



Centre for Social Justice

Annual Report 2015-16

Contents

Foreword	2
About Centre for Social Justice	3
Interventions and Impact	5
Governance	16
Financial Statements	20

Foreword

It is my pleasure to present the annual report of Centre for Social Justice (CSJ) 2015-16, detailing the events and achievements of this year. Let me start with giving an overview of the year.

In lines with our objective to reform the law education in India. CSJ collaborated with various law institutions and played key role in their curriculum. Few prominent collaborations include National Law University Orissa, National Law University Delhi, Nirma University and National Legal Services Authority.

Under South Gujarat intervention, a PIL was submitted construction and conservation of Sea protection wall in coastal Gujarat. During the monsoon season, sea encroaches the land as a result of which the living conditions of the area are affected. In effect of this PIL the construction of the protection wall has been ordered by the Gujarat High Court.

Along with the successful implementation of the running projects, organization has also collaborated with new donors to support its vision. European Union and UN Women are supporting the Rehnuma Intervention of CSJ. It aims to address exclusion and discrimination against vulnerable groups in India, particularly religious minorities. Bhopal Law Centre collaborated with UNICEF to train volunteers of local organisations as child rights paralegals. Organisation is acting as the resource unit for Training of Trainers (TOT) program in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Pakistan. TOT programs have been supported by our collaborations with SAILS and Bangladesh Rehabilitation Assistance Committee (BRAC).

On behalf of all trustees, I want to thank our donors for supporting us in our journey. I would also like to thank our trustees for their active engagement and strengthening our governance and financial systems.

Director

Centre for Social Justice

About Centre for Social Justice (CSJ)

An initiative of the Institute for Development Education and Learning (IDEAL), Centre for Social Justice is a socio-legal; Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) is one of the first organizations of its kind that uses the judicial system to fight for the rights of marginalized sections.

Registered under the Societies Registration Act (1860) and Bombay Public Trust Act (1950), CSJ first began operating through a network of law centers among vulnerable groups across Gujarat in 1993.

Today, we have expanded to several states, including Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, responding to nearly 3,000 cases every year.

Our centres consist of lawyers, paralegals and researchers who are passionate about making a difference. They affect change every day by defending the rights of those who are ignored the most by a majoritarian system like women, Dalits, tribal, minorities and other socially vulnerable groups often in remote locations.

CSJ helps in providing legal aid, document complaints, filing cases, contacting relevant authorities, pushing entitlement claims, spreading legal awareness, public advocacy campaigns, identifying violations of civil liberties and serving as a watchdog for human rights abuses.

Vision

To strengthen human rights culture & an all-inclusive pluralist society, free of violence, injustice, discrimination, prejudices and stereotyping.

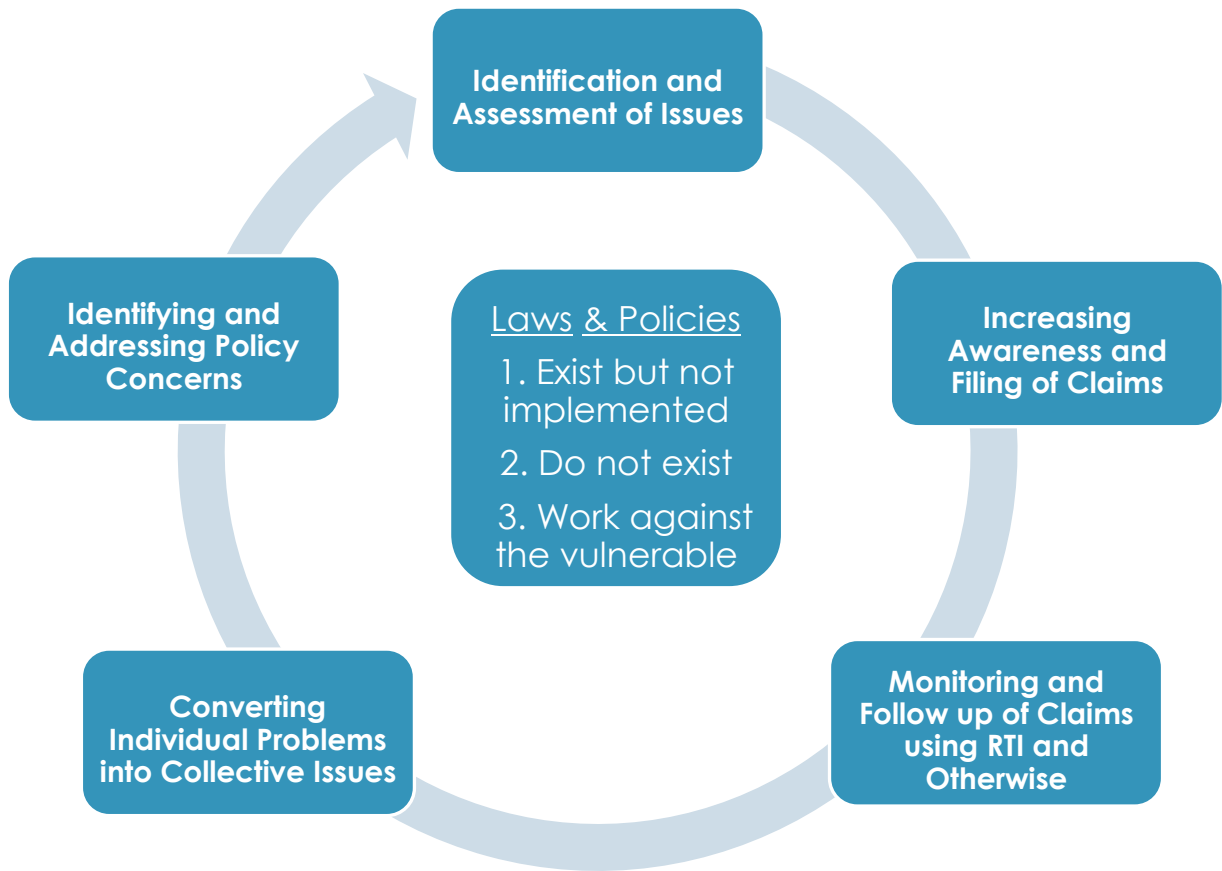
Mission

- 1). To use law for social change to ensure access to justice to vulnerable communities and to secure social justice.
- 2). To promote an enabling policy and legislative environment that respects, promotes and protects human rights of vulnerable communities.

Aims and Objectives:

- Create a critical mass of sensitive lawyers and paralegals to ensure access to justice for vulnerable communities and bring systemic changes to ensure rights and entitlements to the poor.
- Empower communities to speak up for their rights and entitlements by increasing awareness, facilitating access and change power dynamics between them and the state.
- Influence relevant stakeholders to make them sensitive, responsive and accountable towards their role in ensuring human rights of the vulnerable.
- Increase capacity of civil society and social movements in strategic and effective use of the law.

Frame of Intervention (Circle):



Interventions and Impact of CSJ

As an organization that uses law to bring about systemic changes for the removal of barriers in accessing justice, especially for the marginalized communities, the Centre has worked to expand the reach of access to justice mechanisms in place, simultaneously it has advocated for the formation of platforms that will further the reach of justice by making the legal processes and mechanisms more responsive to the needs of the communities.

CSJ interventions can be categorized under four headers – Nyayika, Nyayika B, South Gujarat Intervention and Rehnuma.

1. Nyayika

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

Nyayika is a chain of multi-speciality franchise based legal centres started by CSJ to provide quality legal services to the needy at fixed and affordable cost. It also aims at making the system client friendly by simplifying and demystifying legal procedures.

Eight franchisees have started working in **Ahmedabad, Modasa, Khedbrahma, Palanpur, Amreli, Bharuch, Mandvi and Ahwa**, offering legal services in litigation in 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 Nyayika offers.

1.1 Key Figures:

Nyayika law centers in the last financial year dealt with a total of 1683 cases of legal aid and advice. This includes cases of litigation, conciliation, claims for socio-economic entitlements and other forms of legal aid such as applications to forums, legal notices, etc. 18% of the cases deal with issues related to women's rights. The 'others' category includes cases of consumer disputes, monetary disputes, miscellaneous criminal cases, cases of socio-economic entitlements such as pension, ration card, BPL card, etc. Demographically, most of the cases were of people from socially backward communities.

Nyayika lawyers, paralegals and managers attended three trainings in the last quarter.

- a. Level 1 lawyer's training: This training was organized by CSJ for new lawyers joining Nyayika law centers. It was attended by one lawyer from Nyayika Modassa and one from Nyayika Palanpur. The meeting was conducted from the 1st - 4th August, 2015.
- b. Level 1 paralegal training: This training was attended by new paralegals from Nyayika Modassa, Nyayika Ahmedabad, and Nyayika Palanpur. This was organized from 5th to 8th Aug, 2015.
- c. Paralegal volunteer training: A paralegal volunteer training was organized for volunteers for all Nyayika law centres during 24th to 26th August, 2015. The event was attended by 52 volunteers

from across 7 Nyayika law centres. The objective of training was to impart basic understanding of the functioning of legal systems and procedures which would enable these individuals to identify and respond at the first level to violations of legal rights of people in their local areas. Details about the thought behind this training are mentioned in Section C below.

- d. Training of women's groups in Modassa: Two trainings were conducted in Modassa for women's groups. The first was conducted on 19th of September with a group of 20 women from Modassa town. They were trained on basics of law related to violence against women and criminal procedure. The second training was conducted on 25th and 26th of September with women from 15 nearby villages of Modassa. It was attended by about 40 women. The topics covered in this training included women's rights, consumer rights, basic criminal procedure and administrative procedure.

1.2 Case Study

1.2.1 PIL for assistance to the flood victims in Amreli:

In the last week of the month of June, the Amreli district of Gujarat faced heavy floods, the worst in the last 90 years. Almost 600 out of the total 838 villages of the district were inundated causing heavy loss to human and animal life. Farmers in the district were worst affected.

We responded to this situation by initially sending out text messages in the local area informing people that they could approach the Nyayika law centre in Amreli for assistance regarding availing compensation from the State under announced schemes and to seek information regarding reporting cases of missing people. A total of 4000 text messages were sent mainly to the farmer community which was worst affected due to the floods.



The team also carried out a survey with CSJ team members and volunteers from other Districts in the month of September to assess the damage caused due to the floods. Nyayika's survey indicated that Government assistance schemes for the flood victims did not include certain categories of people such as farm laborers, share-croppers and cattle rearers. Also, many people who should have received the Government announced assistance did not receive the same because they were missed out when the Government survey was being conducted. We filed a representation before Government authorities pointing out the inadequacies in the Government relief plan, and since the Government failed to respond, went ahead with a Public Interest Litigation petition. In an interim order, the Court has ordered the Government to look into the matter and has directed the District Judge who is also the Chairperson of the District Legal Services Authority to accept applications from those affected and report to the High Court. Subsequently we campaigned in 15 villages to disseminate information about the order and reached around 17,000

villagers. We also helped around 500 villagers to draft the applications for compensation to the concerned departments.

2. South Gujarat Intervention

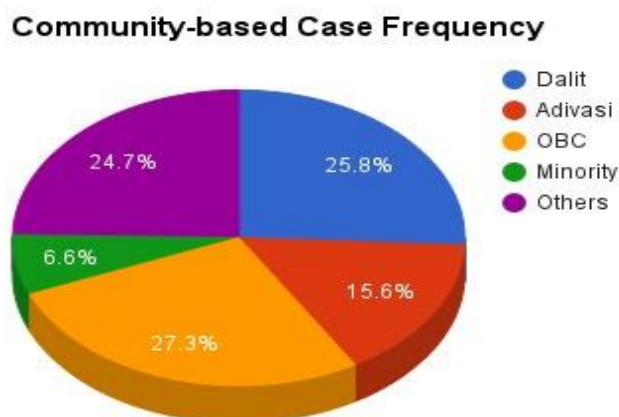
The Law, Society and Culture intervention of CSJ is based in South Gujarat, and looks at the intersection of law, society and culture as experienced by Adivasi communities settled in the region. The overall objective of the intervention is to ensure access to justice for Adivasi communities in the context of socio-legal issues which are central to the relationship between law, society and culture in adivasi communities.

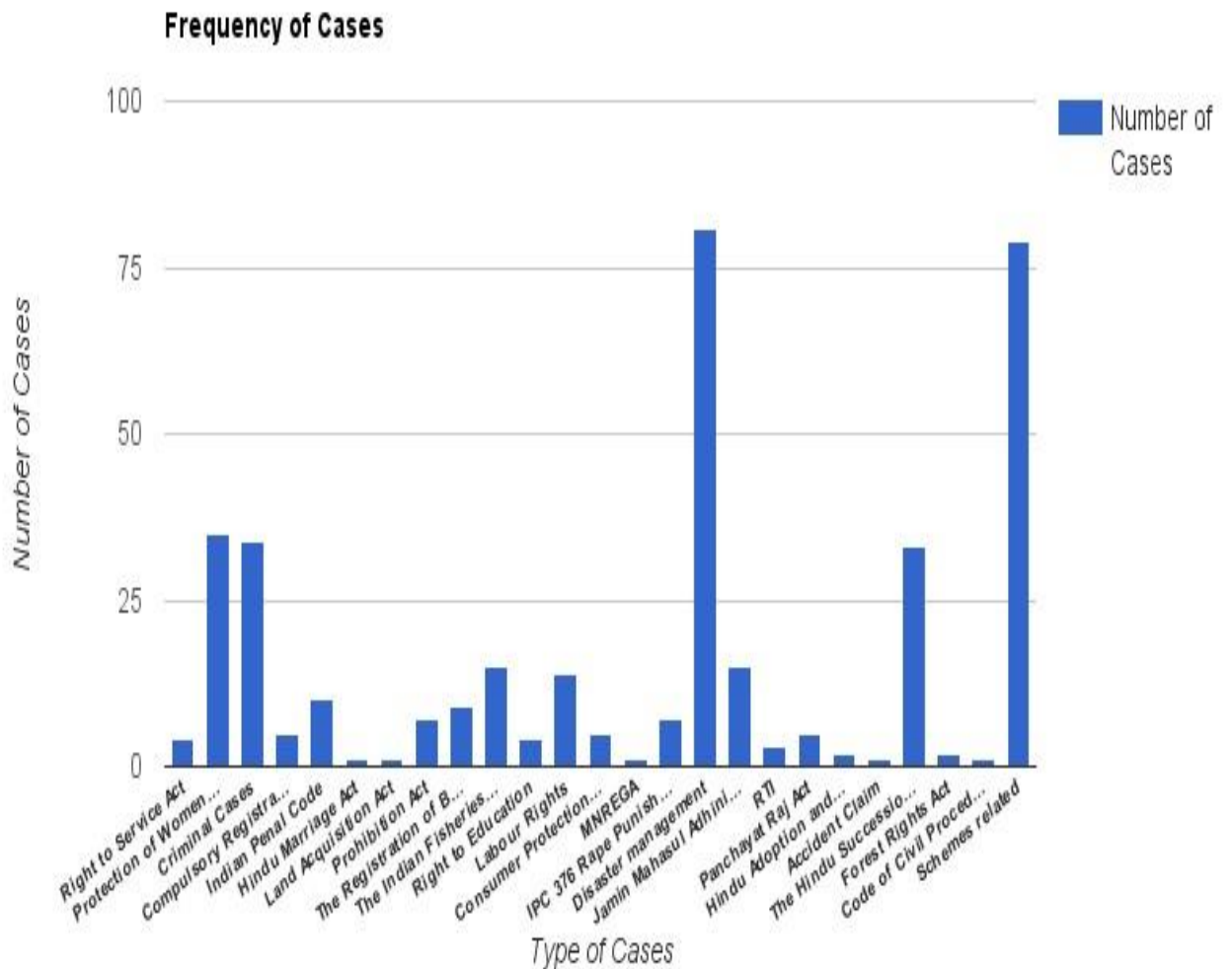
CSJ works in majority of the districts of Gujarat state directly or through partnership with local organizations. It focuses on few selected thematic areas/ new kind of vulnerabilities and vulnerables, as listed below -

- Rights of the Physically Challenged
- Victimization of Fisher Communities in coastal areas due to development projects □ Labour rights in the highly growing unorganized sector.
- Land rights in Tribal Context
- Rights of senior citizens
- Engaging with Law students and colleges
- Capacity building intervention
- Legal Advocacy

The geographic outreach of direct work are Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Dahod, Kutch, Kheda, Vadodara, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Dangs, Surat, Navsari, Porbandar, Junagadh, Jamnagar and Ahmedabad districts of Gujarat. Along with this remaining districts of Gujarat have been out reached through training and capacity building intervention and through collaboration with law colleges. Also, through advocacy efforts marginalized communities in other states would also benefit.

2.1 Key Figures:





2.2 Case Studies:

2.2.1 Mehendra D Singh v/s Railway Authority

Mehendra Singh, a social worker from Valsad District in Gujarat, filed a special civil application for the benefit of Umargaon village and its nearby areas. People are facing great hardship at Umargaon railway crossing because railway authority is holding the traffic more than what is allowed in the rules. Due to this, the whole city is living in distress. Everyone from Children, office workers to laborers are getting late for their respective duties. Petitioner prayer before the High Court was to not hold traffic more than the prescribed limit in the railway rules or to construct an over-bridge at the crossing. This SCA is pending in the High Court.

2.2.2 Case of conviction for rape under S. 376 of the Indian Penal Code

In this case, the complainant is the mother of a girl aged three years. One evening, when the complainant was bathing her daughter, the daughter complained about pain in her private parts. Girl further added that her friend's father had inserted something like a finger in her private parts and threatened not to tell anybody about this incident. Next day, the complainant took her daughter to the doctor. The girl was admitted for 10 days in the hospital as she was facing problem in urine retention. Thereafter, she took treatment at a child guidance clinic as she was in mental trauma due to the abuse. The mother filed a police complaint after which the accused was arrested.



In the trial, the accused was convicted under Section 354 of the Indian Penal Code ('Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty') but was acquitted from charges under Section 376 (Rape). We filed appeal at the High Court of Gujarat against the order of acquittal under Section 376 and also filed an application for the early hearing of the appeal. The appeal was heard by a Division Bench which convicted the accused for rape under Section 376 read with Section 511 (Punishment for attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment for life or other imprisonment) of the Indian Penal Code and awarded a punishment of seven years imprisonment.

3. Nyayika B

Nyayika- B works on theme based issues, six major themes being Women Rights, Labour Rights, Land rights, Dalit rights, Adivasi Rights and Minority Rights. It is operational in the state of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. In these two states, Nyayika-B has five law centres based in Bhopal, Sagar, Raigarh, Raipur and Bilaspur. Along with the theme based interventions, Nyayika-B is also working on two projects with SWISSAID and UNICEF.

SWISSAID project SAMVAD in Chhattisgarh

With the support from SWISSAID, India, SAMVAD has been implementing a project on gender equality and domestic violence in 50 villages from Raipur, Gariaband and Mahasamund districts of Chhattisgarh and with 15 educational institutions. During the internal review of the project in end 2015, a need was felt to develop the understanding of the field staff and a few community leaders about various laws relating to women. Based on this identification, SWISSAID designed a project on legal training and for engaging with service providers in the current project phase (IN 2-15-09). Thus, Samvaad has given a grant to CSJ to enhance understanding of the staff and community leaders about the women related laws and procedures of the government for implementing the laws, within a period of April 2016 and September 2017.

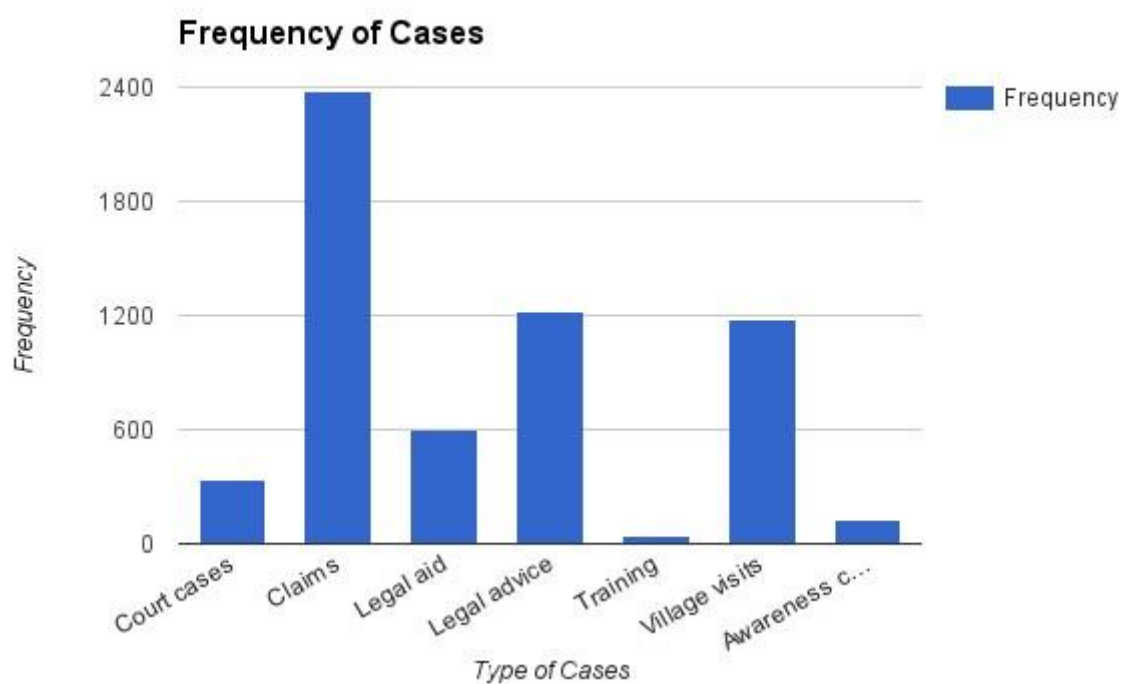
Under this project CSJ aims at conducting capacity building activities for the field staff and the select community support group that can act as paralegal workers for supporting women survivors of domestic violence to exercise their legal rights. It also engages with the service providers and stakeholders

involved in the implementation of Domestic violence act in project area of Samvaad through sensitization and training programmes.

UNICEF project on child rights issues in different parts of MP.

Under this project, CSJ has engaged itself in Training of the Trainers programmes with the various organizations working on child rights. Few partner organisations are Eka, Muskaan, Aarambh and BGVS. This programme is running in different parts of Madhya Pradesh. One level of training has been completed and the design plan for next level is also ready.

Key Figures:



3.2 Case Studies

3.2.1 Issue of Land Acquisiton: The whole argument of rehabilitation and resettlement is a complex one. This is a case from Jabera block of Damoh district, concerning drought relief beneficiaries. CSJ with the help of forest department authorities took a major step in the survey process. Normally, only revenue land is surveyed but due to the efforts of CSJ's advocate, forest dwellers' title on forest land was also surveyed. Further, as an effect of repeated applications, state authorities extended the benefit of drought



relief to forest land title holder. A sum amounting to 40 lakhs was sanctioned under drought relief by the Collector of Damoh District and 17 lakhs particularly for Jabera block.

3.2.2 A case of Alimony

This is the case of Sapna from Sagar district in M.P. She had filed an alimony case on her husband under section 125 in the Lok Adalat. But the case was compromised in the absence of Sapna and her lawyer.



Sagar unit filed a petition, challenging this issue in the high court of Jabalpur. As a matter of fact, no appeal lies against the order of Lok Adalat and so it is very effective in settlement of money claims, as the scope of compromise through give and take approach is high in these cases. For a long time, efforts were made to reopen the case. Then unit did a follow up study and finally approached the high court. This step taken by the team was a major one because it was about challenging the Lok Adalat's final decision, which is not a usual thing to happen.

4. Rehnuma

Rehnuma is an intervention, anchored by National Foundation for India (NFI) and Centre for Social Justice. It was started in 2013 with a vision to address exclusion and discrimination against vulnerable groups in India, particularly religious minorities. Rehnuma follows a model of entitlement centres, focused on implementation of the Prime Minister's 15 point programme, involving a combination of outreach to increase awareness, facilitating access, and advocacy to remove systemic bottlenecks. It was launched across 11 states and touched the lives of more than 100,000 people through its 11 entitlement centres, responding to over 60,000 requests for legal advice, filing over 28,000 applications for entitlements, and providing legal aid in more than 27,500 cases.

In Jan 2016, scope of the Rehnuma intervention was expanded beyond the 15 point program and religious minorities to a more comprehensive framework of addressing vulnerability, fighting discrimination, and moving towards a more inclusive, just and equitable society. As part of this, we are addressing additional issues, including religious freedom, communal violence, land rights, labour rights, and ensuring gender equity and justice through reform of personal laws.

This expansion was carried out in the 7 minority concentrated districts that Rehnuma was already operative in. These districts are Gumla (Jharkhand), Gulbarga (Karnataka), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Ranga Reddy District (Telangana) and Hawrah (West Bengal), Kandmal (Orissa) in addition to a centre at Modasa in Arravalli District in Gujarat.

Law Centres in Orissa, Telangana and Karnataka are funded by both UN Women and European Union; rest of the 5 centres operates on the European Union funds.

Presently, Rehnuma is jointly handled by IDEAL Centre for Social Justice (CSJ), National Foundation of India, Human and Institutional Development Forum (HIDF) and Gender at Work, Drishti. Other partners include Nari O Shishu Kalyan Kendra (NOSKK), NALSAR University of Law, Institute of Law, Nirma University and Swati Organisation.

Roles of Various Partners:

Each body has a specific role in the intervention -

- The MIS component of the action is carried out by HIDF in consultation with the other hub partners.
- The law centres are run with technical support from CSJ, who also carry out training and capacity building activities of the staff at these centres.
- The research and advocacy component of the action is carried out by NFI and CSJ in coordination with the participating academic institutions (NALSAR and Nirma).
- Overall coordination is carried out by a steering committee comprising the heads of all participating organisations, which meets every four months to review and take stock of the implementation of the action.

4.1 Key Figures:

The EU funded projects started in Jan 2016. Currently, the project proceedings involve village visits, awareness campaigns and meetings with the stakeholders like Wakf board, Madrasas, DSLAs etc.

A total of 121 applications were made among the six law centres; 40 applications were made for Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Limited (KMDC) loans. Shadibhagya (a scheme to provide financial assistance for the backward Muslim women during marriage) applications were made for five beneficiaries, Pan Card applications for three, Ganga Kalyan (a scheme to provide irrigation facility to the agricultural land through lift irrigation utilizing the perennial source of water and lifting water through pipelines) for six, four under Shaadi Mubarak (In this scheme, Telangana government provides one-time financial assistance of Rs 51,000 to the bride's family at the time of marriage to meet the marriage related expenses), 13 for old age pension, 22 for widow pension, five labour registration, four for disability allowance, 2 for Dobha nirmaan (an Initiative by Jharkhand government to construct ponds for the purpose of water conservation, irrigation, fisheries and also for employments generation), 13 job cards, two or ration card and Adhaar Card was applied for two people.

Also, Howrah centre registered a total of 55 cases out of which, 42 were criminal matters and 13 were civil. Gulbarga team identified 8 legal issues that need counselling and court assistance.

4.2 Case Studies:

4.2.1 Demanding Improved Civic Amenities by residents of Sahara /Sheikh-ul-Hind Nagar, Modasa

Sahara Society and Sheikh-ul-Hind Nagar are two colonies that came up for the rehabilitation of those displaced by the 2002 communal riots in Gujarat. Over the years, the colonies have become a site of sheer apathy and neglect by the municipal body. Consequently, the area suffers from poor standards of drainage, sanitation and water facility.

Intervention by the Rehnuma Centre helped the residents of these colonies to come together and form a committee to take up these issues. As a start, the residents have taken up the issue of drainage, sanitation and hygiene and made representations to the Municipality to take urgent steps to improve the situation. In case, the Municipality fails to respond in time, RLC will aid the residents to approach the Magistrate or Consumer Court to enforce their civic rights.

4.2.2 Compensation Claim by Acid Attack Victim, Modasa

Dayabhai is a 25-year-old man who was subjected to a horrific acid attack about five years ago. The incident resulted in him losing sight in both the eyes as well as suffering grievous injuries on his face, chest and upper arms.

Even today, the accused is out on bail and Dayabhai hasn't received the State assistance due to him. When during her village visits, the centre's paralegal learnt about Dayabhai, she compiled all the necessary documents and helped him file for compensation of Rs. 3, 00,000 under the Gujarat Victim Compensation Scheme, 2016 before the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA). In this regard, DLSA is investigating his claim and Dayabhai hopes to obtain at least interim compensation under the scheme soon.



Governance

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:-

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

Diversity profile of staff as on 31st March, 2016:

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
Total	52	29	81

Distribution of staff according to salary levels & gender break-up as on 31st March,2016:

Slabs of gross monthly salary (Rs) plus benefits paid to staff	Male staff	Female Staff	Total Staff
Upto 5000	5	7	12
5,001-10,000	24	12	36
10,001-25,000	22	10	32
25,001-50,000	2	5	7
50,00 – 100,000	-	1	1
100,000 >	-	-	-
Total	53	35	88

Details of international travel in the span of FY 2015-2016:

Name	Designation	Destination	Purpose	Gross Expense (Rs)	Sponsored By
Mr. Gagan Sethi	Vice-Chairperson	Dhaka, Bangladesh	Workshop Of Master Trainers (For 3 Days)	1,25,516/-	Bangladesh Rehabilitation Assistance Committee (BRAC)
Ms. Nupur Sinha	Managing Trustee				
Mr. Arjun Kapoor	Consultant				
Mr. Gagan Sethi	Vice-Chairperson	Sri Lanka	Master Trainer Programme	1,14,484/-	Bangladesh Rehabilitation Assistance Committee (BRAC)
Ms. Nupur Sinha	Managing Trustee				
Mr. Sanker Ajaykumar	Consultant				
Mr. Arjun Kapoor	Coordinator				
Mr. Sumeysh Srivastav	Coordinator				

List of Trustees as on 31st March, 2016:

Name	Designation/Position	Gender	Occupation
Ms. Nafisa Goga D'souza	Chairperson	Female	Executive Director, Laya, Visakhapatnam
Mr. Gagan Sethi	Vice Chair Person	Male	Founder, Janvikas
Ms. Nupur Sinha	Managing Trustee	Female	Executive Director, CSJ
Mr. Vijay Parmar	Trustee	Male	Chief Executive Officer, Janvikas
Dr.(MS.) Syeda Hameed	Trustee	Female	Ex. Member of Planning Commission, Government of India
Ms. Vrinda Grover	Trustee	Female	Lawyer, Supreme Court of India
Dr. Srikrishna Deva Rao	Trustee	Male	Vice-Chancellor, NLU-Odisha
Retd. Justice R.A.Mehta	Trustee	Male	Former Justice, Gujarat High Court

Financial support for the year 2015-16:

DONOR	PARTICULAR	AMOUNT (INR)	ADDRESS
-------	------------	-----------------	---------

MISEREOR	Strengthening Grass Root Initiative on Access to Justice by the vulnerable and Research & Advocacy towards Law Reform impacting the Disadvantages	2,49,53,052	Bischoefliches Hilfswerk, Misereor E. V., Mozartstrasse 9, D52064, Aachen, Germany
AJWS	Legal Aid to vulnerable population	23,80,52,325	45-West 36th Streer New York, Ny 10018
UN Women	To address exclusion and discrimination against women in minority areas	81,74,880	405 East 42 nd Street New York, NY 10017 United States
European Union	To address exclusion and discrimination against vulnerable groups in India, particularly religious minorities	29,92,468	EEAS Building 9A Rond Point Schuman 1000 Brussels
SAWF	Legal aid and access to socioeconomic entitlements to women from vulnerable and marginalized communities	3,65,512	126, Polhengoda Road, Colombo-5, Sri Lanka
Swiss Aid	To enhance understanding of the staff and community leaders about the women related laws and procedures of the government for implementing the laws	18,99,000	Lorystrasse 6a PO Box 422 3000 Bern 5 Switzerland
Rohini Nilekani	Support the franchisee model of legal aid centres	12,50,000	599, 12 th Main, HAL 2 nd stage, Indiranagar, Bangalore, Karnataka
UNICEF	Training the trainers at partner NGOs about the child rights	17,56,250	UNICEF House 3 United Nations Plaza New York, New York 10017 U.S.A.

Financial Statements for the year 2015-16

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 2016, the income and Expenditure Account for the year ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY:

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

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY:

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

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

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




OPINION:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the balance sheet of the Trust for the year ended March 31, 2016 and Income & Expenditure Account for the year ending on that date are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:

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

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

PLACE :
MISTRY CHAMBERS,
KHANPUR ROAD ,
AHMEDABAD - 380001
DATE : 25th August, 2016.

FOR H.RUSTOM & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



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

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

Trust No. : F/3979/ Ahmedabad Date of Registration : 30/09/2009

Address of the Trusts' Office : 106 Royal Chinmay Nr. Simandhar Tower, Judges Bungalow Road, Bodakdev, Ahmedabad-380054.
Phone No. : (079) 26857745

Balance sheet as at 31.03.2016

Bank Account No. Of Trust for transaction of Foreign contribution : 068610003832
F C R A No. 041910191 Dated : 12th August, 1996

PARTICULARS	SCHEDULE	INDIAN	FOREIGN	31.03.2016	31.03.2015
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES					
TRUST FUNDS	A	4,981,039	28,977,141	33,958,180	36,548,227
GENERAL FUNDS	C	938,608	2,257,385	3,195,993	4,086,538
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT	D	3,344,004	(436,881)	2,907,123	3,424,330
UNUTILIZED GRANTS	O	-	1,978,041	1,978,041	2,461,660
		9,263,651	32,775,686	42,039,337	46,520,755
ASSETS AND PROPERTIES					
NET BLOCK OF FIXED ASSETS	B	2,094,109	397,632	2,491,741	1,668,550
INVESTMENTS	E	5,924,110	26,304,500	32,228,610	36,331,977
CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES	F	1,746,329	5,572,657	7,318,986	8,520,228
		9,764,548	32,274,789	42,039,337	46,520,755
NOTE FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS	P				

FOR IDEAL



NUPUR SINHA
MANAGING TRUSTEE
PLACE : AHMEDABAD
DATE : 25th August, 2016

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



(HRD DALAL)
PROPRIETOR
MEMBERSHIP NO. : 31368
PLACE : AHMEDABAD
DATE : 25th August, 2016

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

Trust No. : F/3979/ Ahmedabad Date of Registration : 30/09/2009

Address of the Trusts' Office : 106 Royal Chinmay Nr. Simandhar Tower, Judges Bunglow Road, Bodakdev, Ahmedabad-380054.
Phone No. : (079) 26857745

Income & Expenditure Account for the period 01.04.2015 To 31.03.2016

Bank Account No. Of Trust for transaction of Foreign contribution 068610003832
F.C.R.A No. 041910191 Dated : 12th August, 1996

PARTICULARS	SCHEDULE	INDIAN	FOREIGN	31.03.2016	31.03.2015
INCOME					
NET GRANTS, DONATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	G	100,000	18,580,366	18,680,366	12,162,436
INTEREST INCOME	H	589,475	2,638,161	3,227,636	4,966,173
OTHER INCOME	I	544,300	-	544,300	1,228,136
TRANSFER FROM SPECIFIC FUNDS	A & C	1,301,756	2,178,834	3,480,591	17,276,606
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME				-	321,658
		2,535,531	23,397,361	25,932,894	35,955,009
EXPENDITURE					
EXPENDITURE ON OBJECTS OF THE TRUST	J	930,406	20,542,489	21,472,895	26,494,304
ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES	K	1,144,622	2,335,682	3,480,304	4,370,428
REMUNERATION TO TRUSTEE	M		724,000	724,000	260,000
AUDIT FEES	L	157,304	-	157,304	55,057
CHARITY COMMISSIONER FEES	N	50,000	-	50,000	50,000
DEPRECIATION	B	333,265	131,340	464,605	428,683
LOSS ON SALE/ SCRAP OF ASSET	P	(2,224)	103,216	100,992	123,637
DONATION IN KIND	P				4,172,900
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	D	-77,842	(439,365)	(517,207)	
		2,535,531	23,397,361	25,932,894	35,955,009
NOTE FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS	P				

FOR IDEAL



NUPUR SINHA
MANAGING TRUSTEE

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



(HRD DALAL)
PROPRIETOR
MEMBERSHIP NO. : 31368
PLACE : AHMEDABAD
DATE : 25th August, 2016

SCHEDULE - D

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

PARTICULARS	AMOUNT	INDIAN	FOREIGN
OPENING BALANCE AS ON 01-04-2015	3,424,330	3,421,846	2,484
ADD : EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	(517,207)	-77,842	(439,365)
TRANSFER TO BALANCE SHEET	2,907,123	3,344,004	(436,881)

SCHEDULE - E

LONG TERM INVESTMENT

PARTICULAR	TOTAL	INDIAN	FOREIGN
CORPUS FUND INVESTMENT			
BOND - IRFC	2,000,000		2,000,000
BOND - IOB	6,139,000		6,139,000
BOND - CBI	2,000,000		2,000,000
BOND - IDBI	4,165,500		4,165,500
BOND - IFCI	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Fixed Deposit (GRUH FINANCE)	4,000,000	-	4,000,000
Fixed Deposit (IDBI)	11,633,125	4,633,125	7,000,000
Fixed Deposit (HDFC)	1,290,985	1,290,986	-
TOTAL	32,228,610	5,924,111	26,304,500

Fund wise Break up of Long Term Investment

Particulars	Amount
Programme Fund	2,877,701
Corpus Fund	29,025,155
General Fund	325,755
Total	32,228,611



SCHEDULE G
GRANTS & DONATIONS

PARTICULAR	DONOR	AMOUNT	INDIAN	FOREIGN
EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS				
LEGAL EDUCATION & AID GRANTS				
Strengthening Grass Root Initiative on Access to Justice by the vulnerable and Research & Advocacy towards Law Reform impacting the Disadvantages	MISEREOR	5,872,683		5,872,683
Strengthening Access to Justice by the Vulnerable Groups through Institutional Interventions	MISEREOR	3,513,428		3,513,428
Legal Aid to vulnerable Populations	AJWS	621,400		621,400
Legal Aid to vulnerable Populations	AJWS	1,130,675		1,130,675
Capacity Building Programme under MCD	NFI	218,850		218,850
Support To Continue Rehnuma Entitlement Centers	NFI	900,000		900,000
Rehnuma: Empowering Vulnerable Communities and Facilitating Social Inclusion through Rule of Law	NFI	2,203,071		2,203,071
To Strengthen The Implementation Of Goal 16	SAFER WORLD	628,623		628,623
Regional Consultation for Civil Society Engagement with the post-2015 UN development agenda (MDGs beyond 2015)	YUVA	50,000		50,000
Regional Consultation for Civil Society Engagement with the post-2015 UN development agenda (MDGs beyond 2015)	YUVA	41,025		41,025
Access to Justice Survey	SDC	1,250,600		1,250,600
TOTAL A		16,430,355	-	16,430,355
DONATION				
CSJ General Funds	GENERAL	705,000	100,000	605,000
TOTAL B		705,000	100,000	605,000
Contributory Receipts				
FCRA General Fund		1,061,392	-	1,061,392
TOTAL C		1,061,392	-	1,061,392
TOTAL D = A+B+C		18,196,747	100,000	18,096,747
Note :				
GRANTS & DONATIONS UTILIZED DURING THE YEAR		AMOUNT	INDIAN	FOREIGN
Opening Unutilized Grants & Donations		2,461,660		2,461,660
Add : Grants & Donations/Contributions received during the year		18,196,747	100,000	18,096,747
Total :		20,658,407	100,000	20,558,407
Less : Closing Unutilized Grants		1,978,041		1,978,041
Utilized Grants & Donations		18,680,366	100,000	18,580,366

American Jewish World Service (AJWS)
National Foundation For India (NFI)
Youth For Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA)
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation(SDC)



SCHEDULE I

INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES

Particulars	Amount	INDIAN	FOREIGN
LEGAL EDUCATION & AID			
Voluntary Contribution for Legal cases	334,895	334,895	
TOTAL A	334,895	334,895	-
GENERAL FUND			
Lease Rent	612	612	
Contribution for Education Material/Sunavani	4,139	4,139	
Resource Person Fees/staff support contributions	84,400	84,400	-
Other Income	4,263	4,263	
Consultnacy WGWLO	16,000	16,000	
Hostel Rent	53,832	53,832	
Usage of Office space (external)	12,545	12,545	
Usage of Vehicle (External)	33,614	33,614	
TOTAL B	209,405	209,405	-
TOTAL A + B	544,300	544,300	-



