

# ANNUAL REPORT 2014 - 2015

## IDEAL Centre for Social Justice



**Centre for Social Justice**

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## A. Introduction

### **About Centre for Social Justice**

- Centre for Social Justice (CSJ) is one of the first institutional interventions in the field of access to justice. It focuses on bringing about systemic changes and legal empowerment of vulnerable communities. CSJ fulfills its mandate by training and strengthening community lawyers and paralegals in the field of social justice lawyering by building their capacities to deliver change inducing leadership in their communities through a network of law centres. CSJ has a direct presence in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Chhattisgarh through its network of law centres. Additionally, it has partnerships with other organisations in states of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Odisha. It has access to a network of lawyers trained in the past under various programmes. It has been actively contributing to national and international policy agenda based on its grassroots experience.

### **CSJ works with the following objectives:**

- Providing quality legal services to socio-economically marginalized and vulnerable groups
- Responding holistically to human rights violations through a network of law centres at the grassroots
- Empowering communities to fight for their human rights
- Linking grassroots experiences with advocacy for law reforms and policy change
- Making justice delivery mechanism responsive, accountable and sensitive
- Developing a conceptual base, training methodology, and material for human rights training of all stake holders including judges, lawyers, paralegals, human rights educators, police and others

### **CSJ uses the following key strategies to carry out its interventions:**

- Legal services to the affected and vulnerable would be a key strategy of direct community engagement.

- Apart from legal services, the campaigns and legal awareness would be adopted as another direct community engagement strategy.
- Legal advocacy would be adopted as a strategy to increase access and outreach of social justice and human rights of the marginalized in a timely and affordable manner.
- Direct engagement in formal law education and alternate legal education through various interventions would be another strategy to strengthen human rights and social justice perspectives in legal education and practice of law.
- Training and capacity building can be used as a strategy to enhance quality in the field of social justice.

The year 2014 -15 has been a mix of multiple interventions right from the grassroots to capacity building to the policy level interventions. While strengthening the existing interventions many new initiatives were rolled out in the year 2014 – 15. Certain critical strategic moves were taken by the organization like from being a total charity based organization to initiating a model of self-sustainability i.e. Nyayika the law centres that address the need for making available affordable, quality services to the vulnerable. We have re-articulated a differentiated approach for each of our interventions based on the specific stage each of the interventions is currently at.

- Nyayika, a chain of multi-specialty law centres is an articulation that addresses the need for the availability of affordable, quality legal services for the vulnerable. It is an effort towards setting up a self-sustained model that uses the Robin Hood concept of charging those who can pay to subsidize those who cannot.
- An assessment of where our energy was focused and where opportunities lay led us to shifting gear in some centres from a generic response mechanism to a specific thematic. This included interventions on minority rights, rights of coastal dwellers, rights of internally displaced people, law society and culture in the context of Adivasis.
- The work in other areas is in various stages of growth. We tried to consolidate our work under broad thrust areas and tried to steer all our work toward this direction. The broad thrust encompasses of following aspects :
- Creating a collaborative and harmonious model of working within the framework of the community's way of life. This ensures that all persons involved think and grow as community leaders, contributing to social change using the powerful tool of law.

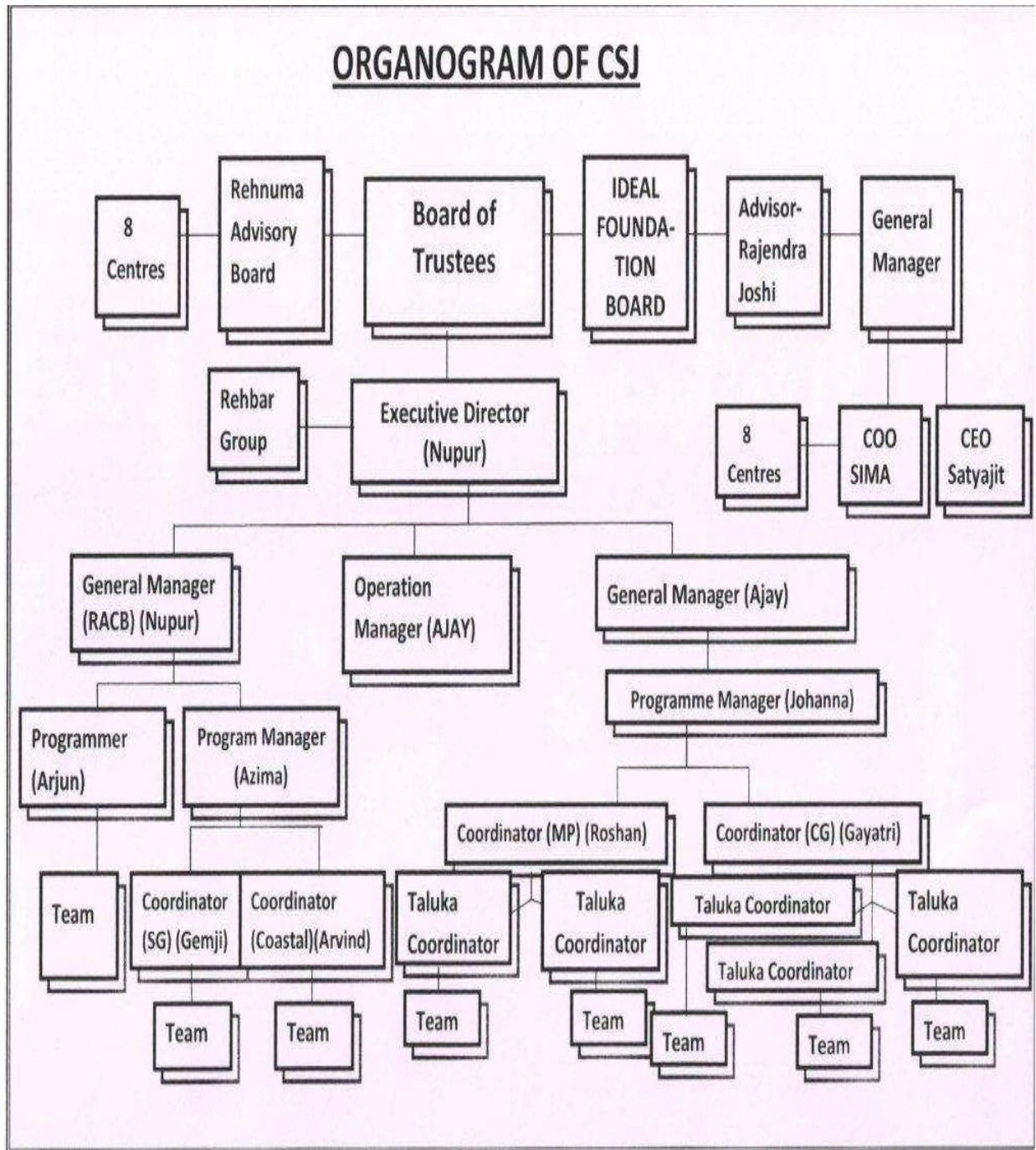
- The concept of legitimizing the role of paralegal and improving the quality of paralegal training.
- Methodological and pedagogical breakthrough in Human Rights and Diversity education.
- Institutionalizing a structure in the state run legal services authority by addition of critical scheme.
- Introducing “Entitlement vs. Availability” framework in research on social issues.
- Demonstrating village to policy link.
- Innovations in legal empowerment and awareness

**Through its various interventions, CSJ seeks to:**

- Fight injustice, discrimination and establish rule of law.
- Increase awareness and sensitivity of human rights issues amongst stakeholders.
- Provide platforms for different stakeholders to discuss various human rights issues affecting
- Improve the quality of legal education at various levels including local communities, law colleges,
- Provide quality legal services to the vulnerable groups specially women, Dalits, Tribals and Minority.
- Link grassroots experiences with policy level advocacy for law reforms.
- Create a grassroots-oriented network of law centres in districts, with the ability to respond
- Develop a conceptual base, training methodology and material for human rights training of vulnerable communities namely, women, Dalits, Tribals, minorities, and other vulnerable groups and state bodies such as the Police Academy, Jail Training Institute, etc.
- To add to the constant zeal of producing and capacitating more young legal professionals with an inclination towards resolving social issues, the YPPLE Course was launched in the last year.
- While these new initiatives took off it was ensured to deepen our roots and reach out to the masses through our community outreach interventions like Legal

Awareness camps, village visits, awareness campaigns resulting into a steep rise in the number of cases recorded.

- Overall, the last year took the organization to another level enriching its learning and experience in leaps and bounds.



## I. Technical Support to other Organizations

Centre for Social Justice acts as a resource organization providing technical support to other organizations / initiatives that share the area of work as CSJ. Following is one such initiative that is being supported by CSJ with technical inputs:

- i. **Rehnumais** a collaborative programme of eight organizations focusing on minority rights which is anchored by National Foundation for India. CSJ has helped develop the conceptual framework for the programme. Additionally, trainings and capacity building of the lawyers and paralegals associated with the initiative has been a major contribution of CSJ. CSJ has also been facilitating the reflection meetings held by Rehnuma to help them analyze and assess the current scenario and prepare the future strategies accordingly. With all this support by CSJ and its zeal and enthusiasm Rehnuma has contributed substantially to take the minority rights agenda on the fore front within the mandate of the erstwhile Planning Commission.

## B. Concrete Deliverables

### I. Cases & Claims

In the year 2014-2015, all the centres of CSJ across Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh cumulatively recorded a total of **3078 cases**. These cases include both cases filed in the courts for litigation, and claim-entitlements filed under different socio-economic laws, schemes and policies.

**Out of 3078, 68% i.e. 2081 of the cases were of Tribals followed by Dalits with 10% i.e. 360 cases. The cases from OBCs were 5% i.e. 142 followed by General Caste. Minority Communities and other communities constituting 4%, and 3% cases each respectively.**

In terms of the thematic areas, labor related cases constituted 34% of the total i.e. 1044 out of the total 3078 cases. Cases categorized as 'others' were the second highest constituting 26% of the cases i.e. 789 out of the total cases. Cases related to Land, Property and Varsaiwere 756 in numbers constituting 25% of the total followed by Cases of Violence against Women and fact finding cases constituting 7% and 5% of the total respectively. The minimum number of cases recorded across 3 states were those of Domestic Violence and Human Rights Violation i.e. 3% and 1% respectively.

In terms of gender differences of the total number of cases addressed, around 47% of the cases i.e. 1445 out of 3078 were those of women.

The following table and graph give a snapshot of the figures relating to the total number of cases distributed amongst different vulnerable groups under various thematic areas:

Sr. No.	Themes	Dalit		Adivasi		OBC		Minority		Others		Total	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
1	Violence against Women	61	00	92	15	73	4	27	00	25	5	278	24
2	Labour Related	14	86	463	378	11	44	2	5	24	17	514	530
3	Land Property, varsai	21	37	153	373	10	41	12	12	17	80	213	543
4	Fact Finding	00	5	73	51	2	9	1	4	2	1	78	70
5	Others	50	62	236	245	17	96	14	18	29	22	346	443
6	Human Rights Violation	10	14	1	1	2	6	00	00	3	2	16	23
<b>Total</b>		<b>156</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>1018</b>	<b>1063</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1445</b>	<b>1633</b>

The sub-sections thereafter provide state-wise information.

#### a. Gujarat

In the year 2014-2015, CSJ centres in Gujarat recorded a total of **2174 cases** i.e. almost four times the cases recorded last year. These cases include both - cases filed in the courts for litigation, and claim-entitlements filed under different socio-economic laws, schemes and policies.

Out of 2174, 88% i.e. 1913 of the cases were of Adivasis followed by OBC with 7% i.e. 152 cases, while cases from other castes constituted just 4% i.e. 87 cases. The cases from Dalits were only 2 in number.

In terms of gender differences of the total number of cases addressed, around 44% of the cases i.e. 957 out of 2174 were those of women.

The following table and graph give a snapshot of the figures relating to the total number of cases distributed amongst different vulnerable groups under various thematic areas:



## **Annexure I**

## **Annexure II**

### **b. Madhya Pradesh**

**Cases** - Madhya Pradesh recorded a total of **425 cases** i.e. in the year 2014 -15. These cases include those cases filed in the courts for litigation, and claim-entitlements filed under different socio-economic laws, schemes and policies.

Out of 425, 33% i.e. 139 of the cases were of Dalits followed by Minorities with 22% i.e. 94 cases, while cases from general castes constituted 16% i.e. 67 cases. The cases from OBCs were 15% i.e. 65 and the minimum number of cases were from the Adivasi community constituting just 14% i.e. 60 cases.

In terms of the themes, cases categorized as 'others' constituted 36% of the total i.e. 151 out of the total 425 cases. Cases of Violence against women were the second highest constituting 29% of the cases i.e. 123 out of the total cases. Cases related to Land and Property were 95 in numbers constituting 22% of the total followed by Labour related and fact finding cases constituting 8% and 5% of the total respectively.

In terms of gender differences of the total number of cases addressed, around 63% of the cases i.e. 266 out of 425 were those of women.

## **Annexure III**

The following table and graph give a snapshot of the figures relating to the total number of cases distributed amongst different vulnerable groups under various thematic areas:

## **Annexure IV**

**Claims** - A total of **995 claims** were reported from the MP centres this year. Out of 995, 34% i.e. 341 of the claims were of Dalits followed by OBCs with 30% i.e. 299 claims, while claims from minority communities constituted 18% i.e. 178 claims. The claims from Adivasis were 16% i.e. 156 and the minimum number of claims were from the General Castes constituting just 2% i.e. 21 of the total claims.

In terms of the thematics, claims under citizen's rights constituted 40% of the total i.e. 397 out of the total 995 claims. Claims for housing rights were the second highest constituting 25% of the claims i.e. 252 out of the total claims. Claims categorized under the others sections were 176 in numbers constituting 18% of the total followed by Labour rights related claims, women's rights and land rights claims constituting 10%, 6% and 1% of the total respectively.

In terms of gender differences of the total number of claims made, only 24% of the claims were made by women.

The following table and graph give a snapshot of the figures relating to the total number of claims distributed amongst different vulnerable groups under various thematic areas:

#### **Annexure V**

##### **c. Chhattisgarh**

In the year 2014-2015, CSJ centres in Chhattisgarh recorded a total of **418 cases** i.e. more than double the cases recorded last year. These cases include both - cases filed in the courts for litigation, and claim-entitlements filed under different socio-economic laws, schemes and policies.

Out of 418, 52% i.e. 219 of the cases were of Dalits followed by OBCs with 18% i.e. 77 cases, while cases from general castes constituted 17% i.e. 69 cases. The cases from Adivasis were 12% i.e. 52 and the minimum number of cases were from the minority communities that was just 1.

In terms of the thematic areas, labour related cases constituted 38% of the total i.e. 157 out of the total 418 cases. Cases of Violence against women were the second highest constituting 21% of the cases i.e. 86 out of the total cases. Cases related to Land and Property were 78 in numbers constituting 19% of the total followed by cases categorized under the others and cases of human rights violation constituting 14% and 9% of the total respectively.

In terms of gender differences of the total number of cases addressed, around 45% of the cases i.e. 189 out of 418 were those of women.

The following table and graph give a snapshot of the figures relating to the total number of cases distributed amongst different vulnerable groups under various thematic areas:

#### **Annexure VI**

#### **Annexure VII**

## **II. Legal Awareness Camps, Campaigns & Village Visits**

- a. Legal Awareness Camps** -Legal awareness camps are a key strategy to reach out to the marginalized and vulnerable communities. A total of 80 Legal Awareness Camps were organized across 3 States with a total of 3366 participants. The objectives of these camps were to provide legal aid and advice to the needy and to create awareness in the community at large about various social and legal issues. The main issues covered were - Labour rights, women's rights, Dalit rights, land rights, rights of senior citizens, consumer rights, and tribal rights. In the year 2014 – 15 a total of 19 and 61 camps were organized in the Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh States respectively.

- b. Village Visits** -Village visits have proved to be a very effective strategy to reach out to the masses. Members from the team visit a village and conduct meetings with the help of the community volunteer. In the year 2014 – 15 226 such visits were made across the 3 states – Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Gujarat. The village visits consist of discussion of individual cases along with organizing community meetings for issue based discussions and sharing on information on various laws. Pamphlet distribution and painting murals are certain strategies used to ensure larger outreach.
- c. Campaigns** - Mass Awareness Generation Campaigns have been a key strategy to reach out to the village residents. These campaigns include both generic and issue-based events and are organized over a fixed number of days covering a large number of people. The Awareness Generation Campaigns are mostly organized during the festive season or during events where maximum people gather. Following Campaigns were organized across the 2 states during the year 2014 -15:
- **Dang Darbar** - Awareness Generation of the masses has always been on the mandate of CSJ and to ensure maximum reach out CSJ has been using the platform of the Folk/ Cultural Festivals – such as the Dang Darbar, which is a three-day annual cultural extravaganza coinciding with the Holi festivities. This is a conspicuous festival of the tribals of the Dangs, where large number of inhabitants and visitors gather to attend one of the most colorful and attractive festivals of the Dang district. This year two campaigns were organized in the 25 villages of the Vansda and Dharampur Talukas of Navsari and Valsad Districts respectively. The objective was to spread awareness on Forest Rights, Land Rights and Forest Atrocities (witch hunting). This campaign was organized in the month of August, 2014 reaching out to 4000 people. The facilitation and coordination of campaign was done by a team of 4 people including two Coordinators and two Lawyers who shared valuable information and insights with the masses.
  - **Internship with CSJ in Dangs District** - A total of 16 LLB First Year Students from the Surat Auro University joined the CSJ Dangs Chapter for a 1 month Internship. These students stayed at the Dangs for the entire month carrying out Case Research on various subjects in the month of August, 2014.

#### **Annexure VIII**

- a. Internships.** In the academic circles, CSJ has been creating a niche as a socio-legal organization. CSJ has a well-designed internship programme; objective of the programme is to develop capacities of students on the issue of access to justice and how to use law for social change. The internship programme of CSJ has become popular, and over the years, more and more law colleges are sending their law students for interning at CSJ. During the

reporting period 12 law students have interned with CSJ from different national and international colleges, including, MS Univeristy Baroda, Anand Law College and Gujarat National Law University. During internships students were assigned tasks such as review of literature, organizing awareness campaigns, filing right to information (RTI) applications and other legal advocacy related task. The interns were asked to carry out desk review on some specific themes to get familiarized with relevant issues in the community based on Human Rights perspective. They were also given scope to be part of various trainings such as design and production workshop, and training in performance arts (drama), which could be later used for conducting awareness campaign in which they could also participate. In this way, law students during their internship period get aware of not only various salient issues that have a potential for legal advocacy. During their tenure as interns they also get equipped with skills that are essential for organizing effective campaigns. This results in the capacity building of young law students in a systematic and effective way.

#### **b. Networking & Collaboration**

##### ***Internship Feedback – Farhana Latif, TISS***

*Our filed visit in Modasa was a real experience to take with us for a life time. Nyayika facilitated in the best way possible. The exposure to various working groups and the ground level situation in villages was unique. The work of Nyayika stands out for itself, for its reach, performance, quality and the empowerment of weaker sections. Being a part of this movement of Nyayika has enriched our understanding of society and the role each of us needs to play. Nyayika was very encouraging and at the same time sensitive towards our visit to various remote places which otherwise we would hardly have got an opportunity to visit.*

*A heartfelt thank you to Nyayika for facilitating our visit.*

- **National Meet of Social Justice Lawyers** - CSJ organized a National Meet of Social Justice Lawyers on the **13<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup> June, 2014** at Indian Social Institute, Bangalore. The objective of the this workshop was to bring together young lawyers who recognize the importance of safeguarding and extending the rights of the vulnerable and marginalised, who seek to fight against injustice, who work to maintain and protect the rights of those who suffer and who look upon the law as an instrument for the protection of the people rather than for their repression. The event provided a platform for young lawyers to get exposed to practitioners from the field and opportunity to learn from their experience.

This Convention constituted of two kinds of sessions - the first involved sharing of a framework under pinning various thematics, providing a broad-based conceptual understanding of the said issues, whereas the second was a more specific sharing of learning experiences within a focused area of work, highlighting the key struggles in the said area.

- **National Meet on Social Justice Lawyering:** The meet was held on 8<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> November 2014. This meet was about the active involvement of social justice lawyers in the country. There was sharing of learning, insights and best practices from the work of some celebrated social justice lawyers at this event. Also, to explore different ways of institutionalizing and making the practice of social justice lawyering sustainable. At the end of the meet, this event created a platform for young social justice lawyers to voice their concerns, share their experiences and express their solidarity.
- **Workshop on Legal Action for Safeguarding Minority Rights, Dalit Rights and Women Rights:**The workshop was organized by CSJ on 29<sup>th</sup> October 2014 at CSJ training centre. Through this workshop, Centre for Social Justice created a platform where participants (Lawyers and Paralegals) were given an opportunity to develop necessary perspective on minority, Dalit and women's rights, explore legal strategies for responding to violations and deepen their understanding of laws and procedures. The five-day workshop thus focused on skill building, developing perspectives and legal awareness in the context of the criminal justice system, socioeconomic rights, and civil liberties concerning the rights of minorities, Dalits and women.
- **Workshop on LandRights :**The event, Ensuring land rights for vulnerable groups, challenges and strategies, held at New Delhi from 20-21st August 2014, having participation from legal professionals, activists and organizations gathered from seven states across the country. The event was an effort to provide a platform to practitioners to share their experiences on ensuring land rights for different vulnerable sections of society. Essentially, the spotlight was on how different strategies have been used by people in their struggle to ensure land rights. It helped to identify challenges faced by various social movements in the process of guaranteeing that the Dalits, Women and Muslims are able to access their land rights.

## D. Contribution to Policy Spaces

### I. Policy & Advocacy

CSJ has been involved in several national and international processes towards policy formulations, advocacy and consultations on a spectrum of issues. CSJ's participation in these spaces was guided from its experiences at the grassroots through its interventions, action-research and reflections. Some of CSJ's critical contributions in this regard have been mentioned below:

- a. **Peoples' Manifesto.** CSJ has been active partner of Wada Na Todo Abhiyaan (WNTA), a national coalition of civil society organizations which aims to hold the State accountable for all the commitments and promises made by the governments. WNTA began an initiative before the National General Elections to assess the needs and demands of people at the grassroots through the formulation of a People's Manifesto. CSJ was instrumental in the process of drafting the Peoples' Manifesto especially in the State of Gujarat by conducting a public consultation with civil society organizations, people's groups, and movements to put forward their collective charter of demands which should be incorporated in the Peoples' Manifesto. Some of CSJ's own recommendations have also been reflected in the final Peoples' Manifesto.
- b. Recommendation to the AMA report: Rehnuma report on extent of implementation of 15 point program is annexed as part of AMA report and out of 15 recommendations, Rehnuma is mentioned specifically in one of them.
- c. Recommendation for Role of Women in Governance: In the year of 2014-15, CSJ has submitted some suggestions to High Level Committee regarding role of women in governance and how to make the system proactive towards women's issues. CSJ recommended suggestions to revoke the policy of Two-Child Norm in local elections as it has affected the overall political participation of women primarily from marginalized communities.

Besides this, CSJ recommended to encourage holding of women gram Sabha and ensuring for women involvement in decision making process.

Contribution in Drafting Concept Note for Nirbhaya Centres : CSJ also shared its experience in developing the concept note for setting up Nirbhaya Centre – One Stop Centre for Women affected by Violence. The concept note has been prepared by Ministry of Women & Child development, GoI. CSJ having vast experience of working for women, it was invited to share view points while drafting the concept note.

## **II. Impact on Individuals (Case Studies)**

### **a. Gujarat**

#### **Resolution to a severe Skin Infection**

As a part of our campaign within the Dang Intervention, a team from the CSJ center unit had gone on a village visit programme to Jasol and Karanja Villages in Subir district. In the village, the team found that a large number of the children in the villages were suffering from some ailment which left discolorations and abrasions in their skin, concentrated mostly on their hands and feet. This was observed amongst a vast majority of the children in both the villages. Dialogue with the villagers revealed that the ASHA worker had not been visiting the village regularly and the medicine provided at the P.H.C. had been ineffective in providing relief. The villagers blamed the water supply for the issue and it was also observed that the water storage facilities that serviced the area were dirty and not being maintained. Photographs of the ground reality were taken and an application seeking immediate relief, addressed to the District Development Officer in Dang, was drafted and sent to the same, with copies also sent to the Primary Health Center and the District Health Centre.

Correspondingly, there was also an engagement with the Authorities in Gandhinagar, with a team from the Ahmedabad CSJ office, appealing to the Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Women and Child Department, Water Supplies and Health and Family Welfare. The Response from the State agencies was positive and also resulted in grassroots-level action.

On a follow-up visit made by a team from the Ahwa CSJ center within a week, it was found that a team comprising of a Doctor, Nurses and support staff had been to the village, conducted skin tests on the children and provided immediate medicines and relief. Training sessions were also held for the villagers emphasizing on cleanliness and hygiene and P.H.C. members have started investigating in villages in the area. It was found that the ASHA worker had also started visiting regularly. The water supplies department also conducted a sample test of the water and found no discrepancy with the water quality.

There has been no confirmation as to the exact nature of the disease, and identifying the disease, the cause behind it, agency liable, and availability of medicine at the local P.H.Cs is the next part of our engagement with the issue, beyond the immediate target of providing relief.

#### **Insurance for laborers**

The Government of Gujarat runs an insurance scheme for unorganized labourers called Shramik Suraksha Yojana Accident Group Insurance Scheme. Under this scheme, any laborer working in the unorganized sector is entitled to receive a compensation of Rs. 1 lakh in case of death due to accident and Rs. 50000 in case of injury due to accident. The scheme is under implementation since 1st of April 2008. The State Government is supposed to issue identification cards to each labourer registered under this scheme so that they can avail benefits under the Act. However, the

identification cards had not been issued to any such laborer until late 2014. In the present case, the wife of our client died from getting electrocuted in their home. An application was made before the Insurance Company claiming the amount. However, the insurance company took no action on the application. We approached the Consumer Court claiming that the client was a consumer and that his claim for insurance money is valid. The District Consumer Forum held in our favor and ordered the insurance company to pay the amount. The insurance company challenged the order before the appellate forum, the State Commission claiming that agricultural laborers do not fall within the purview of the scheme. We produced documents counter claiming the same in the Court. The State Commission upheld the order of the District Forum.

### **Case of recovery of maintenance money in a case of domestic violence**

V is lady who had three children. She was facing domestic violence from her in-laws. They made her undergo tubectomy and sent her to her parents. This case was taken up by another organization called VividhLakshMahila Kendra. They sent notices to the in-laws but the accused did not turn up. Their attempt to solve the matter through conciliation failed. The case was then referred to our Law Centre by the organization. We got a police complaint filed under S. 498a of the Indian Penal Code for domestic violence and S. 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for maintenance. The accused repeatedly failed to remain present in the Court for the maintenance matter. A strategy which the Law Centre applied in this case with cooperation of the Judge was to get the maintenance matter listed in the Court on the same day on which the matter under S. 498A was listed. This proved to be successful. The accused had to pay Rs. 30000 for maintenance. In addition, we got a piece of land transferred to the victim's name. On request of the victim, the Court initiated the process of conciliation and hence the matter was resolved.

### **b. Madhya Pradesh**

#### **Case of Fact Finding**

Shagufta Ji the Aanganwadi worker of Itkhedi Village informed the CSJ Law Centre at Bhopal that they hired a laborer to clean the Aanganwadi premises and while he was trimming the grass and weeds, a local resident Shivkumar's cow was left grazing there. The cow owner came claiming that the laborer, Shahzaad hit his cow and broke his horn. However Shagufta Ji mentioned that this is not true. In spite of giving so many explanations Shiv Kumar filed a complaint with the local Police and got Shehzaad arrested for no reason. Soon after receiving the information, the Centre Staff left to the place of the incident to find the facts. They met Shagufta and her father who repeated again and again that Shehzaad is innocent. The team then went to the local police station where the authorities mentioned that they denied taking the complaint, however, Shiv Kumar came with some local politicians after that creating a scene at the police station and thus they arrested Shehzaad. After constant persuasion of the Centre Staff, Shehzaad was released from the police station in the evening, however, the case is still on and the procedures are being taken up.



## **c. Chhattisgarh**

### **NasbandhiKand**

In the sterilization camp organized in Takhatpur block from the district which resulted in death of many women from the 83 villages who underwent laparoscopic tubectomies; the local unit helped in filing affidavits of the victims in 34 cases and has also assisted the special three member commission formed to inquire into the tragedy. The work is being regularly monitored by the members of the team.

### **Case of violence against the Dalits**

Dalits in Chhattisgarh are still considered as untouchables followed by which are the discriminations at all levels in the villages. This case focuses on one of these in human acts that were pre planned and ruined the entire dalitbasti of around 600 families. The background to the incident was an argument between two community groups wherein the dalits were bullied during a fun fair and were asked to move to the back. The argument was settled at that moment, however, later an announcement was made by the Mukhiya of the village from the loudspeaker of the village temple asking people to gather with all kerosene and petrol they had. Additionally, 300 liters of kerosene was forcefully taken from the PDS shop. 12:00 pm in the night all this flammable liquid was used to light fire in the dalitbasti complemented by robberies, misbehaving with the dalit women abusing them to no extent. The entire event lasted for at least four hours i.e. 4:00 am next morning wherein the dalit men ran away from the basti in order to save themselves, while the women of the family tried hiding them with their children in the toilets in order to save their dignity and lives. 1 woman lost her life as she was badly hit during the violence. The local Police announced the section 144 considering the severity of the matter and the accused were taken in custody. However, no further action was taken. The Laws Centre of CSJ filed a case in the Court against the incident which is being followed up religiously. So far two hearings have happened.

### **Case of Domestic Violence**

Shabana Begum a resident of a small village of Riapur has been married for a couple of years. However, after initial few years her husband started bothering her as she did not get dowry during the wedding. Shabana was abused both physically and mentally by her husband and mother in law. She even tried committing suicide, however, was saved by the co villagers. Shabana's mother complained against this violence in both at the Mahila Thana as well as SDO office at Raipur, however, as no action was taken she got her daughter back to her place losing all hopes. Shabana and her mother then came across the CSJ Law Centre and shared their tragedy with the Centre staff. An FIR was immediately filed against Shabana's husband and in laws in the local Police Station. The case was being followed up by the Centre staff, when the Shabana received an intimation of receiving alimony of Rs. 700 per month. Shabana has now been

divorced socially and does not want to take the case further as she plans to get remarried very soon.

### **Justice and compensation to the victim's family**

Mukesh Satnami a resident of one of the villages near Raipur, Chhattisgarh was murdered for an argument on land and property. The entire village was a witness to the incident; however, no one tried stopping the same due to fear. Mukesh stayed in a kutcha house in the village with his parents and family. His father is a rickshaw puller and Mukesh himself worked as a street vendor. Mukesh's father was in negotiation with a local doctor to sell his house to which Mukesh objected and got into an argument with the Doctor. The doctor filed a complaint against Mukesh and in unable to pay the fine Mukesh had to serve a term of 6 months in prison. After he returned he was informed that the doctor sold the Mukesh's house to another local resident who would construct a Pucca house in place of his kutcha house leaving Mukesh and his family on the streets. When trying to oppose this, the new owners of the house cut Mukesh's head off his body with a sword and demonstrated their power by roaming in the entire village with the sword threatening all the witnesses to keep their mouth shut. The CSJ Law Centre was informed of the incident by phone post which a visit was made to the village to get details of the case. A complaint was filed immediately and a case of murder was registered along with application for compensation to the victim's family. The victim's wife has received a compensation of Rs. 3,75,000 and a job application has also been filed for her. Additionally, with the constant follow ups of the Centre, the accused have been sentenced for lifetime imprisonment along with a fine of Rs. 5000 each.

## **E. New Initiatives**

In the year 2014 – 15 CSJ launched the following new initiatives:

### **i. Young Professionals Program for Legal Empowerment**

CSJ believes that in order to contribute meaningfully, young legal professionals working for human rights, must understand the wide gulf between the law in action and the law as found in statute books, judgments and scholarship. It is essential for any lawyer, policy-researcher or legal academic to have a direct/lived experience of poverty and discrimination, an understanding of how things work on the ground and experiencing the practical relationship of law with vulnerability.

The Young Professionals Programme for Legal Empowerment (YPPLE) anchored by Centre for Social Justice (CSJ) is geared towards providing a holistic understanding of how legal empowerment can contribute to social change by preparing and equipping young legal professionals to become powerful change agents.

Under the program, a group of about six to eight young legal professionals will be placed for minimum period of one year in the field areas where CSJ is working. A learning/performance road map will be developed jointly with the selected candidates. Each individual will spend two-three weeks every month in the field areas and the remaining time will be dedicated towards reflections, writing, inputs and other deliverables. The primary responsibilities of the selected candidates will be to:

- Coordinate training and research programs/projects and develop training materials and reports
- Supervise data collection for research programs/project
- Collaborate/coordinate programmes with stakeholders including representations with various government authorities
- Partake in the advocacy work of the organization
- Organise public events to stimulate debate on issues
- Bring in creative approaches and perspectives to the existing work

**ii. Nyayika**

CSJ's experience in the field has shown that the services offered by good lawyers are expensive and often inaccessible for the poor. Additionally state sponsored legal services are marred by poor quality of lawyers and lack of professionalism and transparency. This limits the accessibility of the poor to quality and inexpensive legal services.

Nyayika is a chain of multi-speciality franchise based legal centres started by CSJ that aim to provide quality legal services to the needy at fixed and affordable cost.

8 franchisees have started working in Ahmedabad, Modasa, Khedbrahma, Palanpur, Amreli, Bharuch, Mandvi, Ahwa and are offering legal services in litigation involving civil, criminal, consumer, labour and revenue matters. Conciliation, issue of notices, legal advice, providing legal research assistance, conducting legal trainings and workshops etc. are some of the other services being offered by the centres.

- i. Scholar-in-Residence programme:** Scholar-in-Residence is an initiative driven by the belief that the creation of public knowledge on human rights issues must be enriched with a firsthand experience of grassroots realities. With the objective of creating interventions meaningful for the lives of the oppressed and vulnerable communities, the programme seeks to forge synergies between the

**Key Features of Nyayika**

- Availability of well-trained lawyers and paralegals.
- Supported by a panel of senior lawyers.
- Fixed rates and billing.
- 24 hour helpline for grievance redressal.
- Online client management system.
- Subsidy for poor.
- Accused in cases of human rights violations will not be defended.

knowledge produced by academia on human rights issues, on one hand, and field realities observed by human rights practitioners, on the other.

## F. Governance and Finance

### Governance Details

During the year 2014-2015, two meetings of the IDEAL Board of Trustees and two meetings of its Finance and Monitoring Committee were organized. The following legal compliances were fulfilled:-

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

### Diversity profile of staff as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2015:

Social Group	Male staff	Female staff	Total staff
<b>General</b>	19	13	32
<b>Religious Minorities</b>	7	11	18
<b>OBCs</b>	8	2	10
<b>SC</b>	12	1	13
<b>ST</b>	6	2	8
<b>Total</b>	52	29	81

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

Slab of gross salary per month (in Rs.) plus benefits paid to staff (including consultants)	Male staff	Female staff	Total staff
<b>Less than 5,000/-</b>	3	3	6
<b>5,000/- to 10,000/-</b>	28	5	33

<b>10,000/- to 25,000/-</b>	15	15	30
<b>25,000/- to 50,000/-</b>	6	6	12
<b>50,000/- to 1,00,000/-</b>	--	--	--
<b>Greater than 1,00,000/-</b>	--	--	--
<b>Total</b>	52	29	81

**List of Trustees as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2015:**

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

<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation / Position</b>
<b>Ms. NafisaGogaD'souza</b>	<b>Chairperson</b>
<b>Mr. GaganSethi</b>	<b>Vice Chair Person</b>
<b>Ms. Nupur Sinha</b>	<b>Managing Trustee</b>
<b>Mr. Vijay Parmar</b>	<b>Trustee</b>
<b>Dr.(MS.) Syeda Hameed</b>	<b>Trustee</b>
<b>Ms. Vrinda Grover</b>	<b>Trustee</b>
<b>Dr. Srikrishna Deva Rao</b>	<b>Trustee</b>
<b>Retd. Justice R.A.Mehta</b>	<b>Trustee</b>

## Financial Details

### FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE YEAR 2014-15

DONOR	PARTICULAR	AMOUNT	ADDRESS
1.MISEREOR	Strengthening Grass Root Initiative on Access to Justice by the vulnerable and Research & Advocacy towards Law Reform impacting the Disadvantages - 4 Months	38,71,747.00	BISCHOEFLICHES HILFSWERK, MISEREOR E. V., MOZARTSTRASSE 9, D-52064, AACHEN, GERMANY
2.FORD FOUNDATION	Supporting for litigation at both the grassroots & constitutional levels, research & monitoring to establish, protect & enforce the socioeconomic right of vulnerable groups.	52,35,002.00	55, LODI ESTATE,NEW DELHI-110003
3.AJWS	Legal Aid to vulnerable population	6,19,300.00	45-WEST 36TH STREER NEW YORK, NY 10018
4.YUVA	Launching of action 2015 campaign	25,000.00	PLOT NO.23, SECTOR NO.7, KHARGHAR,NAVI MUMBAI-410210
5.UUHIP	Unitarian universalist holdeen India programme (2014-2015)	20,66,176.00	25, BEACON STREET, BOSTON,
6.NFI-FF	Capacity buildingprogrammeunder MCD	27,50,000.00	NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INDIA, CORE 4-A, UPPER GROUND FLOOR, INDIA HABITAT CENTRE, LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI
7.NAVSARJAN TRUST	Organization activity	4,80,000.00	KHAKHASAR GAM, TALUKA: KHAMBHAT, DIST:ANAND, SATATE:GUJARAT, INDIA
8.WNTA	People's Manifesto	12,750.00	C-1/E. SECOND FLOOR GREEN PARK EXTENSION NEW DELHI

## Auditors Report

Institute for Development Education & Learning ( I D E A L )

### AUDITORS' REPORT

To  
The Trustees  
Institute for Development Education & Learning ( I D E A L )  
Ahmedabad

#### REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Institute for Development Education & Learning ( I D E A L ) having registration Number: F/ 3979/AHMEDABAD, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2015, the income and Expenditure Account for the year ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY:

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

#### AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY:

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

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

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



**Financial Statement**

Name of Public Trust : **INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION AND LEARNING (IDEAL)**

Trust No. : F/2878/ Ahmedabad Date of Registration : 30/09/2009

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

Phone No. : (079) 25857745

Balance sheet as at 31.03.2015

Bank Account No. Of Trust for transaction of Foreign contribution : 048610003812

PARTICULARS	31.03.2015	31.03.2014
<b>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>		
TRUST FUNDS	38,546,227	51,089,874
GENERAL FUNDS	4,086,538	6,830,497
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT	3,424,330	3,745,988
UNUTILIZED GRANTS	2,461,660	5,336,043
	<b>48,520,755</b>	<b>66,993,402</b>
<b>ASSETS AND PROPERTIES</b>		
NET BLOCK OF FIXED ASSETS	1,668,550	6,437,300
INVESTMENTS	35,331,977	43,195,804
CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES	8,520,228	17,360,298
	<b>46,520,755</b>	<b>66,993,402</b>
NOTE FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS		



FOR IDEAL  
 KETAN SHUKLA  
 MANAGING TRUSTEE  
 PLACE : AHMEDABAD  
 DATE : 1st September, 2015



FOR P. H. KUSTOJ & CO.  
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
 FIRM REGISTRATION NO. 10993 M  
 P. H. KUSTOJ  
 PROPRIETOR  
 MEMBERSHIP NO. : 31369  
 PLACE : AHMEDABAD  
 DATE : 1st September, 2015



Name of Public Trust : **INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION AND LEARNING (IDEAL)**

Trust No. : **E/2072/ Ahmedabad** Date of Registration : **30.01.2008**

Address of the Trusts' Office : **100 Haveli Chintan Nr. Simantar Tower, Justice Birla Law Road, Bopal, Ahmedabad-380014**  
Phone No. : **(079) 26157765**

Income & Expenditure Account for the period **01.04.2014 to 31.03.2015**

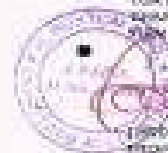
Bank Account No. Of Trust for transaction of Foreign contribution, **388610003622**  
F.C.R.A No. **841910181**, Dated : **17th August, 1995**

PARTICULARS	31.03.2015	31.03.2014
<b>INCOME</b>		
NET GRANTS, DONATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	12,102,438	76,732,866
INTEREST INCOME	4,966,173	7,118,633
OTHER INCOME	1,228,136	1,104,592
TRANSFER FROM SPECIFIC FUNDS	17,276,605	36,518,758
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME	321,868	(782,358)
	<b>35,565,009</b>	<b>114,892,512</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
EXPENDITURE ON OBJECTS OF THE TRUST	26,895,711	111,151,272
ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES	1,028,021	1,073,628
REMUNERATION TO TRUSTEE	260,000	420,000
AUDIT FEES	55,057	144,045
CHARITY COMMISSIONER FEES	50,000	50,000
DEPRECIATION	429,683	1,817,870
LOSS ON SALE/SCRAP OF ASSET	123,637	235,000
DONATION IN KIND	4,172,900	
	<b>35,955,008</b>	<b>114,892,512</b>



FOR IDEAL

TRUSTEE  
BRANDED TRUSTEE  
PLACE : AHMEDABAD  
DATE : 1st September, 2015



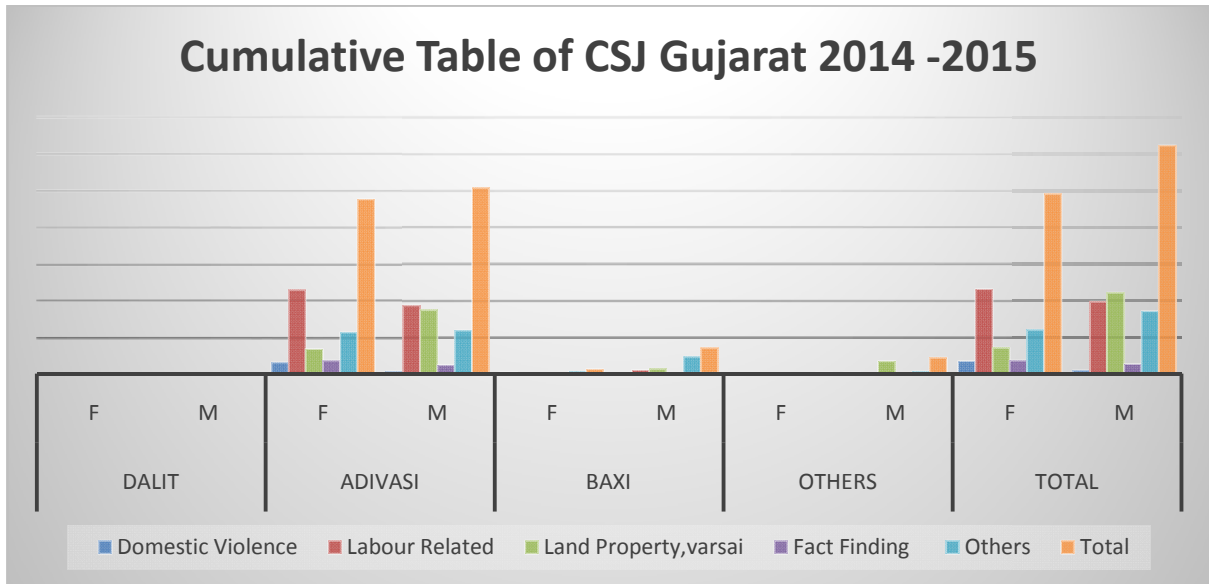
FOR H. RUPNATH & CO.  
REGISTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
FIRM REGISTRATION NO. 108888 W

FOR H. RUPNATH & CO.  
REGISTERED  
MEMBERSHIP NO. : 31358  
PLACE : AHMEDABAD  
DATE : 1st September, 2015

### Annexure I

Cumulative Table of CSJ Gujarat 2014 -2015											
Sr.	Types of Cases	Dalit		Adivasi		Baxi		Others		Total	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
1.	Domestic Violence			62	12	7			5	69	17
2.	Labour Related		2	458	373	4	19			462	394
3.	Land, Property,Varsai			135	347	2	26	4	69	141	442
4.	Fact Finding			72	48		5			72	53
5.	Others			226	236	11	92	2	13	239	341
<b>Total</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>1247</b>
<b>All Total</b>										<b>2230</b>	

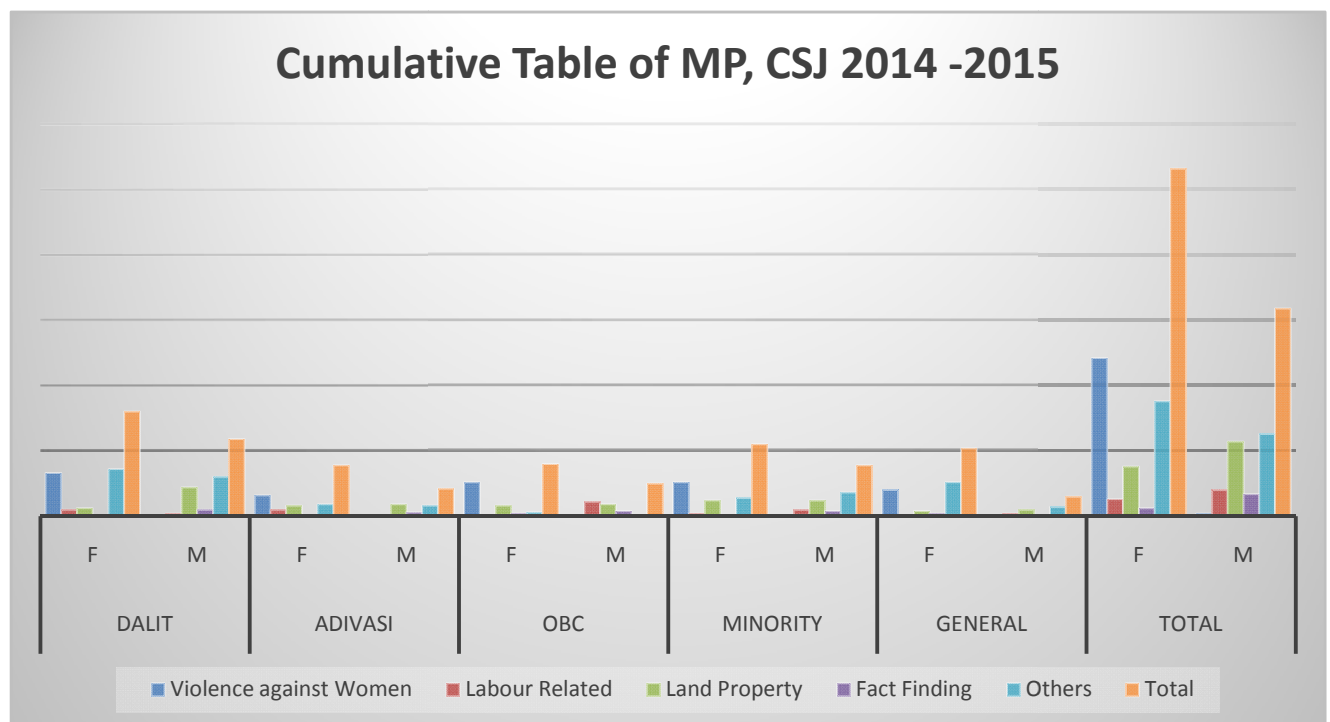
### Annexure II



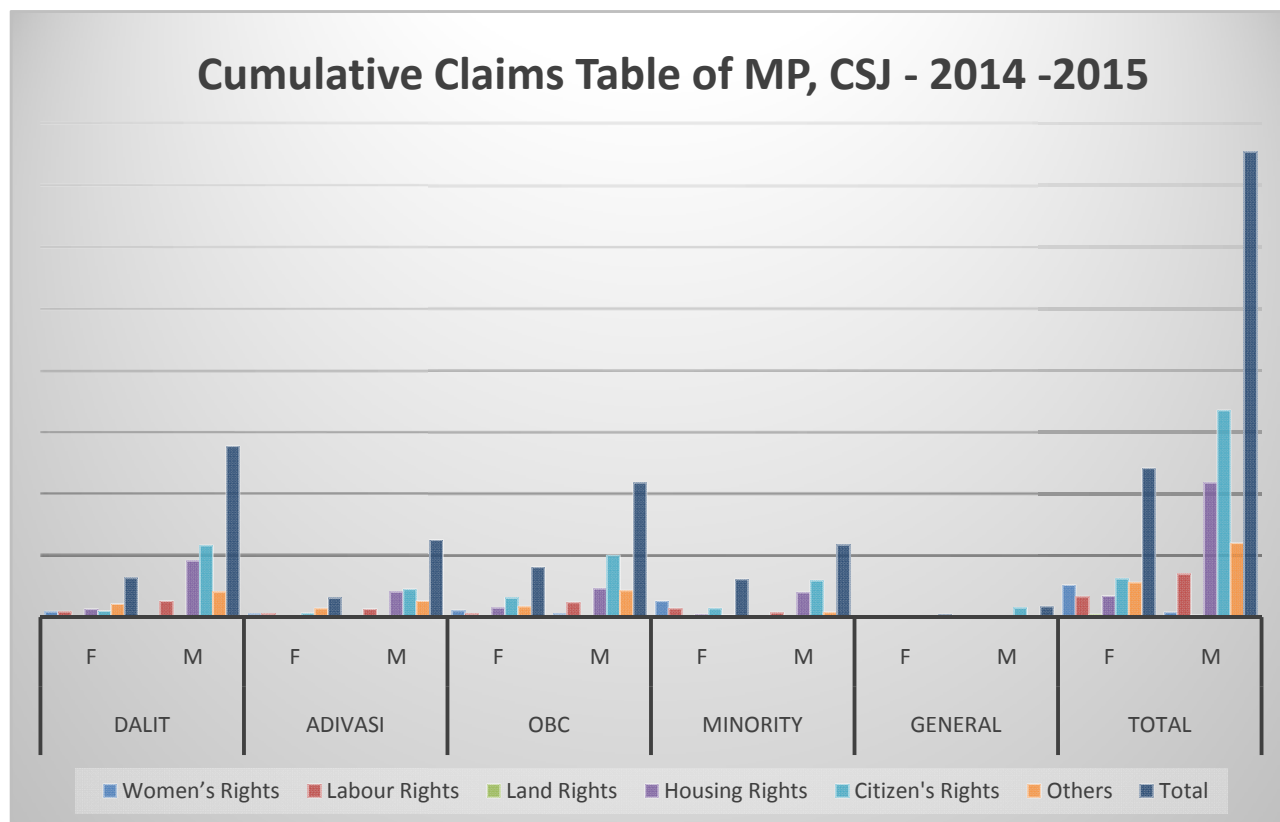
Cumulative Case Table of MP, CSJ - 2014 -2015													
Sr.	Themes	Dalit		Adivasi		OBC		Minority		General		Total	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
1	Violence against Women	33	0	16	1	26	1	26	0	20	0	121	2
2	Labour Related	5	2	5	0	1	11	2	5	0	2	13	20
3	Land Property	6	22	8	9	8	9	12	12	4	5	38	57
4	Fact Finding	0	5	1	3	2	4	1	4	2	1	6	17
5	Others	36	30	9	8	3	0	14	18	26	7	88	63
<b>Total</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>159</b>

**Annexure III**

**Annexure IV**



### Annexure V

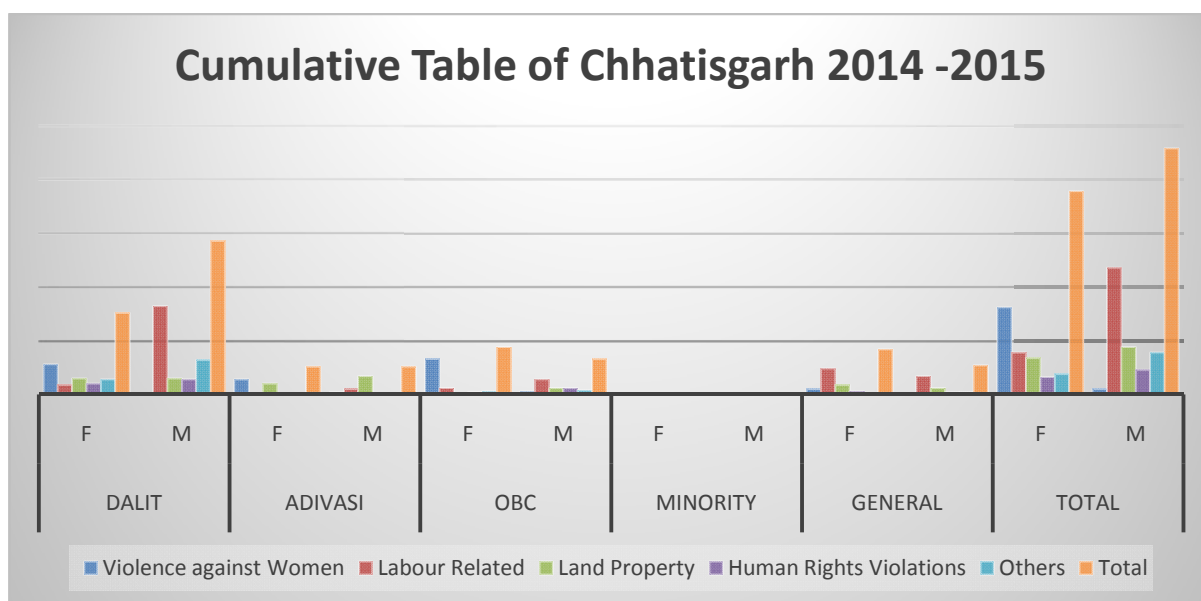


### Annexure VI

Cumulative Table of Chhatisgarh 2014 -2015													
Sr. No.	Themes	Dalit		Adivasi		OBC		Minority		General		Total	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
1	Violence against Women	28	0	14	2	33	3	1	0	5	0	81	5
2	Labour Related	9	82	0	5	6	14	0	0	24	17	39	118

3	Land Property	15	15	10	17	0	6	0	0	9	6	34	44
4	Human Rights Violations	10	14	1	1	2	6	0	0	3	2	16	23
5	Others	14	32	1	1	3	4	0	0	1	2	19	39
<b>Total</b>		<b>76</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>229</b>

#### Annexure VII



#### Annexure VIII

Activities	No.	No. of Participants		
		F	M	Total
Legal Awareness Camps	80	1978	1388	3366
Awareness Programme	237			3488
Village visits	226			
Cases Resolved	49			
Legal advice provided	109			
Claims filed	1402			
Claims resolved	227			
GO Visits	3697			

Activities	No.	No. of Participants		
		F	M	Total
NGO Visits	137			
Training Programmes	25			386
Fact Findings	14			
RTI Filings	89			
Law Clinics organized	15			

#### Annexure IX

Social Group	Male staff	Female staff	Total staff
General	19	13	32
Religious Minorities	7	11	18
OBCs	8	2	10
SC	12	1	13
ST	6	2	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>81</b>

#### Annexure X

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/-	3	3	6
5,000/- to 10,000/-	28	5	33
10,000/- to 25,000/-	15	15	30
25,000/- to 50,000/-	6	6	12

<b>50,000/- to 1,00,000/-</b>	--	--	--
<b>Greater than 1,00,000/-</b>	--	--	--
<b>Total</b>	52	29	81