

Annual Report 2021-2022



**Human
Development and
Research Centre
(HDRC)**

From Director's Desk

I am glad to present HDRC's annual report for the year 2021-22. The year 2021-22 was a time of struggle for mankind. Both natural and man-made disasters had shaken human life to its roots. Apprehension and fear had taken hold in the minds of people. The disasters which came one after the other dimmed the rays of hope and optimism for mankind. But the other name of life is struggle, and the success achieved after this struggle brings great happiness. A similar scene was seen in Gujarat during Covid 19 and Cyclone Tauktae.

The organization, which has been fighting for human dignity since the beginning, faced this difficult situation with great strength. The relief work done by HDRC during Covid-19 and Cyclone Tauktae has been kept as 'Annexure' in this annual report.

Gradually, with the normalization of the circumstances, HDRC also resumed their work again with new zeal, enthusiasm, and speed, and the same has been presented in this report. This report is mainly divided into 5 parts, which are: Inclusive Rural Governance, Inclusive Urban Governance, Women's Empowerment, Children Education and Research and training. At present, HDRC is working in 855 villages, in 42 Talukas and 41 Slums in 12 districts in the state of Gujarat to make Dalits and marginalized /backward people aware of their rights, enhance their capacity, and establish good governance.

In Ahmedabad city too, HDRC is working on the rights of Dalits and other backward classes, especially, for their housing rights and on the issues of governance. Women and children have been the main focus of HDRC's work since its inception. With the aim of empowering rural and urban women and making them economically independent, HDRC organized women through cooperatives and empowered them through various trainings so that they can contribute not only in improving the economic condition of the family but also create their own identity in the society. While efforts have been made to make women economically self-reliant through cooperatives, and through Swabhoomi Kendra, efforts have been made to provide land ownership and related rights to women farmers and motivate them to adopt natural farming.

Children and youth in any country are its future and a hope for tomorrow. To ensure that they get a good education and become good citizens, HDRC worked towards the education and skill development of children and youth not only in villages but also in Ahmedabad city.

To achieve various objectives, HDRC has collaborated with different networks at the taluka, district, state, and national level. To mention a few, such as National Campaign for Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR), Working group for women and Land Ownership (WGWLO) etc. I extend my heartfelt thanks to all those agencies/organization for the support they gave us in achieving our goals.

I thank our governing board and the funding agencies that supported us. I also thank our chartered accountant for the cooperation. Above all, I thank our staff members and volunteers, without whom we would not have achieved our goals.

**Executive Director,
Alice Morris**

CONTENT

Sr. No.	Topics	Page Numbers
1.	Introduction	02
2.	Inclusive Rural Governance	06
3.	Inclusive Urban Governance	11
4.	Women's Empowerment	14
5.	Child Rights and Child Development	18
6.	Research and Training	26
7.	Case Studies	28
8.	Annexures 1: Emergency relief : Cyclone Taukate	41
9.	Annexure 2: Emergency relief : Covid-19	42
10.	Annexure 3: Finance and Other Compliance	43
11.	Media Coverage	46

Introduction

Human Development Research Centre (HDRC) is a voluntary secular organization working for the empowerment of marginalized communities, particularly **Dalits, Tribals, Other Backward Classes (OBC), minorities, youth, children, and women.**

HDRC has over five decades of experience in working for **Dalit Rights, Women's Empowerment, Child rights, Land Rights, Tribal Forest Rights, Sustainable Housing, Health, Education and Livelihood Programs** for the underprivileged in Gujarat.

HDRC has also worked towards protection of the rights of the marginalized through **Emergency Response Programs** in Gujarat Earthquake 2001, the Gujarat Riots 2002, Banaskantha Floods 2007 & 2017, and the Covid19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021 and Taukate cyclone 2021.

HDRC works to end social exclusion through a Rights-based approach to development programs. Rights Based Approach is about empowering marginalized communities and to know and claim their rights by increasing the ability and accountability of individuals and institutions who are responsible for respecting, protecting, and fulfilling the rights.



Vision

“To promote and strengthen the people's organizations & movements of the marginalized / discriminated / excluded communities to achieve social justice and dignity within human rights framework and democratic mechanisms of the Indian Constitution.”



Mission

“The Human Development and Research Centre is a secular, non-denominational, voluntary organization which exists to empower marginalized communities, particularly Dalits, Tribals, OBCs, Minorities and Women of these communities to bring about social change by conceiving and conducting programs of an educational nature along with facilitating people's movements and creating sustainable livelihood options.”



Strategy

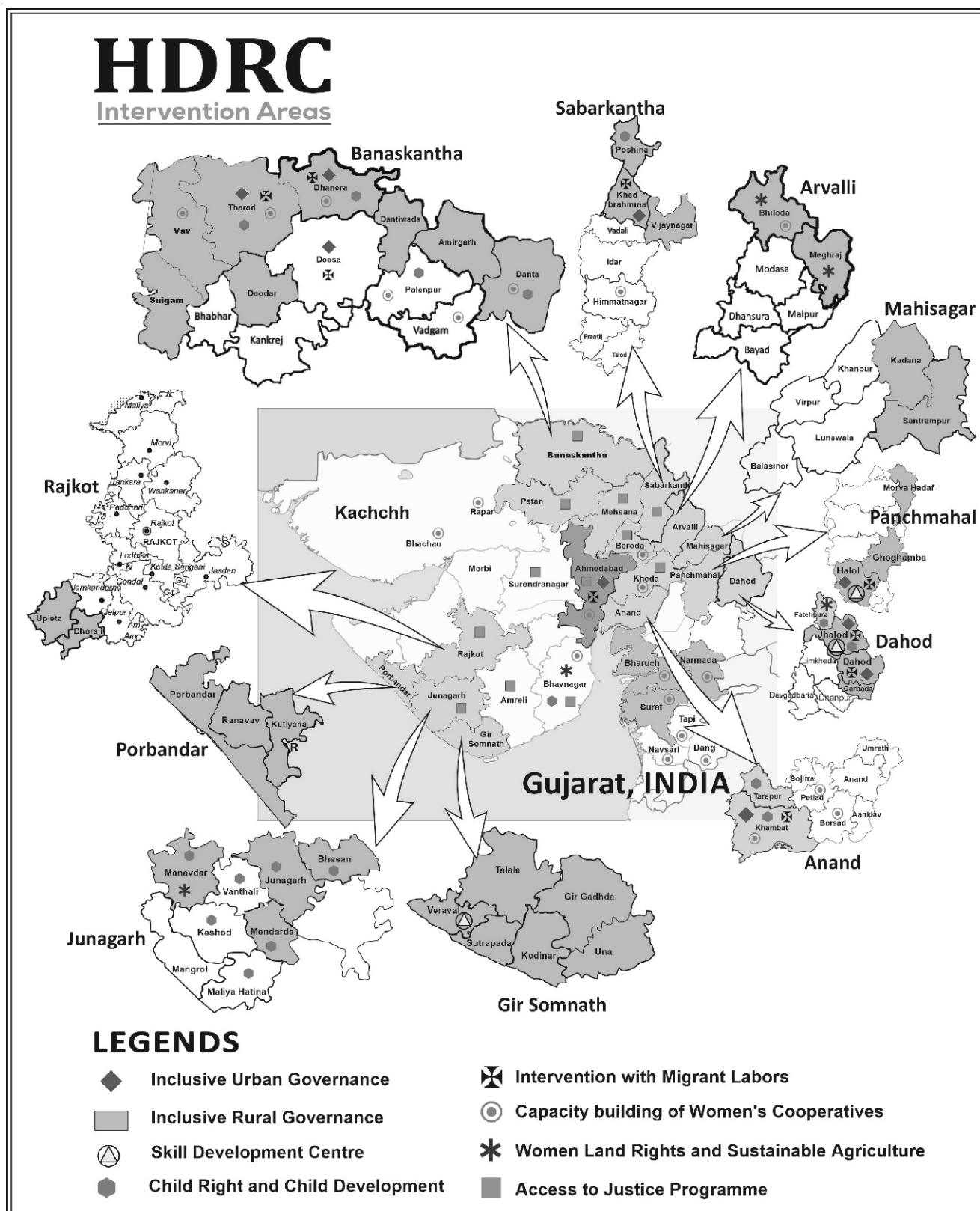
It combines two important aspects of developmental strategy: active involvement and direct intervention at the grassroots level through community-based organizations; and conceptualizing and supporting that involvement through research, training and through critical reflection. The essential principle is to empower the 'Local people' by creating Community Based Organization (CBO) in intervention areas. HDRC aims to strengthen CBOs through direct intervention programs so that eventually it is owned, controlled, and managed by the people. This has remained at the core of all the HDRC interventions.

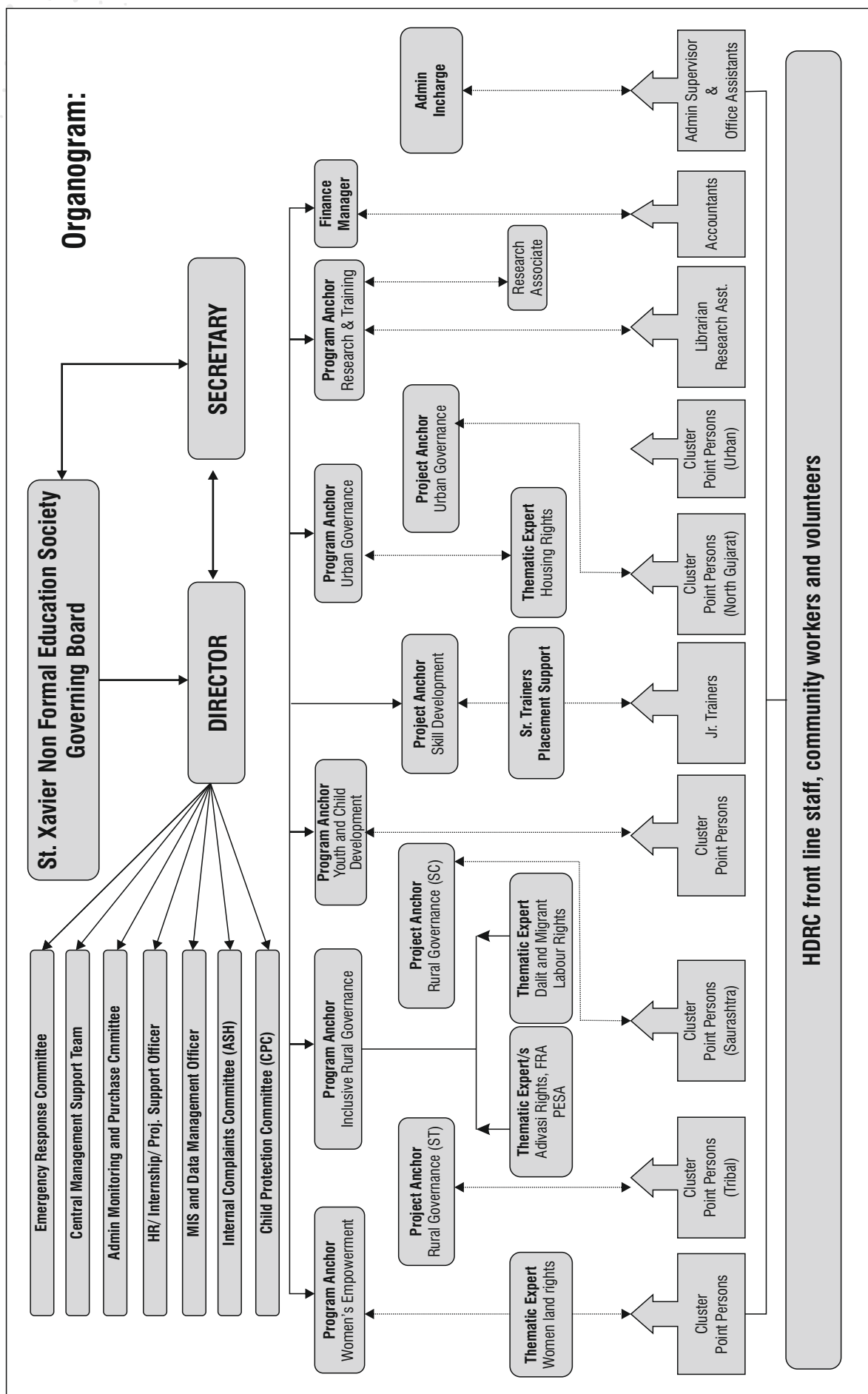
Key functional Areas

- 1) Direct intervention programs
- 2) Research and training programs
- 3) Building collaborations and networks
- 4) Advocacy for rights and entitlements
- 5) Emergency response programs.

Geographical Coverage:

Currently, it is working in 42 Talukas and 41 Slums in 12 districts in Gujarat.





Chapter-1

Inclusive Rural Governance Program

The overall goal under this theme is to strengthen the voice of the marginalized, hold governing institutions accountable, and contribute to public discourse. The total coverage during the reporting period was 730 villages of 35 talukas in 10 districts in the state of Gujarat. It has three specific objectives-

1. To promote and strengthen people's collectives/ Community based Organizations/ people's organisation and associations of the marginalised to improve their access to basic services, demand for rights, entitlements, social justice, and accountability from governing institutions.
2. To create an interface between local governance institutions and the communities, for accessing and sharing information and tapping the resources available from development schemes and social justice.
3. Bring issues/voices of the marginalized communities at state level policy making forums for public discourse and action.

Strategic interventions include-

- a) Promoting community collectives at village level and Taluka associations to access rights and entitlements
- b) Building capacities of leaders from the marginalized and women from the communities
- c) Dialogue and interface with Village Panchayat, Taluka Panchayat and District Panchayat, elected members, and members of various committees from Village to District level.
- d) Establishing Resource Centres at district/ regional level for networking and linkages with GOs and NGOs
- e) Linkages with government offices
- f) Linkages with CSOs and CBOs
- g) Social audit/Community monitoring of services and entitlements in villages.

Table showing work done in different areas on different issues

SN	Region	Collectives	PDS	MGNREGA	Land	Housing	Road	RTI	Anganwadi/ school	Other
1	Saurashtra	74	26	4	27	27		1		1 RTI for SC grant
2	Central Gujarat Tribal	16		4			10		1	1 Veterinary service restarted
3	Banaskantha	5			14	1	1			1 POSCO case filed + 1 dalit land encroachment removed
4	North Gujarat Tribal	22		18	1	1	6			

Capacity Building /Trainings

SN	Subject/Theme	Target Group	Total No. of Trainings	No. of participants
1	73rd CAA and statutory committees, acts regulation and government schemes.	Dalit Leaders	11	640
2	FRA, PESA, other acts, schemes and regulations	Tribal Leaders	31	1571
3	Governance and Social Accountability Tools (social audit, citizen report card, community based monitoring)	Dalit+ Tribal Taluka Association members	11	560
4	plan and budget especially budget for SC, ST, women and marginalized	Taluka Association members	14	679
5	Roles and responsibilities, gender, government programs and schemes	women sarpanch, Dalit, tribal and other elected PRI members	6	
6	Village level planning and budget	women sarpanch, Dalit, tribal and other elected PRI members.	11	84
7	GPDP, Gender Equality, Forest Land, Cremation Ground, Women and Land Ownership, Procedure for Naming Residential Plots, Basic Facilities, Human Rights, Panchayati Raj	Voluntary leaders	16	
8	New Education Policy and the roles and responsibilities of SMC.	SMC Members	7	338 (PSJ)
9	Gender equality, violence against women, understanding of superstition and injustice practices, women and land ownership	Women	7	
10	PESA Act Rules (2017) and Panchayati Raj Rules, 1998.	Leaders	7+ 1 (PSJ)	50 (PSJ)
11	Panchayati Raj	Newly elected members of panchayat		
12	GPDP, Gender Equality, PESA, NEP	Social animators	3	829
13	Women's Day celebration	Local people of 6 different Talukas	6(PSJ)	610(PSJ)
14	Women's right	Voluntary leaders & other local people	6	280(PSJ)
15	Strengthening People's Organization (Taluka Association) planning meeting, review meeting and capacity Building	12	6	449 (PSJ)
16	Governance and Social Accountability tools - (Social Audit, Citizen Report card, Community based monitoring, Budget tracking, Public hearing	Leader and Panchayat members	17	498
17	Identification of village issue	Village leader	2	84
18	Monitoring basic service	Village leader	13	216
19	Governance, entitlements, Rights, accountability	16 CBO's	3	74
20	Land ceiling Act and other land reform acts		5	



Workshop/Sammelan/Rally/State level consultation:

On 2nd November, a pre-budget consultation was held at Ahmedabad Management Association. Demand for charter was prepared and submitted based on the suggestions by the participants to Women and Child Development Department and Tribal Welfare Department. Some of the demands from the charter were incorporated in the State Budget that was presented on 3rd March 2022.

Three workshops were organized on rights in 6 talukas. Various days like 14 April (Baba Saheb Birth Day), 6 December, 15 November (Birsha Munda birth anniversary), 9 August (Adivasi Day celebration), 8 March (Women's Day celebration), 26 November (Constitution Day), 10 December (Human Rights Day) etc. have been celebrated.

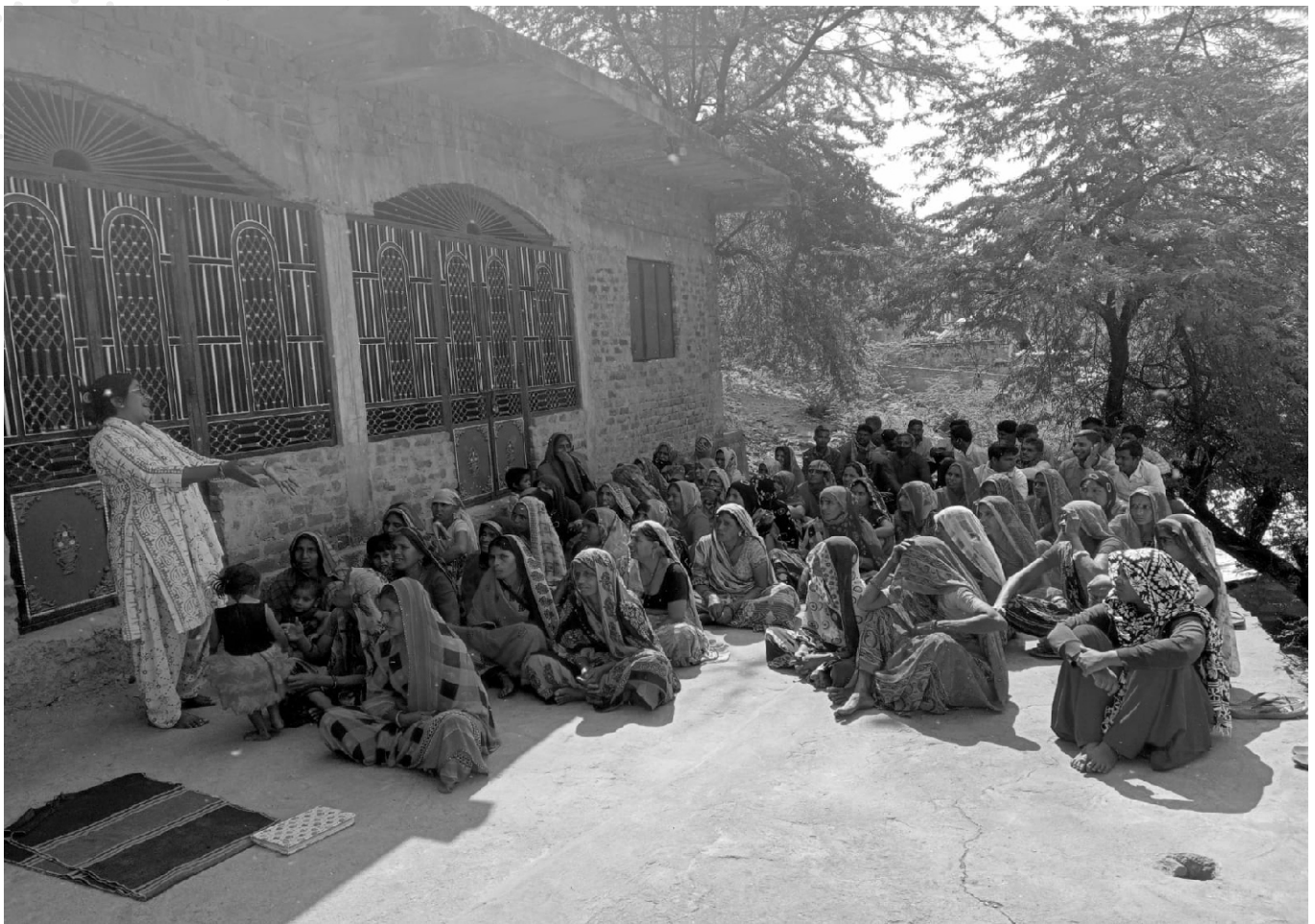
Resource centers:

There are 4 Resource Centers which are functional in Halol, Jhalod, Palanpur and Gir-Gadhada.

Achievements/impact of this program

- Till the reporting period, HDRC successfully formed total 280 village collectives (120 village collectives in 6 talukas of central Gujarat, 100 in 5 talukas in Saurashtra and 60 in 3 talukas in Banaskantha) with 50% women members. In total, these collectives have 5540 members. They started conducting meetings and discussions on various issues and took actions to resolve their problems. 14 Taluka associations (5 in Saurashtra, 3 in Banaskantha and 6 in Dahod, Panchmahal & Kadana) were also formed. Taluka associations have 2 representatives (1 man and 1 woman) from the 20 village collectives. Taluka association meets quarterly.

- 28 meetings were held with each Taluka Association. As per the GR passed by the Government of Gujarat, 126 forest villages (which are governed by forest department at present) will be converted into revenue villages so that the forest dwellers who are at present of denied of their agricultural and other rights get entitlement for their various rights. In the current scenario, the land is owned by the forest department and only those who have their names in the 7/12 document are getting the benefits. But there are many more who are denied of their rights on one or the other grounds. It is for this reason that HDRC is demanding these villages to be converted into revenue villages. In one such matter Halol Taluka Association took issue of 9 forest villages to convert them in revenue villages. Jhalod and Kadana Association discussed strategic action plan for issues related to forest rights. Una, Gir-Gadhada, Junagadh, Dantiwada and Dhanera Taluka Associations have discussed issues of crematorium land, agriculture land and homestead land for the SC community and prepared action plan.
- **1120 leaders** attended village and taluka level meeting.
- Out of **280 village** collectives, **151 collectives have taken actions** for community rights and entitlements, i.e., ICDS, PDS, MGNREGS, PDS, land rights, Gutter line, housing.
- Total **577 leaders have acted for rights and entitlements**. (187 in Saurashtra, 156 in Banaskantha, **234** in Tribal). Also, 265 leaders, including, 41 women and 105 men from Vav, Tharad, Suigam and 21 women and 98 men from Danta, Khedbrahma and Poshina took initiative at village level for availing benefit of government schemes.
- During the reporting period, **57 Gramsabhas** passed resolutions regarding roads, water supply, housing, crematorium land, MGNREGA etc. HDRC is also doing the necessary follow up for the implementation of these resolutions.
- **24 Panchayats** acted on work related to MGNREGS.
- HDRC successfully organized trainings on GPS mapping in 7 tribal Talukas, namely, Amirgadh, Danta, Poshina, Khedbrahma, Vijaynagar, Bhiloda, and Meghraj. This was done in collaboration with Archvahini, TSP and Forest department. In each of these training, 120-130 people participated.
- PESA Action Manch is a network of like-minded organizations working on the issues of good tribal governance, primary/basic facilities like toilets, potable drinking water, Anganwadi & PDS etc. It also works on health issues like Ayushman Card, various government health schemes in coordination with Arogya Kendra (PHC) and child rights, coordination with SMC, preventing drop out of children from school of migrant labourers in these areas by means of seasonal hostel. HDRC is also a part of this network and is covering 5 tribal talukas, namely, Poshina, Khedbrahma, Vijaynagar, Bhiloda and Meghraj. During the year, HDRC conducted 13 gram sabhas on the issues mentioned above. In each of these 13 gram sabhas, 65-75 people participated.
- 13 children were admitted to school under RTE
- School merger status has been surveyed and statistical information has been obtained from 150 villages.
- A group of 165 youths from Vav, Tharad, Suigam taluka, initiated a campaign to prevent social evils. It also included selling of daughters.
- 8 persons from Vav, Tharad, Suigam Taluka were ready to contest for Sarpanch election on general seat. Out of them, 2 people won on general seat.
- Dalit members were elected unopposed in 62 Gram Panchayat elections.
- After HDRC's intervention, 65 families received wasteland from government and 70 people were able to get their names registered in 7/12, in case of agricultural land.
- Out of 16 claims submitted for crematorium land, the government marked land for it and completed paperwork related to it for 9 villages.
- 220 claims of Khedbrahma, Poshina and Danta Talukas, which were rejected by the forest department on various grounds, were submitted for appeal for reconsideration. The work (digging of pits) initiated on these lands by the forest department was also stopped. It also includes those that were marked by the government for developing eco-tourism. HDRC has also submitted application demanding settling of individual and community Forest Rights first and then to begin construction in these eco-tourism points.



- People's Organization's offices in Vav, Tharad, Suigam and Khedbrahma talukas are being run voluntarily through public contribution, with 50% women as the member of the governing bodies in these offices.
- Successfully convinced people to stop wasting money on rituals, practices, and customs like Lokai/sadla/Rumal etc. in Khedbrahma, Poshina and Danta taluka. Besides, a campaign has also been initiated to build a community hall in Khedbrahma, Poshina (PESA) and Danta taluka.

Challenges

In Poshina, the situation for women is very difficult. Even today, they are not allowed to go out alone and

do not have any kind of exposure to the outer world. The reason behind this is the mindset of the community. This mindset is the biggest challenge. Though HDRC has successfully tried to face this situation and to some extent few women even started attending the training, but still this mindset serves as a challenge.

COVID and Tauktae cyclone have been the biggest challenge during the year. As a result, planned activities, such as capacity building of the leaders and strengthening the Taluka Associations has been slowed down during the period.

Chapter-2

Urban Governance

To ensure that urban poor live with dignity and as an integral part of the urban society, decisively participating in urban governance, with equal and equitable access to entitlements, civic services, social security and sustainable livelihood, HDRC is running two programs –

- 1) **Ensuring Rights and Entitlements of the Urban Poor and Inclusive Urban Governance, in the city of Ahmedabad, Gujarat.** Under this, Slum collectives of urban poor have been formed and strengthened to take systematic action on issues faced by them. Leaders of these collectives have been empowered to engage with local government, elected representatives, and other relevant decision-making authorities to claim rights and entitlements and engage decisively in governance process.
- 2) **Awas Adhikar Zumbesh (AAZ)-** a campaign for the housing rights of the urban poor so that they can take up collective action on issues of slum eviction, access to adequate housing and housing policies.

Strategic intervention

- Formation and strengthening Area level Collectives of the urban poor through area level meetings and input sessions
- Identification of community leaders in the slums
- Networking with CSOs/ CBOs for issues of urban poor

- Linkages with Municipal Corporation offices and Government departments
- Promoting women leadership through women SHGs, with special focus on Valmiki women's collectives and involving women in community collectives
- Strengthening Awas Adhikar Zumbesh (AAZ)
- Capacity building of leaders and collective members
- Workshops and Consultations on entitlements of urban poor

Results:

HDRC has direct intervention in 32 areas in Ahmedabad city. Most of them are slum quarters which lack basic amenities. HDRC, therefore, is trying to build capacity of the community through different trainings so that they can demand for their own rights. The result of these continuous trainings is that, out of 32 collectives, 25 collectives, that also include 10 Valmiki women collectives have submitted application to various departments in AMC for improving the basic amenities in their areas. 11 collectives successfully approached the local Municipal Councilors and 18 collectives solved their issues by means of helplines of AMC. The table below showed the work done in different areas.

SN	PDS	RTE	Manav Garima	NFSA	ID Cards/ Documents	E-shram	PM Swanidhi	Old Age pension	Widow Pension	Public Toilet	Gutter	Road	Street Lights	Water
1	52/259	42/88	128/182	52/370	567	327	80/135	9	13	1	19	9	6	1

Under RTI, 17 applications were made to know the facts and to seek the information regarding slums that were falling under various development projects and the number of families that were going to be affected. According to the information received, total 226,727 families were going to be affected from various developmental projects. Total 20,268 new houses would be constructed and 2806 homeless families would be provided with houses.

Besides the information related to various public Notice/resolutions passed for sanctioning of the tenders of redevelopment schemes, the total numbers of slums, TP number, Survey number and address of the slums, number of houses under phase 2 and 3 of the redevelopment and reasons for non-allotment of possession letters to 64 families in Vatva, were also sought.

City level Campaign for charter of demands for Slum and Government housing redevelopment policy was run by AAZ. It ended by giving a Memorandum to the commissioner of AMC, on date 18th Jan 2022 to take necessary action for rehabilitation of the affected families as per Public Private Partnership (PPP) model.

Impact

Construction work started in three slum quarters namely – Khokhra (new), Khokhra (Old) and Vijay Mill. This will directly benefit 1056 in terms of shelter security.

Besides this, under the banner of AAZ, issues of slums that are notified for demolition due to development projects such as Metro Rail Project, Smart City Projects etc., were also addressed. As a result, the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) agreed to consider those having legal documents such as property tax receipts, electricity bill, etc and also those who were residing in the same place for more than 10 years, as legal holders. Even 4 families which were living in huts were also allotted houses and a compensation of Rs.18000/- per hut was also given to 38 families.

Redevelopment and rehabilitation (R&R) work for 181 families living in Parasi Bhatta also started. 50 families living in Shahwadi were prevented from emergency eviction. 78 families from Chanaji Chali in Asarva Ward of Ahmedabad district were provided with rooftops under Public offer Partnership (POP) mode. Out of 190 families, 158 families living opposite to Gandhi Ashram received a cheque of Rs.60 lacs in lieu of compensation for displacement, whereas 25 families were given a 4 BHK flat as compensation.

Sonariya block's residents were mobilized by the local collective to demand proper implementation by the AMC and the developer of redevelopment scheme. Correspondence with City Engineer, AMC, Sukhrum Nagar was done to solve the issues. Further, around 200 people have submitted memorandum to the Municipal Councilor and the MLA and demanded 2 BHK houses to the residents. Series of meetings were organized regarding difference between provisions of



redevelopment of health slum quarters and colony and other slums. Awareness campaign on R & R policy was also held in the area.

In Chandkheda area of Ahmedabad, 384 families have formed a committee for collecting maintenance of Rs.200 per month in order to regularize water and other basic facilities. This committee is functioning properly and as a result water supply is regular in their area. The success of this committee motivated people in other areas to form committee for maintenance. At present, a committee with 315 members is also formed for collecting maintenance.

In Surya Nagar area, there were 90 families living for more than 20 years. All these families belong to Valmiki Community. They are sanitation workers. On 25th May 2021, a fire broke out in the early morning due to a leak in gas cylinder. This burnt 53 huts to ashes. Household items, jewelry, clothes, food, identity/citizenship documents, children's books were all burned. Rapid assessment was conducted with help of Janvikas and Manav Garima. HDRC carried out relief work immediately by providing the food and temporary shelter. Action committee of like-minded organizations was formed by

Janvikas. The committee immediately made representation to AMC for the restoration of electricity and water supply in the area. Camps for issuing of identity cards were also organized. Later, the committee approached the Municipal Commissioner, AMC and various concerned departments in Gandhinagar to solve their housing issues permanently. The dialogue in this regard is still in progress.

Another major activity under this program is that of networking with other like-minded organizations and institutions. Therefore, HDRC for various agendas like vaccination and health camps, relief work, skill upgradation of youth, livelihood support etc. collaborated with several organizations & networks both at the state and national level including CHISHAA, ANANDI, CFD, SAATH, Janvikas, SXSSS PRAYAS, GIVE FOUNDATION, SARATHI Foundation, Human Rights Law Network (HRLN) Delhi, Centre for Financial Accountability (CFA) Delhi, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) Mumbai and others. For example, HDRC facilitated 10 persons to restart their livelihood activities through Ekta Naari Sangathan Ahmedabad. Where the beneficiaries received Rs.20,000/person.

Chapter-3

Women's Empowerment

Women being vulnerable and especially, when they belong to the marginalized community are more prone to various types of atrocities. It is for this reason that since its inception, HDRC has its focus on women. It constitutes organization's key target group. HDRC is striving to empower these women in the manner that they have their own social identity and at the same time, become financially independent also. It is in this context HDRC is running two projects in their working areas.

- 1) **Developing good governance practices and sustainability in the cooperatives** and networking among them.
- 2) **"Swabhoomi Kendra"**, a center that helps women farmers in claiming their land rights, enables them to access productive resources and promotes sustainable agriculture among women farmers.

The first project "Developing good governance practices and Sustainability in the cooperatives and Networking among them" is being carried out by ASSUMPTA society and HDRC in collaboration, from 2013 to 2022. In this program, 40 women cooperative societies joined from 31 Talukas (Blocks) of 17 Districts in the state of Gujarat. They are categorized into 4 regions namely, - Southern South Gujarat, South Gujarat, North Gujarat, and Central Gujarat.

The project aims to develop leadership among cooperative members from the marginalized societies by imparting knowledge and skills required for the financial viability of the cooperatives. And also address social and political issues of the communities these women belong to. During the reporting period, following activities were carried out-

1. Orientation meeting:

The orientation meeting was organized and divided into two rounds. The project was explained in detail to the cooperative societies' promoters and superiors of the religious centers in the first round of orientation meeting. In the second round, the meetings were conducted to explain and make them understand the major focus areas during the period which includes - good governance: both in the cooperative and in the society they live. Besides this health, livelihood, and networking among them were also taken up. The main objective of the project, project activities, working methodology, short-and long-term results, impact, and challenges of this project were also discussed.

380 members from 23 cooperative societies and centers participated in this orientation and received very good support from Cooperative Management Committee (CMC), women leaders and promoters. In this meeting, it was decided that this year the focus of the activities will be on Good Governance in both working methodology of the cooperative as well as related to society as well. It includes monitoring of the schemes and facilities available for the welfare of the society such as Anganwadi, PDS, PHC, GPDP, NREGA etc.

2. Social work-related training:

Three major points were covered based on suggestion and opinion of the cooperative societies, namely 1). NREGA scheme, 2). Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) and budget and 3) Good governance in the cooperatives

2.1 NREGA Scheme: (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005) or MNREGA, is an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to guarantee the 'right to work'. There were mix type of feedback from the cooperative's societies on this. At some places, it was going on well and people got job for 100 days, whereas at some places it was not implemented properly and thus, possessed several issues. Therefore, a training was conducted on how to effectively implement the NREGA scheme. Total 52 participants took part in this training, out of which 37 were women and 12 were men.

2.2 Gram Panchayat Development Plan-Budget (GPDP): The Gram Panchayats are constitutionally mandated for preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) for economic development and social justice by utilizing resources available with them and funds allocated by the government. Every year the Gram Panchayat has financial plan of developmental work in the village. Every resident villager has right to review and raise concern, ask question for the work mentioned in the plan. But due to lack of awareness people do not question the authority and thus suffer. Therefore, a training was conducted on GPDP to make people aware of their rights and the process of preparation of budget plan and its utilization. Total 198 women received this training.

2.3 Strengthening governance and finance of participating cooperatives: 34 members from 15 Cooperatives were trained by the Director of the Gujarat State Co-operative Union and were guided to fill the Income tax return and about the GST- its implications in the Cooperatives. The Presidents, secretaries and 2nd line leaders attended trainings to understand the process of Income tax – how and why to file the return. They also got a knowledge of GST.

3. Awareness training on reproductive health, gender and Violence -

During the orientation meeting, members suggested to organize a training on health, especially, on the issue that women being considered responsible for giving birth to male child. This misconception is the root cause of most

of the domestic violence and divorce cases in the target area. Therefore, health trainings for adolescent girls were organized. The topic of this training includes, menstrual health and hygiene and changes and issues related to this, physical changes that occurs in adolescent girls. This training was attended by approximately 500 women and adolescent girls.

4. Livelihood Activities:

More than 90% of the people in rural India depend on agriculture and animal husbandry and related work for their livelihood. Thus, it has direct link with the saving and credit activities of the cooperatives. Networking was done with Krushi Vigyaan/Vikas Kendra (KVK), as a result women from 8 Cooperatives got trainings on- Mushroom cultivation and honey bee farming (50), Poultry farming (25 chicks to each of the 4 families/ total 100 chickens), 350 women got mango grafts, Pickle making training 50 cooperative members. Out of that 30 women began to sell them, 50 women received training on Organic fertilizers, homemade pesticides and now they are making use of them. 28 women from South Gujarat Cooperative learnt to drive tractor (5 of them got license also).

Thrashing machine for pulses (tuver) was given to 50 women, hand weeder-weeding machine for uprooting the crop of lady finger and Tuvor, after the season gets over, was given to 40 women, Thrasher Machine (costing Rs.22000/-machine were given to 5 women in 5 different villages thus a total of Rs.1,10,000/-were given to the women of the cooperative. In the same manner, one Spice grinding machine improved by KVK south Gujarat, Vyara and Navsari and Paddy-Tuvor seeds remover were distributed to 350 women.

KVK, under their various programs, had adopted two villages and 1 village was adopted later. So, presently they have adopted 3 villages.

5. Convention: Cooperative MahaSangh (Federation) organized a convention at Unai

The Maha Sangh organized an Adivasi Lokotsav (Convention) on 23rd March 2022 at Unai. Around 800 women gathered from 15 Cooperatives. The convention was aimed at building a network at the national level from the cooperatives, so that they could collaborate with each other on issues and strengthen each other. The co-

operatives of Gujarat Mahila Sahakari Mandali Mahasangh came together under one platform to share their success stories with each other, which gave them opportunity to raise their voice of struggle and difficulties. It also gave them a platform to collaborate with each other and to become each other's strengths. The participation of a large number of women enhanced their vision and inspired them to become part of the larger federation. This platform also gave them the opportunity to present the beauty of each tribe, depicted by them through dance and skit. The women felt encouraged and happy.

6. Documentation –

A documentary film has been made on Bhiloda Cooperative which depicted the struggle of these women from the beginning when women were not ready to become cooperative's member till now having 4800 women as members.

7. Achievements:

- The Resource team is well versed with various topics. Cooperatives have begun to identify the cases of Domestic Violence. The Second line leaders and the Village Representative took active part in identifying the victims of Domestic Violence. In North Gujarat, Bhiloda Cooperative in the Nyaya Panch handles the issues of Domestic Violence and other divorce cases.
- Women started taking leadership in solving issues both social and financial, for example, the irregularity in PDS in Visnagar, Aagarva, Mahuvas, Panchal Pahadiya, Lusadiya Villages, has now resolved because the cooperative members became aware of the App and its use to report such irregularity. 50% of the members of the cooperatives are aware of the sexual and reproductive system.
- Women started taking collective leadership. The issue of increased Stamp Duty has been undertaken by the federation members at the State level. Meetings and dialogues with concerned officials at Gandhinagar and with the Director of the Gujarat State Cooperative, Ahmedabad is still in process.

The second Project is on women and their land ownership and also farmer information centre

commonly known as Swabhoomi Kendra (SBK) aims at enabling women farmers to access productive resources. The major activities under this project were related to women and land ownership, motivate women for property rights and promoting sustainable agriculture among women farmers. During the reporting period, HDRC promoted 4 SBKs in Bhiloda, Danta, Manavdar and Fatepura and 1 in Meghraj which is being promoted in joint collaboration with WGWLO. During this period, total 697 women and 562 men took help and guidance from para legal workers (PLWs) on women's land ownership and sustainable agriculture.

1. Women and land ownership

1.1 Identifying cases- During the year, 258 land related cases belonging to three types i.e., widow inheritance, rights of daughter and joint family cases, were identified. Out of which 140 cases were resolved.

1.2 Campaign on land ownership was conducted by Land Paralegal Worker (PLW) at the village level in 15 villages to spread awareness among them regarding land ownership and its related benefits. In this campaign, **total 506 women and 174 men participated.**

Another campaign was carried out on women & land ownership and sustainable agriculture in 15 villages of Meghraj taluka **where 964 women and 271 men participated.** The major objective of this campaign was to find out the number of women that got land ownership, identifying different committees of Gram panchayat and to sensitize the village panchayat body on the issue of land ownership of women. It was also aimed to encourage farmers to adopt sustainable agricultural practices to meet nutritional security, such as use of local seed, seed bank etc. and to avoid land degradation caused due to chemical pesticides and insecticides.

1.3 Legal Literacy Trainings - were conducted in 15 villages of Meghraj Block by Land Paralegal Worker (PLW) for women farmers to spread awareness among them regarding land records and to make them understand how to secure their land rights. In this training, total 353 women and 42 men participated.

1.4 Capacity Building – of women and leaders was done through both virtual and physical training

and meetings and by taking them for visits to Government offices and departments. It covered topics such as land inheritance, sustainable agriculture, organic pesticides and insecticides, discussions on family tree, sales and marketing of organic product, women's land ownership, and support through legal clinics, etc. Women farmers also shared their experiences of visits with the rest of the members to motivate them to take initiative in this regard.

1.5 Advocacy- to ensure land rights of women farmers and support women for their land rights, a memorandum was also submitted to the District Collector of Arvalli district, in the month of July, 2021. Meetings with Sarpanch of Meghraj Block were also conducted in the month of August 2021. As a result of these meetings, 3 Panchayats namely Rajgol, Vaghpur and Kasana Panchayat extended their support on the issue of women land ownership.

2. Women and Sustainable Agriculture

As part of the intervention on women and sustainable farming, demonstration on sustainable farming practice and field day was organised at the village level. And 25 women from each village has been selected for long term work on sustainable agriculture.

2.1 Demonstrations were carried out by farmers during Rabi (winter) and Kharif season at the village level to introduce new techniques in organic and sustainable farming with support from Swabhoomi Kendra. Total 21 demonstrations were held during the year, out of these 21, 4 demonstrations were focused only on seed plot.

2.2 Field Day is a practical activity in which, learning is based on group activities. Women farmers learn about new farming methods, types of seeds and the process of organic farming. It is a great way to share and learn from each other. And this method also motivates other women farmers to adopt sustainable farming. Different types of method were used to explain the

importance of sustainable farming i.e., sharing experience, games, prepared inputs, importance of local/native seeds, videos. A total of 15 field days were organised in which 557 women participated.

3. Networking and Other Activities

- During COVID-19 pandemic HDRC and network organization WGWLO supported 193 women
- Farmers with seeds of food crops (corn, aadad, tuver), 150 women farmers with seeds for Kitchen Garden, 172 women farmers with vermi-compost of one bag each, supported two women farmers for land levelling and medical kit for PLWs.
- Sabarmati Samrudhi Seva Sangh visited Swabhoomi Kendra-Meghraj for the work of sustainable agriculture, kitchen garden and women land ownership.
- From network –WGWLO few staff visited Meghraj for case studies documentation, baseline survey.

4. Achievements

- 140 women farmers received land in their own name.
- 149 applications were filed on the I-Kishan portal during the year for different agricultural schemes for grafted mango saplings, tarpaulin, godown and 200 litre drum, horticultural seedlings, vegetable stall for sale scheme and solar lights. 50 women accessed agricultural schemes from the I-Kishan portal and the government's agriculture department and horticulture departments.
- 1544 applications were filled for social security scheme (more are Shram Yogi Card)
- PLWs started participating as trainer in network's meetings and trainings.
- Women leaders are not only motivating but also helping other women to do the Varsai (inheritance) process.

Chapter-4

Children and Youth Programs

Children and youth of any country are its future and hope for tomorrow. To ensure that they get good education and become good citizens, HDRC worked towards the education and skill development of children and youth not only in villages but also in Ahmedabad city. Thus, it runs programs to enhance educational opportunities for children impacted by seasonal migration in disadvantaged population in rural communities.

Objective of the Program:

- 1. Improving quality of education in areas affected by distress seasonal migration.**
- To reduce the extent of child migration and ensure that all children of ages between 6 to 14 years, especially girls, attend school for the entire academic year.
- Promote and provide support for Early Childhood Education (ECE), AWCs and Schools.
- Promote holistic development of children

Strategic Interventions-

- To create an environment in the area that promotes education and encourages children to continue schooling (maintain and run three Learning Resource Centres (LRCs)).
- To strengthen school governance through community participation, particularly within the purview of the RTE Act, 2009.
- To strengthen the confidence and aspiration of adolescent girls and support them to complete education along with enhancement of their life,

learning, and digital skills; financial literacy; career guidance; and employable opportunities by organizing adolescent girls' groups through regular meetings and bi-monthly activities in 25 villages.

Impact-

- Over 80% migrant children in 45 migration affected villages were retained.
- Over 90% children in 45 villages were enrolled in schools.
- 225 people which includes 95 SMC representatives, 48 PRI members & 100 youth members/citizens educators were trained in 2 rounds in provisions of RTE 2009. It needs to be mentioned here that citizen educators work voluntarily. Besides this, 2 meetings were also organized in all the 45 villages to reach 1229 community members which also included members from SMC & PRI. During these meetings, topics like primary education during pandemic and role of community in the functioning of government schools were discussed.
- 100 citizen volunteers from all the 45 villages were trained on tracking migrant children, identifying & addressing need-based issues. The training was conducted in 2 rounds.
- Reached 2812 children of all the 45 villages through Balmela.
- Reached out to 45 teachers of class 2-4 from 22 primary schools. They were given training for the usage of Microsoft, google meet etc. on one-to-one basis in their respective schools. This helped them to

continue teaching through online mode during Covid period.

- 134 children across grades 1 to 8 were actively engaged in activity-based pedagogy across the 3 LRCs through classroom-based or online /offline methods.
- 586 out of total 723 (81%) migrant children in 45 migration affected villages were successfully retained through caretakers/relatives.
- Successful submission (online) of 10 need-based school development plan by SMC, PRI, and citizen's educators.
- Successful implementation of Early Childhood Education (ECE) with early stimulation and playful learning in Anganwadi. And with age-appropriate curricular plans having child centric approach by using different teaching aids and learning materials.
- Successfully conducted workshop and training programs with 45 AWCs staff in which 67 workers and helpers participated. The training had been conducted at village level to reach individual centres in different aspects of ECE.
- Out of 166 children who had dropped out after Covid-19, 97 children, including, 51 girls were successfully re-enrolled.
- Successfully completed Level 1 with 90 children and Level-2 with 90 children in our Learning Enrichment Program (LEP) for children of classes 3rd, 4th & 5th. End-line assessment was also completed successfully with the help of Girls' group and citizen educators, who played a key role in completing this activity.
- Successfully completed identification and training of 500 adolescent girls in 25 villages on life skill manual which includes digital skills, financial literacy, family management and interpersonal skills.
- Successfully carried-out more than 90% of the transition of the girls from primary to middle school in 2 secondary schools.

Challenges

Due to Covid 19 pandemic situation, government did not approve seasonal hostels in 6 of our interventional areas.

Valmiki and tribal Children (Urban and Rural)

Overall Goal: Ensure holistic development of the children of the migrant workers, Tribals, Dalits, urban poor, and marginalized communities in Gujarat.

Specific Objectives of the Program

- Reducing dropout ratio and migration among the children of tribal communities from Jhalod of Dahod District, and of children of Valmiki communities from Ahmedabad city.
- Improving education and self confidence among the children from tribal, Valmiki and marginalized communities in the project locations.
- Ensure community monitoring for improved services and schemes of Education, Health, and Food security.

Strategic intervention

- a. Learning and personality development processes/ activities with children groups and adolescent girls' groups
- b. Killol Kendra for supporting children for syllabus related learning
- c. Vacation camps for personality development and life skill
- d. Capacity building of leaders of children groups
- e. Linkages with schools and Anganwadi centres
- f. Counselling

Killol Kendra (Joyful Learning Centers): Jhalod and Ahmedabad

Second wave of Covid 19 adversely impacted the activities of Killol Kendra. These centers were closed due to covid protocols. But after the opening of lockdown and restoration of normalcy, slowly these centers started working following all the covid 19 protocols and with reduced number of children. At present, there are total 13 centers. A total of 392 children (198 girls, 193 boys) are registered in these centers, with average attendance being 73%. Activities carried out in these centers include Tables, Sums of Multiplication and division, short notes,

essay writing, games, reading and writing in English, Hindi and Gujarati and Understanding of COVID,

Children groups

Total 564 meetings were held with the children's groups. A total of 738 children participated in the group activities, where 286 children (149 girls, 137 boys) belonged to urban areas and 452 children (214 girls, 238 boys) to tribal. These children actively participated in group activities which includes action songs, rhymes, storytelling, games and on topics such as nutritious food habits and general health & hygiene, Use of curriculum module i.e. value education and personality development, self-identity, basic understanding of child rights, inspirational stories of life and their contribution of various national leaders such as Jyotiba Phule, Savitribai Phule, Fatima Sheikh, Birsu Munda (Tribal leader). Also, they were informed about COVID-19 precautions, sanitization, and use of mask. This group activity reduces stage fear of these children and improve their team spirit.

Meeting with SMC members: Fellows and collective leaders contacted SMC members in 60 villages of Jhalod, Fatepura, Tarapur and Khambhat and in 20 slums located in Ahmedabad city. They discussed roles and responsibilities of the SMC members and also importance of participation in SMC meetings.

Meeting with school teachers: Each fellow has visited 1 or 2 teachers in their assigned work areas/villages. The teachers have shared their views on progress and growth of the children after joining the children's groups and Killol Kendra Activities run by the organization.

Meeting with Anganwadi workers: Total 59 Anganwadi centers have been visited during the reporting period. Collective leaders and fellows have discussed about vaccinations and nutritious food provided to the lactating mothers, pregnant women and adolescent girls. The Anganwadi workers have accepted that due to support of the collectives, participation of adolescent girls has improved.

Meeting with parents: In all the 22 areas and 60 villages of Jhalod, Fatepura, Tarapur and Khambhat, meetings and one to one contact have been done by fellows and

leaders from the collectives. Parents shared their concern about lack of education among the children due to online education. The point was taken up and concentration was kept on motivating children for online education. More focus was kept on engaging girls in education because in the recent situation girls are preferred to be in kitchen during most of the day time. Hence, their education suffers.

Impact/ Achievements

- Reduced dropout rates and improved attendance in school - 77% out of targeted children (101 out of 131) attended school regularly in Ahmedabad city. A total of 67 children were found to be irregular in Ahmedabad city. Similarly, 64 children in rural areas were found to be irregular in attending school during the reporting period. After constant efforts by the fellows, Bal mitra and the children's group leaders, 59 children in Ahmedabad city and 42 in rural areas started attending the school regularly.
- Total forms of 42 children have been filled for their education in private schools under RTE in HDRC working areas.
- Improved learning skills - Total of 874 children (389 girls, 485 boys) in 60 project villages in Jhalod, Fatepura, Tarapur and Khambhat Talukas and 20 slums in Ahmedabad city underwent an assessment by BalMitra, who noted their responses. Based on their respective responses, it was found that overall 67% children improved their learning skills, i.e., reading, writing, and counting.
- Total 291 Valmiki Children (138 girls, 153 boys) from 10 areas were supported to get the coupons for free ration.
- During the COVID pandemic period, the government announced ration in lieu of Mid-Day Meal. It was observed that due to lack of awareness and negligence, Valmiki families were either not getting the ration or not getting specified ration for their children. After HDRC's intervention, they started getting 7 Kg ration/month/child from the FPS (Fair Price Shop).

Challenges and strategic actions in Ahmedabad city:

- The school head masters were hesitating to share official information in written and denied to share SMC members information. They informed that they



were bound with the restrictions by the Office of the Education Officer.

- The leaders being a parent have supported as a link between fellow and SMC members to establish linkage only for the sake of capturing progress of children. This has also helped in motivating the SMC members to get involved in tracking and monitoring.

Skill Development Program for Youth

Objective-

Skill Development Program for Youth creates an enabling environment for the youth (age group 18-25) of socially and economically weaker sections (Dalit, Valmiki, Tribal and other marginalized sections) living in rural and urban areas of Gujarat to improve their employability skills and live a life with dignity and self-esteem. Skill Development Program

was initiated in March 2015. During the reporting period, 620 youths from 17 districts of Gujarat were covered by means of both online and offline modes, through five skill development centers located in Ahmedabad, Halol, Limdi, Nizar and Veraval.

Strategic Interventions

- To achieve the goal, activities like mobilization of youth was done through village level meetings. Awareness generation was done by distributing leaflets within the community. Further, the target group was provided with skill training. It includes basic English, basic computers, life skills, career guidance, digital literacy, retail management as the main contents of the curriculum. The aspirants were trained using blended learning method, which is mixture of classroom sessions, guest lectures, indoor and outdoor activities, workbooks, and an app-based learning. For the first six months, the

training was held virtually, and later, in offline mode. The total duration of physical (In-person) sessions was 240 hours. And the total duration of the online session was of 180 hours. 40 aspirants were also supported with mobiles during training as they did not have mobile phones. Capacity building of the facilitators was also done to make the whole process of online and offline training easy and smooth. They were also provided with data pack.

- Guest lectures on topics such as career development, value-building, health awareness, constitutional values, de-addiction etc. were also organized. These guests included HR personnels from popular retail, manufacturers, BPO's etc. These HR personnels orient these aspirants on workplace behaviour, ethics etc. which prepares these youth for their future professional career.
- Parents meet of each of the 5 batches, were also organized at each centre. The purpose of the meet was to inform parents about this program and how it will help their children in future for professional growth. Mock interviews help aspirants to prepare for real life interviews for jobs. This practice boosts their confidence to face and communicate with employers. Towards the end, a feedback or suggestions were also given by the interviewer so that they can improve.
- This was followed by Market Scan. This activity gave/provide them on hand information on available job opportunities, working hours, educational qualification required, salary and other perks and benefits etc. These aspirants were also informed on Prevention of Sexual harassment at workplace (POSH) Act.
- Exposure visits were also organized to train these aspirants so that they can see and interact with employers and their staff. From this, they learn about retail marketing, various job responsibilities, and process of billing through barcode of the product. This adds to their on-hand experience.
- Alumni Meet of each batch was also organized at each centre, to build bridge between present batch and the alumni batch. The Alumni batch also talked about their professional life and the challenges they faced. Also, it opens the opportunities for the current batch to explore various job opportunities available.
- After the successful completion of training, students were given certificates in a ceremony where their

parents also came with them. Each candidate was provided with 3-4 job opportunities.

Impact:

- During this period, 639 (232F+407 M) youths were trained and placed. 78.25% of them were placed in various sector. The figure includes 127 students (43 girls & 84 boys) who started their own small business such as tuition classes, beauty parlour, shops etc.
- There were 9 differently abled students who were not doing anything before the training. 5 out of these 9 students started working and one of them is self-employed. All are living a dignified life.
- A POCSO survivor's life was also changed after the training, who is currently working in an urban health centre (UHC).
- Youth groups (15-25 years) were formed named "Samajik Jagruti Team" and "Badhate kadam" which provides free tuition to school going children and works on preventing social evils such as alcoholism etc.

Challenges

- Network issues in virtual class.
- Students had to spend more time on travel to come to the class daily.
- Female students were not allowed to migrate for the work by their parents.
- Unimportant apps downloaded by students in the given mobile and it was also that found they were taking less care of the mobile.
- Pay scale in local area is very low and, students were not ready for migration.

STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths) for Girls

Introduction:

Most technical expertise spaces have been dominated by men for generations. STEM for Girls is a program which was a result of collaboration of IBM and Government of Gujarat. Quest Alliance was the key coordinator of this Program. This program was

implemented by 5 agencies and HDRC was one among them. The objective of this program is to motivate girls to choose carrier option from the Science, Technology, Engineering, and mathematics, that is, working towards bridging that gender divide by creating opportunities for the girl child from underprivileged background to explore their potential.

The objective of this project is:

- To increase the percentage of girls in STEM careers and enhance their 21st century skills, computational thinking, self, and gender awareness to survive in future.
- To create awareness about the importance of girl's education and equal participation in community life.

Strategic interventions:

- Engagement with Students, Community, Parents and Teachers
- Capacity Building of Facilitators
- Teacher's Training and Digital Literacy

Virtual Engagement with Students:

Delivered sessions as per calendar to the students (5862 students) of all **37 schools** through classroom sessions, WhatsApp, Google Meet, one on one call/teleconferencing, and community visits.

Successfully delivered sessions on Self, Gender, Well Being and Computational Thinking by using workbooks, stories, activities, worksheets, videos and PPTs and written content with voice messages. Also, celebrated days like National Girl Child Day, National Science Day, Republic Day etc. and organized events on Scratch (an online app), idea thon and quiz with students, teachers and community members to motivate them towards STEM careers.

Mobile Library:

Engaged **557 students** virtually through Mobile Library to ensure their learning and delivered sessions on self/gender/CT/career etc. Students also learned digital skills, a 21st century skill, and learned personality development course on Quest App. They attended career webinars and RMIs through it.

Role Model Interaction:

HDRC connected with **1755 (1083 girls and 672 boys)** students, **38 teachers/HMs** and **35 parents** via 4 state level role model interactions and 5 local role model interactions. These role models were Doctors, Engineers, ITI alumni, Technology personnel, Mathematics and Science related men/women who had successfully created their own space. Students found their life goals and a pathway to achieve them. Also, role models revealed their career journey, struggles, efforts and how they overcame social barriers and other influences.



Community engagement (Campaigns/parents visits):

Successfully collected transition data from all schools. And provided this student's list to local leaders and talked to their parents to ensure admissions in schools and participation in STEM for girl's program. Campaigns were organized for awareness on girls' education in **95 backward villages** of Junagadh, Bhavnagar, Botad and Banaskantha district. Also, connected to 2650 parents in STEM activities and made them aware on gender, education, parental roles and responsibilities and their ward's career/life goal.

Boot Camps:

Organized **16 boot camps** and delivered sessions on SELF (self-awareness), Gender, Competitional Thinking (CT) and Career topics like project making, Debugging, digital footprint, finding my career path, mapping needs and professions, exploring careers and dreams etc. with activities for STD 9 & 10 students of 16 schools. In these, students and teachers participated actively and explored their learning.

Hack-A-Thon (Event 25th-27th Nov. 2021) / Idea thon (Process- November 2021) / Scratch (scratch is basic animation software based on coding) events:

- Idea thon is a process in which children are motivated to present their new ideas/products/model etc. It was organized for 280 Children from 3 different schools took part in it. Further, these ideas were then shared within the schools and is known as Hack-A-Thon. The purpose of this event is to motivate children to think differently on the subjects of Science and Technology with the support of QA resource persons. In this, students have participated in group discussions, session activities like finding problems/challenges and solutions for it and made excellent prototype models on it. This event enhanced critical thinking, problem solving power and presentation skill of students.
- Organized Scratch events in 8 schools for STD 8 & 9 students to build capacity of them in basic coding.
- 10 students from 2 schools participated in Hackathon and made problem solving innovative models. One of these developed prototypes (Accident Prevention Glasses) got selected for Manak Inspire Award. (government award)

Nirmaan activities /STEM Pathway:

- 414** students attended career webinars.
- 305** students called on Career Helpline and got information about careers and scholarships.
- 167** students completed Psychometric Test prepared by Quest Alliance, on Career and got insights regarding their interest and ability to choose best career for themselves.
- 595** girls were identified under STEM pathway who were willing to pursue in STEM careers.
- 247** students applied for scholarships like NTSE and digital scholarship.
- 1** girl student was selected for scholarship under Science Olympiad Foundation (SOF) girl child scheme from Junagadh district.

STEM clubs:

Inaugurated **37 STEM** clubs in **37** schools. In which, **439 girls** and **136 boys** do activities related STEM. Also, builds capacity of students on digital literacy, technology, and innovations. In some schools, STEM clubs were inaugurated by local governance and community members.

Training for Facilitators:

- Conducted **5 trainings** for facilitators and Cluster Resource Person (CRP) in order to enhance their skills and abilities on gender, coding, reporting and community engagement for better implementation of STEM for girls' program.
- Quest Alliance oriented a team of facilitators (12) on the STEM contents. This training was for 2 days.
- QA made an app called **QUESTAPP**, which has courses like digital literacy and cyber security and others. Total there are more than 50 lessons for TOT. And to use this app, a training called master coach program was given to the facilitators. This training was for 4 days.
- 12 facilitators and 2 CRPs actively participated in these trainings and got new insights and ideas for program implementations, and enhanced their skills on coding, problem solving techniques and innovative ideas for active participation of stakeholders in STEM for girls' program.



Teacher's Training

Teacher training was held by Quest Alliance for 3 days. It connected 72 teachers / HMs in this training. It was held for 9 hours in total on different topics like STEM mindset, Critical thinking, Career, Gender, P-Tech e-learning portal and STEM for girls etc. Some teachers/HMs adopted STEM topics in their academic activities after the training. 66 teachers/HMs registered on P-Tech learning portal this year.

District level engagement

Submitting monthly progress reports of STEM for girls' program in 4 districts (Banaskantha, Botad, Junagadh and Bhavnagar) to DEOs through meetings and e-mails. Engaging 4 DEOs, 9 Block Resource Coordinators (BRCs) and 14 CRCs of Government Education Departments in person meetings and in phone calls with STEM for girls' program. Disseminated information about online/offline engagement with stakeholders (students, parents, and teachers). And discussed challenges in implementation of STEM for girls' program, support, and solution for the same. Taking review and

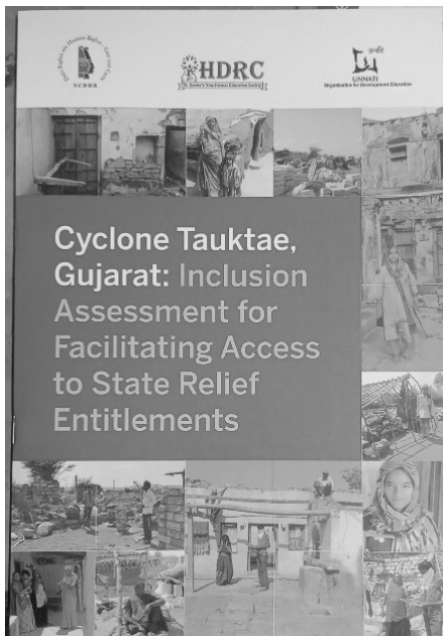
feedbacks regularly from education officials for our program activities.

Outcomes/testimonies from stakeholders

- Virtual/In person engagement with students on topics like **self, gender, well-being, ideathon/Hackathon, computational thinking, career** etc. enabled them to think out of the box and identified their interest and ability. And also, made them aware about gender sensitivity and other influences in society.
- By role model interactions, students got insights about career paths. Moreover, they were able to understand the importance of hard work, goal setting and dedication. They learnt how to be adamant and positive against social barriers and move forward towards their life goal.
- Community connects assisted the parents to understand their role in their child's life, especially, in education and career. Also, to be sensitive about gender and girl's education. Now, they support their children to learn and to be what they want to.

Chapter-5

Research, Training and Publication Unit



Cyclone Tauktae, Gujarat: Inclusion Assessment for Facilitating Access to State Relief Entitlements

Schedule Caste Sub Plan in Gujarat
A Fact Sheet on Implementation of SCSP in Gujarat and Policy Recommendation
By Nalender Jethmalani

The concepts of exclusion and discrimination are very closely associated with caste, by definition exclusion is known to be structured around societal processes that exclude, discriminate, isolate, and deprive some marginalised groups in the society of certain social characteristics that are the basis of a social structure. In the Indian context, marginalised social groups primarily, include the Scheduled Castes (SCs), and the Scheduled Tribes (STs) due to geographical isolation. The Schedule Caste (SCs) have been identified and on the basis of their level of accessibility and caste based discrimination.

The frames of the constitution took note of the fact that certain communities in the country were suffering from extreme social, educational and economic backwardness arising due to age old discrimination and social exclusion. These communities and their social and economic interests and for their accelerated socio economic development these communities were identified as per the provisions contained in clause 1 of article 342 of the constitution.

In spite of the Constitutional safeguards and developmental planning launched since 1951, through the First Five Year Plan (1951-55 to 1970-75) the Schedule Castes lagged behind the general population in various socio-economic indicators.

Schneider-Gastis Sub-Plan was evolved with a view to re-
schedules and programmes should have been formed for
department; this is the one of the reasons, for the present
for increasing the role of strategic sub-plan like SCSP, it is
as a forum of discrimination and development, its good
education, health care, social welfare and social security,
from public, political and public spending due to gaps in
possible remedy could be to formalize the act for implemen-
tation benefits and preventing social expenditure with

[illegible][illegible]

order to ensure development of the Schoolyard Center. Actually, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, rather than such institution of DCSJ, in the present scenario, where there is their guideline is important to focus upon "Budget officer" for the SGs is crucial as they are and heavily dependent on public provision of essential services like food, protection and care. The School is Carpa people. Note that land itself equally, and the new implementation of government intervention as well. Under the NCM for ensuring the poverty-reducing strategy, as well as "social security" monitoring for ensuring the transparency and accountability.

re and development of School. In Caste to get the maximum of Schedule Caste Sub Plan) to the SC group under the state's Plan only. The budgetary data for the five Year Plan (1972-77) and budgetary outlay and expenditure for SC and ST and expenditure for SCST in last 38 years, the expenditure under SCST sub plan expenditure was registered 11.67% against the budget outlay of Rs. 34,69,39,000 in 38 years, there was huge under spending of budget outlay and only 40.79% against the SC P. For year 2017, when the Plan for 2017-18 to 2020-21 Revised Estimates indicate Expenditure 85%, the SC Sub Plan is not spent for the welfare and development of School.

TASP (Tribal Area Sub Plan) in Gujarat

[illegible][illegible]

The Research and Training Unit of HDRC functions as a support mechanism for different projects and also undertakes independent research studies to contribute to the existing knowledge base around the center's initiatives. The unit conducts, facilitates, and participates in different training programs across projects and institute.

Major Activities:

1.Women's Participation in Local Politics in Gujarat:

This was research funded by APPI and has been completed. The main objective of this study was to examine women's participation in village panchayat. The study used both quantitative and qualitative methods. It used purposive sampling, focus group discussion

(FGD), and observation. The selection criteria included those who has won the election or are elected representative in local governance. Different perspectives on women's participation and their leadership were collected from 83 elected women representatives. Apart from the survey ,14 FGDs were also held. Some of the women's panchayats were purposefully chosen because they were run exclusively by women. Apart from this, those women who have participated in panchayat meetings and interacted with committee members were also considered. Opinion/Narrative of women representatives on issues such as party involvement, family, and caste-related information were also taken. The study concluded that education, awareness and family support system were key success variables for decisive women participation

in panchayat. The study also found that patriarchal structure still dominates the decision-making process in groups of SC/ST/OBC/General women. The main recommendation of the study was to increase informal education in order to increase participation of women in local politics & local self-governance.

2. Participatory Action Research for Fishing Communities in Coastal Gujarat:

Understanding Policy Impact, Socio-Economic and Livelihood Changes. This is an ongoing research project funded by ALBON. The proposed action research study would address the problems of socio-ecological changes and its impact on fisherfolk communities in coastal region (Gir-Somnath) of Gujarat. The proposed study would apply a mix of qualitative and quantitative research methodology along with explorative research design. Qualitative research method integrates techniques of observing, documenting, analyzing, and interpreting characteristic patterns, attributes and meaning of human phenomena under study. At present, data collection is going on.

3. Gujarati Booklet on How to Mobilize PESA Gram-Sabha in Tribal Area:

the main objective of this booklet was to simplify the systematic steps of mobilization of PESA, Gram-Sabha in tribal area. This booklet was prepared for leaders, activist, project workers and those

who are working and/or are involved in PESA/Gram-Sabha mobilization process. Reading the booklet gave a clear understanding of mobilization process for PESA act 1996, Central Module Rules, Gujarat PESA rules 2017. In addition to this, certain steps were also identified based on HDRC's field level experience on mobilization of PESA Gram-Sabha in north Gujarat tribal area.

4. Organize Study Circle: Study Circle has been initiated -5 rounds of discussions on - Jai Bhim:

The movies, Fr. Stan Swamy A Maoist, or a Martyr: Discussion by the team, Freire's Pedagogy of the oppressed: Reflection on building political education together by Catrinel Dunca, Valjibhai Patel: The Activist and his Mission for Social Justice by Rajubhai Solanki and Valjibhai Patel and Women who are shaping Gujarat by Manjula Pradeep. Myth and Reality of Tribal Self Rule or Tribal Autonomy in Gujarat by Prof. Arunbhai Vaghela. Emergence of Banaskantha Dalit Sangathan by Dabhi sir and Pravin Rashtrapal.

5. Training/Preparing Project Proposal and Awareness Materials:

the research unit was engaged in different project related trainings. It prepared project proposal for Miserere and Commonwealth foundation. The Unit also prepared awareness materials on new education policy, farmer producer organization etc.

CASE STUDY-1

Community initiative resulted in opening of class 11th Arts stream:

Government Secondary School, Khadsaliya comes in Khadsaliya village in Bhavnagar district in the state of Gujarat. This school has classes only from 1st to 10th. Children who want to pursue their studies further have to travel 35 kilometers every day to Bhavnagar city.

Agriculture being the most prominent livelihood activity, majority of the people are engaged in agriculture/farming. People of this village are not interested in continuing the education of their children for the only reason that they have to travel far every day. It is not viable for them to bear the travel cost. Also, they are concerned about the safety of their children, especially in case of girl child. This is the reason for the high dropout rate among girls after completing 10th.

Ashwinbhai Jambucha, facilitator of IBM STEM for Girls project realized that to prevent the drop out it is must to have a higher secondary school in the village itself. He mobilized people by holding door-to door meetings to demand opening of class 11th in the existing school. He also held talks with teachers and the principal of the school. He also facilitated all the necessary paper work. After a rigorous follow up of 6-7 months finally an application was submitted to the school principal by parents. This application was forwarded to the district education officer (DEO) who gave approval for the opening of 11th Standard in the same school. At present the permission of opening of 11th Std., was given only for the arts stream from the coming educational session. Now the parents are also trying for the opening of science and commerce stream.

This sets an example in the community, proving the saying that, United we stand divided we fall.

CASE STUDY-2

This is the success story of Bhanat Shantaben. She lives in Vaidi village of Meghraj Taluka in Aravalli district, Gujarat State. Her family consists of 6 members, her husband, son, daughter-in-law, and 2 grandchildren (1 girl and 1 boy). It has been 40 years since she has come to this village after her marriage. Her family earns their livelihood through agriculture and Livestock.

Vaidi village of Meghraj taluka is situated at the border of Gujarat and Rajasthan. Therefore, one can see the mix of culture and practices of both the states there. Total population of this village is around 1000, majority of them (90%) are tribal. This being a hilly area, water remains a major problem among others. Cultivation here is based on irrigation. But due to lack of irrigational resources, the harvest can be take place only twice a year. Shantaben also grows Rabi and kharif crops using well. Most of the agricultural work in being carried out by Shantaben. However, her husband's name was there on land record.

In India, women do not have control over the land they cultivate. Even today, they are invisible workers on family farms or work as underpaid farmhands. Their position at home and in the community remains vulnerable, as they own no productive asset. To address this issue, HDRC has been a part of a network of 15 like-minded organizations known as Working Group for Women and Land Ownership (WGWLO) for the past three years. It adopted a two-way strategy, one at the network level to have broader impact and the other, at the field level through Swabhoomi Kendra.

At the broader level, it addresses the issue of women's ownership of land by facilitating the implementation of existing laws of the Government of Gujarat, influencing the government and non-governmental 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's ownership of land in their name. And at the field level, Swabhoomi Kendra facilitate and provide necessary guidance women to get their entitlements.

Shantaben is one such beneficiary. She has long association (since 2006) with HDRC and is well aware of all the activities of HDRC. In 2018, a campaign for land ownership of women, was initiated in Vaidi gam and it was here that she along with 2 more relatives came and join this campaign. She gained more information about the land ownership of women and discussed this thought with her husband and other family members. They all agreed but there was one problem. Shantaben's father-in-law had taken a loan of Rs.7000/- for motor in their field and this loan was not repaid. They said that to their knowledge unless they repay the loan completely no addition or changes can be made in the present record. So, the matter got postponed.

Again in 2019, a campaign was run in Meghraj Taluka and then, the paralegal worker Atiben told them that they can add the names even if the loan was not repaid, but they cannot sell the land unless they fully repay the loan amount. The family agreed and they decided to repay the loan first. Somehow, they were able to manage to repay the loan and then, the process to add names of Shantaben and 2 others was initiated. Shantaben accompanied the paralegal worker everywhere. She learned the process well. Finally, in February 2020, she along with Atiben went to the mamlatdar office, with the receipt of full loan repayment. But due to the nationwide lockdown the process stopped.

Meanwhile one of the Mahila Kisaan Sakhi, Kamlaben told her about the sustainable agricultural practices and also help her join the Seed bank of Swabhoomi Kendra in Meghraj. During Lockdown, she took seeds of maize and Chana seeds from the bank. She was also taught how to prepare organic manure. At present, Shantaben is farming her 4 acres land successfully. In May 2021, the final entry of her name along with the names of her 2 relatives was made at the E-Dhara Mamlatdaar's office. She also motivated 18 other women to get themselves enrolled in the land records. In June 2021, she has applied under the social security scheme for the stable of buffalo. She had also applied for the Pradhan Mantri Kissan Sanmaan Nidhi Yojana.

She said, "I could not even imagine that my name will come in land records and I will have an independent identity as farmer. HDRC has helped me at every step in achieving this. Though I have no words to describe it but I can only say, I am thankful to HDRC." She also motivated other women that, "this ownership is our right, when we work so hard and we are co-owner of the land, it is foolish to be a laborer for life. Just as I got my right you should also fight for your right too."

CASE STUDY-3

"This is not just an SHG but our freedom, where we make all the decisions", said the members of Amen self-help group, Rasul Kadia Ni Chali - Ahmedabad, Gujarat. Rasul Kadia's Chali is located in the Jamalpur area in the center of Ahmedabad city. More than 300 families live in this Chali. Most of these families are from Dalit and Muslim communities as well as migrant laborers. There is a severe shortage of basic amenities here, as a result of which the percentage of diseases is also very high. Most of the people earn their livelihood by doing casual labor. People of this Chali have been living there for more than 70 years, but still the settlement is not considered legal by the municipal corporation and thus, lacks in basic facilities. There is no library nearby. Also, there is no adequate system of sewage in this area. All the huts are situated on a big sewer line.

Human Development and Research Center -HDRC has been working for human rights and awareness in this area since last 7 years. Nurjahan Ben, a social worker of HDRC, holds meetings and discussions twice a week, for the awareness generation on issues of human rights. Women here are in dire financial crunch and do not have any source of income. Nurjahan Ben began to hold awareness meetings with women, for self-help groups and savings groups in 2017, as a result of these meetings 10 women formed a self-help group. Then, Nurjahan Ben along with Kinjalben and Lakshmiben from UCD (urban community development) explained them the process of starting SHG.

Later, Kinjalben along with Nurjahan ben facilitated them to fill the form enclosing copy of their Aadhaar card, ration card and passport size photo. Unanimously, they decided to name their SHG as Ameen SHG. Roshanben was appointed as president, Nasreenben as Secretary and Abedaben as treasurer. This is how Ameen SHG has been functioning since December 2017. They all decided that Rs.100 /month/member will be collected as savings. By November 2021, a total of 85 thousand rupees got deposited as their group savings.

In February 2018, ten thousand rupees was given to SHG as a revolving fund by the government. This amount was distributed equally among all the 10 members @Rs.1000/member. The members used this amount to purchase groceries.

In December 2018, ICICI bank gave a loan of one lakh rupees to Ameen SHG. Each member was given a sum of Rs.10,000/-. 6 members used this amount to start their livelihood such as opening beauty parlor, sewing machine, repaying of loan installment of Rickshaw and others. The rest 4 used this amount to meet the expenses of family functions and medical needs. By the end of the year, they repaid the loan together and got a subsidy of Rs.6000/- which was shared equally among all the SHG members.

In January 2020, a loan of Rs.1.95 lakh was given from ICICI Bank under Atmanirbhar Yojana. From this loan, Nafisaben has started her own small shop of biscuit and wafer. 3 members repaired their house from this loan. During the tough Covid -19 period, it was this amount that helped these women to manage their family needs because all the other sources were shut down. All the members in Ameen Self Help Group are uneducated, belonging to the minority and other marginalized community. They did not have multiple options for livelihood before joining this SHG. They were financially dependent on their male counterparts. At times, this became their cause of being victim of violence. Due to social norms, they were not allowed by their families to do any other work which would add to the family income. As a result of the financial crunch, it was difficult for them to meet the need of children's nutrition and education. Initially, they were in doubt on the functioning of SHG and were scared with the thought of dispute among them because of improper distribution of money etc. They were afraid that in such situations even the family members and relatives will not support them in future. Somehow, along with these thoughts in their mind, this SHG started functioning. Now, it has been 5 years and they have repaid the bank loans twice and that too in the stipulated period. Now, they are confident and are planning to start a small-scale business collectively.

When asked what change this SHG has brought their lives? They went back in the past and were quiet for some time and then said-

"This is not just an SHG, but our freedom, a power that enables us to make all the decisions. In these five years, we have realized that we too can save and start a small business, our bank account is in our name. Until now, all our identities were known by the names of our husbands and fathers, but now everyone from the bankers to the municipal office knows and respects us by our names."

With the savings of the SHG, we can afford proper nutrition, good education and neat clothes etc. for our children without asking anyone.

CASE STUDY-4

People's organization (BDS-Tharad) helped in seeking justice in an atrocity case

Parmar Waliben Shankarbhai is a 53-year-old widow. She lives in Terua village of Lakhni Taluka in Banaskantha district, Gujarat. She was suffering from financial crunch, economic hardship and social backwardness. She belongs to a Scheduled Caste (Chamar) and is among the most marginalized community. Her family consists of two unemployed sons, aged 30 and 35, and an illiterate married daughter who is living with her in-laws. The family's primary source livelihood is through agricultural labour. There are several challenges faced by the villagers such as lack of access to education and lack of employment opportunities. Being from a lower caste, they have experienced discrimination, oppression, and exploitation for years. This family does not own land or any property and therefore, are often dependent on others for their livelihood.

The family was subjected to a violent attack by individuals from the Thakor community (higher class in social hierarchy). The attackers not only injured her son but also set ablaze their house. The reason behind this attack was a personal grudge, which was going on since years between the attackers and the victims.

Banaskantha Dalit Sangathan (BDS) activists promptly arrived at the scene and called the police. They also stayed with the family for four consecutive days to facilitate police procedures, which includes filing complaints, collecting evidence, arresting the accused, and providing police protection to the family of the victim. The local community also extended their support to the family of the victim.

The ongoing coordination with the local community and the long-standing rights movement played a crucial role in resolving the issue.

Result:

The three victims received financial assistance totaling Rs.2,25,000. Plans for constructing houses through social welfare programs are underway. The local community's support and cooperation have boosted the victims' confidence to live independently with self-respect. The wrongdoers have realized the organization's power and are less likely to commit further injustices. Waliben is now cultivating her farm and fearlessly confronting injustices, being mentally resilient despite economic challenges.

Victim's Statement:

"If we had not contacted you (BDS) that night and you wouldn't have sent the police, my elder son would have been murdered, and all of us too could have been possibly killed."

CASE STUDY-5

Lamp

Lanka, a young girl of 12 years, lives in Banondara village in Banaskantha district. She was studying in Class 7 in the government Primary school of the village. While studying she has to look after her younger siblings when her parents were out for work. It was found that majority of the people in of this area migrate to nearby areas such as Disa, Dhanera & Tharaad etc. in search of their livelihood. The migration is at its peak during the month from September to December every year. The children also migrate with their parents leaving their study in the midst. HDRC ran Learning and Migration Program (LAMP) in 2 tribal areas of Gujarat, namely, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha with the help from American India Foundation.

It was for this reason that HDRC, with the aim of retaining these children of age group 6-14 years and to help them to continue their school education, opened seasonal hostel in both these areas. These children can stay in these hostels and continue their school education. There is a care taker in these hostels who takes care of the children. Unfortunately, these hostels were not working from the past two years due to Covid-19. The pandemic had brought life to a halt. Under this project, HDRC continued to extend its support to these children even during Covid through the adolescent girls' group.

After the formation of a group of adolescent girls, awareness generation workshops, meetings, events focused group discussions etc. were conducted to make these girls aware of issues that impact their life such as importance of education, health and hygiene, life skills and many others. During pandemic, all the schools were closed. After reopening, in urban areas children somehow managed

to continue their education through online mode. But the situation in Sabarkantha and Banaskantha the situation is very different. People here do not have smartphone, laptops etc. and moreover there is network problem. In such situations, the group of these young girls helped in educating these children through tablets, story books, worksheets, and other learning material. These girls along with a team provide a safe place to these children in their respective villages and proactively engage them through offline mode. HDRC provided necessary educational kits to the group of these young girls and then, they helped these children to continue their education.

Lanka, who wants to continue her education but has to look after her younger siblings and to do the household chores also. in this situation HDRC's Girls' group facilitator personally met Lanka's parents and told them about the value of educating a girl child. She was successful in convincing her parents, to permit Lanka to continue her education. Finally, Lanka started attending her classes regularly and never missed a class ever since. She studied, sang, and danced happily with her friends. Now her parents and Lanka herself is motivating others to continue their education through HDRC's center.

CASE STUDY-6

Cooperative

Tractor Driving training for schedule Tribe women in Tapi

કુશાળ નવસારી બાપુના કામગીરી અંગે રજૂ કર્યું છે.

તાપી: આદિવાસી મહિલાઓ માટે 'ટ્રેક્ટર ડ્રાઈવિંગ' તાલીમ

વ્યારા, તા. ૭

કૃષિ વિજ્ઞાન કેન્દ્ર, નવસારી કૃષિ યુનિવર્સિટી અને લાખાણી ટ્રેક્ટર, મહીન્દ્રા એન્ડ મહીન્દ્રાના સંયુક્ત ઉપક્રમે આત્મનિર્ભર ભારત અભિયાન અંતર્ગત

આ પ્રસંગે જિલ્લા વિહાર અધિકારીશ્રી ડૉ.દિનેશકુમાર કાપડિયાએ જણાવ્યું હતું કે, યાત્રિકીકરણ થકી 'મહિલા સશક્તિકરણ' થાય તેવા ઉમદા હેતુ સરકાર મહિલાઓની સુરક્ષા, સન્માન, સ્વરોજગારી અને સ્વાસ્થ્ય અંગે પૂરતું ધ્યાન આપી રહી છે. ત્યારે તાપી



(તસવીર : અલ્બેશ દવે)

કાર્યક્રમમાં જિલ્લા પોલિસ અધિકારી સુજાતા મજમુદારએ મહિલાઓના શારીરિક સ્વાસ્થ્યની કાળજી અંગે ભાર મૂકતા જણાવ્યું હતું કે, ટ્રેક્ટર માતા ટ્રેક્ટરને બાળકને જન્મ આપી શકે છે. સશક્ત નારી થકી સમૃદ્ધ સમાજનું નિર્માણ થાય છે. આ કેન્દ્ર ખાતે પ્રગતિશીલ મહિલાઓએ તાલીમ મેળવી આદિવાસી સમાજની અન્ય મહિલાઓને જાગૃત કરવી જોઈએ અને પોતાના

તાલીમને લગતી અને ટ્રેક્ટરને લગતી ઓજારોની પ્રાથમિક જાણકારી આપી હતી. કપુરા ગામના આત્મનિર્ભર મહિલા ઈન્કુબેશન ગ્રામીની અને જામલીયા ગામના ઈન્કુબેશન ગ્રામીનીએ પોતાના પ્રતિભાવો રજૂ કર્યા હતા. કાર્યક્રમની શરૂઆતમાં કૃષિ કેન્દ્રના વરિષ્ઠ વૈજ્ઞાનિક અને વડા ડૉ.સી. ડી.પંડયાએ સ્વાગત પ્રવચન તથા પ્રો. આરતી એન. સોનીએ આભારવિધિ કરી કરી સર્વે તાલીમાર્થી મહિલાઓને ખેતી

૭૫ આદિવાસી મહિલાઓએ ઉમંગભરે ભાગ લીધો: સશક્ત નારી થકી સમૃદ્ધ સમાજનું નિર્માણ થાય છે: સુજાતા મજમુદાર

જિલ્લો આદિવાસી મહિલા સંચાલિત કસ્ટમ હાયરોંગ

સ્વાસ્થ્ય માટે સલામ રહેલું જોઈએ. તેમ જણાવી મહિલાઓની સુરક્ષા માટેના કાર્યક્રમો વિશે વિસ્તૃત માર્ગદર્શન પૂરું પાડ્યું હતું.

જિલ્લા ખેતીવાડી અધિકારી સતીષભાઈ ગામીટે ખેતીવાડી વિભાગની વિવિધ યોજનાઓ અંગે માહિતી આપતા ખેત ઓજારો ખરીદવા માટેની વિવિધ યોજનાઓની સંવિસ્તાર સમજણ આપી હતી. મહીન્દ્રા એન્ડ મહીન્દ્રાના ધીર અસીક લાખાણીએ ટ્રેક્ટર ડ્રાઈવિંગ

આજે કૃષિ વિજ્ઞાન કેન્દ્ર વ્યારા ખાતે તાપી જિલ્લાની આદિવાસી મહિલાઓ માટે 'ટ્રેક્ટર ડ્રાઈવિંગ' તાલીમનું આયોજન કરવામાં આવ્યું, ખેતી યાત્રિકીકરણ થકી 'મહિલા સશક્તિકરણ' થાય તેવા ઉમદાથી આયોજીત તાલીમમાં વિવિધ ગામોની કુલ ૭૫ આદિવાસી મહિલાઓએ ઉમંગભરે ભાગ લીધો હતો.

સેન્ટર બને તેવો અનુભવ કર્યો હતો. તેમણે મુખ્યમંત્રી ઉત્કર્ષ યોજના, મિશન મંગલમ યોજના, કસ્ટમ હાયરોંગ સેન્ટર સહિત મહિલા કલ્યાણની વિવિધ યોજનાઓ વિશે વિસ્તૃત માહિતી આપી સરકારની યોજનાઓનો સમગ્ર જિલ્લાની બહેનોએ લાભ લેવો જોઈએ તેમ ઉમેર્યું હતું.

યાત્રિકરણનું મહત્વ સમજાવ્યું હતું. કાર્યક્રમના અંતે રાષ્ટ્રીય પોષણ માસની ઉજવણી નિમિત્તે કાર્યક્રમમાં ઉપસ્થિત સર્વે મહાનુભાવો, વૈજ્ઞાનિકો, કર્મચારીઓ અને આદિવાસી મહિલાઓ દ્વારા પોષણ શયષ લેવામાં આવ્યાં હતાં. કાર્યક્રમનું સફળ સંચાલન કેન્દ્રના પાક ઉપાધ્યક્ષ વિભાગના વૈજ્ઞાનિક પ્રો.કે. રજાએ કર્યું હતું. તથા કાર્યક્રમને સફળ બનાવવા માટે કેવીકેના વૈજ્ઞાનિકોની દીર્ઘ ભારે જલમત ઉઘાવી હતી.

સાસની ઉજવણી નિમિત્તે કાર્યક્રમમાં ઉપસ્થિત સર્વે મહાનુભાવો, વૈજ્ઞાનિકો, કર્મચારીઓ અને આદિવાસી મહિલાઓ દ્વારા પોષણ શયષ લેવામાં આવ્યાં હતાં. કાર્યક્રમનું સફળ સંચાલન કેન્દ્રના પાક ઉપાધ્યક્ષ વિભાગના વૈજ્ઞાનિક પ્રો.કે. રજાએ કર્યું હતું. તથા કાર્યક્રમને સફળ બનાવવા માટે કેવીકેના વૈજ્ઞાનિકોની દીર્ઘ ભારે જલમત ઉઘાવી હતી.

28 women cooperative members of Bardipada Cooperative of Dolvan Taluka in Tapi district, Gujarat, received tractor driving training. This training was organized in collaboration with Krushi Vikas Kendra (KVK) Vyara and Lakhani Tractors (Mahindra and Mahindra) under Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan. The objective of this training was to Empower women through Farm Mechanization.

The economy of Tapi district is dependent on agriculture. The chief agriculture products in the district includes cereals, pulses, oil seeds and cotton etc. The adoption of new agricultural technologies amongst the farmers helps to increase

the production of various kinds of agricultural items. This training in driving tractors is aimed at empowering women farmers through farming mechanization. This was a 5 days training. The trainees were not only trained on how to drive but were also trained in the use of various instruments and equipment related to tractor and farming. After successful completion of the training, these trainees were taken to the felicitation program by helicopter. They were also issued license after successful completion of all the online RTO test and test drive.

Induben Chaudhari said, "I could not even imagine that I will also fly in sky one day. After lot of initial struggles with the family members, and society somehow, we were successful in convincing them to allow us to take part in this training. We were hesitant and were in doubt whether we can learn or not because we had never driven a tractor before. With all this confusion and fear, we started learning. After 5 days of rigorous practice, we completed the training successfully. After successful completion, we were also felicitated in a big event. We went to this event venue in a helicopter and that was one of the most memorable events of my life, which I will never forget. Further, we also applied for license because without that we could not drive. Soon we had received our licenses as well. Now we do not have to wait for our husbands or any other male to come and drive tractors for ploughing and transportation purposes. We are now independent and driving tractors. Thanks to the Bardipada Cooperative and HDRC who motivated us to take part in this training along with guiding and helping us time to time."

The District Development Officer (DDO), Shri Dineshkumar Kapadiya on this occasion said that the government was trying to focus on women's empowerment by means of ensuring their safety, dignity, self-employment and farm mechanization. He also agreed to give full support in starting a custom hiring Centre (where tractors and other farm equipment were given on rent), fully owned and ran by women. He also informed participants about various government schemes such as Mukhyamantri Utkarsh Yojana, Mission Mangalam Yojana, custom hiring Centre and other welfare schemes.

Police superintendent of the district, Sujata Majmudar, in her speech emphasized on the issues of health and safety of women. She also said that those who received training should motivate other women from the tribal areas to take such trainings. District Agricultural officer, Santoshbhai Gamit, was also present in this felicitation program. This event attracted attention of media too and has been covered in almost all Gujarati dailies.

CASE STUDY-7

Skill development Komalben Vanzara, Alumini Skill Development Program

Komal Vanzara is a young girl of 20 years. She belongs to a remote village called Rumki Talav of Nizar taluka in Tapi district, Gujarat. Her family consists of 9 members. There are only 2 breadwinners in her family i.e., her father and her elder brother. Both work as driver and thus earn very less. Her mother and sister-in-law/ bhabhi (elder brother's wife) both are home makers and are dependent on their husband for their financial requirements. Komal after completing her 12th standard, wanted utilize her studies to earn and meet the basic family needs. When she talked about this with her parents, her father refused. Due to job scarcity in the area, it was very difficult for Komal to get one. But she was determined to help her family financially. Then somehow, she came to know about the skill development center in Nizar from a friend. She registered herself for the course in skill to succeed. She successfully completed the skill training of 45 days. This training enhanced her knowledge of work skills, life skills etc. She also learnt computers. This training changed her life.

After successful completion of the training, she once again asked her father to allow her to get a job and help her family financially. With her strong will and newly equipped knowledge, she was successful in convincing her father. She got selected through an interview for the post of HR in Bhagyashree Logistics Pvt. Ltd. In Palsana district, Surat, Gujarat. She was earning a salary of Rs.11000/month, which really is a big financial support for her family. Since her workplace is far from her home, she decided to live with her friend. Today she proudly says that her dream to earn and support her family has come true. She feels happy and is confident to face new challenges that life throws at her. Her support to her family means a lot. Her whole family thanked HDRC for the skill development center which is helping rural youth in seeking jobs and contribute to the family income. In her own words, "Whatever I have learned in the training is helping me in professional as well as personal life." She is encouraging other youths of her village to join the training for their own betterment as well as of their family.

CASE STUDY-8

Collective's action for justice regarding road

This is the case study of Vaghrol village in Dantiwada Taluka, Banaskantha district, Gujarat. Few upper cast people with the intention of preventing Dalits to use the road, submitted an application to the mamlatdar that these Dalit families encroached their land and were creating nuisance in their areas. Acting on their application, the mamlatdar without checking the facts told these upper caste people to block the road. As a result, these upper cast people dug a hole with the help of JCB to prevent Dalits from using the road.

This resulted in the suffering of these Dalit families. They had no other option then to take a long route every day. The situation became worst in case of emergency like medical need etc. When these Dalit people tried to raise their voice against the injustice by informing mamlatdar that they had been using this road for more than 40 years, the then mamlatdar instead of acting against the upper caste people passed an order against these Dalits and blamed them for land encroachment.

The village collective discussed this issue and strategically sought map of village panchayat where this road was marked. The collective then approached the Sub district officer/Prant officer & mamlatdar and held discussion with them and showed the map of village panchayat where the road was marked. The mamlatdar was left with no option then to take back his previous order.

Annexures 1: Emergency relief: Cyclone Taukate

Financial assistance/ compensation summary to the Cyclone affected families

The details of relief work done by HDRC during Cyclone Taukate is given in the table. It included financial assistance/compensation in the form of Cash-dole of Rs.4,27,530/-to 27 families of 26 villages. Besides, compensation for partial house damage was given to 759 families from 47 villages amounting to Rs.1, 90,70,000/-. Compensation for household damage was given to 376 families from 37 villages amounting to Rs. 26,32,000/-and compensation for agriculture loss to 18 families from 9 villages, amounting to Rs. 10,36,000/-.

Cash-dole (immediate relief provided by the state government after Cyclone) assistance:

Sr.	Name of Taluka	No. of villages	No. of families received assistance	Sum of Cash-dole Assistance(in Rs.)
1	Girgaddha	15	78	2,12,290
2	Una	11	80	2,15,240
	Grand Total	26	158	4,27,530

Compensation for Partial House damage:

Sr.	Name of Taluka	No. of villages	No. of families received assistance	Sum of Cash-dole Assistance(in Rs.)
1	Girgaddha	23	391	1,02,000
2	Una	24	368	94,70,000
	Grand Total	47	759	1,96,70,000

Compensation for household damage:

Sr.	Name of Taluka	No. of villages	No. of families received assistance	Sum of Cash-dole Assistance(in Rs.)
1	Girgaddha	22	230	16,10,000
2	Una	15	146	10,22,000
	Grand Total	37	376	26,32,000

Compensation for Agriculture loss:

Sr.	Name of Taluka	No. of villages	No. of families received assistance	Sum of Cash-dole Assistance(in Rs.)
1	Girgaddha	6	10	4,35,000
2	Una	3	8	6,01,000
	Grand Total	9	18	10,36,000

Apart from this HDRC also collaborated with Azim Premji Foundation (APF) and distributed 5500 ration kits and 5500 Nutrition kits for children in three districts, namely Gir Somnath, Junagadh and Porbandar in Saurashtra.

Annexures 2: Emergency relief: Covid-19

Overall Response at a Glance



2,47,846
People reached through
promotion of preventive
behaviours



1,200
Medical personnel provided
with PPE kits



7,000
Information, education and
communication materials
printed and distributed



200
Oxygen Cylinders with flow
meter provided to 67 PHCs
and 18 CHCs



1,000
Disinfected kits distributed to
health worker and communities



8,000
Oxygen Masks with tube
provided to 67 PHCs and 18
CHCs



400
Oximeter distributed including
to health facilities, health
worker and communities



65
Transport 65 critically ill
patients to other hospitals
through free ambulance service



90
Thermal Guns distributed to
health care facilities



700
People supported with food kits
living in quarantine and/or
isolation spaces



30,000
Masks distributed, including to
health facilities, health
workers and communities



850
Emergency medical kits
Provided in 700 villages, 42
slums and 20 *Kadiya Naka*
(Place where labour gathered in
search of work)



6,000
Glove sets distributed,
including to health facilities,
health workers and
communities

Annexures 3: Finance and Other Compliances

St. Xavier's Non-Formal Education Society BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2022

PARTICULARS	ANNEX URE	FC AMOUNT (Rs.) 2021-2022	NFC AMOUNT (Rs.) 2021-2022	TOTAL AMOUNT (Rs.) 2021-2022	TOTAL AMOUNT (Rs.) 2020-2021
<u>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</u>					
CORPUS FUNDS	A	24,44,339	4,35,60,873	4,60,05,212	6,55,85,466
OTHER NON-CORPUS FUNDS	B	1,59,47,692	88,87,266	2,48,34,958	56,77,183
UNUTILISED GRANT EARMARKED	E	47,51,966	30,68,184	78,20,150	93,56,631
TOTAL		2,31,43,997	5,55,16,323	7,86,60,320	8,06,19,281
<u>ASSETS AND PROPERTIES</u>					
NET FIXED ASSETS	C	45,95,814	31,99,803	77,95,617	85,97,291
INVESTMENT	D	86,56,899	4,35,60,873	5,22,17,772	4,07,38,292
CURRENT ASSETS	F	98,91,284	87,55,647	1,86,46,931	3,12,83,698
TOTAL		2,31,43,997	5,55,16,323	7,86,60,320	8,06,19,281

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS

N

For, ST. XAVIER'S NONFORMAL EDUCATION



SECRETARY / TRUSTEE
DATE : 26TH SEPTEMBER 2022
PLACE : AHMEDABAD

CA JAHIR MANSURI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
MEMBERSHIP NO.: 115867



DATE : 26TH SEPTEMBER 2022
PLACE : AHMEDABAD
UDIN - 22115867AVETDJ7844

St. Xavier's Non-Formal Education Society
INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR 1ST APRIL 2021 TO 31ST MARCH 2022

PARTICULARS	ANNEXURE	FC AMOUNT (Rs.) 2021-2022	NFC AMOUNT (Rs.) 2021-2022	TOTAL AMOUNT (Rs.) 2021-2022	TOTAL AMOUNT (Rs.) 2020-2021
INCOME :					
GRANTS & DONATIONS	E	4,05,70,082	3,27,05,473	7,32,75,525	4,99,76,564
INTEREST INCOME	G	10,78,742	30,83,470	41,42,212	50,83,646
INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES	H	-	8,61,585	8,61,585	9,13,232
TOTAL		4,16,48,794	3,66,30,528	7,82,79,322	5,59,73,472
EXPENDITURE :					
EXPENSES ON OBJECTS OF THE TRUST	I	3,53,48,385	3,29,38,180	6,82,86,565	4,38,40,700
EXPENSES-FUND TRANSFER TO OTHER ORGANISATIONS	I-a	-	-	-	21,75,102
ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES	J	49,46,155	31,32,958	80,79,113	68,12,914
AUDIT FEES	K	2,14,483	38,525	2,53,008	1,75,850
CHARITY COMMISSIONER CONTRIBUTION	L	-	50,000	50,000	1,00,000
DEPRECIATION	C	6,59,996	4,87,040	11,47,036	14,06,010
REMUNERATION TO TRUSTEE	M	6,33,080	3,53,000	8,86,080	7,21,551
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	B	(53,305)	(3,69,174)	(4,22,480)	5,41,254
TOTAL		4,16,48,794	3,66,30,528	7,82,79,322	5,59,73,472

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS

N
AS PER OUR AUDIT REPORT OF EVEN DATE ATTACHED

For, ST. XAVIER'S NONFORMAL EDUCATION SOCIETY



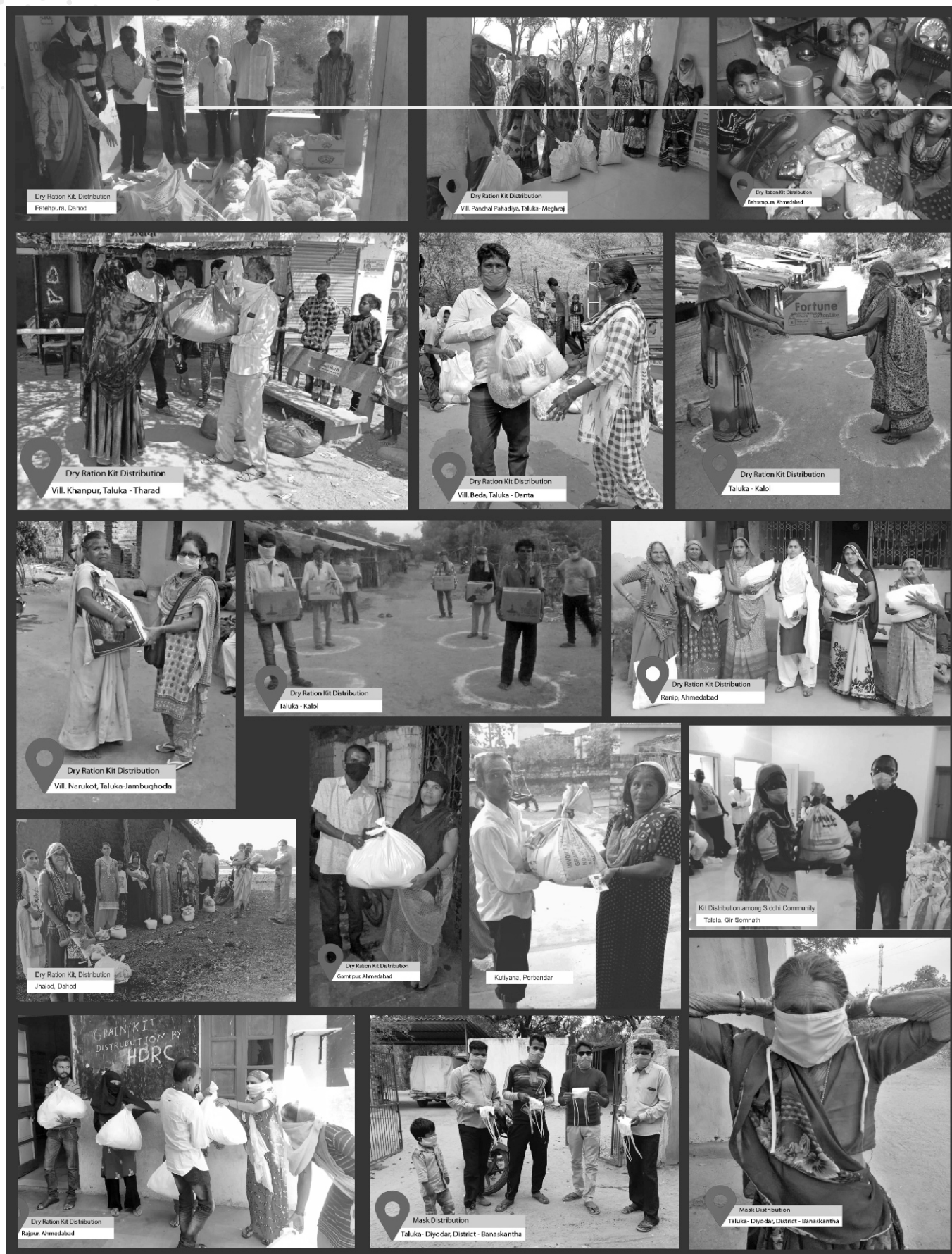
SECRETARY / TRUSTEE
 DATE : 26TH SEPTEMBER 2022
 PLACE : AHMEDABAD

CA JAHIR MANSURI
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
 MEMBERSHIP NO: 115867



DATE : 26TH SEPTEMBER 2022
 PLACE : AHMEDABAD
 UDIN - 22115867AVETDJ7844





Media Coverage

માનવ વિકાસ અને સંશોધન કેન્દ્ર દ્વારા જરૂરી હોસ્પિટલ તરફ પરિવહન પદ્ધતિ

શ્રીજી હોસ્પિટલ પહોંચી વળવા આગોતરા આયોજનના ભાગરૂપે પીલૂકા સામુહિક આરોગ્ય કેન્દ્ર (CHC)માં સહયોગ



થરાદ માનવ વિકાસ અને સંશોધન કેન્દ્ર અમદાવાદ અને બનાસકાંઠા જિલ્લા દલિત સંગઠન દ્વારા કોરોનાની હાલની પરિસ્થિતિ અને Covid 19ના રોગચાળાની નીજી હોસ્પિટલ તરફ પરિવહન પદ્ધતિ

શક્યતાને પહોંચી વળવા પીલૂકા ખાતે સરકારી દવાખાનામાં ઓક્સિજન સિલિન્ડર, સેનેટાઈઝર, પલ્સ ઓક્સીમીટર, ફલોમીટર, થર્મલ ગન, ગ્લુકોમિટર, માસ્ક, પીપીઈ કીટ, ગ્લોબ્સ, દવાઓ વગેરે કોવિડ કીટ આપવામાં આવેલ. આ સહાયતા સામગ્રી પહોંચાડવામાં આવી હતી. આ પ્રસંગે બનાસકાંઠા જિલ્લા દલિત સંગઠનના ધરાદ તાલુકાના પ્રમુખ શ્રી પરાગભાઈ હડિયલ, નાનજીભાઈ હડિયલ, દાનાભાઈ પરમાર, પ્રતાપભાઈ પંડ્યા, વિમળાબેન વગેરે લોકો હાજર રહ્યા હતા.

માનવ સંશોધન અને વિકાસ કેન્દ્ર અમદાવાદના સહયોગ થી સેવા ભાવી ટ્રસ્ટ દ્વારા ઘાંટવડ પ્રાથમિક આરોગ્ય કેન્દ્રને મેડિકલ કીટનું વિતરણ



કોમ (અમદાવાદ) બાંધી દ્વારા ઘાંટવડ પ્રાથમિક આરોગ્ય કેન્દ્ર ખાતે જરૂરી સારવાર મળી ને ગ્રામ પંચાયત નાં ચેરમેન રહે અને ખાસ કરીને કોરોના દેવશીભાઈ લાખાભાઈ ચસતદેવિનોવિકાસિકાપનો બાબલીયા નાં હસ્તે મેડિકલ કીટ આપવામાં આવી હતી જે મા 2 ઓક્સિજન સિલિન્ડર સાથે ફલો મીટર, માસ્ક, ઓક્સીમીટર, આરોગ્ય કેન્દ્ર ને વધુ અસરકારક થર્મલગન, સેનેટાઈઝર, સેનીટાઈઝર, હોસ્પિટલ અને વિકાસ કેન્દ્ર અમદાવાદ સેનીટાઈઝર, ઓક્સીડાઇ ના સહયોગ થી સોરાષ્ટ્ર દલિત સંગઠન ના અધ્યક્ષ દેવેનભાઈ સાહેની મેડિકલ કીટ આપવામાં વાણવી તથા ગોવિંદભાઈ ચાવડા તથા નીખીલભાઈ ચોહાણ તથા કેવનભેન વાઘેરતથા મહેશભાઈ શંભીભાઈ સુલેખાભાઈ ચાવડા દ્વારા કોરોનાર તાલુકાના સેલેન ટ્રાંસિટ રહ્યા હતા.

હાલોલ તાલુકાના CHC, PHC અને શિવરાજપુર PHCમાં મેડિકલ સહાય



હાલોલ રેફરલ હોસ્પિટલ ખાતે માનવ વિકાસ અને સંશોધન કેન્દ્ર અમદાવાદ (HDRC) ખાતેથી હાલોલ તાલુકાના CHC અને PHC તેમજ શિવરાજપુર PHC અને ઘોઘંબાના વાવકુંડલી PHC ખાતે કોરોના મહામારી અને તેની અસરને જોતાં સાધન સામગ્રીની સહાય કરાઈ છે. જેમાં મેડિકલ સાધનો ઓક્સિમીટર, થર્મલ ગન, બી.પી. મશીન, ગ્લુકોમિટર, ઓક્સિજન સિલિન્ડર રીફીલિંગ સાથે માસ્ક, સેનેટાઈઝર, જરૂરી દવાઓનો જથ્થો, માનવ વિકાસ-સંશોધન કેન્દ્ર અમદાવાદના ઈબ્રાહીમખાન પઠાણ અને તેમની ટીમના હસ્તે જિલ્લા આરોગ્ય અધિકારી પી.કે.શ્રીવાસ્તવના માર્ગદર્શન હેઠળ અપાયો હતો. ● મકસુદ મલિક

દિવ્ય ભાસ્કર

પાલનપુર 02-06-2021

વેડંયા PHCમાં આશાવર્કરોને ઓક્સિમીટરની ભેટ



પાલનપુર: બનાસકાંઠા દલિત સંગઠન દ્વારા મંગળવારે પાલનપુર તાલુકાના વેડંયા PHC ખાતે આકેસણ, હોડા, કુમલમેર, સરીપડા, ગામના આશાવર્કર બહેનોને કોરોના આરોગ્ય ચકાસણી કીટ આપવામાં હતી. જેમાં પલ્સ ઓક્સીમીટર, થર્મલગન, બીપીમોનીટર, 100 માસ્ક, અને સેનેટાઈઝર આપવામાં આવ્યું હતું. આ પ્રસંગે જિલ્લા આરોગ્ય અધિકારી એસ.એમ. દેવ, જિલ્લા અધિકારી જીગ્નેશ હરિયાણી, વેડંયા PHC મેડિકલ ઓફિસર, PHC સ્ટાફ, બનાસકાંઠા જિલ્લા દલિત સંગઠન ના પ્રમુખ દલપતભાઈ ભાટિયા અને સંગઠન ની ટીમના કાર્યકર અને તાલુકા સંગઠન ના હોદેદારો ઉપસ્થિત રહ્યા હતા.

દિવ્ય ભાસ્કર

પાલનપુર 17-05-2021

દલિત સંગઠન દ્વારા ઓક્સિજન સાથે એમ્બ્યુલન્સ સેવા શરૂ કરાઈ વાવ, થરાદ અને સુઈગામ તાલુકાના લોકો માટે સેવા

ભાસ્કર ન્યૂઝ : પાલનપુર

હાલમાં ઓક્સિજન અને હોસ્પિટલોમાં બેડ પણ મળી શકતા નથી અને એમ્બ્યુલન્સો પણ સમયસર મળતી ન હોઈ આવ્યા કરતા સમયમાં બનાસકાંઠાના થરાદ, વાવ અને સુઈગામ તાલુકાના લોકો માટે બનાસકાંઠા દલિત સંગઠન દ્વારા મફત ઓક્સિજન સાથે વાહન સેવા શરૂ કરવામાં આવી છે. ઉપરોક્ત ત્રણેય તાલુકાના કોઈપણ ગામઝેલી તાલુકા લેવલે હોસ્પિટલ સુધી તમામ સમાજના ઉમરજનીલી દર્દીને લાવવા માટે મફત ઓક્સિજન સાથે વાહન સેવા આપવામાં આવશે. આ સેવાનો લાભ લેવા માટે નાનજીભાઈ હડિયલ, થરાદ (મો. ૯૮૨૪૮૨૨૦૯૪) હમીરભાઈ ચોહાણ, વાવ (મો. ૯૮૦૯૭૭૪૮૫૮) અને અરજણભાઈ વાઘેલા સુઈગામ (મો. ૯૦૪૪૫૩૧૪૪૨) નો સંપર્ક કરવા જણાવવામાં આવ્યું છે.



કોવિડ 1૯ મહામારી ની નીજી હોસ્પિટલ શક્યતા ને પહોંચી વળવા આગોતરા આયોજન ના ભાગરૂપે ધાનેરા સામુહિક આરોગ્ય કેન્દ્ર (CHC) અને પ્રાથમિક આરોગ્ય કેન્દ્ર નેનાવા (PHC) માં સહયોગ



તસ્વીર : જે.પી. અણમિયા

પ્રતિનિધિ, બનાસકાંઠા ધરાદ આજરોજ માનવ વિકાસ અને સંશોધન કેન્દ્ર અમદાવાદ અને બનાસકાંઠા જિલ્લા દલિત સંગઠન દ્વારા કોવિડ 1૯ ના રોગચાળા ની નીજી હોસ્પિટલ ને પહોંચી વળવા સરકારી દવાખાનાઓ માં ઓક્સિજન સિલિન્ડર, સેનેટાઈઝર, પલ્સ ઓક્સીમીટર, ફલોમીટર, થર્મલ ગન, ગ્લુકોમિટર, માસ્ક, પીપીઈ કીટ, ગ્લોબ્સ, દવાઓ વગેરે કોવિડ કીટ આપવામાં આવેલ. આ સહાયતા સામગ્રી પહોંચાડવામાં આવી હતી. આ સહાયતા સામગ્રી વિતરણ માટે ધાનેરા C.H.C માંથી ડૉ. બિરેષ ધાબી મેડિકલ ઓફિસર, ડૉ. સુરેન્દ્રસીંઘ પરમાર, તેમજ નેનાવા p.h.c માં ડૉ. અલ્પ પુરોહિત હાજર રહ્યા હતા તેમજ દલિત સંગઠન ધાનેરા એકમ ટીમ વતી ઈશ્વર પરમાર, કાંતિભાઈ સોલંકી, ભરતભાઈ ધાબી, મહાદેવભાઈ સોલંકી, મણરામ પરાડિયા, અરજણભાઈ સોલંકી મુકુરાજી સોલંકી, સુભાસ ગોહિલ વગેરે ની આગેવાની સંકલન થી આપવા માં આવ્યુ સાથે સાથે તમામે બીડીએસ દલપત ભાટીયાનો આભાર વ્યક્ત કર્યો હતો.



Human Development and Research Centre (HDRC)

St. Xavier's Non-formal Education Society

St. Xavier's College Campus, Navrangpura,
Ahmedabad - 380 009, Gujarat, India.

Phone : 079-26304928, 26303577 STD No. : 91-079-26307845

E-mail : hdrc@sxnfes.org • Website : www.hdrc-sxnfes.org