass events

### Geographic Area:

Kachch District- Rapar and Bhachau

### Major Activities:

#### A) COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND MOBILIZATION

1. **Village level meetings**- were organized regularly with the objectives of enlisting new members with KVVS to strengthen the organization, develop leadership, increase participation in governance at village level, and maintain continuous contact with the members. The meetings also helped to strengthen Mahila Mandals and savings and credit co-operative groups of women. This year, a total of 535 meeting were held, which were attended by 3109 women and 3134 men. These meeting were held with the following agenda-

- Collecting information about the Public Distribution System (PDS) shops, mid day meals and Anganwadis
- Determining the role of Village Committees (VC)
- Formation of Mahila Mandals and determining its role
- Collecting land-related information and strengthening the struggle for land rights

The roles and responsibilities of the Village Committees were determined as solving the problems concerning basic amenities at the village level such as health needs, interventions in cases of atrocities, construction or repair of roads, etc. Regular meetings helped the Village Committees to fulfil their roles.

2. **Initiatives of Village Committees**- This year the VCs of Adhoi, Bandhadi and Nilpar villages collectively took up the issue of irregular payment for NAREGA work at block level. Eighteen women of Adhoi village met the Taluka Panchayat and TDO at block headquarters in this regard. The TDO took serious note of the issue and assured them of immediate action. The next day, he visited Adhoi to investigate the matter and solved the problem.

Similarly, in Bandhadi village, NAREGA work had been going on since 9 weeks. Yet, no payment was made for two months to the workers employed. A group of 25 people met the Taluka Panchayat and TDO at block headquarters. In this case too, the official promised quick action.

3. **Meetings with Cluster Committees-** Four meetings were held in Rapar block and another 4 were held in Bhachau block. A total of 136 people attended these meetings. The meetings were aimed at increasing women's participation and membership in KVVVS, increasing membership of Mahila Mandals, increasing capital saved with women's savings and credit co-operative groups, ensuring selection of suitable leaders to take on organization's responsibilities keeping in mind the long-term goals of KVVVS, and improving its financial stability.
4. **Monthly meeting with representatives-** were conducted to share experiences, solve problems and report the activities undertaken during the month. Consequently, it was possible to analyze work accomplished, exchange ideas and suggestions, and plan for the coming months. On an average, 30 people attended these meetings every month- of whom approximately 50% were women.

## B) WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION AND RIGHTS

1. **Taluka Committees of Mahila Mandals-** This year, two Taluka Committees of Mahila Mandals were constituted in Rapar and Bhachau blocks. Each of these committees has 11 members belonging to different villages in the block. The main objectives of the committees were to activate the village Mahila Mandals. Therefore, they were entrusted with the responsibility of conducting monthly meetings of Mahila Mandals and discuss issues related to Anganwadis, PDS shops, mid day meals and basic amenities in the villages. The Mandals can then understand their responsibilities and take initiative at village level to solve these issues, as well as to increase the membership of Mandals.
2. **Village level meetings of Mahila Mandal-** were held to discuss subjects like the role of women in Gram Panchayats, land rights of women, and girls' education. The meetings were aimed at mobilizing more and more women and taking on new members in the Mandals. As the Mandal grew in strength, they were motivated to monitor Anganwadis, PDS shops and mid day meals. Posters and leaflets helped to create awareness on these issues in the villages. Thereafter, in several meetings, women complained about irregularities in Anganwadis, PDS shops and mid day meals. Mandal members met and gave applications to the Mamlatdar and CDPO at block level to stop the irregularities and malpractices. The media has taken note of these issues. Later, Mandal members demanded adequate supply of kerosene in the PDS shop.
3. **Savings and credit co-operative groups-** This year, steps were taken to revive and strengthen the savings and credit co-operative groups in Rapar and Bhachau. Work had been suspended in these co-operatives as their executive members and workers had left over a period of time. The new executive members and workers had little knowledge about the constitution and rules of the co-operatives. Hence, they were intensively trained to manage the affairs of the co-operatives. Their training included primary knowledge of the financial transactions and account writing. Consequently, understanding about the constitution and rules of the co-operatives improved.

Discussions included the existing condition of the co-operatives and the problems faced by the new workers handling daily operations of the co-operatives. The new workers were informed about the villages where the Mandals operated, its membership, capital saved, resolutions passed, bank transactions, etc. Field visits and exposure tours were organized for them. They were taken to visit similar co-operatives in Khambhat, which were doing well.

	Villages	Capital	Members	Savings	Withdrawal of money	Migrated members	Regular members	Irregular members	Fixed deposit
Bhachau	22	3480	296	177099	112293	7	140	123	135000
Rapar	30	1664	359	117448	20586	84	118	157	120000

Additionally, several meetings were held for the executive members in order to develop their leadership potential, to develop their capacities of managing the co-operatives and to build their confidence. Some of the topics discussed were- a) how to maintain transparency in order to strengthen the co-operatives; b) the importance of executive meetings and annual general body meetings; c) their roles and responsibilities; and d) equal ownership of all the members over the capital in the co-operatives

This year the General Body meetings were called for both the co-operatives. 60 members were present for Rapar meeting and 45 were present for Bhachau meeting.

- 4. Land rights of women / issues of single women** Two workshops were organized in Ahmedabad on the issue of land rights of women. Our karyakartas participated in these workshops. KVS is part of an advocacy group on Land Right of Women, representing Gujrat. A two-day workshop was organized in Kachch to study the status of joint ownership of property by husband and wife.

The problems of single women- unmarried, widowed, divorces, and deserted- were discussed in all meetings. It was decided to help widowed women get the benefit of Widow Pension Scheme by getting them to fill forms and submitting their applications in the relevant government department. It was also decided to help them solve the various problems they faced in their families and in the society.

### C) ISSUE-BASED INTERVENTIONS

- 1. Right to Food (RTF) and MGNAREGA** - in all meetings this year, RTF and MGNAREGA were discussed in great depth. A team was created in both Rapar and Bhachau blocks to specially work on RTF. Discussions were used along with leaflets and posters to increase awareness at the village level on the two issues. Consequently, people started demanding their rights. The Mahila Mandals in both the blocks raised various issues related to PDS shops, Anganwadis, mid day meals. They gave applications to BDOs, CDPOs, and the President of block Panchayat asking them to take appropriate action to stop malpractices and irregularities. Also, MGNAREGA work was started in 21 villages as a result of collective demands from village community. Payment was done on time in 17 villages.
- 2. Land rights-** The struggle for land rights of women began in 2005. Since then the demand from the government to give free plots of land to women of marginalized communities, widows, destitute and disabled women has continued. Concerned departments and officials have been repeatedly approached and applications were submitted. Recently, the Collector expressed interest in meeting our demands.

### 3. Human Rights Violations:

- In Adesar village of Rapar block, a Police Sub Inspector (R. L. Rathod) raped a Dalit woman, taking advantage of the fact that she was alone at home. When the case was reported in KVVS, the victim was counselled and the details of the incident were noted. The Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) had to be approached to get the FIR registered. Following this, the accused absconded and was not caught even after a month. To pressurize the police into action, a rally was organized at Bhuj and a memorandum was submitted to the DSP. He acted accordingly, and the accused was caught after three months. The DSP has been regularly updated to ensure that proper legal action is taken against the accused.
- In a case of domestic violence in Adhoi village, Ratiben Solanki was physically and mentally abused by her husband as they were childless. After a meeting with Ratiben, the probable course of actions to be taken in her case was decided. Keeping in mind her long-term interests, appropriate steps were taken to settle the matter with the help of local leaders and senior members of KVVS.
- Somabhai Khumanbhai of Shikarpur village is being supported to take legal action under the SC-ST Atrocities Act 1989 against the upper caste people who had physically abused him during last elections. Support includes assistance for completing legal formalities and continuous follow-up with him.

### Challenges:

- There were no written records of the savings and credit co-operative groups for the last three years. The members lacked faith in the operations of the groups. They were irregular in depositing their savings. The transactions in the groups were not transparent. Workers lacked experience of managing the daily operations. The rules were not being followed and the executive members had little knowledge about the procedures involved in passing resolutions. It was difficult to revive the co-operatives as the workers had lost contact with several members. However, efforts have led to encouraging results.

### Achievements:

- The savings and credit co-operative groups at Rapar and Bhakhau are being revived. The new executive members and workers underwent intensive training on book-keeping and management. The meetings of executive members were regularized and information about co-operatives' financial transactions were shared in a transparent manner. It appears that members' faith in these co-operatives is growing. The financial status of the co-operatives has improved.
- The audit process of last three years of Bhachau Savings and Credit Co-operative Group has been completed.
- By the end of this year, 33 women took credit from Rapar Co-operative worth rupees 1,6,000/- and credit worth 1,30,000 was taken from Bhachau Co-operative.
- In 12 villages, pending payment was cleared under NAREGA due to efforts at block as well as district levels.



## 7. Social Justice and Good Governance

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### Functional Areas:

- Social justice and social inclusion of Dalits and Tribals in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI)
- Ensuring good governance and development of Dalits and Tribals through micro-planning and budgeting
- Building a cadre of Social justice Committees (SJC) and people's forums

### Major Strategies:

- Mobilization and organization
- Strengthening SJC
- Advocacy

### Geographic Area:

42 talukas in 9 districts of Gujrat (Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Kachch, Rajkot, Porbandar, Junagadh, Amreli, Ahmedabad, Anand)

### Major Activities:

#### 1. Action for Social Justice

- In March 2010, a no-confidence application was submitted against the Dalit woman Sarpanch of Ranoli village in Borsad taluka. As a result of the advocacy efforts of District Manch with the District Development Officer (DDO) and local level efforts of the Block Manch, the application was withdrawn.
- In Dhundhuka village of Ranpur block, a co-operative mandal refused membership to people belonging to marginalised communities. The Block Social Justice Manch undertook a fast till the co-operative mandal accepted their membership.
- A legal Support Cell has been initiated in Dhundhuka village of Ranpur block with the help of the Block Social Justice Manch and BSC. It has provided legal counsel and supported legal action in 119 cases. The cell is now independently managed by The Block Social Justice Manch.
- 14<sup>th</sup> April 2010 was celebrated as the Social Justice Day. Programmes were organized in 400 villages of 39 blocks in 9 districts.
- In July 2010, the SJC members met political representatives to discuss issues of social justice and submit a memorandum in this regard. The leader of opposition of State Legislative Assembly, Shri shaktisingh Gohil, was given a memorandum demanding policy changes in favour of ensuring social justice for the marginalised.

2. **Election of Manch Leaders-** This year the Block Social Justice Manchs leaders stood for the Panchayat elections at Block and District levels. A total of 8 candidates stood for elections from Khambhat, Amreli, Petlad, Khedbrahma, Kachch and Junagadh. Of these candidates, Gangaben Mavjibhai was elected as the President of District Social Justice Committee, Bhailalbai Lakhabhai Valmiki was elected for Khambhat Block Panchayat and Badhabhai Miyatra was elected for Kukavav Block Panchayat.

3. **The meetings** of The State Social Justice Manch were conducted in March 2010, May 2010 and January 2011. The possibilities of registering the The State Social Justice Manch as a formal body were discussed. The District Social Justice Manch met in May 2010.
4. **Capacity Building-** BSC conducted various training programmes for other organizations working on social justice issues and Panchayats. The programme conducted for Panchayat Parishad, Gandhinagar was shot by Doordarshan and telecast several times.

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Place</b>
1	28 <sup>th</sup> February 2010	Paper presentation on "The Position of Social Justice Committee in Panchayats"	S. P. University, Vidyanagar
2	17-18 <sup>th</sup> April 2010	Panchayati Raj	Navjivan Trust, Rajkot
3	26 <sup>th</sup> April 2010	Social Justice Committee and Panchayat budgets	SPIPA, Ahmedabad
4	12 <sup>th</sup> May 2010	Social Justice Committee and Panchayats	Panchayat Parishad, Gandhinagar
5	26 <sup>th</sup> May 2010	NAREGA and Panchayat budgets	SPIPA, Ahmedabad
6	18 <sup>th</sup> July 2010	Social Justice Committee: Constitution, Powers and Functions	Panchayat Parishad, Gandhinagar

## 8. Academic Programmes

### Certificate Course on Rural Development

The course on rural development is recognized by University Grants Commission (UGC) and introduced as a Career Option Programme (COP) for 12<sup>th</sup> pass students. The course is conducted in both English and Gujrati languages. It is completed in 300 classes, out of which 180 (60%) devoted to theory classes and the remaining 120 (40%) to practical. The college gives a certificate to students on completion of the course.

BSC has taken the responsibility of running this course on behalf of St. Xavier's College. Its objective is to develop in students the skills and perspective required to work in rural areas. Key topics taught in the course:

- What is development?
- What is human development?
- Understanding Indian Constitution
- Social analysis
- Gender
- Panchayati Raj
- Natural Resource Management
- Knowledge of laws- SC-ST Atrocities Act 1989, the Domestic Violence Act 2007, the Forest Rights Act 2006, the Right to Information Act, and other land related laws
- Savings and credit groups at village level
- Strategies and approaches to rural development

S. No	Caste	Male	Female	Total
1	ST	9	2	11
2	SC	0	1	1
3	OBC	1	1	2
4	General	0	1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>

### Master in Social Work

The Master in Social Work (MSW) course is under Convergence Scheme of IGNOU which means it has features of distance learning system as well as regular system of imparting education. On one hand the system includes classroom learning on Sundays through guest lectures, routine counseling from counsellor, other guidance as well as additional help on different subjects from the faculty members, and on the other hand whatever is learnt has to be experimented and implemented in the field and research dissertation by the students.

This course is designed with classical printed material which is unique for its contents, clarity and scientific approach. The course is aimed at converting a good hearted graduate into a good Professional Social Worker.

The Master in Social Work is a degree course of 2 years duration, which can be extended up to 5 years only for the purpose of clearing the exams. This includes 10 theory papers, one dissertation and 2 practical field work. This year, BSC conducted counseling classes, individual counseling, annual review, field visits, assignments and examinations for the students. This course has been started in 2008.

1. In 2008-2009 batch, 38 students appeared for examination in the month of June and December 2010. Out of those, 5 students completed first year and 4 students completed second year.
2. In 2009-2010 batch, 16 students appeared for examination in the month of June and December 2010. Six of them completed first year.
3. In 2010-2011 batch, 15 students appeared for examination in the month of December 2010.

### **Certificate in Human Rights**

This year, 3 students of the 2008-2009 batch appeared for examination in the month of June 2010 for the Certificate in Human Rights course. One student completed the course.

### **Challenges:**

- The duration of the courses is not sufficient to cover the curriculum. The work load becomes too heavy.
- Students' irregularity (their college and hostel programmes coincide with RD programmes)
- Students are yet to develop the required sensitivity for the subject

## ANNEXURE

### Annex 1: Capacity Building of BSC and community based organizations' (CBO) staff

Sr.	Date	Training Topics	Trainer/Organizer	Participants
1.	15,16 & 17-04-2010	Panchayati Raj	BSC	BSC Staff
2.	06 to 08-05-10	Planning Training	Save The Children	BSC staff
3.	25-05-2010	Gender Equality	Dr. Varsha Ganguly	BSC staff
4.	03-06-2010 to 04-06-2010	Women's Livelihood Mela	Anandi	Ahmedabad, Sabarkantha and Kachchh CBO staff
5.	24 & 25-06-2010	Women Empowerment, RTF	BSC	Field Staff-Rapar
6.	1 & 2-07-2010	RTF	BSC	Field Staff
7.	3-07-2010	Panchayati Raj	BSC	BDS Team
8.	05 to 07-07-10	State level best practices workshop	Save The Children	BSC
9.	6 & 7-07-2010	RTF	BSC	Field Staff, Modasa
10.	27th to 29th July 2010	Workshop for PO-Education	Save The Children	BSC
11.	29-07-2010 to 31-07-2010	Panchayat budget preparation, micro-planning and governance issues	Behavioural Science Centre (BSC)	BSC, Navjeevan Trust, MSA, KSSS, Anandi
12.	5, 6 & 7-08-10	TOT on child abuse	Save The Children	BSC
13.	September	Right To Education	Save The Children	
14.	September	SMC	Save The Children	
15.	October	Life skill	Save The Children	
16.	13-14 October 2010	Sangathan capacity building	B.S.C.	KVS, BSC staff
17.	23 <sup>rd</sup>	Using SPSS	Mr. Bipin Parmar	BSC staff

	October 2010	effectively		
18.	25-26th October, 2010	Rajasthan State Level Workshop on "Protection of Seasonal Migrant Labour"	IDS, Jaipur and Prayas Centre for Labour Research and Action	BSC staff
19.	4 <sup>th</sup> February, 2011	Awareness program on technology development & utilization program for women	Jointly organized by: Department of Scientific & Industrial Research Ministry of Science & Technology Govt. of India and Faculty of Social Work, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Vadodara	BSC staff

## Annex 2: Networking and Alliance Building

Network / alliance with	Activities undertaken
Mahila Swaraj Abhiyan (MSA)	Participated in Annual General Assembly of MSA
MSA	Participated in women's tribunal on UMDG (UN Millennium Development Goals)
Women's Group on Women's Land Ownership (WGWLO)	Participated in fellowship program and annual meeting

## Annex 3: Study Circles

No	Date	Topics	Resource Person
1	17-04-2010	Education Bill	Mr. Sukhdev Patel
2	17-05-2010	NREGA	Mr. Govind Desai

#### Annex 4: Mass Events

Month	Events
<p><b>Apr 2010</b></p>	<p>The occasion of <b>International Labour Day</b> was celebrated on 30th April 2010 instead of 1<sup>st</sup> May this year due to some constraints in the field. A memorandum of demands was prepared and submitted to Labour Commissioner after discussion on the following topics: problems of tribal and migrant labour, non-payment of minimum wages, how to implement NREGA effectively and awareness on Government Schemes.</p>
<p><b>May 2010</b></p>	<p>Kachchh Vanchit Vikas Sangathan (KVS) organized its <b>Second Convention</b> on the theme of "Future challenges for the marginalized communities in the coming decade and strategies in Kachchh District" on 13th May, 2010 at Samarkhyari in Bhachau taluka of Kachchh. Discussions focussed on different government schemes, Land Rights, Right to Education and status of women.</p> <p><b>Bal Mahotsav</b> was organized on 29<sup>th</sup> -31<sup>st</sup> May, 2010 in Rapar taluka of Kachchh District. A book "Gammat Sathe Ghatkar" was released on the occasion. Creative Activities, games on child rights, cultural programmes, and discussions on the role of Bal Manch were conducted.</p>
<p><b>July 2010</b></p>	<p>Behavioural Science Centre and Gujarat State Social Justice Committee Manch organized a <b>consultation and advocacy meeting with political parties</b> in Gujarat, namely Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) on 18th July 2010 and with Indian National Congress (INC) on 26th July 2010.</p> <p>Discussions were held on good governance and social justice issues and the required amendment in Gujarat Panchayati Raj Act, 1961. Some key issues that emerged were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Removal of dead animals is a responsibility of Village Social Justice Committee (SJC) as per the Gujarat Panchayati Raj Act, 1961. This provision in the Act is derogatory and stigmatic for Schedule Caste communities and this rule should be removed from the Act.</li> <li>▪ Financial allocation to Social Justice Committees at village, taluka and district level for ensuring development of and social justice to weaker sections.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Aug 2010</b></p>	<p>9th August is the <b>International Indigenous People's Day. It was celebrated by</b> The Adivasi Ekta Manch-Bhiloda, Adivasi Kheti Yojna Bachat Mandal- Mankroda, Bhiloda and Behavioural Science Centre (BSC). They jointly organized a <b>workshop</b> on 8th August, 2010.</p> <p>The topics discussed were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Forest Right Act (FRA) 2006</li> <li>▪ Development of Indian Adivasi Right to Food</li> </ul>

<b>January 2011</b>	<p><b>SHG fair</b> was organized on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2011 in Bhiloda and on 30<sup>th</sup> January 2011 in Khedbrahma taluka of Sabarkantha District. It was held so that Self Help Group women come to know about their rights, become aware of legal matters and are enabled to solve their social problems.</p> <p><b>Children fair (Bal Melo)</b> was organized on 19<sup>th</sup> January 2011 in Meghraj and on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2011 in Bhiloda taluka of Sabarkantha district. It was held to promote regularity among irregular and dropout children, as well as to enhance their interest in education and to nurture their creativity.</p>
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### Annex 5: Publications of the Year 2010-2011

Sr. No	Title		Language
1.	Zamin nim ni prakria	Book	Gujarati
2.	MGNREGA Act, 2005	Book	Gujarati
3.	Panchayati Raj thaki Susasan	Book	Gujarati
4.	Ann Adhikar Sambadhit Suchanao	Brochure	Gujarati
5.	Ann Adhikar Sambadhit Suchanao	Booklet	Gujarati
6.	Rajyana Ration Card Dharko Agatyani Suchnao	Flex	Gujarati
7.	Child Profile		Gujarati
8.	Mahila ane Bal Vikas Vibhagni Yojnao	Posters (three)	Gujarati
9.	Anganwadi	Poster	Gujarati
10.	Child Labour in B T Cotton	Flex	Gujarati
11.	Birth Registration	Leaflet	Gujarati
12.	Child Welfare Committee's process	Leaflet	Gujarati
13.	Juvenile Justice Board process	Leaflet	Gujarati
14.	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000	Leaflet	Gujarati
15.	Inmoral Prevention of Trafficking Act -1956	Leaflet	Gujarati
16.	Adivasi Sthalatrit Majoorona Adhikar	Leaflet	Gujarati
17.	MGNREGA 2005	Leaflet	Gujarati
18.	Sarpanch, Upsarpanch ane Panchayat na sabhyoni Sata, Adhikar ane Farjo	Leaflet	Gujarati