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Behavioural Science Centre
St. Xavier's Non-Formal Education Society
St. Xavier's College Campus,
P.B. No. 4069, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009 Gujarat, India
Phone No.: 91-79-26304928, 26303577
Fax No.: 91-79-26307845
Email: sxfesad1@vsnl.net, sxfesad1@sancharnet.in
Website: bsc-sxfes.org

Introduction:

The Behavioural Science Centre (BSC) works under the aegis of St. Xavier's Nonformal Education Society (SXNFES). In May 2012 the Governing Board of SXNFES mandated the BSC to revive its research activity and take up research which would the purpose of advocacy as well as feeding the public action at the community level.

The Research and training Unit was given the responsibility to take up the challenge and reactivate the research and training of the centre.

As a step forward a discussion was held and Prof. Robert Arockiasamy was invited to join the team as an adviser.

With regards to training it was discussed that the kind of academic courses BSC had initiated in the past and carried out till 2004 might not be feasible with change in development scenario in Gujarat. With multiplicity of institutes of management and higher learning the young would opt for something recognised by the university or likewise government bodies. There might be few takers for informal courses without accreditation by formal institutions.

So the idea of starting academic course like those of past was given up. However it was decided that the team would continue to cater to the trainings programme of the BSC for its own going programmes, associated CBOs and other NGOs. The team also would continue to take major role in providing inputs to IGNOU recognised MSW managed by the BSC.

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1. RESEARCH AND TRAINING UNIT

Initiatives:

To begin with two researches were taken on board. One was the Right to Food (RTF) research which was taken up by JESA centres covering 900 villages and 2 urban centres of Ahmedabad and Surat. The other was the ongoing study of 25 saving and credit cooperatives in Gujarat promoted by various civil society organisations.

Immediately after the formation of the team yet another research was taken up which was supported by the Action.Aid. The study was to examine the nature of land acquisition for development and its impact on marginalised communities in Gujarat.

The research of RTF was discussed in detailed and then designed to be carried out with the help of the point persons and volunteers of the RTF campaign.

The Cooperatives' research was anchored with BSC and data gathering and analysis was taken up by the Research and Training Unit.

The research and training unit had taken up yet another short study of migration of children from Rajasthan as child labourers. The request had come from a group of women from Pavitra Atma Sevika Sangh (PASS) whose efforts were very much visible in trying to make a difference to the tribal community of Sajjangarh Block in Rajasthan.

Along with these researches a number of capacity building trainings of the centre were taken up by the unit. The unit members also were invited for number of other training outside the centre.

1 Right to Food Research:

Right to Food campaign was undertaken up as part of the civil society action by Jesuits in Social Action (JESA) group in Gujarat. The campaign began in 2010, as a collective effort by JESA centres in Gujarat.

Food crisis and food security are concerns across globe and India is no exception. Right to life is guaranteed in the HRs charter and yet people die do not receive adequate and nutritious food intake. Besides other factors health of a person is related to the food intake she has. Government has number of schemes to guarantee the right to food. The study was anchored in the entitlement of the people under RTF. The programme was launched, after a long discussion and with a collaborative effort and commitment to respond to "crisis of people".

1.1 The coverage of the research:

The study was to cover 900 villages and 2 urban centres spread across the state of Gujarat. In other words the total population covered under the study was 13 districts of Gujarat covering 32 talukas and 420 panchayats.

1.2 The research objective and design

The **overall objective of the research** was to support the campaign with research backing to do advocacy at the higher level as well as improve the implementation of the programme. Thus the campaign aimed to accompany and capacitate the people in accessing their entitlements and take corrective measures wherever possible through interventions.

The research design had both qualitative and quantitative data to be gathered. The instruments were designed with a view to obtaining data on an array of schemes (9 of them), the entitlement of people, the present status and the change that was brought about through the campaign.

1.3 Research Sample:

The data was collected through the Point Persons (P.Ps) and the volunteers of all 9 JESA associated organisations covering all the schemes under Right to Food.

The samples gathered for analysis from JESA units.		
Name of the Organization	No. of received survey forms	Case Studies
Shakti - Songadh	429	-
B.S.C. Ahmedabad	660	09
Sangath – Sabar Kantha	96	06
Navsarjan - Surat	52	-
St. Xavier's Social Service Society - Ahmedabad	100	-
Rajpipla Social Service Society	298	-
Ashadeep - Vidyanagar	144	-
AKVC - Bhiloda	112	02
Total	1891	17

At the outset of the campaign, the JESA had identified the geographical area and population to be covered. The sample was purposive keeping in mind the JESA centres, their reach and contacts.

1.4 Findings

The data emerging from case studies from various JESA centres highlight that the campaign has progressed towards meeting the objectives. The data highlighted the following two important factors.

- 1) It indicated that there was an awakening among people about their rights and how they had been denied of their rights. People had begun to realise that these programmes and schemes were not acts of charity from the government, but their entitlement and rights to live a dignified life.
- 2) It emphasised that public action, preferably a collective action along with awareness building, can bring about a significant impact on the ground. The collective action by JESA, in solidarity with the people whose rights were violated, the volunteers and civil society members, had influenced changes at the grassroots, as well as in the bureaucracy to some extent. Although there was a long road ahead in receiving what they were entitled to, their small successes they had experienced on account of JESA efforts had helped people to increase their faith in themselves. It had also provided them with the impetus and motivation to act on larger issues pertaining to their society.

The findings were based on partial data received and analysed. Under some schemes the data was sketchy and not adequate enough for comparative analysis and conclusion for example the data on The National Old Age Pension Schemes (NOAPS) and The National Family Benefit Schemes (NFBS).

Midday Meal, PDS and NREGA and ICDS were more focused schemes covered by the JESA centres and thus more comparative data was available.

There had been some limitation in analysis as some data was not adequate or/and some doubt about their accuracy. The possibility was that those who had filled in the details had not filled the data well or fully or/and there had been lack of understanding of what was being asked.

Having said this following were the striking findings that emerged from the data.

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- 1) The overall data suggests that RTF campaign by the 8 Jesuit centres has made a significant difference to people, in their respective areas of work. JESA campaign had been effective and had positively impacted the claim of people over their entitlement with regards to RTF. No doubt the effectiveness and positive outcome has not been even across the centres and population they worked with.
 - 2) Another important finding from the data was that the campaign had substantially increased awareness at the grassroots. People's knowledge and understanding of their rights and entitlements had increased and also the alertness about how their rights were violated and by whom.
 - 3) The poor and in rural and urban areas had begun to realise that these programmes and schemes related to RTF were not acts of charity from the government, but their entitlement and rights to live a dignified life.
 - 4) The campaign had succeeded in emphasising that public action, preferably a collective action along with awareness building, could bring about a significant impact on the ground.
 - 5) The collective action by JESA, in solidarity with the people whose rights were violated, the volunteers and civil society members, had influenced changes at the grassroots, as well as in the bureaucracy to some extent.
 - 6) Although there was a long road ahead in receiving what they were entitled to, their small successes they have experienced on account of JESA efforts have helped people to increase their faith in themselves. It had also provided them with the impetus and motivation to act on larger issues pertaining to their society.
 - 7) The success of the campaign also suggested that it had made a sizable gain in capacitating the grassroots, the volunteer and Point Persons through the entire process of the campaign. It had enhanced their cognitive knowledge of the schemes and their scope in improving the lives of the poor. The campaign also had increased their self confidence and faith in people that they could do it.

The campaign so far had shown a positive trend towards improvement and achievement of people's right to food. The people at the grassroots, the volunteers, Point-Persons and the coordinators needed to be credited for it and enhance their effectiveness and future impact.

2. LAND ACQUISITION FOR 'DEVELOPMENT' AND ITS IMPACT ON MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES IN GUJARAT

2.1 Coverage of the Research

The above mentioned study was under taken with the purpose of finding out the existing land acquisition scenario in specific locations in the State of Gujarat and its impact on marginalised groups and communities. The areas covered under the study were:

- 1) Mundra,
- 2) Dahej,
- 3) Dholera
- 4) Bhavnagar

This study was to capture the voice of the minority section of the civil society and examine the issues which were of concern to the common people.

This study initially as stated started out with the intention of examining the impact of land acquisition on the marginalised. However in the process of doing so it was realised that there are a number of issues surrounding land acquisition and transfer for/to industry. It was important to unravel these issues and hence they have been dealt with in more detail in this study. Additionally the marginalised communities, not being the legal title holders of the

land under study, were nowhere in the picture as far as acquisition goes. It further calls for different parameters and set of studies to do justice to what impact it had on these people.

The study was in view of advocacy for and support to the grassroots resistance groups which were trying to protect their rights, community land, their coasts, their livestock, livelihoods and environment. The study being action research was with the hope that such studies would not only create wider, critical awareness among people and civil society organisation but also synergise their efforts to raise their voice and safeguard their rights to live and develop democratically.

2.3 Research aim and design

The study was in view of advocacy for and support to the grassroots resistance groups which were trying to protect their rights, community land, livelihoods and environment.

Overall objective of the study was to highlight the impact of land acquisition for development by Government and Profit Making Organisations and its impact on people, their lives.

The study included empirical data from the areas visited as well secondary data through other reports. Right to information was used for the study with not much success.

The study included a consultation at Gujarat Vidhyapith to share the finding and include participants' comments and remarks in the study outcome.

2.5 Major finding of the research

The major issues that emerged from the study were as follows:

- 1) Huge amount of land acquired in the name of 'development' and public purpose. The data on land being given to industry was skeletal.
- 2) The massive transfers of land to industry was leading to a concentration of huge tracts of land with a few industrial houses (Adanis, Essar, Tatas, L&T, Reliance ...).
- 3) The land being given to industry was degraded or 'waste' land. But how land gets classified as waste land was not in the public domain; at least not common knowledge.
- 4) The generous gifts of land to industry were accompanied by strenuous efforts to withhold land which was legally due to the Adivasis under FRA or the dalits (land redistribution).
- 5) The aggressive onslaught of industrialisation is putting a stress on environment endangering traditional livelihoods.
- 6) The instruments that transfer land to industry were by and large legal (Acts and GRs and notifications) which made it difficult to challenge their validity in courts of law, despite the overt illegality involved in it.
- 7) The broader question was the nature of 'development' and public purpose – who decided and who benefited.

3. MIGRATION OF CHILDREN FROM RAJASTHAN AS CHILD-LABOURERS

Migration is a global phenomenon. People migrate from villages to cities, from one region to another and from one country to another, for a variety of reasons. Since one of the foremost reasons for migration being search for jobs and enhanced quality of life, often migration is equated with upward mobility of people.

This short research was requested by a group of women working Banswara district in Rajasthan.

3.1 The coverage of the research:

The research was primarily focused on the work area of the group women who worked with the tribals in the cluster of about 7 villages. The details of migration in those villages were as follows.

Village	Number of HH	Migration proportion	Mean days of migration	Members migrated (Mean)	Worked in EGS	Place of migration
Goeka Pargi	133	90%	140	1	50%	Ahmadabad, Surat, Baroda
Goeka Baria	204	77.8%	150	2	55.6%	Ahmadabad, Dugra
Jalimpura Bhagat	227	86.7%	90	2	60%	Ahmadabad, Surat, Nadayat, Baroda
Jalimpuramanji	163	80%	120	2	80%	Ahmadabad, Rajkot
Pandwal Onkar	284	83%	60	2	46.7%	Ahmadabad, Baroda, Morbi, Rajkot, Surat
Pandwal Lunja	171	70%	80	2	50%	Rajkot, Surat, Vapi
Ruphgarh	132	81%	150	2.4	55%	Ahmadabad-Sopadi, Valsad, Baroda
Wakkakutta	195	90%	155	1	40%	Banswara, Surat, Baroda

Source: baseline survey

3.2 The research design:

This research study was to examine the status of child labourers from 7 villages in Banswara district of Rajasthan, who migrated to other parts of Rajasthan and neighbouring State of Gujarat.

The research primarily probed into the reasons and circumstances/situation under which children migrated in search of jobs, either with or without adult members of their households. The research also explored the possible options which could reduce or/and stop migration of child labourers.

3.3 Research Sample:

Purposive sampling was used for this study, and all the households in the 7 villages were considered as universe. A mixed approach, comprising of both qualitative and quantitative methods, was used. Finally, a semi-structured schedule was prepared for a focused scrutiny. Of the total 245 child labourers identified, 75 children (30% of the total number identified) were surveyed, including 5 scheduled caste children.

3.4 Main findings:

From general observations, data this study generated, and lessons from other studies we found that migration had increased rapidly. On account of its intricate linkages with child-labour migration, increasing number of migrants necessarily implied equally increasing number of child-labour migrants. It also emerged from both qualitative and quantitative analyses undertaken in this study, that children were forced to migrate along with their parents for a host of unavoidable reasons. At the milieu of deteriorating livelihood options and lack of alternative employment opportunities, migration might continue to remain a major but unresolved issue in the seven villages under study. As long as migration continued, forced child-labour migration was inevitable, with its serious implication for the future generation of this region. Therefore, it called for certain time-bound measures to reverse this trend, in a planned manner.

It came to fore, rather vividly, that if they had access to regular employment, better wages and better income opportunities within their own villages, they might have not thought of migrating to cities to earn money. There was almost 100 per cent unanimity among the migrants that if regular employment was available, better wages were possible and better income opportunities were made available within their villages, they would not migrate to cities.

Interaction with the children in a number of schools revealed that they migrated to cities during summer as a surrogate option, and not a preferred one, for if there were other viable and gainful employment opportunities in the villages, no one would migrate. From a distance it appeared that the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was an appropriate government policy intervention to alleviate migration issue. However, although MGNREGA had assured one hundred days of guaranteed employment per household, in reality it had only provided partial improvement in their quality of life. A closure scrutiny of MGNREGA revealed that it came with many pitfalls.

The research also had provided time-bound strategies to mitigate migration. The strategies were both in nature of short and long term.

4. Women's Empowerment through Socio-Economic Study of Cooperatives in Gujarat:

Cooperative movement is envisaged as an alternative development paradigm. Hence number of NGOs and Church groups actively promoted church based women cooperatives, in a number of places. The basic objective of these women cooperatives has been empowering the poor and marginalised women. Women Empowerment covered three aspects: economic, social and political. It had been envisaged to (a) economically free women and their families from the clutches of the money lenders through saving, credit and creative ventures, (b) Socially: social equality and to achieve improved self-image, and (c) Politically: political awareness, participation in electoral process, political leadership and finding political solutions to women's socio-economic problems.

4.1 Coverage of the research:

The study covers 28 women's cooperative spread over Gujarat over 3 decades. These cooperatives were registered under Cooperative Act and were different from the informal self-help groups promoted by various agencies. These cooperatives had been initiated by some NGOs and Church groups. These were primarily women's saving and credit cooperative consists of Dalits, Tribals, Muslims and some OBC (other backward castes). The total membership of these cooperatives was approximately 40,000 women from 13 districts of Gujarat.

1	Ahmedabad	2
2	Anand	5
3	Banas Kantha	6
4	Bharuch	1
5	Bhavnagar	1
6	Narmada	1
7	Kachch	2
8	Kheda	6
9	Sabar Kantha	2
10	Surat	1
11	Vadodara	1
	Total	28

For primary data collection, after designing the basic format of the survey questionnaire, selected persons were interviewed, and their wisdom and insight were taken into consideration. In addition, personal interviews with key respondents of each cooperative were conducted, focus group discussions were held, and individual case studies were taken up. Simultaneously, collection of success stories were carried out, and also enquired into their future expectations from the research team.

4.2 The research design:

While some of these women cooperatives appear to be in tune with their basic objectives, others appear to be stagnant or even decaying. **The purpose of this study** was to learn the strengths and weakness of these cooperatives so that the success stories can be shared by all finds alternatives for further development.

The research was to capture women's perception of their enterprise through survey questionnaire, focus group discussion and interviewing members and other associates. The research was carried out by a team of people with the help of half a dozen investigators trained for the task.

4.3 Research sample

For survey questionnaire 10% of the total population of the cooperative was taken. All the Cooperative Managing Committees were interviewed. Besides these approximately 8 people from each cooperative consisted of members, well-wishers and promoters were interviewed. The audited statements of all the cooperatives were included in the study to examine the financial status of the cooperatives.

4.4 Main findings

The research was ongoing and would be completed by august 2013. The data entry was over and analysis and report writing were on.

The future engagement

Research endeavour is unending in the development sector. The Centre as mandated by the Governing Board is committed research. There are a couple of short studies are on the anvil.

- 1) The nature of social exclusion of Single women in Kutch.
- 2) The status of land allocation to landless and cooperatives of the marginalised in Kutch.
- 3) The status of NAREGA in Districts of Aanad and Junagadh among Dalit communities.
- 4) The most vulnerable families and the status of Public Distribution Service (PDS), Midday Meal and Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) schemes under RTF.

The trainings

Training and capacity building are important components of development. Training includes conceptual understanding knowledge based on critical thinking and analysis. It includes awareness creation and implementing the learning. Training implies willingness to change within and change the external through systematic, collective and collaborative efforts.

The Unit members were engaged in number of training programme design and implementation. Following is the list of trainings.

No	Topic of the training	Trainees
1.	Organization Development	Katch, Rapar and Bhachau cooperative members
2.	Sustainability	Parwaz group of Juhapura
3.	Gender	Group of vav and tharad and Anand (women empowerment)
4.	Self help group	STC team
5.	Personal Development	RTF team and STC team
6.	Community Development	RTF team and STC team
7.	Inclusive Development	RTF team and STC team
8.	Capacity building training of tribal youth of south Gujarat	Youth from Pimpri centre, Subir centre and samghan centre, south Gujarat

Besides research and training programs, unit had also conducted some classes in MSW (Masters of social work) and RD (Rural Development) course. Topics conducted by the unit are as below.

No	Topic	Course
1.	Origin and development of social work in India	MSW
2.	Social work and social development	MSW
3.	Social work research	MSW
4.	History of social work in India & UK	RD
5.	Skills of Social worker	RD
6.	Development	RD

The future engagement

There are ongoing capacity building training of the Centre for women's empowerment to enable them to participate in Panchayati Raj institutions, other public committees and fora. The Unit will continue to contribute to these series of training in coming year.

The engagement with Master in Social Work and Rural Development of IGNOU will continue and the unit will contribute its share in these academic courses managed by the centre.

2. CHILD RIGHTS FOR CHANGE

The project “Strengthening child rights to prevent child labor in Gujarat’s cotton and Seed Farming” (Sabarkantha district) was started after the study done by the Save the Children, focusing on the issue of child labour in Gujarat. This includes:

- i) The areas where **rights and protection** were most at risk (such as physical/ sexual/ economic exploitation),
- ii) The **educational status** of children,
- iii) Challenges caused by **mobility and migration**, and
- iv) The precise **occupational hazards** faced by children working in the cotton fields.

The baseline work of Save the Children assessed some important themes related to child labor, which included:

- i) The areas where **rights and protection** were most at risk (such as physical/ sexual/ economic exploitation),
- ii) The **educational status** of children,
- iii) Challenges caused by **mobility and migration**, and
- iv) The precise **occupational hazards** faced by children working in the cotton fields

Further, the study revealed that **586,318 children are child laborers with 417,565—26% of which are girls**—are working in the cotton and cottonseed fields. It could be safely said from the baseline that of the total working children in cotton, about **313,174 are local, 62,635 are intra-state and 41,757 are inter-state child labor**.

The study cited following main contributing factors to high rate of child labor:

- i) high rates of adult unemployment
- ii) lack of access to Government safety net schemes
- iii) Lack of access for poor and marginalized children to adequate health care/quality education that could transform a child’s life opportunities.

It is estimated that, nationwide, up to 80% of child laborers under fourteen are engaged in traditional agricultural activities with the Gupta study estimating that there are 4,132,266 working children in the cotton business in the 6 states – Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana.

Although the intervention focuses on cotton cultivation, it also includes other groups of working children who are at risk of exploitation

Main objectives of the project

1	Child Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• By 2013, at least 90% of 120 target communities are able to significantly reduce child labour through effective child protection interventions enabling at least 11502 working children to come out of exploitative child labour• By 2013, strengthen civil society networks to bolster implementation of CLPRA and bring about progressive changes in policies against exploitative child labour in the agricultural sector.
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2	Inclusive Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2013, at least 7065 children (3-6 years old) from 120 project villages acquire quality pre-school readiness skills • By 03 / 2013, ensure a quality learning environment for 15480 primary school children in 120 villages
3	Women Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that at least 9120 women from Below Poverty Line (BPL) households, access adequate and appropriate sources of income by March 2013
4	Preventive Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure at least 4320 adolescent girls and 9120 women report reductions in cotton field related illness by 03/2013

Child Rights In the context of Gender and human rights

When we talk about child rights, one need to understand the human rights first, reason is that in our country people are dying because they belong to marginalized communities. Which mean for a human who are adult are not capable of living a life own their own, then what about child, how are he/she going to get her rights.

Through the project and it activities we are doing work in which we are making people more and more aware about human rights because first one need to get human rights then he/she will be able to understand the situation of child in order to provide a child basic rights for his/her bright future. It is essential for every human to get their right as human because then only they will be able to see the broader perspective about the rights as whole.

In the base of the project we tired and balance the gender equality. Gender equality not only in terms of equal women representatives at all sphere but , women taking participation equally with men at all level, in meetings, programs , training and in leadership also. We had women leadership at all level of the project. For us women who were initially very reluctant to talk and was covering their face every time, now they have started talking in front of the community about gender and child rights is our achievement which shows how far we have reached to balance gender.

Summary of the activities of project

During the initial phase of the year the focus was on training SMC members, it was found that in 85 villages our own CPC members had got selected as members of SMCs. Our emphasis was on covering as many SMCs as possible and equipping them for SDPs (school development plans). A total of 3360 SMC members were covered during the training.

Under ALP we arranged exposure visit for the STP children; the purpose was to motivate those dropout and irregular children to get into the mainstream. More than 400 children took part in these exposure visits.

Another major achievement was that we could impart Life skills to 3581 children; they got a chance to learn new things, and also gain self confidence. At the village level institution level we undertook an exercise to grade of the all CGs and CPCs, and the achievement was impressive: 105 out 120 CPC and 72 CG were found working actively for the child rights and child abuse issues at village level.

2331 children have been helped out of child labour with the active participation of DAs, and CPC and SMC members. More than 400 children were given vocational training.

CHILD PROTECTION:

This focuses on the all types of protection issues related to child's safety at village level especially in schools, hazardous working conditions and within the family

Activities Undertaken:**Meetings:****Regular CG meeting**

In regular CG meetings DA mainly focuses on the learning through creative activities, songs, issues related to their own lives and exercises which facilitate and enhance their personal growth. This year we also gave life skill training to all Children's Groups which had a very positive impact on their confidence level and in many children we observed the drastic positive change. Even those children who were very diffident to talk have now started taking initiative in the activities. All activities facilitated by DA's are intended to further the child rights objective, be it songs or stories or any other activity.

Children were taught make materials from news paper like paper hat, flower making, spray painting; from mud they used make toys like elephant, dog. As part of the activities many a times we used to have SA competition for children, and then after the sharing of the same in the group

Children were also made aware about the issues related to child rights and child abuse. Cg action plan were made by children in 120 villages and have been shared with CPC member also. In action plan different issues related abuses have been included like how many children facing the physical abuse or mental abuse at work place or in school, no of children who are dropout and irregular have been also included, and in front of that we have included the time duration and responsible person who will do the follow up of the case according to the duration mentioned in the action plan. Challenge was that during these meetings we had to deal with some issues related to child abuse; it was difficult as children of different age groups were there in the group, so one had to be very careful while dealing with them.

Data related CG meetings at village level				
	No of village	No of female	No of male	Total
	120	960	960	1920
Action plan	120			

Positive change has been observed with relation to the attendance of girls in the CGs. Due to the special attention that we gave to girls we were able to achieve equal numbers of boys and girls to attend CG meetings.

Regular CPC meeting:

Regular CPC meetings were held by DAs every month. This year the meetings were aimed to create more awareness among the parents in order to reduce the no of drop-out and irregular children in the village school. CPC members also made action plans in which they have mentioned all the above issues and have written down the strategies to work at the village level. Parents themselves have taken the responsibility to address the issues like how many CPC members will do the follow up of the cases of child abuse and the duration,

some other members will take care of the issues related to school and dropout out issues and do the follow up according to the duration mentioned in the action plan. They were supposed to give update in regular meeting.

One the main achievements during this year are that in 85 villages out of 120, our own CPC members have been selected as SMC members too. This was a direct result of the fact that the CPC members were also aware of the RTE Act and about the SMCs through our training program and inputs given by us in regular meeting

Now that the CPCs are aware of all Child rights and child abuse related issues, the next phase would be to have effective follow up strategies; the monthly meetings would have these issues on the agenda so that follow up on child abuse and child rights issues become part of regular and mandatory work.

Data related to CPC meeting						
<i>No of village</i>	<i>No of villages</i>	<i>No of female</i>	<i>No of male</i>	<i>Total</i>		
120	120	960	960	1920		
Action plan made	120					

CPC meetings have brought drastic change in the attitude of the parents. Earlier the DA took leadership and guided them to visit school and monitor education and protection issues. Now the CPC member themselves have started taking responsibility of handling issues on their own, and visiting schools and Anganwadis even if the DA is not there.

TRAININGS AND CAPACITY BUILDING:

Life skill training:

The TOT for life skill was provided by Dr. Swaroop Rawal to the core team. The core team in turn gave training to the DAs. In all villages we had set a target to reach out to at least 15 children in each village so that they get the benefit of this training. One of the major outcomes of the training is that, we have covered a huge number of children; and we have been able to obtain detailed information regarding those children. Training was divided into 3 phase The pre and post training impact study of the children was very useful for us to observe and record the changes which took place in the children.

In nutshell we can say that children especially in our interior villages, found very hesitate to talk in the group and even with DA's in first phase of the training, initially we had to take permission from the parents to send children for the life skill training. But for the second and third phase some of the children came on their own and have also came up with their friend. During the discussion in the group or in activities they were expressing their views very strongly. All the children detail changes have been documented which has covered the overall changes took place in their attitude, behavior, confidence and even in their personal growth

No of children covered under life skill training			
No of village	No of boys	No of female	Total
120	1845	1736	3581

Positive changes in behavior and increase in the confidence level of children has been indicated by the fact that many children have started taking initiative in the group activities, while discussing about own selves

Major constraint we faced in the life skill training was to get the same children every time, as we were supposed to get the pre and post test done for all the children.

Training on child rights and child abuse

TOT was given by HAQ to core team, and then it has been implemented in cascade mode. Though the main focus was child abuse and types of child abuse, it also covered the main aspects of child rights. It also touched the legislative provisions pertaining to children. In this training we also focused on how sensitively we can take up this issue in the village; because many a time what we learn in training sessions could be vastly different from the field reality. We had demonstrations in which we actually acted out how we would discuss these issues with the parents in the community and with the children's groups. This training was then given to CPC members and CG's.

No group	Children	113
No of covered	parents	113

Major changes observed in the group after the training was that many CPC members including women who were reluctant to speak about the sensitive issues like child sexual abuse because of the cultural barriers were now ready to discuss these issues at the village levels and in meetings. Earlier it was difficult to convince them but now we have support of some active members who were very enthusiastic to work on issues related to child abuse.

Government officials' training:

The aim of the activity was to make government officers more aware about the issues related child protection and the laws made for the children; So that they could be sensitive to these issues and help us in the process of achieving a child secure environment. In the training we have covered the JJ act, CLPRA, ICPS and its provisions. Among the government officials who attended were the block level ICPS officers, Talatis, member of CRC and BRC, ICDS officer and BHO and other block level officials.

No of officials covered under training	41
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Grading of CG and CPC:

This year we also did a grading of our village level structures which were formed two years back when the project was started. This grading was done by those staff members of BSC who were not involved in the project to get a more objective perspective on our committees. The criteria for the grading were provided by SC.

In CG grading we found that our 72 out 120 were functioning actively. Whereas among the CPCs 105 out 120 were found active which came under the A and B grade. This was a great encouragement for us.

No of CGCPC active as per the criteria	
No of CPC active	105
No of CG active	72

Campaigns: 45 days campaign, anti child labour campaign, birth registration campaign

In the initial phase of the year we designed campaigns in a way that all three would be carried out simultaneously. Campaigns were divided into 4 parts, meetings, survey, and analysis and panchayat level presentation. We developed a form under which we had included different topics related to the child's situation and covered the overall profile of the children. We also included points such as birth registration, hazardous situation at work place, types of abuse taking place in the field, education status etc. Initially we had meetings with CPC and CG in which the DA discussed the form and the plan. The forms were then filled by the children in pairs across the 120 villages. After that data entry and

NO CG	1343
NO CPC	1003
No SHG	908
Total	3254

analysis was done. The data and findings that emerged from the analysis, was given to the DA's and then to CPC members. So the third step of the campaign was to share of this analysis with the Panchayat members. CPC with CG members along with DA's made the panchayat level presentation and asked for written assurance in which that they would work on the issues mentioned in the presentation and also that the root causes of child labour would be addressed and eliminated.

would be addressed and eliminated.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that as a result of the campaign we have got written assurance from 38 village Panchayat that they will consider these issues and will help us in the work for the issues related to children; though they have not accepted that children are working, but have acknowledged that many of the children do not go to school.

Major constraint of the activity was that it was difficult to convince the panchayat members that many children are engaged in child labour.

No of boys	259
No of girls	200
Total no of participant in cultural program	459

Cultural program:

Under anti-child labour interventions this year we had decided to organize cultural programs of the CGs. The aim of the activity was to motivate children to participate more actively in the group as well as build their self confidence by enabling them to perform in front of the people. As till now children never got this kind of exposure where they are allowed to present their abilities and skills. We have kept options for them to prepared role, song, cultural program and speech. Theme was mainly on child rights, child abuse, SMC roles and responsibility and tribal folk dances. The program was design in a way where everything would be handled by children from anchoring to performances and we succeeded in that. We have also invited our CPC members who were active in work in order to give kind of appreciation to their efforts and work done in last 2 years. In each block we have done the program, we invited block level government officials

Case study:

In Dharoi village, Khedbrahma, the population is around 3300. A village comes under this group panchayat. In this village there is no high school; and hence after 8th standard if children want to study further, they would have to travel 10 to 12 km daily. The situation was very serious as most of the children were dropping out of school because of this reason. Girls were more prone to this situation, as they were not allowed to go so far for studies. Considering the seriousness of the situation the CPC members called all the community members for a meeting and shared their concerns. In this meeting the CPC members gave a written application to the SMC members. SMC members along with CPC members submitted the application to the block level education officer. As a result, of the education officer himself visited the village and met with the community leaders. After due consideration he passed the resolution to sanction 9th std in the village. The construction work of the additional classrooms for the 9th std is in process. This has been a major achievement as both the village level institutions (CPC and SMC) have played an important role in it.

INCLUSIVE EDUCATION:

This emphasis on providing quality learning environment for children in pre & primary schooling

Activities undertaken:

Meetings:

Meeting with SMC (School Management Committee)

In June the as the SMC formation was done by the government, the major outcome of the process was that in 85 villages out of the 120 villages where we work, many of our CPC members became the members of SMC. Subsequently we decided that we will be interacting with these new SMCs every month. So after August every month DA's have started conducting regular monthly meetings with SMC members to monitor the overall progress and to assist them in the work done by the SMCs. We equipped them to develop and implement the SDP (school improvement plan). Initially DA's trained the SMC members how to prepare the SDP, as many new members who were not there in CPC were not aware about the SDP. After few months the members started becoming proactive; many started sharing various problems such as the school teacher's behavior towards them SMC members not being invited for monthly meeting and the budget not being shared with them. In many villages the SMC members started asking questions about the school governance and about SDPs; , the teachers started realizing that members have become active. In many villages the teachers have started holding monthly meetings of SMC members.

Aaganvadi Parents meeting:

Every month DA used to meet the parents in the Anganwadi centre. The objective to have monthly meeting with parents was to see the quality of education and services provided by the Anganwadi and whether it's been used by parents on a regular basis or not. These meetings helped to monitor these services through the parents themselves. During the meeting they also used to discuss about the infrastructural facilities of the Anganwadi, and plan the strategies to improve those facilities with the help of the community members. Several changes have taken place after these regular meetings; in 26 village's mattress have been provided in the AW centers with community support, physical infrastructural changes have been noticed in 38 villages where fans, water connection etc. have been given. This was possible through the effort of parents as they had applied for these facilities in the Panchayat. 2 new Anganwadis started in Dharoi (Khedbrahma) and Kasana (Meghraj) as a result of the efforts made by the DA's and CPC members of the village

Training of SMC members:

This year after the formation of the SMCs as per the government rules we had decided to train all the SMC members, with a view to making them aware of the roles and responsibilities of the SMCs as per the RTEA and helping them in the process of making school development plans. We set our target that in each village we would cover at least 8 members out of 12; and we have succeeded in achieving this.

As a result of the awareness generated through the training we observed that many of the members during their regular SMC meeting with teachers

started asking the teachers why they do not share the SDP with them. In some villages members asked the teachers to make new SDP plans and wanted to know about the funds being provided by the government to implement SDPs

Block	No of village	No male	No female
Megharj	46	563	515
Bhiloda	21	281	380
Khedbhrama	51	765	556
Total	120	1609	1415

Stay in school campaign:

We had planned 'stay in school campaign' with the objective of retaining children in school. As a part of the campaign we planned to organize competitions among the children. Activities like drawing, spray painting, kite making, games like one minute

games, lemon and spoon etc were organized. These activities were planned in such a way that each child should get a chance to prove his / her abilities; and to learn and express their ideas and creativity through different activities

Block	No of village	No of boys	No of girls
Megharj	46	66	42
Bhiloda	21	56	69
Khedbhrama	51	121	117
Total	120	168	153

Theater for Development:

This year we had decided to use cultural media on RTE and SMC provisions. We entered into a contract with a theatre activist Mr. Shankar and his team, who prepared the script for above mentioned topics. The script was shared with the SC office and approved. They performed plays in 100 villages.

This really took the message far and wide. A large number of people from these villages who were hitherto not aware about RTE, SMC and provisions of RTE become aware, and have started making inquiries about the same.

Block	No of villages	No of children	No of male	No of female	Total
Megharj	26	1065	1391	1525	398
Bhiloda	23	1013	897	856	376
Khedbhrama	51	1439	2247	1833	551
Total	100	3517	4535	4214	122

ALP: (STP classes and exposure visit)

We ran a total of 69 STP classes catering to 876 children.. We planned exposure visit for these children as many of them have never got a chance visit a city. So we have decided that with learning they should also have some fun. So we chose places like science city, Zoo and Airport which combine learning and fun.

Block	No of boys	No of girls	Total
Meghraj	156	128	284
Bhiloda	10	11	21
Khedrhma	136	98	234
	302	337	539

an
to

One major outcome of the STP is that the community submitted, applications for the STP classes were given to BRC and to SSA. In Khedbhrama 4 STP classes have been adopted by SSA.

Withdraw & link migrant working children to vocational training

The aim is to eradicate migration and child labour. It also gives emphasis to those children who work in agriculture and those who migrate. Our aim is to ensure good quality education for these children. At the same time we aim to provide vocational education to those children who can't be re-enrolled in school. The objective of vocational training is to provide them livelihood opportunities.

No children got vocational training		
No of boys	No of girls	Total
323	388	711

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT:

Regular SHG meeting:

DA's conducted regular meetings with SHG women. The main objective was to enable women to manage savings and credit groups better for their own benefit. The DA's role was to make them aware about the benefits of savings and credit and how that money can be utilized effectively. . Savings and credit through SHGs were also expected to provide credit for education of their children, especially when they were liberated from child labour. Government schemes related to women were also discussed in the regular meetings so that they could contribute towards the welfare and economic enhancement of the family.

As a result of these meetings a demand has been generated for formation of new SHGs. So there we have formed 4 new groups in Meghraj

Training of SHG women on grading and leadership

During our monthly meeting we have observed that many of the groups belong to C category.. The reason for this low grade was that most of the women were not taking much interest in the meetings and its benefits, only a few women were getting benefits from the schemes. . So we gave special remedial training to members of SHGs of C category; another factor which we have included in our training was the leadership building, as we found the women in groups are not very vocal the few women who are active dominate the group. So through different games and creative activities women’s leadership and participation in SHGs and their management were encouraged

Block	No women
Meghraj	
Bhiloda	203
Khedbrahma	

Community awareness programmers on NREGA & social security schemes

The activity is aiming to provide livelihood opportunities to people and especially to women so they can earn and so that it also helps to reduce the process of migration. So according to our survey and observation we identified two main problems that who is not getting the payment regularly, and in which villages NAREGA work has not started. This time our focused was more on the no of people who have got their job cards as this time government is also going to renew the card and also to guide those have not got their cards yet. Every month DA has to do update about this in reporting

No of women/families who get job cards	34857
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NO of people who have got benefit of social security schemes	531
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PREVENTIVE HEALTH:

Training on health focusing on the problem faced by the adolescents and women:

Under health this time we provided training to adolescents and women focusing on the health problems faced by them in field like skin problems, gynecological diseases, their menstrual problems etc. We conducted this training with the help of SAHAJ NGO from Baroda who has immense work experience on the issue of health. Initially we had given training to our DA’s as we felt that they need to be more sensitized when it comes to girls and women’s problem because in team also we have more male members. Training also touched the aspect in which they have explained that who is responsible for giving birth to male child, as in our society it’s a big myth that only women are considered as the responsible in that. Then it also covered how being women when they work in field, at home they faced many problems and their health problem are given very nominal importance.

No of girls trained on preventive health under KPI		
No	of	87
girls		

Second face of the training were given to the adolescents and women in each cluster where they have covered all above mentioned issues, it had good impact because only girls were

there so they have talked about their problem openly. Many women shared that till now many of them were not aware that how the process of male and girl child happens. They shared first time in life they have got exposure to express their views and share their feelings and problems.

Access to health and Nutrition services campaign:

ICDS has its own role to provide services to villages but somehow the implementation is not proper. Even in the AWW are not preparing food according to menu even though they have got the grains but still they are not preparing it. Health services if we see it's very poor in interior villages. If we see the malnourishment reports it shows that 48% children are malnourished especially in tribal areas. So have combined all these issues and have included in campaign.

To start with we have decided to do this activity in 20 villages. We have done collaboration with government and private hospitals. 5 nurses have come for this and have done initial phase of check up

of children and women. We have selected those villages where the health services are very low and poor. During health check up nurses visited all selected villages where total 40 women and 60 children have got their check up done. After that we have one camp for the children and have not included women in it. Have called doctors for the further check up of children, in which they have done over all body check of the children

During the whole process major thing which came to front that most of the women are found anemic which is a big challenge for us. Even children are found underweight, above that both women and children were having skin problems.

Block	No children
Khedbrahma	72
Bhiloda	69
Meghraj	78
Total	219

3. RIGHT TO FOOD CAMPAIGN-GUJARAT

Objective:

Objective of the project is to create more awareness about Right to food among people so that people will get more benefits from it and social change can be brought through that.

Right to food and human rights:

Article 21 of Indian constitution give us the right to live which means each one of us are eligible to live our lives with full of dignity and freedom. World food summit has also developed a code of conduct at international level, which makes right to live even stronger.

Total income of our country was 256 crores last year which was more than what we need. Still in our country 30% children are born underweight. 47% children are malnourished. 56% women are anaemic. People are dying due to lack of nutritional food which shows how our government is being unfair to people when it comes to equal distribution about all the resources. When we talk about human rights first of all we need to understand that every human has freedom to live but in our country we have so many religious and fundamental groups and their values under which people are divided and in that case people who are more marginalized are not getting rights for which they are eligible. So this project is aiming that more and more people should get their rights.

Inequality of women and Right to food

In this country 20% of women are suffering from malnutrition. Reason behind this situation is because they are not getting sufficient food.

Because of gender imbalance girls are more prone to malnutrition. Girls are given less nutritional food in compare to boys and as result girls become more anemic. So when they get married early its affecting their health which result into underweight birth of child.

Compare to men women work more as they have to work for 24hours in house but sad side is that we do not count their working hours and not even appreciate that. Women burn more calories than men but they do not get proper food to improve their health status. Due to social taboo and other social reasons women do not get proper education which leads her to dependent life and as result for everything she has to obey her husband.

So due to all this reason our system does not function properly. So through right to food campaign we would like all women and children to get benefit of their equal right in food for the progress of our society.

Work area: Right to food campaign works in 4 districts Banaskatha, Sabarkatha, Kutch and Rajkot.

Point person training:

Total training: 14 training were given to PP on understanding about Right to food, social analysis and preparation for right to food convention.

Volunteers training:

35 training, 67 days

State level convention: 21st and 22nd of November 2011 on Right to food

Local level convention:

- 14th and 15 February 2012, 1000 people participated, Bhiloda
- 23rd and 24th February , bachav , 400 people participated
- 27 and 28 of February , vav , 500 people participated

Celebrations:

- 14th April 2012, Dr. Ambedkar Jayanti in 9 blocks
- Celebration of human rights day on 10th December

Networking: total 10

- 8 meetings with Right to food Gujarat
- 2 meeting with Delhi regarding national level campaign
- 3 people have participated in National Pension Committee

Training to other groups:

- Training to Rajkot dioses
- Training to other 5 organisation

Achievements:

- Regular collection of stock from the shopkeeper
- Through our efforts we have sealed 8 shops who were doing corruption
- 3 shopkeepers have given written apology letter
- Bakhri village was punished and paid 58000
- Jamghad paid 83000 for their punishment
- Illegal stock was stopped from our efforts
- Through RTI , in 282 villages vigilance committee were made active
- In chada village new Angwanwadi have started from our efforts
- In malpur village corrupted money for ration cards were given back
- In jaliya village of Amirghad malnourished children have been identified and were referred to PHC where they got financial support for the amount of 5000
- In tharad block through high court permission steps have been taken against corrupted shop owners
- Collector has visited 6 villages where we have complained
- 13 migrated families got ration through our efforts
- Through helpline support maliya village got the food grains

- PDS shop had provided grains to 34 families whose name were left out during distribution
- Sui village ST people have got the new ration shop
- on 31st December economical, social survey training was given in BSC
- Deshda village of tharad block , where cast discrimination was reduced through our efforts

Families benefited from ration	Visit			Meeting with vigilance committee		Visit to Panchayat member	Faliya meetings	New leader
	MDM	PDS	Anganwadi	Approach	Meeting			
5380						945	1213	678
	1223	1248	1135	863	510			

No of people got their Rights

Janni suraksha	Land rights	NREGA kit	Elderly pension	Manav kalyan
71 women	29 people have got 58 acce land	75 people	14 people	10
Awas scheme	Election card			
7	200			

4. WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Women comprise half of the world's population and contribute in multiple ways to society. As homemakers they run the household, as farmers they cultivate crops, as workers they produce goods and as professionals they serve in various positions. Considering all this, the status of women should be high corresponding with their hard work and contribution; however they remain invisible, unheard, unwanted and subjugated. Society can be called developed only when everyone in the society have equal access to each and every services and has been given equal status without any bias attitude. Indian society has the history of discrimination against women. Women's participation in the development process or women's relation with economic social and environmental issues of development has been mostly ignored. It has become very important that women start taking leadership in all sectors especially rural women.

The objective of this project is to empower the tribal, Dalit and Muslim women and build their capacity so that they can take active part in the political process and start taking the leadership. Indian society is patriarchal, with many restrictions for women and is constructed in such a way where roles and responsibilities of men and women are defined in an unequal manner.. In this program we try to break this construct and develop an environment wherein women break gender stereotypes and start taking social and political leadership. Under this program trainings are being conducted on different topics to build up their knowledge regarding their rights, current situation, and country's law. Along with the training, exposure visit to post office, Panchayat office, government offices etc are organized to familiarize them with these offices and to build their confidence. Monthly village meetings of the women who attend the training are conducted by Taluka coordinators along with other women in the village. They discuss with their current situation and issues they face towards finding solutions and taking leadership to do so.

This report is divided into two main parts. The first part reports the activities being carried out in this program and the second, the impact and challenges.

1. Major tasks done during the last four months are chronologically listed as follows:

I. Distribution of Talukas among partner organizations

Ten Talukas of 4 Districts in Gujarat are covered under this program. In the first stage of the program these Talukas were divided among three organizations. The programme is implemented in 7 Talukas by BSC, in 2 Talukas by Ashadeep and in one Taluka by Sangaath. The distribution is shown in the following table:

Sr. No.	Name of the Block (Taluka)	Name of the Partner organization
1	Bhiloda	BSC
2	Meghraj	BSC
3	Khedbrahma	BSC
4	Rapar	BSC
5	Bhachau	BSC

Sr. No.	Name of the Block (Taluka)	Name of the Partner organization
6	Vav-Tharad	BSC
7	Danta-Amirgadh	BSC
8	Modasa	Sangath
9	Ankalav	Ashadeep
10	Borsad	Ahsadeep

II. Identification of Resource Persons

Considering the huge logistical arrangements required, the number of training days during the year, BSC has entered into a strategic partnership with Centre for Development (CFD), Ahmedabad in order to coordinate with various resource persons from within BSC, CFD and also other organizations to ensure the conduct of the training effectively.

III. Module Development & Field Visit

Next step was to develop the module for the training program. This task was very important because modules, which are used during the training, are the one that decide the impact of the training on participants so this task was taken very seriously. In order to develop the modules intense reading was done, resource persons were consulted and field visits made to understand the geographical area, cultural aspects, gender dynamics and disparity. . During the field visit meetings were conducted with the women in the village to understand the condition of women in their villages. This was helpful in identifying the kind of women who would be in a position to attend the training programme and had the potential of taking leadership.

Thematic areas in which training is being rendered:

Topic A: Understanding society and social discrimination: (1) Gender and Caste (2) Tribal situation (3) Disability (3) Discrimination on grounds of age

Topic B: Development and Underdevelopment: from a rural perspective –Asset (land) ownership, education, skills Environment and development

Topic C: 1. Constitution of India: Fundamental Rights / Human Rights / Social Legislation 2. The Indian State: Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.3. Political Parties, Election

Topic D: PRI, micro planning, entitlements, implementation of development schemes etc.

Topic E: Personality Development, Leadership, Overcoming socially constructed psychological barriers

IV. Identification of Taluka Coordinators

The young women identified, as Taluka Coordinators are educated and literate, whose family conditions permit them more mobility. They visit the trainees in their villages, hold regular meetings with them, recapitulate all the learning that happens in the training programmes and anchor the implementation of any action plan that may have been collectively decided. Good communication skills, oral as well as written were also considered in the selection of the Coordinators. These coordinators were given an orientation of the program wherein they comprehended the goals, objectives and activities envisaged in the project. Action plans – monthly and quarterly – were developed. The coordinators played a crucial role in identifying the participants of the training right from the initial stage. The coordinators also are now active participants in the training programmes, and we expect them to emerge as good trainers as well as activists by the end of this project.

V. Identification of Participants for the training program

Several meetings were conducted by the coordinators in different villages in which they talked about the objective of the program and its expected impact on the women at personal level, and also at a broader level. These meetings helped the coordinator to build their own self-confidence, understand the program more in detail, and take the leadership. Twenty-five women from each of the 10 Talukas were identified and then training program started from January 2012.

VI. Actual delivery of Training programs

Detail of the trainings conducted during four months is as follows.

Taluk a	Bhil oda	Meg hraj	Da nta	Khedbr ahma	Vav - Tha rad	Bhac ahu	Ra par	Mod asa	Bor sad	Ank lav
Mont hs										
Janua ry	28 th & 29 th	31 st						20 th & 21 st		
Febru ary		1 st		28 th & 29 th		19 th & 20 th	21 st	22 nd & 23 rd		
Marc h		25 th & 26 th	21 st & 22 nd		19 th & 20 th			21 st & 22 nd	22 nd & 23 rd	22 nd & 23 rd
April				19 th & 20 th		17 th	17 th			

About the training program

First two rounds of training were to help the participants understand gender and patriarchy from their own life experience, and the way their own identity, personality and actions are shaped by them. This training was designed in such a way, which leads all participants to think about their own selves and the reasons for their present condition. This led them to

start raising questions about their present condition and to do something to improve it. In the training first thing was about identifying own self and understanding the importance of “I”; why it is important to have one’s own identity and what it really means. Later on, they discussed different types violence they faced and a perspective was built on reasons of its occurrence and its impact on women.

A historical perspective of the situation of women from the ancient times to the modern world was traced. This enabled the participants to understand the common thread of patriarchy running through history and across cultures. Different myths and sayings were deconstructed, which are unquestioningly accepted in society without realizing its meaning and impact on women. Different issues such as female feticide, honour killing, child sexual abuse etc. were discussed during the training and reasons for such things were discussed with participants. With help of different games and role plays the women themselves expressed how men dominate women and how society plays a role in supporting men to do that. At the end of these sessions they discussed how women can come together, get organized to fight against the injustice. The importance of thinking about one self and coming together and helping each other to improve the present condition was discussed with participants. During this training many participants became emotional and cried when they realized as they related their own experiences, the pain they went through and how they are being marginalized and becoming more and more vulnerable.

Different methods were used in these training programs such as group discussion, group presentation, lecture, movie screening, debates, role play, games, question answer session, self-reflection. These methods were very helpful as many participants who were illiterate or shy, and this gave them space to open up and speak.

VII. Follow up meeting & Field visit

After conducting training follow up meetings were organized by the coordinators with the women in their respective villages. These meetings were an opportunity to recapitulate the learning during the training programmes.. Another advantage of these meetings in the villages was that other women from the village who were not part of the training also got the opportunity to know about it. These meetings also helps the coordinators them to build rapport at the village level, which would be important for the action plans which the women would be formulating at different stages of the training project.

VIII. Taluka Coordinator’s Meeting

This meeting was held in the month of April. It was more of a reflective meeting in which progress of the work was also discussed. It started with sharing of the experience and discussion on work done during the previous three months. Roles and responsibilities of the each person were clarified and discussed. Plans for the next month were finalized. This meeting was fruitful as all the coordinators came together, shared experiences, discussed the challenges faced by them and their achievements.

IX. Research work

The research component will begin once the groups are well stabilized. The research team has already developed the format to get the information about the participants and their perspective on gender, awareness regarding pachayati raj etc. These forms are filled by the participants before and after the training programs. Help to identify the changes among participants' perspective on different things.

2. Impact of the program and challenges faced by the organization

I. Impact

The whole process starting from field visit to training program, follow up visit etc. has brought visible changes among women. Taluka coordinators have become more aware about the world outside of their home. They have started attending Gram Sabha (the village Panchayat general assembly) and also have started raising questions to the Sarpanch (the president of the village Panchayat) of village. Some of the participants have started going to the Anganwadis (the pre-school, early childhood care programme of the Government) to observe and help the Anganwadi worker. The Anganwadi, in addition to the early childhood care and nutrition, is also expected to provide supplementary food to adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women. These children come to Anganwadi everyday and play there. Some women have started discussing the issues with other women in their village about the things they have learned from training.

It was observed that women who used to speak less or participate less in the first training have started taking a more active part in the second training and raising the questions also. It was seen that they are interested in improving their present condition and for it this training program is one of the medium, which will strengthen their capacity to take the leadership and also help other women in raising questions. As a result to that Taluka coordinators are also being motivated and have started conducting meetings with women in villages and discussing the situation of women.

II. Challenges faced

- ✦ Identification of potential women was difficult as criteria were set such as age, caste, marital status etc. to maintain the quality of the program and continuity of same participants.
- ✦ Some potential trainees refused to come for training because of their responsibility of children and house hold work, daily labor work, and some were not allowed to come for overnight training.
- ✦ Level of literacy of Tribal women.
- ✦ Continuation of the same women's participation throughout the year.
- ✦ Identification of nearby place to conduct the training program.
- ✦ Conducting training for all the Talukas in each month as many times there are festivals, family functions or social events which creates problems to find training days in every month.
- ✦ Motivating the Taluka coordinator as well as participants to be part of this program as most of them are daily wage laborers, so skipping the work and attending training is an issue.

5. RIGHT TO FOREST ACT

Due to globalization, industrialization, and liberalization situation of our country has become worst. We have more than 617 tribal sub cast. 42 sub tribal cast numbers are decreasing day by day and if the situation will remain the same then these cast will be no longer exists and vanished soon due to global effect on them. 9% population are having less than 1% of land of the country. As we know tribal people depend on forest. In past British took the advantage of tribal people and seized their land which was continuing after we got the independence. Due to various schemes in tribal quota many damns have been but it has lead to displacement of tribal people. Minerals are mostly available in forest area where tribal people live but due to huge demand and industrialisation many companies have took over those lands again it has lead to tribal displacement. This means tribal people have no more places where they can feel safe. Even this situation can lead to serious environmental problems. If see from the political perspective, due to capitalism and unfair practices tribal's have been deprived of their rights and we call it development which shows the unequal distribution of resources for people. Majority of tribal people are deprived from their resources and rights for which they are eligible.

Parliamentary democratic practices are implemented in the states. More than 37 schemes are given to tribal but till now they have hardly got the benefit of it because of corrupted system. We are talking about industrial revolution and green revolution in the context of development but to the contrary tribal people have remained at the same place. Tribal people are deprived from their Livelihood resources like water, land and forest due to so called developmental progress. To protect their rights from ages tribal are fighting for their rights from different regions.

Goal of the Program

Works in 6 blocks of tribal area in north Gujarat and aware and collaborate with people on the issue of tribal and forest rights.

North Gujarat tribals especially in Amirghad, Danta, Khedbrhama, Vijaynagr, Bhiloda and in Meghraj, total 90 villages 2100 tribal farmers should get their land rights.

Objective

- 2100 farmers should get their lands
- 521 re applications for claimed appeals
- Follow up 1229 cases

Right to forest act 2006

As we know Right to Forest act is made for the people to get their forest land back. Indian government have first time accepted the fact that people who are living in forest are deprived of their basic rights and the act is mainly going to focus this issue so that people can get their land back.

First time this act is talking about joint land which will be owned by husband and wife. It also ensure to people to get collective lands.

Role of FRC and Gramsabha:

According to PESA law in village through Gramsabha they need to form FRC. And to pass any resolution you need to have 2/3 of majority and can present in front of Sub divisional committee.

- Define types of forest rights
- Resolve forest rights problems
- Examination of forest rights land
- Claim should be presented in Gramsabha
- Provide information primes
- Prepare maps

It was very clear that people are not aware about the provisions of the act and for that one workshop need to be organized so that people can understand the provisions in detail. In that they need to explain how to send notice forest department, how to develop format, how to right report on detail information about land. To give this information about FRA BSC has organized training in which 90 people have participated. Details of the numbers are given below:

Block	Venue	No of villages	no of participants	Topics of the training	Trainers
Amirghad	Amabaj i	15	45	How to write application	Kishor Mahesh
Danta		15		How to write resolution	
Khedbhrama		15		How to write report	
Vijaynagar	Samlaji	15	45	How to write application	Kishorbhai Rasikbhai
Bhiloda		15		How to write resolution	
Meghraj		15		How to write report	

Classification of individual claims:

Main objective the FRA act is to provide land to people who were deprived from their inherited rights for farmers. To get the land 13 evidences are needed and to occupy a land you need to have at list one proof is to prove that it's your land.

Sr no	Block	No of villages	Total claims	Appeal	Approved	Pending	Non granted
1	Amirghad	15	375	89	39	150	89
2	Danta	15	225	90	45	225	90
3	Khedbhrma	15	390	56	73	240	56
4	Vijaynagar	15	385	86	73	205	86
5	Bhiloda	15	275	75	55	386	75
6	Meghraj	15	450	125	65	23	125
Total		90	2100	521	350	1229	521

Procedure of non - approved application

Above given data clearly indicates that through Sub divisional committee individual claims have been accepted. Under which 521 was not approved.

There are two types of appeal:

1: appeal for the non granted application and 2. Revision appeal

Advocacy:

Different organization who are working on the tribal issue are doing advocacy for forest rights at national as well as state level. Through advocacy pressure group has been created on the government to implement the laws properly.

- 9 August tribal day celebration
- *Adivasi ekta parishad* exposure visit
- *Jungal jamin name karo* conviction
- *Adivasi mahasabha* conviction in Delhi

Challenges:

- Planning with Government on FRA is still in pipeline
- New leaders in FRA are having less understanding about the FRA act and its provisions
- Mostly decision are depend on forest department

Achievements:

- Re checking of claimed application has started in Gujarat around 182586 applications are there
- Total 2100 individual claimed are approved

6. ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES

Master in Social Work (MSW)

The Masters programme in Social Work is of minimum 2 years duration and maximum 5 years, having 66 credits (1980 hours). This includes 10 theory papers, one dissertation and 2 practical components. BSC conducted counseling classes, individual counseling, annual review, field work, field visits, assignments, examinations for the students.

We are running this course since 2008; major work revolves around counseling sessions, organizing visits to different types of institutions, field visits and filling the journals; checking assignments and administrative. This being multi-disciplinary course, the faculty is drawn from various universities, renowned academic institutions, development sector, practicing lawyers and mass media institutions. The assignments have to be submitted by students prior to appearing for semester examination.

List of faculties for lecture:

1. Mr. Rajendra D. Raval
2. Dr. Jimmy C. Dabhi
3. Fr. Amalraj SJ
4. Mr. Rajesh Pareira
5. Fr. Rajeev Chakranarayan SJ
6. Dr. Ninad Zala
7. Ms. Geeta Raval
8. Fr. Joseph Appavoo
9. Ms. Shital Hirkar

For this year, 25 students were enrolled (4th Batch) and 47 students appeared for exam in June 2011 while 41 students will appear in December 2011. 21 students passed in first year while 5 students passed in second year in this year.

Appendices

Capacity Building of BSC staff and PO / CBO staff

Sr.	Date	Topics	Trainer/Organizer
1.	9,10,11 March 2011	Training on reporting writing for media	Charkha
2.	7 to 8 June, 2011	Women for research programme	Jacinta & Jimmy
3.	July, 2011	Play For Peace	Shaishav
4.	29 July, 2011	'Inclusive Education in Gujarat- Challenges and the Way forward'	Drishti Media and Udaan-Janvikas
5.	27 July, 2011	Book Release: Horror of White Clouds	Prayas: Centre for Labour Research & Action
6.	29 July, 2011	Inclusive Education in Gujarat-Challenges and the Way forward- An Intervention through use of Community Media	Drishti Media and Udaan-Janvikas
7.	31 July, 2011	Workshop on Trust Act, FCRA and Tax Code	Janpath
8.	4-7 Nov, 2011	Training on Budget Advocacy	Patheya/BSC
9.	7-12 Nov, 2011	Partners programme :Life Skill Training 2 nd Module	BSC/ Save The Children
10.	8-9 Dec, 2011	STC-DA training	BSC
11.	31 Dec, 2011	RTF-STC training	BSC
12.	11 to 13 Jan, 2012	Training on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	Project Concern International India (PCII) & Gujarat Disaster Management Institute
13.	20 to 22 Jan, 2012	2nd NATIONAL CONVENTION ON CHILDREN'S RIGHT TO FOOD	Working Group for Children under Six (of the Right to Food campaign and the Jan Swasthya Abhiyan) along with representatives of other child rights networks and organisations such as FORCES, IACR, HAQ and so on.

Staff Meeting

Sr.	Date	Staff meeting attended
1.	30 th June 2011	17
2.	8 th August 2011	17
3.	3 rd November 2011	20
4.	5 th December 2011	15
5.	1 st March 2012	19

Advocacy & Networking

No.	Date	Topic	Organizer
1.	5 March, 2011	Meeting on the issue of RTF.	Anandi
2.	28th June 2011	Participated in Meeting of AMS	Adivasi Mahasabha
3.	26th July 2011	Participated in Meeting of AMS	Adivasi Mahasabha
4.	2nd September 2011	Participated in Meeting of AMS	Adivasi Mahasabha
5.	18th November 2011	Participated in Meeting of AMS	Adivasi Mahasabha
6.	20th December, 2011	Participated in Meeting of AMS	Adivasi Mahasabha

Participating in Mass Events

Month	Events
7 August, 2011	<p>As we know the world celebrates 9th August as an International Adivasi/indigenous people's Day. In solidarity with all the Adivasi, Adivasi Ekta Manch-Bhiloda, Adivasi Kheti Yojna Bachat Mandal-Mankroda and Behavioural Science Centre (BSC)-Ahmedabad have organized a workshop on 7th August, 2011.</p> <p>The following issues and concern deliberated in the workshop:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adivasi Kalyan Yojna: Who are beneficiaries? <p style="text-align: center;">Presented by: Dr. B. D. Damor (General Hospital, Shamlaji)</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Shree Indukumar Jani (Editor, Naya Marg)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Implementation of Forest Right Act (FRA) 2006 Presented by: Shree Vijay Panda (Bharat Jan Andolan) 3. Right to Food: The role of citizen Presented by: Advocate Chandrikaben Jhala (Secretary, Right to Food Security Campaign) 4. Adivasi Health and National Health Vima Yojna (R.S.B.Y.) Presented by: Dr. Rajan Bhagora (Meera Hospital) 5. Awareness songs and drama: Jagprakash Trust, Asal Women
21-22 November, 2011	<p>Sammelan was organized on the issue of “Right To Food” in collaboration with 11 NGOs (Behavioural Science Centre-BSC, Prashant, Sangath, Nyaydarshan, St. Xavier’s Social Service Society, Ashadeep, Rajpipla Samaj Seva Mandal, Navsarjan, Adivasi Kheti Yojna Makroda-Bhiloda, Shakti-LHRC, Paraspada-Borpada Unit) The highlight of the programme was the presence of some Government Officials and even representatives of other networks (Anandi-Rajkot Organization) on the Right to Food issue.</p>
21 February, 2012	<p>Massive Protest Rally and Convention was organized on the 21st February, 2012 in Khedbrahma taluka of Sabarkantha District by Adivasi Mahasabha in Khedbrahma. Adivasis Demand that the Government of Gujarat ensure immediate and full compliance with the Forest Rights Act. The leaders were presented during this program are Smt. Shiraz Bulsara (Kashtakari Sangathana), Rohit Prajapati (PUCL-Gujarat), Xavier Manjooran (Human rights activist, Rajpipla), Rasik Parmar (AMS-Convener), Neta Parghi, Rumalbhai, Neta Udhabhai, Maheshbhai, Mohanbhai, Gova Rathod, Raman Solanki. And also, over 4000 people attended this program.</p>
24th March, 2012	<p>Behavioural Science Centre (St. Xavier’s Non Formal Education Society) was organized a Consultation in collaboration with Paryavaran Mitra, People in Center and ActionAid on land issues in Gujarat. This consultation is scheduled to take place on the 24th of March 2012, at Ahinsa Shodh Kendra, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad. The consultation was based on the completion of a small study on the impact of land acquisition as well as land alienation in Gujarat.</p>

Visitors and Students for Placements

Sr.	Date	Students placed for	No. of students	Participants from
1.	3 rd to 18 th June, 011	Alicia Aleman Arrastio.	1	Alboan, SPAIN
2.	24-08-2011 to 23-09- 2011	Block Placement Training	1	Department of Social Work Shri Adarsh M.S.W. College, Haddad, Botad.
3.	01-12-2011 to 31-12- 2011	Block Placement Training	2	Gram Seva Mahavidhyalay, Nutan Gram Vidyapith, Thava, Valia, Bharuch
4.	19 to 25 November, 2011	Exposure visit of AIDA group	7	ANMA Integrated Development Association (AIDA) Dimapur, Nagaland group Topic: Panchayati Raj
5.	25 November to 4 December, 2011	Students internship	2	Centre for Studies in Social Management, School of Social Science, Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar - 382030
6.	December	Block Placement Training	4	Yashwantrao Chavan School of Social work, Satara-Maharashtra.
7.	22 nd -30 th December, 2011	Christian Yates & Scott Yates	2	CANADA
8.	During the year	Block Placement Training [PRI]	5	GLI, Gandhi Labour Institute (MSW)

Publishing & Dissemination

Sr. No	Title	Language
1.	Pocket brochure (9 schemes of Food Security). Reprinted with new updates	Gujarati
2.	Booklet on SMC	Gujarati
3.	Book on Child Rights	Gujarati
4.	Assessment tool for Anganwadi parents meetings	Gujarati

Pressnotes

Sr. No	Date	Newspaper & Details	Language
1.	12 January, 2011	Divya Bhasker: થરાદ તાલુકા ડેલ ગામે અન્નસુરક્ષા અધિકાર અભિયાન સભા યોજાઈ	Gujarati
2.	6 February, 2011	Divya Bhasker: ધાણીપરના દુકાનદારનો પરવાનો	Gujarati
3.	9 April, 2011		Gujarati
4.	21 April, 2011	Divya Bhasker: મેઘરજ તાલુકામાં સસ્તા અનાજની દુકાનોમાં ભષ્ટાચાર	Gujarati
5.	22 April, 2011	ભયાઉ અને રાપર તાલુકામાં અન્નસુરક્ષા અંગે સમિતિની રચના કરાઈ	Gujarati
6.	19 September, 2011	Gujarat Samachar: ગરીબોના કેરોસીનમાં	Gujarati
7.	4 November, 2011	બાર કોડે રેશનકાર્ડ પ્રોજેક્ટમાં ભષ્ટાચાર	Gujarati
8.	10 December, 2011	Aaj Kal: માળીયા (મી) તાલુકામાં પછાતવર્ગના પ્રશ્નો ઉકેલવા માંગણી	Gujarati
9.	25 th March, 2012	DNA: Government secretive about land allotment data	English

AUDITOR'S REPORT

NAME OF THE PUBLIC TRUST:- ST.XAVIER'S NON-FORMAL EDUCATION
SOCIETY, AHMEDABAD.
REGISTRATION No. F/625

We have audited the Accounts of the above named Trust for the year ended and beg to report that- 22 MARCH 20 22

- 1 The accounts are maintained regulary and in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the Rules.
- 2 Receipt and disbursements are properly and correctly shown in the accounts;
- 3 The Cash Balance and Vouchers in the custody of the manager or Trustee on the date of the audit are in the agreement with accounts;
- 4 Books, Deed, Accounts Vouchers and other documents and records required by us were produced before us;
- 5 An inventory certified by the trustee of the moveables of the Trust has/has not been maintained.
- 6 The Manager/Trustee appeared before us and furnished the necessary information required by us;
- 7 No. Property of Funds of the trust were applied for any object or purpose other than the object or Purposes of Trust;
- 8 The amounts outstanding for more than one year are Rs. 14560.00 and the amount written off is Rs. NIL
- 9 Tender were/were not invited for repairs of construction as the expenditure involved did/did not exceed Rs.5000/-.
- 10 No money of the Public Trust has been invested contrary to the provisions of section 35;
- 11 No alienations of immoveable property has been made contrary to the provisions of section 36;

We have further to report that,

For, JIGNESH V. SHAM & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Place: Ahmedabad

Proprietor

Chartered Accountants

Date: 8th June 2012



THE BOMBAY PUBLIC TRUST ACT 1950

Schedule IXC (Vide Rule 32)

Statement of income liable to contribution for the year ending on 31st March, 2012.

Name of the Public trust ST.XAVIER'S NON-FORMAL EDUCATION SOCIETY,
AHMEDABAD.

Registration No. AHMEDABAD, F/625.

	Rs.	P. Rs.	P.
Gross annual income			
Details of income not chargeable to contribution under Section 58 and Rule 32.			
1 Donations received during the year from any source			
2 Grants by Government and local authorities			
3 Interest on sinking or Depreciation Fund			
4 Amount spent for the purpose of education			
5 Amount spent for the purpose of medical relief			
6 Deductions out of income from lands used for Agricultural purposes-			
a. Land Revenue and Local Fund/Cess			
b. Rent payable to superior landless			
Cost of production, if lands are cultivated			
c. by trust			
7 Deductions out of income from lands used for non agricultural purpose-			
a. Assessment, Cesses and other			
a. Government or Municipal Taxes			
b. Ground rent payable to the superior land lord			
c. Insurance Premium			
d. Repairs at 8.333 per cent of gross rent of buildings			
e. Cost of collection at 4 per cent of gross rent or buildings let out			
8 Cost of collection of income or receipt from securities stock etc. at 1 per cent of such			
9 Deduction on account of repairs in respect of buildings not rented and yielding no income			
Income liable of contribution			
	NIL		NIL

Place AHMEDABAD.

Date: 8th June, 2012

Chartered Accountant



For, **JIGNESH V. SHAH & CO.**
Chartered Accountants

Proprietor

THE BOMBAY PUBLIC TRUST ACT, 1950
Schedule IX (vide Rule 17 (1))

Name of the Public Trust:

ST. XAVIER'S NON-FORMAL EDUCATION SOCIETY, AHMEDABAD

Name and address of Managing Trustee

DR. JAMES C. DABHI S.J.
ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE CAMPUS,
NAVRANGPUR, AHMEDABAD,
AHMEDABAD, 380025.

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending on

31st MARCH, 2012

Registration No.

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	Rs.	INCOME	Rs.	Rs.
TO EXPENDITURE IN RESPECT OF PROPERTIES			@ BY RENT (accrued) (realised)*		
Rent, Taxes, cesses			@ INTEREST (accrued) Saving Int. & F.D. Int (realised)* & Other Income St. J		13,823,309.00
Repairs and maintenance			On Securities		
Salaries			On Loans		
Insurance			On Bank Account		
Depreciation (by way of pr			Dividends		
OTHER EXPENSES:			Donations in cash or in kind		
* Establishment Expenses			Grants Project fund... St... A		14,816,130.08
* Remuneration to Trustees			Income from other source (give details as far as possible)		
* Remuneration (in the case of a martyr) to the head			Transfer from reserve fund transfer St... C...		1,580,698.00
* Legal Expenses			Deficit carried over to Balance Sheet		3,199,232.94
* Audit Fees			Project Deficit Transfer... ST... A		2,549,876.99
* Contribution and Fees			Other Fund Deficit Transfer... ST... C		
* Amounts written off			TOTAL Rs...		35,969,237.01
* (a) Bad Debts-Fund Capital Utilisation, St... C					
* (b) Loan Scholarships-Prof/Own Capital Utilisation					
* (c) Irrecoverable debts St... A... B...					
* (d) Other Items					
* Miscellaneous Expenses					
* DEPRECIATION					
* Amounts transferred to reserve or specific funds					
* Expenditure on object of the trust					
(a) Religious					
(b) Educational As per St... A	18,015,363.02				
(c) Medical As per St... B	6,777,801.93				
(d) Relief of poverty As per St... C	4,130,564.99				
(e) Other charitable objects					
* Surplus carried over to Balance Sheet					
Proj. surplus transfer... St. A & other fund surplus					
transfer... St... C Income & Exps A/c surplus transfer					
St... J	5,082,275.07				
TOTAL Rs...	35,969,237.01				

Place: AHMEDABAD

Date: 8th June 2012

As per our report of even date

* Strike off which ever is not applicable

FOR, JIGNESH V. SHAH & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Proprietor



Date: 8th June 2012

For, St. Xavier's Non-Formal Education Society

Trustee/President / Treasurer

Secretary

Name of the Public Trust:

Balance Sheet as at

31st March, 2012

TITLE BOMBAY PUBLIC TRUST ACT, 1950
Schedule VIII (vide Rule 17 (1))

STAVTERS NON FORMAL EDUCATION SOCIETY AHMEDABAD.
Registration No.

AHMEDABAD F/625

TRUST FUND OR CORPUS:		FUND & LIABILITIES		PROPERTY & ASSETS	
Balance as per last Balance Sheet Adjustments during the year (Give details)		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
OTHER (UNMARKED) FUNDS:					
(Created under the provision of the Trust Deed or Scheme or out of the income) Depreciation Fund Sinking Fund Reserve Fund Any other Fund		21,412,693.79 63,233.80	21,349,739.99	1,000,000.00 1,777,527.00	7,701,769.72 1,777,527.00
Project Fund		St...C	St...A...	St...D...	St...E...
LOANS (SECURED OR UNSECURED)					
From Trustees From Others		2,809,688.33 1,794,964.84	609,491.58	3,527,599.37 185,705.00 615,690.82	3,097,523.55
LIABILITIES					
For Expenses For Advances For rent and other deposits For sundry credit balances		St...E...	St...E...	St...D...	St...E...
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT:					
Balance as per last Balance Sheet Less: Appropriation, if any		20839389.7	25,921,664.77	2,558,973.13 33,975.20	2,592,898.33
ADD: SURPLUS / LESS: DEFICIIT As per Income & Expenditure Account		St...L...(+)	St...L...(+)		
TOTAL Rs...		52,485,549.51	52,485,549.51	52,485,549.51	52,485,549.51

As per our report of even date

For, JIGNESH V. SHAH & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Proprietor



For, JIGNESH V. SHAH & CO.
Non formal Education Society

V. President / Treasurer / Secretary

The above Balance Sheet to the best of my / our belief contains a true account of the funds and liabilities and of the Property and Assets of the Trust.

TRUSTEE

VI SECTION

Report that,

Place - AHMEDABAD
Date - 31st June, 2012