



*Annual Report 2014-15*



**JANVIKAS**

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It is my pleasure to present the annual report of Janvikas for the year 2014-15, highlighting various interventions of Janvikas during the year. During the year, Janvikas underwent an external evaluation which looked at overall impact of Janvikas which was conducted by an international expert and one Indian expert. The evaluation was conducted as part of partnership between Janvikas and Misereor on various projects and institutional support. Some of the key findings of evaluation are as follows:

**Outcomes and impact:**

In the Right to Education Programme 269 local social activists ('edu-leaders') have been trained and accompanied as change agents. They monitor and support SMCs in demanding from the government compliance with the RTE Act on improving physical indicators, which include basic infra-structural facilities, creating separate toilets for boys and girls, drinking water facility, implementation of mid-day meal schemes, Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR), adequate rooms, playground, sports equipment, library etc. Currently 300 government schools with over 50,000 pupils have benefited from this. In Kutch District 15 defunct government schools were revived thanks to the advocacy of edu-leaders and 3500 pupils that were earlier being educated by Janvikas trained para-teachers now continue their education in the revived government schools. In total some 80 schools in Kutch District are now functioning well, due to constant pressure of the edu-leaders. Thousands of children from minority communities got access to pre-matric scholarships of the government thanks to the work of the edu-leaders. The Jan Adhikar Manch advocacy forum reached out to more than 506 government primary schools to observe RTE compliance and accessed 6700 scholarships for children under the Prime Minister 15-point programme.

Since the last two project phases, the Youth Project has promoted 300 Young Citizen Leaders. They are change agents in their towns and villages where they live and have motivated other youth in their villages to take on similar roles. They cooperated with local level administration for getting improved sanitation, roads, drainage system in the village, playgrounds, nursery schools and health. They facilitated access to various government schemes for village communities. Several of the Young Citizen Leaders have made bold steps to use the Right to Information Act to access information and submit applications and complaints to officials on non-implementations of development schemes. They supported village communities to fill out applications to access government schemes, which resulted in 1456 persons now receiving their due government subsidies.

Since its start in 2011 the vocational training project has enrolled 1045 youth. Of the 954 youth who completed their training 68% are employed. Five months ago another type of training for self employment started, which has been completed by 317 youth. Already 29% of them are now self employed.

The HID work of Janvikas has strengthened two national level organisations in Dalit rights and strengthened 12 CBOs in eradication of manual scavenging and 8 organisations dealing with Adivasi issues. The impact of the work with the 12 CBOs of scavengers is among other things that 704 manual scavengers managed to change to other type of work; 2378 scavenger youth joined alternate livelihood; 1065 public and private toilets were constructed with water facility (to prevent manual scavenging); 3128 children of scavenging families have been prepared in 44 education support centres to be able to join a regular government primary school; 2250 children received government scholarships; 144 cases of discrimination, atrocities, domestic violence, sexual harassment, bonded labour, deaths of manhole workers filed in courts and being followed up. Thanks to the HID work of Janvikas five People's Organisations dealing with women's issues have been strengthened and perform now better than before. The HID work towards Janvikas programmes has helped the following units to make steps forward to becoming independent from Janvikas: Buniyaad (working with Muslim IDPs), Paryavaran Mitra (environmental work), U-Live (the vocational training and training for self-employment), Udaan Education Resource Centre, Meghdhanush Primary School, Youth Development Centres. Staff of Janvikas have grown in leadership, perspectives and various skills. 50 national and State level Civil Society Organisations perform better in governance and 60 individuals have grown as a leader in their organisation thanks to the work of the HIDRC Leadership Academy.

### Key findings, insights and recommendations

The relevance of the Janvikas work for the communities of marginalized poor is high, as this work addresses both the root causes of the problems as well as trains own leaders in the communities to fight injustices and supply services.

The work of Janvikas is very effective. The Janvikas approach of training 'change agents' rather than delivering services is a major cause of this high effectiveness of Janvikas. Change agents who help disadvantaged communities to organise themselves, express their demands, claim their rights and participate in the planning process of the government and hold the government at all levels increasingly accountable to fulfil its duty.

The objectives and targets described in the MISEREOR – Janvikas Project Agreements are generally met. Exception is the number of youth that completed vocational training and found a job, which falls behind planned levels. Recent changes in the U-Live programme, which now uses a result based payment system for its contracted trainers, are likely to increase the effectiveness of this programme.

The monitoring of 'outcome' can be improved for most projects, through a participative development of programme monitoring systems.

The outcome and impact of Janvikas is reached with a relatively modest budget. Admin cost of Janvikas remain within 7% of the total expenditure, which is reasonable. Local communities organise (and pay) for their own activities, organise local resources and demand (and obtain) government funding. Janvikas input is mainly for formation of the leaders and groups.

The 'incubation' strategy of Janvikas helps programmes to be set up around a leader who brings her/his unit to become independent. Giving this leader perspectives, formation in leadership, empowerment and building capacities are all strategies of letting this leader grow and develop her/his unit into an independent organisation.

The training programme for Youth Citizen Leaders may be further strengthened by incorporating conflict resolution and mediation skills in the training programme.

Sustainability may be further promoted by letting the programme units of Janvikas work with community based change agents, rather than with Janvikas extension staff. This helps to prevent ending up with programmes that could otherwise gradually get disconnected from the concerning marginalized communities and the aspirations of the beneficiaries. Also: many of these community based change agents, having been formed as a leader with various capacities, develop their own activities benefiting the poor, without a direct connection with Janvikas.

The U-Live (vocational training and training for self-employment) has a strong sustainability strategy, showing a decreasing dependency of foreign donor funding. More attention for sustainability is required in case of the Meghdhanush School and the Udaan Education Resource Centre.

The evaluation reaffirmed our mission of empowering, capacitating and facilitating change agents who empower and serve their communities towards the goal of Janvikas. For us the change agents are:

1. Leaders in the marginalized / disadvantaged communities
2. CBOs and POs (existing and newly 'incubated')
3. NGOs that work with these communities and their organisations: existing NGOs and newly being incubated NGOs (incubation if needed even first as a temporary unit inside Janvikas)
4. Platforms/networks of these CBOs, POs and NGOs that gradually build up a social movement.

In the last six years, Janvikas has focused more on the first two types of change agents in its ground level interventions and in its HID support. This approach of capacitating community based leaders and organizations have contributed very

significantly in bringing about concrete & sustainable changes in the lives of the communities, in strengthening local movement for secularism, equality & democracy and in sustaining themselves.

The annual report covers the activities / efforts, achievements and the challenges of each intervention / programme / unit of Janvikas. These are U-live - Enhancing employability of marginalized youth through vocational and self-employment trainings and support, HIDRC - Human & Institutional Development Resource Centre, Buniyaad - Empowering the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to access their socio-economic rights & promoting inclusion & development of the marginalized, Promoting leadership and Active citizenship among youth, Udaan - Increasing access and quality improvement of primary education for the children belonging to the marginalized communities, Eradication of Manual Scavenging practices and community empowerment by strengthening CBOs.

During the year, Pariyavaran Mitra hived off from Janvikas. Now it is a separate legal and independent entity. Janvikas will continue to provide HID support on demand from Pariyavaran Mitra. In the next year (2015-16), Buniyaad working with IDPs and Muslims is also planned to be hived off from Janvikas.

On behalf of Janvikas, I thank our donors who have supported us in our journey. These donors are: MISEREOR – Germany, Sir Ratan Tata Trust – Mumbai, Sir Dorabji Tata Trust / Jamshedji Tata Trust – Mumbai, Action Aid India, Wipro Limited – Wipro Applied Thought In Schools (WATIS), British High Commission – Delhi, Quest Alliance – Bangalore, Swiss aid – Pune and few individuals.

I thank Board of Trustees of Janvikas for their meaningful role in strengthening governance, finance and programmes of Janvikas. The Board also contributed significantly in facilitating strategic direction of Janvikas.

I also thank all our individual supporters and organizations who have contributed to the overall goal of Janvikas through partnership / collaboration.

Vijay Parmar  
CEO - Janvikas.

Janvikas started as a training and support organization in 1987 and is today recognized as a leading 'Organization Development Institute', forming a strong coalition of value based organizations in the social development field. Today Janvikas is recognized as a National Resource and Support Organization known primarily for setting up, supporting, incubating and nurturing strategic development interventions in response to emerging socio-economic-political-realities. Over the last 28 years, Janvikas has grown into a web of 12 decentralized autonomous institutions which were started as programme initiatives of Janvikas.

The overall goal of Janvikas is 'to contribute to building/strengthening a just, democratic and secular society and to bring about concrete and sustainable changes in the lives of the poor, marginalized and disadvantaged communities'. The goal of Janvikas is fulfilled through the following strategic roles:

- \* Human and Institutional Development (HID) support to grass root organizations, individuals and issue based networks.
- \* Setting up and spinning off issue-based institutions led by committed young professional and/or community leaders to work with the marginalized.
- \* Enhancing capacities of different levels of personnel in development organizations.
- \* Developing and capacitating leadership in civil society organizations.
- \* Initiating and strengthening grass root interventions in response to the emerging reality.
- \* Institutional response to natural disasters and to structural violent conflicts.

Janvikas's direct interventions through different programs and units address the following issues:

- \* Caste based discrimination with specific focus on manual scavenging by supporting 13 partners across 5 states.
- \* Rights of Internally Displaced Persons due to communal violence of 2002 and justice for violent affected people of Gujarat.
- \* Monitoring and advocacy for proper implementation of the RTE Act 2009 and improving the quality of education in selected government schools.
- \* Conflict transformation among the youth of marginalized communities through youth development, strengthening their livelihood security and building a citizenship perspective.
- \* Human and institutional development of civil society organizations to improve their internal governance, to develop leadership at various level, to be more effective and relevant.
- \* Improvement of quality of life of urban poor by promoting and strengthening Peoples Organizations (Pos) and community run Urban Facilitation Centers to access rights and entitlements.

#### **Our Constituencies (the groups we work with) :**

Janvikas in its direct interventions has always targeted populations of marginalized communities across all age groups – children, youth, adult men and women in productive phase of their lives. Thus, it works with:

**Dalits:** The communities treated/considered untouchables in Indian caste system are known as Dalits. Under the Indian Constitution, these communities are listed as Scheduled Castes (SCs) .The SC population in India is 16.6% , which does not include Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims. Some of the Dalits who converted to Christianity and Islam are not included in the list of Scheduled Castes. Janvikas works with all Dalits who have been considered untouchables. The Dalits across India have been facing untouchability, atrocities, no or little access to socio-economic rights, and exclusion from development process at all level, separate habitation and most inhuman practice of manual scavenging. With rapid urbanization, the practice of manual scavenging continues to exist and grow across the county in spite of the law prohibiting such practices. Work of sweeping and manual scavenging is still a caste-based occupation.

**Muslims:** Post 2002, Janvikas has been working with Muslims in Gujarat through different grassroot interventions, HID

support to individual Muslim young leaders and CBOs.

**Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) :**After the communal violence in 2002 a significant number of people were compelled to leave their homes and they continue to live in resettlement colonies as Internally Displaced Persons. Several rights are violated consequently – housing, livelihood, education and development, access to services of health, sanitation etc as a consequence of this forced eviction.

**Children:** Focus of Janvikas' direct interventions with children emerged from the articulation and visibilisation of the challenges faced by children from the marginalized communities like IDPs, Manual Scavengers, Dalits etc. in accessing education services and facilities. The focus of all direct intervention is to ensure child rights of children from the marginalized communities.

**Youth:** The youth form close to 20% of the country's population according to the Census 2011. However as a category of population, there is little attention to the needs of this age cohort and thus there are several unmet needs (education, skill building, livelihood, health and reproductive services etc.) and vulnerabilities that need to be addressed. During communal violence in 2002, it was observed that large numbers of youth were instrumentalized and victimized. Janvikas has initiated a long term program called Youth Development and Conflict Transformation to address the issues of marginalized youth, to develop perspective of secularism and equality, and to develop leadership among the youth.

**Women:** As a group, women face discrimination and severe broad-spectrum rights violations in both public and private spaces. The women from the marginalized groups face triple disadvantages – of gender, of caste and of poverty further increasing their vulnerabilities. Working on issues of women has evolved from and merged into our other programmes.

**Urban Poor:** Urbanization has touched 42% in Gujarat state as per Census 2011. Urbanization brings to the fore several issues that need to be highlighted in the wake of propagated growth story of Gujarat. The wide disparity is clearly evident with few rich getting richer and richer at the cost of millions of poor people. On the other hand the poor and marginalized communities living in slums in Gujarat are experiencing further exclusion, discrimination and insecurity. There are many serious issues affecting urban poor like lack of basic civic amenities, widespread manual scavenging, frequent incidents of forced slum evictions on the name of development, neglecting poor people` s participation in urban governance. And the voice of urban poor is not heard. In this scenario, Janvikas started to work for rights of urban poor with holistic approach by promoting and strengthening People's Organizations (POs) from this year.

## Enhancing employability of marginalized youth through vocational and self-employment trainings and support

**Y**outh Development and Conflict Transformation (YDCT) program was developed in 2004 with a twin objective of empowering youth from marginalized community as well as promoting a culture of conflict transformation among youth from diverse backgrounds. During this program, the prevalent unemployment among the youth was identified as one of the major causes of their disorientation and vulnerability. Janvikas started working towards enhancing employability among the youth, developing and supporting potential entrepreneurship and providing career guidance. But it was realized that this issue needed a horse-eye focus and for further growth, professional approach and scalability was required. Hence a separate cell within Janvikas was created in 2011 which was named 'U-Live'.

The overall objectives of the program is to capacitate youth belonging to marginalized communities to be employable with equipped skills and competencies to be employed in retail sector or to start their own small business. And facilitate a process whereby the youth from diverse backgrounds learn to play/ work/ interact/ relate with each other and they also learn to understand the conflict and the ways to resolve it.

U Live operated in 23 blocks of 10 districts this year including Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, Anand, Kheda, Bharuch, Mahisagar, Aravalli, Dahod & Vadodra.

During the year we trained 1704 youth under various trades, out of which 1087 youth either joined a service sector job or started their own micro enterprise.

### **Our pedagogy is our USP:**

U-Live not only trains the youth in various fields and employs them, but it also imparts Life Skills and Work Life guidance as a part of every training course which become the pillars of their future lives. We follow value based pedagogy and conduct Achievement Motivation Training in every batch. The training empowers them and makes them independent of their livelihood. An effort is made to inculcate integrity and values amongst youth through our pedagogy. It also ensures the students are well prepared for the work environment and requirements as it gives them the clarity of mind and better performance post joining.

### **Key highlights of the vocational and self employment trainings:**

- \* The dropout rate during training was almost zero because we initiated a practice of pre course 7 day introduction to the module and only the interested students registered themselves.
- \* Of the total trainees, 49.3% comprised of women/girls trainees.
- \* 84% of the total enrolled trainees are from marginalized communities (SC, ST, OBC and Religious Minority) .
- \* 63.7% trainees were successfully employed or self employed post training.



**Enhancing employability among youth through vocational trainings:**

Vocational training and job placement has been the key initiative of our youth development work. Following are key highlights of various processes which were followed up, implemented and experienced in the various aspects of the vocational skill training and job placement programme.

**Enrolment:** For enrolments, we focused mostly on home to home visits by the fellows and trainers who counseled the youth and motivated them to plan about their future. Following this, the interested youth was informed about varied courses which they could choose from according to their interests and needs. We also arranged community meetings with the help of local leaders to spread the word. Apart from this, various road shows and street plays were also conducted as a part of promotional activities. Leaflets and posters were distributed and glued on walls in potential areas.

The trainers also conducted extensive group meetings wherein the interaction was carried forward casually and the youth realized the job trends and emergence of service sector. The skills required in service sector were also mutually discussed upon. Then after, the course was introduced and all the details were given to the interested youth.

**Placement:** An improvement in the number of placements compared to the last year was seen mainly because; unlike last year we focused only on the towns for vocational training and concentrated on developing local livelihood options in rural areas.

**Training:** Detailed day-wise modules were developed from generic modules wherein we imbibed values and perspective building through the course which could be in line with Janvikas' overall goals and values. Extensive training of trainers and monthly meetings were carried out to ensure proper implementation of the modules and evaluate & solve the problems that come up in the actual implementation of the course with mutual sharing and learning. Trainers also learned by sharing each other's experience in these meet ups.

To ensure proper functioning, a checklist of quality assurance was also developed which was filled up by whoever made a visit to the centers.

However, the major drawback which was experienced was that, though we did well on numbers, the quality training was not up to the mark. Value building, which is the core USP of Janvikas, was somewhere not permeating down from top to bottom.

However, we grow only by making mistakes, hence learning from our mistakes we have decided to build a special in-house team that will take life skills lectures in all our centres. This team will be specially trained in such activities and motivation building.



**Key Achievements of Vocational Trainings:**

- \* 693 students were enrolled and trained during the year.
- \* 507 students were from marginalized communities: SC, ST, SEBC and Religious Minority.
- \* 280 girls/women and 413 boys/men out 693 students trained.
- \* 586 trained students were placed in different service sectors jobs after successful completion.
- \* Reasons for no job placement included; not interested in job, future study, marriage plan and family problem.
- \* Trained students are placed for jobs in call centers, malls, sales and marketing, transportation, banks, manufacturing, shops/stores etc.
- \* Students get entry level monthly salary starting from Rs. 4,000 to more than Rs.7,000/ - .

**Enhancing employability among youth through self-employment trainings:**

- \* Our experience of working in small and medium size towns for vocational training has not revealed good outcomes due to various reasons which led us to rethink our strategies on working in such places on the issue of strengthening livelihood security. We realized that vocational skill trainings and job placement in small towns is not a viable option.
- \* Based on these experiences and our ongoing market assessments, we realized that we need to concentrate on training youth to set up micro-units on self-employment; which will ensure their livelihood security. Following are some of the reasons which led us to derive at this decision:
  - ✦ Manufacturing units are set up in rural and small town areas and this has also contributed in creating opportunities for micro and small enterprises in various trades.
  - ✦ Informal sector has been growing in spite of new economic policy which focuses on privatization, liberalization and globalization.
  - ✦ Informal sector largely consists of micro and small enterprises. Govt. now has been taking steps in strengthening informal sector.
  - ✦ Janvikas does not believe in promoting distressed migration. Hence, we do not encourage youth from rural and semi -urban areas to migrate to bigger cities where they end up living in acute social insecurity and sub-human living conditions. We believe in strengthening / developing local and sustainable livelihood options. Preparing youth for self - employment is an initiative in such direction.

**Key interventions and components in Self- Employment in this year:**

During the conceptualization stage of Self Employment Program, we researched and assessed the impact of similar projects already being run by different institutions. A clear picture that came out was every participant in such programs was expected to have big business plan with initial investment from Rs 50,000 to Rs 20 lacs. Those business plan files gathered dust in bank offices for years and very few got a chance to start their business in actual. After several such brain storming sessions and discussions, U-Live formulated its own unique programmatic vision.

As it has always been, U-Live will work for marginalized communities

for 'self employment' and help them identify micro enterprises which can be started with bare minimum initial investments ranging from zero investment up to Rs 20,000/- which can be easily managed from owner's capital. We have divided the program in four phases:

- \* First phase focusing on handholding the youth to identify and set up a micro enterprise where each participant will be mentored and guided at each step.
- \* In second phase, the focus will be on making the unit self sufficient.
- \* Third phase will involve directing the energies towards making the unit profitable and running smoothly.
- \* In the last lap, those who would wish to expand their businesses, U-Live would help them link with different financial institutions and provide them the required guidance.

#### **Components of Self Employment Training Module:**

We conducted a TOT with 10 experienced self employment trainers and after brainstorming for 5 days, we decided upon the content of the course and module is of 84 hours divided in the span of 21 days. The major components in self employment training are as follows:

- \* Achievement Motivation
- \* Business Opportunity Identification
- \* Market Survey
- \* Innovations
- \* Cash flow and financial management
- \* Business Plan

This module is designed while keeping the focus group in mind. It is very relevant to someone who wants to start a basic micro enterprise with very meager or no investment.

#### **At the end of the 21 days module, we ensure that each participant:**

- \* Develops skills to set up micro - enterprise and run successfully.
- \* Develop skills to identify local business opportunities, market feasibility, prepare a business plan which also includes specific innovations, raise resources and management of the enterprise.
- \* Motivated to develop higher goal of his /her life and develop strategy to achieve it.
- \* Develop life skills.
- \* Motivated to become an entrepreneur so that she/he develops his /her enterprise in to small and medium.
- \* Our follow up support work will focus on facilitating linkages of the youth who have set up micro-enterprises with the financial institutes.

#### **Key Achievements in the year:**

- \* 1011 youth (girls/women and boys/men) were enrolled and successfully completed 21 days module of self employment.
- \* 561 girls/women and 450 boys/men out of total 1011 participants.



- \* 501 out of 1011 trained participants were able to start their own micro enterprise.
- \* 926 participants were from marginalized communities (SC, ST, OBC and Minority) out of total 1011 participants.

Types of micro enterprises started by students: We provide support to participants to start micro enterprise after completion of the training. Participants started micro enterprises like vegetable/farsan and namkin cart/shop, animal husbandry, paper cup, tea cart, retail, tuition classes, tailoring, service/internet/tiffin/electrical, food service, job work, beauty parlor, manufacturing home care liquids, embroidery work etc.

**Way Forward:**

U -Live has demonstrated very efficient target based implementation in both vocational as well as self-employment trainings as well as in the job placement and support role in facilitating start-ups of various businesses. There is a scope of improvement in the quality of training delivery and hand-holding support to the field level training staff which would be the focus arena of work in coming future.

**H**IDRC has been focusing on promoting local level POs, CBOs directly as well as through its HID support work since past few years apart from its long standing HID support to CSOs and Networks across the country. During this year HIDRC has been involved in both the arenas of work intensively; which resulted strengthening of various issue based POs, CBOs as well as other community based systems. It has also supported various aspects of work and



institutional strengthening of Janvikas institutional field alongside the support to other CSOs and Networks. During the reporting period Janvikas's three projects supported by Misereor has gone through external evaluation where in HIDRC played anchoring role in backup support, field visit, coordination and other on call assistance which ensured smooth and fruitful evaluation process of a month long. HIDRC has focused primarily on the following thematic areas in this year:

- \* Strengthening Leadership capacities in the marginalized communities.
- \* Strengthening community based civil society organizations addressing issues of urbanization, urban poverty and the situation of scavenging communities.
- \* Strengthening Governance of civil society organizations.
- \* HID Support & Services to Janvikas Initiatives & Institutional Field.

#### **Strengthening leadership capacities in the marginalized communities:**

- \* Panchmahal Mahila Vikas Sangthan (PMVS) ,is a membership based organization of women operating in Panchmahal district initiated in the year 2011 and registered in March 2014. Janvikas focused on developing systems of functioning and developing capacities of managing committee of Sangthan and women leaders at grass root level.

Organized and facilitated one day trainings on monthly bases to develop following capacities of managing committee:

- \* Developing norms for effective management.
- \* Evolving democratic structure and practices for ensuring member centric management.
- \* Developing a culture of accountability.
- \* Developing information system for information flow between members and committee members for greater transparency.

HIDRC also facilitated to link with various government agencies like Protection Officer, Department of Social Defense, Child Protection Officer, Police Department etc.

The above interventions have led to visibility of PMVS. PMVS has 2013 women members as of 31st March 2015. The organization has also been able to forge linkages with government agencies. The organization has been able to develop itself as space for women of different communities coming together. At present, PMVS has been involved in following activities:

- \* Savings and credit for its members.
- \* Awareness on various issues of women.
- \* Facilitating access of women to government schemes.

In future support will be provided in:

- \* Developing PMVS as information centre of various government schemes.
- \* Capacitating women leaders to participate in governance.
- \* Building linkages with various government and other institutions for economic empowerment.

HIDRC was instrumental in setting up “Mahila Samajik Nyay Manch” (MSNM) an area level organization of women to address issues of domestic violence in Himmatnagar and Modasa of Sabarkantha and Aravalli district respectively. The Manch comprises of group of 10 women leaders in each place who are committed to address issues of domestic violence in their respective areas. HIDRC extended HID support in various capacities:

- \* Facilitated vision building exercise with women leaders of Manch, which helped them to gain understanding on broader issues of women, formulated operating principles and values and also helped the leaders to develop strategic plan on action to accomplish the results.
- \* Facilitated planning of awareness campaign and its implementation during the year.
- \* Provided sustained support in terms of training/exposure trip and handholding support to develop leadership.
- \* It has resulted in developing feeling of ownership of the Manch by the women leaders. The handholding support has resulted in women leaders taking initiative in fact-finding of cases reported to them, negotiating with various



stake-holders for accessing women's rights. The Manch witnessed reporting of 113 cases of domestic violence. Out of these, 61 cases were solved through counseling and 52 cases referred to government stake-holders.

- \* Supported in developing management information system of the Manch. HIDRC has also supported in drafting quarterly leaflet "Stree-Sandesh" in Gujarati language which shares information regarding Manch's activities amongst members and community.
- \* Facilitated in establishing linkages with various government stake-holders viz. Department of Social Defense, police officials, lawyers and district level gender resource centre. This has resulted in joint collaboration of Manch and government stake-holders in addressing issues of maintenance, judicial violation by the victim's spouse and the family. The linkages have helped in organizing joint events like awareness campaigns, celebration of "Dr. Ambedkar's Birth Anniversary" and "International Women's Day". It increased visibility of Manch and efforts of women leaders have been appreciated by government officials. Within a short period of one year, the Manch has been successful in reaching out to victims of domestic violence and access justice.

The below table exhibits the number of cases solved by the Manch in this year:

Types of Cases	Himmatnagar	Modasa	Total
Divorce through Mutual Settlement	13	18	31
Follow-up of Cases with Government Stake Holders (Gender Resource Center and Judiciary)	31	21	52
Solving of Marital Discord Cases Through Counseling	14	16	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>113</b>

Strengthening governance in Parwaz (a CBO of Muslim women) by supporting their process of registration of the organization under the relevant laws (Trust and Society Acts) and supporting them to comply with all the statutory compliances.

- \* Parwaz was also connected with the National Foundation for India.
- \* Capacity building of the team of Parwaz for undertaking strategic planning.

Capacity building of the team of NISWAN (CBO of Muslim women) for strategic planning.

Supported the 'Slum Women Federation of Surat' in building their capacities to implement a project on primary education.

Supported the Awaas Adhikar Jumbesh (Housing Rights Campaign) (an issue based network of CBOs and community leaders living in slums) through various meetings, handholding and one capacity building programme. The emphasis of this support is on strengthening their work, to increase its membership and make it more mass based.

Moderated one day meeting on manual scavenging in which many CBOs and community leaders participated.

Supported Swati organization to set up an area level women's organization in Surendranagar district. This involved educating women leaders on - Why and what of PO? What is collective leadership, values of PO etc. It also involved in helping them evolve constitution of their PO, registration process. After registration, a long term HID support has been requested. One day session was held in Feb to evolve long term plan of the organization and how it will function differently

in terms of its relationship with Swati.

A process has been initiated to bring savings and credit activities of women's organizations across Gujarat into a cooperative.

### Strengthening community based civil society organizations addressing issues of the situation of scavenging communities:

HID support provided to Manav Garima (a CBO of the Valmiki community) by an anchor from HIDRC and occasionally mentoring by the CEO of Janvikas:

- \* Support in designing and implementing a pilot project for developing infrastructure (individual & public toilets, drainage and water facilities) to reduce the incidence of open defecation and bring about behavior change amongst the residents to bring a shift in sanitation practices in 2 areas [Shankarbhuvan and Nagoriwad] in collaboration with Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation. This involved a range of support ranging from project designing to project implementation and management. For example support was extended to discuss and dialogue with the concerned authorities, accompany leader of organization in meetings with AMC officers, facilitate staff meetings on this project to help them plan and review the project, support in conducting a baseline survey by developing the survey instrument, orienting/training the data collectors, data cleaning and entry and report writing, prepare project progress and completion reports etc.
- \* Supporting the introduction/initiation of new ideas/activities like:
  - ✦ Advocacy (evidence gathering, petition drafting) for compensation for deaths of manhole workers in Gujarat state with the Director of Scheduled Caste, Chief Secretary of Gujarat, Gujarat Safai Kamdar Vikas Nigam, Director of Municipalities and Secretary of Urban Development and Housing in accordance with the Supreme Court ruling.
  - ✦ Advocacy for demanding housing rights for 926 households to NHRC and Urban Development and Housing Department of Gujarat state.
  - ✦ Advocacy with the Director of Solid Waste Management (AMC) to ensure that all sweepers are provided safety devices and motivated to use by AMC.
- \* Resource Mobilization support to Manav Garima: Rs. 1, 25,000/-support from AMC for the pilot project, Fellowship support to Secretary of Credit Cooperative Society.
- \* Strengthening women credit cooperative society: The Secretary of Valmiki Vikas Bachat and Dhiran Sahkari Mandali Ltd. received handholding support on regular basis to ensure the society works efficiently. Nature of support provided was to deal with banks, credit and credit recovery, updating registers, correspondence with District Registrar, on field issues and challenges from members, writing annual accounts, preparation of annual statements for the year 2013-14, preparation of audit for the year 2012-13 and 2013-14.



### Strengthening governance of civil society organizations:

HID Support to Swiss Aid Partners: An 18 month HID support was initiated for partners of SWISSAID with an objective:

- \* To develop and strengthen their internal governance to make them more transparent, democratic and accountable
- \* To develop appropriate systems/structures
- \* To facilitate development of policies for the organization
- \* To build capacities of the key individuals in the organization for project management and organizational administration.

As part of this process, a workshop to develop an understanding of the OD process and to arrive at a diagnosis of the existing situation in the organization was organized in May 2014 for the key individuals of the organization by Mr. Gagan Sethi.

As a follow-up to the outcomes and mutually agreed plan of action by Swiss Aid partners, HIDRC conducted a four day partner's workshop in the month of December 2014. The objectives of this workshop was to build capacities of partner organizations in strengthening their internal governance, developing various policies, and to evolve road map for strengthening each partner organization on various aspects. After the workshop, a two day followup support to each partner was provided by HIDRC in the month of February and March.

Vijay Parmar supported the NCDHR (National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights) in strengthening its internal governance, finance system and internal systems to facilitate development of mutual accountability system amongst the member organization. He is also directly involved in Project Management and Programme Management Support. A capacity building of members of NCDHR on Dalit economic rights was also designed and delivered.

KMVS (member of the Janvikas institutional field) was supported in resolving some of the pending finance and governance issues. Vijay Parmar also attended and contributed in the Finance Committee meeting. The team was also supported in strengthening their governance and finance system right from the formatting to the output stage.

Provided handholding support in the incubation process of 'Samtamulak Smaaj' – an initiative of 5 senior Dalit rights activists who aspire to build a cadre and/or membership based organization. The registration process of this organization is currently on.

AS Chair of the Board of Dalit Shakti Kendra (DSK) Vijay Parmar was part of setting it up and continues to provide support.

Workshops on program review and planning and perspective building were conducted for Dalit Foundation.

WGWLO: Governance support, support in building partnership in



western Rajasthan.

Support to Shakti- LAHRC: Facilitated review and planning process, training on report writing, helped in MIS, report writing support etc.



Initiated process of women's savings and credit organizations (unregistered) into a state level single cooperative.

Participated in the board meetings of Mahiti, Utthan, KMVS, VANI, DSK, Parwaaz, Swadhikar.

Organized a 2 day training of grass root workers of Gujarat on Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP), how to monitor SCSP schemes.

**HID support and services to Janvikas initiatives and institutional field:**

Support to Buniyaad team: Handholding support to Buniyaad and facilitated the process of formation of Advisory Forum

for building future vision and strategic direction for Buniyaad team. Capacity building of team, evolving it as an organization.

Education - Developed project to improve quality of education in 40 government schools.

Handholding support to U Live team: HIDRC designed a 25 day training module for self-employment and then conducted a ToT for the team and leadership of U Live. They were then provided hand holding support during implementation of the self employment module. The Achievement Motivation Training module in all the trainings of U Live is conducted directly by the HIDRC team and will be conducted till such time as local trainers are ready.

Incubating the new initiative on Urban Poverty Urbanization in Gujarat has touched 42.6 %of the total population in the census of 2011. There are many incidents of forced slum eviction and demolition in cities of Gujarat and especially in Ahmedabad. There are other serious issues like access to basic amenities, access to entitlements, manual scavenging, no voice of urban poor in urban governance etc. Hence, there is a need of holistic interventions which supports local community based systems and empowers local communities to take charge of accessing rights and developmental aspects on their own instead of relying on external forces.



We envision achieving by this program:

- \* Promoting and strengthening membership based People` s Organizations (POs) .
- \* Running community owned Urban Facilitation Centers (UFCs) for information, guidance, supporting in filling forms of various government schemes to access rights and entitlements.
- \* Voice of urban poor is heard in urban governance through community participating in urban governance and Forum of concerned citizens.

HIDRC directly anchors this intervention and initiated process to promote membership based People` s Organizations(POs) in 4 areas/settlements of the Ahmedabad city in partnership with the local partner organizations through following activities and interventions:

- \* HIDRC initiated to promote and strengthen membership based POs and Urban Facilitation Centers (UFCs) in 4 areas: Thaltej, Vejalpur, Bombay Hotel Area and Vatva. HIDRC has partnered with Sahyog, Manav Garima and Buniyaad for this interventions.
- \* We have started to enroll life time members in POs of 4 areas. One person from family can become member of PO by contributing Rs. 100/ - So far 767 members are enrolled in POs by contributing Rs.100/ - This contribution is fund of respective PO and is managed by committees nominated by POs.
- \* Compiled and prepared materials; details of various government schemes for urban poor, various forms etc for Urban Facilitation Centers.

- \* Set up proper management information system at central level and each PO level. We have set up system of monthly meeting of staff to review and planning.
- \* Supported 381 persons in filing forms of government schemes and entitlements with necessary documents.
- \* 212 families benefitted by construction of individual toilets.
- \* Organized and facilitated 2 days training program for staff, committee members and community leaders in March, 2015. It covered urbanization and its impact on urban poor, various issues affecting urban poor, need of PO and types of PO, administration structure of India, various government schemes and services by UFC.

Support to CBOs working towards eradication of manual scavenging: HIDRC continued to support and work with 10 CBOs to further the work on eradication of manual scavenging. This program was started since August 2011.

We continued providing human and institutional development support to all these CBOs. Also Janvikas tried to connect CBOs with funding agencies and raise funds for the collective of CBOs

- \* Scavengers' Dignity Forum.

The concrete activities during this year were; facilitated two learning events of each 4 days. Supported in preparing proposal, and explored fund raising for the issue. Intensive support to these CBOs continued till February 2015. We also have been successful in getting funding commitment from a new donor during the year which will start in the next financial year.

Regional coordinator provided hand holding support to these CBOs. Over all coordination of the program was done by coordinator from HIDRC.

Support to JV institutional Field: Support to CSJ, KMVS, Paryavaran Mitra, Drishti, Conflictorium & IST continued in the areas of programme development, grant writing, governance assistance, strategic planning, report writing and donor compliances on the call basis.

## Empowering the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to access their rights and promoting inclusion and development of the marginalized

Janvikas has been involved in addressing issues of internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to Gujarat carnage since -2002. The aftermath of Gujarat violence witnessed displacement of over 2 lakh people in the first two years. Even after 13 years of violence led displacement, 16087 people still continue to live as IDPs in 86 colonies. Efforts were focused on accessing socio-economic rights and entitlements for the IDP families through following interventions:



- \* Facilitating access of basic amenities in IDP colonies.
- \* Intervention on Housing Rights of IDP families living in IDP colonies.
- \* Monitoring and advocacy for proper implementation of Right to Education Act-2009 in minority concentrated areas.
- \* Monitoring and advocacy for proper implementation of Prime Minister's new 15 point agenda for minorities.

### Facilitating access of basic amenities in IDP colonies:

Buniyaad continued its follow up process and advocacy efforts with government officials for accessing basic amenities, and other entitlements. This resulted in the following achievements:

<b>Access to Housing Rights</b>	
a) No. of families received title clearance	<b>13 families</b>
b) File submitted for transfer of ownership of houses in the name of IDPs	<b>75 families</b>
c) No. of IDPs family's name registered in tax bill	<b>275 families</b>
<b>Entitlements</b>	
1) Access to Ration Card	<b>58 families</b>
2) Access to Govt. Schemes (Manav Kalyaan Yojna)	<b>100</b>
3) No. of families access to Maa Amrutum Yojna	<b>250 families</b>
4) Access to Election Card	<b>88</b>
<b>Access to Basic Amenities</b>	
1) Access to toilets	<b>12 families</b>
2) Access to piped running water	<b>36 families</b>
3) Access to drainage facilities	<b>423 families</b>

**Intervention on Housing Rights of IDP families living in IDP colonies:**

Last year annual report mentioned that 38 applications of 38 IDP colonies were submitted for regularization of the colonies under the new act passed by Government of Gujarat. Our efforts continued in following up at various government offices levels. This year we submitted 15 more applications for 15 colonies. For the remaining colonies, the applications could not be submitted due to non-cooperation of the charitable organizations who had built the colonies. The team was also involved in submitting application to Dy. Superintend of Stamp to waive off stamp duty of 53 colonies required for transfer process. The team also organized a meeting of few charitable organizations who have built colonies to seek their cooperation. The meeting was attended by the chair person of Janvikas.

We are yet to receive any favorable order from local government for regularization of the colonies. Our struggle also continues to convince the charitable organizations to provide No Objection Certificate (NOC) required for filling with local government for regularization of the remaining colonies.

**Monitoring and advocacy for proper implementation of RTE Act-2009 in minority concentrated areas:**

Capacity Building of Edu-leaders and School Management Committee was organized on regular basis. Meetings with CRC, BRC were also organized for implementation of RTE- Act 2009.

**Key Achievements:**

- \* Improved infrastructure facilities:
  - ✦ 6 schools of Ahmedabad (Urdu Shala number- 1/2; Gomtipur Shala number - 3/4; Gomtipur Shala number-11; Amraiwadi Shala number- 8; Amraiwadi Shala number- 9; Saraspur Shala number-9)
  - ✦ 4 schools of Sabarkantha (Tajpur Primary School, Pasina Muvada Primary School, Jagatpura Primary School, Badotra Primary School)
  - ✦ Separate Sanitation facility in Akbarpur Primary School for girls
- \* Enrollment of “out of school” 13 children of Fakir Community in STP programme in Nandasan, Mehsana. Arrangement for Mid-day meal and transportation facilities arranged for the children attending the STP.
- \* Selection of children in the School Management Committee. (Akbarpur Primary School, Khambat)
- \* Janvikas played an important role in facilitating access to pre-metric scholarship scheme through awareness creation of the scheme and collaborating with government officials for simplifying the procedure. This has led to access of pre-metric scholarship to 4505 students.

**Monitoring and advocacy for proper implementation of Prime Minister's new 15 point agenda for minorities:**

Jan Adhikar Manch, a network of organizations facilitated by Buniyaad team



focused on successful advocacy with Ministry of Minority Affairs for extension of time-line limit for accessing pre-metric scholarship scheme. The JAM partners were involved in facilitating the access of pre-metric scholarship scheme to 7022 students.

The network was also successful in visibilizing the PM's new 15 point programme among the community. This was done through follow-up at district level and State level for formation of Monitoring Committee. This was done through filing RTI in Anand, Mehsana and Ahmedabad district to seek information on the formation of committee and presence of members in the committee from the civil society. Meeting with community leaders were also organized for creating awareness and forming pressure groups for sustained advocacy efforts for implementation of PM's new 15 point programme.



### Challenges:

- \* The issues of transfer of Housing title is embroiled in many legal and social problems-high stamp duty, NOC certificate from trustees, threat from trustees in colonies of Nadiad.
- \* A sustainable plan for women's organization (Mahila Samajik Nyay Manch) need to be worked out.
- \* Strengthening of Buniyaad team with the required re-constitution of the existing team needs to be thought and operationalized.



## Promoting leadership and active citizenship among the marginalized youth

**Y**outh Development and Conflict Transformation program initiated by Janvikas as one of its systematic and long term response to the conflict transformation, promoting leadership and active citizenship among youth. The efforts made in different youth camps through review, planning, monitoring, hand holding support to youth leaders have started revealing concrete results to demonstrate their actions and benefits they have facilitated to the various community members and individuals in need. In the year 2014-15 we have facilitated various youth leaders in taking up some local level actions as well as organized different youth activities, events for fund raising for the Youth Development Centers (YDCs) Following are some of the highlights of the efforts made and results achieved during the year:

**Leadership Camps with youth:** Four camps of youth have been organized during the year, which was participated by total 297 youth leaders. These camps were primarily focused on strengthening social perspective of these leaders as well as to strengthen sustainability of the YDCs.

The identified youth leaders who have gone through the camp have kick started implementation of various activities they have planned to build the sustainability of the YDCs. They have organized various activities locally which have generated resources as well as increased the participation of youth. Following are some of the key process related work highlights to narrate the type of initiatives they have taken up.

**Formation of Education Development Group:** An Education Development Group in Khambhat was formed in which 45 youths voluntary give their time to work on issues of education and youth. The main focus of Education Development Group is to promote higher education among youths. The group has been successful in facilitating an interaction with 254 students, studying in Std. 12th and above, for guiding them in various career options in college. The group was assisted by Faculty of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University, Vidyanagar. The details of the program is given below:

The entire session was divided into various themes:

- \* Courses after Xth Std.
- \* Courses after XIIth Std.
- \* Various government colleges and private colleges
- \* Various scholarships
- \* Various Entrance test and preparation for the same

The students found the sessions useful and gave feedback that there were clarity of options of careers after their schooling.

**Appreciation to Meritorious students:** The group also involved in appreciating meritorious students in academics. A programme was organized, in which 76 students who secured more than 80% in their final examinations were felicitated. The programme brought students, educationists and individuals who were ready to contribute time and resources for education on one platform. This programme also increased the visibility of students who excelled in academics.

**Aiding students to get pre-metric scholarships:** The youth group involved in creating awareness regarding pre-metric scholarship scheme for minorities amongst community and schools. The youth group conducted meetings in various villages, schools and used media/ e-technology to disseminate the information regarding the scheme and the procedure to avail the scheme. The youths also facilitated in making the procedure simpler by negotiating with the Social Welfare Department. This led to 1056 students availing the benefit of pre-metric scholarship in Khambhat alone.

**International Peace Day Celebration - 21st September 2014:** The International Peace Day was celebrated in Khambhat by Janvikas and Lok Kala Manch. Street plays on the issues of communalism and communal riots were performed in different areas of Khambhat. The programme was organized with twin objective: to reduce communal rifts among different communities residing in Khambhat and engage local youths for the work of peace and communal harmony at Ahmedabad and Khambhat.

**Profile of Young Citizen Leaders(YCLs) :**

So far during the year 80 youth leaders have gone through one or more capacity building events, where as in last 2 and half year total 300 youth leaders have gone through such processes. Out of which total 126 youth leaders were actively working on some community issue. Some of them were very active leaders where as some of them were moderately active leaders. We are planning to strengthen these 126 youth leaders who will actively work with existing YDCs or may initiate new such self-sustained youth spaces in future. Following is the profile of these leaders.



District	Block / YDC Location	Active YCLs		Moderately Active YCLs		Total
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	
Sabarkantha	Himmatnagar	4	8	1	3	16
Anand	Khambhat	2	12	1	7	22
	Petlad	9	6	6	18	39
Kheda	Mahemdavad	0	14	0	0	14
Panchmahal	Jambughoda	3	8	3	4	18
Bharuch	Amod	6	2	1	8	17
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>126</b>

**Criteria to evaluate YCLs:**

**Active YCL**

- \* Have gone through / participated in various training inputs regularly during the last year.
- \* Is committed to work for the others and willing to spare at-least 3-4 days per month to work on/for it.
- \* Has acted on 3-5 issues of local community concerns.
- \* Has basic orientation on values of diversity, democracy and equality.
- \* Has linked / facilitated at least 40-50 other youth to YDCs and various youth activities.

**Moderately Active YCL**

- \* Have gone through / participated in various training inputs regularly during the last year.
- \* Is passionate to work on various issues of concern by local communities but due to varied reason have not

- been able to give enough time to work on it so far.
- \* Is motivating other youth to associate with YDCs.

**Local level Advocacy Efforts made by Youth Leaders**

District	Block / YDC Location	RTIs filed	Complains filed	No. of people Received benefits
Sabarkantha	Himmatnagar	11	2	320
Anand	Khambhat	4	1	567
	Petlad	8	0	125
Kheda	Mahemdavad	2	0	56
Panchmahal	Jambughoda	13	2	344
Bharuch	Amod	3	1	44

**Name of YDC & Local Fund raised by Youth Leaders**

District	Block / YDC	Local Fund Raised	Remarks
Sabarkantha	Himmatnagar	65,000	The fund was raised by offering quick and effective service to avail scholarship.
Anand	Khambhat	1,20,000	The rent is being paid from the fund raised and few activities have been organized from the fund raised.
	Petlad	11,000	Fund has been raised from youth activities as contribution from the participating youth.
Kheda	Mahemdavad	17,000	Fund has been raised from youth activities as contribution from the participating youth.
Panchmahal	Jambughoda	97,000	The rent of the YDC is paid fully from the fund raised since last 11 months.
Bharuch	Amod	21,000	Fees of Beauty parlor and Sewing classes for girls.

**Sustainability Plan for YDCs - Evolved from the experiences so far:**

Since last one year, Janvikas was working towards developing the existing YDCs as self-sustained youth spaces which are owned and led by local youth leaders. Towards this we have facilitated a process by which each YDC has developed a fund raising plan for the coming one year. Following are some of the ways / strategies they have identified to raise funds for the YDCs:

- \* A local voluntary committee of 12-15 youth leaders is being formed to execute the planned interventions for fund raising.
- \* Organizing youth events / activities i.e. sports, adventure, picnics etc. where participating youth will contribute



fully and sum of profit will be used for the YDCs.

- \* Organizing local fund raising drives campaigns by youth.
- \* One on one fund raising meetings with local traders, eminent citizens etc.
- \* Offer effective services to needy people at low cost i.e. facilitating benefits of different govt. schemes.
- \* Rent out YDC space to other organizations for one day meetings, programmes wherever feasible.

Workshop on Perspective building of 55 youths on communalism gender ideology was organized. Workshop was also organized on developing understanding on conflict transformation and leadership building. The participating youth were from Ahmedabad, Anand, Chhota-Udaipur, Kheda, Mehsana, Sabarkantha and Panchmahal districts.

As part of sensitizing youths in mainstream society regarding issues of Gender, Dalit Issues, Communalism and Development, Filmograph event was organized in collaboration with Darshan, Insaf, Gurjar Vani, Himmat, Concern & Act, Lok Kala Manch etc. The film like "Ram Ke Naam", "Jai Bhim Comrade", "In the memory of our friends", "Bombay My City", "Pita, Putra aur Dharmyudh" etc. was screened in the filmography. More than 300 youth attended the Filmograph; the program resulted in creating awareness amongst youths regarding the political and economic context with the shift in political power.

Youth Convention to understand 'Uniform Civil Code, - (Organized by: All India Secular Forum (AISF-Gujarat), Himmat, Janvikas, Parwaaz & National Peace Group) A discussion on Uniform Civil Code (UCC) was organized on 31st October 2014, at Conflictorium, Ahmedabad. More than 35 participants from different organization, youths and media people participated in the discussion Hasina Khan, feminist, from Mumbai, and Vijay Parmar, Chief Executive Officer, Janvikas, and Convener, NCDHR facilitated the discussion.

**Inclusion and empowerment of young women through YDCs:**

The participation of young girls in YDCs has increased considerably due to specially focused activities and programmes for them. One can see that no. of young girls in the list of young citizen leaders; they have started participating in various YDC level events and programmes. It gives immense pleasure to see this and boost up the motivation of the facilitators, fellows who were continuously making an extra effort to ensure participation and space for young girls. During the year we have organized two life skills trainings which were participated by 204 young girls from Petlad, Mahemdavad, Khambhat, HimmatNagar, Amod and Jambughoda YDCs. These trainings were organized in Pavagadh in Panchmahal district and Nadiad.

Apart from this regular life skills training programme we have also organized two more workshops for interested young girls based on the demands came from various life skills training programmes. Following are details of these workshops:

**Girls Rights Workshop:** Girls rights workshops were organized in Ahmedabad and Sabarkantha. The workshops focused on the following:

- \* Understanding issues of adolescent girls. (their body, fear and insecurity, denial of educational opportunities).

Some of them expressed sexual exploitation of adolescent girls within the family and outside the family. Some of the girls expressed that they or their sister being exploited by their maternal uncle, school rickshaw wala, tuition teacher. All the girls admitted that they have never spoken about this exploitation with their parents or anyone.



## Increasing access to quality primary education among the children belonging to the marginalized communities

**E**ducation programme (direct interventions) of Janvikas was initiated in 2004 in areas with very low levels of education (Panchmahal and Kutch) with an emphasis on ensuring that children from the disadvantaged and marginalized communities are able to access quality education in government schools without any discrimination. Today the programme has evolved to focus on effective implementation of Right To Education (RTE) Act 2009 giving justifiable rights to the children and communities to ensure that quality education is imparted in government schools.

The focus/objectives of the programme today are the following:

- \* Monitoring and advocacy for proper implementation of RTE norms in government primary schools.
- \* Developing Meghdhanush School as a model school [follows all RTE norms].
- \* Improving quality of education imparted in Government schools.

To achieve the above objectives multiple strategies are used such as direct implementation, building community ownership, advocacy etc.

### **Monitoring and advocacy for proper implementation of RTE norms in government primary schools:**

During the year 302 Edu-leaders have been trained of which 269 are actively monitoring the schools in their villages/towns. So far these Edu-leaders have been able to activate 76 School Monitoring Committees (SMCs). Janvikas has facilitated regular district wise monthly meetings, quarterly trainings for the active Edu-leaders. This process is directly benefiting to total 47868 children studying in these schools. In each school Edu-leaders have also intervened directly or through SMCs in developing necessary infrastructure facilities. Following is a brief details and description of various processes followed while implementation of different activities.

**Capacity Building of Edu-Leaders:** Capacity building programmes for Edu-leaders are focused on enhancing skills and knowledge of Edu-leaders so that they perform better in delivering concrete results vis a vis RTE campaign. We have organized 14 such programmes (two in each district) which were participated by all 302 Edu-leaders.

As a result of these trainings, there was increased awareness of the Right to Education and it improved monitoring of local village schools by the Edu-leaders to ensure its compliance with the RTE norms. They have become the link between the school, SMC members and the community, playing a crucial role in communicating and coordinating on matters of school management in many



instances.

In some cases, these actions of Edu-leaders have built their identity as a local leader who have also taken leadership on other developmental issues and services which are the right of the local people. They have also filed complaints or applications to demand functional PDS shop, government health centre, Anganwadi centre, mid-day meal etc.

**Monthly Meetings with Edu-Leaders:** Organized monthly block level Edu-leaders meetings involving all active Edu-leaders of respective blocks. Apart from monitoring the progress of the implementation, we also tried to support them wherever they were stuck. Among themselves also they sought each-other's advice and support during such meetings.

**Village Visits:** Visited each village once a month. During village visits we met Edu-leaders, SMC members, school visit and meeting the principal etc.



**Capacity building of SMC Members:** District level training programmes for SMC members have been organized during the year. SMC members were oriented about composition of the Committee, eligibility criteria of the members, their role, powers, the RTE Act and its provisions etc. to motivate them to improving infrastructure and quality of education in the local schools.

As a part of these efforts, new SMCs confirming the RTE norms have been formed in many villages and approximately about 300 individuals (SMC Members) have been made active. Frequency of meetings of the SMC has improved. Some SMCs have also passed resolutions on problems that they have observed in the school and sent applications to

the various departments for corrective measures. So far we have been able to activate 76 SMCs in different villages.

Visible changes as a result of this activity are that names of SMC members are written on the notice board so that they are prominently displayed, the school Principals have begun consulting the SMC in matters of school management, SMC members have begun visiting the school and monitoring the attendance of the teachers, quality and timeliness of mid-day meal etc.

**Hand holding and follow-up support to Edu-leaders and SMC Members:** Our facilitators provided hand holding support to each Edu-leader in writing & filing applications, follow-up of applications, meeting with Principal, village president etc.

### **Meghdhanush School in Panchmahal:**

Meghdhanush School has been able to implement all RTE provisions. Following processes have been followed up in running the Meghdhanush School in the year:

- \* The standard activities of the school like holding classes, conducting exams, declaring results, parents meetings have been held, home visits etc. have been conducted as per the norms and in designated time schedule.
- \* SMC meetings have been called regularly at the interval of every two months. Minutes of each meeting is prepared and filed in the record file.
- \* Various events have also been organized in the course of academic year beginning with June 2014. Some of these are enrollment drive where 21 new children secured admission in the school. This was attended by the Chairperson of the local Municipal Council where he distributed notebooks and pencils to younger children. Other events like Independence Day and Republic Day, Teacher's Day, festivals like Rakshabandhan, Id-e-Milad, Christmas, Diwali etc. Sports Day, Science Fair, Drawing competition, cleanliness drive etc. have also been organized.
- \* We have organized a meeting of Advisory Committee which is working on raising local fund to support the school management. We are also facilitating a process to hand over the management of school to the local committee in a phased manner.

People's contribution (Cash and Kind) generated so far in the current academic year is:

- \* Total fees in the year 2014-15 as on 28 Feb 2015) Rs. 397865/ -
- \* Municipal Council supported leveling the school campus with paver blocks.
- \* Local leader contributed for the token of appreciation (lunch box) for 18 children participants of Teachers Day.

**The Jan Adhikar Manch (JAM) advocacy forum for the improvement of education is strengthened:**

The Jan Adhikar Manch which consists of membership of Janvikas Education Team, Sahyog, Parwaaz, Niswan and Buniyad – Janvikas's team working with conflict induced IDP families' together on facilitating grass-root as well as policy level advocacy. During the year we have been able to bring number of changes and development in local schools as well as in villages as a result of our sustained RTE monitoring and advocacy work.

Data mentioned in following table shows concrete outputs achieved through local advocacy and monitoring of RTE Act across seven districts. The table also shows approximate monetary benefits facilitated to the local communities in form of direct money through scholarships, construction of various basic amenities in schools, village etc.



Type of benefits facilitated	Nos.	Approximate Monetary Benefit/access
Opening of bank account of children	1344	NA
Construction of new/additional class rooms	36	1800000
Construction of Toilets in Schools	52	780000
New admission in Schools	295	NA
RTI Applications	29	NA
Recruitment of New Teachers	7	NA
Children Received Scholarships for the year 2013-14	1059	1059000
Drinking Water Facility in Schools	38	950000
Opening of New Aanganwadi Centres	4	200000
Facilitated Scholarship Application for the year 2014 -15 (Will be awarded to students in 2014-15)	14498	14498000
<b>Total Monetary benefits facilitated to communities directly</b>		<b>2,56,62,000 INR</b>

### **Improving quality of education imparted in government primary schools:**

Efforts have been made to build rapport with teachers interested in improved methods for teaching. Worksheets, storybooks, guidebooks etc. were given to the teachers and they were trained in the ways to use them. The feedback received from them is encouraging as they report an improvement in the levels of knowledge, reading and writing skills.

The main components of the programme deal with quality enhancement through various extra – curriculum and co-curriculum activities with children, strengthening of SMC and community involvement in running of schools and training of teachers.

We have identified 41 government primary schools/villages of Kutch and Panchmahal districts with the support of active youth who is called an Edu-leader. Edu-leader is a local youth who volunteers to monitor the local village school to ensure that it becomes RTE compliant. He/she visited the school regularly, observed the problems arising and challenges faced in the running of the school and supported in resolving the same. In certain matters the Edu-leader also filed applications for improvement in the school functioning. There were regular monthly meeting and handholding support to each Edu-leader where they were given guidance and support in fulfilling the tasks.

To improve quality of education we have undertaken following activities in the year 2014-15:

- \* Baseline of 41 schools has been completed and issues covered were infrastructural facilities in schools, number of teachers and children and formation of SMC etc.
- \* Learning levels of 1722 children of class 2 to 8 have been assessed.
- \* 3 workbooks of Mathematic, Environmental Sciences and Gujarati subjects for the classes of 1 to 5 have been developed with due consideration to the learning levels of the children. These workbooks have been developed in a very simple and user friendly manner so that children can use these without the help of teachers, and even in their absence.



- \* 25 Balpanchayats have been formed in Panchmahal and Kutch. It has been ensured that the Panchayat has a representative from each standard. This was done by following a process where the entire class came together and identified a 'monitor'. One round of discussion has been held of the Balpanchayat and children have taken various responsibilities like Mid-day meal

officer, Cleanliness Officer, Games Officer etc. Children are also encouraged to give their collective opinion to the teachers etc. The effort is to develop children's leadership on addressing their problems.

- \* Two Balmelas have been organized in each school in Panchmahal and Kutch. It was interesting that even the teachers have been enthusiastic participants in these events which have become forums for learning for the participating children. Creative mediums like origami, songs, art and craft, puzzles, etc. were used to teach children. Since various creative formats are used in the process, the children eagerly participated with full attention and engagement in the process.
- \* Sessions were organized for raising awareness on RTE in each school, where community participation in management of school was also discussed and it was suggested to form a School Management Committee. As a result, we could find 1-2 members who are active and trying to link children with different schemes like scholarships, uniforms etc., resolving problems of the school, interacting with teachers and demanding accountability from them etc.
- \* The first formal and structured teacher training has recently been organized. We made many efforts at coordinating with DPEO and get permission and support for training teachers. However, it is very challenging to seek permission for teachers training. Hence after failure to secure permission from the government we have decided to informally conduct the training and invite teachers. The response has thus far been constructive given the good will generated by our interventions in the region.

### Results achieved during the year:

- \* Through our interventions we have been able to reach out to approximately 50,000 children who were directly benefitting from improved quality of education in terms of enough staff, full time attention, basic facility, food etc.
- \* The intervention has also succeeded in facilitating direct monetary benefits as scholarships to the needy and eligible students thereby reducing financial burden of parents to invest in child's additional schooling needs.
- \* Meghdhanush School run by us has been able to achieve compliance of all RTE provisions during the year.
- \* Infrastructure facilities have improved in many schools due to persistent local advocacy and regular engagement of Edu-leaders with the schools, SMCs and local authorities.

The model of training local youth to take leadership on monitoring the functioning of schools and their compliance with RTE norms was a successful strategy. It was simultaneously cost saving, supporting the scaling up of the intervention, as well as building the capacity of the local youth in demanding accountability of the system through his/her activities, building a positive image. As a result of Edu-leader's activities following mentioned changes have started.

- \* SMCs have become active; its meetings have become regular, are monitoring and also taking action like passing resolutions for finding solutions to the problems in the schools.
- \* Teachers who were neglecting their duties and reporting late, not teaching etc. have become regular and take their duties seriously.
- \* Quality of mid- day meal checked and is provided as per schedule.
- \* Youth from other villages are motivated by the Edu-leaders and have approached Janvikas to take up such tasks in their villages.

#### **Some challenges and learning:**

- \* Conducting pre-tests with children was also a major problem since the teachers looked at children's learning levels assessment as an evaluation of their teaching abilities.
- \* There is difficulty in brining women SMC members for meetings and trainings given the culture of women not coming out of home in Kutch. The dominance of patriarchal forces is so strong that the team is not allowed to talk to women SMC members.
- \* Denial to divulge information or allow access to school premises and personnel in the absence of permission letter from competent authority to undertake the activities in the school. [The school authorities often ask for an identity card from the Edu leaders] .
- \* Work with children has helped establish trust in the school management that the organization does not believe only in protest and criticism but the approach is to ensure an overall improvement in the quality of teaching and standards of schools in the interest of the children. As a consequence the teachers and Principals fearlessly share their problem.

## Eradication of Manual Scavenging practice and Community empowerment by strengthening CBOs

Janvikas' one of the key role is to promote issue based programs and networks across India. One such initiative is Scavengers' Dignity Forum, which has CBOs addressing issues of sweepers, manhole cleaners and manual scavengers, largely working in unorganized sector and belonging to lowest strata of caste hierarchy - the Valmikis/Arundhathiyars/Madigas among Dalits. The program started in August 2011 with 12 CBOs operational in 5 states - Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamilnadu and reached out to more than 25000 households of scavenging community and brought about changes in the community, government departments and larger society. Still a lot needs to be done as social and political will is required to completely eradicate manual scavenging. Janvikas will continue to support CBOs who can bring about grass root change. Eradication of manual scavenging and community development is fulfilled through following interventions:



- \* Eradication of manual scavenging.
- \* Safety, security and dignity at work for sweepers and manhole workers.
- \* Improving educational status among the children of scavenging community.
- \* Creating alternate livelihood/employment skills.
- \* Improving the health status in the scavenging community.
- \* Promoting and strengthening community's own credit structure.
- \* Addressing issues of atrocities, discrimination and untouchability by Dalit sub-castes and other castes.
- \* Improving living conditions and availing basic facilities.
- \* Accessing government's social security schemes, welfare schemes and programs.
- \* Setting up community based monitoring system.

### Their achievements in the year 2014-15 are listed below:

- \* 741 water flush toilets constructed where practice of manual scavenging prevalent.
- \* 11 manhole workers quitted manhole work and started other occupations.
- \* 170 persons benefitted with PF, ESIC, and permanent employment.

- \* 45 persons supported in registration/enrollment as manual scavengers under the Act of 2013 for rehabilitation.
- \* 251 families being freed from manual scavenging.
- \* 2290 sweepers received and using safety equipments while cleaning.
- \* 32 education support centers were run by CBOs and 1025 children of scavenging community were provided learning opportunities.
- \* 59 government primary schools were monitored for the effective implementation of the RTE Act and proper treatment for children of scavenging community.
- \* 201 children were encouraged to study by organizing children camps.
- \* 853 children were encouraged and enrolled in government and private primary schools and hostels.
- \* 50 youth were enrolled in higher education.
- \* 574 children got pre-matric and post matric scholarship.
- \* 193 youth enrolled in technical and vocational courses.
- \* 735 youth entered in alternate livelihood.
- \* 17 health camps organized and 1206 persons benefitted from health camps.
- \* 80 persons were supported in institutional care/referral service.
- \* 53 PHCs/CHCs were monitored and their functioning improved.
- \* 6 savings and credit organizations were promoted by CBOs and there are 8558 members in those organizations.
- \* Advice was given in 385 cases, small support provided in 263 cases and 51 cases were taken for long term legal interventions.
- \* 39 cases supported in courts and Rs.25, 00,000 of compensation in 4 cases of deaths of manhole workers.
- \* 278 families accessed permanent housing from various government housing schemes.
- \* 219 community welfare schemes availed.
- \* 33 ICDS activated/new opened and monitored.
- \* 883 families covered under subsidized health insurance schemes of government.
- \* 3605 persons got benefits of various government schemes.
- \* 14 community based monitoring group promoted.
- \* 249 community leaders capacitated through various trainings and hand holding support.



#### **Some successful Interventions by CBOs:**

- \* Dr. AWARD supported 40 manual scavengers working in Pudukkottai Municipal Corporation to register as manual scavengers under the new Act, 2013. Dr. AWARD also became party to a PIL filed in Madras High Court for breach of new Act, 2013 for identification and proper rehabilitation of manual scavengers.
- \* READ in Sathyamangalam of Tamilnadu advocated for and accessed permission for closed water facility toilets in

bus stands of Gobi and Puliampatti Municipalities to stop open defecation. Municipalities are now constructing new toilets.

- \* Tirupur Municipal Corporation purchased 3 jetting and suction machines after 2 years long advocacy of Vizhuthugal organization. Now no more manhole workers will die cleaning manhole.
- \* Thamate supported 45 jadmalis (Gram Panchayat sweepers) to access regular wage payment and other statutory benefits entitled to sweepers in the state of Karnataka.
- \* Vizhuthugal in Tirupur, Tamilnadu linked 20 SHGs and got with ICICI bank micro finance and helped them avail a loan of 62 Lakh. This is first of its kind in Tirupur district, especially for women from scavenging community.
- \* Sanghamithra, Chittor, Telangana, helped 58 members getting NABFINS loans worth Rs. 28lakhs for self employment. 60 members in its own cooperative society - SWOMACS accessed loans worth Rs. 18 lakhs for different self employment avenues and children's school fees etc.

CBOs have been able to achieve significant results in small support. But, that was possible only because of their commitment to the issues, leadership from the same community and intensive engagement with community. Through review, consolidation and capacity building workshop for CBO staff, we supported them in strategic and innovative planning, implementation and review of work. Our regional coordinators in north and south are also providing handholding and capacity building support to partner CBOs.

## Governance and Finance Department

The Governance and Finance Department of Janvikas is run by a unit called Governance and Financial Services (GFS). This is an autonomous unit, which provides a range of Governance and Finance related services to Janvikas as well as other organizations.

During the year 2014-15, GFS organized two meetings of the Janvikas Board of Trustees and two meetings of its Finance and Monitoring Committee. The following legal compliances were fulfilled: -

### Compliances:

- \* There were no changes in the Board of Trustees nor any new Properties purchased, and hence no Change Reports needed to be filed with the office of The Dy. Charity Commissioner, Ahmedabad. All Change Reports filed in earlier years had been approved and the PTR is updated accordingly;
- \* Applications have been made to the Office of the Charity Commissioner, seeking permission for sale of three properties which are not in use. The plan is to invest in a new Training Centre from the proceeds of their sale;
- \* Internal and Statutory Audits were completed on time and all queries answered to the satisfaction of the Auditors;
- \* Income Tax and FCRA Returns for the previous Financial Year were filed on or before the due dates;
- \* Provident Fund Contributions were deposited with the Office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner and all necessary Returns filed before due dates;
- \* Income Tax (TDS) and Professional Tax was deducted, as per rules, and deposited with the respective authorities;
- \* Staff Mediclaim and Personal Accident Insurance Policies were renewed and updated from time to time, as required;
- \* Employees Group Gratuity Scheme was renewed;
- \* A routine health check-up camp was organized, in which clinical checks of all Staff Members were carried out.

GFS also oversees the functioning of a Women's Hostel / Crèche, the Janvikas Training Centre (JTC) and the Janvikas Credit Co-operative, known as JCC Staff Credit and Supply Co-operative Society Ltd (JCC).

### Women's Hostel/Crèche:

The Women's Hostel for women staff members of Janvikas and its sister organizations and a Crèche for the children of all its staff members (male and female) is managed by GFS. An average of 6 women staff members and 5 children benefit from the Women's Hostel and Crèche facilities, respectively.

### Janvikas Training Centre:

The Janvikas Training Centre (JTC) was created to conduct Training Sessions, Workshops, Meetings, etc. for Janvikas as well as other organizations. The facilities offered by JTC include: -

- \* Nine AC Rooms, three of which are twin-sharing deluxe rooms with TVs and the remaining six rooms which can accommodate three persons each;
- \* A Dormitory with seven Beds;
- \* Two Training Halls;
- \* A Recreation-cum-Dining Hall and;
- \* A full-fledged Kitchen.

The occupancy ratio of JTC for the year 2014-15 was 33% for Accommodation and 32% for the Training Halls. JTC also

provides Lunch for staff members of Janvikas and its sister organizations, at a subsidized cost.

JTC earned revenue of Rs 25, 10,030/- and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 25, 52,753/- resulting in deficit of Rs. 42,723/- during the year ended 31st March, 2015.

**JCC Staff Credit & Supply Co-operative Society:**

The JCC Staff Credit & Supply Co-operative Society (JCC) provides a means of small savings (minimum Rs. 200/- per month @ 7.5% pa interest) and also gives financial assistance in the form of small Loans (maximum Rs. 1, 00,000/- at an affordable rate of interest (11% pa) to Janvikas and IDEAL-CSJ staff members.

JCC has 79 members as on 31st March, 2015. The financial details as on 31st March, 2015 are as follows:-

Particulars	Amount
Savings in members' Contribution Accounts	7,86,913.29
Outstanding in members' Loan Accounts	10,55,224.58
Interest paid to members on their savings	57,869.02
Interest charged from members on loans	1,30,945.25
Accumulated profits	2,08,607.37

**Diversity profile of staff as on 31st March, 2015:**

Social Group	Male staff	Female staff	Total staff
General	9	8	17
Religious Minorities	12	19	31
OBCs	8	3	11
SC	10	3	13
ST	2	--	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>74</b>

### Distribution of staff according to salary levels & gender break-up as on 31st March, 2015:

Slab of gross salary per month (in Rs.) plus	Male	Female	Total
Less than 5,000/-	4	8	12
5,000/- to 10,000/-	19	17	36
10,000/- to 25,000/-	14	6	20
25,000/- to 50,000/-	3	2	5
50,000/- to 1,00,000/-	1	--	1
Greater than 1,00,000/-			
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>74</b>

### List of Trustees as on 31st March, 2015:

There has been no change in the Board of Trustees during the Year 2014-15. The list of Trustees remains as under:

Name	Designation / Position
Mr. Gagan Sethi	Chairperson
Dr. (Ms) Syeda Hameed	Trustee
Mr. Martin Macwan	Trustee
Mr. Tushar Dayal	Trustee
Mr. Srinivasa Rajagopal	Trustee
Dr. (Ms) Kalpana Shah	Trustee
Mr. PGJ Nampoothiri	Trustee
Ms Farah Naqvi	Trustee
Mr. Vijay Parmar	Trustee / CEO

**Total cost of international travel of all personnel, including volunteers and board members, for the year 2014-15:**

Name	N/A
Designation	N/A
Destination	N/A
Purpose	N/A
Gross Expense (Rs)	N/A
Sponsored by external organization	N/A

Total cost of national travel by board members / staff / volunteers on behalf of organization for the year 2014-15 (excluding local conveyance) ... Rs. 28,28,892/-

**Staff Remuneration (Gross yearly income + benefits) for the year 2014-15 in Rupees:**

Head of Organization (including Honorarium)	8,93,032/-
Highest paid full time regular staff	8,93,032/-
Lowest paid full time regular staff	68,316/-

# Financial Statements

## Auditor's Report

### REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Janvikas Trust having registration Number: E/19527/AHMEDABAD, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2015, the income and Expenditure Account for the year ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY:

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

### AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY:

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

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

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

### OPINION:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the balance sheet of the Trust for the year ended March 31, 2015 and Income & Expenditure Account for the year ending on that date are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and give a true & fair view in conformity with,

- \* In the case of Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of Janvikas Trust as at March 31, 2015 and
- \* In the case of the Income and Expenditure Account, of the excess of Income over expenditure for the year ended on that date.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:  
As required by rule 19 of the Rules framed under the Act, we report that:

1. The accounts are maintained regularly and in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the Rules.
2. Receipts and disbursements are properly and correctly shown in the accounts.
3. The Cash Balance and Vouchers in the Custody of the Manager on the date of audit are in agreement with accounts.
4. Books, Deeds, Accounts, Vouchers and other documents and records required by us were produced before us.
5. An inventory, certified by the trustees, of the movables properties of the Trust has been maintained.
6. The Manager/Trustee appeared before us and furnished the necessary information required by us.
7. No property of funds of the Trust was applied for any object or purpose other than the objects or purposes of the Trust.
8. The amount outstanding for more than one year is Rs. NIL and the amount written off is Rs. NIL.
9. Tenders were invited for building repairs & construction as the expenditure involved is more than Rs. 5,000/-
10. No money of the public Trust has been invested contrary to the provisions of section 35.
11. No alienation of immovable property has been made contrary to the provisions of section 36 of the Act.

Place:  
Mistry Chambers,  
Khanpur Road,  
Ahmedabad - 380001.  
Date: August 5, 2015

For H. Rustom & Co.  
Chartered Accountants



(HRD DALAL)  
Proprietor  
Membership No. 31368  
Firm Regn. No. 1089908W

## Balance sheet as at 31st March 2015:

PARTICULARS	( In Rupees )	
	31.03.2015	31.03.2014
<b>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>		
TRUST FUNDS	4,61,51,360	4,54,80,067
GENERAL FUNDS	4,45,66,210	4,77,05,918
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT	66,33,833	40,87,925
UNUTILIZED GRANTS / DONATIONS	42,52,552	88,43,060
	10,16,03,955	10,61,16,970
<b>ASSETS AND PROPERTIES</b>		
NET BLOCK OF FIXED ASSETS	73,83,716	83,51,602
INVESTMENTS	5,56,17,628	6,68,19,120
CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES	3,86,02,611	3,09,46,248
	10,16,03,955	10,61,16,970
NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS		

For Janvikas



(Vijay Parmar)  
Chief Executive Officer  
Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: August 5, 2015

For H. Rustom & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn. No. 1089908W



(HRD DALAL)  
Proprietor  
Membership No. 31368  
Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: August 5, 2015

**Income Expenditure Account**For the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015

Particulars	31.03.2015	31.03.2014
<b>Income</b>		
Grants ,Donations And Contributions (From Indian Sources)	1,92,29,977	4,70,26,826
Grants ,Donations And Contributions (From Foreign Sources)	1,74,76,838	2,19,44,152
Interest Income	80,29,885	57,81,637
Other Income	3,68,771	8,74,711
Transfer From Specific Funds	24,68,415	-3,12,25,570
	<b>4,75,73,885</b>	<b>4,44,01,756</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Expenditure On Objects Of The Trust (From Indian Sources)	1,76,44,744	1,52,58,244
Expenditure On Objects Of The Trust (From Foreign Sources)	2,22,51,337	2,35,55,684
Establishment Expenses	28,14,316	23,85,388
Audit Fees	1,50,962	1,44,562
Loss/ ( Profit) On Sale Of Assets	-	1,42,810
Charity Commissioner Contribution	1,00,000	50,000
Remuneration To Managing Trustee	8,93,032	8,88,224
Depreciation	11,73,586	14,32,820
Excess Of Income Over Expenditure	25,45,908	5,44,024
	<b>4,75,73,885</b>	<b>4,44,01,756</b>
Notes Forming Part Of Accounts		

*\*\* The Trust Follows The Cash Basis Of Accounting. However, The Trust Has Adopted The Following Policy Regarding Income Recognition. Donations / Grants / Contribution In Respect Of Which No Restrictions Are Placed Regarding Utilization, Are Recognized As Income On Receipt. Restricted Donation/Grants/Contributions Are Recognized As Income Only To The Extent That The Conditions Have Been Met And Utilized. Expenditure Are Recorded When The Related Payments Take Place*

For Janvikas



(Vijay Parmar)  
Chief Executive Officer  
Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: August 5, 2015

For H. Rustom & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn. No. 1089908W



(HRD DALAL)  
Proprietor  
Membership No. 31368  
Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: August 5, 2015

**Consolidated Receipt and Payment Statement:**For the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015

Payment		Amount	Receipt	Amount
<b>Expenditure towards objects of the Trust</b>		<b>3,98,96,081</b>	Opening Balance	<b>9,88,86,868</b>
Programme Cost	2,21,57,736			
Programme Staff Cost	1,37,92,674			
Programme Admin Cost	39,45,672		Grant	<b>3,21,16,307</b>
Establishment Expenses		<b>28,14,316</b>	Interest on Investment	<b>80,29,885</b>
Capital Expenses		<b>2,05,700</b>	Income From Other Sources	<b>3,68,771</b>
Remuneration to Managing Trustee		<b>8,93,032</b>		
Audit Fees		<b>1,50,962</b>		
Charity Commissioner contribution		<b>1,00,000</b>		
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>4,40,60,091</b>		
Closing Balance		9,53,41,740		
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>13,94,01,831</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>13,94,01,831</b>

For Janvikas



(Vijay Parmar)  
Chief Executive Officer  
Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: August 5, 2015

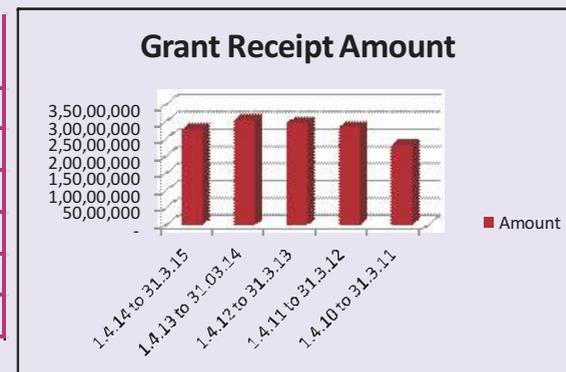
For H. Rustom & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn. No. 1089908W



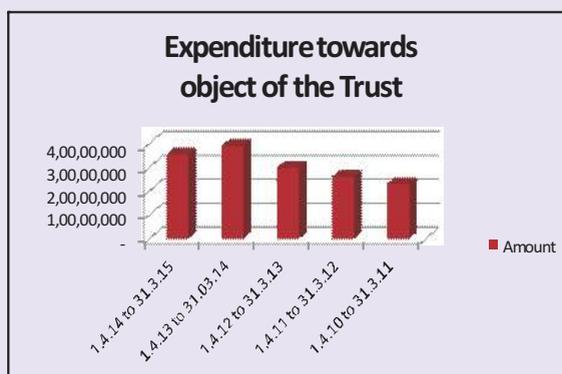
(HRD DALAL)  
Proprietor  
Membership No. 31368  
Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: August 5, 2015

# Financial Data Analysis

Grant Receipt Amount	
Year	Amount
1.4.14 to 31.3.15	2,77,56,636
1.4.13 to 31.03.14	3,04,35,112
1.4.12 to 31.3.13	2,95,15,103
1.4.11 to 31.3.12	2,84,45,153
1.4.10 to 31.3.11	2,32,82,313



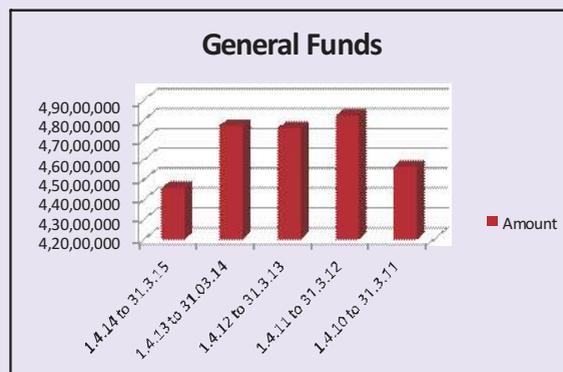
Expenditure towards object of the trust	
Year	Amount
1.4.14 to 31.3.15	3,52,29,829
1.4.13 to 31.03.14	3,88,15,374
1.4.12 to 31.3.13	2,97,37,652
1.4.11 to 31.3.12	2,59,99,425
1.4.10 to 31.3.11	2,30,02,518



Establishment Expenses	
Year	Amount
1.4.14 to 31.3.15	28,14,316
1.4.13 to 31.03.14	23,85,388
1.4.12 to 31.3.13	21,16,348
1.4.11 to 31.3.12	23,33,612
1.4.10 to 31.3.11	17,68,595



General Funds	
Year	Amount
1.4.14 to 31.3.15	4,45,66,210
1.4.13 to 31.03.14	4,77,05,918
1.4.12 to 31.3.13	4,75,77,471
1.4.11 to 31.3.12	4,82,07,243
1.4.10 to 31.3.11	4,56,44,980





## **JANVIKAS**

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