



ANNUAL REPORT 2013-2014

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH 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: hdrc@sxnfes.org

Website: hdrc-sxnfes.org

INDEX

| Section | Subject | Page No. |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| Section-1 | Women's Rights | Chapter 1: Empowering, capacity building and preparing Dalit, Adivasi and Marginalized Women 3 |
| | | Chapter 2: Women's Empowerment through Socio-Economic Studies of Cooperatives in Gujarat 8 |
| | | Chapter 3: Organizing Valmiki women in the city of Ahmedabad 11 |
| | | Chapter 4: SWABHOOMI 13 |
| Section -2 | Child Rights | Chapter 5: Right to Education (RTE) 14 |
| Section-3 | | Chapter 6: Ensuring the Right to Food (RTF) 17 |
| Section-4 | Adivasi and Forest Rights Act | Chapter 7: The Shelter Project 20 |
| | | Chapter 8: Accompanying Tribal Communities in Monitoring the Implementation of the Forest Rights Act 25 |
| Section – 5 | Research, Training and Academic Program | Chapter 8: Research and Training 29 |
| | | Chapter 9: Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) - MSW Course 35 |
| Section-6 | Human Rights | Chapter 10: Human Rights Cell (HRC) 36 |
| Section-7 | | Chapter 11: Organizing Migrant workers and strengthening them to voice their issues 41 |
| Annexure-1 | | 44 |
| Annexure-2 | | 45 |
| Annexure-3 & 4 | | 46 |

Section-1

Women's Rights

Chapter 1: Empowering, capacity building and preparing Dalit, Adivasi and Marginalized Women

1.1 Introduction

To empower and build capacities of Dalit, Adivasi & other women from the marginalized communities and prepares them for social and political participation and to develop leadership among them HDRC identified potential women candidates to take up leadership based on a set of criteria such as potential for developing personality, ability and willingness to learn, commitment etc. To build capacity of this group of women it provided them training on various themes.

The patriarchal society and social hierarchy system that exists in India undermines the status of women and especially when it comes to Dalit and Adivasi women. They constitute the poorest of the poor section and are vulnerable to all kinds of atrocities. They are not able to voice their concern and are refrained from making decision. Even if they contribute economically their contribution remains unnoticed or goes unaccounted. The reservation of seats in the local governing institutions has ensured the presence of women, but it has not help women to fight against the historical injustice. Besides spaces like Panchayat and Gramsabha does not provide space for the marginalized section to articulate their needs. And thus even today at the ground level the poor and marginalized seems to be struggling to make their 'voice' heard, to gain visibility and to access their legitimate rights. Thus there is need to educate and empower women about their rights. It was for this reason that this project was initiated in 10 talukas of four districts in Gujarat.

1.2 Major Activities:

1.2.1 Trainings

To build capacity of women at the grass root level and to support them in overcoming socially constructed psychological barriers two day trainings were conducted on monthly basis. It was followed by continuous follow up where they were motivated to take leadership roles. If required the field coordinator also provide necessary guidance to them. During this period more than **1464 women were trained** on a wide range of topics that include understanding society and social discrimination, development and underdevelopment with emphasis from rural perspective, asset (land) ownership,

education, livelihood skills, environment and development, Constitution of India, Panchayati Raj Act and key provisions,, micro planning, entitlements, implementation of development schemes etc. Training on Personality Development, Leadership, were also provided to the identified women.

Focus was also given to the capacity building of the field coordinators. They were trained on various themes including RTI, Panchayati Raj Act, Gender, Right to Food (RTF), and the Criminal Law Amendment Act 2013. The Field Coordinators also attended a special training organized by the Working Group on Women's Land Ownership and Centre for Social Justice. This training has raised awareness regarding the legal dimensions of women's land ownership and the procedures to be followed to ensure equal share in the land owned by the household; and also the procedure for women's collectives to apply for land. The objectives of these trainings were to enhance their capacity and at the same time provide them a deeper understanding on issues and build their perspective which would enable them to analyse and handle field situation in better manner. These capacity building trainings also strengthened the already existing rapport with the women.

1.2.2 Follow up meetings and Field visits

Block coordinators were in regular contact with the community through field visits and meetings. They met women in their respective villages with the purpose to recapitulate learning which was reinforced by explaining the learning to other women in the villages who may not have participated in the training. It also gives an opportunity to other women in village who were not part of the training programs to learn and understand about different issues. The other objective of this was to constantly be in touch with the participants after their training. These meetings also help the coordinators in strengthening their rapport at the village level and at times helps in formulating the action plan.

The Block coordinators assist the women in the actions that they take at the village level, such as drafting applications, accompanying them to the relevant government offices, and preparing the women before such visits. During this period the field coordinators met **more than 4000 women**. The Field Coordinators also document case studies of women who have transformed their lives. These visits and meetings resulted in solving many local issues, which are listed in the Annexure. Another purpose of these visits and meetings was to organize women in informal groups at the village level and block level.

1.2.3 Organizing women in informal groups

Efforts were made towards building up the village and block level women's organization and to do this meetings were held on regular basis. Initially during these meetings women were made aware of the importance of being organized. The strategy used was

to organize them around local governance issues. Two women from each village were identified as leaders and 10 more women who showed their interest were identified. This group of 12 women were made aware of all the government schemes, entitlements & process to avail its benefit. Also they were trained for how to address their local issues related to water & sanitation, PDS, ICDS etc. Now slowly these groups took initiative in solving their issues and if needed they call the coordinator for support.

Initially it was very challenging to organize women due to their high expectation that they should get something in return. Though slowly they were made convinced of the fact that the purpose of organizing them is not to provide them any kind of monetary support but organizing themselves will help them in voicing their issues and together in group they could also find solution to some of their problems.

Not much success has been achieved in this regard but in some villages small informal groups of women were formed and they are also taking initiatives in solving local problems and are also successful in solving them.

1.3 Challenges faced in implementation

There were several challenges that were faced during the implementation like stabilizing the block level training group and ensuring uniform and sustained participation, organizing them in groups etc. However HDRC successfully overcame these challenges by changing their strategy. For example when the target of 25 women per block proved faulty it changed the numbers and then set the target to get only up to an average of 15 women for every training program.

Secondly it was challenging to organize them in informal groups.

1.4 Impact of the Program

The impact of the program could be seen at two levels- first at the level of community and second at the level of coordinators.

The training programs, field visits and meetings with the participants in their respective village have brought visible changes among women participants. Block coordinators' capacity has also increased and they have established a good rapport in the community. They have started guiding people in the village regarding ways to access the facilities available for them by government. Overall they have been able to gain a good reputation in the community, which at some level enhances their credibility and the trust that people have in them.

Some of the women participated in the gram sabha (the village general assembly) along with them and also have started questioning authorities such as the Sarpanch (the president of the village panchayat) of the village. They started questioning the

authorities on issues related to development and their rights. Some of the participants have started going to the Anganwadis (the pre school, early childhood care program of the government) to observe their functioning and help the Anganwadi worker. Some women have started discussing the issues with other women in their village about the things they have learned from the trainings.

Due to continuous trainings and other awareness generation activities there is change in the attitude of the women and they are recognizing their role. Women are taking lead in solving local governance problem and have established their leadership capabilities. Women are not only in addressing governance related issues but also social evils like alcoholism and domestic violence against women and are organizing themselves to take action to put an end to bootlegging and ban liquor trade in their own villages. Women but also by men now realize the importance of educating the girl child as well.

The training programs, field visits and meetings with the participants in their respective village have brought visible changes among women participants. During the training programs and village meetings it has been observed that women who used to speak less or participate less in the previous trainings have started taking a more active interest now and demand guidance on the issues they are trying to handle.

The capacity of block coordinators' has also been built which has enabled them to build a good rapport with the community. They have started guiding people in the village regarding ways to access the facilities available from the government. Some of the women started attending the gram sabha (the village general assembly) and also have started questioning authorities such as the Sarpanch (the president of the village panchayat) of the village. Few women have started going to anganwadis (the pre school, early childhood care program of the government) to observe their functioning and help the anganwadi worker. Some women have started discussing the issues with other women in their village about the things they have learned from the trainings.

Overall they have been able to gain a good reputation in the community, which at some level enhances their credibility and trust that people have on them. They have now started motivating people to take up leadership role and they support them throughout. The coordinators were also able to establish good rapport with government representatives. For example in case of Danta taluka in Sabarkantha district there is a remote village named Chitala Umbara is situated in the forest area. Given the remoteness of the village there was no nurse coming to the village dispensary. The villagers had to go far for getting the treatment for even simple ailment or they avoid meeting a medical person due to financial problems. When the field coordinator checked the situation it was realized that as per the rule there should be one doctor and one nurse in the village. The villagers were organized and made aware of the situation. The coordinator facilitated the process of filing a written complaint to higher authority requesting them to take immediate action. The coordinator also personally met the authority. This resulted in immediate action by the authority and the very next day a

doctor and a nurse visited the village and assured the villagers of regular health check-ups and other services.

Further the coordinator also organized women from the same village (Chitala Umbara) and demanded for opening of an Anganwadi in the village. The application for the same has already been processed.

Women started organizing themselves in small informal groups at the local level. These informal groups could be trained to take up more responsibility and solve various issues at the local level. As a result of persistent efforts and continuous training women are coming forward to fight and ensure their rights. In case of any discrepancy in what they receive as entitlements and what is actually due to them they question the authorities. The women have started questioning the authorities on issues related to development and their rights. Some of the participants have started going to the Anganwadis (the pre school, early childhood care program of the government) to observe their functioning and help the anganwadi worker. These women at the local level have in several occasions have successfully handled sensitive situations tactfully. Some women have started discussing the issues with other women in their village and sharing what they have learned during the trainings.

Case Study

Hansaben Harishbhai Gamiti, is a 26 yr. married woman living in Shamalpur village of Bhiloda block. She has studied up to 10th std. and is married at the tender age of 16. and has four children of 13 yrs, 10 yrs., 8 yrs., 6 yrs. They own a very small piece of land. Due to the poor financial condition of their family Hansaben was left with no option than to work as unskilled construction labourer so that she could fetch 2 meals to her family. Her husband was a drunkard and did not earn anything so she has to take loan from the owner of the farm where she works.

She was a member of an SHG group. When she was told of the training and asked if she is ready for the training she gave her consent and attended different trainings on gender equality, development, women's rights etc. all these trainings made her aware and confident to speak to authorities like police, panchayat etc. She started attending gram sabhas and started voicing the various issues that need to be addressed. Now she don't want to act as mere puppet.

Initially she had to face the opposition from the family & society but she remained firm. And slowly the attitude of her in-laws and the society changed and they started looking at her as an individual who could help them and they trust her organizing capacities. She gave credit for this changed attitude to the trainings she attended. Presently she is focusing to put ban on alcohol in the village as many people suffer because of this. She is also motivating leaders of political parties to take up this agenda and also various women's issues.

Chapter 2: Women’s Empowerment through Socio-Economic Studies of Cooperatives in Gujarat.

2.1 Objectives:

Build specified capacities among the Managing Committee Members (MCC/M), office functionaries (staff) and the village representatives of 29 women credit cooperatives.

2.2 Activities

The activities for women’s empowerment included strengthening the cooperatives through trainings.

2.2.1 Trainings

Trainings were conducted to achieve the objectives. Training programme was divided in to three phases, i.e. for Central Management Committee (CMC), for Staff and for Village Representatives (VR).

For the Central Management Committee’s training it was planned that the whole committee from each cooperative would attend these trainings. The number of participants who received these trainings is given in the table. In each of the training more than 50% were women. In the training for the village representatives’ one member from each village participated. In the first and second round they have formal training whereas in the third round they were taken for an exposure visit. As a part of this exposure 56 Women visited Gram Vikas Trust Dwarka and 45 women visited the Self Employed Women Association of India Ahmedabad. Participation of women in all the trainings was remarkable.

| Zone | Name of the cooperative | CMC | | | VR | |
|-------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | R-1 | R-2 | R-3 | R-1 | R-2 |
| North | The Sarvoday w.s.c.co.op Ltd. | 7 | 9 | 1 | 34 | 30 |
| | The Adivasi w.s.c.coop Ltd.-Bhiloda | 14 | 14 | 9 | 60 | 4 |
| | Sarjan Mahila credit co-op ltd.-Ahmedabad | 7 | 0 | 8 | 35 | |
| South | Shree Umarpada Vibhag Adivasi mahila credit coop ltd-Chitalda | 11 | 7 | 9 | 25 | 65 |
| | Shree Dediypada Vibhag Adivasi Mahila credit coop ltd-Nani Singloti | 14 | 11 | 11 | 53 | 33 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------|---|-----|----|----|----|----|
| | Shree Sagbara Dediypada Adivasi mahila Saving & credit coop ltd | 5 | 0 | 0 | 42 | |
| | Shree Umarpada Vibhag Adivasi Mahila Vikas Saving & Credit coop ltd | 9 | 4 | 4 | 43 | 32 |
| | Shree Nandod Taluka Adivasi Mahila Saving & Credit coop ltd-Nandod | *** | 8 | 7 | | 33 |
| Central | Shree Vaghodiya Taluka Mahila saving & Credit coop ltd | 11 | 8 | 6 | | 25 |
| | Shree Thasra Taluka Sahayak Mahila saving and credit coop ltd | 8 | 10 | 10 | 34 | 30 |
| Kutch | Shree Bhachau Vibhag Vanchit Mahila Saving & Credit coop ltd | | 0 | 9 | | |
| | Shree Rapar Vibhag Vanchit Mahila Saving & Credit coop ltd | 21 | 7 | 8 | | |
| | Shree Bhachau Vibhag Ekta Mahila Saving & Credit coop ltd | | 10 | 10 | | |

2.3 Challenges

Participation of women in trainings was initially a challenge. There were several factors that were responsible for that such as internal conflicts, timings of trainings such as marriage season, festival time, harvesting time etc. Later HDRC successfully overcame the challenges.

2.4 Impact

The impact of the project can be looked at from various dimensions namely social impact, economic impact political impact and cultural impact.

2.4.1 Social Impact:

Trainings on “Gender” and “existing patriarchal societal structure” were given to the members to make them aware of the issues. These trainings motivated the women to take lead in solving various social problems such as alcoholism, corruption in PDS etc. After the training it was found that women were taking up these trainings very seriously. Not only this but these women were also helping other women and the needy persons in claiming their entitlements under various government schemes such as widow pension, old age pension etc. The members of cooperatives also organized several camps such as health camps, eye check-up camp etc.

2.4.2 Economic Impact:

Trainings were also provided on how to enhance cooperatives income by initiating small-scale business. As a result of this some cooperatives have taken up initiatives and started economic activity of their own such as sewing and beauty parlour classes (as in case of Himmatnagar and Thasara), selling saree (Nandod), shops etc. The Vaghodiya cooperative was successful in getting a project from government in which they have to supply 28 lakhs food packets to Aanganwadis. This co-operative will also get subsidy for it.

2.4.3 Political Impact:

After receiving trainings, women became aware of their responsibilities towards society. Now they have started visiting collector offices, anganwadis, PDS shops and gram panchayats, from which they receive benefits of as part of government programs. They are now fighting for their rights and also successfully put pressure on the concerned local authority to solve their issue.

2.4.4 Cultural Impact

One of the biggest impact of the organizing these women in the form of co operatives is that now they have an exposure to the outer world as well. Earlier their world was limited where they were confined to their home and families only. But now they are not only interacting with the outer world such as authorities but at the same time they are successful in making their voices heard. This was not possible earlier due to the staunch patriarchal societal norms. The society is also now recognizing their roles.

Another cultural impact is breaking of orthodox societal norms where people from the lower caste or lower societal strata is denied of their rights and is not allowed to interact or work with people from higher caste or in other words is dominated by the people from higher caste. In these co operatives women are coming together irrespective of their culture, caste and creed etc.

Chapter 3- Organizing Valmiki women in the city of Ahmedabad

3.1 Background

HDRC has been working on the issues of dalit and marginalized. The organization is fighting for the rights of these communities as they have been denied of the rights. HDRC is addressing these issues which great focus in rural areas since long. Recently the work has been initiated in the city of Ahmedabad. Here the target community is the Valmiki community, which belongs to the lowest strata among the Dalit community. There is no change in their situation even today. They were denied all rights and have been excluded from the benefits of development. The major impact of this has been on the women from the community. It was for this reason that HDRC decided to organize the women from the community and to make them aware about their rights and entitlements. Another objective is to build their capacity in the manner so that they themselves can find solutions to the issues they faced and fight for their rights.

3.2 Aim

This program aims to organize women from Valmiki community in Ahmedabad.

3.3 Objectives:

- To develop leadership among the women from Valmiki community so that they can fight for their rights and entitlements.
- Ensuring rights of women.
- To facilitate processes for women to receive necessary legal entitlements such as Ration card, Election card, Health card etc.

3.4 Activities

3.4.1 Field Visits

Visits were made to area dominated by the Valmiki community. These visits helped in gaining an understanding about the Valimiki community. It also helped in identifying major issues that exists in the community. During these visits women were made aware of importance of organizing. It was found that following the areas the resident predominantly belong to Valmiki community.

| SN | Zone | Area |
|----|------------|----------|
| 1 | North Zone | Naroda |
| | | Saijpur |
| | | Asarva |
| | South Zone | Ishanpur |

| | | |
|----|---------------|---------------------------|
| | | Vatva |
| 3. | East Zoone | Gomatipur |
| | | Hatkeshwar |
| 4 | West Zone | Sabarmati |
| | | Nava vadaj |
| | | Naranpura |
| | | S.P.Bavala road Vasana |
| 5 | Central Zone | Girdharnagar |
| | | Shahpur |
| 6 | New West Zone | Gota |
| | | Ghatlodiya |
| | | Chandlodiya |
| | | Thalthej |
| | | Bodakdev |
| | | Vejalpur |

3.4.2 Meetings

Meetings were conducted in the field as well as with the other organizations like St. Xavier Social Service Society, Janvikas, Bharat Sevak Samaj and concerned government department working for their development such as District Panchayat Welfare Board, UDC, Gujarat Stree Kelavani Mandal. These meetings helped in developing understanding about the issues of the community and at the same time provided information on the present condition. During the field meetings it was found that there were some issues that were common to all the areas. These issues were-

- No dignity and self respect
- Low wages as compared to other workers
- No job/income security though many of them have government jobs but they were not made permanent
- Lack of skill and low level of education resulting in unemployment and joblessness.
- Lack of necessary legal documents
- Lack of basic amenities in residential areas despite paying high rentals
- High percentage of various kinds of addictions leading to poor health conditions
- High rate of domestic violence.

3.5 Challenges

At times it was difficult to interact with them as they were reluctant to listen due to their past experiences. It took lot of time and patience to establish rapport with them. High percentage of addiction and alcoholism also hinders the interaction at times. Moreover male members of the family did not allowed women to go out and discuss or listen to outsiders.

Chapter4 – SWABHOOMI

Background

Women and land ownership is a major issue. In agrarian economies such as India agriculture land is a main source of livelihood. Women who contribute substantially to agriculture and domestic food security were denied of rights to own or control the land they cultivate. Even today they are still unwaged and invisible workers on family farms or work as underpaid farmhands. Men prefer to access more lucrative option in the form of non farm jobs but women make livelihood from agriculture. Her position at home and in the community remains vulnerable as she owns no productive asset.

Many studies confirm that women who own land feel greatly empowered and self-confident as well as have more voice, both, at home and in the community. They are in a better position to avail government schemes and institutions. All this leads to enhanced economic and social security. Even if the land possessed by the household is limited and rain-fed, it contributes to enhancing economic security of poor women through both farm and non-farm enterprises.

Introduction

To address this issue a network of like-minded organizations have come together to form a Working Group for Women and Land Ownership (GWLO). GWLO is an unregistered network of 35 NGOs and CBOs in Gujarat, working on the issue of agriculture land ownership from livelihood, security, rights and empowerment angle for women. The objectives of GWLO are:

- To work towards increasing women's ownership of land by facilitating the implementation of existing laws of the Government of Gujarat.
- To influence the government and non-government agencies/persons, including the media, to help mainstream the issue of women and land ownership.
- To undertake advocacy for legal reform in laws of the Government of Gujarat that hinder women owning land in their own name.

Activities

HDRC is one of the network partners of GWLO and presently it is running one such centre in Meghraj taluka. Paralegal workers facilitate process for women to access various government schemes and provide necessary guidance so that they can get the identity as women farmers. This centre started functioning in January 2014 and initially awareness generation through visits and meetings was the main activity. From December 2013 to March 2014 total 83 visits were paid and 6 meetings were held till Jan.2014. Besides this 30 women and 15 men visited Swabhoomi Kendra to guidance.

Section -2

Child Rights

Chapter 5- Right to Education (RTE)

5.1 Introduction:

The program was started in July 2013 in the Danta block of Banaskantha district of Gujarat. The two target communities out of the 45 villages that were chosen were Adivasi Dungri Garasiya and Adivasi Dungari Bhil – both the communities were very low on literacy and backward in education.

5.2 Community Background:

It is a forest area situated in the foothills of the Aravali mountain ranges. Majority of the people own less than an acre of land. The cultivation in this area is largely rain fed. The main sources of livelihood for people living in this area are agriculture and casual labour. Most of the villages in the area are situated along the border of Gujarat and Rajasthan states and at a distance from any rural or urban centre. As a result of this these groups are deprived of basic services, they have only limited access to government schemes; and their educational status is very poor. Although in these areas the teachers are irregular resulting in poor quality of education. School Management Committee (SMC) members are not aware of their roles and responsibilities.

5.3 Intervention:

The main objective of this intervention was to raise awareness of the community on Right to Education (RTE) Act and to enable community participation in effective governance of school.

5.4 Activities undertaken

5.4.1 Community meetings

Community meetings were used as tool for reaching out to the parents and the community. Monthly faliya wise meetings were held to share information on the situation of the school vis-a-vis the provisions of the RTE Act. Faliya wise volunteers were identified to mobilize the community members to discuss about the possible improvements in the school.

The discussions in the community meetings focussed on -

- The Concept of 'Dream School' vis-à-vis the reality.
- The various provisions of the act pertaining to mid day meal, infrastructure, school teachers etc.
- The role of parents in improving the situation of the school

As a result, most parents were sensitized on the importance of education and the need to ensure that the school is managed properly. They have been visiting the schools and have started talking about their children's education. It has also been observed that a few educated parents started interacting with their children about what they learned in school.

5.4.2 SMC training and follow up meetings

Village wise trainings on RTE and its provisions were conducted in 45 villages for 452 members of School Monitoring Committee (SMC). The trainings focused on the roles and responsibility of SMC members. These trainings were followed by the monthly follow-up meetings, which focused on improvement in school governance. After these trainings 10 SMC's passed several resolutions for improvement of infrastructure in their respective schools. Apart from this the trained SMC members of 15 villages prepared school development plan (SDP). These plans were prepared by using Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) method for which HDRC assisted them.

5.4.3 Volunteer meetings and trainings

Volunteers, a key feature of this program, are dedicated to improve the education system. These volunteers are based in Faliyas & hamlets. From the 45 target village a total 77 volunteers were identified and trained on RTE. These volunteers played an active role in assisting the SMC members to draft the SDPs, mobilizing people for community meetings, RTE campaign (Yatra) and the SMC convention. These Volunteers are now equipped to take up the role of SMC members in the next round.

5.4.4 RTE Campaign

Awareness campaign in the form of rally was organized in the 45 villages from 27th February to 1st of March 2014. The campaign was planned in three clusters covering 15 villages each. One major agenda of the campaign was to spread awareness regarding the RTE Act in the community. During the campaign village level meetings were held to communicate the following points.

- The need for education
- RTE Act and its provisions
- Role of the SMC
- Role of the Parents
- Situation of the school in their villages and the learning levels of children
- Provisions of the act in relation to the school budget

The campaign also helped HDRC in understanding the ground reality of education system. It was found that majority of the village schools had very poor infrastructure and school environment was not conducive for learning. Teachers in most of the villages were irregular except in the case of one or two villages. Besides SMC members none of the community members were aware of the grants coming to their schools. It

was also found that almost 80% of the parents are illiterate. But after this event all showed solidarity to bring positive changes in the existing system.

5.4.5 SMC Federation

Block level Associations of SMC members were formed to advocate the requirements of the schools in the area with the concerned authorities of the education department. In this process 92 SMC members elected 15 representatives from the different CRC clusters. Members also contributed Rs. 1200/- to meet the administrative expenses. HDRC helped them in drafting their rules and regulations regarding changing the members every 2 years and conducting monthly meeting. There is need to build the capacity of the association so that it can work effectively.

5.4.6 Migration Survey

As part of the intervention on the issue of education, organization felt the need for understanding the issue of migration in depth. A study was conducted in co-ordination with the research team of HDRC to understand the issue of migration in depth. For this a questionnaire was prepared and administered and data entry of this research has been completed. The process of Data analyses and report writing is ongoing.

5.4.7 Learning Enhancement Program:

HDRC started Learning Enhancement Program (LEP) in mid September. The program focuses on activity based learning for deficit children. With the support of the SMC members, the tutors have started classes in the school premises. Through a baseline survey 30 children with learning deficiency were identified and following this the program started with 15 LEP classes. The teachers were provided training by the supervisor on effective educational methods. 450 children have been provided tuition classes as part of LEP to help them in overcoming their learning deficit.

To improve the teaching method of tutors, weekly training cum-experience sharing meetings were held at Hadad field training center of HDRC in which the LEP supervisor regularly conducted planning meetings to detail out the activities to be undertaken by the LEP teachers. This has gained recognition in many villages such as Mal and Kherani Umbari where school teachers are encouraging these LEP classes. Gradually the impact is also visible.

5.5 Challenges

- Despite intense training, SMCs were still not optimally active.
- Initially there was problem of children regularly attending LEP classes but with increasing rapport with the community, there is perceptible improvement in attendance of children.
- Impact of the program
- Earlier the SMC members used to sign the blank cheques but now before signing the cheque they question its purpose and utilization of funds sanctioned earlier.

Section-3

Chapter 6- Ensuring the Right to Food (RTF)

6.1 Background

The Right to Food (RTF) is inherently a part of Right to life which is conferred by the Indian Constitution to every citizen of India. It enshrines the fundamental right of every citizen to be free from hunger and mal-nutrition.

Despite the availability of sufficient stock of food grains, wrong policies and poor management system has resulted in prevalence of corruption in public distribution system (PDS). Because of this the many are denied of their rights. This denial results in malnutrition, starvation and debt burden among the marginalized and thus hindering their development.

HDRC has taken the initiative to create awareness about Right to Food among the masses by building their capacity and developing leadership among them so that through Right to Food campaign they can claim their rights. This project initiative as part of a project was completed in 2013. However HDRC continues to work on the issue and support the Right to Food Campaign. Several landmark were achieved during the project period and some of the key achievements were as follows-

- A system has been created whereby the regular description of quota allotted and its rate are now published from the 1st-5th of every month in the local daily/newspapers.
- Introduction of the Gujarat Barcode rationing system has been initiated in majority of the districts
- At taluka level formal structures were raised successfully and they are demanding their rights.

6.2 Major Activities:

6.2.1 Area Meetings

Visits were made and meetings held with the community at their residence, Meetings with Panchayat members, with leaders and school monitoring committees were also held. Regular visits were paid to PDS shops, Anganwadis and health centres. These meetings and visits not only make the community aware but also enabled them keep a check on any irregularities taking place and is an attempt to make the whole system accountable. As part of these visits and meetings wherever required formal written complaints were given to the concerned authorities so that they could take necessary action.

From April 2013 to November 2013 a total 1002 families were approached through 246 Faliya meetings. 45 meetings with monitoring committee and 594 meetings with Panchayat members were also held during this period. Some of the problems and issues which, were addressed through these visits and meetings are listed below-

- Irregularities related to PDS such as taking bribe for making ration card, distributing less quantity, black marketing etc.
- Scholarship of students are not being provided on time
- Irregularities and corruption in MGNREGS
- Land related issues
- Issues related to birth and death registration certificates.

Apart from the above mentioned through the area meeting “Shala Praveshotsav”, (School admission drive) was conducted to enrol children to school. Under this drive 24 students were admitted to school. HDRC played an active role in forming the new school monitoring committee (SMC).

Through the meeting campaign was run to fill forms, including thumb impression of other members for bar-coded ration card. 18 new ration cards were issued through campaign and 37 ration cards reissued to families providing separated cards to the sons and the parents. Apart from this application for 50 ration cards for BPL families have been submitted

As a result of the advocacy efforts of the HDRC team the Mamlatdar issued a Gazettee notification instructing all anganwadis in all the talukast o provide snacks twice a day

6.2.2 Planning and Evaluation meeting

Volunteers from all the nine blocks came together every month for planning and evaluation meetings. They share their monthly work progress and also the problems and challenges they face. The group also discusses future strategy. This group is continuously in direct contact with the field. These meetings not only deepens their understanding on related to RTF but also enable them to organize trainings for village leaders, strategize to ensure that consumers get the entitled quota of food grains and other items from the PDS through intensive monitoring.

During the period a total of 11 two-day meetings were conducted with number of participants ranging from 12-52 in each meeting.

6.2.3 Capacity Building of leaders

Training programs were conducted for leaders from different villages, blocks so that they carefully understand the intricacies involved in the RTF campaign and collectively

determine its objectives. They were given training on various schemes under RTF and the role of PDS Monitoring Committees and Social Justice Committees. To take forward this campaign effectively they were trained on legal issues with the support from local advocates. Another area that was covered as part of the training is Panchayat and its role in RTF campaign. Both men and women leaders participated actively in the training.

Total 252 leaders and volunteers from different blocks were trained on RTF schemes, and the role of PDS monitoring and social justice committees. It includes 162 men and 90 women were trained on legal issues and angles related to RTF.

6.2.4 Capacity building of Point Persons

A point person is the person who is overall in-charge of the project and is intensively trained to enable her/him to play an effective role along with the BSC team in taking forward the RTF Campaign. The training focused on creating an in-depth understanding on a wide range of issues concerning RTF. During the period 4 trainings were organized for the point persons on issues related to RTF and strategies for interventions.

6.3 Networking

A. Networking at National level

BSC has been striving to link the local struggles for rights and entitlements to the national level advocacy efforts spearheaded by several national and grassroots organizations. Some of these efforts are:

- Organizing a Sammelan for the national campaign “Roji Roti Abhiyan” on 1st March 2014
- Participation of 33 representatives in the western region states RTF Sammelan on 29th June 2013.

B. Networking at state and local level

- 275 people participated in the Ambedkar Shobha Yatra on 13th April 2013
- Representatives from Rapar and Tharad participated in “Jungle Jameen Aandolan”
- Participated in the Sammelan organized by PRAYAS in Rapar on June 28th 2013 on RTF
- Participated in the workshop organized on Disaster Management by UNNATI on 28th June 2013.
- Participated in the public court organized at Gujarat Vidyapeeth on 11th December 2013 on CAG report.

Chapter 7- The Shelter Project

7.1 Background

The Sustaining Housing, Health, Education and Livelihoods Through Empowerment and Rights (**SHELTER**) Project envisions a cadre of City Makers who are volunteers from NGOs working in the area to lead the advocacy and networking initiatives to enhance the life situations of other through awareness generation, facilitating access to services and ensuring citizenship-related documents such as voter ID card, ration card, Adhar card etc. and demonstrating management of shelters through collectives. Citizens are able to discuss issues they face in education, health, housing and employment with the relevant Government officials and also get verbal and written solution for these issues/problems. The aim is also to make them aware about their own issues and also to bring to the forefront Government's aim. This program is committed towards fulfilling the aim of democratic rights and responsibilities and also to help citizens to balance their social, religious, political rights and duties

7.2 Aim

The aim of the program is to ensure a dignified life for city slum dwellers with opportunities to grow and prosper, being acknowledged as an integral part of the society.

7.3 Objectives

- To build the capacities of City Makers on their rights and entitlements.
- To advocate changes especially in housing rights and slum rehabilitation policies for slums in urban areas with active support from civil society.
- To advocate for basic amenities in the slums and secure livelihood, education and health entitlements.

7.4 Activities

7.4.1 Capacity Building

Capacity building is one of the major activities under this project. The City Makers have been trained on various topics so as to make them capable of managing the issues that they face on a daily base. The areas covered were Hatkeshwar, Jamalpur, Sewage Farm, Girdharnagar, Asarva, and Khodiyarnagar. The themes covered include legal information with focus on slum policies and processes for evacuation during displacement and PIL, media advocacy, schemes of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) and UCD, Unorganized labour, livelihood training, food safety rights. A total 1157 city makers received these trainings.

7.4.2 Conducting Health Camps

6 health camps were conducted in Ganeshnagar, Khodiyarnagar, Asarva, Girdharnagar, Hatkeshwar, Akbarnagar, and Suejfarm. 675 persons attended these camps. Consultation related to skin and venereal diseases, fever, etc. was provided.

7.4.3 Aawas Adhikar Zumbesh (AAZ)

Large development projects and rapid urbanization in Gujarat has led to displacement of urban poor in many cities and towns. The model of 'slum free city of Gujarat' is swallowing slum dwellers residing in the urban area. Hence, today Chalis and slums of the city are being converted into large apartment complexes resulting in homelessness among the urban poor. AAZ is a collaboration providing a platform to give voice to the problems of the poor and marginalized, who are displaced from the slums in Ahmedabad

The objective of this is to form a collaborative which will provide a platform to the slum residence in Ahmedabad to become aware of their rights and to collectively give voice to their problems and fight for their rights.

Organizations in the AAZ network include HDRC, CFD, SXSSS, Sahyog, Janvikas, Raah, Jivantirth, Cept, Manav Garima and Kranti.

Activities under AAZ include-

Eight day campaign on 'Awas Adhikar Zumbesh' was organized from 12th February to 25th February 2014.

Convention on Awas Adhikar Zumbesh was organized on 21st December 2013 at Mahendi Navaz Jung Hall. 100 men and women participated into this meeting.

The local leaders of AAZ met the Chief Minister (CM) of Gujarat at Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar (capital of Gujarat) on 6th January 2014. During this meeting the group presented their problems. The discussion was centred on providing pakka tenement houses of 65sq ft area to all.

On 13th January 2014 on the occasion of Kite festival celebrated by Gujarat Government, the slum dwellers and other families who are victims of displacement, and leaders demonstrated in public at Subhash Bridge, RTO, and Ahmedabad opposing the actions of the government.

A convention on Awas Adhikar Zumbesh was held on 24th February 2014 at Gujarat Vidhyapith.

On 25th February 2014, slum development builders meeting was held at SXSSS. Eminent builder and developer Shri. Rajesh Patel discussed the Slum Policy, 2013. He stated that the area of 25 square feet is for inside the house and the total area including both inside and outside is 36 square feet. In the meeting, Shri Piyush Desai from Harshayu Developers and Shri Nayanbhai from Parvati Developers were also present.

7.4.4 Ren Basera

On 5th May, 2010, the Supreme Court had announced the provision of a Shelter home (Ren Basera) in an area with a population of 1 lakh. The Shelter home should have all the basic facilities such as clean and hygienic room; bathroom, toilet, mattresses, bed sheets and pillows, clean drinking water and it should be open throughout the year. These shelters are specifically for night stay. All the facilities are without any charges. Street people, beggars, deserted people, migrant labourers, deserted women, children, elderly, and handicap could stay here.

There are Ren Baseras (Shelter homes) in 44 areas in Ahmedabad. Awareness regarding the night shelter homes was given in areas namely: Vatva, Jashodanagar, C.T.M., Ganeshnagar, Chamunda Bridge, Girdharnagar, Jamalpur, Madhupura, Haripura, Jasodanagar, Guruji bridge, Khodiyarnagar, Maninagar areas and now they have started using it. Those who use this facility are workers engaged in daily wage labour like excavation work, mason work, factory work and other unorganized work. They are largely migrants from Rajasthan, MP, UP, and Bihar. Also those workers who have migrated from other parts of Gujarat Surendranagar, Panchmahal, Mehasana, Dahod, Sabarkantha district also use this facility.

Outcomes

- ▶ During monitoring of Ren Basera, it was found that some people gamble. A complaint with photographs was made at AMC. AMC took necessary steps and served notice to those organizations that was in charge of the Ren Basera. Ultimately, gambling was stopped.
- ▶ In Ren Basera at Chamunda Bridge, water facility was not there. After taking necessary action, the problem was solved and facility of clean drinking water was provided.
- ▶ Two caretakers from each Ren Basera attended a meeting with AMC officials. The participants have taken up responsibilities and will be working towards it diligently.
- ▶ Basic facilities have been developed at 6 centers at Naroda, Chamunda Bridge, Mani Nagar, Sonini Chal, Ghodasar and Memko.
- ▶ Awareness generated regarding the shelter home and its functioning at Maninagar, Soni ki Chali and Ghodasar which were closed has led to these homes being re opened and more people using the shelter homes.
- ▶ Closed shelter homes in Khokra and Khodiyarnagar were re-opened.

- ▶ 90 people are now using the shelter homes for night stay after the awareness activities.
- ▶ Care takers meeting was held in 2 shelter homes with AMC members regarding sharing of responsibilities. Notices were given to 6 NGOs asking them to run the shelter home properly.

7.4.5 Awareness activities:

Street plays were conducted to spread the message on Right to Information Act and Shelter homes. A cultural group namely Lok Kala Manch was organized and performed street play on “Rain Basera” (Shelter home) with focus on right to information. Through this street play and awareness song people were sensitized and they got information and became aware about shelter home and their functioning. The people also got information on shelter home through right to information. During this play people also discussed on how to use right to information as a tool for improving the quality of services in shelter homes.

Till now in 10 areas the street play has been performed and more than 1800 people has seen the play in the target area. The aim was also that more and more people start using shelter home and use RTI act to demand their rights. Now people have become alert and are raising questions to the elected members. The Officers at the Shelter homes have now prepared timetable and follow the instructions as per the law. Homeless people and daily wagers have started contacting NGOs for acquiring more information. Migrant labourers are using the shelter homes, as now they are aware about the facilities.

7.4.6 Education

Shelter Project also includes an education component. Following are the initiatives/achievements of the educational work done:

- ▶ School van service started by AMC under RTE act for 113 children at Hatkeshwar. 32 children at Girdharnagar and for 43 children at Asarva have started going regularly to the school.
- ▶ 25 dropout children were provided primary education by ‘Kadam Education Trust’
- ▶ Two education centers (Non Formal Education Center – NFE) have been opened at Asarva and Jamalpur, benefitting to 53 children.
- ▶ Tuition fees have been given to 15 children in different areas.
- ▶ Islamic Relief Organization – Bangalore gives a sponsorship of Rs. 1700/- per month to 12 orphans for education. They will be supporting the children till the children attain 18 years of age.

7.4.6 CityMakers get their Government Proof Documents

Achievement details:

- ▶ 285 people get Election Card.
- ▶ 96 people got Aadhar Card. In Jamalpur area, 41 families obtained the Aadhar card on their own.
- ▶ 21 senior citizens get their pension.
- ▶ 482 families filled AUDA Forms.
- ▶ Under Ann Brahm Yojana, 53 families obtain grains for 6 month.
- ▶ 3 people got Birth Certificate issued.
- ▶ Under Amrutam Yojana, 1 person got the 'Ma' Card.
- ▶ 3 people get their certificate of age Proof.
- ▶ 1 person got a loan sanctioned for a livelihood initiative at Hatkeshwar.
- ▶ 14 people got their Caste Certificate.
- ▶ 1 person got the disability certificate.
- ▶ 3 people got their PAN card.
- ▶ 11 people received the Human Dignity certificate.
- ▶ 9 family members got their Ration card.
- ▶ 5 drainage applications in Asarva submitted.

Case Study

Allahbandy Mohammed Hussain Ansari, 70 years, living at suez farm works as daily labour. His family consists of 5 members. He is living in this area since 40 years when it was a forest kind of area. He has joined the organization since last one year.

He used to be in a very extreme and bad condition before he joined the organization. Nobody heeded to his problems. He was not getting proper response to his applications related to sanitation, electricity, water, road, health or sewage. Moreover, he was scared that the police will come and beat him, take away his belongings and break his shelter. To add to it, there was no unity in the area where he lived. Religious conflicts also used to take place occasionally. Allahbandy got in touch with HDRC and took active part in the activities. Information and training on topics like RTI, RTF, report writing, Government schemes, etc. was given.

Not only Allahbandy, but also people of that area became alert and got correct information on their rights and entitlements. The people got united and started working on resolving the issues. On 31st January, 2014, the encroachment vehicle came and threatened them. Immediately, the people of the area called the personnel of the organization and with their help submitted an application to Mayor, Commissioner and Officers. Now the fear of people residing in the area has reduced to some extent and they have become confident that together they can resolve many issues that they face.

Section-4

Adivasi and Forest Rights Act

Chapter 7- Accompanying Tribal Communities in Monitoring the Implementation of the Forest Rights Act

7.1 Background

A Writ Petition (PIL) was filed for protection and recognition of the rights of more than 1,15,000 families of Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes (FDSTs) and Other Traditional Forest Dwelling (OTFDs) communities. These families are entitled to get their rights over forest lands they are occupying recognized and recorded under the historic legislation namely 'The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Rights Act, 2006' and the Rules framed under it in 2007. But the state government denied them their rights by rejecting their claims citing several resolution, circulars and letters, which directed the district authorities to consider only the record, based evidence, (i.e. the evidence based on Forest Department records) as acceptable evidence. This despite the fact that Rule 13 of the Forest Rights Rules has listed many different types of evidences, including elders' statements and physical attributes of the land, as acceptable evidence. The government rejected 1,13,700 (73%) of the 1,56,000 (FRA) claims. The state government then directed the authorities to review the claims but it was found that no genuine process for reconsideration is followed and it was being told that the government had decided and were also in the process of rejecting most of the remaining 24,000 claims that were still pending. These rejections on such a massive scale have made a mockery of the very purpose of this Act. Thus it was necessary to issue directions to consider all those claims. The Court ordered **status quo**.

Later on April 30th, 2013 Delhi Chalo was organized before parliament with demands for community rights over Jal-Jangal-Jameen. HDRC is working on the tribal rights in 6 talukas in North Gujarat. From April 2013-February 2014 the claimants held several meetings with Leaders, Forest Rights Commission (FRC), Ministers, Members of Taluka and District Panchayat where the decision of the court on 3rd May, and their roles and responsibility were discussed. It was clarified that the roles and responsibility of the panchayat include collecting all proofs such as Panchnama, elders' statement etc., to prepare village wise check list using RTI, to submit resolutions passed by the Gramsabhas at the sub-divisional level. It was also discussed that when the review of

claims will be done by the district level committee or sub-divisional level committee then the chief/ secretary of the forest rights committee and the claimants should be present and should check all the proofs available in the files.

Details of these meetings is provided in the table below-

| SN | Date | Taluka | Place | No. of participants |
|----|--------------------------|------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 7 th June 13 | Bhiloda | Randhkunjambaji | 261 |
| 2 | 10 th June 13 | Khedbramha | Lambadiya | 531 |
| 3 | 10 th June 13 | Danta | Ambaji | 450 |
| 4 | 16 th June 13 | Ameergarh | Iqbalgarh | 360 |
| 5 | 17 th June 13 | Meghraj | Panchayat Meghraj | 356 |
| 6 | 18 th June 13 | Vijaynagar | Midhoda | 345 |
| | Total | | | 2303 |

7.2 Details of Individual claims

Considering any two proofs as mentioned under Rule 13 the following individual made their claims-

| SN | Taluka | Total claims | Sanctioned | Pending | Review | Appeal |
|----|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 | Ameergarh | 3411 | 1726 | 1658 | 914 | |
| 2 | Danta | 6077 | 2797 | 3280 | 5666 | |
| 3 | Khedbramha | 6200 | 1473 | 4727 | 14 | 185 |
| 4 | Vijaynagar | 5723 | 780 | 4667 | 45 | 734 |
| 5 | Bhiloda | 4782 | 1019 | 3821 | 205 | |
| 6 | Meghraj | 2924 | 1210 | 1714 | 1556 | |
| | Total | 29117 | 9005 | 19867 | 3300 | 919 |

There are 2 types of appeals made – appeal for rejected claims and the other is appeal for revision (for area in sanctioned cases).

It needs to be mentioned here that the number of cases reviewed was higher in Ameergarh and Meghraj because of the active participation of Forest Rights Committee and the claimants.

7.3 Common Rights (CFR)

Forest is the only source of livelihood for tribals. Agriculture here is totally rain fed. Many villages having received CFR titles under which they are entitled to harvest and sell valuable Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) like bamboo, tendu patta, Gundar etc.

Besides this they also get firewood, traditional Ayurvedic medicines, and fodder for cattle etc. from the forest.

To claim CFR following proofs are required-

- 1) Forest manual
- 2) FSO report
- 3) Elders' statement
- 4) Village Map
- 5) Photographs of deities
- 6) Resolution by Gram Sabhas

Based on the above mentioned proofs claims of total 152 villages were submitted for review by passing resolutions in the Gram Sabhas and later the resolution was submitted to the sub-divisional committee in the 6 talukas. Total 152 claims were submitted for review

| SN | Taluka | No. of Villages |
|----|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Ameergarh | 28 |
| 2 | Danta | 15 |
| 3 | Khedbramha | 24 |
| 4 | Vijaynagar | 30 |
| 5 | Bhiloda | 30 |
| 6 | Meghraj | 25 |
| | Total | 152 |

Several meetings were held with the elected representatives for the proper implementation of the Act and about the orders passed by the High court, their roles and responsibilities in various committees etc.

7.4 Adivasi Mahasabha Gujarat

HDRC was a part of the process of formation and strengthening of the Pan Gujarat Adivasi Platform, The Adivasi Mahasabha Gujarat that spearheaded the advocacy for FRA in Gujarat collectively and with similar platforms in other states of India. Every two months the Mahasabha organizes meetings to discuss the present status of implementation of the FRA and the High Court orders. During this period three major events were organized by the Mahasabha on the issue of FRA and the order passed by the High court. More than 400 people took part in these meetings

| SN | Date | Issue | Venue |
|----|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 11 th Aug 2013 | FRA | Bhiloda |
| 2 | 5 th Sept 2013 | FRA | Gujarat Vidyapeeth |
| 3 | 9 th Sept 2013 | FRA | Vidyapeeth Nodal Agency |

7.5 Other Activities

- From 6th November 2013 to 14th Nov. 2013 yatras were organized from Dangs to Banaskantha on various issues like 5th Schedule, implementation of FRA and privatization of education.
- On 18th Nov 2013 a state level convention was organized in which memorandums were given to 5 Members of legislative Assembly (MLA) and MPs.
- 75 persons participated in the 21st cultural convention in Selvas Khanvel on 14th January 2014.

7.6 Achievements

- New circulars prepared and distributed after the judgment given by the High court
- Formation of District Level Committee (DLC)
- 7 different claims for common forest rights of 152 villages were submitted to DLC
- Forest Rights Committee (FRC) and the claimants became active and aware about the act and CFR
- Review of cases were ordered

7.7 Challenges

- The elected representatives lack basic understanding about FRA
- Less attention of government towards community rights
- To motivate FRC and the claimants
- Less area was shown in the sanctioned claims.

Section – 5

Research, Training and Academic Program

Chapter 8 Research and Training

8.1 Introduction:

Practice and theory are two important components of HDRC's work. Both the components are complementary and enrich each other. The Centre's engagement in human development in various geographical areas of Gujarat and outside Gujarat are based on its understanding of Human Development evolved over the years and augmented with knowledge/theories drawn from various sciences. The Research and Training Unit is anchored on this belief that the practice of engagement with people in their process of empowerment and development must be supported by research by HDRC and of other organisations as well as by proven theories built by social and other sciences.

This Unit continuously makes efforts to take up research/studies that will add to knowledge and existing theories and support and enlighten the Centre's development practices, programs and initiatives.

In that spirit the unit holds dual functions.

- Support other units of the Centre with studies/research and training,
- Take up studies/research/training independently as a unit.

Besides studies and research the unit members engage in teaching academic courses, at the graduate and post graduate level and training programs in area of development, gender empowerment, organization development, capacity building etc. The unit also provides guidance and facilitates to post - graduate students placed with the Centre for practicum.

8.2 Studies undertaken during April 2013- March14.

8.2.1 Right to Food

The Right to Food program was funded by JESA (Jesuits in Social Action). Right to food is one of the rights, which are being added in the Constitution of India related to the fundamental right of Right to Life. Government introduced many schemes such as Integrated Child Development System (ICDS), Mid-day meal (MDM), Public Distribution System (PDS) and many more which directly or indirectly relates to the Right to food. But poor implementation and corruption have been responsible for the poor implementation of this right. To address these lacunae a "right to food campaign" has been initiated, which is an informal network of organizations and individuals committed to the realization of the right to food in India. As a part of this campaign, this program was designed to create awareness among the villagers as well as citizens on the right to

food, and how to improve the implementation of all the schemes related to right to food. The program had time duration of 4 years. In the last year (2013), of the program it was decided to evaluate the program by studying the poorest families and examine the availability of three major schemes of Right to food in these families. Thus the objective of this study was, to monitor the access of poorest families with regards to three major schemes, i.e. PDS, MDM and ICDS.” The underlying assumption was that if the poorest of the poor in the village access these schemes it is most likely that other would receive their entitlements through these schemes. It was decided to collect the data for consecutive six months (July-December 2013) from all the different intervention areas across Gujarat. The period of six months was strategically decided to check regularity.

The findings of the study on all the three schemes are as follows:

Public Distribution System

As per the Non Parametric test of the data of all the organizations it was found that the number of respondents receiving entitled quality of items distributed through PDS are higher compared to those who have not.

Data from success stories shows that Khedbrahma Cluster of Sabarkantha District has become quite aware and has raised their voice collectively against the malpractices in PDS in their area.

Mid-Day meal

In most of the schools covered by JESA centers, the Mid-Day Meal is provided but the meal does not follow the entitled menu. As per the entitled menu, children were supposed to receive different types of food each day of the week. What the volunteers observed was that the variety of food items was not served every day. Similar food items were served 2-3 times a week. Facilities such as sheds, cooking vessels and drinking water etc. were missing or were seriously lacking in a number of schools.

ICDS

It was found that the delivery of stock was received at the residence of the Anganwadi worker and not at anganwadi. In the same manner food was cooked at the residence of the anganwadi workers providing an opportunity for mal practices. As per the rule both the things should be done at the anganwadi itself.

8.2.2 Household Survey of City makers of Ahmedabad

A program including interventions towards securing the citizenship rights and entitlements of City Makers through capacity building of leaders and volunteers, and implementation of systematic advocacy and campaign strategies is being run by HDRC from year 2013. The goal of this program is to provide a dignified life to City Makers with opportunities to grow, prosper and being acknowledged as an integral part of the society. To function on a right track, it becomes necessary to get an overview of the

present condition of the city makers. To get this overview, a household survey was designed with the following objectives:

- To gather basic information of the people who stay in slum areas and are facing the issues regarding shelter and other basic facilities.
- To unearth the difficulties faced by the respondents regarding health and hygiene.
- To understand the key obstacles faced by these slums in accessing basic amenities and entitlements
- To study the socio-economic condition of the people and to understand the various livelihood options available to them.

For this survey seven (7) wards namely Asarva, Baherampura, Girdharnagar, Jamalpur, Lambha, Madhupura and Raikhad from Ahmedabad city were chosen, The sample selection of families was done randomly. Major findings of the study are as below:

Identity proof

Sample is of mix method and sizable people covered under the study belonged to Scheduled Caste, Other Backward caste, and General category. However, only 8% of total respondents have any document regarding their caste. Under some government schemes, benefits are given to the minorities, but for that, one need to have some kind of identity proof.

The unavailability of such identity proof might be one of the reasons of not being able to access entitlement under some government schemes.

Availability of Basic Amenities:

It was found that only 15% respondents had toilets in their house, and 35% respondents have facility of bathroom. Non availability of basic facilities, can lead to a number of health and hygiene problems. Most of the respondents had household level electricity and water connections. It was also found that only 12% respondents pay house tax although the data shows that 49% respondents have their own house. This raises a question regarding ownership of houses and records with the authority i.e. Municipal Corporation/municipality.

Health Issues:

44% respondents have complained about various health problems, such as fever, vomiting, malaria, skin and eye infection, breathing problems. All these health problems are directly or indirectly related to non-availability of basic amenities like toilet and bathrooms.. It was very evident from the data that that Lambha compared to all the wards reported higher number of health issues wards.

Livelihood:

Data shows that these city makers have very limited livelihood options. Most of the respondents work as casual laborers. While the remaining are engaged in household work and other labour work.

8.2.3 Women's leadership and federation

A Training program for the empowerment of the women's savings and credit cooperatives of Gujarat state is being run by HDRC. The program is based on the trainings that are being provided to the selected 29 women's savings and credit cooperatives of Gujarat state. One of the dreams behind the whole program is to bring together all these women on a common platform.. Women also feel that to come together is one of the needs of all the cooperatives, but they do not have a clear vision for the same. This can also be done through federation. At the same to time, for being to gather, one has to take steps. Thus, leadership is also very essential. To study both these components, i.e. federation and leadership, a small research study was designed.

Objectives of this study are as below:

- To gather the life history of these women leaders and to analyze the kind of leadership role they have played in different phases of their life.
- To study the women's federations that exists in Gujarat State and analyzes their organizational structure, activities and working.

The study is still going on.

8.2.4 Migration Pattern of Banaskantha District

Right to Education is one of the fundamental rights of all the Indians. But to practice this right for a common man, especially a person who lives in village, and who do not have any job security or food security is a challenge. Banaskantha district is situated in the northern part of Gujarat State., This district is predominantly Dalit and Tribal with a larger proportion of dalits. Migration is one of the issues faced by the villagers of this district. Migrations affects the education of children the most.. HDRC has taken up a government program of Right to education, which focuses to ensure the smooth functioning of the right as well as to see that each and every child is able to practice this, right in her/his life. The program also tries to provide alternatives opportunities to the families, that will enable the toy secure the education of their children. A small household survey on livelihood was designed focusing on the following objectives.

- To study the migration pattern of villagers of Banaskantha District
- To study the condition of education of children of migrant families.
- To study the difficulties faced by the migrant families at the time of their migration.

This study was initiated in Danta block and covered Kesharpura, Machkoda , Dhamanva , Ganapipli, Tarangda, Ambalimal, Pancha, DhabavadiVav, Mal, Khermal, Meravas, Khandhor, Umbari Chota Pipodra, Bajarvada, Chikhla, Vadvera, Chori, Rupvas, Machla, Viramveri, Padaliya, Bedapani, Koteswar, Jelvas, Sarhad, Chapri, Aamloi, Khairani Umbari, Toraniya, Banodra, Begadiya Vas, Mahuda, Jamru, Javara, Deri Charda, Richdi Ghat, Kambaliya Vas-2 and Jambura villages. A total 421 questionnaire were filled. The study is ongoing and will be completed in 2014-15. Data Analysis and report will be presented in the next annual report.

8.2.5 Socio-Economic condition of Valmiki women of Ahmedabad city

Our engagement with urban poor and marginalized began only in the year 2012 and therefore it has been a new experience and learning for the Human Development and Research Centre to work in the urban area. HDRC has planned to work with one of the most marginalized community of urban area, i.e. Valmiki community. The program envisages in mobilizing the Valmiki women across the city and also to help them in organizing themselves into formal or informal groups. As in the case many other programs of HDRC a need assessment and baseline survey of the community has been taken up. This will provide an understanding of the community. Preliminary information of the Valmiki women, i.e. family background, occupation and whether the families are having basic government documents such as election card, Aadhar card, health card, ration card will be collected. If they are not able to access their entitlements then HDRC plans to initiate work with the community, to get these entitlements. Thus main objectives of this study was-

- To get the primary information of the Valmiki women.
- To get the information regarding accessibility of government entitlements.

The work of data collection has already begun and analysis and report will begin once the data collection work is completed.

8.2.6 Promoting, Effective, Organizations, People's leadership for Equality, Solidarity and Justice (PEOPLE SJ)

A PEOPLE SJ is a program that has been started from February 2014. The program envisages helping people to help themselves. The first step is to map the areas and the communities. This will provide the basic information of the various constitutional bodies that exist at different levels such as village, taluka/block, district and organizations. This data will help in planning social intervention such as capacity building and will also enhance people's power at the level of participation, decision-making and advocacy.

HDRC provided support in designing and mapping. The mapping will cover the following aspects.

In the 1st phase, information collection regarding villages will be done, wherein most of the information will be gathered from village Panchayat.

In the 2nd phase, information will be gathered through household survey, which will help to understand their perception on the functioning of the village committees, their participation and role.

In the 3rd phase, information will be collected from the block and district level. This information will focus on block and district level institutions/ hospitals/committees etc.

For each of this survey, the unit is preparing formats. The data collection for mapping is going to start in coming months.

8.2.7 Studies to be undertaken by the Research and Training Department

Focus of capacity building was to build Women’s leadership. Based on the assumption that leadership among women was influenced by the culture of the organization in and through which leadership was exercised. At the same time the leadership influenced the culture of the organisation and thus impacted changes in the social reality around. Thus it was planned that capacity building of 25 women from each of the 10 talukas will be done so that they could be involved in development work and to study socio-economic condition in rural perspective through women’s eyes and their understanding of development

8.3 Trainings

Trainings conducted in the year 2013-'14 by Research & Training Unit

| No. | Topic | Detail |
|-----|--|--|
| 1 | Effective Leadership | Training was given to the Cooperative core team (Promoters and lead persons) of a project named, empowerment of women of savings and credit cooperatives, to make them aware of the characteristics of leadership. |
| 2 | ISABS social sector-human process lab training | Managerial and coordinators cedar from NGOs of north India |
| 3 | Leadership | Delegates from continent of Africa were provided a training session on leadership. |
| 4 | Faculty Orientation | The Jesuits of Loyola Academy-Hyderabad |
| 5 | Development and Youth | Dalit youth |
| 6 | Understanding Education | Training was given to the group of teachers of Narmada district for the better understanding of education. |
| 7 | Transactional Analysis, Neuro L P | Lectures on this topic were conducted at University of Gujarat |
| 8 | Gender Empowerment | Alumni of St. Xavier college, Ahmedabad were sensitized towards gender empowerment by providing them training on it. |
| 9 | Human Process Lab | Human process lab was conducted for IIM-PG Students |
| 10 | Caste | Understanding of caste was given to the HDRC staff and also to the interns of Gujarat university and SIT. |

Chapter 9- Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) - MSW Course

The Master in Social Work (MSW) Course is under Convergence Scheme of IGNOU which means it has features of distance learning system as well as regular system of imparting education. On one hand the system includes classroom learning on Sundays through guest lectures, routine counselling from counsellors and other guidance as well as additional help on different subjects from the faculty members, and on the other hand it also includes practical where whatever is learnt has to be experimented and implemented in the field and as part of research dissertation by the students. This program is being run by the St. Xavier's College. BSC provides administrative as well as teaching support in running this program.

This course is designed with learning material which is unique for its contents, clarity and scientific approach. The course is aimed at converting a good hearted graduate into a good Professional Social Worker. This course was started in 2008.

The Master in Social Work is a degree course of 2 years duration, which can be extended up to 5 years only for the purpose of clearing the exams. This includes 10 theory papers, one dissertation and 2 field based practicals. During April 2013 to March 2014 HDRC conducted individual counselling, Social Work practicum (Group Visit), term end examination, assignment and fieldwork journals, Viva. Apart from New admission/re-registration the data is uploaded on IGNOU website.

During the period 27 students completed assessment/viva for 1st & 2nd year of MSW. out of which 12 were from 1st year and 15 from 2nd year. 25 students were enrolled for the Term End Examination (TEE). Besides this 3 re registration forms were uploaded on the website and also 65 assignment marks and 27 fieldwork journal were uploaded on the website of IGNOU. Assessment of dissertations of 17 students from 2nd year was completed.

This year St..Xavier College, the partner Institute has applied to become the study center by submitting all the necessary documents. The partner institute received a notification that it could opt to become study center after the closure of the convergence scheme.

Section-6

Human Rights

Chapter 10- Human Rights Cell (HRC)

10.1 Case related to the attack on Medhaben Patkar:

Medha Patkar and the leader of the Narmada Bachao movement, was attacked by the political miscreants while attending a peace meeting at Gandhi Ashram on 7th April 2002. The case is in progress. It was observed that there were several links which were missing in the charge sheet filed by the police.

Therefore, the application for further investigation was filed in the Court under section 173(8) by senior Advocate. Also an application was filed to incorporate more sections and reframe the charges.

On 30th May 2013 the court rejected the application and ordered for the immediate hearing. Legal opinions to file revision application, was sought from senior advocates. All were of the opinion that now 10 years have passed so it valid.

In the next hearing Medha patkar identified 4 accused in the court. The organization submitted the DVD of the incidence in the court. Besides this all other necessary documents related to the case such as press clippings, copies of orders, photos etc were also collected. The next hearing is on 12th July 2014.

10.2 Thangadh, Surendranagar(Police firing case)

A quarrel took place among the youth of two communities namely the bharwad and the dalit community. The bharwad boys slapped dalit boys. The next day the police entered the dalit locality and started firing. Three dalit boys died in this firing. The police authorities themselves were involved in this.

A meeting was organized at HDRC to discuss the case. In this meeting members of coordination committee & representatives from other organizations were present. It was decided in consensus that the same process that was followed in Thorala case should be followed in this case.

Total 7 complaints were filed with regards to this case. Copies of all the complaints were sought and when studied it was found that despite of the murder of 3 dalit youths in the police firing no charges for murder were filed and instead they and their parents were shown as accused in the case. At present the CID crime branch is investigating the case.

10.3 Thorala – Rajkot (Police atrocity case)

Dalits residing in and around the Ambedkarnagar in Thorala area of Rajkot city were engaged in a peaceful protest on the 25th of June, 2012 against the murder of a Dalit leader, Guna Rathod, on the previous day. The police unleashed inhuman violence against these protestors, lathi charging innocent youth, women and children. The police attacked the houses of Dalits in Ambedkar Nagar, broke into houses, abused and mercilessly battered the Dalit women and children who were present indoors. Following this inhuman atrocity, many injured were taken to Rajkot civil hospital, where, under pressure from the Rajkot police the administration refused to admit those who were seriously injured.

A young girl, Rupaben Savjibhai Sonderva, aged 16 years, was busy with her household chores and was completely unaware of what was going on outside her house. The police broke open the door of the house of the neighbor of the victim girl, climbed the stairs up to the terrace and found the victim girl busy cooking on the terrace of her house. The police called her towards them, the girl was scared, yelled out and tried to escape; but the police chased her and kicked her; the impact of the kick was such that girl was thrown down the stairs of her house leading to serious spinal injury and leg injury. As a result of the spinal injury she had to be completely confined to bed and there is a possibility of long term damage to the spine.

After the incident the girl was immediately taken to Rajkot civil Hospital for treatment where after having been kept waiting for an hour, was given basic first aid as outdoor patient and sent back to home. There after the girl was in a really bad shape completely bed ridden. On 1st of July when the fact finding delegation visited her house and found out that she needed urgent hospitalization, they immediately arranged to shift the victim to Ahmedabad civil Hospital. In the middle of the night of 1st July, 2012 she was brought to Ahmedabad Civil hospital where looking at her critical condition she was immediately admitted as indoor patient, where she had to undergo treatment in the department of Paraplegics for almost a month. The Ahmedabad Civil Hospital after admitting the victim registered the case as medico legal case and intimated the Rajkot police about the incident. The girl courageously identified the police officials who assaulted her in her affidavit.

Following this police brutality a special fact finding team was formed. This team was constituted with representatives from Centre for social justice, Human development, Navsarjan, Gujarat Dalit Sangathan and BSC. The fact finding report and petitions on behalf of the victims were filed at various levels of the Gujarat Police as well as the Gujarat High Court and the NHRC. Taking suo motu cognizance of a letter written by the President of Gujarat Dalit Sangathan, the Gujarat High Court admitted a Suo Moto litigation and an amicus curae appointed to assist the court in this matter.

On 1st April 2013 the court ordered to deduct R. 25,000/person from all the responsible police officers and to give this amount to the sufferer. It also orders to form a committee by the home department to check the case and take necessary action against the police officer who were held responsible.

10.4 Dathagam, Amreli

In Dathagam of Amreli a dalit youth was beaten badly by a group of Darbar community. In this fight the dalit youth gets his leg badly injured.

The cell met the dalit youth and collects the facts. He was provided the necessary guidance to seek police protection as a result he was granted police protection. It was found that a charge sheet has been submitted in the case so the cell collected the copy of the charge sheet and prepared a summary based on it.

10.5 Dalit murder case , Ankolali, Una district

Lalajibhai son of Kalabhai the only dalit family of the village was locked & burnt alive in his own house. The cell obtained the copy of FIR and the charge sheet and studied it. Though at present the police had imprisoned 11 accused still 22 accused are yet to be imprisoned.

While studying the case it was found that the police has done an undue favour to the accused so under the section 173 (8) an application for further investigation was filed which was rejected by the court. Then a revision appeal was filed and at present it is under further investigation. the

The follow-up of the case was jointly done by the st. Xavier Social society & HDRC

10.6 Paddhari, Rajkot(case of torturing dalits)

On 15-1-13 in Khoda pipar village in Paddhari district a dalit family , working in a brick kiln was attacked by non-dalit persons as they were demanding a housing plot for their Sarpanch. The HRC team along with Gujarat Dalit Sangathan visited the village 19th & 20th to study the facts and proofs related to this case. It was also observed that Nareshbhai Babubhai from the same family was in hiding due to fear of further reprisals from the dominant castes of the village.

Currently, in this case the proceedings for adding the IPC section of conspiracy is underway.

10.7 Kidnapping and rape of a minor (section Court no.277/10)

This case is going on in the court from the past 4 years, where a minor named kaushalya living in Amraiwadi area of Ahmedabad was abducted and raped. The complaint was registered with Amraiwadi Police station as FIR No. 102/09. As a result of efforts of legal cell the criminal were not given bail despite of several attempts by them. Also the cell insisted to conduct the court proceeding through camera.

The HRC ensured that none of the witnesses turned hostile. So all the precautions were taken and the statements were recorded in the court. All the proofs were also

submitted in the court. It was expected that this case will give justice to this minor girl who has been suffering all along.

On 10th May 2013 the court gave the judgement under which the accused was sentenced for 10 years imprisonment and a fine of Rs.20,000/-. The accused then appealed in the court and challenge the proof of birth submitted. The court then ordered police to cross check the fact. The legal cell supported the parents of the complainants to file their statement in police. This judgement brought such incidences under control in the area.

10. 8 Naroda Patiya Case (present status & impact)

On 28th February 2002 riots out busted in the state of Gujarat. During these riots more than 100 Muslims were brutally killed and even their assets were damaged in Naroda Patiya area and the same was registered in Naroda Police station as FIR no 100/02. The organization was in constant follow up with the affected witnesses since year 2002. Initially, in this case stay order was passed by the Supreme Court but later the stay was withdrawn and reinvestigation in the case was ordered.

As per the order of the Supreme Court, reinvestigation was done by Special Investigation Team (SIT) and therefore there was also an addition in the list of the accused. The trials of this case were heard in special Courts since three and half years and after the completion of the case, the judgment were given by the honourable Judge Shri Jyotsnaben Yagnik in August 2012.

In the entire case there were total 681 witnesses. In this case during the Court proceedings total 327 witnesses were examined and total 2589 proofs were recorded in the Court. During the hearing 34 new accused were identified. Out of them 9 were accused of murder and 6 were accused of rape.

The HRC, with the help of senior lawyers, played a significant role in following up the PIL in the Supreme Court which led to the formation of a Special Investigation Team into the most serious massacres that happened in 2002. This had a direct bearing on ensuring a fair trial in the Naroda Patiya massacre case. From 2002 onwards lawyers and activists of HDRC stood by the witnesses and survivors, assisting them in carrying the legal process forward, in helping them to understand the position of the case at each stage of the hearing, in providing legal assistance to witnesses to make written applications when required and most importantly, ensuring their protection from dangerous threats and allurements by the vested interests who wanted to sabotage the case of the victims and the prosecution. During the trial in the Special Court in Ahmedabad, the HRC continuously assisted key witnesses to make the prosecution case fool-proof by making written submissions to bring on record significant evidence and statements. This process of assisting the witnesses continued for almost 10 years till the verdict was finally delivered.

On 29th August 2012, the Court declared its Judgment declaring the names of the criminals. On 31st August 2012 the criminals were sentenced and with that the historic judgment of 1969 pages was delivered.

For the first time the Naroda Patiya Riot case was recognized as pre-planned conspiracy and this was considered as criminal offense under section 120 (B) and historical Judgment with criminal punishments was given. Out of 62, 33 Criminals were punished and 29 Criminals were released by giving benefit of doubt. Out of 33 Criminals, 1 was given imprisonment of 28 years, 1 was given imprisonment for 31 years and remaining 24 were given imprisonment for 24 years. Mayaben Kodnani and Babu Bajrangi were given life time imprisonment, 7 criminals were given imprisonment for 21 years, 24 criminals were given 14 years compulsory imprisonment. It was declared that the lady who became the victim of group harassment was to be compensated with Rupees 5 lakhs. BSC prepared and supported the lady to give her statement.

After the Judgment was given a “Peace meeting” was organized by BSC in which 80 people including around 50 Witnesses from Naroda Patiya area participated. Lawyers, activists and witnesses shared the experiences that they had in this long drawn out struggle for justice.

10.9 Training/ Seminar:

- Training was imparted to representatives from women’s empowerment department on basic laws.
- Imparted 2days training on Right to Residence to IGSSS.
- Participated in one day seminar on domestic violence.
- Participated in National convention organized by “Insaaf” on 15-16 march 2013 at Gujarat Vidyapeeth.
- Part of the panel discussion on Amendments in Criminal Act with focus on atrocities on women. We were part of the discussion along with Justice Dr. JyotsanabenYagnik.

10.10 Networking

With organization that includes-

- National Alliance of Peoples Movement, Delhi
- Human Rights law network, Delhi
- Safar
- Gujarat Dalit Sangathan
- Navsarjan
- Janvikas
- Insaaf

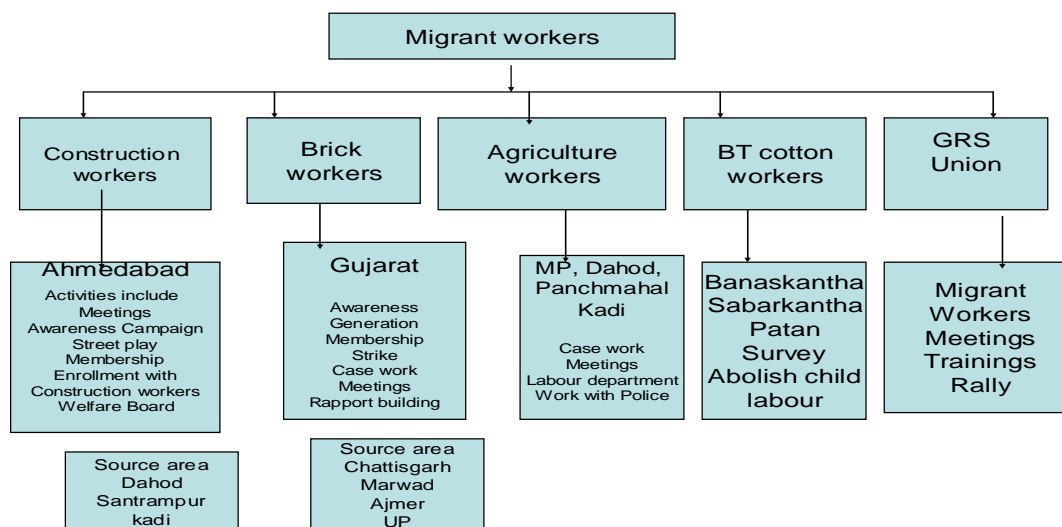
Section-7

Chapter 11- Organizing Migrant workers and strengthening them to voice their issues

11.1 Background

Migrant workers move from one place to another in search of livelihood. During the last few years the trend of employing migrant workers is becoming more common. . They constitute one of the most vulnerable groups as they are illiterate and unorganized, and therefore unable to raise their voices against any exploitation or violence. They are paid less as compared to local unskilled workers. In Gujarat migrant workers are employed on large scale in construction industry, brick making industry, ginning industry, BT cotton industry and as part agricultural labourers (known as Bhagiya Khet majoor), . These industries also employ large number of children to make more profit. BSC, in collaboration with **Prayas (Centre for Labour Research and Action)** has been persistently working for preventing exploitation of children and to bring them to the mainstream. This includes awareness raising, preventing child labour, and ensuring minimum wages to these workers, facilitating legal support/actions in cases of violence and exploitation to these workers, developing leadership among them etc. Besides this the organization is also linking them to various government schemes such as ICDS, SSA and health facilities so as to ensure that the benefits of these schemes reaches to these workers.

At present HDRC supports one full time activist to work in close coordination with Prayas. Activities and areas covered by HDRC at present are shown in the chart below.



11.2 Achievements

A. Mazdoor Adhikar Manch (labour Rights organization)

- The outreach of Mazdoor Adhikar Manch (MAM) has increased from Kadi, Ahmedabad and Santrampur to Dahod. In Dahod district level structure has been successfully set up and at present the elected representatives themselves are involved in organizing the workers and are meeting the expenses on their own.
- The branch offices of MAM were now opened in Jhalod, Sukhsar, Santrampur, Kadi and Upleta. The local members are running these offices on their own expenses.
- On January 1st 2014 a convention of construction labourers were organized in which more than 1200 construction workers from the different 'Nakas' (contact points) of Ahmedabad participated.
- As a result of the work done by MAM now workers have recognised this structure and are coming to enrol themselves as members on their own.
- At many places the harassment by police is reported to have reduced as a result of the identity card given to the workers.
- The **current membership of MAM is 1617**
- The **network and working area** of the Mazdoor Adhikar Manch has increased to include Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot, Morbi, Surendranagar, Banaskantha, Amreli, Sabarkantha and Vadodara.
- This increased coverage resulted in cases from Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Dahod, Panchmahal, Saurashtra, and Kutch been reported as well.
- The presence of MAM at different places and regular follow-up and continuous advocacy has resulted in providing a platform to the owners, contractors & workers to solve their dispute in the respective offices.
- Safety of construction workers is also now recognised by media and coverage of accidents/injuries by media has improved.

During the reporting period out of **68 cases monetary benefit of Rs. 102500 (one lakh two thousand five hundred) was given to 467 workers.**

B. Brick Labour Union (Iit Bhatta Union)

This union is working in Gujarat for labourers working in brick industry. These workers largely belong to Chattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan. The total membership of the union was 700 members in 2011-12 and this year i.e 2012-13 the membership of the union has increased to 1041 out of which 86 members were from Dholka, Bavala, Sanand and Bhat area. The annual membership fee is Rs.100. Some of the interventions by BSC were:

- A strike was successfully & peacefully organized to increase in wages for brick labours. The current wages in Ahmedabad are 580/1000 bricks, Mehsana 565, & in Patan it is 525/1000 bricks.

- 12 bonded labours from Uttar Pradesh were set free and were issued a certificate by collector of Kheda district. This case is the first of its kind in Gujarat.
- Government schemes such as SSA, ICDS were successfully implemented in areas of brick labourers in Adalaj.
- Resolved 32 cases of non payment of wages at different Bhattas out of the 64 cases that were received. Dues amounting to Rs. 12000/- were cleared.
- Overall there is 13% increase in wages of brick labours.
- Earlier the owners hardly increase the wages by Rs.5-10/- but now the increase is of Rs.50-100/-
- Successfully started Anganwadis in 50 bhatta's in Adalaj, 15 in Dholka- Bavala, and 5 bhattas in Mehsana.
- The present membership is 435.

C. Part Agriculture Labour & B.T. Cotton workers

- 100 child labourers were set free from a BT Cotton field in Deodar. This was done in joint action with government.
- Continuous advocacy and intensive discussions with government led to the appointment of CPO who will be responsible to control child labour in BT cotton fields.
- The advocacy regarding increase in minimum wages in agriculture labour resulted in the increase in wages twice.
- The charges/fees collected by the government to issue Mazdoor Card (Identity card as agriculture labour) has been removed and now these cards will be issued free of cost.

11.3 Failures

- Success could not be achieved to get benefits from the various schemes under construction workers welfare board.
- Participation of women and their representation is still a challenge.
- General Meeting of the Executive Committee of lit Bhatta Mazdoor Union could not be held.
- MAM could not be established in Kutch, Saurashtra and North Gujarat.
- In case of Mukesh Prajapati , owner of an lit Bhatta, who was defaulter in paying wages amounting to Rs.1200000/- (Twelve Lakhs) to a group of labourers from U.P success could not be achieved. Though continuous follow-up with GLO and Collector Patan resulted in the imprisonment of the owner but he was came out of jail on Bail. In spite of this he did not pay the workers their due.
- Targeted leadership could not be developed among the office bearers of MAM.

11.4 Challenges

- It is a big challenge to implement regulation passed by the Central Government that identity cards are not mandatory to avail the benefit under the schemes of construction workers welfare board. Also it is a big challenge to do advocacy for it with the state government.
- It is a big challenge to bring solution to cases of pending dues in labour court due to the negative attitude of the officers in the court as well as extension of hearing, resulting in the demoralization of workers.
- It is a challenge to develop leadership among the brick labourers.

ANNEXURE-1

| SN | Scheme/issue | Danta | | Kutch | | Vav Tharad | | Bhiloda | | Meghraj | |
|----|---|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | No. of application made | Sanctioned | No. of application made | Sanctioned | No. of application made | Sanctioned | No. of application made | Sanctioned | No. of application made | Sanctioned |
| 1 | Widow Pension | 39 | 6 | 15 | 11 | 40 | 20 | 7 | 2 | 10 | |
| 2 | MGNREGA | | 6 village | | 7 | | 100 | 15 | 7 | | 50 from 15 village |
| 3 | Awas Yojana | 21 | 21 | 40 | 30 (5 Villages) | 20 | 5 | 40 | 20 | 17 | 5 |
| 4 | Water related | | 5 | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | 4+10 | 9 | 1 |
| 5 | Road related | 6 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| 6 | Old Age pension | 36 | 17 | 22 | 22 | 30 | 25 | 7 | 2 | 22 | |
| 7 | Adhar Card | | 53 | 85 | 85 | | 140 | 60 | 60 | | 100 |
| 8 | Ration card | 41 | 8 | 42 | 42 | | 40 | 22 | 11 | 12 | 5 |
| 9 | Election card | | 3 | 38 | 38 | | 15 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 3 |
| 10 | Opening of accounts | | | | 55 | | 45 | | | | 23+35 |
| 11 | TSC | | | 45 | 45 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 35 (3 village) | 35 |
| 12 | Janani Suraksha | | | 17 | 17 | 15 | 15 | | | 3 | 3 |
| 13 | Sankat mochan | | | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| 14 | Kuvarba nu mameru | | | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | |
| 15 | Accidental Insurance | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| 16 | Related to physically challenged | | | | 317 | | | | | | 1 |
| 17 | Varsai | 15 | 15 | 30 | 23 | 20 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 15 |
| 18 | Death registration | 3 | 3 | | 7 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 17 | 17 |
| 19 | Land related | 80 | | 45 | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| 20 | MDM | | 3 | | 3 villages | | 14 | | 12 | | 4 |
| 21 | Aanganwadi related | | 3 | 4 villages | 1 | | 16 | | | | 5 villages |
| 22 | PDS | | 38 | 3 villages | | | 230 families from 8 villages | 3 | 3 | | 7 villages |
| 23 | Job card | | | | | | | 60 | | | 65 |
| 24 | Khatar biyarn Pesticides, fertilizer, seeds | | 122 | | | | | | | | 35 |
| 25 | Irrigation pipe ^ shower | | 1 | | | | | | | 7 | |
| 26 | PHC related | | 2 villages | | | | | | | | 3 villages |

Annex 2: Capacity Building of HDRC and community based organizations' (CBO/ Field staff)

| Sr. | Date | Training/workshopTopics | Trainer/Organizer | Participants |
|-----|--|---|--|------------------------|
| 1. | 24 th -26 th April, 2013 | National Seminar on Women Security | SWATI | HDRC staff/field staff |
| 2. | 7 th June 2013 | Adivasi Mahasabha Gujarat Sammelan | Adivasi Mahasabha Gujarat | HDRC/field staff |
| 3. | 11 th June 2013 | Jameen Adhikar Andolan Gujarat (JAAG) program | JAAG | HDRC staff |
| 4. | 29 th June 2013 | Roji Roti Adhikar Abhiyan, Western region sammelan | Anna Suraksha Adhikar Abhiyan (ASAA) RTF campaign | HDRC/field staff |
| 5. | 5 th -10 th July 2013 | Advance Training of Dalit Human Rights Defenders | NCDHR | Field Staff |
| 6. | 17 th . July.2013 | Public hearing with NCPCR | BAAG | HDRC Staff |
| 7. | 30 th July to 1 st Aug 2013 | Urbanization in Gujarat: Implications for the poor | Janvikas | HDRC staff |
| 8. | 12, 13 th August,2013 | Gender, alternate media and feminist organizing | Indian Association For Women's studies (IAWS), Department of Communication and Journalism (Gujarat University), Navsarjan and ANANDI | HDRC Staff |
| 9. | 8 th -10 th Sept 2013 | Para Legal Workers training | WGWLO | Field staff |
| 10. | 17 th -18 th Oct 2013 | Social Accountability in Practices: Emerging challenges and lessons | UNNATI | HDRC staff |
| 11. | 24 th Oct 2013 | Session on Mapping as an instrument for social research and action | HDRC | HDRC staff |
| 12. | 3 rd Feb 2014 | Understanding caste and varna | HDRC | HDRC staff |
| 13. | 17 th , 18 th & 19 th Feb, 2014 | "Preventing sexual violence and harassment: understanding the new laws, pursuing implementation". | Peace and Equality Cell and Human Development and Research Centre | HDRC/Field Staff |

Annex 3: Study Circles

| No | Date | Topics | Resource Person |
|----|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | 6 th April 2013 | Problems associated with legal system | Govind and Sofia |

Annex 4: Mass Events

| Month | Events |
|--|---|
| 27 th Aug 2014 | HDRC and NCDHR Gujarat State Coalition |
| 11 th Sept 2013 | Joint Planning meeting of HDRC, Drishti, Anandi, ASAA for the Campaign “Under the stars” with the homeless HDRC |
| 24 th Oct 2013 | Session on Mapping as an instrument for social research and action by Dr. F. Franco, Dr. R. Arockiasamy, Dr. L.D’Cruz, David Roy, Johnson & others. |
| 2 nd Dec 2013 | Network meeting on the implications of the slum policy and the new rule in collaboration with IGSSS. |
| 13 th Dec 2013 | Network meeting on the implications of the slum policy and the new rule in collaboration with IGSSS. |
| 16 th Dec 2013 | HDRC organized network meeting on “Slum Policy and the new rule” in joint collaboration with IGSSS |
| 2 nd March, 2014 | convention of the Taluka Association of the School Management Committee (SMC) members from over 45 villages of Danta Taluka, Banaskantha District, at the Hadad Centre of HDRC. |
| 1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd Mar 2014 | National Convention on Right to Food (RTF) |

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the members of
St. Xavier's Non-Formal Education Society
Registration Number : F/625 Ahmedabad
Ahmedabad

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of St. Xaviers Non-Formal Education Society having registration Number: F/625/Ahmedabad, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2014, the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY:

Management of the trust is responsible for keeping regular accounts that facilitate preparation of the financial statements that give a true account of the financial position and financial performance of the Trust in accordance with the requirements of The Bombay Public Trust, Act, 1950 (as applicable to Gujarat State) ("the Act"). This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the keeping of the accounts that give a true account and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY:

Our responsibility as per Section 34(1) of the Act is to prepare these financial statements and to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error in making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Trust's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



OPINION:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Balance Sheet of the Trust for the year ended March 31,2014 and Income & Expenditure Account for the year ending on that date are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS :

As required by Rule 19 of the Rules framed under the Act, we report that :

1. The accounts are maintained regularly and in accordance with the provision of the Act and the Rules.
2. The Receipts and disbursements are properly and correctly shown in the Account.
3. The cash Balance and vouchers are in the custody of the manager or Trustee on the date of audit and are in agreement with the accounts.
4. Books, Deeds, Accounts, vouchers and other documents and records required by us were produced before us.
5. The inventory, certified by the Trustees of the moveable properties of the Trust has been maintained.
6. The manager / Trustee appeared before us and furnished the necessary information required by us.
7. The Property of Funds of the Trust were not applied for any object or purpose other than the objects or purpose of the Trust.
8. The amounts outstanding for more than one year are Rs. NIL and the amounts written off are Rs.NIL
9. No tenders were invited for repairs or construction as the expenditure involved did not exceed Rs.5000/-
10. No money of public Trust has been invested contrary to the provisions of section 35
11. No alienation of immovable property has been made contrary to the provisions of section 36 of the Act.
12. The balance Sheet is subject to a Trial Balance difference of Rs. 3600/-

For H.Rustom & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 108908W



Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 17th September 2014

(HRD Dalal)
Proprietor
Membership No - 31368

St. Xaviers Non-Formal Education Society
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2014

| PARTICULARS | ANNEXURE | AMOUNT (Rs.) |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| <u>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</u> | | |
| TRUST AND CORPUS FUNDS | A | 30,072,383 |
| OTHER EARMARK FUNDS | B | 3,019,397 |
| UNUTILISED GRANT EARMARKED | E | 5,490,846 |
| INCOME & EXPENDITUR ACCOUNT | G | 25,590,330 |
| TOTAL | | 64,172,956 |
| <u>ASSETS AND PROPERTIES</u> | | |
| NET FIXED ASSETS | C | 9,182,802 |
| INVESTMENT | D | 48,264,567 |
| CURRENT ASSETS | F | 6,725,587 |
| TOTAL | | 64,172,956 |

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS

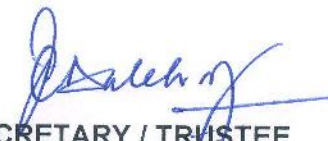
N

(0)

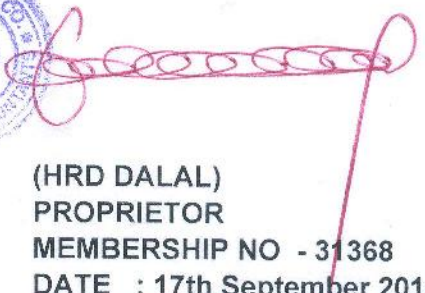
For, ST. XAVIER'S NONFORMAL EDUCATION SOCIETY

FOR, H. RUSTOM & COMPANY

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REGISTRATION NO. 108908W


SECRETARY / TRUSTEE
DATE : 17th September 2014
PLACE : AHMEDABAD




(HRD DALAL)
PROPRIETOR
MEMBERSHIP NO - 31368
DATE : 17th September 2014
PLACE : AHMEDABAD

St. Xaviers Non-Formal Education Society

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1ST APRIL 2013 TO 31ST MARCH 2014

| PARTICULARS | ANNEXURE | AMOUNT (Rs.) |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| INCOME : | | |
| GRANTS & DONATIONS | E | 10,775,197 |
| INTEREST INCOME | H | 5,449,274 |
| INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES | I | 964,534 |
| TOTAL | | 17,189,004 |
| EXPENDITURE : | | |
| EXPENSES ON OBJECTS OF THE TRUST | J | 11,274,110 |
| ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES | K | 4,912,479 |
| REMUNERATION TO TRUSTEE | | - |
| AUDIT FEES | L | 20,590 |
| CHARITY COMMISSIONER CONTRIBUTION | M | 100,000 |
| DEPRECIATION | C | 1,191,255 |
| LOSS ON SALE OF ASSETS | O | 47,172 |
| TRANSFER FROM EARMARK FUNDS | B | 732,066 |
| EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE | G | (377,151) |
| TRANSFER TO CORPUS FUND | A | (711,516) |
| TOTAL | | 17,189,004 |

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS

N


AS PER OUR AUDIT REPORT OF EVEN DATE ATTACHED

For, ST. XAVIER'S NONFORMAL
EDUCATION SOCIETY

FOR, H. RUSTOM & COMPANY

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REGISTRATION NO. 108908W


SECRETARY / TRUSTEE


(HRD DALAL)
PROPRIETOR
MEMBERSHIP NO - 31368

PLACE : AHMEDABAD
DATE : 17th September 2014

PLACE : AHMEDABAD
DATE : 17th September 2014

