



Janvikas

Annual Report 2007-08

“Washing one’s hands of the conflict between the powerful and the powerless means to side with the powerful, Not to be neutral.”

Anonymous



Table of Contents

▶	Foreword..01
▶	From the outgoing Managing Trustee..02
▶	Introduction..03
▶	Centre for Social Justice..07
▶	Indian Institute of Paralegal Studies..10
▶	Paryavaran Mitra..13
▶	Yuvsakti..16
▶	Udaan..18
▶	Human & Institutional Development Resource Center..21
▶	Governance & Finance Department..23
▶	Statement of Accounts..24



Foreword

Janvikas, established in 1987 has grown from a two-person initiative to a large complex web of institutions. In its 20th year, the Board of Trustees of Janvikas initiated a process of transition of leadership as the managing trustee and also the founder of Janvikas decided to move out of Janvikas as Managing Trustee. This process was initiated in August 2006 with a note on transition prepared by the Managing Trustee. The Board of Trustees appointed a committee from among themselves to prepare a detailed transition plan. As part of the transition plan, in the Board of Trustees meeting dated 12th December 2006, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Janvikas was appointed. The Managing Trustee had accompanied the CEO during the year 2007 and from 1st January 2008, the CEO has been functioning as a leader of Janvikas independently.

It is important to mention the overall goal of Janvikas and the key role played by Managing Trustee during the last 20 years journey of Janvikas.

Overall goal of Janvikas is to contribute to building/strengthening just, democratic & secular society and to bring about concrete & sustainable changes in the lives of poor, marginalized and disadvantaged communities.

The overall goal of Janvikas is fulfilled through:

- ⌘ Support to leadership and voluntary efforts at the grass root level.
- ⌘ Setup and spin off issue-based institutions.
- ⌘ Enhance capacities of different levels of personnel in social development organizations and strengthen the social development organizations.
- ⌘ Motivate and train youth for their development.

In the above context of Janvikas, the Managing Trustee played a key role of looking for people with passion and providing them an enabling environment to find meaningful roles in the social development field. He also nurtured and supported them in setting up organizations/institutions to respond to the larger socio-eco-political challenges. As part of transition, the Managing Trustee in August 2006 had initiated a process of constructing a 'community of practitioners of leadership' within Janvikas named as a Leadership Forum to continue to learn and to practice leadership. It is a forum of leaders of units of Janvikas. The units, which become legally independent, can be invited to this forum on mutually agreed terms. The Leadership Forum is yet to be fully active in its role of being a community of practitioners of leadership.

The major challenge for the new leadership of Janvikas and also for the Leadership Forum is to ensure that Janvikas doesn't become a huge centralized organization but with its philosophy of decentralization, continues to incubate value based organizations/ institutions, which remain independent as well as are interlinked strongly.

During the year 2007 (a year of transition), four meetings of Board of Trustees were held to understand and discuss in detail the strategic interventions, structure, finance and challenging issues of various units of Janvikas – Centre for Social Justice (CSJ), Udaan, Yuvsakti, Human & Institutional Development Resource Centre (HIDRC) and Paryavaran Mitra. Indian Institute of Paralegal Studies (IIPLS) born out of CSJ continues to be part of CSJ. During this year, a process of CSJ becoming legally independent was also carried out.

Vijay Parmar
CEO Janvikas



From the outgoing Managing Trustee.....

Its clichéd but true that there is only one thing which is permanent and that is change. Institution building is the art of riding and nurturing change while constructing & deconstructing programmes. Janvikas over the last two decades has become a beacon in the myriad of development interventions. The range and depth of its interventions range from simple to the complex. The last few years have seen Janvikas all its instrumentalities focusing in fighting discrimination be it caste, religion, gender in the hope and dream that a more equitable, just, world is possible.

The institutional baton passes on but the hope is that the human endeavor will always shine for excellence, peace, justice and a quality of life where all human can live with dignity.

This years report covers these efforts but also makes the beginning of a new Janvikas. In the new order it will become more and more important that we focus on youth and children of this nation, they face a very hostile environment, where the state has and is abdicating its role in the social sector. Thus leadership in thought and practice is what is needed to keep the civil society vibrant. Civil society would have to learn

and relearn very quickly if it has to remain relevant.

It is important to see that Gujarat which is the cauldron of the good and evil that the good is given a chance and a space to develop. To me the Udaan programme is the hope for a more chastened and saner Gujarat because religious identity and state identities have to be subservient to the fact that we are first human beings. That Janvikas would continue to uphold the values of free, fair and just society where every citizen would practice our preamble of the constitution. This report is a small contribution to that effort.

I would like to conclude by a writing quote of Jalaludin Rumi that seems so apt "How far have you come? Originally, you were clay. From being mineral, you became vegetable. From Vegetable, you became animal, and from animal, man. During these periods man did not know where he was going, but he was being taken on a long journey nonetheless. And you have to go through a hundred different worlds yet."

Gagan Sethi
Managing Trustee, Janvikas



Introduction

Janvikas is inspired by the ideology of Paulo Freire, Mahatma Gandhi & B.R. Ambedkar and born out of a quest for justice. With skills in Behavioral Sciences, the journey of Janvikas to support young professionals to explore arenas of social transformation with focus on Dalit rights, women and development, environment and law has reached a very crucial year in its life cycle.

Janvikas has always set its eyes on creating support systems for the marginalized groups struggling to lead a life of dignity and equity. It nurtures voluntary efforts at the grassroot; issue-based organizations; aspirant development professionals and trains youth to commit them to nation building.

Today, Janvikas as a large network of decentralized institutions, linked or autonomous from its governing board is a web of institutions with several nodes of convergence and multiple leadership which keep defining and redefining their boundaries both vis-à-vis each other and the external world.

As an institution, Janvikas upholds the distinct identity of many organizations, units, programmes and projects. Instead of becoming a huge organization, Janvikas, with its philosophy of decentralization, chose to incubate value-based organizations having independent plans, activities, strategies and coverage areas thus forming a larger institutional field. In 2007-08 18 organizations are part of Janvikas institutional field and work at the national, regional and state level.

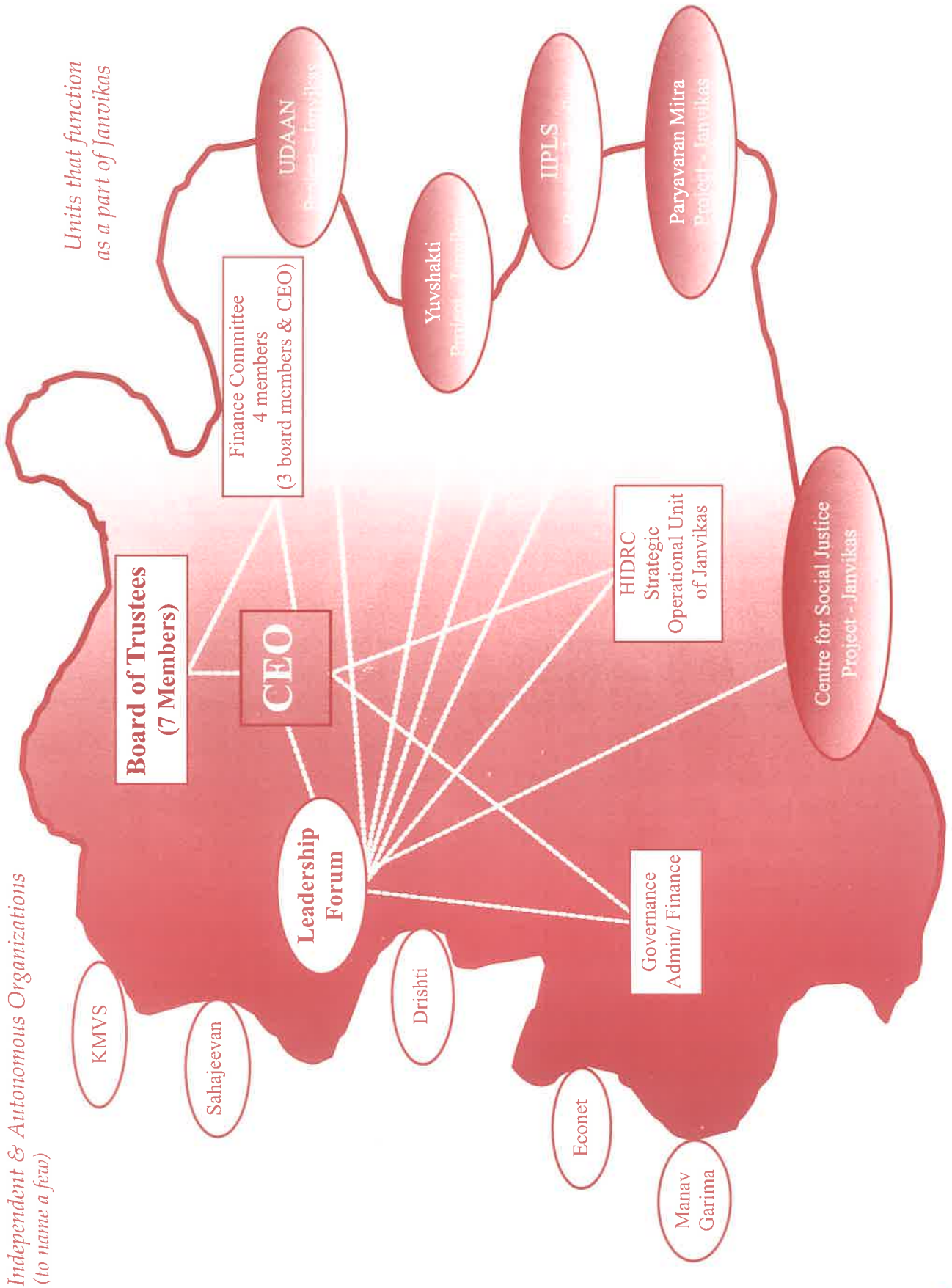
Once independent, by design the linkage between each other is not obligatory but strategic as each one of them specialize in different fields, which are unique but inter-linked in the larger development context.

Janvikas has an active Board of seven members which meets atleast once in four months. The members come from varied background and have many years of experience in development and corporate governance. The Board of Trustees in the current year are: Mr. Sam Palia - Chairperson, Ms. Sushma Iyenger - Vice-Chairperson, Mr. Gagan Sethi - Managing Trustee (till 31st December 2007), Ms. Annie Prasad - Trustee, Mr. Martin Macwan - Trustee, Mr. Rajesh Shah - Trustee and Dr. Sayeeda Hameed - Trustee.

Internally, Janvikas has a Governance and Finance department (GF) which runs the training center. The units, which still function under the Janvikas board include Yuvshakti, Paryavaran Mitra, Udaan, Center for Social Justice (CSJ), Indian Institute of Paralegal Studies (IIPLS) and Human & Institutional Development Resource Center (HIDRC). Of these, HIDRC is always envisaged to be a part of Janvikas while the rest will tread a path of sovereignty as and when they are ready.



JANVIKAS ORGANOGRAM "The Amoeba"



A small introduction about each unit

1. Center for Social Justice was set up in 1994 as a unit of Janvikas. It works in seven districts of Gujarat, namely Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Dang, Bharuch, Surat, Kutch, Amreli. It primarily aims to enhance the use of Law towards ensuring rights of the vulnerable especially women, tribal and Dalits. It provides an institutional response for law reform by working closely with the Family Courts, by making state legal boards active, and pushing for gender just laws. Its main activities include investigation in human rights violation cases; legal aid; socio-legal research and advocacy; legal awareness, training and sensitization efforts. With a team of 113, CSJ has had a successful year of work and institutional building.

2. The need to institutionalize the Para legal movement in India gave birth to Indian Institute of Para Legal Studies in 2002 as a project of Center for Social Justice under Janvikas. IIPLS is engaged in bridging the gaps between people and justice. It prepares value driven Para Legal Workers in pursuit of achieving human rights and justice to vulnerable groups; promotes alternate dispute resolutions; demystifies legal processes and challenges the policies that impede justice. With a team of ten, it works in six states.

3. Paryavaran Mitra was started as Enviro-Legal cell of Centre for Social Justice, Janvikas in 1997. Since 2001 Paryavaran Mitra acquired its independent identity. Covering the State of Gujarat, Paryavaran Mitra focuses on social injustice, human rights violation and environmental accountability in development projects. It has a crucial component on awareness on environmental legislation. It strengthens public participation in decision making process along with local self government. It supports forums and spaces that help surface the mission of environmental preservation and pollution control in Gujarat. It has a team of seven professionals.

4. Yuvshakti was set up in 2002 as a long-term systematic intervention for Conflict Transformation

through Youth Empowerment in Panchmahal District of Gujarat. Yuvshakti focuses on youth identity, decentralization and good governance along with livelihood, access to justice, media and information communication technologies. It creates opportunity for the youth to strengthen their leadership capacities. With the effort of 44 team members, Yuvshakti has reached out to 125 villages and mobilized 79 youth groups.

5. Udaan is a resource center that supports organizations to improve access and quality of education for children of Dalit, Adivasi, Muslim and other disadvantaged communities with special focus on girl children. In its attempt to make education more inclusive, it reengineers the existing system of education. Working across the State of Gujarat, Udaan builds capacities of local youth who can influence the schools and community to embrace values of democracy, diversity and citizenship. Udaan works with riot affected children, with children who have dropped out of schools and has also started innovative programmes using video and computer technology for enhancing quality of education. Udaan has strength of 12 staff members.

6. Human and Institutional Resource Center is a national level unit set up to provide capacity building and institution building support to individuals and organizations. It is strategic arm of Janvikas to enable organizations, networks, citizen initiatives and individuals to strengthen their resources, capacities, approaches, activities and skills. HIDRC covers a range of thematic issues like governance, leadership, conflict transformation, disaster mitigation, justice promotion, social inclusion and globalization. HIDRC envisions a humane, just and egalitarian society. It has a team of 17 staff members.



The following Annual Report will share the work of Janvikas's governance & finance department during the year 2007-08. It will capture the achievements of six units that represent thematic interventions at the local, state, regional and national level. It will cover a range of issues that each unit has successfully embraced, adapted, nurtured and dwelled upon. This report represents each unit that celebrates its individuality and designs its own strategy and activities. At the same time, there is a synergy between each one of them as they also celebrate their togetherness symbolized through Janvikas.





One of the pioneering institutional interventions responding to nearly 2000 cases annually through litigation support and influencing public policy through advocacy campaigns.

“ A policy is a temporary creed liable to be changed, but while it holds good it has got to be pursued with apostolic zeal. ”

M o h a n d a s G a n d h i

Promoting human rights perspective and deconstructing justice

CSJ conducted a series of interventions at the national and state level to uphold the issue of human rights and diversity appreciation by hosting trainings, workshops, preparing learning material and publications.

Trainings: CSJ conducted trainings for government employees (Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration); community radio reporters; students (Masters in Social Work); teachers (80 schools across three districts); NGOs (Anandi, Swati and Kaira Social Service Society) and CBOs (Antarik Visthaapit Hak Rakshak Samiti) on issues like women and law; judicial advocacy; local self governance; structure of courts and police; land rights; National Rural Employment Guarantee, Right to Information; Domestic Violence Act; Forest land etc. A Training of Lawyers for three months was organized for 26 lawyers from six districts of Gujarat. A National teachers training to prepare curriculum on diversity,

peace and citizenship education was held for 40 teachers from 10 states in Mount Abu. Teachers from 53 government schools attended a basic course to reflect on their own biases, discriminatory beliefs and caste based behavior. Similar training was conducted for 13 teacher trainers in Tamil Nadu.

Learning Material and Publications: A comic book on understanding diversity; stories on conflict, negotiation and discrimination; poster on fundamental duties was created through a workshop involving poets, researchers, dramatist, illustrators etc. Modules have been prepared on Right to food; Right to education; Right to health; Right to livelihood; Right to shelter/housing; Right to safe, clean and pollution free environment. These modules had an inbuilt perspective on law as an instrument of change, making justice accessible and strengthening local governments in the light of globalization.

Strengthening justice delivery

CSJ has been instrumental in the implementation of National Legal Services Authority Act 1987 and has contributed to the State Gender Policy. CSJ facilitated litigants' forum Asil-manch to activate the legal services mechanism in the state. The forum has 925 members across 6 districts of Gujarat. They file right to information application to inquire about free legal aid and the quality of case work. The information obtained is tallied through filed visits followed by an analytical report which becomes a basis to petition. CSJ filed 159 court cases and provided legal advice to 121 and legal aid to 1775. Nearly 120 legal awareness camps were organized this year covering basic right on equity and justice.



Law Reform

CSJ studies law, cases in the court, experiences of people and deficiencies in the system. It prepares strong advocacy strategies so that the policy level as well as the everyday application becomes sensitive to the vulnerable. This year the Laws and Bills were critically reviewed and influenced under the following themes:

1. Addressing issues emerging from Internal Displacement:

- ⌘ A survey followed by a report titled "Uprooted" was released in a state convention on post carnage Gujarat.
- ⌘ Efforts were made with National Minority Commission to rehabilitate the affected families.
- ⌘ The Food Commissioner was involved to ensure food security in the rehab colonies; CEDAW Committee highlighted the poor condition of women in internal displacement.
- ⌘ Relief packages have been mobilized from the Government.

2. Enhancing the Status of Women:

- ⌘ A study to understand the competence of the state to implement the Domestic Violence Act. Developed an expertise on this law. Bar-members and prosecution Officers came to CSJ for inputs.
- ⌘ A case study on rape victims and the way they are treated by the police, prosecutors and judges was compiled and shared with National Commission for Women.
- ⌘ Cases for women's right to property, land and maintenance were filed or supported.
- ⌘ With SAATH, a legal insurance for women along with a weekly counseling center has been set up in Ahmedabad

3. Checking violation of Minority rights:

- ⌘ Engaged with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs after surveying 64 tribal villages of

Sabarkantha as there was clear violation of forest rights. Along with 1500 land transfer applications, a thorough critique of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Rules 2007 was submitted. CSJ has been actively present in the forest right committee in 100 villages covering 2000 families.

- ⌘ In case of violation of rights of the Dalits, cases of atrocity were submitted to different government department and necessary police protection was sought. 94 interventions have been done in 11 districts to check attacks on Dalits. In Palanpur district 101 individuals get 15 rupees daily allowance from the Collector Office.

4. Ensuring Basic Rights:

- ⌘ Food – A sample survey on the status of food security in Gujarat and use of Supreme Court judgment to ensure right to food by checking irregularities in Public Distribution System; getting licenses cancelled for corrupt fair price shops; and searching for viable alternatives. Due to consistent efforts government ration shops are now open for eight hours a day in Dang.
- ⌘ Health – conducted a survey of public health centers across six districts of Gujarat which helped to facilitate Health Committees; awareness camps and monitoring of services.
- ⌘ Information – strategic use of Right to Information to address issues of food, health, education, environment, employment and poverty.
- ⌘ Employment – monitoring the implementation of NREGA through strengthening Panchayats and Gram Sabha. Under the Labor related issues, CSJ filed cases and examined the outcomes of existing (149) cases in the court. The labor commissioner, judge and officers have been taken into confidence.



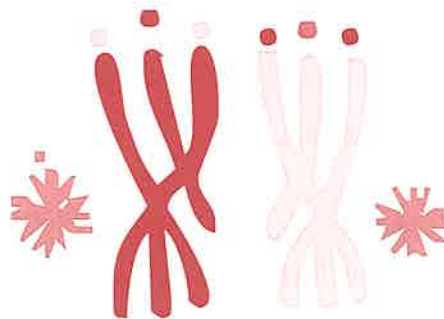
The Communal Violence Bill 2005 - The Union Minister of Home Affairs has planned to legislate on the issue of communal violence keeping in the mind the experience of Gujarat Communal Carnage 2002. But the Bill was misplaced on account of giving more powers to the State Government. The Bill was critiqued and recommendation for formulating new law was submitted to the Planning Commission and Ministry of Home Affairs. A model law was also drafted keeping in view all the critiques and recommendations based on the Genocide Convention. The model law gives due respect to the issue of violence within the larger issue of internal displacement.

Some significant partnerships

- ♣ In Modasa, on the Right to food, collaboration was made with Sabar Ekta Manch and a documentary film was made to expose corruption and malpractices in Public Distribution System. Also, a workshop was organized in collaboration with Sevabharti.*
- ♣ In Bhavnagar, a collaboration to provide legal aid was developed with Utthan.*
- ♣ In Palanpur, training on Muslim Laws and procedures was conducted with Shia Isna Shariff.*

From a managerial point of view

Though quantitative achievements do not truly represent the kind of quality that must have gone in, CSJ has a strong programme management system which helps to show the results that have come in the light of annual plans. CSJ measures its quantitative results in terms of number of cases, village visits, workshops, legal services provided through Asilmanch and volunteers. This year in fact CSJ with a young and vibrant team of community lawyers has been 12 percent higher than targets. IIPLS has grown as a national level network. More experienced people from the field units are now taking responsibility of the programmatic strengthening and expansion. One of the crucial institutional decisions for the year has been that CSJ will work as an autonomous unit.





Indian Institute of Para Legal Studies

IPLS creates alternatives to the existing pace and nature of justice delivery by demystifying law and making it accessible to common people. IPLS uses a legal lens to address problems of equity and justice. The paralegals have played an active role in justice delivery mechanism in Lok Adalats, village Panchayats and other platforms by utilizing alternative dispute resolution.

“ Injustice anywhere
is a threat to justice
everywhere.”

Martin Luther King, Jr.

From a managerial point of view

The praxis of CSJs work on paralegal training has led to evolution of IPLS, through which CSJ works at the national level the core values being building collaborative leadership on the ground. While several organizations were involved in doing legal training of activists, developing the conceptual framework as well as methodology was the key contribution to the field, which later took the institutional form of IPLS.

The key focus of IPLS is to construct, extend support towards building and advocating for a distinct professional identity for paralegal workers in the country. IPLS promotes and strengthens paralegal work in India through paralegal cadre building, formation of paralegal associations, generating a resource pool of paralegal trainers and material for paralegals and organizations. It works as a network through using a legal lens to address problems of

equity and justice for the marginalized, in six States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan. IPLS has three regional offices, known as Regional Resource Centre, in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra, which in turn promotes Facilitation Centres (partner organizations in the network) in their respective regions. There is also a national liaison desk created to support the advocacy efforts by the network at national level. The national coordination office is located in Ahmedabad at Centre for Social Justice. IPLS is a learning organisation engaged in demystifying law, making it accessible to common people and advocating for policy interventions in the arena of access to justice. Institutionalising the role of paralegal in the Indian legal system is the dream envisioned by IPLS.

Strengthening the Paralegal Work

In the year 2007-2008, IPLS has trained 50 paralegal trainers in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. Today IPLS has 19 partners in its network that works through using a legal lens to address the problems of equity and justice for the marginalized. A total number of 910 paralegals are playing an active role in enhancing people's (in particular, women, dalit,

tribal, children, unorganised and landless) capacities to demand and seek justice remedies. Many of the trained paralegals are active in justice delivery mechanisms such as Lok Adalats, village panchayats, revenue courts and other platforms by which provide alternative dispute resolution.



The uniqueness of IIPLS promoted paralegal work lies in its specialized training curriculum, standardisation of paralegal practices, a system of monitoring and evaluation of paralegal work, and providing shared identity to the paralegals through paralegal associations. IIPLS has tried to maintain best possible balance between standardisation and diversity.

With six Facilitation Centres in Gujarat IIPLS is working with organizations and paralegals to address the justice issues related to social justice, dalit land rights, human rights, environment, livelihood rights of fisherfolk/saltpan workers, minorities and women rights in particular domestic violence. The eight Facilitation Centres in Andhra Pradesh facilitated a cadre building around the issues of NREGA, Tribal Rights, forest and land rights, women and child rights against trafficking and commercial sex exploitation, rights of displaced tribal communities, dalits and others. The paralegal cadre building in Maharashtra/Madhya Pradesh through 8 Facilitation Centres, has focused on dalit rights and women' rights. The other issues that were dealt with are child rights, livelihood rights, governance at panchayats, rights of nomadic communities and prisoners' rights.

Apart from the RRC facilitated trainings, IIPLS supported paralegal cadre building in Malar (Nagarcoil, Tamil Nadu) and Timbucktu Collective (Anantpur, Andhra Pradesh) conducted by Prakriya, a unit of HID Forum, Bangalore. A group of nearly 40 paralegals is being trained at these organizations to deal with issues related to violence against women.

The RRCs of Gujarat and Maharashtra facilitated a network building process with organizations in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. 13 aspirant paralegals in Rajasthan are being trained on women and law, dalit atrocity, police and court structure and land laws with the support of Unnati in Jodhpur. In Gundur district of Andhra Pradesh training for 30 paralegals on local self governance and panchayat raj institutions was conducted. 160 paralegals are being trained in Madhya Pradesh with the support of two organizations Prakriti and YUVA.

In Gujarat, two training of trainers' programmes were organized, which trained nearly 50 paralegal trainers consisting of lawyers, social workers from Facilitation Centres. Similar training took place in Andhra Pradesh for a batch of 20 regional paralegal trainers from Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. In Maharashtra, RRC conducted a three day learning event for coordinators of seven organizations from Dalit Hakka Abhiyan, where 140 paralegals would be trained in 2008-2009.

Across all regions, the IIPLS trained and registered paralegals are engaged primarily in the pre-litigative work. They organize, conduct and facilitate public legal education programmes/meetings in villages where they are working. Some of them like the enviro paralegals in Gujarat are trained in public hearing while dalit rights paralegals in Maharashtra are active in conducting fact finding as a method of monitoring dalit human rights in atrocity related cases. There are then, land rights paralegals working in Andhra Pradesh dealing with land rights cases of adivasis through specialized tool of land surveys.

Trainings have to be backed by monitoring systems so that the viability and effectivity can be gauged and maintained. Apart from the support to Facilitation Centres through technical guidance on training and training skills, IIPLS helped to set up an internal system of monitoring paralegal work in all the three regions. The regional specificities and context of the operational paralegals were taken into consideration. The trained paralegals were monitored on basis of their capacity to access judicial bodies, generate information, take people's concern to legal forums, and facilitate public action. Where paralegals were monitored on the basis of their perspective, community acceptance, outreach, results, cases handled, awareness programme conducted, counselling/ conciliations done, networking and advocacy with institutional stakeholders, a system to allow the community to evaluate the trained paralegals was put in place.



Promoting Paralegal Associations

In order to provide voice to the issues faced by a paralegal worker, IIPLS began formation of paralegal association. There are 13 paralegal associations (at district level) formed in three States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra, of which 2 paralegal associations are registered. In each region the respective RRCs took the leadership role in forming the paralegal association.

Andhra Pradesh: The paralegals from Chetana and Adivasi Adhar formed the Visakhapatnam District Paralegal Association, while in the East Godavari district, the paralegals trained by RLA, Akshaya and Janajagruti have completed the process of their paralegal association formation.

Maharashtra: Six paralegal associations were formed

in Maharashtra. These are: Ahmednagar-Aurangabad, Pune-Nasik, Bhandara, Nagpur, Amaravati and Rest of Maharashtra. The process of registration of these associations is awaited. The paralegals decided that after one year's experience of working through paralegal association, they would like to register the district paralegal associations.

Gujarat: After a series of interactions and meetings amongst 100 paralegals four paralegal associations were formed. These are – Madhya Gujarat Paralegal Association (for districts of Ahmedabad, Surendranagar and Baroda), Dakshin Gujarat Paralegal Association (Surat and Dang), Narmada Bharuch Paralegal Association, Saurashtra Zilla Paralegal Association (Amreli and Rajul districts).

Resource Material Generation

Year 2007-2008 is the second year of the bi-annual newsletter "PARALEGAL SAMACHARAM" published in Telugu. The publication covers information on various training programs, experiences, achievements and success stories of trained paralegals, activities led/participated by the paralegals on issues relating to tribal rights, forest rights community involvement in justice mechanisms, articles, case studies, practical

experiences of trained paralegals, etc. With an intention to demystify the laws following material has been generated: Domestic Violence Act 2005, Witness Preparation, Judicial Structure with powers of the Courts, Fundamental Rights, Principles of natural justice, Affidavits etc. There is interesting work on to publish posters and other newsletters in the future.

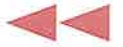
Advocacy

As a reality check on the needs for justice remedies and role for paralegal workers, IIPLS is engaged in different research studies in Gujarat and Maharashtra. In Gujarat, a study is underway on the functioning of legal services authorities set up under NALSA in Gujarat, where IIPLS has its presence. Similarly, using the Right to Information Act, information on the implementation of 2005 legislation protecting women from domestic violence is being gathered to assess the accessibility of the machinery set up under the Act and whether paralegals trained on women rights in Gujarat can be appointed as protection officer or service providers. In Maharashtra, a study is done on the cases filed under Section 125 CrPC in order to gauge the status of single women vis-a-vis her right to access justice. This study was conducted in the district of Ahmednagar focusing on talukas of Srighonda and Akole. The findings will be shared with the Department of Law, Government of Maharashtra and State Women Commission.

IIPLS got an opportunity to associate with NCAS in conducting a research study on mapping of informal justice institutions in Maharashtra. This study was done in five districts of Maharashtra – Latur, Amaravati, Sangli, Nandurbar and Thane under the SAJI project of UNDP and Government of India.

In order to make the voice of paralegals heard at the policy level, IIPLS started a small liaison office in Delhi. The Domestic Violence Act 2005, Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989, Family Court Act, Legal Services Authority Act, Juvenile Justice Act 2001, women vigilance committees, revenue courts, nyaya panchayats, are some of the spaces IIPLS has been able to identify for legitimizing role of paralegals in Indian legal system.





Paryavarn Mitra highlights ecological/ environmental imbalances in development projects as a social injustice & human right violation and works towards resolving this. To focus on this, Paryavaran Mitra (I'M) strategically creates a situation where people are conscious of the environmental issues and build public pressure. PM supports organizations to come together to lobby against violation of environmental laws which affect the poor. It supports efforts of grassroot orgnizations and networks in ensuring that environment laws are implemented and the High Court/Supreme Court judgments are followed up. Fact finding on sites of industrialization along with supporting filing public interest litigations are the major strengths of PM.

“The development of civilization and industry in general has always shown itself so active in the destruction of forests that everything that has been done for their conservation and production is completely insignificant in comparison.”

Karl Marx

Environment Public Hearings become a prerogative

This year PM attended 36 Environment Public Hearings¹ (EPH) under the Environment Clearance Process by personal presentation or sending concrete comments² to Gujarat Pollution Control Board. As a result of consistent demand for disclosing facts and information, Gujarat Pollution Control Board has started regularly updating its website for Environmental Clearance and EPH process.

Clean Development Mechanism³ to address issues of Climate Change

Paryavaran Mitra advocated for setting up mechanism at state government level for monitoring of CDM projects in Gujarat. As part of advocacy, PM approached the state Environment and Forest department and Chief Minister of Gujarat. As a result of consistent efforts, the CDM cell has been set up within Environment and Forest department of Gujarat Government. PM also by using right to information act, found out that there are 15 CDM projects in Gujarat and sent its remarks on those projects. PM primararily looks at the issue of CDM from the point of view of the responsibilities of the companies to contribute from the revenues earned from the projects to the socio economic development of the poor. So far, no specific results have been achieved but awareness among the people on the issue has been created through local campaigns. PM has been constantly advocating to the state government to take up more pro-active role of monitoring CDM projects and not just promoting.

¹Environment Public Hearings became mandatory in 1997 in Environment Clearance process. After attending 20 EPH, Paryavaran Mitra approached Gujarat High Court and got a land mark judgment in case of Centre for Social Justice Vs Union of India SCA 8529/1999. The judgment has enhanced public participation and people's voice in statutory process.

²The comments were sent on EPH of ONGC, RIL, Aadi Cement, Jaypee Wakbori Cement, Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation, Nirma Limited, Ambuj Cement etc. For example, the comments on the EPH of Alembic Limited held in October 2007 at Halol, Panchmahal were: "This project site is nearby world heritage site of Champaner. The Jambugoda sanctuary also falls in impact zone which is not mentioned in EIA report. Baseline data as well as information given in EIA report was misleading."

³Under United Nations Framework on Climate Change, CDM or Clean Development Mechanism projects are implemented under Kyoto Protocol to reduce green house gas emission and global warming. This allows trading of carbon as commodity. Developing country can reduce their green house gas emission and earn CER - Certified Emission Reduction which can be traded to developed countries. India has highest number of registered CDM projects in world. But it is necessary to scan CDM projects as it should not only mean for money exchange



Advocacy as a strategic endeavor

PM used multiple advocacy tools like letters, memorandums, rallies, dharnas, media mobilization and public interest litigations. In order to strengthen the data and information base on environmental violation, 24 Right to Information applications were filed demanding whether a particular industry is complying to environment law and pollution norms, whether clearance for construction was taken, whether penalties have been duly respected etc.

The applications were submitted to the concerned Ministry, District Collector's Office, Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Revenue Department etc. The key achievements have been:

- ⌘ Indian Rayon agreed to lay down a pipeline for discharge of effluents in mid sea
- ⌘ Many shopping malls and commercial complex of Ahmedabad are under process to get Environmental clearance under EIA Notification 2006
- ⌘ Chief Information Commissioner had given a recommendation to State Government to re-look at 'form B' in Right To Information rules.
- ⌘ GPCB has started scrutinizing the environmental audit reports
- ⌘ Successful advocacy for grazing land policy in Gujarat

Paryavaran Mitra: a socio legal resource

PM has been active and supporting teachers, students, government officials, industrialists, traders, local entrepreneurs, fishermen community, donors, non-governments organizations..... to share its knowledge and expertise. Simultaneously, it aspires to learn from their experiences. Some elucidations:

- ⌘ PM provided legal support to Kutch Mahila Vikas Sangathan, Sahyog and Navsarjan who wanted to file complaints against the industries causing environmental degradation and health hazards to the community in their field areas.
- ⌘ PM participated, learnt and contributed to yatra on SEZ by Sarvodya Mandal; seminar by GPCB on solid waste management, campaigns like Wada Na Todo Abhiyan; events like Youth Convention by Anhad; water summit by FICCI; seminar on climate change by Christian Aid; and meeting on land acquisition & rehabilitation in a Public hearing on Railway line project from Japan to Gujarat.
- ⌘ Mahesh Pandya, Coordinator, Paryavaran Mitra was a resource person for talks, conferences and workshops on impact of industrialization, global warming, climate change, SEZ, legislation advocacy, corporate social responsibility, environment and health monitoring, eco-fund and community, rights

based work, environment law and the like. PM team has developed two day curriculum for students and that has become a part of the course taught at renowned schools and colleges. Mahesh was also invited as a trainer for socio-environmental topics at schools, colleges and universities for students pursuing courses in humanities, law and management. He delivered lectures at Van Chetna Kendra, Nisarg, SETU, Gujarat Vidya Pith; SPIPA, Koba and many prestigious institutions. He also attended 'Cut the Carbon March' covering around 1000 kilometers of Scotland, Ireland and England by foot.

- ⌘ Vipin Makhwana and Hiral Mehta from the Paryavaran Mitra team have been very supportive to people who wanted to file RTI applications; organizations needing research material and data on environment; institutes hosting basic courses on environment; and have also conducted tree plantation programmes. They have mentored interns who want to learn about environment issues.

- ⌘ PM was a host to two interns: Megumi Hata, law student from Japan and Patrick Monaco, a law and environment science student from Belgium. Both students came from an international student organization AIESEC.



Publications

Total six regular issues of Paryavaran Mitra newsletter were released and distributed to more than 1500 subscribers. The responses from a strong readership helped to continuously replenish the content of the publication. The newsletter covered news (on Shopping malls causing Environmental violation, Land acquisition under SEZ etc.) articles on major hazardous materials in industries and its effects, environmental issues in political agenda in upcoming general election of state assembly, Gujarat and water problems, E-Waste, Effects of Quarry industries on environment. It also covered events like Cut the Carbon March; Rajula programme on world environment day; Bali conference about Climate Change.

Paryavaran Mitra and Media

A continuous linkage with media as well as advocacy by influencing the kind of reporting that will be done in print and electronic media has been a forte. In the past year, PM has managed to get public attention on the environmental violations in Gujarat like rampant industrialization; plastic waste; pollution on Diwali; growing shopping malls; transfer of Gir lions to Madhya Pradesh; forced eviction of people due to Sabarmati River Front Project; political parties and their manifesto vis-à-vis environment in leading newspapers, magazines and news channels. These include: Indian Express, Times of India, Gujarat Mitra Daily, Divya Bhaskar, Sandesh; Down to Earth; ETV, NDTV, Doordarshan, Zee News, Ahmedabad Mirror. Also Press meets were organized to inform the media on environment related issues that need limelight.





Coming together necessarily creates an environment to meet, communicate, share, engage, express, confront, negotiate, resolve, strive.....move ahead....Yuvs hakti is aspiring and achieving conflict transformation by creating such a conducive environment through youth empowerment.

“ We can live without religion and meditation, but we cannot survive without human affection. ”

D a l a i L a m a

Strategic Activities

This year Yuvs hakti supported Creative, Developmental and Strategic activities at:

- ⌘ Local Level where it facilitated youth conglomeration and celebration of youth hood. Sports, tree plantation, cleanliness drives, film shows, motivational tours and drawing competitions were some key activities. Yuvs hakti journeyed with individuals like Mukaddar (a 22 year old Muslim) and Hitesh (a 23 year old Adivasi) who were affected by the outburst of violence in 2002 in Waghbod village, Halol Block. As the gentle and intense work prospered, Mukaddar and Hitesh overcame the anguish, anger, hurt and disappointment channelizing their emotions and physical energy into voluntary and media work. Their stereo-typical image of the “other” witnessed a jolt and they have begun to look at people as individuals rather than religious categories.
- ⌘ Yuvs hakti conducted issue based engagement at village and cluster level where the youth got opportunity to discover and shape their skills, enrich their knowledge and build perspectives. As the youth displayed potential to apply their skills, knowledge and perspective to development work, Yuvs hakti adopted two approaches:

1. Linking youth members with already existing programmes of Yuvs hakti handled by resource agencies like Jan Adikar, Basera, Unnati and Saathi Information. Here the youth showed participation and commitment to work as:
 - First Aid Human Rights Activists (with Jan Adikar)
 - Veterinary Health Workers (with Basera)
 - Employability Skill Training (with Basera)
 - NREGA and RTI implementers (with Saathi Information)
2. Second approach was to Support activities and programmes initiated by the youth themselves. The youth took a liking to reading newspapers and learning English language. They conducted law and human rights camps; organized information fairs; disseminated information on government schemes; and monitored local governance institutions. Here Yuvs hakti was instrumental in supporting, hand holding, mobilizing resources and providing requisite inputs to the aspirant youth.

Yuvs hakti engaged in major initiatives: collectivizing youth for larger change; generating employment opportunities; supporting access to legal justice and incorporating media.

Youth engage in media for development

A youth and media programme called Sakshi Media was initiated in collaboration with Drishti. In six months, a team of youth have produced one documentary on Panchayati Raj system.



This year Yuvshakti collaborated with National Youth Foundation and Youth Collective. For the coming year, along with the programmatic intervention, Yuvshakti will focus on human resource and institutional development.

Youth Campaigned for change

Understanding the fact that there is a collaborative as well as a confrontational mode to address any burning issue, the youth got together under the "Creative Youth Protest" to take in hand the violation of basic facilities accruing to the marginalized sections of the society. Youth groups came together to tackle people's access to primary health, education and legal awareness. In the past six months the consistent and rigorous actions have displayed motivating results like schools opening in time, teachers restraining from

alcoholism (during schools hours) and Public Health Centers functioning a little more efficiently. Yuvshakti supported the youth to collaborate with Anhad in Save Democracy Campaign across Gujarat. As part of fellowship programme 34 youth groups have been formed in Bharuch, Vagra and Aamod blocks. Fellows conducted a ten-day NREGA awareness campaign in 34 villages where 1000 youth participated. They also organized a Motivational Tour at Kevadiya Colony.

Youth seek employment avenue

In both farming and skill development, Basera trust, set up with the objective of offering livelihood securities to youth as part of larger conflict transformation strategy, successfully strengthened the employability of young people.

After training in Veterinary Health Work conducted by Basera, 30 Adivasi youth organized a three-day campaign on benefits of scientific goat rearing in 20 villages of Ghoghamba block. Basera collaborated with Goat Rearing Institute in Rajasthan and 15 youth have initiated their own goat farms along with providing veterinary services to other goat rearers in their villages. In order to strengthen economic inter dependence between Adivasi (goat rearers) and Muslim (traders) communities, Basera created space

for dialogue on issues of exchange, prices, licensing and mutual support.

The Chikan embroidery workers supported since 2002 in Halol and Kalol participated in exhibition cum sale by Rangoonwala Foundation and District Industrial Corporation (DIC). While the enterprise development program in collaboration with Save Limited is still taking time to yield the expected results, three month training in Moti Bharat Chikan work has helped 10 youth to receive regular work at rupees 50 a day. Basera tied up with DIC for skill trainings on various trades like mobile repairing and driving. It also facilitated 50 youth from Halol & Kaalol to Umeed in Baroda for three months of vocational training.

Youth lead peace building through justice delivery

Jan Adhikar, which started as a center of CSJ, has worked in total 49 villages and three towns of Panchmahal district. It has created a system of access to justice for women and other disadvantaged groups through legal education and legal services to ensure "Improvement of Justice Delivery" and "Rule of Law". Under Legal Aid and Advice, Jan Adhikar consciously involved youth groups, while handling cases of atrocities under domestic violence, land rights, human rights and labor rights. Under legal campaign and advocacy, Jan Adhikar, covering 10 villages filed litigation against Indian Oil Corporation Limited for getting the compensation due to farmers whose land has been acquired. It worked to strengthen the Social Justice Committees of the Panchayat as 600 families in Halol, Kaalol and Goghambha needed relief services after getting internally displaced. Eight Law Clinics which were vibrant in three blocks provided legal support and litigation opportunities to the youth who were collectively interested to raise some issues. As part of Human Rights education, Jan Adhikar got involved with 100 youth in providing them trainings on democracy and human rights. This time Right to Information and Panchayati Raj Act were covered. As a part of its core strategy, Law and Human Rights Awareness & Education, Jan Adhikar conducted intensive trainings, awareness campaigns and other such opportunities for the youth to meet and dialogue.





Engages with the marginalized communities to create access to education as well as strengthen the existing system of education. It conducts research and advocacy; crafts vibrant curriculums, fabricates pedagogical innovations and provides capacity building inputs. It works through a network of Educators, Community producers, Fellows and Internal staff. Total 3370 boys and 3166 girls have been covered by engaging with 82 government and 16 private schools and 52 learning centers in 7 districts of Gujarat in partnership with Jamiat Ulma E Hind, Navsarjan, Sahyog, Hind Swaraj Mandal & Meghdhanush, a programme of Udaan. In a recent survey of 106 villages in Kutch, Udaan elucidated that 25 villages did not have schools and 10 villages had a school but no teacher.

“ If we are to achieve a richer culture, rich in contrasting values, we must recognize the whole gamut of human potentialities, and so weave a less arbitrary social fabric, one in which each diverse gift will find a fitting place. ”

Margaret Mead

Making education diversity-responsive

In 17 Meghdhanush Centers, 269 boys and 245 girls have been able to learn in an environment where education helped to rise above caste, class, religious and gender divide. In 21 villages of Halol, Kalol, Goghambha block of Panchmahal, children attended summer workshops, library reading sessions, studied subjects like mathematics and environment studies, learnt Gujarati, played games as well as celebrated event sports day, annual day and independence day. The process of examination was used as a tool to evaluate the curriculum, methodology, and pedagogy and to gauge the performance of teachers. There were novel initiatives taken by the educators like hosting science fair; screening of films like Lagan and Tare Zameen Par and an outing to religious shrines. As children from different religious backgrounds travelled together to temples and mosques they learnt about the beliefs and practices of other religions.

One of the achievements was the approval of Government registration for class one and class five in a school at Kalol and class one in a school at Halol. For the rest of the centers, Udaan decided that it will be the prerogative of the community to take

permission from the District Education Office, if the community needed a center in their village. To seek greater ownership at the local level, meetings with parents, teachers, setting up Village Education Committees and involving members of village Panchayat in matters of Education were key initiatives. Educators conducted Dera camps (village meetings, rally, street plays) to evoke community participation in the education process. The Dera team received regular inputs to build their mobilization capacities. Such camps were particularly useful in reaching out to villages with extremely closed and orthodox values towards mainstream education.

Under the Jeevan Taleem Project that covers 848 children across five blocks of Kutch through 32 village centers, there was continued capacity building work with Jamiat – Ulma – E – Hind to mainstream children getting religious education. To tackle the tough geographical terrain and socio-cultural value system, Udaan worked with the Maulanas, Parents and people in general to break the hostility towards mainstream education, activity based learning and education for girls.



Reaching out to adolescent girls

428 girls from 30 villages of Halol, Kalol and Goghambha block of Panchmahal district became a part of the Sakhi Saheli Programme which looks at education as the key to social, mental and physical development as well as conflict transformation. 330 girls acquired functional literacy and girls learnt how to open bank accounts, lodge an FIR, basic tips on good health and government schemes that they can avail. Here too attempts were made to take the parents, Panchayat members, Local Governance Institutional and people at large in confidence. To widen economic and political exposure, attending vocational classes and Gram Sabha were included in the programme.

An Innovation that needs a special mention

To improve the quality of education and its access to the remotest villages, Udaan gave shape to one of its innovative ideas in collaboration with two other organizations (Drishti and Video Volunteers) by creating Videoshala. A programme aimed at producing and stimulating curriculum-based educational videos for children. These 'Education community videos' are conceived, written, shot and produced by community members themselves, who are trained as full-time Community Producers and supported in forming a functioning video unit. This is the first such initiative in the country to pilot the use of community-produced video content to improve the quality of education. Classroom Facilitators are an important part of videoshala intervention who share the video kit prepared by the team of producers with

the children in various schools. So far 8 video-kits have been produced and screened in 60 schools across six districts of Gujarat.

With the initiation Videoshala, Udaan has been able to directly engage with 2450 children in Halol, Kalol, Ghoghmbha and Godhra talukas of Panchmahal and extensively reach to 8400 children on issues of inclusion and religious harmony. In the initial 14 months, the Programme envisages establishing four units in collaboration with Hind Swaraj Mandal, Sahyog, Navsarjan, Ghadtar and Alfazal Charitable Trust and reaching out to 200 government schools and leaning centers. In order to legitimize the outcomes of this programme, workshops to share the time-lines and expectations were conducted with partner organizations and staff of Udaan.

Capacity Building profile of Udaan

Workshops and meetings were held to first select Community Producers and Classroom facilitators under the Videoshala programme. Then a 20-day workshop for Training of Video Trainers and Coordinators was held. The main objectives of the workshop were - Providing orientation about the Videoshala project, building understanding about the current educational system and develop skills on Pedagogy for developing content for videos keeping in mind the concept of diversity, democracy, citizenship. Members of Udaan, Dristi and Video Volunteers conducted the workshop.

A "learning by doing" workshop was organized for 52 Community Producers where they could brainstorm on the use of video as an aid to teach subjects that are hard to teach otherwise. Key topics covered were:

technical aspects of video making, building perspectives and integrating them in a video, inculcating the element of education and working in a team.

Besides the inputs in the Videoshala programme, Udaan has a rich and interesting experience in the capacity building initiatives for Educators, Teachers and others working with the community. More than 30 structured learning events in the form of 15-day trainings, 2-day workshops, short meetings etc were hosted this year. The workshops were organized covering a wide range of themes like self-development; curriculum design; pedagogical methodology; preparation of learning material; planning; review; reporting; evaluation; subjects like math and environment; learning aids; crafts; story telling;



classroom activities; Computer skills; making worksheets, files and other administrative work. Also an orientation on Village Education Committees and Panchayati Raj Institutions were held for both Educators and Teachers. In such forums, an opportunity to discuss how children learn; to reflect on the existing curriculum; to device code of conduct; to design performance indicators was created. The workshops helped the participants acquire more skills, prepare plans of action; divide work amongst each other; generate learning material; create interesting outputs like songs, slogans, posters, prayers. For example, an audio cassette containing 16 songs was recorded in a 10 day workshop conducted for Educators and Coordinators. Exposure trips; field

visits; recreation; films; motivational session; yoga etc. were some accessorized inputs given to educators, teachers and team members. Udaan also provided support to Hind Swaraj Mandal and A-vare (a value and rights education programme of Centre for Social Justice) in training government school teachers.

Apart from regular trainings and workshop weekly teachers meetings are conducted for all Meghdhanush schools and centers educators On an average 45-50 teachers and all the coordinators participate regularly to strengthen their capacities in handling classroom arrangement, classroom activities, daily and weekly planning and teaching methods, planning home-visits, maintaining registers and address bottlenecks that are affecting the desired outcomes.





Using a framework of human rights and interweaving it with a theoretical understanding of behavioral sciences is the strength of HIDRC as a unit of support to Civil Society. From overall governance to Program Management, HIDRC covers a spectrum of fields like Strategic Planning, Programme Development, Perspective Building, Skills development, Resource Mobilization and Leadership development. Its focus remains on themes like Conflict transformation, Peace and Justice Promotion, Enhancing Social Security for the marginalized and Strengthening Civil Society.

“Never lose an opportunity of urging a practical beginning, however small, for it is wonderful how often in such matters the mustard-seed germinates and roots itself...”



Florence Nightingale

What happened internally?

HIDRC has defined this year as a Maze because it witnessed unexpected changes and had much learning en-stored as it treaded the journey. A change in senior leadership, a jolt at the middle level, a review of the organizational structure & identity and a re-articulation of the thematic interventions, HIDRC calls 2007 as a year of transitions. There was an internal realization that the experiences and learnings need to be conglomerated at a level that they can become knowledge for the world at large. Also, the team realized a need to systematize relationships such that role boundaries are respected and institutional mechanisms are developed to perform everyday work.

A classification of books and resource material was done in a manner that it took shape of a library. The library has about 1200 books on Ecology, Environment; Disasters; Adivoasi; Dalits; Behavioral science; Communication; Media; Caste; Education; Governance; Health; Justice; law; Human Rights; Culture, Employment; Management; Politics; Religion; Communalism; Social Movements; Technology and Science; Gender; Sexuality etc.

Engagement with youth

At the national level, HIDRC was involved in steering processes with the National Youth Foundation to build a youth network led by the youth themselves. In Sabarkanta, HIDRC directly facilitated a Youth Junction around issues of identity, recreation needs and personality development. In order to up scale this work it collaborated with NGOs in Anand, Kheda, Vadodara and Surat districts. A vocational training in Customer Relations, Information Technology Enabled Service, Hotel Management, English Speaking etc was provided to urban youth under a programme of Umeed in Vadodara. 567 youth completed the training of which

442 youth have got placements. A campsite for youth to host residential training has been developed near Anand. Members from different youth groups contributed in constructing the campsite. A year long youth facilitators' development course was organized to build capacities for youth development. A Fellowship for ten months was given to 6 youth and they were provided regular mentorship and opportunity to further their passions. 8 young fellows formed an informal peer learning group called Liinkss (Learning Integrate Interact New Knowledge Space and Sharing). They meet every month and plan and host one-day events.



Working with Dalits

HIDRC supported Manav Garima to work on issues of atrocities faced by manhole workers and sweepers. It also helped Manav Garima set up a saving and credit cooperative for the Valmiki community. In the same district, HIDRC was instrumental in forming a Manch of 50 Adivasi and Muslim leaders to voluntarily work on developmental issue. Also, it played crucial role in institutional development of Dalit Foundation and National Campaign of Dalit Human Rights.

Strive for social security

An internal review of Micro Health Insurance scheme was carried out to understand patterns of package choice, policy investment, claims and non-claims by beneficiaries. Based on this review, which showed that the community does not find insurance scheme viable, a strategy for the present year was developed to decide the future course of action. An initial survey to check the socio, economic and legal viability of introducing Pedal Cycle Rickshaw in Ahmedabad showed that there is a readiness to launch something like this in specific locations of Ahmedabad, Nadiad and Anand

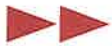
where youth are left out of the job market. HIDRC is now exploring an appropriate proto type to be able to decide on manufacturing rickshaws. On the issue of Drought Mitigation, Virda partners are more interested in building structures rather than an educational and capacity building processes and HIDRC being the secretariat was expected to raise money for this. Virda is a learning network of nine partners working on Drought Mitigation. A review and documentation of this network will help decide the future nature of work.

Working with Institutions

HIDRC engaged with 50 organizations on themes like Conflict Transformation Peace and Justice Promotion, Social Security and Strengthening Civil Society Organizations. Of these 35 organizations are working at the state level, 13 national and 2 international level. A few national level organizations are National Dalit Foundation, Aagaz Foundation, National Youth Foundation, National Campaign for Dalit Human Rights; donors like Sir Ratan Tata Trust and Misereor; Vanangana and Nirantar in Uttar Pradesh; Abhiyoyakti, Vikas Sahyog Pratisthan, Akshara in Maharashtra; Yugantar and Laya in Andhra Pradesh. HIDRC also worked with

Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (Gandhinagar); to incubate a Center for Governance Studies, which will help NGOs, look at issues of, transparency and accountability both internally and externally. With Yugantar (Hyderabad), HIDRC collaborated on a research project titled, Muslim Women Negotiating Citizenship. HIDRC facilitated a workshop on Climate Change for Misereor and its partners and organized a workshop on Understanding Dynamics of Social Movements, which was attended by representatives from Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Chhatisgarh and Gujarat.





A wheel is made of thirty spokes,
but it is turned by the axis.



L a o Z i

Achievements for the year

All compliances like Board Meetings, Finance and monitoring committee meetings, Statutory and Internal Audit, change report to Charity commissioner, Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA), TDS/Income Tax, Professional Tax, Service Tax return, Renewal of 80G Certificates, renewal of Gratuity scheme, insurance – Personal Accident/Mediclaim have been done. The Credibility Alliance Certificate for the year 2007-2008 has been received. Janvikas employees provident fund is now registered with Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. The accumulated provident fund with the Janvikas Provident Fund Trust, as on 31st December, 2007, has been disbursed to the employees. Feedback reports have been sent to the respective Donors who have provided online donation to 'Give Foundation' for Rs.85,051/- during this year.

Janvikas Training Centre

Janvikas Training Centre (JTC) was set up in July 2004, and functions under the supervision of the Governance & Finance Department.

JTC Facility includes three air-conditioned rooms, six non air-conditioned rooms and seven dormitory beds, one meeting room/training hall, one recreation-cum-dining hall and a full-fledged Kitchen. The Occupancy Ratio for 2007-08 was 65% (for accommodation) and 52% (for the training hall).

JTC also manages Meetings and Training Programmes for various Units of Janvikas and allied organizations.

JTC also runs a Lunch club for Janvikas staff, a

Crèche, and a Women's hostel.

The Crèche provides day care services for the children of Janvikas staff. Last year there were on an average six children in the crèche.

Nine women staff of Janvikas, working at the Ahmedabad office and have come from smaller centers expressed a need for safe convenient accommodation. Each of them are now using Janvikas women's Hostel.

JTC commenced the year with an accumulated profit of Rs.16,272 The Revenue earned during the year was Rs.16,34,451 and the expenses incurred amounted to Rs.14,19,564. Hence, the net profit of JTC for the year was Rs.2,14,886.

Janvikas Staff Credit Cooperative Society

Janvikas Staff Credit Cooperative Society (JCC) was set up to provide a means towards small savings for staff members and also to give financial assistance in the form of small loans to help them through difficulties. This year 18 members availed the loan facility of these 50% of those were staff members whose monthly salary was less than Rs.6000/- a month. The maximum loan taken was Rs.50,000/- and the minimum was Rs.3000/-.



Statement of Accounts

JANVIKAS Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2008

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	Total 31.03.2008	Total 31.03.2007
FUNDS & LIABILITIES		
Trust Funds	93,681,619	89,999,015
General Funds	24,167,703	18,725,871
Income & Expenditure Account	1,740,154	2,385,612
Unutilized Grants	9,597,132	18,320,441
	129,186,608	129,430,939
ASSETS & PROPERTIES		
Net Block of Fixed Assets	15,526,218	15,588,176
Investments	89,422,187	76,615,562
Current Assets, Loans & Advances	24,238,203	37,227,201
	129,186,608	129,430,939

Income & Expenditure Account For The Year Ending 31st March 2008

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	Total 31.03.2008	Total 31.03.2007
INCOME		
Grants & Donations **	71,241,209	57,444,128
Interest Income (Net)	9,065,702	7,732,208
Other Income	2,851,521	2,142,093
Excess of Expenditure over Income	645,458	18,508,943
	83,803,890	85,827,371
EXPENDITURE		
Expenditure on objects of the Trust	66,819,207	56,666,238
Establishment Expenses	3,219,550	3,136,233
Remuneration to Trustee *	1,209,846	719,294
Audit Fees	170,681	134,586
Loss on sale of Assets	107,224	164,448
Charity Commissioner Contribution	50,000	50,000
Depreciation	3,102,945	2,612,612
Transfers to Specific Funds	9,124,437	22,343,961
	83,803,890	85,827,371

** The Trust follows the Cash basis of Accounting. However, the Trust has adopted the following policy regarding Income Recognition. Donations / Grants / Contribution in respect of which no restrictions are placed regarding utilization, are recognized as Income on Receipt. Restricted Donation/Grants/Contributions are recognized as Income only to the extent that the conditions have been met and utilized. Expenditure are recorded when the related payments take place

* Remuneration to Managing Trustee Rs. 12,09,846-, It includes a retirement benefits of Rs. 4,11,530/-.

FOR JANVIKAS



(VIJAY PARMAR)
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

PLACE : AHMEDABAD
DATE : 25th July 2008

FOR H. RUSTOM & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



(H R D DALAL)
PROPRIETOR
MEMBERSHIP NO. 31368
PLACE : AHMEDABAD
DATE : 25th July 2008



UNIT WISE BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st March 2008

PARTICULARS	* CSJ	HIDRC	** Governance & Finance	Udaan	Yuvshakti	TOTAL 31.03.2008 Rs.	TOTAL 31.03.2007 Rs.
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES							
TRUST FUNDS	77,087,073	7,519,537	7,955,788	464,331	654,890	93,681,619	89,999,015
GENERAL FUNDS	3,666,680	4,751,087	15,089,176	434,985	225,775	24,167,703	18,725,871
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT	1,038,757	(240,001)	941,398	-	-	1,740,154	2,385,612
DONOR LIABILITIES	3,035,819	955,638	4,193,157	1,371,309	41,209	9,597,132	18,320,441
	84,828,329	12,986,261	28,179,519	2,270,625	921,874	129,186,608	129,430,939
ASSETS AND PROPERTIES							
NET BLOCK OF FIXED ASSETS	4,864,400	2,195,801	7,346,796	464,331	654,890	15,526,218	15,588,176
INVESTMENTS	74,090,115	5,583,286	9,488,786	260,000	-	89,422,187	76,615,562
CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES	5,873,814	5,207,174	11,343,937	1,546,294	266,984	24,238,203	37,227,201
	84,828,329	12,986,261	28,179,519	2,270,625	921,874	129,186,608	129,430,939

* CSJ Includes IIPLS

** Governance & Finance Department includes Panyavaran Mitra & directly handled projects

FOR JANVIKAS



(VIJAY PARMAR)
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

PLACE : AHMEDABAD
DATE : 25th July 2008

FOR H. RUSTOM & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



(H R D DALAL)
PROPRIETOR
MEMBERSHIP NO. 31360
PLACE : AHMEDABAD
DATE : 25th July 2008



UNIT WISE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 2008

PARTICULARS	* CSJ	HIDRC	** Governance & Finance	Udaan	Yuvshakti	31.03.2008	31.03.2007
INCOME							
GRANTS AND DONATIONS	14,697,020	23,247,633	22,287,604	4,699,417	6,309,535	71,241,209	57,444,128
INTEREST INCOME (NET)	6,333,229	281,391	2,436,662	9,863	4,557	9,065,702	7,732,208
OTHER INCOME	553,033	387,278	1,414,811	483,249	13,150	2,851,521	2,142,093
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME			872,110	-	-	872,110	18,508,943
	21,583,282	23,916,302	27,011,186	5,192,529	6,327,242	84,030,541	85,827,371
EXPENDITURE							
EXPENDITURE ON OBJECTS OF THE TRUST	16,209,854	21,309,675	19,982,562	3,775,760	5,541,356	66,819,207	56,666,238
ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES	364,817	403,535	1,991,174	51,570	408,454	3,219,550	3,136,233
REMUNERATION TO TRUSTEES		-	1,209,846			1,209,846	719,294
AUDIT FEES	44,663	18,113	107,905			170,681	134,566
LOSS ON INTERNAL TRANSFER OF ASSETS	(20,745)	(150,280)	171,025			-	
LOSS ON SALE OF ASSETS	53,575	5,280	48,369			107,224	164,448
CHARITY COMMISSIONER CONTRIBUTION		-	50,000			50,000	50,000
DEPRECIATION	810,275	616,204	1,138,604	204,724	333,138	3,102,945	2,612,612
SERVICE RENDERED/ SERVICE TAKEN (Net)	717,098	908,160	(2,078,103)	412,456	40,389	-	
TRANSFERS TO SPECIFIC FUNDS	3,201,359	781,349	4,389,805	748,019	3,905	9,124,437	22,343,961
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	202,386	24,266	-	-	-	226,652	
	21,583,282	23,916,302	27,011,186	5,192,529	6,327,242	84,030,541	85,827,371

* CSJ includes IIPLS

** Governance & Finance Department includes Paryavaran Mitra & directly handled projects

FOR JANVIKAS



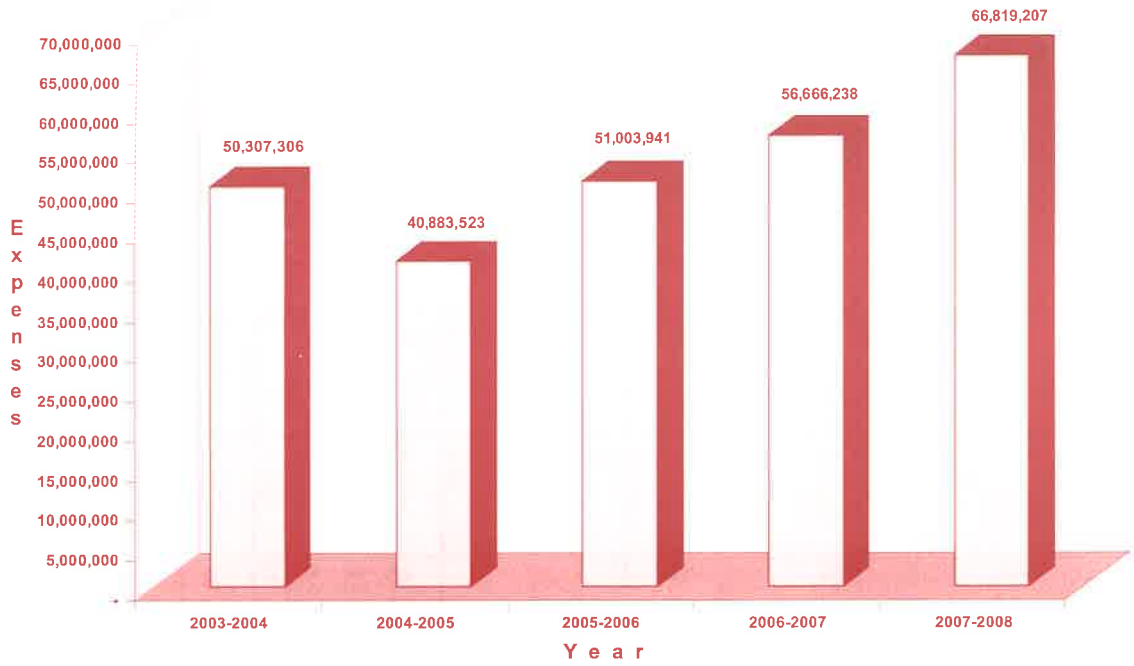
(VIJAY PARMAR)
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PLACE : AHMEDABAD
DATE : 25th July 2008

FOR H. RUSTOM & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



(H. R. DALAL)
PROPRIETOR
MEMBERSHIP NO. 31088
PLACE : AHMEDABAD
DATE : 25th July 2008

Expenditure towards objects of the Trust (2003-04 to 2007-08)



Grant Received (2003-04 to 2007-08)



Contacts

Center for Social Justice

C/105-106, Royal Chinmay,
Off Judges Bungalow Road,
Bodakdev, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
Phone : 079-26854248
E-mail : socjust@gmail.com

Indian Institute of Paralegal Studies

Center for Social Justice
C/105-106, Royal Chinmay,
Off Judges Bungalow Road,
Bodakdev, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
Phone : 079-26854248
E-mail : socjust@gmail.com

Paryavaran Mitra

502, Raj Avenue, Near Bhaikakanagar,
Thaltej, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
Phone/Fax : 079-26857921
Email : paryavaranmitra@yahoo.com
Website : www.paryavaranmitra.org.in

Yuoshakti

Opp. Reliance Petrol Pump, Pavagadh Road,
Halol, Dist. Panchmahal, Gujarat.
Phone: 02676-220164
E-mail : yuoshakti@yahoo.com

Udaan

C/105-106, Royal Chinmay,
Off Judges Bungalow Road,
Bodakdev, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
Phone : 079- 65419120, 26857745
E-mail : udaan_erc@yahoo.com

HIDRC

C/105-106, Royal Chinmay,
Off Judges Bungalow Road,
Bodakdev, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
Phone : 079-26856685, 26857745
E-mail : hidrc@janvikascommunity.net





Janvikas

*105 /106 Royal Chimay, Off Judges Bunglow Road, Bodakdev, Vastrapur,
Ahmedabad 380054, GUJARAT*

Phone: 079 26856685 , Fax: 079 26857443

Email: janvikas_ahm@vsnl.net