

JANVIKAS

Annual Report

April 2013 – March 2014



2002 riot victims cry for permanent residence

The correspondent

Abroad: Internally displaced people of the 2002 riots sought a permanent residence in the Gujarat state. The Gujarat government has been slow to take action to provide permanent residence to the victims of the 2002 riots. The Gujarat government has been slow to take action to provide permanent residence to the victims of the 2002 riots. The Gujarat government has been slow to take action to provide permanent residence to the victims of the 2002 riots.



Victims of the 2002 riots are seen here in a meeting with the Gujarat government officials. They are demanding permanent residence for themselves and their families.

Riot-affected protest against lack of government services

The correspondent

Abroad: A group of people in Gujarat are protesting against the lack of government services in riot-affected areas. They are demanding better infrastructure, healthcare, and education facilities. The Gujarat government has been slow to take action to provide permanent residence to the victims of the 2002 riots.



Protesters are seen here demanding better government services in riot-affected areas.

70 હજાર મુસ્લિમ છાત્રો શિષ્યવૃત્તિથી વંચિત!

મુખ્ય ની 464 રકૂલમાં પ્રિ-મેટ્રિક સ્કોલરશિપનો પરિપત્ર પહોંચ્યો જ નથી

રાજ્યમાં 2.21 લાખ લઘુમતી છાત્રોમાં 70 હજાર મુસ્લિમોને શિષ્યવૃત્તિ મળી નથી

મુસ્લિમોને શિષ્યવૃત્તિ મળી નથી તેમજ તેમની જાતિના આધારે શિષ્યવૃત્તિ મળી નથી. તેમજ તેમની જાતિના આધારે શિષ્યવૃત્તિ મળી નથી. તેમજ તેમની જાતિના આધારે શિષ્યવૃત્તિ મળી નથી. તેમજ તેમની જાતિના આધારે શિષ્યવૃત્તિ મળી નથી.

૨૦૦૨ના વિસ્થાપિતો અનેક અભાવો વચ્ચે જીવે છે

૨૦૦૨ના વિસ્થાપિતો અનેક અભાવો વચ્ચે જીવે છે. તેમની જાતિના આધારે શિષ્યવૃત્તિ મળી નથી. તેમજ તેમની જાતિના આધારે શિષ્યવૃત્તિ મળી નથી. તેમજ તેમની જાતિના આધારે શિષ્યવૃત્તિ મળી નથી.

ગોધરા કાન્ડ પીડિતોને કિયા કલેક્ટર કાર્યાલય પર ધરના

ગોધરા કાન્ડ પીડિતોને કિયા કલેક્ટર કાર્યાલય પર ધરના. તેમની જાતિના આધારે શિષ્યવૃત્તિ મળી નથી. તેમજ તેમની જાતિના આધારે શિષ્યવૃત્તિ મળી નથી.

કેન્દ્ર સરકાર દ્વારા લઘુમતી વિદ્યાર્થીઓને અપાતી સ્કોલરશીપના ફોર્મ ભરવાની અંતિમ તારીખ કરાતાં અનેક વિદ્યાર્થીઓ વંચિત રહે તેવો અગાઉ જાહેર કરે

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લઘુમતી બાળકોને મળતી શિષ્યવૃત્તિ

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ગુજરાત રૂકે

નડિયાદમાં તોફાન પીડિતોની વસાહતમાં ૧૦ વર્ષ બાદ પણ પાણીની સુવિધા નહીં

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FOREWORD

It is my pleasure to present the annual report of Janvikas for the year 2013-14, highlighting the various interventions of Janvikas during the year. One of the key roles of Janvikas has been to initiate ground level processes as response to the prevailing reality. These ground level interventions in future can and do take shape of an organization. One such intervention of working with the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) due to Gujarat violence 2002 is taking shape of an organization called "Buniyaad". Another unit called Paryavaran Mitra, which has been working as an autonomous entity is now also becoming legally independent. A three-year road map of Paryavaran Mitra has been developed and it is expected that Paryavaran Mitra will become a fully independent institution by the end of three years. Primary role of Janvikas has been to set up and build issue-based institutions. However, such institutions can only be built around competent, committed and a passionate leadership. The leadership of Paryavaran Mitra has stood the test on these three grounds and is now confident of leading the journey independently. We have similar hopes with Buniyaad which still has to cover a long journey from becoming an organization to an independent institution.

The first phase of our work on eradication of manual scavenging through CBOs in 5 states, which was supported by Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, has come to an end. Some of the key achievements/impacts and learnings derived from the project need mention.

∴ The approach of strengthening CBOs and making them take primary responsibility of working on the issue with their own community has worked well in terms of eradication of manual scavenging, empowering the community and its leadership, grassroot advocacy and facilitating alternate livelihood.

- Community based sustainable models like education support centres, monitoring systems of PHCs, use of safety equipments etc., have been well established and are operational.

- Human and Institutional Development (HID) support provided by Janvikas HIDRC through training and handholding support has contributed in strengthening the CBOs and their leadership.
- Significant achievements have been made with a small budget between Rs.2 lakh and 5 lakh per annum of each CBO. To illustrate, all 12 CBOs together.
 - liberated 1300 manual scavengers,
 - 2439 scavengers have got alternate livelihood with guidance and support of CBOs,
 - 48 community based education support centres are operational with 1920 children,
 - 142 government schools are monitored by voluntary leaders,
 - 3065 children were supported to access scholarships,
 - 6183 people were supported in accessing governance schemes,
 - 3944 sweepers are using safety equipments,
 - 683 people got housing rights.

and many more quantitative achievements apart from process related achievements.

Janvikas plans to upscale this programme with the same approach and wants to engage with and strengthen many more CBOs on the issue of manual scavenging. Raising financial resources is still a challenge for this intervention.

Our programme on "Enhancing Employability among Youth" had focused on developing vocational skills needed for the service sector and facilitating job placement of trained youth. Since 2006, we have trained 5437 youth from marginalized communities and facilitated placement of 3765 youth. These placements have been largely in big cities like Ahmedabad and Vadodara. However, since the last two years, when we started enrolling rural and small town youth, we realized that the issue of placement in big cities is a major challenge. We also realized that

we need to change our strategy if we really want to reach out to youth from villages and small towns. We did not and do not want to force rural young people to migrate to cities and live in sub-human conditions. The service sector, which is growing very fast in the cities, does not pay fair salaries/wages. Youth settled in big cities can somehow afford to take up jobs in service sector. The NSS data of 2009-10 on the working age population in the age group of 15 to 59 in rural areas show the following trends:



Rural/Urban	Self Employment		Regular Employment		Casual employment	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rural	53.4%	55.8%	8.6%	4.2%	40%	40%
Urban	41.1%	41.3%	41.9%	39.1%	17%	19.6%

In the above context, we decided to focus on self-employment for the rural and small town youth. We will continue vocational training and placement for youth in big cities.

Our work on HID support to organizations and individuals continues; as mentioned in our earlier annual reports, we have been focusing on strengthening grassroot small NGOs, CBOs/People's Organizations and community youth leaders. We do support other NGOs and issue based networks but it is largely driven by demand.

We have also undergone OD process within Janvikas (1) to revisit our vision, mission and strategies, in the changing socio-eco-political and civil society context and (2) to develop and strengthen collective leadership of Janvikas. We have taken concrete steps to strengthen our leadership both at the programme and at organizational level.

The Annual Report covers the activities / efforts to Enable Access to Quality Primary Education in

Government Schools, Enhancing Employability and Leadership among Youth, Eradication of Manual Scavenging, Work with Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Strengthening Environmental Sustainability (Paryavaran Mitra), Human and Institutional Development Resource Centre (HIDRC), Governance and Finance Department [which is now a joint unit of Janvikas and Centre for Social Justice as Governance and Finance Services (GFS)].

Lastly, I thank the Board of Trustees of Janvikas which has played a very critical role in strengthening Janvikas, its internal governance and in giving feedback at appropriate times to the leaders of Janvikas. I also thank our donors MISEREOR – Germany, Sir Ratan Tata Trust – Mumbai, Sir Dorabji Tata Trust/ Jamshedji Tata Trust – Mumbai, Action Aid India, Christian Aid and Oxfam India. I also thank all our individual supporters and organizations who have been co-travelers in the journey of Janvikas.

Vijay Parmar
CEO, Janvikas

ABOUT 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. 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 27 years, Janvikas has grown into a web of 12 decentralized autonomous institutions which started as programmes/ support to young professionals and/or community leaders 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 grassroots organizations, individuals and issue based networks.
- Setting up and spinning off issue-based institutions led by committed young professionals 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 grassroots 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 across 5 states.
- Rights of Internally Displaced Persons due to communal violence of 2002 and justice for violence 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.
- Monitoring and advocacy for proper implementation of environmental laws, advocacy for new policies and justice for affected people due to violations of environmental and land laws by industries
- 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 levels, to be more effective and relevant.





OUR CONSTITUENCY

(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 levels, separate habitation and the most inhuman practice of manual scavenging. With rapid urbanization, the practice of manual scavenging continues to exist and grow across the country 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., because 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 2002, it was observed that large number of youth belonging to marginalized communities were instrumentalized and victimized. Janvikas has initiated a long term programme 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.

UDAAN – EDUCATION RESOURCE CENTRE

Over the years, Janvikas's intervention on primary education has shifted its focus to increasing access and improving quality of education in government run primary schools to benefit children of marginalized communities who normally attend these schools. The interventions and initiatives under this programme are oriented to make the government schools functional by making them accountable, intervening in the functioning of schools to improve their quality, making the community aware and responsive towards ensuring that the schools are functional and ensuring that the children from the marginalized communities enjoy uninterrupted access to their right to education. While the focus on right to education is a programme in itself, educational interventions are also mainstreamed into other programmes of the organization.

During the reporting period, a new initiative in Anjar block of Kutch was started and Udaan Meghdhanush Primary School in Panchmahals has started planning for making it a sustainable model school through community support.

Monitoring and advocacy for proper implementation of RTE to improve the functioning of the government schools through Jan Adhikar Manch:

Janvikas initiated the “**Campaign on Right to Education**” through the **Jan Adhikar Manch (JAM)**, a collective of organizations working on the issue of peace and communal harmony. The focus in 2013-14 was on ensuring effective implementation of the RTE Act, advocacy for basic facilities in Muslim concentrated areas and peace building. Following organizations are actively involved in various interventions of JAM:

- **Parwaaz**
- **Sahyog**
- **Niswan**
- **Janvikas**

The enactment of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (commonly known as RTE Act) was landmark legislation in India. Hopes were pinned on the Act as the status of primary education in India was deteriorating with time. The Act showed ray of hope for hundreds of thousand children as this Act empowered the community to take the reins of the government run primary schools in their hands and make it function well. But even after three years, the issues of quality of education, inadequate infrastructure, skewed Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) and lethargy of administration in dealing with the loopholes and problems of Mid-Day Meal (MDM) etc. remain as main challenges.

Since 2010, Janvikas has been actively involved in monitoring the implementation of RTE Act by taking initiatives to increase the access and improve the quality of education for making government primary schools accountable and creating a better learning space for the marginalized children. The concept of youth Edu-leaders was innovated by Janvikas to strengthen the monitoring of implementation of RTE Act. The Edu-leader is a local volunteer who takes responsibility of improving the condition of the primary school in his/her area/village and acts as a catalyst for community participation. In 2013-14, 302 Edu-leaders were trained and are actively participating in monitoring and resolving issues in the schools in their villages/area on daily basis and also take up issues related to school infrastructure, regularly interact and build capacity of SMC members and create awareness among local community on the issue of education.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

- The year started with publishing a report “Status of Implementation of Right to Education Act-2009 in Gujarat: A Study of 506 Government primary schools” which is an outcome of a study conducted by Jan Adhikar Manch (JAM) partners. It reports on the status of primary schools in Gujarat on the following variables:
 - Physical infrastructure (drinking water, sanitation, room proportionate to students, computer facilities, library, playground, compound wall, MDM facilities,)
 - Personnel - Human resources (adequacy of teachers, teachers for mathematics, science and social science in higher primary level)
 - Qualitative aspects: quality of Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) and discrimination, regularity of teachers, teachers trainings/capacities, etc.
- Five new schools (2 each in Ahmedabad and Kutch and 1 in Mehsana) were sanctioned by the Government due to constant representation and persistence of Edu-leaders and SMC members under Janvikas education team’s guidance.
- Around 80 schools in Khavda and Nakhatrana regions of Kutch have started functioning well.
- Infrastructural issues like drinking water, toilets, MDM related issues, regularity of teachers etc. were solved due to intervention of Edu-leaders in about 200 schools.
- In Panchmahal, 33 applications related to infrastructural problems, human resource issues, school management etc. were made to district and state officials by Edu-leaders. Janvikas team is following up on each of the application to resolve these issues of schools.

In Sumrapor village in Kutch a school building was in dire need of repairs. The SMC had informed the District Authority about the same by sending a resolution passed in the SMC meeting but due to negligence of authorities, nothing happened. Finally the part of ceiling collapsed and two children were seriously wounded in the accident. JAM took up the issue and finally after facilitating NCPCR visit, Government ordered demolition of old building and new school building is under construction. The two children who were seriously injured in the accident were also not given proper medical treatment and compensation, which was taken up by JAM with the Authority and finally both the children have been given free medical treatment and compensation.

- Due to constant representation, teachers were posted or regularised in 20 schools in Kutch making the schools functional.
- We created awareness for reconstitution of SMCs in Kutch and Panchmahal and in about 100 schools through series of awareness programmes, through Edu-leaders and community leaders, proper process was followed to reconstitute the SMCs.
- We ensured that MDM and transportation facility (where the school is away from village) is provided to the children as per the RTE norm. Due to constant monitoring and representations made by the Edu-leaders and SMC members, children’s attendance has gone up, Special Training Programme (STP) classes for those who were not in schools have been started, and transport facility has been arranged for the children to go to school. There is a significant improvement in functioning of the schools post NCPCR visit and constant advocacy by Edu-leaders.

One of the partners of JAM, Sahyog filed Public Interest Litigation (PIL) against the government for not providing transport to the children for going to government schools as per the RTE norms. The organization has won the case, and the children in their area are going to school in van provided by school.

- In Sanklitnagar primary school in Ahmedabad there was no shed for cooking Mid-Day Meal. After lot of efforts by the Edu-leader, it was finally sanctioned and was constructed.
- In Bapunagar ward of Ahmedabad, the building of Urdu school no. 5 and 7 was damaged during earthquake in 2001 but the local officials were neglecting the issue. Finally, due to intervention of JAM, building repair is being undertaken and children have been temporarily shifted to school no. 6 to facilitate the work.
- 83 children of STP class in Vishala Circle area of Ahmedabad were admitted in Bhata Primary School and transportation facility was provided by the government due to constant efforts of JAM partners.
- In 2 schools in Ahmedabad, water tanks were constructed after prolonged fight by the Edu-leaders with the local municipal body. Similarly in one school in Sabarkantha district, water tank was constructed in school.
- Rs. 5.89 crores were sanctioned for total reconstruction of Government school at Mehsana
- 17 drop out students enrolled in 10th class in National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS).
- 23 children from Valmiki community were enrolled in government primary school in Ahmedabad
- 6 children (including 2 girls) enrolled in hostel in Sanand and in Gandhi Ashram, Ahmedabad.

Improve the quality of education imparted in government schools:

From May 2013, Janvikas has initiated an education quality enhancement programme in 18 Government Primary Schools with support from Welspun Foundation for Health and Knowledge, the CSR arm of Welspun Ltd. This programme covers 14 villages and 18 schools in Anjar, Mundra and Gandhidham Blocks of Kutch district. The main components of the programme deal with quality enhancement through various extra-curricular and co-curricular activities with children, strengthening of SMCs and community involvement in running of schools and Training of Teachers. Janvikas has identified and trained 14 Edu-leaders, who have started monitoring the school in their villages. Janvikas has also developed special workbooks on Mathematics, Environment/Social Science and Gujarati language for class 1st to class 5th students, which were disseminated and used with all the children (about 3,500) in 18 government schools. Apart from that, 5 one-day Children's Camps were conducted with various themes such as science corner, art and craft corner, activity corner etc. Use of subject based films was also one of the key features of the intervention last year. In all the schools, 4-5 films were screened for children in different standards.



Promoting and strengthening community ownership in primary education.

Udaan Meghdhanush Primary School, Kalol:

Udaan Meghdhanush Primary School was started in 2006 to cater to the needs of children of families displaced during 2002 riots. Since then, the school has been catering to about 200 children every year. In the academic year 2013-14, a total of 193 children pursued education in standard 1 to 5. The school is open and accessible to all children who wish to get quality learning at affordable rates. The highlights of the school in the year 2013-14 are as under:

- An advisory committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. J. S. Bandukwala has been formed to increase community participation in management and functioning of the school.
- It has been decided to extend the school upto standard 8, making it a complete primary school. As a first step towards this, an application to add Standard 6 from academic year 2014-15 has been made.
- Udaan Meghdhanush Primary School meets all the standards as prescribed in the RTE Act 2009.
- Community has begun making donations in cash and kind for the maintenance and upkeep of the school as well as providing for children like donation of lunch boxes, RO plant for drinking water etc.
- A 5 day teacher's training on 'Diversity Education' was conducted at Janvikas Training Centre in Ahmedabad during Diwali vacation
- 139 children studying in the Meghdhanush school received pre-matric scholarship of Rs. 1,000/- for children of minorities under the Prime Minister's 15 point programme.
- During the year, children celebrated important festivals with great enthusiasm. This included, Raksha Bandhan, Navratri, Diwali, Christmas, New Year etc. along with Independence Day, Teacher's Day, Republic Day and Annual Day celebrations.
- An innovation based on observation of the teachers was launched in 2013-14 year. It was observed that children spent 5-10 rupees per day on chocolates, biscuits or wafers. This prompted teachers to think about starting an informal saving system in school for the children to inculcate value of saving and encourage children to save from their pocket money which could be used for productive purpose later on. About 150 children registered and saved money in Children's Bank which was later on used by them for paying fees, picnic contribution and buying pen, pencil and note books.



Jivan Talim Programme - Education Centres in

Kutch District: Under the Jivan Talim Programme, Janvikas had established centres in villages/areas where there were no primary schools or schools were not functional due to absence of teachers or lack of infrastructure. The centers also provided additional inputs to children studying in the government schools, helped teachers in learning new methodology, and overcome language barriers with the help of Edu-leaders. The constant advocacy and strict monitoring have yielded excellent results in Khavda (Bhuj) and Nakhatrana blocks of Kutch. Out of 17 centres that were being run, 15 were closed down in 2013 as children got admitted in government primary schools. This was possible because teachers became regular and new schools/STP classes being started by government. Now only two centres are being run by Janvikas.

Two Jivan Talim centres are being continued for the time being but as soon as the children secure admission in government schools nearby, these will be closed. In Kutch, the Jivan Talim staff now works for the education campaign and they conduct various child development activities in schools alongside regular rights based work. Over the years, they have developed excellent rapport with the community and also the school staff and have access to classrooms where they use their skills and knowledge in imparting value based education.



The other achievements are:

- 5 daily education support centers for 163 children up to age of 15 from Valmiki community were set up by one of our partner organization Manav Garima in areas of Ahmedabad with nominal contribution from the children.
- 2 days training for teachers of education support centres was conducted.
- A cultural program on RTE Act and Education was organised by children of these centres.
- Monthly meetings of parents were held regularly.
- A private primary school proposed scholarship for students of marginalized communities.
- Awareness raising in the community on education and health through booklets, posters, parents meetings etc. was done through the year.
- 2 children camps for 134 children were organized with their contribution.



Visibilising and addressing the issues of exclusion and discrimination in government schools.

Videoshala Programme:

Over the last few months, *Videoshala* has changed its focus from only making educational films/clips to using videos for advocacy and informing people about the RTE Act. During the last year, several clippings on SMC's roles and responsibilities, interviews of Cluster Resource Coordinators, Principals and parents of children studying in government primary schools were prepared. These pertained to issues in schools like quality of Mid Day Meal, discrimination faced by children of dalit and adivasi families (serving them separately, making them wash toilets etc) lack of teachers and condition of toilets etc. These videos were used for community awareness and shown to the communities so that they put pressure on the schools and government to resolve these issues.

Educational videos were screened in 15 schools to encourage teachers to use technology in teaching at primary level. About 500 children saw the film on Water made by Videoshala, and the teachers were encouraged to buy and use these videos. A meeting with block and district level officials was conducted to encourage the use of such videos in education as a Teaching and Learning Material for the teachers.

Videoshala members have also been actively involved in working with youth in the Edu-leader programme and encouraging and assisting them in taking leadership in the field of Education in their villages and resolving issues in their schools by giving them training on RTE Act and role and responsibility of SMC and the community at large.



U LIVE – ENHANCING EMPLOYABILITY OF THE MARGINALIZED YOUTH

Youth Development and Conflict Transformation (YDCT) programme was initiated in year 2006-07 based on our experience of engaging with youth post 2002. The programme focuses on developing perspective among the youth aimed at building their understanding on the issues of caste, gender, communalism, poverty and promoting the values of equality, diversity and democracy. It also develops skills among youth to address their issues of employment. At the same time the programme creates spaces for youth for their entertainment, recreation, sports etc. As a process, the programme brings together youth from diverse communities, facilitates integration of values in the course of various activities among youth, builds understanding of various conflicts and their resolution. It was realized two years ago that addressing issue of employment among youth through vocational skill development, vocational guidance and facilitating job placement needs a separate team and a well designed programme. In this context, intervention on enhancing employability among youth is being separately managed.

The design of livelihood programme is based on organizational learning that emerged while working with youth from marginalized communities on youth development activities. The objective of the programme, which began from 2011, is to strengthen the employability through vocational trainings, guidance and job placements.

The Achievements at a Glance 2013-14

- The total number of youth given vocational trainings is 807.
- The drop rate during training was only 6 %
- 47% (379) of the total trainees are women/girls.
- 87% of the total enrolled trainees are from marginalized communities (SC, ST, OBC and Minority).
- 56% (449) of the total trainees were successfully placed in jobs.
- Main reason for seemingly low job placement is 10% of the trainees who completed the training, did not want to do a job. The other reasons were family problems, further studies or being underage etc.
- The main employers of our trainees have been call centers and hospitals. Around 27% of our trained youth got employed in call centers and 24% got employed in Hospitals.
- 58% of the placed youth got starting salary in the range of Rs 5000-7000/- per month.



Efforts were made to experiment with other sectors, like service industry, construction industry, manufacturing sector etc. to broaden the scope of the programme. However, we soon realized that the entire industry operates on contract labour and there was no space for the vocational skill trainers. We tried with a niche course like Hotel Management wherein we affiliated with The Grand Bhagwati to provide trainings and placements to our youth. However, the course did not appeal to the youth for various reasons (long duration, lack of glamour or prestige, etc).

Our intervention in construction industry in collaboration with Larsen and Toubro also did not serve our purpose of empowering youth with a better standard of living as the post training placement was done across the country at different sites of L&T.

Faculty Development: The role of the faculty was expanded from being only trainers to centre coordinators. Different training sessions were organized with the faculty and supervisors on improving their efficiency and quality of trainings imparted by them. There were two ToTs and a participatory training on understanding the enrolment methods and tools to be used for effective enrolment training and placement processes.

MIS for the Programme: A one and half day meeting is organised in the first week of every month to review the processes and results achieved in the previous month and plan for the coming month. Apart from these, other monitoring systems are as follows:

- Weekly calls to every faculty member to take weekly updates.
- Half monthly meeting of programme management team.
- Monitoring visits by programme leader, placement officers.

Observations, Learnings and Challenges:

Following are key learnings from various processes followed and experiences in various aspects of the programme.

- **Enrolment:** A strategic change this year led to improvement in the enrolments as compared to last year. The trainers were assigned the responsibility of enrolment and building a rapport with the community this year as against the previous year where they were given targets to achieve.
- **Placement:** A huge gap between urban youth's expectations from a job and industry offerings of a job was observed. The youth are in search of quick money and do not consider the long-term benefits or prospects. Secondly, their expectations are too high to accept entry-level jobs and they are not ready to start small. And ironically, though the youth desire big salaries they are not dedicated to work towards getting it.

Against this, the rural youth face the challenges arising from migration. The salaries on entry-level positions do not afford them a life of dignity and comfort, as compared to their lives in the villages. Another observation was that the industry offers the same salary to trained youth as it offers to any other fresher or untrained youth. However we realized that the value add of our training is that though the trained and untrained youth get the same launch pad, their trajectory differs vastly and our trained youth tend to have a steeper growth path, the untrained youth grew in their career at a slower rate.

Training: The training modules were detailed out and value and perspective building was built in to run through the course in line with Janvikas' overall goals and values. Extensive training of trainers and monthly meetings were conducted to ensure proper implementation of the modules and evaluate and solve the problems that come up in the actual implementation of the course with mutual sharing and learning. Trainers also learnt by experience sharing in these meetings.

To ensure proper functioning, a checklist for assuring quality was developed which was revisited by whoever made a visit to the centers.

The major challenge in the programme was that the trainers appointed were too young and inexperienced to take up sessions of life skills. Life skills – which was the most significant part of our course, was sidelined gradually and the participants got only the content training sans any value or perspective growth.

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.



Way Forward

The vocational skill training and job placement programme of Janvikas is being implemented since 2006 in Vadodara city for the youth belonging to disadvantaged communities. It was up scaled to 20 small and medium size towns and two big cities across 7 districts of Gujarat with support from Sir Ratan Tata Trust. In the last two years Janvikas has trained 1003 youth and placed 491 youth in service sector jobs. Out of total trained youth 514 belong to big cities i.e. Ahmedabad and Vadodara; whereas 438 youth were from small towns and villages around. The up scaling of this programme was focused on reaching out to disadvantaged and employment seeking youth living in small and medium size towns and villages around those towns.

Our experience has led us to rethink our strategies of working in small and medium size towns on the issue of strengthening livelihood security. We realized that vocational skill trainings and job placement in small towns is not a viable option due to lack of industries and opportunities for employment. Other observations are:

- The expansion of service sector is concentrated to big cities only i.e. Ahmedabad, Vadodara etc. Hence service sector jobs in small and medium size towns are very few and are poorly paid compared to big cities.
- Service sector facilities like financial services, insurance, health services, agro-services etc. reaching out to small towns and villages keep their base in nearby big cities.
- Youth in villages and small towns are not willing to opt for traditional livelihood options as their occupations due to various reasons i.e. growing consumerism, influence of media and communication mediums, and rejection of hard physical labour work etc.
- There is huge mismatch between growing aspirations of youth and the availability of job opportunities in such places.
- Youth from small towns and villages find it difficult to migrate to big cities as the salaries in entry level jobs are inadequate to survive in big cities.
- Another reason for resistance to migration is cultural shock. If compelled, they like to migrate in a group i.e. migration of construction labourers; and would prefer to live in same cultural groups.

Based on these experiences and our market assessments we re-strategized to concentrate on training youth to set up micro-units for/of self-employment which will ensure their livelihood security. Following is the rationale behind this:

- Janvikas does not believe in promoting distress 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.
- Increasing number of people are reaching out to small towns as part of their service sector business expansion which is generating opportunities for self-employed food joints, tea vendors, and local transport, animal husbandry, fisheries, agro-services, repairs and maintenance services etc.
- Manufacturing units are set up in rural and small town areas and this has 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 consist of micro and small enterprises. Government now has been taking steps in strengthening informal sector.



Proposed intervention Self-Employment and its key components:

In Janvikas we will ensure our course content, methodology of training and follow – up support the following outcomes.

- Each participant youth develops skills to set up micro–enterprise and run it successfully.
- As part of this, they develop skills to identify local business opportunities, market feasibility, prepare a business plan, raise resources and manage the enterprise.
- Each participant youth will be motivated to develop higher goal of his / her life and develop strategy to achieve it.
- Each participant youth will develop life skills.
- Each participant youth will be motivated to become an entrepreneur so that she/he develops his / her enterprise to small and medium scale enterprises. We expect in the initial year at least 10 % of trained youth will move in this direction.
- We are proposing to train 1200 youth in self-employment in the small towns and nearby villages. At least 60 % trained youth will be able to set up and run their micro – enterprise.

Our follow up support work will focus on facilitating linkages of the youth who have set up micro-enterprises with the financial institutions.

YOUTH RESOURCE CENTRE – PROMOTING LEADERSHIP AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP AMONG YOUTH

The strategic approach of the intervention aims at engaging with young people belonging to marginalized communities such as Dalit, Muslim, Adivasi and OBCs. Primarily these communities are adversely impacted by the communal clashes of 2002 either by becoming victims of the violent protests or by becoming instruments to execute such hate propaganda and violence. Hence, it is important to facilitate these communities' especially younger generations to develop mutual understanding, respect for differences they live with and resolve internal contradictions they have by various innovative and creative methodologies and events. The intervention also envisages that in the long term such youth learn and practice non-violence and compassion as values in their daily lives. We also realized that there are some young leaders who want to take leadership not just for themselves but also for society at large. With this, we also initiated a young citizen leadership development programme, which offers various opportunities to young people to develop their leadership potential and practice active citizenship by directly engaging in local governance and acting upon civic issues locally.

Janvikas's engagement with young people remained focused on facilitating their leadership development to lead positive conflict transformation processes. The intervention is being implemented through youth led spaces called Youth Development Centres located in different Blocks. During the year 2013-14 we have facilitated range of events and capacity building programmes directly engaging with nearly 3000 youth. Following are the details of various programmes implemented during the year.

Youth led spaces:

- **Youth Development Centres:** Total six youth spaces have been established throughout the year in places namely Khambhat, Himmatnagar, Aamod, Jambughoda, Petlad and Mahemdavad.

Through these spaces youth facilitators are directly engaged with nearly 450 youth per centre from these towns and nearby villages. Youth facilitators at these spaces organize monthly activities on regular basis such as career guidance camps, picnics, sports events, skill trainings on different schemes etc. based on the demand from the associated youth.

- **Engaging youth in different programs:** The Youth Development Centres led to youth getting involved in processes and activities at community level. Youth started taking leadership on various community level issues. For e.g., in Khambhat and Himmatnagar, the youth became pro-active in dissemination of information of pre-matric scholarship scheme implemented in Gujarat, as well as in filling the forms. They were also active in organizing the Health Camp.

Capacity building programmes with youth:

- **Community based workshop with youth:** Workshops were conducted at regular intervals with youth. These focused on imparting knowledge and developing skills for instance knowledge about Indian governance system, Constitutional rights, basic understanding of various laws and skills like drafting of applications, using right to information to seek information from government departments. (6 workshops at Anand, Himmatnagar, Panchmahal, Mehsana, Ahmedabad – 259 youth participated in the workshops)
- **Perspective building workshop on Casteism, Communalism and Gender:** Youth were given inputs on caste, gender, communal ideology and its impact on self and society. They were also given inputs on the present day political context in which the State

machinery imposes majoritarianism and destroys the spirit of diversity. These workshops were attended by 37 youth (17 girls, 20 boys) from different areas of Ahmedabad.

- As part of this initiative we have identified young leaders from various districts for the three module trainings and action programmes by these leaders during the reporting period. We have conducted four leadership camps for the following mentioned youth from four Youth Development Centres.

District	Female	Male	Total
Vadodara	0	1	1
Bharuch	0	5	5
Anand	16	31	47
Kheda	13	25	38
Seven districts	40	72	112
Total	69	134	203



The first camp focused on exploring and understanding self and one’s own values, stereotypes and beliefs etc. and facilitated their understanding on values of equality, diversity, democracy in practice and helped them to design and plan a few steps which they will take up to practice such values in their daily lives. The second camp followed this up with sharing their experiences and initiatives taken up vis a vis their plan of practicing the values. Through these processes we helped develop understanding of conflicts in our lives and similarly various conflicts around us and how we can deal with them. Like the first camp we helped each participant to develop their plan of action by identifying one personal and one societal conflict they would like to act upon positively.

The second camp also focused on giving input on gender based discrimination and exploring types and scale of discrimination, violence around us. Each participant identified one or two types of behaviour they will start practicing at home i.e. washing one’s own clothes, cleaning the house etc.

The third camp focused on skill building of youth leaders on Right to Education and Right to Food. As part of this training youth leaders were given inputs on how to monitor various schemes under these Acts and facilitate benefits of such schemes to the needy and poor people in their villages and towns.

The fourth camp was organized for all the youth leaders who are actively associated with youth spaces and youth activities/events. This camp was focused on motivating youth leaders to take up leadership at community level and strengthen their collective leadership to take up area level issues.

As an initiative this strategy has worked well and a number of youth have started taking up leadership locally which resulted in facilitating benefits to the needy and has also initiated a process of civic vigilance at micro levels.

Inclusion and empowerment of young girls and women:

Under this programme we have recruited 5 young women fellows and conducted their orientation training. Through the efforts of these young women fellows we have been able to enroll many young girls in various vocational training programmes. Apart from this, they have been involved in identifying young adolescent girls and young women for life skill trainings. During the year we have been able to initiate life skill trainings. Total 293 girls have participated in the life skills training programmes held in various districts:

Name of the District	No. of Participants	%
Bharuch	56	19.1
Vadodara	55	18.8
Narmada	3	1.0
Kheda	46	15.7
Anand	93	31.7
Sabarkantha	40	13.7
Total	293	100.0

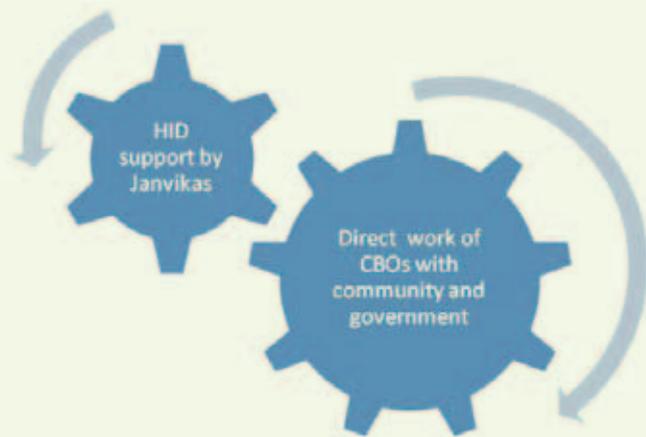


Area/State level events:

- Cultural event on celebrating 'diversity':**
 A cultural event "*Sanskrutik Saanjh*" was organised on 30th- 31st December 2013 at Himmatnagar where 700 people participated. The objective of the event was to appreciate diverse dance and theatre forms that exist in Gujarat. People were exposed to Adivasi, Garba, Bhavai, Dayro, Qawwali, and Budhan form of theatre. People enjoyed the various cultural forms of Gujarat; many people expressed that they were exposed to such cultural forms for the first time and enjoyed it. The event was hosted by the Hussainabad Youth Committee and the community.
- Annual sports event:** An annual sports event was organized in the month of January. Total 28 teams of boys and 11 teams of girls from across 4 districts participated in the event. Local events were organized at block and district levels out of which four teams each of boys and girls came to central place for semi-final and final round of the competition. The theme of this year's tournament was 'Democracy and Social Justice'. As a ceremonial ritual before each match, a discussion on the theme was conducted with the participating team and an oath was taken by each participating team member to commit and contribute their voluntary time and effort to strengthen democracy and social justice in whatever way they can.

ERADICATION OF MANUAL SCAVENGING AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT THROUGH STRENGTHENING OF CBOs

The program started in August 2011 with 12 CBOs across 5 states. Janvikas' primary role in this program has been in the realm of human and institutional development. The whole intervention can be looked at 2 levels:



Harmony of both the actors has created incredible impact on the life of scavenging community. Partner CBOs are the operational arm of this program. They are led by community based leaders and largely work through voluntary leaders from the community. Their achievements in the year 2013-14 are listed below:

- 527 water based toilets private and public toilets where manual scavenging was happening.
- Constructed 310 persons quit manual scavenging completely. (Over the last 33 months, 710 persons have given up this inhuman occupation).
- 3891 sweepers received safety equipments during the year due to efforts of CBOs. This includes 2128 sets provided by Janvikas.
- 13 manhole workers were trained in using technology for cleaning underground drainages.
- 10 workers left the unsafe occupation of underground drainage cleaning and now are occupied in alternate livelihood.
- 44 education support centers were run by CBOs, which provided learning opportunities to 1319 children from the scavenging community.
- 70 government schools, social welfare hostels were monitored for implementation of RTE Act and proper treatment to scavengers' children.
- 486 youth were enrolled in various vocational skill trainings.
- 1150 persons from scavenging community took up alternate occupation (than sweeping, manhole cleaning or manual scavenging). They started working as agriculture laborer, NREGA workers, hospital housekeeping staff, etc. Around 30% of them started self employment as barbers, tailors, food stall owners, petty shop owners, etc.
- 1-3 days long Balmelas were organized by partners, in which 1240 children participated.
- 642 children were enrolled in government primary and private schools and hostels. Around 30 of them were enrolled in Javahar Navodaya Kendriya Vidyalay or Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, etc. which follow CBSE curriculum.
- 527 children were supported in availing scholarship.
- 42 health check up camps were organized which benefited 3192 persons.
- 1800 children benefited from vaccination.
- 5 savings and credit organizations of the scavenging community have been promoted by CBOs, having membership of more than 1400 women and men.
- 45 PHCs, CHCs, UHCs were monitored by CBOs and leaders capacitated by them.
- 56 cases of atrocities, deaths of manhole workers, etc. were taken up by partner CBOs. 46 cases are undergoing trails in the courts.
- 256 voluntary leaders have been capacitated by partner CBOs, who are now taking up issues affecting community, also educating the community.
- 384 families availed housing schemes.
- 1020 families were covered under government's subsidized health insurance schemes.
- 3706 persons benefited from government schemes like pensions, self employment, institutional child birth and other healthcare schemes, marriage assistance, etc.
- 356 community welfare / development schemes



were accessed, which include schemes for basic facilities (water, drainage, concrete roads, street lights, hand pumps, etc.) and for burial grounds, libraries, public toilets, etc. as well.

- 62 ICDS centers were closely monitored.

Thus, this program has achieved what large interventions could not achieve in longer periods with a lot of money. In our understanding, it has succeeded because of ownership and leadership of community based leaders (who are also promoters of these CBOs) and we want to strengthen it in future as well.

EMPOWERING THE INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS TO ACCESS SOCIO-ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Janvikas is working with IDPs of Gujarat in eight districts since 2002. IDPs are persons displaced from their homes as an aftermath of communal violence of 2002 and continue to reside in relief colonies, unable to return to their homes. The initial phase of working with IDPs was focused on providing immediate relief measures, which later shifted to facilitate long term rehabilitation measures. Janvikas's engagement with IDPs continued since then, as the marginalization of the IDPs by the State and mainstream society became systemic and communal. Janvikas's specific interventions during this year focused in following four thematic areas:

- Access to basic amenities and housing rights ,
- Access to socio-economic rights,
- Community organization and leadership promotion at colony level
- Addressing issues of violence against women and strengthening their organization and leadership (Mahila Samajik Nyay Manch).

Access to basic amenities and housing rights:

Over two lakh families were displaced in the 2002 Gujarat carnage which even after 12 years of Gujarat violence, more than 3000 families (16087 people) continue to stay in 83 colonies as Internally Displaced Persons. These colonies, designed as temporary shelters, were built by Muslim religious trusts and NGOs in emergency since the displaced people did not have any shelter. All these colonies were built on the outskirts of the cities and remote village areas with lack of basic amenities. Since then, the IDP's, are living with bare minimum basic facilities and in inhuman conditions.

There has been lot of correspondence and persuasion with the Government for basic amenities like drinking water, sanitation facilities, approach road, internal road etc. It was felt that Government would initiate proactive measures to rehabilitate displaced families

by building full- fledged shelters with basic amenities. Having built under emergency circumstance, no formal allotment procedures were followed at the time of house allocation.

Of these 83 colonies, it was found by our study **"Status of Internally Displaced Persons in Gujarat: Ten years Later"** that in most colonies neither has the construction been regularized nor the ownership of house been transferred. This creates insecurity among the residents of colony.

The colonies which were supposed to be temporary shelters turned into the permanent shelter as government refused to accept that there are internally displaced families due to conflict in the state; nor did it make any effort to rehabilitate the displaced families back to their native villages. On the other hand, even the charitable trusts who built the colonies are not showing interest in allocating the houses in the name of beneficiaries. They are of the opinion that they built relocation camps and not permanent rehabilitation centers.



The Ground Reality:

- **The 'Internally Displaced Families' grapple with various insecurities** as they have lost their property, finances and therefore cannot build new houses making them vulnerable.
- **Difficulties in accessing Government schemes:** House ownership title acts as a guarantee for accessing credit from nationalized banks. However, credit is denied to IDPs because they do not have ownership title, crippling their development.
- **Threats from the 'Trustees'** if they demand better facilities like internal roads, municipal water supply, street lights etc. or want to develop/ renovate and expand their dwelling units. These were disallowed, or they were threatened with eviction or asked to vacate the houses etc.
- **Discrepancies in legal compliance by Government Officials:** like problems in title clearance or lack of changes in revenue records when land was granted to Trusts etc.
- **Habitation without proper facilities:** These colonies were constructed in emergency situation without following due procedures for land allocation and/or buying and construction. Therefore the government authorities never recognized the colonies and thus most of the colonies lack basic amenities like municipal water, sanitation, street lights, approach roads and internal roads.

Janvikas decided to intervene in housing rights of IDP's as the demand from the displaced families grew stronger. This resulted in threats from trustees to the residents where they reiterated strongly that the colonies are to be used strictly for residential purpose only and not for ownership.

Different strategies were adopted to facilitate housing ownership right to the IDPs.

- **State level Meeting:** Affected people were organized at state level to make them aware of the housing rights, legal and social discrepancies in the procedure and complexity of each district. A State level committee was formed to gather documents to take the process further and organize meetings at colony level.
- **Community level meeting:** Community level meetings were organized in all colonies to build understanding regarding the housing procedures, new government resolutions and necessary steps to be taken to complete the transfer of housing titles. A committee comprising both men and women was formed in all colonies to expedite the transfer process.
- **District level meetings:** District level meetings were organized twice a year to understand the situation and share the process across the community.

Around the same time, Government passed the bill on "Regularization of Irregular Construction" which paved the way for legalizing illegal construction with payment of impact fee, determined by location and carpet area occupied. The inhabitants have to submit proof of residence, PAN card, electricity bill/Municipal tax payment receipt etc.

- **Meetings with Government officials:** Janvikas along with community committee went through all the procedures for transfer of housing titles. Janvikas representatives met government officials at regular intervals; people were mobilized and taken to meet these officials to solve their issues in each district. Representations were made to Chief Secretary, Government of Gujarat, Collectors (District/ Additional Collector/ SDM/ Disaster Mamlatdar/ Block Mamlatdar/ Talati) etc. This created positive relationship with government where in some districts the officials were ready to transfer the houses in the name of resident. However, they needed the 'No Objection Certificate' from the Trustees or landowners, to expedite the transfer procedure.
- **Meeting with the Trustees:** It was felt that trustees need to be taken into confidence and therefore attempts were made to forge a dialogue with Islamic Relief Committee and Gujarat Sarvajanik Relief Committee and other local Trusts. However this did not yield much success. They refused to give the N.O.C required for transfer for housing titles. They said that the application would be processed on colony to colony basis.

Some Challenges / steps for further advocacy:

- Government takes the present IDP colonies under any of the 'Awas Yojna' in the rural areas and Housing Urban Development Scheme in urban areas and transfers it in the name of IDPs beneficiaries living in the displaced colonies.
- If this cannot be done in the existing policy framework, then necessary amendments in the same should be made as special case and provide housing ownership to the displaced people.
- Charitable Trusts to be made accountable to transfer the ownership in the name of beneficiaries.
- Charitable Trusts proactively proceed further for regularization and ownership transfer work.

The status of housing titles in 44 IDP colonies is given below:

STATUS OF HOUSING RIGHTS					
Paper work initiated / Compiling document	All Procedure completed	Non-cooperation from community	Premium letter yet to issue	Paper could not be traced	Intervention of collector is awaited
23	1	6	3	1	10

ADVOCACY:

Taluka (Block) /Nagar Palika: The year 2013-14 witnessed community building pressure on Block/ Nagar Palika (Municipality) officials for accessing basic amenities like sewage and municipal water connection in certain areas. Women leaders visited officials, made representations and enquired about the status.

District level: The community stepped up their pressure and presented a Memorandum of Demands to higher officials like District Collector, CEO of Nagar Palika asking their reply within a specific period. The status of basic amenities and the inhuman conditions in which the communities were forced to live since the colony was built was highlighted in the media. The media also highlighted the apathy of government despite various democratic representations by community.

State level: The community wrote to the Principal Secretary, Social Justice and Empowerment, and the Chief Minister of Gujarat highlighting the status of basic amenities in internally displaced colonies and community's efforts to access basic amenities. It requested them to expedite the process of improving basic infrastructure in the colony.



A study on, ‘**Basic Amenities in Muslim Concentrated areas of Gujarat**’ was undertaken in 63 Muslim dominated areas of the state. The study focused on basic amenities like drinking water, sanitation facilities, road connectivity, availability of Anganwadi and schools, public health system and credit facility from banks among others.

A draft report was released on 18 December 2013, at Ahmedabad which highlighted the following key points:-

- Muslim areas in the city and the state that boasts of vibrant development lag behind as far as basic amenities are concerned.
- Muslim dominated areas in Ahmedabad and Kutch had the least developed internal and external roads. For example Juhapura in Ahmedabad had a population of four lakh Muslims but does not have one internal pucca road.
- As far as banking and credit is concerned it found that except for Kutch and Mehsana banking facilities were fairly available in surveyed areas. But the picture changed drastically when access to credit was analyzed. The Study found that Muslims do not have access to credit from mainstream financial banks to start or expand their businesses.
- Further it was also seen that lot of discrimination also stemmed from the poor representation of Muslims in the assembly and low education among them.

ACHIEVEMENTS: These efforts have led to many works like sanctioning and laying of water pipeline, water connections, repairing of sewage gutters, new sewage lines, approach roads and internal roads etc. being undertaken by the relevant authorities in different areas.

Access to socio-economic rights:

Facilitating access and benefit of various schemes under PM's 15 Point programme:

Jan Adhikar Manch has been instrumental in spreading awareness regarding Prime Minister's New 15 point programme through booklets and community meetings. Subsequently JAM has been sending repeated applications and RTI applications in different districts like Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Anand for implementation of District level Monitoring Committee under the chairpersonship of District Collector and appointment of members from non-government society. The application also requested implementation of various schemes under the Prime Minister's 15 point programme. A state level convention was also held in the month of December 2013 to apprise the community leaders regarding follow-up done by Janvikas regarding the queries sent to district and National level for implementation of the programme.

Process so far:

- Awareness meeting about the PM's new 15 point program and schemes under the program.
- Filing RTI and applications for the formation of monitoring committee at District level.
- Monitoring and facilitating schemes of scholarship through JAM partners.
- Application demanding status in monitoring committee from Anand, Himmatnagar and Mehsana.



ACHIEVEMENTS:

- Awareness generated amongst more than 1000 people about the different schemes and program of PM's new 15 point program.
- Government Resolution on announcement of the scholarship scheme was sent to schools; 30 Youth from different areas came forward to support in the process of getting Pre-Matric Scholarship.
- Around 6000 Pre-Matric Scholarship forms were distributed to schools which were filled by authorities of the schools.
- Facilitated opening of around 5000 bank accounts of the students in Dena Bank and SBI.
- Efforts were initiated in 20 schools with support from 30 youth from different areas by education programme team and JAM partners to inform and support students to apply for Pre-Matric scholarship under the PM's 15 Point Programme.
- 251 students benefited under post-matric scholarship with direct intervention.
- 87 students received scholarship under Merit-cum-means schemes.
- 164 students benefited under Maulana Azad Foundation scholarship schemes.
- 16624 students get benefits of Pre-matric scholarship with direct intervention.
- Pre-Matric scholarship worth RS 1,95,000 to 195 students was sanctioned after RTI application at Khambhat.
- Rs. 5.89 crores has been sanctioned for total reconstruction of Government school at Mehsana.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND LEADERSHIP PROMOTION AT COLONY LEVEL:

The year 2013-2014 witnessed strengthening of community organization of youth, women and community leaders that led to power shift within and outside the community. Awareness among the youth regarding right to education and participation in governance increased and they started participating in public spheres. Youth have started taking up community issues like education, scholarship, drinking water, approach road and internal roads to appropriate government forums.

Sustained community efforts, educating community regarding the new laws and negotiation with government officials for housing titles have helped IDPs compile documents and submit it to the relevant government departments.

The mobility of Muslim women has increased as evidenced by their attendance in meetings and trainings. Women have started evolving their own forum to address issues of domestic violence which was unheard of before. They have started challenging the patriarchal structure and resorting to constitutional means of justice.

- **Community meeting:** Community meeting has been an important feature of supporting and strengthening the process of community organization. At present there are 20 community level committees in different districts consisting of 12 members of which 50% are women. This Committee meets once in two months and has evolved as a space for people to come together to plan and share their experiences regarding community issues. It is noteworthy that women take great interest in attending the community meetings, planning and making decisions in the meeting.
- **Strengthening Community Leadership:** Series of training programs and workshops were organized for 120 community leaders of different areas. The community leaders were given inputs on working of the bureaucracy and writing skills, using RTI to seek information from government departments and follow up. This has empowered the people in demanding access to basic amenities. Awareness was also generated about functioning and procedures of Municipal Corporation in urban areas and about Gram Sabha in rural areas.



ADDRESSING ISSUES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND STRENGTHENING THEIR ORGANIZATION AND LEADERSHIP (MAHILA SAMAJIK NYAY MANCH):

The year 2013-2014 witnessed Muslim women leaders taking leadership on issue of social justice. In the past one year, women leaders of Himmatnagar and Modasa have been working with women facing domestic violence. They realized that victims who speak about the violence faced within the four walls of their homes need legal and psycho-social support and guidance at every step. They also experienced that in such circumstances the victim's family also does not help her and often advise her to go back to her husband. This makes the victim of gender based violence very vulnerable.

In the above context, women leaders decided to form a membership-based women's CBO and named it '**MAHILA SAMAJIK NYAY MANCH**'. Any woman irrespective of her class/religion/tribe/caste can become a member of the organization by paying lifetime membership fee of Rs.50/-.

The main activities of the Manch as decided by the women leaders are:

- Take up issues of violence against women in Sabarkantha and Aravalli district
- Awareness generation among the community regarding gender discrimination
- Implementation of government schemes meant for women
- Sensitizing men and society on gender issues



STRATEGY:

- Identifying 15 women leaders each from Sabarkantha and Aravalli districts who would be trained as Para-legal workers to take up cases of domestic violence.
- Networking with police officials, Protection Officer and advocates for implementation of laws protecting women.
- Dissemination of information of the centre and its activities through pamphlets and campaigns.

Janvikas, has been involved with building perspective and capacities to fight gender discrimination. The major strategies are:

- Community meetings
- Training programmes
- Campaigns on creating awareness amongst the community regarding gender discrimination
- Leadership and perspective development on the impact of gender bias and discrimination in an effort to create an environment of equality among sexes
- Networking with Government stake holders like police officials, protection officer and lawyers

OUTPUTS:

- In Sabarkantha and Modasa, women have started articulating issues of domestic violence at home. Women leaders' help is sought in solving issues of domestic violence.
- Women leaders have begun handling cases of domestic violence.
- The identity of women leaders has been established amongst police officers and lawyers

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- Creation of public argument and sensitisation of the community on the issue of violence on women and girl child education.
- Reached out to more than 1000 people with the message to stop violence against women and promoting girl child education through campaigns.
- Initiation of Muslim women District level forum at Himmatnagar and Anand.
- Two adolescent girls groups of 30 girls formed at Ahmedabad and Himmatnagar.
- More than 88 women were given leadership capacity building training and they have begun raising community issues.
- Mobility of women and girls in working areas has increased.
- Participation of 320 community women and men in One Billion Rising movement from 5 districts.

CHALLENGES:

- The democratic spaces are shrinking and thus people's voices and representations of issues are not heard. In the coming days, marginalized people will have to fight harder to demand their rights and ensure their access to basic services.
- The IDPs inhabiting relief colonies built by charitable trusts and NGOs are living with a sense of insecurity. A lot of work still needs to be done with Muslim religious trusts for transfer of housing titles in the name of beneficiaries who are living in the IDP colonies.
- The basic amenities like internal roads, approach roads, sanitation are still a far cry in some of the internally displaced colonies. Despite various democratic representations

to government structures, these have been hostile and people have been unsuccessful in accessing basic amenities. Therefore in the coming years, the community organizations have to change their strategies and step up their advocacy efforts for accessing basic amenities in their colonies.

- A lot of effort still needs to be made for effective implementation of Right to Education on matter of infrastructure development and quality of education. The biggest challenge is the capacity of the School Management Committee which is responsible for functioning and management of school. These need to be strengthened and made inclusive by improving the participation of parents especially women and marginalized in the school.
- Advocacy efforts need to be stepped up for implementation of Prime Minister's New 15 point programme in Gujarat by strengthening the Jan Adhikar Manch.
- Efforts have been made for strengthening women leaders to address issues of domestic violence under the aegis of community based women's organization. The biggest challenge is to address issues arising from patriarchal structure. Secondly, Muslim women have taken initiative in creating a space where women of all religion/caste/class can come together to address the issue of domestic violence. In the coming years, the challenge would be to evolve an organization of women where barriers are overcome. Third, there is a need to create conducive linkages between women's organizations and government agencies working on protection of women's rights.

PARYAVARAN MITRA

The goal of Paryavaran Mitra is to focus on ecological/environmental imbalance in development projects, social injustice, human rights violations and try to resolve these issues. It acts as a watchdog and pressure group in implementation of environment acts and rules. We believe in precautionary principle for environmental issues which means – development activities which have potential to pollute natural resources must take measures to protect the environment, and follow rules and regulations for our common assets.

1. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE (VIOLATION OF RIGHTS OF PEOPLE BY INDUSTRIES/ GOVT. PROJECTS) THROUGH LEGAL AND POLITICAL ACTION.

ADVOCACY: Paryavaran Mitra has used the RTI (Right to Information) Act as a tool for environmental preservation and to control pollution. RTI applications are filed to get information on environmental concerns to monitor and follow up environmental laws. A total of 22 RTI applications have been filed in the reporting period.

ADVOCACY THROUGH COMMENTS ON VARIOUS PROVISIONS

- Comments on the draft of Municipal Solid Waste (Management and handling) Rules 2013 on 18/10/2013
- Comments on the draft rule for “Right to fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013” on 20/11/2013

INTERVENTION THROUGH NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL (NGT)

A Bench Mark Judgement by National Green Tribunal on Municipal Solid Waste Management:

A case was filed in the NGT by Paryavaran Mitra, Shri Shailendrasinh Jadeja and other residents of Nakravadi against GPCB (Gujarat Pollution Control Board), CPCB (Central Pollution Control Board), RMC (Rajkot Municipal Corporation) and Hanjer Biotech Energies Private Limited (HBEPL). It claimed that due to mismanagement of the waste at the municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill site,



the rural population of the surrounding regions was facing problems of leachate-groundwater problem, adverse impact on ambient air quality, degradation of quality of the farm lands and other adverse impact of the ill-treated or untreated dispersion of the MSW. Also more land was allotted for the landfill which would have added to air and water degradation.

The NGT passed a judgment in favour of the applicant and ordered RMC to compensate affected villagers at Rs.20,000/- each and Rs.1,00,000/- altogether to Paryavaran Mitra, Shailendrasinh Jadeja and other applicants. It dismissed the plea of restitution of land but ordered RMC to ensure that proper operation, treatment, processing at the site including the greenbelt and compound wall. It also asked GPCB to conduct air and water monitoring at this site. GPCB has been asked to submit status report of MSW facilities in the state, operated by municipal corporation and councils to Urban Development department, Government of Gujarat. It is further directed that based on the status report by GPCB, these officials should intervene and take measures for effective implementation of MSW rules.

B Benchmark judgement by NGT Pipavav Port Ltd.

Amreli:

The environment clearance (EC) granted to Gujarat Pipavav Port Ltd for expansion of its port in Pipavav in Amreli was challenged by Paryavaran Mitra on the grounds that EAC has assessed the project in a casual and improper manner. The petition highlighted that the company did not comply with clearance conditions accorded to it during previous expansions.

The Gujarat Pipavav Port Ltd. denied any violation of conditions set out in earlier ECs.

Hearing the appeal, the NGT said that the EC “does not reflect independent evaluation” by the authority. The bench remanded the matter to the MoEF and its Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) for reassessment and reconsideration, while ordering that the EC be kept in abeyance for six months.

ADVOCACY THROUGH MEDIA

Various representations and memorandums were sent to print media which received extensive coverage. Close to 42 news items were printed in the local newspapers in Ahmedabad.

ADVOCACY THROUGH CORRESPONDENCE (LETTERS)

Several letters, Memorandums and representations have been made to various authorities responsible for ensuring that developmental projects pose no harm and threat to common people whose right to clean environment would be violated otherwise. For instance Memorandums have been sent to Hon'ble Governor, Gujarat, Minister for Environment and Forests, Chief Minister, State Government of Gujarat, Concerned District Collectors, Pollution Control Boards etc.

2. EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES TO RAISE THEIR CONCERNS IN EPH AND ENSURE THEIR CONCERNS ARE HEARD AND ADDRESSED IN THE PLAN OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS.

Environment Public Hearing (EPH) is one such instrument, which gives affected people an opportunity to raise their concerns, and helps raise awareness about possible impacts of that project. It strengthens public participation in decision-making process along with local self-government. In the year April 2013-March 2014, Paryavaran Mitra:

- Intervened in 83 EPHs by sending written comments as plausible stakeholder;
- Organized pre-meeting for EPH and encouraged people to participate actively in EPH;
- Attended and undertook field work in 32 EPHs;
- Informed local people/organizations through letters, e-mails, telephonic talk and small meetings and encouraged them to participate.
- Empowered people by providing information about procedure of EPH, project detail, points to represent during EPH and also helping them to prepare written presentation.

Combating Climate Change: Intervention in Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

CDM projects are implemented to reduce green house gases emission and Global warming. India is preferred destination for CDM project due to diversity in projects, availability of skilled people and easy permission from authority. The Indian government acts as a mere promoter of CDM projects rather than monitoring and evaluating these projects. Paryavaran Mitra is closely observing the CDM policy in India and the proposed and implemented projects in Gujarat. It sees its role as:

- Studying specific protocols and their implications on the poor and marginalized and simplifying

and communicating the implications as part of the Environmental Public Hearing process for clearances of Industrial Projects.

- Promote and monitor the CDM projects in various ways that promote clean development with people's consent.

CDM projects and Sustainable Development in India: Enabling People's Voices in Policy Choices

As a state partner of Laya, a Vishakhapatnam based NGO, Andhra Pradesh, Paryavaran Mitra has identified 4 CDM projects in Gujarat - of which two are operational (first two) and two are in the pipeline (in validation process).

- Sintex 7.5 MW Natural gas based package cogeneration project, Gujarat.
- 51 MW wind project of ONGC at Surajbari, Gujarat (Large).
- Solar Power Plant of 15 MW in Gujarat by Palace Solar Energy Private Limited.
- Introduction of a new Gas Turbine based Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plant with Natural Gas fuel, in existing CHP facilities with grid connectivity at fertilizer complex of KRIBHCO at Hazira, Gujarat.

Paryavaran Mitra studied and documented peoples' perceptions in relation to promised sustainable development objectives of the 2 identified CDM projects in operation.

- It visited the villages, met people and prepared separate detail for each project.
- Translated the main points into Gujarati and shared with local people.
- Studied the process of local stakeholder consultation for each project and it found fake persons in list of attendees for ONGC project.



3. CREATING AWARENESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS, HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES DUE TO VIOLATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND THE RIGHTS OF PEOPLE.

Participation in Climate Change Conference, 11-22 November 2013, Warsaw: A representative of Paryavaran Mitra participated in Warsaw Climate Change Conference held from 11-22 November in Poland and spoke in a side event organized on 15 November 2013 on "Human Rights: How lessons learnt from the CDM can inform the design of new market mechanism"

Paryavaran Mitra - Bimonthly newsletter

Paryavaran Mitra newsletter is a bi-monthly publication. It has already completed 172 issues. It contains articles on policy level changes in environmental legislation and other burning environmental issues. Six issues were published in the reporting period (April 2013 to March 2014).

Environment Paralegals : Rural Outreach

Enviro Paralegals campaign was initiated by Paryavaran Mitra in 2005 to end the local environmental issues and encourage people to participate in EPH. Paryavaran Mitra's Paralegals have been active in 4 blocks (Padra, Rajula, Khambhat and Jhagadia) and they constantly try to bring an end to the local environmental issues and encourage people to participate in EPH. They undertake activities like meetings and discussions with the rural community, filing as well as helping community members file RTIs on environmental concerns, motivating people to participate in EPH, informing them how industrialization and the consequent land acquisition is adversely affecting their livelihood, environment, agriculture, ground water etc.

Other Awareness events

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY PROGRAMME AT HYPER-CITY (5th June 2013)

Think. Eat. Save. is an anti-food waste and food loss campaign that encourages individuals to reduce their footprint. Paryavaran Mitra in collaboration with Gujarat Pollution Control Board organized World Environment Day program at Hypercity Mall, Ahmedabad. The aim of this program was to generate awareness on the theme Think. Eat. Save. which common people can relate to in their daily lives. It included various activities for children like skit, drawing competition, elocution etc.

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY PROGRAMME AT CADILA HEALTHCARE LTD,

Cadila Healthcare Ltd invited Paryavaran Mitra for environmental awareness program on World Environment Day where Paryavaran Mitra made a presentation on Current scenario of Gujarat and World Environment Day and shared experiences of environmental issues with the employees of the company.



Awareness through Media

- Press Conference by Gujarat Social Watch on “**Gulf of Khambhat Development Project (Kalpasar)**” in Ahmedabad on May 21, 2013 to make people aware of the ground reality of the Kalpasar project and Gujarat’s democracy with respect to environmental projects.
- Press Conference organized by Paryavaran Mitra on 4 June 2013 on the theme “Think. Eat. Save.” to commemorate the World Environment Day 2013. Over 25-30 media persons attended the press conference and was covered in many English and Gujarati newspapers.
- Press conference was jointly organized by Paryavaran Mitra, Paryavaraniya Vikas Kendra and Millet Network of India on International Family Farming Day on 22 November 2013 with the objective to support the development of agricultural, environmental and social policies conducive to sustainable family farming; increase in knowledge, communication and public awareness; attainment of better understanding of family farming needs, potential and constraints and ensure technical support; and creation of synergies for sustainability.
- Press conference was organized by Paryavaran Mitra and Paryavaran Vikas Kendra-Rajkot after the bench mark judgement by NGT on municipal solid waste management
- Press conference was organized by Gujarat Social Watch and PUCL on findings of CAG report 2012 on the loopholes in democracy in Gujarat and the need for public audit bureau.
- Representatives of Paryavaran Mitra participated in 26 different programmes and events in the electronic media.

4. STATE SECRETARIAT OF NATIONAL SOCIAL WATCH AND MILLET NETWORK.

- **Paryavaran Mitra** has been anchoring **Gujarat Social Watch** (GSW) which is affiliated with National Social Watch (NSW), and annually publishes its research analysis on “**State Assembly and its Functioning**”. In 2013 GSW signed an MOU with NSW for “*Assessment of working of National Green Tribunal (western region)*”. The aim of this study was to understand the organizational structure of the NGT, the impact of the NGT in ensuring people’s right to clean environment, and to check the legal procedure to transfer the pending cases to the NGT from state courts. The draft report has been submitted to NSW in January 2014.
- In August 2013, GSW met the Gujarat governor and submitted a memorandum asking for urgent steps to ensure that the state assembly in Gujarat does not meet as a mere formality but should be a vibrant democratic mechanism. Providing data which shows a decline in working days of the state assembly, the representation said the refusal to discuss vital issues suggests that democracy in the state is being adversely affected.

5. CAPACITY BUILDING OF GRASSROOT ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNITY LEADERS ON ISSUES OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND VARIOUS MECHANISMS.

- A regional workshop was organized on the theme **“Best Practices and Success Stories in RTI”** by YASHADA (Pune) in December 2013. Paryavaran Mitra participated and presented a success story on **“Construction of shopping malls without environmental clearance in urban and rural Ahmedabad”**. The story was nominated and presented in the workshop.
- Paryavaran Mitra in collaboration with GPCB, Gandhinagar and CSE, Delhi organized a 2-day training program on **“Role of social worker in environmental protection”** for faculty members of Masters of Social Work course. The main objective of the training program was awareness raising on various aspects of environment and their role in environment protection to the faculty members. A total of 22 participants from 13 colleges were present in the training program. Participants were faculty members from Gujarat Vidhyapith, Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University, Saurashtra University, and Bhavnagar University.
- A seminar on **“Global Warming 2014-COP19”** was organized at Gujarat Vidyapith by Paryavaran Mitra in collaboration with Manviya Tech Forum, and Gujarat Sarvoday Mandal. This has become an annual feature.
- Paryavaran Mitra co-organised a National workshop on **“Land rights and Carbon Markets”** held at Pune from 20-22 February 2014.

PARYAVARAN MITRA

Towards becoming independent institution.

Paryavaran Mitra was started as an enviro-legal cell of Centre for Social Justice (CSJ) in the year 1997 on environmental issues that have an impact on the human rights of people, especially marginalized communities. Towards this, Paryavaran Mitra's approach has been to monitor implementation of environmental laws meant for industries and take up issues of human rights and injustice caused by industrial and government development projects, policy advocacy and creating awareness and building capacities of local organizations and community-based leaders. Paryavaran Mitra is well known in Gujarat as an autonomous institution. The leadership of Paryavaran Mitra is confident of hiving off from Janvikas and building it as an independent institution. A series of discussions were held in the board meetings of Janvikas as well

as within Paryavaran Mitra to work out road map of making it an independent institution. A three year road map has been prepared which includes registration of Paryavaran Mitra, strengthening governance and finance systems of Paryavaran Mitra, phase wise reduction of financial resources from Janvikas to Paryavaran Mitra, fund raising strategies for Paryavaran Mitra and formalizing relationship between Paryavaran Mitra and Janvikas. By the end of three years, Paryavaran Mitra will be fully independent in terms of having its own governing board, internal governance and finance systems, its own policies, etc. Paryavaran Mitra will continue to be one of the institutional field of Janvikas. During next three years Janvikas HIDRC will provide HID support as per expectations of Paryavaran Mitra.



THE HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESOURCE CENTRE (HIDRC)

The mandate of the Human and Institutional Development Resource Center (HIDRC) is to provide HID support to organizations and individuals to strengthen grass-root organizations, issue-based networks and initiatives and programmes of Janvikas so that they become effective and efficient in bringing about concrete changes and realization of rights in the lives of the marginalized and discriminated communities and thereby contribute in building a just, democratic and secular society. HIDRC's thematic areas of work have deepened over the years to focus on the following:

1. Strengthen organizations working on human rights of marginalized communities and develop leadership in marginalized communities.
2. Initiate and develop a programme on addressing issues of urban poor.
3. Develop social perspective and facilitate integrating the perspective in civil society organizations.
4. HID support to programmes and initiatives of Janvikas so that these programmes/initiatives are developed, strengthened, and become autonomous with strong leadership.
5. Strengthen governance, leadership in Civil Society Organizations.
6. Provide HID services to NGOs, issue based networks etc.

STRENGTHEN ORGANIZATIONS WORKING ON HUMAN RIGHTS OF MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES AND DEVELOP LEADERSHIP IN MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES:

Supporting Eradication of Manual Scavenging Program: This program is being implemented with 12 CBOs across 5 states (Gujarat, UP, AP, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu) since August 2011. As the central support and coordination hub of the program, HIDRC provides handholding support to these groups

through two regional coordinators. Manav Garima, Gujarat, a critical partner in the program, is given constant handholding and other strategic support by a member of Janvikas. These 3 young professionals were mentored by senior members of Janvikas to understand their role better and play it effectively.

- Program coordinator visited partner CBOs and supported its staff in reviewing their work, identifying and discussing strategic areas of intervention, etc.
- Janvikas initiated an innovative demonstration program where partners were supported to offer safety equipments to sweepers and provided 2128 sets of equipment. CBOs initiated community education process to encourage sweepers to use safety equipments and formed community monitoring groups to ensure that those who receive safety equipments use them regularly. This created an impact on government departments as well as some private employers to provide safety equipments to sweepers.
- Another innovation by Janvikas was to provide small revolving fund of Rs.10,000/- to each CBO to promote entrepreneurship amongst individuals from scavenging community. Two occupations were identified – running a food stall to break caste mindset and housekeeping to make that work more organized and respectable. CBO staff spent time in talking to community on both these ideas, identified persons with potential and eagerness to start business. Motivators (staff of CBOs) after getting training at Janvikas worked with entrepreneurs, helped them identify food item and place to sell, educated them on setting up neat and clean cart/ stall, manage business professionally, prepare business plan and repayment schedule. Thus, we could promote 12 entrepreneurs who are running business of cooking and selling tea/ idly/ Chinese/ chhole-bhature/ egg dishes, earning between Rs. 300 to Rs. 1000 a day, at market places, challenging caste mindset and attracting diners with their cleanliness and quality service.

Janvikas also facilitated the following learning events for partners:

-
- April 2013**
- Socio-economic- political condition of scavenging community in times of increasing urbanization.
 - Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013. Understanding the Act and planning state and local level advocacy.
-
- July 2013**
- Training of motivators on self employment in food making, selling and housekeeping.
 - Preparing business plan and supporting an entrepreneur in running the business.
-
- August 2013**
- Strategies of motivating community to use safety equipments and enter alternate employment.
 - Developing concept note and action plan for fund raising for enterprise development
 - Review of previous two years of work and planning next year's work.
-
- October 2013**
- Facilitated exposure visit to 2 partner CBOs – READ and CARDS in Tamil Nadu
 - Occupational health hazards for sweepers, manhole workers and manual scavengers.
 - Urban slum issues vis-à-vis scavenging community and effective strategies to address them.
 - Devadasi issue.
-
- January 2014**
- Understanding their own organizations – people, systems (planning, reviewing, monitoring, MIS, etc.) and governance related practices. Planning strategies to strengthen areas which are challenging.
 - Sharing of experiences of entrepreneurship promotion as well as reviewing impact of safety equipment distribution initiative.



- Systems of planning, monitoring, review, data recording, reporting, etc. were developed and followed through the year.
- Fund raising efforts have also been initiated with SDTT which has supported the program in first phase. Support from other donors is also being explored.

Support to Dalit Foundation (DF): DF is accessing long term HID support from HIDRC for its staff and partners. Mr. Vijay Parmar – CEO of Janvikas is conducting series of capacity building, perspective development, strategic planning, review and team building workshops with different stakeholders of DF. During the reporting period 8 such programmes have been facilitated.

Support to National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR): NCDHR is also one of the long-term HID service recipients of HIDRC along with Janvikas. Mr. Vijay Parmar – CEO of Janvikas is offering his HID services to NCDHR as a HID resource person as well as leading on one thematic national level campaign of NCDHR on facilitating access to economic rights to Dalit community. As the convener of this campaign he also represents NCDHR in many national and international forums.

Valmiki Women Savings and Credit Cooperative Society: A savings and credit cooperative society was started in the year 2008 to ensure easy access of credit to the Valmiki community to end the vicious cycle of debt with private money lenders. The highlights of the year are:

- Audited accounts and statements for the year 2012-13.
- Annual General Body Meeting of credit cooperative society was called in December 2013. It was decided to make society 100% women membership based and a new all women management committee was elected. By doing so avenues for credit from mainstream financial institutions like NABARD, FWWB open up.

- There are 514 women members in the society.
- Total savings as on 31st March 2014 was Rs.5, 99,123 including Rs.1, 20,000 share capital.
- Handholding support to new management committee and staff of credit society.
- Monthly meetings of the management committee have been regularised.
- Collection of savings and recovery of loan, enrolment of new members, writing and keeping accounts and other registers and overall management of the society was done.

Panchmahal Mahila Vikas Sangathan (PMVS):

Panchmahal Mahila Vikas Sangathan has been initiated by HIDRC with fellowships to two young women who wanted to work with local women on their developmental issues. As part of this fellowship they initiated savings groups of local adivasi, dalit, muslim and other poor women. After six months, HIDRC started facilitating their work and helped them to register a saving's and credit cooperative.

The year 2013- 2014 witnessed the formation and registration of a women's organization in Panchmahals, named **Mahila Vikas Mandal** with 1572 members. It was registered both as a Trust and a Society in March 2014. The Mahila Vikas Mandal was operational in informal manner for the past three years, however the need to institutionalize was expressed by women as their savings and credit grew in scale. The registration of the organization has been a step to formalize its mission and its objectives.

Mahila Vikas Mandal is an organization of Muslim, Dalit, OBC and tribal women. This organization has become a space for women of different communities to come together and address issues of practical and strategic interests.

The major activities of Mahila Vikas Mandal:

- To mobilize savings and provide credit services to members at nominal rate of interest.
- Dissemination of Government schemes through quarterly information leaflet and implementation of the same.
- Campaign on girl child education and linking with government for enrolment of girl child and drop out children.
- Campaign on reducing child marriage.
- Health camps focusing on women's health.
- Building capacities of women leaders for representation in Panchayats and Nagarpalikas.
- Working towards assets building in the name of women.
- To develop entrepreneur skills among women.

Currently 1572 women have registered as members of the cooperative from 72 villages. Total savings are INR 9,14,724.00 on 31st March 2014.



Mahila Samajik Nyay Manch: Janvikas started working in Sabarkantha district, Gujarat, addressing issues of domestic violence with Internally Displaced women in the year 2013. In the past one year, women leaders of Himmatnagar and Modasa have been working with women facing domestic violence. They realized that victims who speak regarding violence faced within the four walls of their homes need legal support, social support and accompaniment at each and every step and are very vulnerable. The decision of working on domestic violence issues was taken by the women leaders of Sabarkantha district as cases of domestic violence used to come up for discussion in the community meetings.

The formation of Mahila Samajik Nyay Manch is the result of women's demand to fight against domestic violence, to challenge and change patriarchal ideology. The objective of the forum was to address issues of domestic violence in their areas. A process was facilitated to help the Manch decide on its format, mode of operation, membership base etc.

Special trainings were organized by HIDRC for the women on legal knowledge like Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act-2005, IPC S. 498A; Cr.PC. S. 125, Filing of F.I.R, Understanding procedures of court etc.

Janvikas representative in Sabarkantha supported women leaders in dealing with cases, filing FIRs, filing DIRs under the PWDVA-2005. Janvikas also facilitated a meeting with different officials to institutionalize the relations between leaders of Mahila Samajik Nyay Manch and the State mechanism protecting the legal rights of women viz. lawyers, Protection Officer and Police Officers.

The capacity development of women leaders would be undertaken by Janvikas, Centre for Social Justice and local lawyers. Janvikas would also help in setting office for legal counseling in four blocks.

Some other activities undertaken were:

- Conducted 2-day workshop for Muslim women leaders of Parwaaz – A women’s organization on developing collective understanding and strategy planning towards resolving women’s issues in Juhapura area.
- Facilitated review process of two grassroots organisations in north Gujarat working on entitlements and monitoring proper implementation of the Right to Food schemes.
- Capacity building initiatives for:
 - The grassroots workers of Prayas, a local NGO working with Migrant labourers.
 - Two capacity building programmes for Shakti – LAHRC. One was for their team members and another for the local leaders associated with the seven People’s Organisations promoted by Shakti – LAHRC.
 - Capacity building of Sangath team through perspective and skill building workshops.
 - A capacity building with the local team of Sanchetana on strengthening POs.



2. INITIATE AND DEVELOP A PROGRAMME ON ADDRESSING ISSUES OF URBAN POOR

Workshop on Urban Poverty: A workshop was organized in collaboration with the Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN), New Delhi. Different stakeholders working on the issue of urban poverty and governance in from Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Surat cities participated in the workshop. The objective of the workshop was to build common understanding on various issues / problems faced by urban poor people and collectively evolve holistic approach of work. It also helped Janvikas in strategizing its work on the issue of urban poverty and governance. Some activities under taken are:

- Translation, printing and dissemination of booklets on action steps in the event of forced evictions.
- Strengthening Manav Garima to work on issues of housing rights, manual scavenging and solid waste management.
- Compiling data and information of urbanization and town planning in Ahmedabad.
- A workshop on Urban Governance was facilitated with the staff members of Saath – an NGO working on the urban poverty and governance in Ahmedabad city.

3. HID SUPPORT TO PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES OF JANVIKAS SO THAT THESE PROGRAMMES/INITIATIVES ARE DEVELOPED, STRENGTHENED, AND BECOME AUTONOMOUS WITH STRONG LEADERSHIP.

- **OD Exercise of Janvikas:** During the reporting period Janvikas underwent an OD exercise facilitated by external OD expert Ms. Srilatha Batliwala. The OD exercise aimed at reflecting on changing socio-eco and political situation in the country and globally and aligning Janvikas's strategic role and interventions with respect to such changing scenario.
- **Annual review and planning of Janvikas:** HIDRC facilitated a 3-day review and planning meeting of all staff members of Janvikas at Pastoral Centre, Nadiad between 21-24 April 2014.
- **Using comics for Grassroots Awareness, Campaigns and Advocacy:** Organizations in the development sector communicate with their stakeholders in various ways and means. The effort is always to make the communication as simple, creative and interesting as possible. Comics are a medium of expression which uses images, often with text or other forms of visual information, to communicate ideas. Comics are known to be one of the most powerful communication tools, and are a unique way to communicate — using both image and text to effectively demonstrate time, function, and emotion. Janvikas in association with World Comics and Drishti organized a 4-day workshop in Ahmedabad from 10-13 June 2013 for grassroots level organizations.
- 22 participants from 7 organizations participated in the workshop and towards the end of the workshop, each participant produced comic posters displayed as an exhibition and for feedback from the public.



- **Incubating U Live, a youth employability cell:** Realizing the need for housing a professional team in Janvikas to address livelihood related issues of youth in Janvikas' own programs, the U Live initiative was set up in June 2011 with HIDRC support. Based on several years of experience with various collaborations, both government and private in semi urban and rural areas the U Live Cell was formed to take up the task of youth employability as a specialized role. U-LIVE has 4 full time young professionals and a part time consultant as coordination team, while the faculty runs programs at the centre level.

4. STRENGTHEN GOVERNANCE, LEADERSHIP IN CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS:

Following programmes and processes were facilitated by HIDRC to strengthen governance in civil society organizations across the country during the reporting period.

- A training programme of Dalit organisations in Madhya Pradesh was organised by HIDEF, Bangalore and Samarthan, Bhopal with a focus on understanding issues and developing effective strategies to work on them.
- Support to Kutch Mahila Vikas Sangathan for strengthening their governance and finance systems.
- Facilitated a workshop of around 80 community leaders of 'Adhikar Awas Jumbish' to strengthen their current organization, how to strategize.
- A workshop on social security of the marginalized and local governance was facilitated by HIDRC for the GIZ partners.
- Mr. Gagan Sethi participated in an event organized by UN in USA on the MDG - Post 2015 focused on developing priorities and strategies.
- As part of handholding process HIDRC helped develop a simple assessment tool for the Don Bosco Institute and its partner organizations supported by the DKA, Austria. The purpose of the assessment tool was to understand the capacity building need on Human and Institutional Development support of the partners working in 4 different states of the North East on health, rural development, youth employment, etc .

- Janvikas- HIDRC delivered a two day training module on Governance for two Community Radio groups respectively in Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh and Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh. Both these groups are being supported by UNICEF with capacity building support provided by Drishti over the last 2 years. HIDRC also helped design and facilitate a simple yet participatory performance appraisal process for its staff.
 - The School Dropout Pilot Prevention project - a project of Quest Alliance - requested Janvikas to help facilitate a review and planning workshop for the project team and help streamline the management processes for the programme which has been under implementation over the last 2 years and has received an extension for another 2 years. The SDPP in Samastipur District is a large project with a relatively new office with a 40 member field team and 226 Community Champions at Samastipur, Bihar. The workshop was held from 1st to 3rd April 2013 at Samastipur. This also resulted in the formation of a Strategic Leadership Body that will monitor and guide the implementation of the project.
 - The Friends of Women's World Banking (FWWB) requested Janvikas to carry out a Governance Capacity building programme for two of its partners in Madhya Pradesh. Janvikas prepared a 7-months capacity building programme comprising three training modules and handholding support in Board meetings to build capacities of Board members and CEO of the organizations.
- Towards the end of the capacity building exercise after the third module the CEOs of the respective groups expressed that there is marked improvement in the functioning and the overall performance of the producer groups. More importantly, it was agreed that the Board Members and the CEO understand their role and their responsibilities and that there is a boundary between the governance role and the management role that is understood well and managing that boundary well is key to the success of the organization.



5. PROVIDE HID SERVICES TO NGOs, ISSUE BASED NETWORKS ETC.

Apart from ongoing and long-term support work, HIDRC also supports various organizations through range of capacity building programmes, OD workshops, review and evaluation of their projects and programmes, planning facilitation, perspective development programmes etc. Following organizations have been supported through such programmes by HIDRC during the reporting period.

- Swati – OD
- Antra – Evaluation
- Equation – Evaluation
- Eknath – OD
- Quest Alliance – Leadership workshop
- Equation - OD
- Rainfed Rural Agriculture Network - Strengthening internal governance.
- Partners in Law and Development – OD
- Christian Aid partners – Mainstreaming gender perspective in their work.
- Sahjeevan – Strategic Planning
- South Asia Women's Network - Strategic planning.
- IRMA - CSR workshop.
- Quest – OD Workshop.
- Eklavya – OD Workshop.
- Leadership Academy – A one and half year long second line leadership development programme – 4th batch accomplished in the month of February.

Innovations / Initiatives in collaboration with like – minded Organization

- Vocational skill training in retail sales through Blended Learning in partnership with Quest Alliance.
- Setting up Conflictorium – a participatory museum by Institute for Studies and transformation (IST) in collaboration with IDEAL – CSJ and Navsarjan.
- Developing a Training Centre in collaboration with IDEAL – CSJ.
- Setting up community owned and run education support centres in partnership with Manav Garima.



GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES UNIT

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 2013-14, 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:-

1. Change Report in respect of one newly appointed Trustee was filed with the office of The Dy. Charity Commissioner, Ahmedabad and duly approved;
2. 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;
3. Internal and Statutory Audits were completed on time and all queries answered to the satisfaction of the Auditors;
4. Income Tax and FCRA Returns for the previous Financial Year were filed on or before the due dates;
5. Provident Fund Contributions were deposited with the Office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner and all necessary Returns filed before due dates;
6. Income Tax (TDS) and Professional Tax was deducted, as per rules, and deposited with the respective authorities;
7. Staff Mediclaim and Personal Accident Insurance Policies were renewed and updated from time to time, as required;
8. Employees Group Gratuity Scheme was renewed.

GFS also oversees the functioning of the Janvikas Training Centre (**JTC**) and the Janvikas Credit Co-operative, known as JCC Staff Credit and Supply Co-operative Society Ltd (**JCC**).

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:-

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

The occupancy ratio of JTC for the year 2013-14 was 37 % for Accommodation and 38 % for the Training Halls. JTC also provides Lunch for staff members of Janvikas and its sister organizations, at a subsidized cost.

JTC also manages a 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). An average of 6 women staff members and 5 children benefit from the Women's Hostel and Crèche facilities, respectively.

JTC earned revenue of Rs 23,49,031.41 and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 23,83,820.35, resulting in a deficit of Rs. 34,789.06 during the year ended 31st March, 2014.

JCC Staff Credit and Supply Co-operative Society

The JCC Staff Credit and 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. 75,000/-) at an affordable rate of interest (11% pa) to Janvikas and CSJ staff members.

JCC has 80 members. The financial details as on 31st March, 2014 are as follows:-

- Savings in members' contribution accounts	Rs. 8,21,036.59
- Outstanding in members' loan accounts	Rs. 12,52,348.95
- Interest paid to members on their savings	Rs. 55,324.25
- Interest charged from members on loans	Rs. 1,29,249.17
- Unaudited surplus generated during the year	Rs. 35,214.92
- Accumulated profits	Rs. 1,52,659.14

Diversity profile of staff as on 31st March, 2014:

Social Group	Male staff	Female staff	Total staff
General	13	13	26
Religious Minorities	15	19	34
OBCs	5	3	8
SC	12	3	15
ST			
Total	45	38	83

Distribution of staff according to salary levels and gender break-up as on 31st March, 2014:

**Slab of gross salary
per month (in Rs.) plus
benefits paid to staff
(including consultants)**

	Male staff	Female staff	Total staff
Less than 5,000/-	5	9	14
5,000/- to 10,000/-	21	21	42
10,000/- to 25,000/-	13	6	19
25,000/- to 50,000/-	5	2	7
50,000/- to 1,00,000/-	1		1
Greater than 1,00,000/-			
Total	45	38	83

List of Trustees as on 31st March, 2014:

There has been no change in the Board of Trustees during the year 2013-14.
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 2013-14:

Name	Mr. Vijay Parmar
Designation	CEO
Destination	Germany
Purpose	Fund raising
Gross Expense (Rs)	Rs. 91,812/-
Sponsored by	Janvikas

Total cost of travel by board members / staff / volunteers on behalf of organization for the year 2013-14 ... Rs. 26,81,460/-

Staff Remuneration (Gross yearly income + benefits) for the year 2013-14 in Rupees:

Head of Organization (including Honorarium)	Rs. 8,88,224/-
Highest paid full time regular staff	Rs. 8,88,224/-
Lowest paid full time regular staff	Rs. 38,400/-

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 2014, the income and Expenditure Account for the year ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY:

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

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY:

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

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

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

OPINION:

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

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:

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

1. The accounts are maintained regularly and in accordance with the 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 and 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 - 380 001
DATE: 30th June, 2014

FOR H.RUSTOM & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



PROPRIETOR
MEMBERSHIP NO. 31368
FIRM REGN. NO. 108908W

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2014

PARTICULARS	31.03.2014	31.03.2013
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		
TRUST FUNDS	45,480,067.00	14,382,943
GENERAL FUNDS	47,705,918.00	47,577,471
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT	4,087,925.00	3,543,901
UNUTILIZED GRANTS / DONATIONS	8,843,060.00	12,849,957
	106,116,970	78,354,272
ASSETS AND PROPERTIES		
NET BLOCK OF FIXED ASSETS	8,351,602.00	9,241,663
INVESTMENTS	66,819,120.00	38,524,684
CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS and ADVANCES	30,946,248.00	30,587,925
	106,116,970	78,354,272
<i>NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS</i>		

FOR JANVIKAS



The image shows a blue ink signature of Vijay Parmar written over a circular purple stamp. The stamp contains the text 'JANVIKAS', 'E/19527/AHD', and 'AHMEDABAD'.

(VIJAY PARMAR)
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

PLACE: AHMEDABAD
DATE: 30th June, 2014

FOR H.RUSTOM & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REGN. NO. 108908W



The image shows a red ink signature of HRD Dalal written over a circular blue stamp. The stamp contains the text 'H. RUSTOM & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS', 'A/BAD-1', and 'M.No.:31368'.

(HRD DALAL)
PROPRIETOR
MEMBERSHIP NO. 31368
PLACE: AHMEDABAD
DATE: 30th June, 2014

**INCOME EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL 2013 – 31ST MARCH 2014**

PARTICULARS	(In Rupees) 31.03.2014	31.03.2013
INCOME		
GRANTS ,DONATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	68,970,978	35,105,780
INTEREST INCOME	5,781,637	5,842,811
OTHER INCOME	874,711	1,683,198
	75,627,326	42,631,789
EXPENDITURE		
EXPENDITURE ON OBJECTS OF THE TRUST	38,813,928	62,532,229
ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES	2,385,388	2,116,348
AUDIT FEES	144,562	126,967
LOSS/ (PROFIT) ON SALE OF ASSETS	142,810	166,371
CHARITY COMMISSIONER CONTRIBUTION	50,000	50,000
REMUNERATION TO MANAGING TRUSTEE	888,224	754,301
DEPRECIATION	1,432,820	1,491,712
TRANSFER FROM SPECIFIC FUNDS	31,225,570	(24,776,529)
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	544,024	170,391
	75,627,326	42,631,789

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



The image shows a blue circular stamp for Janvikas, Ahmedabad, with registration number E/18527/AHD. To the right of the stamp is a handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to be 'V. Parmar'.

(VIJAY PARMAR)
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

PLACE: AHMEDABAD
DATE: 30th June, 2014

FOR H.RUSTOM & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REGN. NO. 108908W



The image shows a blue circular stamp for H.Rustom & Co., Chartered Accountants, Ahmedabad, with registration number A/BAD-1 M.No.:31368. To the right of the stamp is a handwritten signature in red ink, which appears to be 'HRD Dalal'.

(HRD DALAL)
PROPRIETOR
MEMBERSHIP NO. 31368
PLACE: AHMEDABAD
DATE: 30th June, 2014

**CONSOLIDATED RECEIPT AND PAYMENT STATEMENT
FOR THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL 2013 – 31ST MARCH 2014**

Payment		Amount	Receipt	Amount
Expenditure towards objects of the Trust		38,813,928	Opening Balance	70,234,109
Programme Cost	21,577,888			
Programme Staff Cost	11,992,740			
Programme Admin Cost	5,243,300		Grant	64,964,081
Establishment Expenses		2,385,388	Interest on Investment	5,781,637
Capital Expenses		1,117,568	Income From Other Sources	874,711
Remuneration to Managing Trustee		888,224	Sale of Vehicles	432,000
Audit Fees		144,562		
Charity Commissioner contribution		50,000		
Total Expenditure		43,399,670		
Colsoing Balance		98,886,868		
Grand Total		142,286,538	Grand Total	142,286,538

FOR JANVIKAS



(VIJAY PARMAR)
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

PLACE: AHMEDABAD
DATE: 30th June, 2014

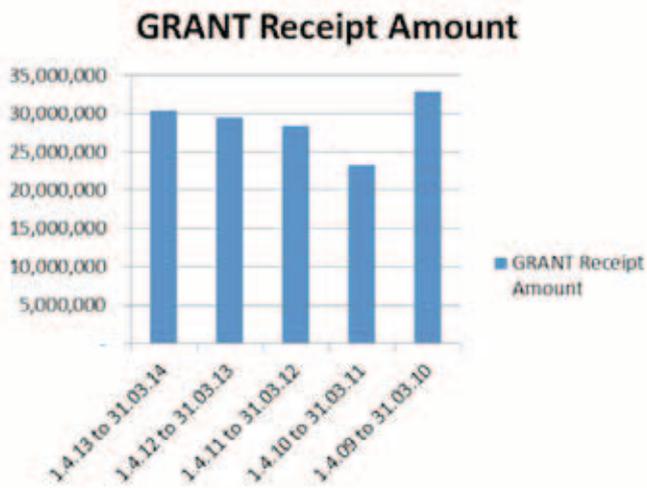
FOR H.RUSTOM & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REGN. NO. 108908W



(HRD DALAL)
PROPRIETOR
MEMBERSHIP NO. 31368
PLACE: AHMEDABAD
DATE: 30th June, 2014

FINANCIAL DATA ANALYSIS

FOR THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL 2013 – 31ST MARCH 2014

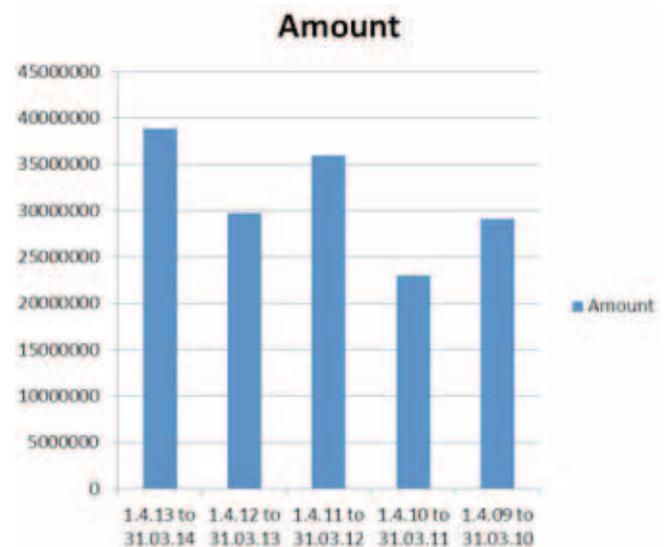


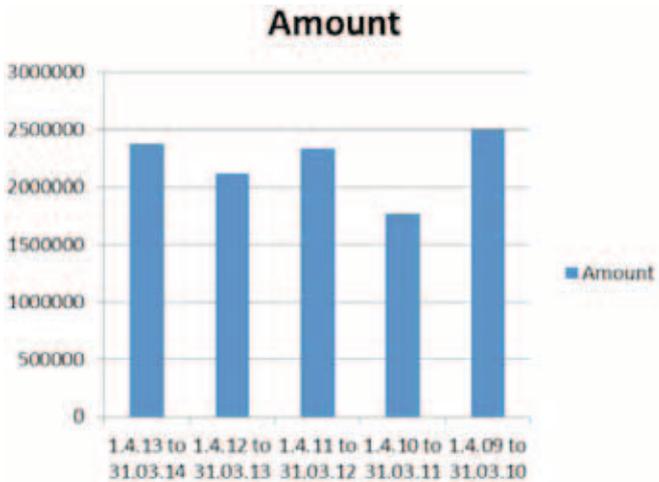
GRANT Receipt

Year	Amount
1.4.13 to 31.03.14	30,435,112
1.4.12 to 31.03.13	29,515,103
1.4.11 to 31.03.12	28,445,153
1.4.10 to 31.03.11	23,282,313
1.4.09 to 31.03.10	32,920,477

Expenditure towards object of the Trust

Year	Amount
1.4.13 to 31.03.14	38,815,374
1.4.12 to 31.03.13	29,737,652
1.4.11 to 31.03.12	25,999,425
1.4.10 to 31.03.11	23,002,518
1.4.09 to 31.03.10	29,123,637





Establishment Expenses

Year	Amount
1.4.13 to 31.03.14	2,385,388
1.4.12 to 31.03.13	2,116,348
1.4.11 to 31.03.12	2,333,612
1.4.10 to 31.03.11	1,768,595
1.4.09 to 31.03.10	2,497,090

General Funds

Year	Amount
As on 31.03.2014	47,705,918
As on 31.03.2013	47,577,471
As on 31.03.2012	48,207,243
As on 31.03.2011	45,644,980
As on 31.03.2010	41,238,549





JANVIKAS

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Gujarat – India

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