

# ANNUAL REPORT

2016-2017



JANVIKAS

[www.janvikas.in](http://www.janvikas.in)



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શિક્ષણનાં અધિકારનો કાયદો-  
રાઈટ ટૂ એજ્યુકેશન એક્ટ ૨૦૦૯ની કલમ ૨૧  
મુજબ શાળા વ્યવસ્થાપન સમિતિની  
રચના અનિવાર્ય અને જરૂરી છે  
પણ કેવી રીતે કરીશું?

આ રહ્યાં શાળા વ્યવસ્થાપન સમિતિની રચના માટેનાં મહત્વનાં મુદ્દાઓ.

- પૂર્ણ સરકારી અથવા તો સરકારની આંટથી ચાલતી તમામ પ્રાથમિક શાળાઓમાં શાળા વ્યવસ્થાપન સમિતિની રચના કરવી ફરજિયાત છે.
- શાળા વ્યવસ્થાપન સમિતિની પુનઃરચના દર બે વર્ષે કરવાની હોય છે.
- શાળા વ્યવસ્થાપન સમિતિની રચના વાલી મિટિંગ ગ્રામસભા બોલાવીને કરવાની હોય છે.
- શાળા વ્યવસ્થાપન સમિતિમાં કુલ ૧૨ સભ્યો હોવા જોઈએ જેમાં ૬ સભ્યો વાલી રહેશે, એક શિક્ષક, એક ચૂંટાયેલા પ્રતિનિધિ અને એક સભ્ય સ્થાનિક શિક્ષણવિદ્ અથવા શાળામાં અભ્યાસ કરતો બાળક હોવો જોઈએ.
- ઓછામાં ઓછા ૫૦ ટકા મહિલા સભ્યો હોવાં જોઈએ.
- પ્રોમિનન્ટ સભ્ય તરીકે વાલી સભ્યોમાંથી એક મહિલા સભ્યની વરણી કરવાની રહેશે.
- વંચિતજૂથ, નબળાવર્ગો સહિત દરેક સમુદાયનાં બાળકોનાં વાલીઓનું પ્રમાણસર પ્રતિનિધિત્વ રાખવાનું રહેશે.
- દરેક ધોરણનાં વાલીને પ્રતિનિધિત્વ મળવું જોઈએ.
- અધ્યક્ષ અને ઉપાધ્યક્ષ પદે પણ વાલીઓની જ પસંદગી હોવી જોઈએ.
- સભ્ય કે અધ્યક્ષપદે નિમણુંક પામનાર કોઈપણ ગુનાહિત પ્રવૃત્તિમાં સંડોવાયેલ ન હોવો જોઈએ.
- દર ત્રણ મહિને ઓછામાં ઓછી એક વાર શાળા વ્યવસ્થાપન સમિતિની મિટિંગ મળવી જોઈએ.

### જન અધિકાર મંચ

જનવિકાસ, સહયોગ, જરૂર-એ-નિશી, બુનિયાદ, પરવાનગ, પ્રાથમિક શિક્ષણ જાગૃતિ સમિતિ-પંચમહાલ, વિશાલ પરિવર્તન-નવસારી, પરચમ યુવા શિક્ષણ પરિવર્તન-ખાવડા





## Foreword

“Indians today are governed by two different ideologies. Their political ideal set in the preamble of the Constitution affirms a life of liberty, equality and fraternity. Their social ideal embodied in their religion denies them.”

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

The above lines of Dr Ambedkar define the context in which Janvikas strives, ever since its inception, to strengthen the political ideal set in the preamble of the constitution. The situation has not changed in the last 30 years.

We are vigilant of the fact that the social ideal is trying to overpower the political ideal. In our quest to effectively contribute towards realising the political ideal set in the preamble of the constitution, we celebrated the 30th anniversary of Janvikas in January 2017 by reflecting on the present circumstances.

A lecture on the theme “Shrinking democratic spaces and the role of civil society” by the eminent journalist and social scientist Mr P Sainath on this occasion made us realise the increasing relevance of Ambedkar in the present state of affairs in our country.

Mr Sainath recalled the statement of Dr Ambedkar made on November 25, 1949, while handing over the constitution to the assembly, “I hand over this fine document to you in some trepidation; we have entered the world of paradoxes. In politics there is democracy, in society and economy there is no democracy at all. In politics there is democracy and equality, in society and economy there is none. And one day the tension between democracy and politics and the complete absence of it in economy and society will explode our fine political democracy.”

We agree with Sainath's expression during the lecture that “Truer words were never spoken in an Indian legislature.”

The occasion of the 30th Anniversary of Janvikas also witnessed two other important events — the launch of a book “Creating Spaces: Nurturing Leadership” authored by Dr Uma Ramaswamy and a joyous evening to mark the inauguration of Neembadi Training Centre at Nani Devti Village, near Sanand.

Dr Ramaswamy's book captures the 30-year long journey of Janvikas through the expressions of its close friends including present and ex staff members, community leaders, board members, and close associates. Neembadi is a joint initiative of Janvikas and IDEAL Trust.

Janvikas has observed a few more important developments in its organisation and programme spheres during the reporting year. Amidst discourses on “Shrinking democratic spaces and the role of civil society,” I entered Janvikas as CEO Designate in July 2016 and felt at home to be a part of an eco-system that is rooted in the ideology of Paulo Freire, Mahatma Gandhi & BR Ambedkar.

In January 2017, I formally took over the role of CEO from Vijay Parmar, who moved on to play the vital role of leading the Human and Institution Development Resource Centre of Janvikas. In his new role, Mr Parmar will be creating spaces and nurturing leadership by providing human and institution development support to organisations and individuals to tone-up their subsystems for contributing towards social transformation and strengthening democracy.

Registration of Buniyad as an independent identity has been a proud moment for us. Under the leadership of Mr Hozefa Ujjaini, Buniyad is now set to proceed on the path of being a state level organisation committed to the cause of peace and justice with a focus on minority rights. A wider team of Janvikas professionals has contributed in articulating the perspective document of Buniyad through a participatory workshop. Janvikas has a commitment to provide HID and financial support to Buniyad for the next three years.

To promote non-conventional livelihood models and challenge patriarchal mindsets, DriverBen initiative was officially launched on December 16, 2016, after piloting with 25 women as an attempt to mainstream women in non-traditional job markets. This initiative challenged the gender stereotypes and was an effort to help women earn a decent wage in a dignified way.

Personally, the past year has been full of excitement and learning. I enjoyed working in this amazing web of institutions that creates spaces and nurtures leadership for exploring opportunities to respond to emerging realities. I am grateful to the Janvikas Board for their continuous guidance and support to the team for smoothly navigating through the emerging challenges in the external realities while maintaining our focus on the vision.

It is difficult to present the details of all the hard work put in by the Janvikas team in this small document. This report tries to put together glimpses of key interventions of Janvikas. I thank my teammates for putting their work together in the form of this report. With great enthusiasm and pleasure on behalf of my team, I present this Annual Report for the year 2016-17.

**Gurjeet Kaur**  
CEO, Janvikas

## About Janvikas

Janvikas is a Public Charitable Trust, registered with the Office of The Charity Commissioner in December 1985. It became operational in 1987 as a training and support organisation. Janvikas strengthens grassroots initiatives of and for marginalised communities. Over the years, it has sharpened its focus on human rights and entitlements of these groups.

While continuing to support other individuals, groups, organisations, campaigns and networks, Janvikas also initiates its own programs based on changing socio-political realities. Over the years, it has developed an institutional field of 12 interconnected yet independent organisations that started as young community leaders or professional-led initiatives and as one of Janvikas' programmes. Some organisations were co-created along with other organisational leaders.

**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, marginalised and disadvantaged communities”.**

This goal is achieved by taking on strategic roles like providing Human and Institutional Development (HID) support to grassroots organisations, leaders and issue-based networks. Other goals include:

- Setting up and spinning off issue-based institutions led by committed young professionals and / or community leaders to work with the marginalised.
- Enhancing capacities of different levels of personnel in development organisations.
- Developing and capacitating leadership in Civil Society Organisations.
- Initiating and strengthening grassroots interventions as a response to emerging realities.

Janvikas' current direct interventions through programs and units address the following themes / issues:

- Accessing socio-economic rights of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) affected by communal violence of 2002.
- Monitoring and advocacy for proper implementation of RTE Act 2009 and improving quality of education in selected government primary schools.
- Enhancing employability of marginalised youth.
- Developing citizen leadership among youth from diverse communities.
- Strengthening urban governance by involving marginalised communities and creating their organisations.
- Fighting caste-based discrimination with specific focus on manual scavenging across five states.
- Human and institutional development of civil society organisations to improve their internal governance, develop leadership at various levels and to be more effective and relevant.

## Constituencies

Janvikas has been proactively working with marginalised communities for their empowerment and access to their socio-economic rights. In doing so, it has reached out to a large number of individuals, informal groups, community based organisations, NGOs, campaigns, and networks addressing issues of Dalits, Adivasis, Muslims, women, youth, and children.

### **Dalits:**

For thousands of years, Scheduled Castes are victims of untouchability. They are the lowest within the Caste hierarchy of India. Though legally protected, they are victims of untouchability, atrocities, lack access to government's schemes and programmes, and face exclusion from the larger development process.

Manual scavenging, one of the most inhumane occupations in India, is thrust on the scavenging community known as 'Valmikis' in North India and 'Arunthathiyar Madiga' in South India. With increasing urbanisation, the plight of sweepers, manhole workers, and manual scavengers is getting worse. Despite statute prohibiting manual scavenging and statute regarding employment of manual scavengers, the practice remains rampant in both rural and urban areas due to apathy of the government and society at large.

### **Muslims and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs):**

After the communal violence of 2002, Janvikas actively engaged with the Muslim community. During the violence, a significant number of Muslims were displaced and could never return to the place they had called home. They also face a significant degree of discrimination by the government and other Hindu communities. They find it difficult to access government schemes, quality education, healthcare, loans from banks, purchasing assets in the areas they want, and low representation in electoral politics.

### **Children:**

Around 40 per cent of children from marginalised communities drop out of school by Grade 5. They study in government primary schools and their level of learning is lower. They face discrimination in school at the hands of teachers and other students. Janvikas' focus is working with children to help them challenge the discrimination they face and improve the quality of education. Our aim is to ensure every child gets their rights.

### **Youth:**

People in the age group of 18 to 25 form around 30 per cent of India's population. However, to reap demographic dividends, the youth need to have access to education, skill training, livelihood alternatives, healthcare, and so on. Often, they are used by political and communal forces for their vested interests. Janvikas aims to help them deal with the identity crises and concerns about an uncertain future through perspective building and employability-oriented skill training. We believe that value-based leadership among youth can create an equal and egalitarian society, which is why we work with youth leaders extensively.



**Women:**

Women from marginalised communities are doubly victimised based on gender, caste, religion, ethnicity and class. They are often as vulnerable within the four walls of their own homes as they are outside. With increasing violence against women in private and public spheres, it has become even more important to empower women educationally, financially, physically, and socially. Janvikas endeavours to empower women through vocational skill training, leadership development, formation of women's organisations, and helping them in accessing credit.

**Urban poor:**

According to Census 2011, 42 per cent of Gujarat state's area is urbanised. Educated and skilled persons migrating from rural to urban areas get decent employment and move upward: socially and economically. However, poor and marginalised persons who migrate from villages to cities face greater challenges of employment, housing, minimum wages, basic human rights (food, clothing, education, healthcare, shelter, and water), discrimination, and exploitation. Since they are semi-literate, unskilled, and economically weak, they live in slums and on pavements, without any rights. The Government as well as the upper and middle class are indifferent to their needs and issues. The voice of urban poor is ignored when planning or policy making. In a scenario like this, Janvikas began working for rights of the urban poor by promoting and strengthening People's Organisations (POs) in their localities within Ahmedabad City.

## Our Collaborators and Partners

1.	Aazad Foundation, Delhi
2.	Action Aid India, Jaipur
3.	Adilok, Ahmedabad
4.	ANANDI, Ahmedabad
5.	Bread For the World, Germany
6.	Centre for Social Justice, Ahmedabad
7.	Centre For Study of Society and Secularism, Mumbai
8.	CEPT University, Ahmedabad
9.	Cultural Action and Rural Development Society (CARDS), Tamilnadu
10.	Dalit Foundation, Delhi and Gujarat
11.	Dalit Shakti Kendra, Nani Devti, Sanand
12.	Development Support Centre (DSC)
13.	Himmat, Ahmedabad
14.	Human Development and Research Centre, Ahmedabad
15.	Hunnarshala, Bhuj
16.	Institute for Studies and Transformation (IST), Ahmedabad
17.	IRMA, Anand
18.	Kutch Mahila Vikas Sangathan, Kutch
19.	Lok Manch
20.	Mahila Samajik Nyay Manch, Modasa
21.	Manav Garima, Ahmedabad
22.	Misereor, Germany
23.	Muslim Women Forum
24.	Parwaaz, Ahmedabad
25.	Pradan
26.	Quest Alliance, Bangalore
27.	Rights Education and Development Centre (READ), Erode, Tamilnadu
28.	Sahyog, Ahmedabad
29.	Samta Mulak Samaj, Ahmedabad
30.	Sangath, Modasa
31.	Sanghamithra Service Society, Chittor, A.P.
32.	Swiss Aid, Pune
33.	Talent Foundation, Netherlands
34.	Thamate – Centre for Rural Empowerment, Tumkuru, Karnataka
35.	Vanangana, U.P.
36.	Wipro Limited – Wipro Applied Thoughts In Schools (WATIS), Bangalore

## Human and Institutional Development Resource Centre (HIDRC)

Human and Institutional Development Resource Centre (HIDRC) is a strategic unit of Janvikas. It has been set up with the primary objective of:

1. Incubating (Initiating, setting-up, and spinning-off) issue-based institutions.
2. Strengthening civil society organisations (issue based networks, CBOs / POs, NGOs).
3. Motivating and capacitating young professionals, social activists and community leaders to on the issues they want to act upon.
4. Responding to emerging realities.
5. HID support to Janvikas-incubated institutions.
6. Knowledge building.

### 1. Incubating (Initiating, setting-up, and spinning-off) issue-based institutions:

HIDRC has supported the following CBOs / POs during the reporting period:

#### 1.1 Mahila Samajik Nyay Manch (MSNM)

MSNM is a forum of community women leaders of Modasa town and its surrounding villages. Initiated in 2014, MSNM is a group of women leaders working on the issues of domestic violence and marital disputes. Currently there are 15 women leaders, out of whom, 11 are Muslims and 4 are Hindus. MSNM runs a counselling, support, and temporary stay centre for women survivors of domestic violence. MSNM reaches out to women of Modasa town, Modasa rural, and Megharaj taluka. MSNM works with government machinery and police for providing support to women survivors of domestic violence.



During the reporting period, HIDRC supported MSNM by providing trainings on Legal provisions for women's property rights, and maintenance. It also provided perspective development on the current debate on triple talaq and communalism, and skill building on documentation and writing applications, complaints, and records keeping. Further, it taught how to do advocacy with local government, as well as leadership building, and an exposure visit to Kutch Mahila Vikas Sangathan run "Women Helpline Centre" in Bhuj and Mundra and organising awareness campaigns.

### **An initiative taken by MSNM on the issue of communal violence:**

Women leaders of Mahila Samajik Nyay Manch took leadership in relief and rehabilitation process of 35 Muslim families who were displaced from Vadagam village, Sabarkatha district. The families fled the village on night of March 25, 2017, when eight members of a family were arrested including an elderly lady. This event created fear amongst the Muslim families and they fled leaving their belongings. Most of them took shelter nearby Modasa and were residing in open grounds without shelter/food. Children's education was also affected. The women leaders met the people and immediately swung into action. They arranged for temporary shelter, mobilized resources for food for 35 families, and pressurized government machinery to take responsibility for rehabilitation of 35 families under police protection. They also collaborated with Nyayika, legal wing of Centre for Social Justice for legal intervention. This resulted in Government taking responsibility and rehabilitating all the people back in their village.

### **Some of the achievements of MSNM:**

- 25 cases of domestic violence were reported to MSNM out of which 18 cases were addressed by them. The rest of the cases were forwarded to Gender Resource centre.
- Rs 10,170/- has been mobilized from the community in the form of donations and contributions.
- Women leaders conducted gender sensitization sessions in schools.
- Women taking initiatives on issues of communal violence by providing support to conflict-displaced families in the recent communal conflicts.
- Women leaders Organised mass awareness campaigns, international women's day celebration, etc.
- The Aravalli District Police Department is supporting MSNM for solving cases of domestic violence.

## **1.2 Panchmahal Mahila Adhikar Prapti Kendra (PMAK)**

PMAK was initiated in June 2016 by around 10 Dalit, Adivasi, Muslim, and OBC women leaders of Ghogamba and Kalol taluka with the objectives of facilitating access to government schemes meant for women and also for community at large through community awareness generation on various schemes and legislations. Facilitating people's entitlements like Aadhar card, ration card, Maa amrutam card etc. was also their agenda. In addition, they also took up facilitating linkage of women victims of domestic violence with gender resource centre. PMAK has been supported to set up a physical space at Kalol where women can seek guidance and information. HID support to PMAK was provided in setting up physical space at Kalol and equipping it with all information. PMAK seeks to increase capacity building of women leaders.

### **Some of the achievements of PMAK:**

- The office of Panchmahal Mahila Adhikar Prapti Kendra has been set up in Kalol (PM) since June 2016.
- Awareness activities Organised in schools of Malav and Bakrol regarding issues of girl child leading to Principal of school of Malav village expressing a desire to collaborate with PMAK for spreading awareness on issues of girl child in different villages.

- Identification of 12 women leaders from 6 villages and 1 IDP Colony.
- Two women leaders giving voluntary time by coming to the centre and giving information regarding various schemes to women who visit the centre.
- Produced information leaflet to spread information regarding Kendra and government schemes among 10 villages.
- Networking with Government agencies helped in 167 people having Aadhar cards and 3 families having income certificates.
- Networking with Gender Resource Centre helped in creating awareness regarding laws protecting women, and thereby resulting in reporting of domestic violence to the Centre.
- Mobilized Rs 2,310/- in the form of service charges provided by the centre.
- 3 cases of Domestic violence reported to the Centre which have been forwarded to Gender Resource Centre.
- Facilitated submission of 15 forms under the Manav Garima Yojna.

### 1.3 State level women's savings and credit cooperative

A state level women's primary savings and credit cooperative was initiated in February 2016. This initiative was evolved in response to the demands of various unregistered women's savings and credit societies to set up a registered cooperative. HIDRC took this initiative and enabled the process of evolving a democratic, decentralized, and member-friendly cooperative. During the reporting period the following processes were undertaken:

- Two meetings of promoters were organised in Janvikas to educate them regarding formalities of registration and the work to be undertaken for registration.
- Meetings with proposed members in Himmatnagar, Khambhat, Jhambughoda, and Ahmedabad were organised to educate them about the cooperative.
- A bank account in the name of "Suchit Gujarat Mahila Bachchat and Dhiran Sahakari Mandali Ltd" has been opened in "Ahmedabad District Cooperative Bank" with a share capital of Rs 1,02,880/- of 274 members.
- The file for registration of the cooperative has been submitted to the District Registrar, Ahmedabad.

However, the process of registering a State-level primary savings and credit cooperative has met with many roadblocks at the District Registrar's office. The registrar sent the file to promoters seeking change in name of cooperative. The name of the cooperative was changed. Documents pertaining to the changed name were also submitted to District Registrar's (Ahmedabad) office. Promoters visited state level officials to get the cooperative registered. The meeting of the promoters with the Joint Registrar (Gandhinagar) has been positive as he gave assurance to get the cooperative registered.

### 1.4. Valmiki Women Savings and Credit Cooperative of Ahmedabad new west zone:

Janvikas has continued to support this cooperative which was set up in the year 2008. The support is provided in building capacities of staff and committee members. HIDRC also ensures that the cooperative is able to comply with district registrar office requirements. The cooperative is financially independent and has systems in place for good governance.



### **1.5. Support to Adivasi women's savings and credit cooperatives of south Gujarat:**

HID support to Mandal, Tanakhala area level Adivasi women's cooperatives have been provided in the area of fund management, developing self-employment programme and on legal compliance.

### **1.6. Sanand and Bavala Mahila Vikas Sangathan:**

Legal compliance support and helping them to move into a cooperative model.

### **1.7. Adivasi people's organisations of South Gujarat:**

SHAKTI-LAHRC and Rajpipla Social Service Society (RSSS)-promoted taluka-level Adivasi people's organisations were supported in developing and capacitating collective leadership at taluka level for effective advocacy, facilitating strategic planning, and in planning issue-based campaigns.

## **2. Strengthening civil society organisations (issue-based networks, CBOs / POs, NGOs)**

### **2.1. Support to CBOs working on the issues of manual scavenging:**

There are six CBOs in this program, which include addressing issues of manual scavenging, safety and fair work conditions for sweepers, and employability enhancement and improvement in level of education among children of the scavenging community in Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu.

The Following support was given during the reporting period:

- Handholding support in raising funds, writing proposals, and approaching new donors.
- Facilitated workshop to review work, plan future work, and sustainability of the organisation.
- Janvikas provided small financial support to one partner organisation in Tamil Nadu to start sewing classes for women sweepers who wanted to give up scavenging work. Also worked with the organisation to develop and implement its sustainability plan by raising contributions from community and local government.
- Exposure and accompaniment was provided to one partner to set up Urban Facilitation Centre in its operational area as a strategy to empower the community to access rights and function on its own for long term sustainability.

### **2.2. Swiss Aid partners:**

Swiss Aid approached HIDRC in November 2016 for OD support to their partners of Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh states. HIDRC had earlier provided OD support to their partners in 2014-15. This time, the first OD diagnostic workshop was Organised in December 2016 for five partners of Swiss Aid. Based on this workshop, a long term 18-month OD support was planned. Currently HIDRC continues to provide OD support to five partners of Swiss Aid. The support is focused on strengthening internal governance and finance systems, in developing policies of these organisations, and in strengthening their sustainability.

**2.3. Evaluation was carried out of two projects of Human Development and Research Centre and St Xaviers Social Service Centre** in December 2016. These projects were on empowerment of Valmiki women and strengthening of collectives of urban poor. It was conducted by Mr Jitendra Rathod from HIDRC.

### **2.4. Lok Manch:**

A national platform for strengthening partnerships of 100 organisations across 12 states to empower marginalised communities to access their rights under NFSA, SCSP, TSP and WASH. Long term HID support is provided in planning and facilitating core team meeting at Pune, four zonal workshops for review, MIS and on community leadership. Also support provided in report writing and overall guidance for effective implementation of the project and Lok Manch strengthening.

**2.5. SHAKTI:**

Support in report writing for donor compliance, and mentoring support to director.

**2.6. Sangath, Modasa:**

Training of staff on how to promote area-level people's organisations, and on strengthening community based education centres.

**2.7. Development Support Centre (DSC):**

HID support has been provided in facilitating leadership change in the organisation and in mentoring the new leaders.

**2.8. Pradan:**

Long-term HID support is provided in sensitising the organisation on the issue of gender, addressing gender issues in the organisation, integrating gender concerns in the programmes and ultimately making the organisation gender-sensitive and safe for women.

**2.9. ANANDI:**

HID support in strengthening second line leadership and in evolving appropriate structure of the organisation.

**2.10.** HIDRC is helping in strengthening **Muslim Women Forum** at Delhi.

**2.11. IRMA:**

Collaborated with IRMA on conducting workshop for CSR officers of Aditya Birla Group companies. Over and above these organisations, on call HID support to the following organisations have been provided during the year:

- Shaishav,
- Vanangana,
- Terres de hommes,
- QuestAlliance,
- EDI,
- Khamir,
- Pukar,
- NFI,
- SETU – Abhiyan,
- Revitalising Rainfed Agriculture (RRA) network,
- Janpath,
- NGOs of Bhutan.

**3. HID support to Janvikas incubated institutions:**

1. **KMVS:** Governance and finance system strengthening through a review process and guidance.
2. **Dalit Foundation:** HID support to programme staff in strengthening the fellowship model for the issue of manual scavenging in Varanasi and Jaluan districts of UP is provided and supported Dalit Foundation in overall donor compliance for the existing projects.
3. **Drishti:** Overall governance, finance and strategic planning support.

4. **Samta Mulak Samaj:** Resource mobilization and finance management.
5. **Sahjeevan:** In strategic planning, programme development and in increasing its outreach.
6. **Paryavaran Mitra:** Resource mobilization, fund management and in report writing.
7. **Conflictorium:** Overall HID support in developing its programmes and resource mobilization.

## 4. Responding to emerging realities

### 4.1. Setting up Dalit Justice Support Fund:

In the context of increasing atrocities against Dalits in Gujarat and the changing role of NGOs working with Dalits due to internal and external challenges, a small group of human rights activists met to discuss the idea of setting up a fund to support local organisations and activists in addressing issues of major atrocities against Dalits. In this context, Dalit Justice Support Fund has been set up with a primary objective of providing financial support to grass-root groups and organisations in addressing issues of major atrocities. The financial support includes some fellowship for local activists and legal expenses. From HIDRC, the support is provided in facilitating meetings, resource mobilization, and developing website and other communication materials.

## 5. Motivating and capacitating young professionals, social activists and community leaders on the issues they want to act upon

### 5.1. Open training programme - Leadership Academy:

During the year another batch of the leadership academy was started with the primary objective of strengthening civil society organisation leadership. The leadership academy has been planned in collaboration with HID Forum. The first training was conducted in February 2017 with a batch of 16 participants. The leadership academy focuses on the following areas:

- Understanding the Dalit /Minority Frame (exclusion-discrimination).
- Human rights based approach to development.
- Trainer skill-shop.
- Understanding the unconscious.
- Communication and media strategies to build a brand.
- Engendering organisations framework for action.
- Compassionate communication.
- Conflict transformation using art/ culture /building social narratives.
- Understanding financing of development initiatives in the new era of Globalization & Privatization.
- Networks, Coalitions and advocacy as force multipliers; territories and spaces.
- Role of Civil Society in the National and Global Policy Discourse.

## 6. Knowledge building

### 6.1. Knowledge building on community-based systems:

HIDRC has been in the forefront in promoting and strengthening sustainable community-based systems over the last six or seven years all over the country. A need was felt to conceptualize and build knowledge regarding community-based systems based on Janvikas experiences. It was also felt that it is necessary to share the

experiences with other organisation who are involved in “Institutional Development.” A workshop was Organised with six Janvikas-promoted CBOs/ POs from different parts of Gujarat and the country which resulted in the following:

1. Finalization of frame-work of collecting information from selected CBOs and POs through interview method.
2. Sharing of organisational journey, achievements, challenges, and leadership patterns amongst the CBOs/ POs.
3. Case studies of seven CBOs/ POs have been prepared.

## 6.2. A book capturing Janvikas' 30-year journey:

Janvikas completed 30 years of its journey in strengthening civil society organisations and in nurturing leadership at various levels. As part of celebrating 30 years of Janvikas, HIDRC initiated a process of documenting the journey of Janvikas, which was documented by Dr Uma Ramaswamy.

The book was launched in Ahmedabad on January 28, 2017, and was followed by a public lecture on “Shrinking democratic spaces and the role of civil society” by Mr P Sainath. The book titled 'JANVIKAS: 30 YEARS BUILDING CIVIL SOCIETY. CREATING SPACE AND NURTURING LEADERSHIP' has tried to bring out the contribution made by Janvikas in strengthening civil society organisations, in responding to emerging reality, and in nurturing leadership. It talks of how Janvikas understands leadership and how it promotes leadership culture. The book has served its purpose of sharing knowledge with larger civil society.









# Buniyaad

**Empowering Internally Displaced Persons to access their socio-economic rights**



One of the responses of Janvikas to the 2002 Gujarat riots was to work for the rights of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). During the violence, more than 2 lakh people were displaced. A few of them were able to return to their homes, but almost 50,000 got displaced permanently. Out of 50,000 IDPs, about 16,000 people live in 86 relief colonies (which were built as a temporary shelter) permanently. The people living in relief colonies live in sub-human conditions. The lack of a directive policy for conflict-induced IDPs has left them without proper rehabilitation. The efforts of Janvikas for the rights of IDPs have been multi-fold. Janvikas focused on strengthening community leadership and institutions and facilitated organised efforts to demand an IDP policy. The team at the local level has been involved in empowering the IDPs so that they are able to access their socio-



economic rights. The programme and the team of Janvikas took the form of a state level organisation during the past year. Now it is registered as a society and trust with the name 'Buniyaad.' During the reporting period the team held stakeholder consultations to evolve Buniyaad and its perspective plan. Apart from focusing on empowering IDPs, the team has also been working with nearby Muslim-concentrated areas. Its work involved advocating for proper implementation of Prime Minister's New 15-point agenda for the development of Minorities. It has also been facilitating access to pre-matric scholarships for students.

During the reporting period, the following interventions have been made:

## 1. Access to housing rights of IDPs:



A state-level Committee 'Visthapit Ladat Samiti' of IDPs has been supported in their struggle for housing rights. The relief colonies were built by Muslim Charitable Organisations and by a few NGOs. Some of the charitable organisations are not willing to transfer the ownership of such small houses in the name of IDPs. In the year 2014, there was a law amended by Gujarat government for regularisation of irregular construction across the state. Buniyaad made use of this law to facilitate transfer of ownership in the name of IDP families. One of the requirements under the law required a no-objection certificate by the builder / organisation / individual who built it. In this case, such a certificate had to be taken from the charitable organisations that acquired the land and built the colonies. But most charitable organisations have not been cooperative in providing such a no-objection certificate. In this context, Visthapit Ladat Samiti was formed. As a result of our support and their struggle, 40 IDP families in Halol, Sanjri park were able to get a government order of transfer of ownership.

## 2. Access to socio-economic rights under various schemes

Buniyaad through community meetings has been strengthening community organisations and building capacities of community leaders. Linkages were established with various government departments. This led to people receiving benefits under various schemes. The table below exhibits various entitlements accessed and number of beneficiaries during the year 2016-17.

Entitlements	Number of persons/ families benefitted
Mission Mangalam yojna	30
Opening of Bank Accounts under Sukanya Samruddhi Yojna	04
Access to U-Win Card	31
Access to Ma Amrutam Card for subsidized health insurance	52
Access to Voter's card	45
Access to widow pension	20
Access to Old age pension	07
Access to birth certificates	21
Access to income certificate for different schemes	67
Helping people in emergency	10
Access to Aadhar card	77

## 3. Access to basic amenities

'Visthapit Ladat Samiti' has also been instrumental in making the government machinery accountable for providing basic amenities like supply of water, approach roads, internal roads etc. in their residential areas. Various representations to different government departments were made for accessing basic amenities like household water connection/ gutter connection/ internal and approach roads.

## 4. Intervention to promote peace and justice

Peace and justice is a prerequisite for upholding constitutional values and democracy. Buniyaad's major focus has been on engaging with society in various ways to promote peace and justice. Various programmes like perspective building camps, workshops, public meetings and campaigns were Organised throughout the year for engaging youth for promotion of peace and justice. These interventions have resulted in:

- A Workshop on gender justice/ democracy/ secularism and peace led to youth from Panchmahal, Anand, Petlad, Khambat and Ahmedabad developing their action plan for strengthening process of peace and justice.
- Formation of Working Committee for rights of IDPs by students and organisations e.g. Parwaaz, Insaf ki Dagar, Students of MSW (Gujarat University), Sahyog /Darshan.
- Charting of work plan for follow-up with government officials for inclusion of members from organisation in District Implementation Committee.
- Frame-work for study on discrimination against Muslims to be prepared.
- Public meetings Organised.
- Created understanding on the contemporary debates regarding issues of Muslim personal law, Reservation, Communalism, Gender discrimination and Democratic Functioning through various workshops organised collectively by Sahiyar, Parwaaj, National Peace Group, Abhijatya, CSSS Mumbai. A plan for creating awareness amongst community was designed.

- Beti Zindabaad Campaign to create awareness among school children, communities in Panchmahal, Anand, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad and Kheda districts regarding gender discrimination & state schemes and intervention to address issues of gender discrimination. Reached out to more than 1170 people in the process. Government agencies shared their willingness to collaborate for addressing these issues.

## 5. Policy advocacy interventions

Buniyaad also Organised a national level workshop at Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, for evolving a draft policy for rehabilitation of people displaced due to conflict. The workshop had participants from conflict-affected areas from different states. The workshop focussed on sharing experiences of responses of different States in terms of rehabilitation. The workshop discussed on various aspects of policy formulation such as:

- 1) Legal measures and access to justice
- 2) Reparation and Rehabilitation
- 3) Ensuring Relief measures.

Some of the pointers that were evolved are given in the table below:

- People who have been displaced have lost property, lives, livelihood, and most importantly their cultural identity. They must be compensated. Compensation should not be considered as a relief measures but as their right.
- In cases of displacement, there is no data of people who are affected. There should be such a database in place.
- Measures should be taken for women and children who are worst affected by the conflict.
- The compensation should not be discriminatory and needs to be standardised.
- There should be a provision that changes the amount of compensation over a period of time.
- The identity cards should be issued immediately.
- People who have been displaced and reside in relief colonies do not own houses. Under such circumstances, the 'Law of Adverse possession' should come into force, where the resident gets ownership of the house after a specific period of their stay in the house.
- The colonies should be registered by the government so that the IDPs do not live in a state of insecurity and fear.
- The State should take measures to protect the property of people who had to flee and leave their property behind.
- The State should make measures to ensure livelihood in new areas where the people have migrated.
- The representation of Muslims in formal sectors is negligible and therefore efforts should be made to strengthen the capabilities of Muslim youth to join formal sectors.
- The schemes meant for minorities should be implemented and if underutilised, should be used for development of IDPs.
- Efforts should be done to counter the rising cultural exclusiveness emerging amongst the community.
- The State should take measures to punish those who socially boycott people of a certain gender, race, caste, or community.

## 6. Intervention in communal violence for building peace and justice

### VADAVALI

Buniyaad and other civil society organisations took a lead role to highlight the issue of communal violence that happened in the village of Vadavalli in Patan district. Communal violence erupted on March 25, 2017. The incident saw 140 houses being looted and burnt. There was one fatality and more than 20 people were critically injured. The issue started with two school children belonging to different communities fighting. This later snow-balled into major violence in the village. Buniyaad played a key role in media advocacy, facilitating legal intervention, and organising people for relief and rehabilitation process. Buniyaad and other human rights organisation made an assessment of the situation namely the type and extent of damage to property, the impact on children's education, the impact on employment, and the extent of fear felt by the affected people. A fact-finding report was prepared and submitted to various government authorities for relief and rehabilitation. This led to government authorities creating special arrangement for children for appearing in the Final Exams. The process for rehabilitation is underway.



## VADAGAM

Vadagam, a village situated 40 kms from Modasa town in Sabarkantha district, was home to 35 Muslim families belonging to the Sindhi community who had to flee due to violence that broke out on March 24, 2017. It occurred after a Muslim youth allegedly harassed a girl belonging to the Rawal community. Around 400 people armed with sticks and swords started attacking Muslim settlements. This incident was taken up by Buniyaad where it took leadership in meeting the affected families, assessing the situation, preparing a report, contacting various local organisation and Organising meetings with them, mobilising resources for relief from Modasa Ghanchi Samaj, meeting government for relief and rehabilitation measures, coordinating with Nyayika, Modasa unit of 'Centre for Social Justice' for legal intervention. Buniyaad played an important role in establishing follow-up systems in coordination with the local organisation, Mahila Samajik Nyay Manch. This led to District authorities like Collector, Police, School Administration, Sarpanch of Vadagam village, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Baiyad responding to the issue. The government authorities facilitated a meeting of all communities assuring the Muslim community that no harm will be done to them. Families were rehabilitated under police protection. A separate police check-post is in place for security of the families. Out of 35 families, five families stayed back in Modasa. They are the families on whom legal cases were filed by the Rawal community. They fear backlash from the community if they return.

## 7. Learnings

- Leadership initiatives from within the community have been taken up, especially by women and youth, on a range of community issues. The larger community has also been supportive to such initiatives by women.
- Women leaders have gradually been able to take up their own individual issues.
- Through various leadership initiatives IDP families have had access to government services and schemes, but have not been successful in Organising themselves to manage and regulate their civic living in IDP colonies.
- Many young men and women have been able to set up and run community development initiatives formally and informally as CBOs, youth groups, NGOs etc.
- Houses in IDP colonies have remained safe options for the 4000 families who have not been able to resettle in their original homes. Some of them go to their native villages during the day for their livelihood, but do not stay there.
- Awareness and interest among IDP families as well larger Muslim community regarding sending their children for primary schooling has increased. However, there is still a resistance to send female children to schools for post-primary education.
- Increased engagement of youth in community development initiatives could potentially nurture and strengthen them into being modern critical-thinking community leaders.
- In absence of large country-wide people's movement on the issue, our advocacy efforts to formulate an IDP policy has not succeeded under either UPA or NDA governments.

## 8. Challenges

- Housing ownership and rights of IDP colonies has remained a continuing challenge. This has led to number of internal conflicts within the community.
- Continued state of hostility towards the IDP families contributed in denial of basic rights and services to them.
- Inclusion of IDP families within larger Muslim community has also remained a challenge, as in most of the places they have been treated as outsiders by the local Muslim population.
- Growing repression and victimisation of Muslim community by fundamental forces further pushing them in to insecurity and exclusion.

## 9. WayForward

Buniyaad as a state level organisation will continue to focus on the following key areas of interventions:

- Continue to support state-level IDP committee for housing rights.
- Continue to support community organisation at relief colony level so that they are able to access and sustain their rights.
- State-level advocacy for proper implementation of schemes, policies for the rights of the Muslims.
- Empower communities through a process of community organisation and leadership.
- Support and/or intervene on the issues of atrocities against Muslims.
- Promote and facilitate peace-building initiatives/ alliances.



## Access to quality primary education

Janvikas started working in the field of education after the Gujarat riots as children were the worst affected. Due to fear and alienation, children stopped going to mainstream schools. Janvikas initiated various interventions such as starting of learning centres and schools in and near some of the conflict-affected areas.

The Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act of 2009 (RTE-2009) was an important Act to make education a fundamental right. However, the Act had issues of implementation at a grass-root level. It was necessary to monitor the implementation of the act so that the poor and marginalised children had access to free and quality primary education.



Since the year 2015, Janvikas has been working on monitoring the implementation of the Act. This is done through community-level volunteers called Edu-leaders, who are trained as leaders on issues in implementation of right to education legislation. They are responsible for creating awareness amongst School Management Committees and parents, monitoring the government primary schools, raising issues, and coordinating with parents and SMC for addressing issues of education.

#### Area Covered under Edu-Leaders Programme

No.	District	No. of blocks	Schools covered
1.	Ahmedabad	1(city)	61
2.	Anand	3	94
3.	Aravalli	1	40
4.	Chota Udaipur	2	107
5	.Kutch	2	159
6	Panchmahal	4	173
7.	Sabarkantha	3	66
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>700</b>

During the reporting period Janvikas was involved in:

- Capacity building of Edu-leaders.
- Capacity building of School Management Committee.
- Networking and alliances with government education department.
- Formation of people's committees.
- Awareness through leaflets and social media.
- Felicitation of Edu-leaders.

#### Capacity-building of Edu-leaders:

During the year various meetings were Organised at the village level to identify Edu-leaders. There were 511 Edu-leaders identified and capacitated to work for implementation of Right to Education Act. An exercise was done with Edu-leaders to evolve the concept of an 'ideal school.' They conducted a base-line survey to understand the status of the primary schools in their area. The base-line survey revealed many issues which needed to be addressed. The Edu-leaders were also trained on 'Right to Information Act' and given inputs on government structures and skills on writing various applications. Regular inputs were given during the monthly meetings and cluster-level meetings of Edu-leaders. This led to monitoring of government schools by Edu-leaders.

Karimkhan is the edu-leader of Paiyya village of Nakhatrana block in Bhuj district of Kutch. He played an important role in increasing participation of parents in the School Management Committee in addressing issues of teachers in the school. The school did not have a single regular teacher which adversely impacted education. Due to efforts of Karimkhan, his follow-up with district officials and constant engaging with parents and SMC, two regular teachers were appointed in the school.

#### Capacity-building of School Management Committee:

School Management Committee members were given regular handholding support by Edu-leaders thereby increasing their participation in the school management. Members of SMC were given inputs during their quarterly cluster-level meetings.

Narendrabhai was edu-leader and then became Chairperson of SMC of Navapura primary school of Undel village of Khambat block in Anand district. Due to the big size of the village there are various settlements with their own facilities. Navapura is one of the settlements. The primary school in Navapura has up to VIII grade, with 233 children and nine classrooms. Since 2014, five classrooms are dilapidated. Out of the remaining four classrooms, two are used by teachers as staff rooms. This has created teaching problems. The classes were divided in shifts, but the children of afternoon shift dropped out from school as they had to come alone to schools and parents were hesitant in sending their children to school. The issue was taken up with the principal, but there was no solution. Narendrabhai organised a meeting of parents, SMC members, and elected representatives to resolve the matter at the earliest. The meeting ended with the resolution of closing the school till the building was not repaired. The school was closed by SMC and parents at the onset of the new academic year and the issue was reported in newspapers, social media, and e-media. This led to authorities swinging into action and assuring that the construction of four new classrooms would start within 15 days.

### Formation of Primary Education Monitoring Committees:

Education Monitoring Committees comprising of active Edu-leaders and members of school management committees were formed to address the issues of education at block and district level. These committees namely Panchmahal Prathamik Shikshan Jagruti Samiti and Khambat-Petlad-Nakhatrana Sikshan Jagruti Samiti have been effective in voicing concerns and education issues with District Education Officers.

Panchmahal Prathamik Sikshan Samiti comprises of 13 members (eight men and five women) who meet regularly to discuss infrastructure and quality of education. The samiti had prepared a report of infrastructure status of 150 schools in Panchmahal district. The indicators included status of ramp, compound, wall, playground, drinking water facilities, separate toilets for girls and boys, and transportation services. The report was presented to President, Panchmahal District Panchayat and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Officer. The President and SSA officer assured the Samiti that an inquiry would be conducted, and appropriate steps would be taken. They further assured that infrastructure development of schools would be taken up by preparing School Development Plan.

### Networking with Government authorities:

A fruitful relationship was built with teachers, school Principal, Cluster Resource Centre, Block resource Centre, Block level education officer in Anand, Panchmahal, and Kutch district. This led to school level issues being addressed in these areas.





### Producing and disseminating education related information:

Various Government resolutions related to transportation, formation of School Management Committee, grant related to sanitation, formation of social audit etc. was distributed to people, teachers, Edu-leaders, and members of School Management Committee. Such information was disseminated by quarterly information leaflet called 'Parivartan' and social media. This led to prompt action by people and Edu-leaders.



### Felicitation of Edu-leaders and School Management Committee:

A felicitation programme was Organised to appreciate the work of 92 Edu-leaders, 69 SMC members, and nine teachers who have contributed towards implementing the RTE Act-2009.

### Achievements

The above interventions led to issues of education being points of concern, and were being discussed among teachers and parents. Parents started taking up issues of infrastructure or quality aspects and discrimination practices in schools.

1. Efforts by Edu-leaders and School Management Committee have led to improved infrastructure in some of the schools. The details are given below:
  - 60 new class rooms.
  - New staff-rooms in 12 schools.
  - Separate toilets for girls and boys in 25 schools.
  - Compound walls in 19 schools.
  - Construction of ramps in 11 schools.
  - Transportation facilities in 39 schools benefitting 468 students.

2. Inclusion in SMCs: Due to awareness regarding roles and responsibilities of SMCs amongst parents and Edu-leaders, some of them decided to become members of SMCs. This led to 56 Edu-leaders and 300 parents becoming members of School Management Committees.
3. Practice of discrimination addressed: Due to constant monitoring of Edu-leaders and members of School Management Committee, instances of discrimination (separate seating arrangement during mid-day meal, not providing plates to dalit children) in 52 schools were challenged and addressed.

### Way Forward

- Awareness campaigns involving parents, SMC, and teachers for improving quality of education.
- Strengthening of Samitis through capacity building and inclusion of more members.

**Shantaben Nayak**, edu-leader of Golibar village of Kalol taluka in Panchmahal district has been working on issues of education for the last two years. The primary school in Golibar village has classes up to V grade. The school has students belonging to Nayak and Vanjara community. The Nayak children were told to bring plates from home for mid-day meals. This was because children belonging to Vanjara community had issues if meals are served to Nayak children on plates distributed by the school. This issue was raised by Shantaben with Block-level Education Officer. A meeting was organised with parents, SMC, and teachers and an amicable solution was reached. At present Nayak children are also served meals in the plates provided by the school. The children of both communities have meals together.





## U-LIVE **Youth Livelihood and Empowerment**

The liberalisation of economy resulted in demand for market employable skills which was absent amongst youth. Due to a lack of information, linkages, capital, competencies, and capabilities appropriate to the emerging economy, youth from marginalised communities were left out from the job market. Janvikas started working with youth in 2009 to improve their employability through developing their skills and helping them get jobs. Janvikas also focused on developing entrepreneurial skills in urban and rural areas for formal and informal sectors. The year 2016-17 had two major points of focus:

- A. Training youth and facilitating employment.
- B. Training women to become professional chauffeurs and facilitating the process of employment.

### **A) To train youth and facilitate employment:**

- 1. Vocational training and job placement has been the key initiative of youth development work. This is usually done through setting up
- 2. Vocational centres which serves as a training centre for vocational skills.



These centres also play an important role in getting the trained youths recruited in various sectors. A feasibility study is done before starting a centre to have an idea of the Available jobs within 20 kms of the centre. Market demand for a particular skill, preparedness of youth for employment, and connectivity to the market place are also taken into consideration.

The key processes followed and implemented in vocational skill training and job placement programme are as follows:

- Mobilisation through community meetings, reference honorariums and kiosks.
- Pre-planned training sessions and day-wise course curriculum as per the grasping power of the batch. Every batch goes through achievement motivation training, guest lectures, exposure visits, and marker scans apart from the core course training.
- We ensure students complete the training and ensure the quality trainings at centres. We have monthly meetings with trainers where the progress and the issues of the centres are reviewed. Through the groups, internal sharing happens and results in mutual growth.
- Special training is conducted at certain points keeping certain common issues in mind which come up in monthly meetings. We are coming up with a system where students of one centre visit other centres and conduct sessions.
- Our placement intervention is intertwined from the mobilisation time itself.
- We have 3 filters: placement details display, student oath-taking, and parents meeting to ensure smooth placement.
- The placement coordinator ensures the above-mentioned process and at least two student counselling sessions per batch. We have 152 employers in our bandwidth currently with yearly vacancies of around 1500.
- Post-placement works well when the trainer is the centre-point, the youth is more open to the trainers and shares more details with the trainers. We provide at least three placement opportunities to each youth and track them for six months over telephone.

During the reporting period, there were 10 centres which were operational in different areas of Ahmedabad and Gujarat. Out of the 10 centres, three were closed down after the first batch.

#### Number of students enrolled for training during 2016-17:

Name of the centre	Female					Male					Total
	SC	ST	Min	SEB C	Gen	SC	ST	Min	SEB C	Gen	
Himmatnagar	3	1	1	4	5	10	3	1	23	5	56
Modasa	3	8	0	22	0	19	30	2	38	4	106
Surat	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	--	4	11	20
Naroda	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	7	6	19
Amraiwadi	72	2	1	3	17	53	1	0	3	8	160
Khambhat	29	0	11	13	7	15	0	12	27	5	119
Dholka	21	0	0	21	0	68	0	0	65	8	183
Rakhial	20	0	0	1	15	10	1	3	5	4	59
Beharampura	13	1	0	0	4	19	1	1	0	1	40
Ramol	2	0	0	50	2	1	0	0	11	0	66
<b>Total</b>	<b>360</b>					<b>488</b>					<b>848</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>42%</b>					<b>58%</b>					<b>100%</b>

**Status of social composition of students enrolled in centres:**

Social Category	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)
SC	164 (19.33)	197 (23.23)	361 (42.57)
ST	14(1.65)	37(4.36)	51 (6.01)
MINORITY	13 (1.53)	19(2.24)	32(3.77)
SEBC	116 (13.67)	183 (21.58)	299 (35.26)
GENERAL	53(6.25)	52 (6.13)	105 (12.39)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>360 (42.45)</b>	<b>488 (57.55)</b>	<b>848 (100)</b>

**Status of youth trained and employed**

Total number of students enrolled	848
Total number of students completed training	653
Total number of students in various phases of training	195
Total number of students placed in various jobs	463
Total number of students did not opt for jobs.	190

**2. Organising Job fairs:**

U-live conducted two job fairs during the reporting period at Khambhat and Ahmedabad. In Khambhat, 50 youth and six companies participated in the job fair. In Ahmedabad, 400 youth and 15 companies took part. From the total 450 youth, 80 per cent of the participants secured an aspiring job offer.



### 3. Alumni meet of retail trainees:

This year U-Live had Organised an alumni meet of retail trainees with the support of Quest Alliance in Ahmedabad which was attended by around 300 participants from across Gujarat centres. The purpose for Organising the Alumni Meet was as follows:

- a) To develop a network for students to get updated about where each one is in their lives.
- b) To broaden their knowledge by sharing workplace experiences and challenges.
- c) Alumni develops pride and loyalty for the course and peers.
- d) Alumni get motivated to face struggles bravely by listening to the inspiring peer stories.

At the meet, students shared their journey after placement and how training had enabled them to change their lives for better. A group of students from Khambhat also presented a drama wherein they showed the consequences of different career decisions. The students also certified the trainers who had undergone Master Coach training by Quest Alliance.

### Achievements

- We have successfully established systems and processes in place at our centres which ensure smooth functioning and reporting to the head office at Ahmedabad.
- We were also able to affiliate with ITIs and colleges this year which resulted in higher reach through strategic partnership.
- This year 653 youths were trained under retail course and around 463 youths were placed in relevant jobs.

### Way Forward

We will add more courses next year keeping in mind the local market skill demands and readiness of youth. Also, we will work towards enabling self-employment options for the rural youth.

### B) DriverBen:

Training women to become professional chauffeurs and facilitate the process of employment.

DriverBen was officially launched on December 16, 2016, after piloting with 25 women as an attempt to mainstream women in non-traditional job markets.

This initiative challenged gender stereotypes and was an effort to help women earn decent wages in a dignified way.

During the reporting period, the team was involved in:

**1. Awareness programme** regarding the initiative. This was done through street plays, rallies, and distribution of leaflets and stickers. Canopy exhibition was also done in bastis to give information regarding this initiative.

### 2. Training and accompaniment process:

The training programme of DriverBen has three major components of training:

- (A) Learning driving skills.
- (B) Learning about cars, maintenance, road safety, traffic signals and signs.
- (C) Non-technical component-orientation on gender and basic understanding on various acts protecting woman, first-aid skills.

DriverBen is supported for acquiring learner's and permanent driving license. Intensive efforts are made to build the DriverBen group so that they can support each other in case of crises.

### 3. Exposure and Networking:

DriverBen meetings with corporates led to increased confidence amongst women and corporates appreciating women's efforts. Networking was done with organisations like Sanchetna and Himmat through celebration of 'International Women's day' in their project area. This led to women of the bastis asking for more information regarding the initiative. Radio Nazariya-a community radio station operational in Ahmedabad interviewed one of the women of DriverBen and aired it on 'International Women's day' and also spread information of the DriverBen initiative.

### 4. Empowering process:

Women who were a part of Driverben were encouraged to write about their life experiences after joining the program. This exercise boosted their morale and passion for the course.



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## 5. Building volunteer groups:

An attempt was made to build volunteer groups comprising of individuals who believed in gender equality. They felt that initiatives which challenge gender roles need to be appreciated and supported so that more women break the confines of their homes and start taking up occupations which are usually prohibited for women.

## 6. Official launching of the programme:

DriverBen was officially launched on December 16, 2016, after doing a pilot round of 25 women drivers. Mallika Sarabhai was the Chief Guest and Piyush Desai, owner of Wagh Bakri Company, was the Guest of Honour during the event. It was attended by varied guests like Azad Foundation (partner), CSR Executives, News and Media, different NGOs, Employers, supporters of the initiative, and aspiring potential participants.

### All these interventions led to:

- **Employment of women as drivers:**

This resulted in women from marginalised communities of different age groups enrolling in the DriverBen course. Till March 31, 59 women had enrolled in the course. Out of 59 women, nine dropped out. Six women have been employed with income ranging from Rs 8000 to Rs 9000 per month. The remaining 44 women are in different stages of training.

- **DriverBen as role models:**

These women have become role models for their family members and women in the bastis. Ashiyana, the daughter of one of the DriverBen Ishratben says, "I feel proud of my mother and I introduce myself as Ishratben's daughter."

Even within the bastis, there is a change in the attitude of women. Initially lots of efforts were done to enrol women for the course, however since the third batch the enrolment process of women has become slightly easier.

- **Participation in events:**

DriverBen participated in national and international campaigns like 'I will go out' and 'One Billion Rising (OBR)'. This has led to awareness regarding women's issues and campaigns associated with it.

- **Increased visibility:**

Print media and electronic media have highlighted the DriverBen initiative on various occasions which have led to increased visibility of the programme.

- **Felicitation of DriverBen:**

National Peace Group, a cultural group working for peace and conflict transformation, felicitated DriverBen for contributing towards social change.

- **Safety Badges from Gujarat Police:**

Usha Rada, DCP Zone 2 Ahmedabad, who takes the lead in initiating and implementing innovative systems for protection of women, said, "Women who are working as taxi drivers will get safety badges from Ahmedabad Police."

### Way forward

- DriverBens will start Female Driver Union for starting their own taxi services in future.
- Planning to start training of Auto Rickshaw driving to women on Pilot basis and then make them self-employed by running their autorickshaws in Ahmedabad.



## Young Citizen Leadership Programme



Youth as a social category has remained a very ambiguous segment. Their needs and aspirations do not get articulated. Despite energy and ideas, they lack avenues or opportunities to channelize these into constructive activities or pursuits.

There are no special activity spaces at the local levels, such as sports clubs or libraries or film clubs where they can interact with peers on their interests and likes. Since 2002 Janvikas has engaged with marginalised youth in promoting a culture of diversity, equality, democracy, and value-based leadership. Efforts were done to identify leaders from different districts of Gujarat, strengthening their capacities, and initiating spaces for youth for constructive engagement with public institutions.



Efforts were taken in strengthening citizenship actions taken by individual leaders, supporting Youth Citizen Leaders (YCLs) in the implementation of local-level actions and resource mobilisation for youth activities and developing self-sustained youth spaces (Youth Facilitation Centres).

### Activities undertaken during 2016-17:

During the year 2016-17 Janvikas has engaged with 134 identified young citizen leaders in six blocks of three districts. Through a team of five youth facilitators Janvikas has engaged in different capacity-building and hand-holding support to these young citizen leaders to sharpen skills and leadership competencies as well as nurturing values of equality, democracy, and diversity thereby promoting and strengthening value-based leadership among the marginalised youth.

Youth facilitators have also supported these young citizen leaders in setting up and running four self-sustained youth spaces in Ahmedabad, Petlad, Khambhat, and Kalol.

Janvikas facilitated the following activities and processes with these 134 young citizen leaders during the year:

The number of young citizen leaders in different geographical area is given below

Area	Male	Female	Total
Ahmedabad city	20	2	22
Anand city	14	—	14
Petlad	14	05	19
Khambhat	17	28	45
Halol	12	—	12
Kalol	15	—	15
Jambughoda	07	—	07
TOTAL	99	35	134

During the reporting period, Janvikas was involved in:

- A. Capacity-building Programme
- B. Hand-holding support
- C. Initiating youth centres

### A. Capacity-building programs for young citizen leaders:

Capacity-building programmes were organised at regular intervals which included perspective-building workshops, leadership camps, and skill-building training programmes. These are focused on giving inputs on understanding contemporary issues with regard to 'Reservation in India' and building perspective on caste, gender, and communalism.

They were also given inputs on constitutional values and challenges to democracy. All the programmes were followed by individual plan exercise. This resulted in youths understanding socio-political context, challenges in democracy, and their role in strengthening public and democratic institutions and spaces. It also resulted in each youth leader drafting an individual plan for community engagement.

#### Details of the capacity building programmes:

No.	Type of Capacity-building programmes	Youths participated
1.	Perspective building workshops	77
2.	Youth Camps	87
3.	Leadership camps	116

## B. Hand-holding support to youth actions by young citizen leaders:

Following the individual plan prepared by young citizen leaders, Janvikas was involved in mentoring leaders. It was also involved in hand-holding support to youths in increasing their knowledge regarding various acts and government entitlements, equipping them with various skills in writing applications and accessing entitlements, organising community meetings, helping them in building alliances with various government departments, and helping in organising various events.

Janvikas has also played an important role in producing information and education material 'Parivartan' which is a quarterly leaflet. This leaflet gives information regarding various government schemes and procedures to access the schemes. It gives updates on activities carried out by youths in every quarter. It also shares positive experiences of youth leaders which becomes an inspiration for others.

There were 102 monthly meetings of young citizen leaders which was enabled by Youth facilitators at block level that helped in reviewing the progress and facilitating exchange of information and support.

All these inputs have increased the confidence level of youths. Their mobility has increased, especially that of girls.

*Mayuri Vegda of Navagaam Vanta village, Khambhat shares her experiences: "since joining leadership camps my confidence has increased. I never used to go out of my village but now i go to government offices, conduct meetings and appraise government officials regarding the issues of villagers. People look upon me for addressing their issues."*

Youth leaders' engagement with community through various events and collaboration with government departments increased their visibility. The handholding support led to youth leaders engaging in collective activities and actions.

The following youth actions have been initiated and carried out by young citizen leaders in their respective localities, villages and areas:

Area	Activities undertaken
<b>Ahmedabad</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation in Solidarity movement against Una Dalit flogging.</li> <li>• Celebration of World Peace Day.</li> <li>• Celebration of Martyr's Day.</li> <li>• Organising of Bheem Katha.</li> <li>• Celebration of Dr Ambedkar Jayanti.</li> <li>• Celebration of Republic Day.</li> <li>• Organising training programme for youths for competitive exams in police department.</li> <li>• Organising awareness programme on constitution.</li> <li>• Organising awareness programme on Budget through street play in collaboration with other groups.</li> <li>• Collaboration with Lok Sewa Samajik Sanstha to address issues of transportation services in Jamalpur area.</li> <li>• Organising discussion on contemporary issues like demonetisation.</li> <li>• Organising Medical Camp.</li> </ul>
<b>Anand</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organising diagnostic camp to treat eye illness.</li> <li>• Organising celebration of Martyr Day.</li> <li>• Organising awareness programme regarding issues of gambling and alcoholism.</li> </ul>
<b>Petlad</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organising Independence Day Celebrations.</li> <li>• Celebrating World Peace Day.</li> <li>• Celebration of Dr Ambedkar Jayanti.</li> <li>• Celebration of Republic Day.</li> </ul>



Area	Activities undertaken
<b>Khambhat</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organising learning event to understand judicial system.</li> <li>• Felicitation of Sarpanches.</li> <li>• Celebration of World Peace Day.</li> <li>• Celebration of Dr Ambedkar Jayanti.</li> <li>• Celebration of Republic Day.</li> <li>• Celebration of Human Rights Day.</li> <li>• Organising programme regarding peace and harmony.</li> </ul>
<b>Halol</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Celebration of Martyr Day.</li> </ul>

### Achievements of Young Citizen Leaders

The varied citizenship actions carried out by young citizen leaders have resulted in access to direct benefits to a number of individuals and families. The following table shows the number and types of benefits accessed by people:

Achievements	
Area	Number of people / families / units Infrastructure Development
Construction of toilets under Government scheme	308
Repair of Drainage system	15 families
<b>Access to street light facilities</b>	
New	30
Repaired	53
<b>Internal Roads</b>	
Stone laid	Benefitting 100 families
RCC road	Benefitting 1500 families
Constructed	Benefitting 1000 families
Construction of approach road	Benefitting 500 families
Access to portable drinking water	Benefitting 32 families
Applied for housing scheme	274 families
Gas connection to families	36 families
<b>Access to Entitlements</b>	
MAA Card	213
Aadhar Card	1043
Voter's card	251
Income Certificate	123
Birth/Death/Marriage Certificates	49
SMART Cards	171
PAN Card	44
Pension card	3
Citizen cards	3
Access to Digital cards	21
Filling up forms for accessing EWS schemes	250 families

<b>Access to Educational services</b>	
Transportation facilities for children	12 children
Minority -Pre-metric scholarship	374 students
Enrolment of drop out children in schools	8 children
Forming of School Management Committee	1 school
Access to cycles for girls for going to schools	3
Helped in filling forms for admission in private schools under 25%reservation clause of RTE Act-2009	2
Felicitation of students scoring excellent marks in Xth std.	100 students
Helped students in preparation for competitive examinations	44 students
<b>Access to social defense/social welfare schemes</b>	
Widow pension	35 beneficiaries
Old age pension	30 beneficiaries
Bus pass for differently abled people in state transport buses	6
Filled forms for accessing Manav Garima yojna	6
<b>Access to food grains through PDS system</b>	
Changes in ration card as per the new Food Security Act	212 families
New ration cards	44 families
Accessing Annapurna scheme under PDS	739 families
Sanction of new aanganwadi	3
Applied for new aanganwadi	2
<b>Access to employment</b>	
Facilitated the process of recruitment of youths in Home –Guard services	19 youths
Filled up forms for employment	79
<b>Access to sanitation and hygiene in community</b>	
Advocacy with block level authorities for sewage bins	1 area
Swachhta yojna	3 areas
<b>Facilitating financial inclusion and financial services</b>	
Opening of Bank Accounts	55 individuals
Helped in filling up forms for changing bank notes during demonetization	88 individuals
Filled up forms for electricity bill needed during demonetization	25 families
Filled up forms for taxes-documents during demonetization	9
<b>Mobilising emergency finances</b>	
	Rs 1500

### C. Initiating youth centres

During the reporting period, young citizen leaders have set up and run four youth development centres in Khambhat, Kalol, Ahmedabad and Petlad.

Youth facilitators have enabled the process of formation of a management committee comprising of five to seven youth leaders who have volunteered their time in running the centre, mobilising resources from the community, and grass-root advocacy.

The YDC has been successful in mobilising Rs 2,53,865 in kind from the community.

#### D. Way Forward

- Initiate and run four self-sustained youth developing capacities.
- Organising capacity-building programmes for young citizen leaders and managing committee of YDC.
- Strategizing local fund-raising and facilitate YCL to raise funds.



#### **BHANUMATI** —Exploring horizons of freedom

Bhanumati lives in a Navagam village of Khambhat block in Anand district in a Dalit family of nine members with her agricultural labourer parents and six siblings. She had participated in a youth camp at Jambughoda along with six of her friends from the same village. This was her first experience of going out for such a residential workshop. As part of this camp she was oriented with a macro socio-economic reality. She could relate to being part of it. During her planning, she identified problems related to ration card which she and many others in her community were facing. She decided to work on an issue related to ration card because many families were unable to access benefits of PDS scheme in her village. She identified 20 families who had issues related to ration card such as adding names of children, separating ration card, accessing new ration card etc.

She started visiting block-level civil supply offices. Initially, she had to experience indifferent and hostile attitude of the officials, but due to her persistent efforts and support from Janvikas representatives, she was successful in helping 10 families make changes in ration cards and five families in accessing new ration cards.

Now, she is known to the offices and she is able to make finish her work in no time. She says, "Now when I go to Mamlatdar office, the officer asks me 'Ben, what work you have come for today?'"

Now she is known to her whole village, and people come to her for advice and support for accessing different government schemes and entitlements. She recalls feeling proud of herself when someone in an executive magistrate's office asked her, "Madam, do you work here?"

Her parents say that sending Bhanumati to youth camps was a turning point in her life. "She has become confident, people also respect us, and now she is employed in a Pharmaceutical Company."



## Facilitation access to rights, entitlements, and empowerment of urban poor

As per Census 2011, urbanisation has touched 42 per cent in Gujarat and has adversely affected the urban poor: slum dwellers and marginalised communities. There are many serious issues affecting the urban poor such as a lack of basic civic amenities, widespread manual scavenging, frequent incidents of forced slum evictions, and neglecting poor people's participation in urban governance. In this scenario, there was a need to holistically address the issues of the urban poor.

Janvikas initiated an intervention with urban poor in September 2014 in Ahmedabad. This was done through promoting and strengthening area-level membership-based People's Organisations (POs). After this, processes were facilitated to set up and run Urban Facilitation Centres (UFCs) owned by respective POs to deliver various services to members and non-members of the area.



This adds value in terms of long-term sustainability and increases the ownership of local communities for their rights and entitlements, thereby reducing the dependence on NGOs or outsiders to address community issues.

The objective of the programme is fulfilled through three key strategies given below:

### **A. Promoting and strengthening membership-based People's Organisations:**

People's Organisations (POs) are organisation of marginalised community members, characterised by a large membership base, collective leadership, democratic decision-making process, and specific geographic areas to help members of the community it serves in accessing their rights. It also brings poor and marginalised communities on one platform to engage with government agencies and address internal issues of the area. Janvikas has promoted many POs in different parts of the state. Looking at the gravity of issues affecting the urban poor with respect to governance and socio-political rights, promoting and strengthening POs is an effective and sustainable strategy to drive change.

### Activities conducted during the reporting period:

During 2016-17, Janvikas promoted and facilitated processes to strengthen 11 POs in slums of Vejalpur, Thaltej, Bombay Hotel area, Chistiypark (Vatwa), Vatwa Crossing, Danilimda, Gomtipur, Amraiwadi, Khodiyar Nagar, Bhaipura and Kamdar Maidan areas of Ahmedabad. Janvikas carried out the following activities and interventions to promote and strengthen POs and UFCs:

- Held 270 community meetings on various issues, government schemes, enrolment in POs, building capacities, and participation in urban facilitation centres.
- Organised 60 awareness programs, camps, events on various government schemes, cleanliness, rights of women and children, Aadhar cards, and health check-up camps.
- Facilitated 131 meetings of community leaders to strengthen POs and UFCs, taking issues for collective advocacy, giving inputs on leadership, functioning government agencies, government schemes etc.
- Facilitated 56 meetings of the committee members of POs. The committee consists of active community leaders who are passionate and concerned about issues affecting them and who volunteer time and resources. These committees make

decisions about POs and UFCs democratically in monthly meetings. There are 15 to 40 active leaders in each PO committee.

- Organised 14 general assembly meetings of POs. All the enrolled members are called for developing a common understanding on PO, UFC, service charges, roles and responsibility of community leaders.
- Committee members are democratically elected in these general meetings.
- Janvikas representatives along with leaders of POs engaged with more than 390 local government institutes such as government schools, school management committees, urban health centres, through filing application under Right to Information Act during the reporting period. This has resulted in recognition of POs with local government functionaries to access benefits of various government schemes and services.
- Six community-based education support centres for students aged 6-15 are set up till March 31, 2017. Each student contributes Rs 30 per month for accessing services of education support centres. These centres are run for one hour in respective areas and conduct various educational activities. These centres are at initial phases.
- Seven UFCs were operationalised in Vejalpur, Thaltej, Bombay Hotel Area, Dani Limda, Amraiwadi, Chistiya Park, and Vatva Crossing in 2016-17.







## B. Setting up and operationalising Urban Facilitation Centres (UFCs):

Urban Facilitation Centres (UFCs) are a physical space within a slum area run by respective POs where all the members and other poor people can visit and access various services by paying minimal service charge decided by POs for sustainability.

UFC provides the following services:

- (1) Guidance, information on various government schemes such as health, education, government entitlements and other issues affecting individuals and community.
- (2) Support in filling forms to avail benefits of government entitlement schemes.
- (3) Provide handholding support to members for visiting and talking to government officers to access services. For any contribution in cash by members a receipt is provided by UFC. This contribution is deposited in joint account of PO committee members. Information regarding contribution received is shared in monthly meetings of the committee. This adds value in ensuring long-term sustainability, increases the collective ownership of local communities of these centres, guaranteeing accountability and transparency.

**Vejalpur Adhikar Prapti Kendra** was initiated in the year 2015. It has 339 members as of March 31, 2017. The functioning of the Kendra is undertaken by a committee comprising of 13 members. They take up responsibility of mobilising and organising people, creating awareness regarding various issues and government schemes, accompanying people to various government departments, mobilising resources for Kendra and setting up systems for community initiatives like non-formal education.

### All these efforts have resulted in:

- Mobilising Rs 81,936 as member contribution and service fees;
- Tap water connection benefitting 350 households;
- Setting up systems of governance in housing society in which they are residing;
- Filled up over 700 forms for housing scheme under 'Pradhan Mantri Awas yojna';
- Access to Aadhar cards to 213 individuals; Access to election cards to 15 individuals; Access to PANCARDS to 53 individuals.

"Due to Mahiti Adhikar Prapti Kendra, people in our area have become aware, they know about government departments and procedures to access various entitlements." - Kantibhai Pavabhai Purabia.



**Quantitative achievements of UFC:**

Key Result Area	Result
Total People organization promoted and strengthened	11
Total member as on March, 2017 (who paid life time fee of Rs.100/-)	2226
New members in 2016-17 (who paid life time fee of Rs.100/-)	972
Setting up and operationalizing UFCs	7
Peoples total contribution in terms of membership fee of PO and service charge of UFCs till March 2017	Rs. 3,22,011
Peoples contribution in terms of membership fee of PO and service charge of UFCs in 2016-2017	Rs. 1,65,810
Active leaders of PO developed	180 women and men
<b>TYPES OF SERVICES PROVIDED</b>	
<b>EDUCATION</b>	
Running community based education centres	6
Students supported in submitting forms for scholarships	198
Children enrolled in hostels/Schools	145
Students benefitted by scholarships	314
<b>SUPPORT SERVICES</b>	
Persons provided information regarding government schemes	13070
Persons supported in filling forms for government schemes	1485
Persons supported in filling forms for accessing entitlements	1639
Persons supported in preparing documents, affidavits, petition, complaints	159
Applications/forms submitted for housing under government schemes	1672
Youth enrolled in technical/vocational courses	109
Facilitating youths for opting alternate livelihood options	102
Helping families in having legal documents of their property	47
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT</b>	
Water facilities	178 household
Street facility in the area	928 families benefitted
Drainage connection	124 families benefitted
Internal road	1450 households benefitted
<b>ENTITLEMENTS AND SOCIAL SECURITY</b>	
Access to aadhar cards, election cards, ration cards, birth certificate, death certificate, income certificate, cards for unorganized sector labourers	1381 benefitted
Access to widow pension scheme/old age pension scheme	109 individuals
Access to health cards –Maa Amrutam Yojna, ESI, AABY	343

### Leadership in community issues:

**Sairaben Mohammedbhai Hussain**, resident of Bombay Hotel is engaged with PO since its inception in the area. She has been an active leader and played an instrumental role in initiating Urban Facilitation Centre. Due to capacity building programmes and hand-holding support organised by Janvikas, she acquired knowledge and skills regarding various entitlements, government departments, and procedures to access entitlements. She has taken a lead in mobilising people in the area for accessing water tankers from the government department. She has played an important role in organising camps in the area to access Health cards, Aadhar cards, PAN cards, and U-Win cards. She has been one of the leaders who assisted in mapping and surveying for Solid Waste Management.

Sairaben says, “Initially I was scared of the world outside home. However, now due to UFC my mobility has increased. I do not feel scared going to government departments. I used to think about my benefits but now I help others in accessing their entitlements and take a lead role in addressing community issues.”

### C. Promoting and facilitating Ahmedabad-based Citizen Forum:

Governance of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) has remained limited to representatives of the civic body. The voice of urban poor and citizens of the city is unheard and there is no participation of common people in decision-making of urban governance. There is an urgent need to engage with AMC to facilitate and make governance more transparent, accountable, and inclusive. Towards this, a few concerned citizens felt the need to constitute and promote a forum of diverse group of people to engage with AMC. There are 12 members including experts on planning, urban governance, budget, environment, academics, retired bureaucrats, health, and human rights workers, among others. Two meetings were organised which were largely to discuss the role and issues to be taken up by citizen forum. The group comprises of 12 members and has decided to work on proactive disclosure of information by AMC and health services.

### People's participation in urban governance:

#### 1. Empowering community for their participation in area planning:

Bombay Hotel comprises more than 3000 families, which is located near Ahmedabad city garbage site. Centre for Urban Equity Studies, Ahmedabad, collaborated with Janvikas to evolve a Local Area Plan. The objective of the Local Area Plan was to involve people's participation in development of their area and in urban governance. It was decided that the focus of the plan would be to map the disposal of Waste and basic amenities in the area.



There was initial orientation of the participating organisations by CEPT on methodology of conducting survey. Volunteers were explained about the survey. UFC volunteers also participated in the survey. A status report of solid waste in Bombay Hotel area was prepared in collaboration with CEPT University. The findings of the report were shared with the community. Meetings were Organised to incorporate their feedback and suggestions in the report. A participatory exercise was done for the same. The final plan of the community is being prepared which will be submitted to municipal authorities.

## 2. Consultation on issues of urban governance:

A consultation was organised on urban governance on December 10, 2016, which was attended by representatives from the community, government officers, and civil society organisations. The objective of the consultation was to understand urban issues like housing, street vendors, urban governance and budgets, environment issues etc.

### Intervention on issues of manual scavenging and slum eviction:

**During the reporting period, Janvikas** focussed on the issue of open defecation in the city of Ahmedabad in connection with the implementation of THE PROHIBITION OF EMPLOYMENT AS MANUAL SCAVENGERS AND THEIR REHABILITATION ACT, 2013.

**Human and Institution Development unit of Janvikas** along with "Manav Garima" a Janvikas incubated organization, conducted a survey of 34 wards of Ahmedabad and found 54 spots of open defecation. Objections were raised against declaring those wards as Open Defecation Free (ODF) under Clean India Campaign by submitting the data. Captured recording of local residents, manual scavengers on open defecation, and issue of manual scavenging in month of October. A video CD is submitted to Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation. Print and electronic media covered issue of open defecation. Compiled data of 163 deceased manhole workers of Gujarat. Manav Garima has filed a PIL in Gujarat High Court in October 2016 for compensation of Rs 10 lakhs in each incident, and it is pending in High Court. Gujarat government has taken the PIL seriously and notified general resolution mentioning names of responsible departments, namely Urban for urban areas and Panchayat for rural areas to award compensation to families of deceased manhole workers. This is a big achievement.

Janvikas facilitated a process to bring Dalit activists on one platform on issues of manual scavenging and rights of sweepers and manhole workers. Janvikas facilitated two meetings of the group and is anchoring them. The group had organised a press conference related to manhole workers and both print and electronic media covered the issue. Janvikas plans to expand this group by bringing more concerned persons, organisations etc. and make state level movement for rights of the scavenging community.

A one-day consultation of families of deceased manhole workers was held on January 19, 2017. The consultation was held to educate families of deceased manhole workers on the order of Supreme Court for Compensation Act of 2013 that prohibits manual scavenging and compiling evidence to submit to concerned department for compensation. Around 120 people were present in the consultation.

Legal action has been taken in 10 incidents of deaths of manhole workers in various cities of Gujarat during the reporting period which saw 17 people die while cleaning manholes or septic tanks. Proper FIR under sections IPC, Atrocity Act, and Manual Scavenging Act of 2013 are ensured. A follow-up is in process for compensation.

One PIL was filed in Gujarat High Court on slum eviction of 54 families in Jodhpur area of Ahmedabad. Besides this, Janvikas provided support in advocacy with government agencies for alternate housing rights to these families.

### Way forward:

In the next year, four to six POs and UFCs will be promoted in new areas of Ahmedabad. Existing POs and UFCs will be strengthened in terms of better services to members and non-members, collective leadership, participation of urban poor in urban governance, and perspective development among members.

Leaders and members of POs will be supported in bringing internal and external sustainable changes for overall development. Culture of education will be demonstrated through setting and running community-based coaching centres. Citizen Forum will be made functional to engage with AMC on various aspects of urban governance for transparency, accountability, and inclusion of common citizens in urban governance.

Forced slum eviction, adequate housing rights for marginalised community, and issues affecting scavenging community (Valmikis) need to be addressed strategically by bringing in more concerned civil society organisations, citizens, and academicians.



## Governance and Financial Services

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 organisations.

During the year 2016-17, GFS organised three meetings of the Janvikas Board of Trustees and one meeting of its Finance and Monitoring Committee. The following legal compliances were fulfilled:

1. The Change Report filed with the Office of the Charity Commissioner in respect of the resignation of Srinivasa Rajagopal as Trustee was approved.
2. There were two changes in the Board of Trustees: Dr Kalpana Shah resigned, and Nishi Vasudeva joined the organisation during the year. The Change Reports for these changes were filed in the Office of The Deputy Charity Commissioner, Ahmedabad. The Orders of The Deputy Commissioner are awaited.
3. There were no new Properties purchased, and hence no Change Reports needed to be filed with the office of the Deputy Charity Commissioner, Ahmedabad in this regard.
4. An application has been made to the Office of the Charity Commissioner, seeking permission for sale of one Flat (Flat No. C/906, Royal Chinmay). The Charity Commissioner's permission is awaited.
5. Internal and Statutory Audits were completed on time and all queries answered to the satisfaction of the Auditors.
6. Income Tax and FCRA Returns for the previous Financial Year were filed on or before the due dates.
7. The renewed FCRA registration has been received.
8. Provident Fund Contributions were deposited with the office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner and all necessary Returns filed before due dates.
9. Income Tax (TDS) and Professional Tax was deducted, as per rules, and deposited with the respective authorities.
10. Staff Medi-claim and Personal Accident Insurance Policies were renewed and updated as required.
11. 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 organisations. The facilities offered by JTC include:

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

The occupancy ratio of JTC for the year 2016-17 was 41% for Accommodation and 20% for the Training Halls.

JTC earned revenue of Rs 32,29,612 and incurred an expenditure of Rs 29,69,929 resulting in a surplus of Rs 2,59,683 during the year ending March 31, 2017.

In January, 2017 Janvikas, jointly with IDEAL, set up a new Training Centre, "Neembadi" at Nani Devti Village of Sanand Taluka, approximately 30 Kms from Ahmedabad City. Consequently, the old Janvikas Training Centre has been wound up.

### JCC Staff Credit & Supply Co-operative Society

The JCC Staff Credit & Supply Co-operative Society (JCC) provides a means of small savings (minimum Rs 200 per month at 7 per cent per annum interest) and also gives financial assistance in the form of small loans (maximum Rs 1,00,000) at an affordable rate of interest (11 per cent per annum) to Janvikas staff members.

JCC had 70 members as of March 31, 2017. The unaudited financial details as on that date are as follows:

Particulars	Amount
Savings in members' Contribution Accounts	10,70,488.75
Outstanding in members' Loan Accounts	13,50,611.03
Advance received from Janvikas	2,50,000.00
Advance received from IDEAL	1,50,000.00
Bank Balance	4,78,297.20
Interest paid to members on their savings	60,420.00
Interest charged from members on loans	1,44,646.00
Accumulated profits	1,50,038.00

### Diversity profile of staff as of March 31, 2017

Social Group	Male staff	Female staff	Total staff
General	11	8	19
Religious Minorities	11	8	19
OBCs	4	4	8
SC	6	--	6
ST	--	--	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>52</b>

**Distribution of staff according to salary levels & gender break-up as on 3<sup>1st</sup> March, 2017**

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/-	—	—	—
5,000/- to 10,000/-	8	7	15
10,000/- to 25,000/-	14	7	21
25,000/- to 50,000/-	8	4	12
50,000/- to 1,00,000/-	2	2	4
Greater than 1,00,000/-	—	—	—
Total	32	20	52

**List of Trustees as of March 31, 2017**

Name	Designation / Position
Mr Gagan Sethi	Chairperson
Dr (Ms) Syeda Hameed	Trustee
Mr Martin Macwan	Trustee
Mr Tushar Dayal	Trustee
Mr PGJ Nampoothiri	Trustee
Ms Farah Naqvi	Trustee
Ms Nishi Vasudeva	Trustee
Mr Vijay Parmar	Managing Trustee

**Total cost of international travel of all personnel, including volunteers and board members, for the year 2016-17:**

Name	Mr Gagan Sethi
Designation	Chairperson
Destination	Germany
Purpose	Meeting with funding Agency MISEREOR
Gross Expense (Rs)	15,152/-
Sponsored by external organisations	Yes (Partial)

Total cost of national travel by board members / staff / volunteers on behalf of organisation for the year 2016-17 (excluding local conveyance) Rs. 4,38,541/-

**Staff Remuneration (Gross yearly income + benefits) for the year 2016-17 in Rupees:**

Head of Organisation (including Honorarium)	8,40,000/-
Highest paid full time regular staff	8,40,000/-
Lowest paid full time regular staff	82,344/-



# Financial

JANVIKAS TRUST

## 32nd Audited Accounts

### AUDITORS' REPORT

To  
The Trustees  
Janvikas  
Ahmedabad

#### 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 2017, 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, 2017 and Income & Expenditure Account for the year ending on that date are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and give a true & fair view in conformity with,

( a ) in the case of Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of Janvikas Trust as at March 31, 2017 and

(b) in the case of the Income and Expenditure Account, of the excess of Income over expenditure for the year ended on that date.

**REPORT ON OTHERLEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:**

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

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

FOR H.RUSTOM & CO  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



PLACE :  
MISTRY CHAMBERS,  
KHANPUR ROAD ,  
AHMEDABAD – 380001  
DATE : 19<sup>th</sup> August,2017

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

Name of Public Trust : **JANVIKAS**Trust No. : **E/19527/ Ahmedabad** Date of Registration : **22/03/2011**Address of the Trusts' Office : **105 Royal Chinmay Nr. Simandhar Tower, Judges Bungalow Road, Bodakdev, Ahmedabad-380054.**Phone No. : **(079) 26857745**Balance sheet as at **31.03.2017**Bank Account No. Of Trust for transaction of Foreign contribution : **200110100009687**F.C.R.A No. **041910132** Dated : **9th October, 1986**

( In Rupees )

PARTICULARS	SCHEDULE	31.03.2017	31.03.2016
<b><u>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</u></b>			
TRUST FUNDS	A	4,78,81,760	4,88,67,642
GENERAL FUNDS	C	3,33,09,062	3,92,89,006
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT	D	40,77,392	49,51,863
UNUTILIZED GRANTS / DONATIONS	N	56,07,676	58,07,215
		<b>9,08,75,890</b>	<b>9,89,15,726</b>
<b><u>ASSETS AND PROPERTIES</u></b>			
NET BLOCK OF FIXED ASSETS	B	76,83,539	69,73,900
INVESTMENTS	E	6,67,14,249	6,87,45,936
CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES	F	1,64,78,102	2,31,95,890
		<b>9,08,75,890</b>	<b>9,89,15,726</b>
NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS	P		

FOR JANVIKAS

( VIJAY PARMAR )  
MANAGINE TRUSTEEPLACE : AHMEDABAD  
DATE : 19<sup>th</sup> August, 2017FOR H.RUSTOM & CO  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
FIRM REGN. NO.- 108908W(HRD DALAL)  
PROPRIETOR  
MEMBERSHIP NO. 31368  
PLACE : AHMEDABAD  
DATE : 19<sup>th</sup> August, 2017



Name of Public Trust : **JANVIKAS**

Trust No. : E/19527/ Ahmedabad Date of Registration : 22/03/2011

Address of the Trusts' Office : 105 Royal Chinmay Nr. Simandhar Tower, Judges Bungalow Road, Bodakdev, Ahmedabad-380054.

Phone No. : (079) 26857745

Income & Expenditure Account for the period 01.04.2016 To 31.03.2017

Bank Account No. of Trust for transaction of Foreign contribution 200110100009687

F.C.R.A No. 041910132 Dated : 9th October, 1986

		(In Rupees)	
PARTICULARS	SCHEDULE	31.03.2017	31.03.2016
<b>INCOME</b>			
GRANTS ,DONATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (From Indian Sources)	G & G1	7,163,418	11,001,788
GRANTS ,DONATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (From Foreign Sources)		28,996,889	19,376,501
INTEREST INCOME	H	7,316,462	7,604,171
OTHER INCOME	I	288,418	569,405
TRANSFER FROM SPECIFIC FUNDS	A & C	6,965,828	2,560,922
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME		874,471	1,001,969
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		51,605,485	42,794,756
EXPENDITURE ON OBJECTS OF THE TRUST (From Indian Sources)	J	8,304,278	12,634,367
EXPENDITURE ON OBJECTS OF THE TRUST (From Foreign Sources)	J	33,055,002	20,645,524
ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES	K	7,077,524	7,176,505
AUDIT FEES	L	303,100	156,834
LOSS/ ( PROFIT) ON SALE OF ASSETS		55,000	148,921
CHARITY COMMISSIONER CONTRIBUTION		50,000	50,000
REMUNERATION TO MANAGING TRUSTEE	M	808,260	891,362
DEPRECIATION	B	1,952,321	1,091,243
NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS	P	51,605,485	42,794,756

\* Administrative expenses above are as per the FCRA guide lines which includes Central Office Administration cost, Programme Admin Cost, Accounts Admin and Management Staff Cost

FOR JANVIKAS



(VIJAY PARMAR)  
MANAGING TRUSTEE

PLACE : AHMEDABAD  
DATE : 19<sup>th</sup> August, 2017





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

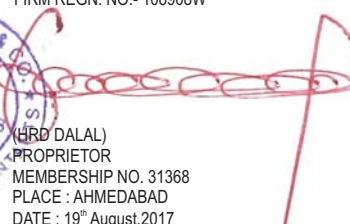
(HRD DALAL)  
PROPRIETOR  
MEMBERSHIP NO. 31368  
PLACE : AHMEDABAD  
DATE : 19<sup>th</sup> August, 2017

# JANVIKAS

## Consolidated Receipt & Payment Statement For the period of 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017

Payment	Amount	Receipt	Amount
Expenditure towards objects of the Trust	41,359,280	Opening Balance	93,063,327
Programme Cost	24,099,721		
Programme Staff Cost	17,259,559	Grant / Donation / Contributory Receipts	35,960,768
Establishment Expenses	7,077,524	Interest on Investment	7,316,462
Capital Expenses	2,746,960	Income From Other Sources	288,418
Payment to CEO	808,260	Sale of Vehicle	30,000
Charity Commissioner	50,000		
Audit Fees	303,100		
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>52,345,123.83</b>		
Closing Balance	84,313,850.59		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>136,658,974.42</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>136,658,974.42</b>

FOR JANVIKAS  
  
  
 (VIJAY PARMAR)  
 MANAGINE TRUSTEE  
 PLACE : AHMEDABAD  
 DATE : 19<sup>th</sup> August, 2017

FOR H.RUSTOM & CO  
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
 FIRM REGN. NO.- 108908W  
  
  
 (H.R. DALAL)  
 PROPRIETOR  
 MEMBERSHIP NO. 31368  
 PLACE : AHMEDABAD  
 DATE : 19<sup>th</sup> August, 2017

1993થી અત્યાર સુધી 170 જેટલા  
ગટર કામદારોના મૃત્યુ થયા છે તે અંગે





## JANVIKAS

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