

# Annual Report

## 2014-2015

**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](mailto:hdrc@sxnfes.org)  
Website: [hdrc-sxnfes.org](http://hdrc-sxnfes.org)

---

# INDEX

<b>Section</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
<b>Section-1</b>	<b>Women's Rights</b>	
	<b>Chapter 1:</b> Empowerment of Dalit, Adivasi and Marginalized Women	<b>2</b>
	<b>Chapter 2:</b> Women's Empowerment through Cooperatives in Gujarat	<b>5</b>
	<b>Chapter 3:</b> Organizing Valmiki Women in the City of Ahmedabad	<b>7</b>
	<b>Chapter 4:</b> SWA BHOOMI KENDRA (Women's Right to Ownership of land)	<b>9</b>
<b>Section -2</b>	<b>Child Rights</b>	
	<b>Chapter 5:</b> Ensuring Right to Education	<b>11</b>
<b>Section-3</b>	<b>Samaveshi Sheher</b>	
	<b>Chapter 6:</b> Ensuring Sustainable Housing, Health, Education and Livelihoods	<b>15</b>
<b>Section-4</b>	<b>Adivasi and Forest Rights Act</b>	
	<b>Chapter 7:</b> Monitoring the Implementation of the Forest Rights Act	<b>19</b>
<b>Section – 5</b>	<b>Human Rights</b>	
	<b>Chapter 8:</b> Human Rights Cell	<b>22</b>
<b>Section-6</b>	<b>Organizing Migrant Workers</b>	
	<b>Chapter 9:</b> Strengthening the Voice of Migrant Workers	<b>25</b>
<b>Section-7</b>	<b>Research, Training and Academic Program</b>	
	<b>Chapter 10:</b> Research, Training and Publication	<b>27</b>
	<b>Chapter 11:</b> Mapping for Promoting Effective Organizations, People's leadership for Equality, Solidarity and Justice (PEOPLE-SJ)	<b>32</b>
<b>Annexure-1</b>		<b>36</b>
<b>Annexure-2</b>		<b>37</b>
<b>Annexure-3</b>		<b>38</b>
<b>Annexure-4</b>		<b>39</b>
<b>Annexure-5</b>		<b>40</b>

## Section - I

### Women's Rights

#### 1. Empowerment of Dalit, Adivasi and Marginalized Women

##### 1.1 Background

Women, especially Dalit, Adivasi and sizable number of Muslim in context of Gujarat and India constitute the poorest among the poor and are vulnerable to all kinds of atrocities. They are not able to voice their concerns and are not involved in the decision making process. There is a need to help women to articulate their needs and preferences, to fight against the historical injustice and access their legitimate rights and entitlements. Thus there is a need to educate women about their rights, build their capacity to demand for their entitlements and enable them to take up leadership and to use the democratic spaces for redistributing power in their favour. The program focuses on capacity building and empowerment of Dalit, Adivasis and Marginalised women in 5 talukas from four districts in Gujarat. This program was extended to 3 more districts namely Rajkot, Junagadh and Porbander since November 2014. These are districts where HDRC is already working on right-based issues.

##### 1.2 Activities

The key activities include capacity building of women, Dalit and Adivasis through training and regular interaction at the field level.

##### 1.2.1 Training

In continuation to last year's activities, training and capacity building of women was taken up at two levels. The field coordinators were trained to develop their knowledge, skill and understanding on various concepts and themes so that they can develop leadership among women. The women from the community were provided training to enable them to come together, overcome social and cultural barriers and take up leadership roles.

The field coordinators were trained on leadership, human rights, child protection and budgeting. The coordinators also attended a training of trainers (TOT). The field coordinators also participated in a conference on Right to Education (RTE)

Monthly trainings were conducted at the grass root level to build the capacity of women and to support them in overcoming various barriers. These two-day monthly trainings were followed up with regular meetings and necessary guidance to motivate the women to take up leadership roles. Total 14 trainings were conducted at the village level in 3 talukas namely, Danta, Bhachau and Meghraj. A total 403 women were trained on human rights and Gram Sabha. At the taluka level 69 women leaders from 3 talukas i.e. Danta, Meghraj and Bhachau were trained on constitutional rights and duties and Gram Sabha.

##### 1.2.2 Field visits and Follow up meetings

The trained field coordinators assist the women to take action at the village level, such as drafting applications, accompanying them to the relevant government offices to submit applications, providing information that is relevant and building their confidence before dialogue with government officials. During this period the coordinators met more than 5713 women through 752 meetings covering 124 villages of 11 talukas and solved many local issues (see annexure 1 for details).

Follow up meetings were organised by the block coordinators where the women who attended the training shared their experience and learning to other women from the village who did not participate in the training. Thus on one hand it recapitulates the learning and on the other hand it strengthens their already existing rapport with the community.

### **1.2.3 Organizing women in informal groups**

Two women from each village were identified as leaders and along with 10 more women who were interested to work on issues formed an informal group. This group of 12 women were provided information on all the government schemes and programs and the process to avail these benefits. They were also trained on how to address local issues related to water and sanitation, public distribution system (PDS) and Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS). Overtime these groups have taken initiatives on their own to find solution to problems they face in their daily lives. During this period 186 women were identified as leaders and a total 680 women from 5 talukas were organized in informal groups. These groups are working to voice their concerns and to collectively find solutions to some of their problems.

### **1.3 Impact**

The impact of the program is visible at the level of the block coordinators and community level.

- The trainings have enhanced the capacity of the block coordinators'. It has enabled them to build rapport with the community and provide guidance to the women in accessing development schemes of the government and social security benefits they are entitled to.
- It has enabled the coordinators to develop networking skills and dialogue with government representatives and put pressure on the government departments to take quick action on problems faced by the community.
- 63 women were elected as members of 48 Gram Panchayats in the 5 blocks. 36 put their question related to development schemes and their rights in the gram sabhas of their respective villages. It was observed that women who used to speak less or participate less in the previous trainings have started to play a more active role and has started to demand guidance from the coordinators on the issues they are trying to address.
- 4 new Anganwadis (pre-school, early childhood care program of the government) were opened – 2 in Meghraj, 1 in Danta and Bhiloda each taluka.
- The trainings have motivated the women to visit the Anganwadis and observe their functioning and are sharing their observations with the community to find ways to improve the quality of service.
- Importance of girl child education has been realized not only by women but also by men.
- The trainings and awareness generation activities resulted in availing benefits of various government schemes and programs.
- The trainings also brought change in the attitude of the women and they are on their own recognizing their role. Women are taking lead in solving local governance issues and establishing their political leadership.
- The training have given women confidence and they have organised themselves in small informal groups at the local level. These groups have started fighting social evils like alcoholism and domestic violence against women and other sensitive issues. They are also started to organize themselves to take action against bootlegging and to ban liquor trade in their own villages.
- In Motimarad village the survey of dalit Basti (houses) was not done properly and the number of dalit families reported was less as compared to the number of households. The coordinator of Dhoraji Taluka of Rajkot district demanded for redo of the survey. Initially her voice was

ignored but when she told the panchayat of the dire consequences of this mistake they apologised and agreed to redo the survey.

- In Vavdi Vasahat of Jam Kanoda Taluka the daughter of ASHA worker had dropped out of school after she failed in class 8. When the field coordinator noticed this she talked to the ASHA worker and convinced her to send her daughter to school again so that she could continue her studies. Now the girl is going to school from the new school year and is taking her studies seriously.
- Thakkar Baapa Kumar Chatralaya (a hostel), which was closed since long, was reopened with the help of volunteers from the community so that children of migrant workers can continue their education. This hostel is now functioning only with the support of the community and do not receive any grant or support in any form from government or any other organization.
- 2 children of a dalit widow who were denied admission into the private school were admitted to the same school under RTE in Junagadh District.

## 2. Women's Empowerment through Cooperatives in Gujarat.

### 2.1 Background

Women's cooperatives are being promoted by the organisation since 1993. Till date 25 cooperatives have been formed. During the year new cooperatives were formed in Palanpur, Idar and Velugam. These cooperatives have provided marginalised women space to assert their leadership and influence decision-making in the public and private sphere, claim their rights over property, gain economic independence and fight gender discrimination. The focus of this program is to empower women through capacity building of program team, Managing Committee Members, and village representatives of the cooperatives.

### 2.2 Activities

The following activities were taken to strengthen the women's cooperatives

#### 2.2.1 Capacity Building of Women's Cooperatives

Training programs were organized for Central Resource Facilitators (CRC), Central Management Committee (CMC) members, Village Representatives (VR) of the women's credit cooperatives and the program staff. All the members of Central Resource facilitators and CMC from each cooperative attended the training. In the capacity building for the village representatives' one member from each village cooperative participated in the training. The trainings for the CRC, CMC, VR and staff were conducted in 3 rounds.



The training for CMC covered basics of saving and credit society and communal violence, financial management of cooperatives and managing saving and credit society. The three rounds of training for the program staff covered accounts, developing saving and credit society and developing information dissemination systems in cooperatives. The training for VRs included basics of cooperative society, role of leaders in a cooperative in the first round, patriarchal society in the second round and an exposure visit to active cooperatives in Vaghodiya, Tankhala and Mandal during February 13 to 14, 2015 and visit to Gram Vikas Trust, Dwarka during February 27 to March 1, 2015 in the third round. The purpose of the exposure visit was to share and learn about functioning of cooperatives. A total of 104 women participated in the exposure visits. Details of the number of participants attending these trainings are given in the table below.

Name of training	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Total
Central Resource Facilitators	40	33	42	115
Central Management Committee	122	102	-	224
Staff	24	24	17	67
Village Representatives	273	143	104*	520
<b>Total</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>924</b>

\* 2 exposure visits to cooperatives in Vaghodia, Tankhala, Maandal and Dwarka.

### 2.3 Impact

The impact of the program can be seen from the social, economic, political and cultural dimensions.

### 2.3.1 Social Impact

Women have started to take lead in addressing various social problems such as alcoholism, violence against women and corruption in the public distribution system (PDS). Women from Bhachau, Bhiloda, Tankhala, Maandal, Jankhvav and Vaghodiya took out a rally in their respective areas with the help of government authorities and police to ban on liquor. Women from Palanpur, Vadgam, Bhiloda, Himmatnagar and Singloti are taking lead in addressing the local issues related to drinking water, road, government schools and Anganwadi.

Women have started to use the information, knowledge and skill acquired in various trainings to help other women and needy persons in claiming their entitlements under various government schemes such as widow pension, old age pension, disability pension and BPL cards. Members whose daughters had dropped out of school readmitted their daughters to continue their studies. 25 members also appeared for the 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Board exam. Thus overall awareness about girl child education has increased.

### 2.3.2 Economic Impact:

The number of women availing benefits of various government skill development programs for livelihood has increased. It was observed that men are supporting women in fighting social evils such as banning liquor and Samuha Lagna (mass/community collective marriages) and also help them in establishing kitchen garden and selling products. This is a remarkable change. During informal discussions some members of the cooperative stated that “there is an increase in our savings” and provided estimates of savings before and after the training.

No.	Name of the cooperative	Before training	After training
1	Bhiloda	1.00-1.20	1.70-1.80
2	Himmatnagar	0.35-0.40	0.65-0.70
3	Singloti	0.08-0.12	0.35-0.40
4	Tankhala	1.20-1.30	2.00-2.20
5	Dakor	0.15-0.20	0.35-0.40

Many members have been successful in getting back their jewelry and agricultural land, which they have kept as guarantee with the private moneylender for borrowing and thus were able to come out of the vicious debt cycle. Members of cooperative were motivated to collect the repayment of loan. For instance representatives of Savali and Borsad cooperatives are visiting villages regularly to collect the repayment installments. Dormant cooperatives of Savali, Hadad, Borsad, Nani Singloti and Zankhvav have become active.

### 2.3.3 Political Impact:

Women are coming forward to take various responsibilities in panchayat, gram sabha, milk cooperative and School Management Committee (SMC). In Bhiloda women became part of the Suraksha Setu and organised a rally with support from Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) to ban liquor in their area. This motivated other women to become part of Suraksha Setu. Post training women started taking part in gram sabhas and they also read the resolutions (tharav) passed in the gram sabha. In some of the panchayats the trained leaders also monitor fund utilization of the Panchayat. They have started questioning government officers, panchayat members and PDS shop owners to fight corruption and have on their own started submitting applications to various officers, departments and authorities demanding improved service delivery and better governance.

### 2.3.4 Cultural Impact

As a result of the trainings women started interacting with the authorities and voicing their problems. It was observed that expenses on rituals performed after death, birth and marriage especially on food clothes and gifts have reduced. Widows are allowed to take part in family and religious functions. There is a greater emphasis on girl child education.

### 3. Organizing Valmiki Women in the City of Ahmedabad

#### 3.1 Background

HDRC has been working with Dalit community to address problems faced by them and to enable them to fight for their rights and social justice. In 2013 HDRC initiated work in Ahmedabad city with the Valmiki community, which form the lowest strata among the Dalit community. This group has been denied all rights and have been excluded from the benefits of development. A major impact of this denial and exclusion has been on the women from the community. Given this context HDRC decided to organize the women from the community, make them aware of their rights and entitlements, build their capacity, develop leadership and facilitate processes that will enable them to access basic services and schemes and demand for their rights and entitlements.

#### 3.2 Activities

Activities under the project were carried out in two phases. The first was from October 2014 to December 2014 and the second phase from January 2015 to February 2015. During the first phase focus was on selecting the work/intervention area, understanding the issues faced by the Valmiki community, building rapport with women, community and the organization working in these area and identifying key persons and volunteers. Focus was also on pre-testing the tools for the planned research survey. The second phase focussed initially on data collection, data entry and data analysis. Further the focus was on identifying women leaders, organizing women in groups and strengthening these groups through capacity building events.

##### 3.2.1 Organizing Valmiki women in small groups

During October 2014 to December 2014 eight areas were identified namely- Thaltej, Vejalpur, Vasna, Gomatipur, Asarva, Khokhra, Amraiwadi and Jodhpur for implementing the project. 92 women were motivated to organise into small groups in their respective areas. As a result of this 5 small groups were initiated in Gomatipur (Kamdar Maidan), Thalthej (Malav Talav), Khokhra Quarters, Vejalpur (Boot Bhavani) and Vasana (Keshwani nagar). At present 66 members are associated with these groups. The group identified group leaders and at present there are 19 women who have identified as group leaders. Apart from group leaders total 31 women were identified as key persons.

##### 3.2.2 Capacity Building



Trainings were organised to build capacity of these small groups. Initially training on 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act (CAA) was organized in Gomatipur and Khokhra in which 31 women participated. The training covered 74<sup>th</sup>CAA, ward Sabha, importance of being organized to participate in local governance, issues in their areas, how to draft application/letter and where to submit the applications.



Training on the 'Importance of Organizing' was held at HDRC on February 20, 2015. In this training 17 women leaders participated. Participants were told about the importance of being organized in solving their issues. This training motivated women leaders to form groups to address issues faced by them in their daily lives.

##### 3.2.3 Study on Valmiki Community of Ahmedabad city

During January 2015 to February 2015, the organisation undertook a study to understand the community in a better way, livelihood options available to them and the issued faced by them in the city area. The information was collected through interviews and group discussions.



Valmikis are one of the most deprived groups among other Dalit community. The organization found that the Valmiki community is facing the same issues they faced in villages in the city also. Through migration from villages to cities, they have been able to earn well, but the overall condition remains the same. The community is still facing the same issues such as untouchability, discrimination and injustice. Only the way of discrimination has changed, and nothing more.

Most of the Valmikis have migrated from rural areas to the city in search of employment and livelihood. Government has introduced number of schemes, for the uplift of the community, but because of lack of awareness and other reasons the benefit do not reach the community and the condition of the community remains same. Since the families migrate from rural areas they do not have valid proof of residence such as ration card, election card etc. which is required for availing benefits of various government schemes in urban areas. This has kept many social security benefits from reaching this community.

Valmiki community reside largely in the slums in the city. These slums do not have basic facilities such as water, toilets, gutter lines and electricity. Around 70% of the Valmiki community people are engaged in cleaning work in the government or private sector. The study also revealed that the community does not have the choice of selecting their occupations and mostly the cleaning job is handed down to the next generation.

Being engaged in cleaning work has resulted in a number of health issues among the community. Many members of the community suffer from T.B. and skin diseases. The discussion with community revealed that the average life of a person from the Valmiki community is 50 to 55 years.

The Valmiki community did not give much emphasis on education and therefore the number of dropouts in this community is higher than other groups. It was observed that the community has a strong belief that since their parents are engaged in cleaning work the children are also going to do cleaning work and therefore it is not necessary for the children to be educated.

Valmikis are not accepted among the scheduled caste and are discriminated even among the Dalits. Even today, Valmikis are untouchable even in the cities. The community has strong belief in religious rituals, customs and practices and they spend a lot of money for the same. They are also superstitious. They borrow money for performing these rituals and fall into a debt cycle.

### **3.3 Impact**

The project helped the project team in developing a better understanding of the issues faced specifically by the Valmiki community. Since this was a new intervention initially it was difficult to organize the women and to make them understand that the organization is not working for any kind of financial or monetary benefit but for the social uplift of the community in general and women in specific. Regular meetings and visits established rapport with the community and resulted in organizing the women from the community. At present, 5 groups with 66 members have been formed in five different areas of Ahmedabad.



## 4. SWA BHOOMI KENDRA (Women's Right to Ownership of land)

### 4.1 Background

In India women do not have control over land, which she cultivates. Even today they are invisible workers on family farms or work as underpaid farm hands. Her position at home and in the community remains vulnerable, as she owns no productive asset. To address the issue of non-ownership and lack of control over land by women a group of 35 like-minded organizations have come together to form the Working Group for Women and Land Ownership (WGWLO). WGWLO is an unregistered network of NGOs and CBOs in Gujarat, working towards increasing women's ownership of land by facilitating the implementation of existing laws of the Government of Gujarat, influencing government and non-government agencies including the media, to help mainstream the issue of women and land ownership and advocating for reforms in Government of Gujarat laws that hinder women owning land in their name. WGWLO along with Oxfam India started the 'Swa Bhoomi' (women's right to ownership of land) campaign in November 2013, to work on women and land ownership. The aim is to work towards achieving equality for women in agricultural land ownership. WGWLO has also started 'Swa Bhoomi Kendras' that are functioning as centres for legal literacy and to support women in issues related land-based entitlements in 15 talukas of 13 districts of Gujarat since January 2014.

### 4.2 Activities

Training, support and guidance were provided to women as part of this program.

#### 4.2.1 Support and Guidance to women

Swa Bhoomi Kendras has been functioning from the office of the taluka development office (TDO) since January 2014. HDRC is one of the network partners of WGWLO and at present managing one centre in Meghraj taluka which is functioning on every Monday and Thursday since January 2014 on every Monday and Thursday. The Kendra initially focused on awareness generation through visits and meetings. During the year a total 797 people out of which 557 were women and 240 were men visited the Swa Bhoomi Kendra for guidance.

Two women and one man were trained as paralegal worker under this project. They make door to door visits and talk to women and other family members and collect information on land ownership from the families. They use Right to Information (RTI) Act and E dhara to collect information from the gram panchayat and Talati (the government administrative head of the village) regarding land inheritance of women. This information is useful in providing women their due rights. The table below provides details of land related cases taken up and resolved during the year.

No.	Details of cases	No. of applications received	No. of cases resolved	Pending
1.	Widow inheritance	83	69	14
2.	Rights of Married daughters	50	19	31
3.	Rights of Unmarried women	37	15	22
4.	General Inheritance	300	208	92
5.	Transferring land in the name of women	237	10	227
6.	Landless/ land in partnership	80	40	40
7.	Other cases related to claim forest land	226 re-review	81	145
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1013</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>571</b>

Paralegal workers also facilitate process to enable women to access various government schemes and provide necessary guidance so that they can get the identity as women farmers.

#### 4.2.2 Participation in Trainings and Workshops

During the year WGWLO organized several trainings, reflection meetings and workshops. Representatives of HDRC participated in all these events. The details are given in the table below.

No.	Date	Details of Trainings/Workshops
1	April 1-3, 2014	Training for Paralegal worker
2	April 16-17, 2014	Annual reflection and planning meeting
3	May 28-29, 2014	Lateral Sharing workshop
4	July 15-16, 2014	Training for Paralegal worker
5	July 24-25, 2014	Lateral Sharing Workshop
6	October 15-18, 2014	Training for Paralegal worker training
7	February 4, 2015	Interaction session with Shivani Bharadwaj
8	February 10-12, 2015	Training for Paralegal worker

A convention (Sammelan) was organized at the block level in Meghraj taluka in Arvalli district on February 23, 2015 in which more than 197 farmers participated.

#### 4.2.4 Beneficiaries under various government scheme and their details

The table below provides the details of benefits that women could access under various government schemes

No.	Particular/details	Number of beneficiaries/ cases solved
1	Widow inheritance	69
2	Inheritance in the name of daughters	19
3	General Inheritance	208
4	Forest land	81
5	Agriculture related benefit	151
6	Various Social Security schemes	157

#### 4.3 Impact

Swa Bhoomi Kendra in Meghraj taluka has successfully established good rapport with the community in the target villages. The information on this Kendra is provided to the community through household visits, village meetings and campaigns. Women and other members have started to visit the centre and seek information. Good rapport was also established with government offices and other authorities. Information and services provided by the centre was also displayed through stalls at Krushi Mela (agriculture fair) organized by Government of Gujarat.

## Section - II

### Child Rights

#### 5. Ensuring Right to Education

##### 5.1 Background

The literacy rate and education level among the Adivasis in Danta block of Banaskantha district, which is HDRC's intervention area, is very low. Although this area has government run schools, the teachers are irregular resulting in poor quality of education. The School Management Committee (SMC) as per the Right to Education (RTE) Act to improve the quality of education has been formed in the schools but the members are not aware of their roles and responsibilities. The current project focuses on building community participation to improve the functioning of schools to provide quality education that is sustainable. The emphasis is to improve access of children to primary education, to retain these children till they complete their primary education; improve/ enhance school governance and to ensure the delivery of high quality education. The project implementation is designed to impact the education system drawing on the strength of existing formal structures like District Education Office and the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) and SMC.

##### 5.2 Activities



Human Development and Research Center (HDRC) is implementing Learning and Migration Programme (LAMP) in 45 villages of Danta Block in Banaskantha District, Gujarat. As part of this intervention HDRC organised trainings and meetings with the community and SMC and held awareness campaigns on RTE Act, promoted and strengthened associations of SMC, conducted training of citizen educators, enabled the preparation of school development plan, facilitated social audit, took up school enrollment drive, and continued the Learning Enhancement Program (LEP) for deficit children.

##### 5.2.1 Meetings with Community and SMC

Community meetings were used to reach out to the parents and the community with the objective of creating awareness about provisions made in of the RTE act for infrastructure, teachers and mid-day meals, role of the parents in improving the school functioning and to create enabling environment for discussing the concept of 'Dream School' as against the reality through building community participation. The program team shared their observations with the village level community in presence of PRI representatives, SMC members and community leaders.

SMCs formed in many schools existed only on paper and even the SMC members did not know anything about their role and responsibilities and there was lack of awareness on the RTE Act resulting SMC monthly meetings not being organized regularly. Meetings were organized at the village level with SMC to build the understanding on the RTE Act and their roles and responsibilities. Media, newspaper clippings, leaflets, posters, banner and wall writings also played an important role in awareness generation on RTE Act. Through these meetings and awareness generation efforts the

SMC members started becoming more active. They started playing an active role in the process of the Social Audit, monitoring of child enrolment and daily attendance, school mapping, school development plan and improving the school and village infrastructure. This helped in enhancing their competencies, thus enabling them to take up an active role in achieving the larger objective of improving school governance. During the year 201 such village level meetings were conducted.

### **5.2.2 Promoting and Strengthening Association of SMC at Block Level**

A block level meeting was organized for SMC members. In this meeting 4 SMC members from each of the 45 villages were invited to discuss the formation of an association at the block level. The objective of the association is to work on different aspects of school education and issues related to migration. A committee with 12 members representing all the SMCs was formed at the block level. 7 meetings were organized to sensitize the members on different aspect of school governance including providing necessary handholding support to SMC to strengthen school governance, ensuring regular attendance, monitor the progress of Learning Enhancement Program class and in providing support to boost the morale of school staff.

### **5.2.3 Training of SMC and follow up**

Two rounds of trainings for School Management Committee members and Panchayati Raj Institutions members at cluster level were organised during the year. The trainings covered the following themes.

- Key provisions of the RTE Act, 2009.
- Roles of SMCs and PRIs to improve the functioning of their schools.
- How to Prepare School Development Plan, generate information using the school records and school mapping and how to conduct Focus Group Discussions (FGDs).
- Role of SMC in financial management,
- Understanding the current situation of the school and the school system including quality of teaching, quality of infrastructure.
- Understanding on the current situation of student enrollment, student retention, promotion, learning achievement and participation of parents and community in the school management.
- Role of parents in School Management Committee
- Relationship of SMC with the local authority.
- Methods of creating an educational database and developing and using monitoring tools.
- Issues of child rights.
- Issues of Girls Education.

All the 45 SMC's and PRIs were covered under this training and total of 469 members were trained at the cluster level.

### **5.2.4 Training of Citizen Educators (Volunteers)**

During the current year 540 Citizen Educators (Volunteers) were associated with this program in the intervention area. From each village 2 volunteers were trained on Right to Education Act and its provisions, issues of schools governance, child rights, role of youth in the school governance and how to engage in the issues of the schools. This trained cadre of citizen leaders will be working as support system to SMCs and PRIs in school governance program and take care of logistics for holding meetings, managing various activities, meeting emergencies and imparting knowledge about Right to Education Act. Two rounds of training were provided to 90 citizen educators to strengthen their capacity.

#### 5.2.4 Preparation of School Development Plan

Right to Education Act, 2009 has enabled SMCs, parents and community to participate in school management, in preparing School Development Plan (SDP) for their respective schools and in monitoring implementation of Right to Education Act. 40 School Management Committee members and 30 citizen educators (volunteers) were trained on process, tools and techniques for preparing School Development Plan. 10 School Development Plans have been prepared in various clusters of Danta Block in two phases. After this a consolidated School Development Plan was submitted to the concerned authority for further action.

#### 5.2.6 Enrollment Drive

The month of June every year is the enrolment season for the children. It was seen that due to lack of awareness among the community most of the children in Danta block were dropping out of school or not going to school. In addition to this due to migration of the parents the children do not get opportunities to continue their school and they are generally deficit in learning and finally dropout of school. To overcome this awareness campaigns and meetings were organized. The Learning Enhancement Program (LEP) initiated by HDRC in September 2013 focused on identifying children with learning deficiency and providing tuitions to overcome their learning deficiency so that they can get back to school.

Prior to the campaign a mapping exercise was undertaken by the volunteers to identify eligible children and based on this information various events were organized in the villages. Total 1348 children (including 696 boys and 652 girls) from

45 villages were enrolled. Later it was found that out of 1348 children 621 children had dropped out. This fact was shared and discussed with SMCs and block level association and they ensured that these children are re-enrolled.

#### Small efforts bring big changes

Amblimar village is located about 18 kilometers from the block headquarter Hadad in Banaskantha district. The village has 83 families with a population of 422. All of them are scheduled tribes (ST). HDRC started its intervention in the village in August, 2013 by organizing meetings in small groups with SMC and community. It resulted in developing a relationship amongst the HDRC's functionaries, the villagers and schoolteachers. During these meetings, SMC members discussed issues related to school's infrastructure and education of their children. It was discussed and decided that construction of the road from village to school should be the first priority. It was decided that an application should be given to the concerned authority in this regard and the same was submitted to the BRC office and to the Panchayat. After submitting the application soon they got the approval to construct road for which a grant of Rupees four lakhs (Rs.4,00,000) was sanctioned. Unanimously it was decided that one person per day from each house would contribute labour. In February, 2014 all members came to the school campus and initiated the construction work. President of SMC, head master of the school played a major role. Now the children are coming to the school regularly. They have no fear to go to school. Parents are also happy and cooperate in sending their children to school.

#### 5.2.7 Social Audit

Social Audit is a tool developed to facilitate verification of a process and outcomes of various development schemes by the stakeholders. Social audit of the education system was conducted in 15 direct intervention villages. 15 Village Education Registers (VERs) have been prepared from 20th November to 10th December, 2014 in these villages. Citizen educators who were trained on preparation of SDP were further trained on the process of social audit. Thus social audits were conducted at 15 places covering all the schools. During the process focus group discussions were also conducted with SMC members, PRI members and community to know their views on RTE

compliance of schools. The audit process also helps to create awareness about people's rights and actual condition of the education in their village.

#### **5.2.8 Other Activities**

- i) Awareness Campaign 'School Bhejo Hume' was organised in Khandomri on 14th November, 2014 in which 225 people including children, teachers, SMC members, citizens' educators and others participated.
- ii) Bal Mela was organised from 2nd to 8th October, 2014 at 5 primary schools in the direct intervention villages. Children participated in various sports, games and other activities during the period. The winners were awarded prizes.
- iii) Human Development and Research Center organised a block level SMC members' convention on 22nd January, 2015 in Banaskantha. More than 90 SMC members from 45 Villages of Danta Block gathered at Hadad in Banaskantha to claim the right to education for their children.

#### **5.3 Impact**

- In Danta block 90-95% of elected SMC and PRI members have come to know about RTE Act 2009. They are also taking a lot of interest in ensuring the compliance of RTE Act by applying their learning, in their respective schools.
- 85% of the elected PRIs members are very active and supporting the proper functioning of various SMCs in schools at villages/Panchayat level.
- 35 out of 45 SMCs are conducting their meetings on a regular basis which was not the case in the past
- 10 School Development Plan has been prepared.
- 1348 students including 696 boys and 652 girls from 45 villages were enrolled in school this year.
- Database of children from all 15 direct intervention villages was prepared.
- Social Audit process in 15 villages with community participation was conducted.
- SMC and Community members became more sensitized towards school governance.
- Level 1 and level 2 of LEP was completed. An end line survey of the LEP classes was conducted in which the progress of LEP children was visible. LEP classes helped in retaining the migrant children in school. According to the survey the children attending the LEP classes have been able overcome basic learning deficit.

## Section- III

### Samaveshi Sheher

#### 6. Ensuring Sustainable Housing, Health, Education and Livelihoods

##### 6.1 Background

Samaveshi Sheher (inclusive city) through empowerment and rights project envisions a cadre of City Makers who are volunteers from NGOs working in the area and the community to make the slum dwellers aware of their issues, inform them about government policies and programs and lead the advocacy and networking initiatives to improve their life situations. The aim of the program is to ensure a dignified life for city slum dwellers with opportunities to grow and prosper, fulfill their democratic rights and duties and get acknowledged as an integral part of the society.

##### 6.2 Activities

The key activities under this initiative included capacity building of city markers on rights and entitlements, advocating for change in housing rights and slum development policies, accessing basic amenities in the slums including education, health and secure livelihoods and facilitating process to ensure slum dwellers access citizenship-related documents such as voter ID card, ration card, PAN card and Adhar card.

##### 6.2.1 Capacity Building

In continuation to the previous year's capacity building initiatives, during the current year also focused on capacity building of leaders through trainings on RTE, RTF, RTI, Budgets of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC), Leadership, Fundamental Rights, Schemes of AMC, A total of 1885 people were trained out of which 1227 were women and 658 were men. These trainings resulted in-

- Work of stone paving, water line, streetlight, toilets and other work being initiated by the leaders in Asarva area.
- Under RTE, 7 students were admitted to private school and school van facility was started for 35 students.
- 5 families were supported for installing new electricity meter in the powerhouse area.
- Women leaders from Idgah area took the initiative to ban a liquor den, which was operating in their area for the past 60 years.
- 150 families from Nehru Bridge were provided support by the leaders in their area for accessing new gutter line.
- 180 toilets were constructed.
- Leaders from Keshwaninagar facilitated process to get 15 ration cards and 25 e-election cards issued.
- Information on number of houses constructed for economically weaker section under JnNURM, houses allotted by AMC in Girdharnagar, budget allocated by AMC for Nehru Bridge, details of families displaced under Sabarmati Riverfront Project and the list of names and addresses prepared as part of the survey under Slum networking project were sought under RTI.

##### 6.2.2 Aawas Adhikar Zumbesh (AAZ)

AAZ is an NGO collaborative including HDRC, CFD, SXSSS, Sahyog, Janvikas, Raah, Jivantirth, CEPT, Manav Garima and Kranti which was initiated to provide a platform to the 792 slum residence (710 old and 82 new) in Ahmedabad to become aware of their rights and to collectively give voice to their problems and fight for their rights.





As part of this platform HDRC took up the following activities:

- A workshop was organized on May 20 & 21, 2014 to build capacity of leaders and also to decide on the structure of AAZ at Hansol.
- 2 trainings on legal issue were provided to the leaders on May 5 & 10, 2014.
- During the year approximately 50 meetings were organized.
- Memorandum was submitted to the commissioner AMC on issues related to Girdharnagar, Keswaninagar, Kalupur quarters.
- On December 10, 2014 a review and planning meeting was organized.
- Hamlets were stopped from being demolished in Kalupur and Chamunda areas.

#### **Collective Action Bans Liquor**

A liquor den was operating under the Idgah and Asarva Bridge from the past 40 years. Not only liquor but all kinds of drugs and sedatives were supplied from here. A sex racket was also operating from this place. Due to this the residents of this area faces lot of problems. People were not ready to marry their daughter from a resident of this area. Not only this but life became miserable for the residents and continuous threat captures their mind specially women. People were afraid of sending their daughters outside.

More than 8 applications were given to the police to stop this and to take actions against the culprits but they took bribe from the culprits and did not act. Then people from 5-6 chalis came together and discussed this with Khaledaben who was a local leader. She told them that first they have to collect the proof that this den is operating here. Secondly it was decided that they would remain united without any discrimination on the basis of caste or religion. On 8<sup>th</sup> Feb 2015 people in a group attacked the den under the Idgah Bridge and burned 25 vehicles. The next day it was reported in the newspaper and after reading it people from other nearby areas also came to support the group. Rallies were taken out in different areas as a result of which liquor dens operating in Sarangpur, Gomatipur, Subhash Bridge, Sahaalam and Millatnagar were banned.

All the documents along with CD of video taken were submitted into the police station but due to their vested interest they did not any action and instead threatened public for dire consequences. This enraged the mob and they slapped the police. The police in turn ordered lathi charge on women. The next day the matter was taken to the commissioner's office at Shahibaug and a rally was taken out in which 3500 people joined. The commissioner ensured the public that all these illegal trades will be banned and the policemen who were involved were suspended immediately.

### 6.2.3 Ren Basera

Ren Basera are shelter homes which are meant for night stay for beggars, deserted people, migrant workers, deserted women, homeless children, elderly, and handicap with all basic facilities such as electricity, clean drinking water, toilets, mattresses, pillow and bed sheets. This project is being taken up as part of the government night shelter program. This year the following activities were carried out.

- 468 men and 126 women residents living on streets near 30 Ren basera were made aware about night shelters in the area through meeting and posters. These areas included Jamalpur, Maninagar, Khokhra, Guruji bridge, Jasodanagar, Ghodasar, CTM, Indrapuri, Madhopura, Girdharnagar, Dudheshwar, Chamunda, Odhav, Nikol, Vatva, Ishanpur, Vejalpur, Naroda, Memco, Thakkarnagar, Krushnnagar, Saraspur, Gulbai Tekra, Ambawadi, Juna Wadaj, Beggars home Odhav, Mahavir Nagar, Khodiyarnagar and Ganeshnagar.
- 2 Ren Baseras that were shut down started functioning in Khokhra and Khodiyarnagar
- Caretaker of Jasodanagar Ren Basera and its residents were being harassed by the police. Solution was sought by holding a dialogue with the AMC.
- New lights were installed in Jamalpur, Girdharnagar and Madhupur Ren Baseras.
- The area surrounding Ren Basera near CTM was cleaned.



### 6.2.4 Conducting Health Camps

5 health camps were conducted in Keshvaninagar, Bapunagar, Asarva Chakla, Maninagar, Behrampura and Khodiyarnagar. 774 persons attended these camps. Special consultation was provided for skin diseases, child specific illness and other diseases.

### 6.2.5 Improving Access to Education

Under this initiative School van service was started for 103 children from Asarva, Girdharnagar and Powerhouse area. 33 forms for educational scholarship were filled. 5 needy children were given free bags, textbooks, notebooks and fee support. Apart from this Islamic Relief Organization Bangalore is supporting 12 children by providing sponsorship of Rs. 2000 per month to help them continue their education.

### 6.2.6 City Makers Access Government Entitlements

Through this initiative HDRC supported community to apply and get documents that ensured them access to their entitlements. During this period a total of 985 persons/families benefitted from this intervention.

Details of Documents Accessed	No
Election Card	66
Adhar Card	59
Senior Citizens Pension	6
Birth Certificate	6

PAN card	4
Ration Card	59
Smart Card	35
Forms for Garib Kalyan Mela were filled	485
Tent	60
Food grains support to widow	64

Apart from this 243 toilets were constructed under Nirmal Gujarat in which a grant of Rs. 8000 was provided to the family to construct toilet. These toilets were constructed in Kalupur (36), Nehru bridge (86), Khokhra (12), Asarva (35) and Beherampura (74)

### 6.3 Impact

- AMC started serving notices before demolishing slums after completing the survey.
- It was clarified that loan amounting to Rs. 60000 for economically weaker section (EWS) houses will now be given at an interest rate of 8.5% per annum.
- People from 40 slums joined this network. Approximately 6000 families are now associated with Awas Adhikar Zumbish.
- 90 families from sewage farm and 210 families from Akbarnagar were allotted pakka houses in Vatva area and the process for another 15 is going on.
- 24 families from Manjushree mill and Raipur were also given pakka houses by AMC.

## Section- IV

### Adivasi and Forest Rights Act

#### 7. Monitoring the Implementation of the Forest Rights Act

##### 7.1 Background

The Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes (FDSTs) and Other Traditional Forest Dwelling (OTFDs) communities have been denied their rights over forest land as their claims over land has been rejected 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 different types of evidences, including elders' statements and physical attributes of the land, as acceptable evidence. HDRC is working on Tribal Rights in Danta and Amirgarh talukas of Banaskantha district, Khedbramha and Poshina talukas of Sabarkantha district and Meghraj and Bhiloda talukas of Arvalli district by providing support to submit claims for protection and recognition of the tribal community's rights over forest lands. HDRC also mobilize and strengthen these groups through an all Gujarat Adivasi platform.

##### 7.2 Activities

The following activities were taken up during the current year.

##### 7.2.1 Protection and Recognition of Forest Rights

A writ petition was filed by HDRC, which led to the state government directing the authorities to review the claims. Thus at present the organization is facilitating the process of filing claims for review based on the set criteria.

Village wise details of these claims are given in the table below.

No.	Taluka	Details of Individual claims				
		Total claims	Sanctioned	Pending	Review	Appeal
1	Ameergarh	3411	1726	1685	1685	786
2	Danta	6077	2797	3280	3280	835
3	Khedbramha	6200	1473	4727	4727	761
4	Vijaynagar	5723	1425	4298	4292	663
5	Bhiloda	4782	1741	3041	3041	878
6	Meghraj	2924	1210	1714	1714	563
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29117</b>	<b>9005</b>	<b>18745</b>	<b>18745</b>	<b>4486</b>

To file the claims all the due procedures were followed in the presence of the president or secretary of the forest rights committee. The file was then submitted to the sub divisional committee along with the resolution. A public hearing was held in the district committee but the cases are kept pending. It was a challenge to motivate the tribal community to submit their claims.

##### 7.2.2 Common Forest Rights

Based on the proofs required to claim common forest rights (CFR) a total 173 claims 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. Village wise details are given in the table below.

No.	Taluka	Total claims	Sanctioned	Pending	Review
1	Ameergarh	28	7	21	21
2	Danta	19	3	16	16
3	Khedbramha	35	4	31	31
4	Vijaynagar	30	2	28	28
5	Bhiloda	36	6	30	30
6	Meghraj	25	4	20	20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>146</b>

### 7.2.3 Meetings with elected representatives

During the period April 2014 to March 2015 the claimants held several meetings with various political leaders, Forest Rights Commission and elected representatives as they lack basic understanding about FRA. In these meetings discussions were held regarding provisions under Forest Right Act, 2012 and the rules framed under the act, to ensure the implementation of court's order and create awareness on the roles and responsibilities in collecting all proofs in claiming rights over forest land and to demand fair considerations of their claims.

Meetings were held with members of district committee to understand the reason for keeping the cases pending but no clarity on this issue could be reached. A letter seeking explanation was also written to the Forest Rights Commission (FRC) but till date no reply has been received.

### 7.2.4 Meetings with community

Leaders held village wise meetings with community to discuss problems of the village, analyzing the problem and how to address these with different committees. Other topics such as Forest Rights Act, PESA, RTI and Land Acquisition were also discussed during these meetings. The table below provides the village-wise details of these meetings.

No.	Taluka	Total villages	No. of meetings held	No. of participants
1	Ameergarh	20	11	56-65
2	Danta	20	8	35-40
3	Khedbhrama	20	10	60-75
4	Poshina	20	8	65-70
5	Bhiloda	20	11	45-50
6	Meghraj	20	11	42-45
7	Vijaynagar	20	9	50-55
		<b>140</b>		

### 7.2.5 Trainings and Seminars

Trainings were organized at taluka level to build capacity of leaders that will help them in establish themselves as leaders. Training covered provisions under Forest Rights Act 2010 and its rules, details of the order passed by the High Court of Gujarat and revision appeal and necessary documents required to file it.

Seminars were also organized to increase coordination between leaders and volunteers to establish their identity as the representative of Gujarat Adivasi community. Another objective of these seminars was to share and understand the status of implementation of the act in other areas and to intervene whenever and wherever necessary at FRC, claimant, village and sub divisional committee level. Village-wise details of the trainings are given in the table below.

No.	Date	Taluka	Topic	No. of participants	
				Male	Female
1	Feb 27, 2015	Vijaynagar	FRA, Appeal, revision appeal and PESA	12	06
		Bhiloda		15	08
2	7 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2015	Meghraj		12	09
		Poshina		11	06
		Khedbramha		12	08
		Danta		09	05
3	16 <sup>th</sup> Dec 2014	Ameergarh		12	07
		Meghraj		09	07
		Bhiloda		13	11
<b>Total</b>				<b>105</b>	<b>67</b>

Taluka wise details of seminars

No.	Date	Taluka	No. of Villages covered	No. of participants	
				Male	Female
1	12 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2015	Khedbrama	8	21	8
		Poshina	4	26	5
		Danta	5	12	4
2	18 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2015	Ameergarh	6	17	7
		Vijaynagar	7	16	9
		Bhiloda	9	20	13
		Meghraj	4	14	8
<b>Total</b>			<b>143</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>54</b>

### 7.2.6 Adivasi Mahasabha Gujarat

Adivasi Mahasabha Gujarat is a platform that collectively spearheads the advocacy for FRA in Gujarat along with similar platforms in other states of India. Every two months the Mahasabha organizes meetings to discuss the status of implementation of the FRA and the High Court orders. This year the focus of the meeting of Mahasabha was to identify gaps in implementing the order of the high court and keeping the gaps in mind address the issues at the higher level authority. During the meetings it reiterated that if the claimant is not satisfied he/she should go for the revision appeal. At the time of review it is compulsory for the chief secretary and the claimant to remain present there.

### 7.3 Impact

- Leaders and volunteers were successful in establishing their identity as the representative of Adivasi community and they started taking initiative for the betterment of their community.
- 75 leaders were trained to gather community during mass meeting
- 30 leaders out of the trained leaders could argue logically during the FRA public hearing.
- These leaders are able to coordinate and follow up with the government officers and elected representatives.

## Section-V

### Human Rights

#### 8. Human Rights Cell

##### 8.1 Background

The scope of Human Rights Cell (HRC) was widened since its inception in 2002. The cell is now providing support to human rights movements, Dalits, Adivasis, women and minorities in Gujarat to create awareness on legal rights, legal action and laws.

##### 8.2 Activities

During this period follow up of pending cases was taken up along with new cases. A brief of new cases taken up in the current year and cases followed up are given in the table below.

No.	Case	Date of Incidence	FIR No.	Place	Present status
1	Atrocity and rape of minor	17 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2014	314/2014	Narol, Ahmedabad	Charge sheet is being studied
2	Beating and loot case	21 <sup>st</sup> Sept 14	117/2012	Changodar, Sanand	Pending
3	Murder of a dalit youth	10 <sup>th</sup> May 2014	38/2014	Vamka, Bhachau	Pending
4	Gang rape of a minor Murder of a Dalit youth Kidnapping of Minor	8 <sup>th</sup> Feb to 21 <sup>st</sup> March 2014 4 <sup>th</sup> April 2014 6 <sup>th</sup> November 2014	19/2014 21/2014	Bandhani village, Petlad taluka, Anand	Pending
5	Attack with weapons	16 <sup>th</sup> June 2013	30/2013	DanthanGama mreli	Pending
6	Missing Dalit Youth case	7 <sup>th</sup> April 2013	120/2013	Kherva village, Mehesana district	Pending
7	Harassment of Dalits	15 <sup>th</sup> January 2013		Paddhari, Rajkot	Under investigation
8	Dalit murder case	13 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2012	47/2012	Ankolali, Una district	Reinvestigation
9	Murder of a Dalit youth	21 <sup>st</sup> Oct 2009	z968/2009	Vejalpur, Ahmedabad	On-going

##### 8.2.1 Atrocity and rape of minor: Narol, Ahmedabad

On 17<sup>th</sup> November 2014, a minor girl aged 17 was raped, threatened and then blackmailed by the accused. The accused also attacked her family. After a counselling session with the victim an FIR was filed in this regard at Vatva police station under POSCO Act, rape and atrocity case. Necessary documents were obtained and process was facilitated to get relief from the social welfare department.

### **8.2.2 Case of beating and loot: Changodar, Sanand**

A dalit Bhalabhai Pashabhai Parmar was doing business with a partner with his own a tractor. His partner beat him brutally and took away his tractor. In this case notice has been served on behalf of the victim. The case was submitted in the court with the help of RTI. Summary of the case was prepared after studying the charge sheet. At present the case is pending in the court.

### **8.2.3 Murder of a dalit youth: Vamka, Bhachau**

In Vamka village in Bhachau on 10<sup>th</sup> May 2014 people of his own caste murdered a youth who was in love and married a girl of his own caste brutally in a conspiracy. Necessary documents related to the case were collected and process was initiated to obtain the charge sheet in this case.

### **8.2.4 Murder of a dalit youth and rape of a minor: Bandhani village, Anand**

Two cases one of murder and the other rape of minor took place in Bandhani Village of Petlad taluka of Anand district in the same family. Jeenalben Rohit and her brother Jaimin both were living in Bandhani village in Petlad block of Anand district. This is the only dalit family living in this village. Three separate incidences with the same family took place for which cases have been filed.

The first incident was the repeated rape of a minor girl during the period from 8<sup>th</sup> February 2014 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2014. An FIR for the case was filed on 9<sup>th</sup> April 2014, Second case was the attempt to murder the brother of the girl Jaimin aged 14 for which an FIR was filed on 18<sup>th</sup> April 2014. After this incidence Jaimin underwent three major operations but succumbed to his injuries after four months. The accused was the same in all the three cases and further on 6<sup>th</sup> November 2014 the accused kidnapped the minor girl. A FIR was registered on 6<sup>th</sup> November 2014. All necessary support was provided to the family in filing the FIR and in obtaining necessary documents to take this case forward.

### **8.2.5 Attack with weapon: Dantha Village, Amreli District**

A dalit youth was injured in an attack on 16<sup>th</sup> June 2013. He was beaten so brutally that one of his legs was badly injured. HDRC helped him in seeking police protection. In this case charge sheet has been obtained and is being studied and summary prepared. At present this case is pending with the court

### **8.2.6 Case of a Missing Dalit Youth: Kherva village, Mehasana District**

Manoj Solanki son of Maniben Hargovanbhai Solanki resident of Khairva village in Mehasana district went with Lalbhai Thakore, a resident of same village who works as conductor in a truck on 7<sup>th</sup> April, 2013. Since then there is no news of Manoj Solanki. The mother Maniben filed a complaint for her lost son in the police station. But police did not provide any information of her lost son. The accused has filed a case in the high court demanding to dismiss of the case but till date Manoj Solanki has not returned home.

### **8.2.7 Harassment of Dalits: Paddhari, Rajkot**

On January 15, 2013 in Khoda Pipar village in Paddhari block a dalit family, working in a brick kiln was attacked by a non-Dalit as they were demanding a housing plot from their Sarpanch. The HDRC team along with Gujarat Dalit Sangathan visited the village on January 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> to study the facts related to this case. It was observed that Nareshbhai Babubhai from the same Dalit family was in hiding due to fear of further retaliations from the dominant castes of the village. Currently, in this case the proceeding for adding the IPC section of conspiracy is underway.

### **8.2.8 Murder of a Dalit: Ankolali, Una District**

Lalajibhai son of Kalabhai the only Dalit family of the village was locked and burnt alive in their house in September 2012. The other family members were also beaten badly. At present this family has migrated to Una and is living there in a rented house. HDRC obtained the copy of FIR and the charge sheet and studied it. Although 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 the court rejected. Then a revision appeal was filed and at present it is under further investigation. The follow-up of the case was jointly done by the St. Xavier's Social Service Society and HDRC. Applications were made to several concerned departments; to ensure that the family got land from the government. The efforts resulted in the family being allotted land in Delvada village.

### 8.2.9 Murder of a Dalit Youth: Vejalpur, Ahmedabad

A Dalit youth was shot dead near his house in Vejalpur area in Ahmedabad in 2009. His mother filed an application in the nearest police station. This case is going on in the court.

### 8.2.10 Other legal support

The cell also provided support to Dalit, slum dwellers and other marginalised groups to address various legal issues facing them.

- Legal support was extended to the slum dwellers in different areas of Ahmedabad city that were served notice by AMC regarding demolition of their houses. Discussions were held with senior advocates of Gujarat High court to file petition in this regard. This was taken up as part of the Awas Adhikar Jumbish.
- Legal support is being provided to a Dalit Basti in Ambaji where the builder who was illegally constructing adjacent to the basti tried to encroach on the basti land. An application was submitted along with National Commission for Dalit Human Rights to seek information under RTI.
- HDRC helped Healing Touch an NGO based in Nadiyad in busting a racket in Nadiyad regarding Chiranjivi scheme. It was found that the police had not made proper inquiry thus an application was filed in the court at Nadiyad to reinvestigate the case.

## 8.3 Training/ Seminar

The followings trainings and seminars were organised during the year.

No	Date	Themes	Venue	No. of participants
1	September 23, 2014	Human rights and Fundamental Rights	HDRC	40
2	September 26 & 27, 2014	POSCO Act	Hadad, Banaskantha	50
3	November 20, 2014	Atrocity Act	HDRC	50
4	November 30, 2014	Cadre Camp	HDRC	40
5	December 28, 2014	Atrocity Act and Amendments in the Act	HDRC	60

HDRC also Participated as jury in the public hearing on atrocity against Dalit at Bhuj on July 10, 2014 and in a meeting on Right to Shelter on August 28, 2014.

## 8.4 Networking

HDRC networked with Vankar Foundation, Peace and Equality Cell, Citizens for Justice and Peace, Centre for Development, Anhad, SAFAR, Gujarat Dalit Sangathan, Navsarjan, Janvikas, Prashant, St. Xavier's Social Service Society, Himmat, Aman, and National Alliance of Peoples Movement, Delhi to give justice to victims of various crimes.

## Section-VI

### Organizing Migrant Workers

#### 9. Strengthening the Voice of Migrant Workers

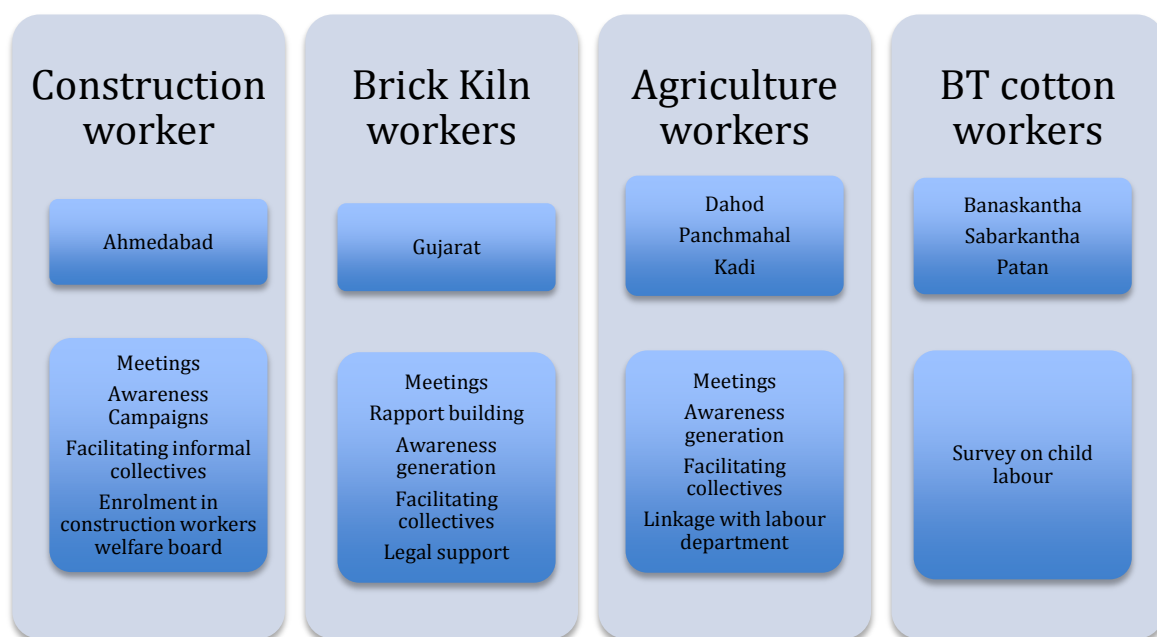
##### 9.1 Background

HDRC in collaboration with Prayas (Centre for Labour Research and Action) has been working on the issues of migrant workers. Migrant workers move from one place to another in search of employment and livelihood and 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 face. They are paid lower wages as compared to local unskilled workers. Worker from Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Nepal, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Assam migrate to Gujarat. Within Gujarat, workers migrate from tribal districts of Dahod, Panchmahal, Mahisagar, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha to get employed in Ahmedabad and Saurashtra. In Gujarat migrant workers are employed on a large scale in construction, brick making, ginning, BT cotton industry and as agricultural labour (Bhagiya Khet Mazdoor).

##### 9.2 Activities

During the period HDRC worked on building awareness of these workers on various policies, schemes and programs, preventing child labour, ensuring minimum wages, facilitating legal support/action in cases of violence and exploitation of these workers and developing leadership among them. Besides this the organization is also linking them to various government schemes such as ICDS, SSA and health facilities to ensure that the benefits of these schemes reach these workers.

Areas covered and activities taken up with each group of migrant workers by HDRC in the current period are shown in the chart below.



### 9.3 Impact

- The outreach of this program widened from 3 talukas of Kadi, Ahmedabad and Santrampur to 8 talukas covering Dahod, Banaskantha, Gandhinagar districts and Saurashtra region.
- Continuous dialogue and interaction with the welfare board has brought about change in the rule which has made it not mandatory to get a attendance certificate from the contractor to become member of the construction workers welfare board. Any worker who has worked for 90 days can now submit a self-attested attendance card to become the member of construction workers welfare board. Also the board had scraped the fee of Rs.100.
- The government authority has started to respond immediately if any case of bonded labour is being reported from any of the district in Gujarat.
- Intensive advocacy has led to the construction workers welfare board initiating a campaign to make workers on private construction sites as member of welfare board.
- The government is also now focusing on awareness generation regarding various government schemes among workers through 'melas' (fairs).
- Sub-contractors gave the tribal farmers seeds and agreed to pay for the produce. The seed distribution was delayed which resulted in the dual loss to the farmers. Since the field was prepared for BT cotton and they could not take up any other crop and due to delay in seed distribution they were not able to get the actual produce. Legal support was provided to BT cotton farmers and workers in tribal areas to help them fight the injustice. A probe has also been initiated.
- Collective action by brick kiln workers enabled them to get an increase in wages for driving and loading workers in brick industry in Kakoshi and Sahesa. Their daily wage was increased from Rs. 340 to Rs. 440.

## Section – VII

### Research, Training and Academic Program

#### 10. Research, Training and Publication

##### 10.1 Background

Research and Training unit is one of the wings of Human Development and Research Centre which supports other units and team within HDRC as well as extends research, evaluation, study and capacity building service to other organisations and groups. The Research and Training Unit is anchored on the belief that engagement with people in their process of empowerment and development must be supported by research. The unit tries to do justice to the stated value of importance of interface between theory and practice. In simple language learn from socio-economic and political reality of people and enhance understanding of reality through research studies.

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

##### 10.2 Research Studies

Studies undertaken during April 2014 - March 15 and their findings in brief are detailed out in following sections.

##### 10.2.1 Study on Status of Valmiki Community in Ahmedabad City

HDRC has been working with urban poor and especially women from the Valmiki community in Ahmedabad city since 2012. A study was undertaken to build a deeper understanding of the community especially on the livelihood options available to them and the issues faced by them especially the women in the city. The information was collected through interviews and focus group discussions.

The key findings were:

- Valmikis are one of the most deprived among the dalit community.
- Awareness and empowerment among the Valmikis is less than the other marginalised groups.
- Most of the Valmikis have migrated from rural areas to the city areas in search of occupation and livelihood.
- Government has introduced number of schemes; for the uplift of the community, but due to lack of awareness and other reasons the benefit do not reach this groups.
- Most of the Valmikis reside in the slums. Such slums do not have basic facilities such as water, toilets, gutter line and sanitation, electricity.
- Around 70% of the employable Valmiki community members are engaged in cleaning work in the government or private sector. It was also found that the choice in selecting occupations does not lie with the community.
- Engagement in cleaning work has led to a number of health issues among the community. Many were suffering from T.B. and skin disease. It is said that the average life of a person from Valmiki community is 50 to 55 years.
- It was found that due to less importance given to education, school dropouts are higher among this community. People have a strong belief that they are going to do cleaning work only and therefore the parents do not give emphasis on education of their children.

- Engagement in cleaning work has led to various addictions among the Valmikis. Child marriages happen even today.
- Due to migration and lack of proper residence most of the Valmiki families do not have government proofs such as ration card, election card, Adhar card etc. which are required for availing benefits of various government schemes.
- Valmiki community is not accepted by other scheduled castes, and is discriminated. Even today, Valmikis are untouchable even in the cities. The community has strong religious beliefs, traditions and practices and they spend a lot of money for the same. At times they fall into debt cycle because of this. They are also superstitious.

### **10.2.2 Study on Displaced Families in Ganeshnagar**

Aawas Adhikar Jumbish is a campaign, which has brought all the homeless people of Ahmedabad city under one umbrella. These homeless people have lost their houses under various city development programs. HDRC is also part of this Aawas Adhikar Campaign and is working directly on the issues of sustainable housing in their intervention area in Ahmedabad city. The objectives of this study were

- (i) To gather primary information of families displaced from different parts of the city and settled in Ganeshnagar Area.
- (ii) To find the status of availability of government documents/ proofs with these families and
- (iii) To find the reality pertaining to allocation of housing by the government, to the displaced families.

The data was collected through a questionnaire survey.

The major findings of the study were:

- Despite residing in their previous house for an average of more than 27 years their houses were illegal as per the government criteria.
- 28% respondent families did not receive any sort of notice from the government before demolishing of their houses.
- On an average 50% respondents do not have basic residential proofs such as ration card, Aadhar card and election card.
- 79% families of the total respondents are those who have not been allocated any house yet.

### **10.2.3 Survey of youth work of Gujarat Jesuit Province.**

Jesuit organizations work in many sectors, one of which is with youth. The present group found a need to evaluate the work done among the youth till date and to document the current needs youth. The Research and Training unit of HDRC was given the responsibility to evaluate the work.

The objectives of the study were:

- (i) To prepare a profile of youth ministry using the data available from various centres.
- (ii) To find out the present needs of the youth.
- (iii) To find out the issues the youth of today face in the work area.

The tools used for the study include both qualitative and quantitative i.e. questionnaire and structured interviews. Data analyses and report is in process

### **10.2.4 Women's leadership and social transformation**

As a part of the women empowerment program, a study, focusing on women's leadership and social transformation was undertaken in the current period. The study was undertaken to know the type of leadership that brings social transformation among women/community. The report is being prepared.

### 10.2.5 Assessment of Ashram Shalas in Gujarat

Ashram Shalas are government schools, which provide primary level education i.e. class 1 to 7 to the children. Such Ashram Shalas are also handed over to the private agencies to run. Jesuits are also running some of these Ashram Shalas. An evaluation of these Shalas was planned so that the gap between current status and the demand for these shalas can be understood. Thus the purpose of the evaluation was (i) to assess the ashram Shalas run by the Jesuit Province and (ii) to assess the relevance of these Ashram Shalas today.

The data have been gathered using a structured questionnaire and interviews. The analysis of the data and the report writing is completed.

### 10.3 Evaluation of Rajasthan Bhil Child focus Community Development Project

Rajasthan Bhil Child Focus Community Development (RBCFCD) Project, is a joint initiative of Pavitra Atma Sevika Sangh (PASS) and Kinder Not Hilfe (KNH)/ Holistic Child Development India (HCDI).

The objective of the evaluation was to:

- (i) Examine whether the projects objective to empower the community of the target villages has been achieved.
- (ii) Examine whether the social, educational and health status of vulnerable populations, especially girl children has sustainably improved in the project areas.
- (iii) Examine whether the income and food security of the targeted households have been increased through farm and non-farm based livelihood options.
- (iv) To study the promotion of self-managed CBOs, especially those run by women that effectively undertake development activities and have strong linkages with PRIs.
- (v) To identify the gaps to be addressed in the future so as to sustain the impact of the current project.



The evaluation highlighted the following points

- The project has been instrumental in empowerment of the Bhil community, including the seven villages that were visited during the evaluation. Empowerment was through enhancement of livelihood, formation of CBOs especially SHGs, with CP in greater extent and VDC in some extent.
- The social, educational and health status of vulnerable populations, especially of girl children, are significantly and sustainably improved in the project areas.
- There is a greater awareness about education and a reduction in child migration could be seen clearly. Education of girl children has shown an increase after challenging the existing culture and making safety a priority when girls go to the nearby towns for education. Respondents perceive setting up the remedial classes as very positive. Equipping the Early Child Care Centre (ECCC) (in Wakkakutta) with education materials was also received with a positive acceptance. However, the teachers do not seem to make use of this extensively.

- The government nurses regularly visit the villages, which is another indication that villages have become aware of their health service entitlements.
- The income and food security of the targeted households through farm and non-farm based livelihood options have been increased. It is difficult to quantify the increase, but the observations of the current situation and 3 years ago suggest that the various activities under the project have affected positively agriculture in these villages. There are more farmers growing second crops in winter because water is available through new deepened wells, the farm bunding and repair of earthen Nalabunds. The kitchen garden and different methods of agriculture have saved seeds and yield more crops. The VC has been well utilized by some of the farmers to produce an increase in their productivity and reducing on the chemical fertilizer.
- The women self-help groups have effectively undertaken development activities and have strong linkages with PRIs. Women from SHGs are active in PRI and have a high attendance in the Gram Sabha/meeting.
- More effort is required to make men sensitive towards women membership and women rights in PRIs. Women must ensure that they become part of various committees of PRI and actively participate in decision-making. The SHG by and large have been active and effective in meeting some of the financial needs to women. Their social engagement for women issues will be advantageous and empowering for women.
- The project has been successful in creating ownership and taking responsibility in a significant way with SHG. The sense of 'ours' and 'our group' with other CBO seems to be poor.
- The information and monitoring system (IMS) was set up initially but the animators and coordinators have, over a period of time, not paid much attention and therefore this needs to be revived by the management team.

#### 10.4 Training Courses

No.	Theme covered	Participants
1	Social Analysis and organizational response to development,	Sisters from 3 states
2	Input on Sustainability and continuity for Community Based Organizations federations	IGSSS,
3	Collaboration and Leadership	South Gujarat,
4	Monitoring and Evaluation	Women's Cooperative Tanakhala
5	Leadership training	African delegates,

#### 10.5 Academic Courses and Inputs

##### 10.5.1 Indira Gandhi National Open University– Masters of Social Work Course

The Masters in Social Work (MSW) Course is under Convergence Scheme of Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), which has features of distance learning system as well as regular system of imparting education. The system includes classroom learning on Sundays through guest lectures, routine counselling and other guidance as well as additional help from the faculty members and it also includes practical where whatever is learnt has to be experimented and implemented in the field or taken up as part of research dissertation by the students. This course was started in 2008. The St. Xavier's College ran the MSW course under the IGNOU convergence program and HDRC provided the administrative as well as teaching support required for this program.

From April 2014-March 2015, 11 fieldwork journals and 7 dissertations were sent to Delhi IGNOU office. 20 students successfully completed their MSW course and were awarded the Masters Degree. Vivas for MSW were conducted in March 2014 and May 2014.

The convergence scheme under IGNOU has been closed and therefore the program in St Xavier's continued till July 2014. IGNOU courses run by St. Xavier's College were closed and all the students were transferred to LD Arts College, which is the study centre of IGNOU.

### 10.5.2 Other Academic Courses

No.	Topic	Group
1	Social Development	Second year Master's Students at Entrepreneur Development Institute of India (EDI), Ahmedabad.
2	Human process lab for Potential for Performance	Students of Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad (IIMA)
3	Transactional Management and use of Neuro Linguistic Programme in management	Management Students of Ahmedabad University
4	Presentation on Social Work and its relevance in today's context	Students of Master of Social Work at Gujarat University
5	Caste and its implication for Development	Students of SIT

### 10.6 Publications

The key publications from the unit during the current year are given in the table below

No.	Author	Title	Publisher
1	Dabhi, Jimmy.	Human Process Laboratory Methodology and Social Empowerment	Learning Crucible: Collective Experiences from T Group Practice, Indian Society for Applied Behavioural Science, Delhi.
2	Dabhi, Jimmy	Process Work– Way to Social Inclusion	Iyer, Lalitha; Prerana Rane and Zeb O Waturuocha (Eds.). 2014, Learning Crucible: Collective Experiences from T Group Practice, Indian Society for Applied Behavioural Science, Delhi.
3	Research and Training Unit	Victims of untouchability, slum dwelling victims of Ahmedabad remain deprived of most basic facilities needed for a respectable life.	Countryview.org



## 11. Mapping for Promoting Effective Organizations, People's leadership for Equality, Solidarity and Justice (PEOPLE-SJ)

PEOPLE-SJ was initiated by HDRC in February 2014 and aims to help people to help themselves. The first step in this program is to map the areas and the communities that will provide the basic information of the various constitutional bodies that exist at different levels such as village, taluka/block, district and organizations. The community does the mapping and HDRC supports the community to design the mapping exercise. The data collected helps in planning social intervention such as capacity building and will also enhance people's power at the level of decision-making and advocacy.



### 11.1 Mapping Exercise

HDRC took up a mapping exercise in 2014. The mapping was done in 3 phases. In the 1st phase, information regarding the villages is collected largely from the village Panchayat. In the 2nd phase, information is gathered through household survey. In the 3rd phase, information is collected from the block and district level and will focus on block and district level institutions/hospitals/committees etc. HDRC covered 200 villages of total 900 villages, which were covered under the mapping exercise. In the remaining 700 villages the mapping was done through partner organizations.

The purpose of the survey was to understand the ground reality so as to help the community to understand their own perception on the functioning of the village panchayat, gram sabha, village committees, their level of participation and their roles. It was decided that based on the findings of the survey capacity building of the community leaders would be done.

The key findings are:

- There is a limited existence and practice of democracy at the most important political unit and that is a village. Practice of constitutional democracy with regards to governance and functioning of the constitutional committees is lacking. This includes election procedures, formation of committees, information, meetings and resolution of these committees.
- Decision making procedure at the Gram Panchayat and Gram Sabha level is often violated and thus constitutional right of people like participation, freedom of speech, right to information are ignored. Sarpanch and the Panchayat members take decision on the village amenities. There is lack of participation of villagers especially women and marginalised in the decision-making process.
- There is lack of communication on Gram Panchayat meetings and Gram Sabha and other events. There is a nexus between the rich, socially powerful and the panchayat elected members (including Sarpanch and Talati) at the village level, which is detrimental to practice of democracy.
- Participation of women in the gram panchayat and gram sabha is limited. Women do not feel respected as constitutional member at the gram panchayat even when they hold roles and responsibilities. It is observed that women are discriminated at the village level.

- It was found that very few women participate in gram sabha. During the field visit it was also observed that there are villages where women do not participate in gram sabhas at all.
- Majority of the villages have a primary school or if not the school nearby is not so far
- Majority of the schools have a School monitoring Committee (SMC).
- PDS does not cover all villages.
- There are public health centres (PHC) in some villages and sub centres in other villages but they are not functioning well.
- The Forest Rights Committees have filed a total of 25015 applications for land right from the 4 JESA organizations. Many of them are pending.
- 36.4% of the total villages have applied for common forest rights while the remaining villages have not.
- Forest protection committee does not exist in all the PESA villages. In 178 villages the committee has been formed while 306 villages do not have the committee.
- 136 villages have asked for the Development Officer while the remaining villages have not asked for the development officer.

## 11.2 Trainings

Trainings were organised based on the findings of the mapping exercise.

### 11.2.1 Training for Community

Following the mapping exercise HDRC along with the Research and Training Centre held several meetings and trainings with the community in eight talukas namely Khedbramha, Danta, Poshina, Meghraj, Suigam, Vav, Tharad, Ameerghar. 25 villages from each taluka were covered in these trainings and meetings. 4, trainings of 3 days each were organized at HDRC Ahmedabad for the community leaders. The details of the trainings with community are given in the table below.

No.	Date	Themes covered	No. of women leaders	No. of men leaders	Total
1	May 29 to 31, 2014	Caste system, structure of society role of leader	13	18	31
2	September 21 to 23, 2014	Personality development, Individual identity and Human rights	17	30	47
3	December 14 to 16, 2014	State and national level structure and system.	12	33	45
4	January 14 to 16, 2015	Democracy, Leadership and Panchayat committees	7	9	16
	Total		<b>49</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>139</b>

### 11.2.2 Training for Field Coordinators and Block Leaders

4 trainings were organized for field coordinators. This included a Training of Trainers (TOT) on April 24, 2014, trainings on Planning and Reporting during May 5-7, 2014, training on POSCO Act during September 26-29, 2014 and Leadership training during October 14-15, 2014.



23 trainings were organized in eight taluka/blocks for village leaders from each block to develop their understanding on the project, build effective leadership, understand the role of village committees, role of leaders and village committees in the present society, democracy, and to understand the working of panchayati raj institutions

### 11.3 Meetings

Based on the findings of the mapping exercise a total of 62 meetings were held at the block level in 8 talukas. At the village level 221 meetings were held in these 8 talukas. Meetings were also held with different committees including School Management Committee, Social Justice Committee, Gram Panchayat Samiti and Milk Cooperatives to discuss local issues with the members of these committees and find solutions.

Details of village meetings		
No.	Block	No. of meetings held
1	Danta	54
2	Poshina	52
3	Khedbramha	53
4	Meghraj	63
5	Tharad	38
6	Vav	41
7	Suigam	38
8	Ameergarh	40

The village meetings resulted in facilitating processes for 267 persons to avail benefits under various government schemes. The details are given in the table below.

No.	Scheme	No of Beneficiaries	No.	Scheme	No of Beneficiaries
1.	Widow Pension	4	10.	Jandhan/Opening Bank Accounts	91
2.	MGNREGA	10	11.	Total Sanitation campaign	27
3.	Awas Yojana	13	12.	Janani Suraksha	11
4.	Chiranjeevi Yojana	2	13.	Marriage registration	5
5.	Krushki Kit	19	14.	Drip irrigation	15
6.	Old Age pension	24	15.	Health schemes	7
7.	Manav Garima Yojana	14	16.	Seed Kit (wheat)	8
8.	Ration card	7	17.	Sardar Awas	4
9.	Land rights related	6		<b>Total</b>	<b>267</b>

### Key Achievements

- 300 families from 28 villages started getting sufficient grains under PDS.
- Meeting of SJC was called in 29 villages.
- In 4 villages the SMC members were changed.
- Irregularity in mid-day-meal was sorted in 12 villages.
- Resolutions were passed in 9 villages for initiating work under MGNREGA.

- Under the RTI, community leaders filed 7 applications.
- Demand for PDS shop in Vankadivav village of Khedbramha taluka was placed with the relevant authority.
- In 22 villages from the 8 project talukas the community leaders took lead to ensure that the Gramsabha is organised as per the Act.

#### **11.4 Networking**

- Participated thrice in the Jan sunvai (public hearing) organised at Delhi along with Anna Suraksh Abhiyan, Delhi and Gujarat.
- Networked with Development Support Centre (DSC) and UNNATI for monitoring the implementation of the MGNREGS.
- Participated in the training organized by American India Foundation for School.
- During February 7 - 8, 2015 a state level convention was organized by HDRC at Ahmedabad where 122 representatives from all the 8 talukas participated.
- Participated in workshop on Panchayati Raj organized by South India Network at Bangalore on February 14, 2015.

**Annexure 1 : Scheme and issue**

<b>Scheme/issue</b>	<b>Shelter</b>	<b>PSJ</b>	<b>Swabhoomi Kendra</b>	<b>Misereor</b>
<b>Widow Pension/related</b>		4		62
<b>MGNREGA/related</b>		10		165
<b>Awaz Yojana/related</b>		17		95
<b>Water related</b>				
<b>Road related</b>				
<b>Old Age pension</b>	6	24		73
<b>Adhar Card</b>	59			370
<b>Ration card</b>	59	7		181
<b>Election card</b>	66			79
<b>Opening of Bank Accounts</b>		91		475
<b>TSC</b>		27		
<b>Janani Suraksha/chiranjivi yojana</b>		13		7
<b>Sankat mochan/Rashtriya Kutumb Sahay Yojna(National Family Help Scheme)</b>				9
<b>Kuvarba nu mameru</b>				4
<b>Accidental Insurance</b>				
<b>Related to physically challenged</b>				128
<b>Marriage registration</b>		5		
<b>Varsai</b>			277	75
<b>Birth registration</b>	6			
<b>Death registration</b>				
<b>Land related</b>		6	165	
<b>MDM</b>				
<b>Aanganwadi related</b>				
<b>PDS</b>				261
<b>Job card</b>				498
<b>Khatar biyarn</b>				
<b>Pesticides, fertilizer, seeds</b>	19	8		
<b>Irrigation pipe ^ shower</b>		15		
<b>Pan card</b>	4			
<b>Borewell/irrigation</b>				3
<b>Smart card</b>	35			
<b>Manav Garima</b>		14		
<b>Health related</b>		7		
<b>Atma</b>		5		
<b>Electric connection</b>		2		
<b>Family pension</b>				9
<b>Mukhya Matri Amrutam Cards (Health Cards-state govt.)</b>				34

## Annexure 2

### Capacity Building of HDRC and community based organizations' (CBO) (Field) staff

Sr.	Date	Training Topics	Trainer/Organizer	Participants
1.	1 <sup>st</sup> to 3 <sup>rd</sup> April 2014	Capacity building	CfD	Staff
2.	4 <sup>th</sup> to 6 April 2014	Gender	CfD	Staff
3.	27 <sup>th</sup> April 2014	Budget	CfD	Staff
4.	15 <sup>th</sup> May 2014	Gender Equality & women's empowerment	CfD	staff
5.	15 <sup>th</sup> July 2014	Learning enhancement programme	AIF	Staff
6.	20 <sup>th</sup> to 21 <sup>st</sup> September 2014	Learning enhancement programme	Nathu & Rana Bhai	Staff
7.	26 <sup>th</sup> to 27 <sup>th</sup> September 2014	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012	HDRC and Peace and Equality Cell	Volunteers
8.	7 <sup>th</sup> to 10 <sup>th</sup> October 2014	Learning enhancement programme	AIF/Arjunbhai	Staff
9.	30 <sup>th</sup> October 2014	"Rights of choice and Freedom for all"	Parwaaj Sangathan	Staff
10.	9 <sup>th</sup> November 2014	Info Mela	ANANDI	Field Coordinators
11.	1 <sup>st</sup> December 2014	Housing Right	Right to city campaign	Staff and Areas leaders
12.	4 <sup>th</sup> January 2015	FCRA, Income Tax-TDS & Trust Act	Gujarat Sarvoday Mandal, Janpath, Gujarat Vidyapith	Staff
13.	8 <sup>th</sup> and 9 <sup>th</sup> of January 2015	National Convention on Union Budget	Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability (CBGA)	Staff
14.	21 January, 2015	D.P.O. Workshop	Gujarat State Gender Disability Resource Centre	Staff
15.	30 <sup>th</sup> January 2015	LARR Ordinance: Brainstorming meeting for Gujarat level actions	Jameen Adhikar Andolan – Gujarat (JAAG)	Staff
16.	5 <sup>th</sup> to 7 <sup>th</sup> February 2015	Learning Enhancement Programme & RTE Act	AIF/ Tapasbhai	Staff
17.	26 <sup>th</sup> February 2015	RTE	CfD	Staff
18.	23 <sup>rd</sup> to 27 <sup>th</sup> February 2015	PROJECT FORMULATION AND MANAGEMENT	IGSSS	Staff
19.	7 <sup>th</sup> March, 2015	Book release– “Swasth Smaj Jatiy Shoshanthi Mukh Samaj’	Sahiyar	Staff

<b>Sr.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Training Topics</b>	<b>Trainer/Organizer</b>	<b>Participants</b>
20.	8 <sup>th</sup> March, 2015	International Women's Day celebration	Sahiyar	Staff
21.	17 <sup>th</sup> March 2015	Vikaspedia Content Contributor's workshop	Vikasedia, Utthan	Staff
22.	18 <sup>th</sup> March, 2015	Gujarat State Level Consultation on Opportunities and Challenges before Voluntary Organizations	Unnati	Staff
23.	31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2015	Gender Budget Workshop	Patheya, Sahiyar	Staff

### **Annexure 3: Publications**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Language</b>
1.	Right To Education leaflet	Gujarati
2.	Right To Food leaflet	Gujarati
3.	Right To Information leaflet	Gujarati
4.	Night Shelter Home leaflet	Gujarati
5.	Posters - Night Shelter home (Ren Basera)	Gujarati
6.	Patrika –Aawas Adhikar Zumbesh	Gujarati
7.	“Halesu” book	Gujarati

#### Annex 4: Students for block placement training / interns

Sr	Name of the Students	University	Course	Date	Students placed for
1.	Ms. Jenet Hunter	<b>ILSASS</b> Institute of Language Studies & Applied Social Sciences Bhikhabhai Saheb Building, Opp. ICICI Bank, Mota Bazar, Vallabh Vidyanagar-388 120, Anand Ph:+91 2692230190 Email: <a href="mailto:principal.ilsass@gmail.com">principal.ilsass@gmail.com</a> Website: ilsass.edu.in	MSW	1 <sup>st</sup> to 31 <sup>st</sup> May, 2014	Valmiki Women
2.	Mr. Jaydeep Thacker Mr. Shomer Benjamin	<b>Gujarat University</b> University School of Social Sciences Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380 009 Tel: 26302385/26308646	MSW	1 <sup>st</sup> July, to 8 <sup>th</sup> October 2014 (Twice a week)	Intervention towards securing the citizenship rights and entitlement of City Makers
3.	Mr. Jitendra G Chauhan Mr. Girish K. Maheraman	<b>Swami Sahajanand College of Social Work</b> Plot No. 639, ISCON Megh City, Bh. Bhavnagar Uni. Karyalay, Bhavnagar Ph: 0278-2516999, 2512252 Email: <a href="mailto:ssccmcollege@gmail.com">ssccmcollege@gmail.com</a>	MSW	19 <sup>th</sup> July, to 16 <sup>th</sup> August, 2014	Learning And Migration Program
4.	Ms. Urvshi B. Chavda Ms. Sonal Parmar Ms. A.M. Nishanthi H. Ms. Amreen Shaikh	<b>Gujarat University</b> University School of Social Sciences Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380 009 Tel:26302385/26308646	MSW	(Two days per week till 4 months)	Sanitation Program



5.	Mr. Larry Reinhard	<b>America India Foundation</b>	AIF Clinton Fellow	September 2014 to June 2015	Sanitation Program
6.	Mr. David Morgan	<b>SIT Graduate Institute</b>	MA Sustainable Development	January 2014 to	
7.	Ms. Michele Tore Brown	International Sustainable Development <b>SIT Graduate Institute</b> Masters Program Washington, DC 20005		January 2014 to	
8.	Mr. Todd Hadley Mr. Evan	<b>SIT Graduate Institute</b>		January to April 2015	Cooperatives

#### Annex 5: List of Volunteers

Sr. No.	Name	Subject
1.	Alok Sharma	Helped us in compiling essential statistics on human development as well as other socio-economic and political indicators.
2.	Persis Ginwalla	Helped us in the Women's Leadership Study

## 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. Xavier's Non-Formal Education Society having registration Number: F/625/Ahmedabad, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2015, 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.

Mistry Chambers, First Floor, Near Cama Hotel, Khanpur Road, Ahmedabad-380001





**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 31,2015 and Income & Expenditure Account for the year ending on that date give a true & Fair view of the state of affairs of the trust & 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.\*

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



**(HRD Dalal)**  
**Proprietor**  
**Membership No - 31368**

**Place : Ahmedabad**  
**Date : 7<sup>th</sup> September 2015**

**St. Xaviers Non-Formal Education Society**

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2015

PARTICULARS	ANNEXURE	AMOUNT (Rs.) 2014-15	AMOUNT (Rs.) 2013-14
<b><u>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</u></b>			
TRUST AND CORPUS FUNDS	A	57,102,081	30,072,383
OTHER EARMARK FUNDS	B	3,710,444	3,019,397
UNUTILISED GRANT EARMARKED	E	8,407,849	5,490,846
INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT	G	(1)	25,590,330
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>69,220,373</b>	<b>64,172,956</b>
<b><u>ASSETS AND PROPERTIES</u></b>			
NET FIXED ASSETS	C	8,613,084	9,182,802
INVESTMENT	D	47,229,557	48,264,567
CURRENT ASSETS	F	13,377,732	6,725,587
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>69,220,373</b>	<b>64,172,956</b>

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS

N

0

For, ST. XAVIER'S NONFORMAL EDUCATION SOCIETY

FOR, H. RUSTOM & COMPANY

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
FIRM REGISTRATION NO. 108908W

*[Handwritten Signature]*

SECRETARY / TRUSTEE  
DATE : 7TH SEPTEMBER 2015  
PLACE : AHMEDABAD



*[Handwritten Signature]*

(HRD DALAL)  
PROPRIETOR  
MEMBERSHIP NO - 31368  
DATE : 7TH SEPTEMBER 2015  
PLACE : AHMEDABAD



# St. Xavier's Non-Formal Education Society

## INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1ST APRIL 2014 TO 31ST MARCH 2015

PARTICULARS	ANNEXURE	AMOUNT (Rs.) 2014-15	AMOUNT (Rs.) 2013-14
<b><u>INCOME :</u></b>			
GRANTS & DONATIONS	E	15,082,895	10,775,197
INTEREST INCOME	H	5,285,560	5,449,274
INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES	I	1,063,135	964,534
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>21,431,590</b>	<b>17,189,005</b>
<b><u>EXPENDITURE :</u></b>			
EXPENSES ON OBJECTS OF THE TRUST	J	13,203,235	11,274,110
ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES	K	3,875,660	4,912,479
AUDIT FEES	L	56,180	20,590
CHARITY COMMISSIONER CONTRIBUTION	M	50,000	100,000
DEPRECIATION	C	1,235,450	1,191,255
REMUNERATION TO TRUSTEE	O	880,652	-
TRANSFER FROM EARMARK FUNDS	B	691,047	732,066
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	G	(25,590,331)	(377,151)
TRANSFER TO TRUST & CORPUS FUND	A	27,029,697	(711,516)
LOSS ON SALE OF ASSETS		-	47,172
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>21,431,590</b>	<b>17,189,005</b>

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

DATE: 7TH SEPTEMBER 2015  
PLACE : AHMEDABAD



(HRD DALAL)  
PROPRIETOR  
MEMBERSHIP NO - 31368  
DATE: 7TH SEPTEMBER 2015  
PLACE : AHMEDABAD