

**IDEAL**  
**Centre for Social Justice**



**ANNUAL**

**REPORT**

**2013-2014**

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### I. 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 fulfils 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. It has been actively contributing to national and international policy agenda based on its grass roots experience.

#### CSJ works with the following objectives:

1. Providing quality legal services to socio-economically marginalised and vulnerable groups
2. Responding holistically to human rights violations through a network of law centres at the grassroots
3. Empowering communities to fight for their human rights
4. Linking grass roots experiences with advocacy for law reforms and policy change
5. Making justice deliver mechanism responsive, accountable and sensitive

The last year has been an interesting phase of widening and deepening the scope of CSJ's work. We have re-articulated a differentiated approach for each of our interventions based on the specific stage each of the interventions is currently at:

1. Nyayika, a multi-specialty law centre is an articulation that addresses the need for having affordable, quality services to the vulnerable. It is an effort towards setting up a self-sustainable model that uses the Robin-hood concept of charging those who can pay to subsidise those who cannot.
2. 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 :
  - Demonstrating an institutionalised model of relating it with community language that grow as community leader and contribute to the field of social change using law as its key strategy.
  - The concept of legitimising the role of paralegal and improving the quality of paralegal training.

### II. Technical Support to other Organisations

CSJ provides technical support to various other organisations and initiatives. Some of the initiatives/organisations which CSJ supports are:

1. REHNUMA - A Joint Initiative of Human & Institutional Development Forum (Sahara), Nari-o-Shishu Kalyan Kendra, Sadbhavana Trust, Janavikas, Shaheen Women Resource Centre, Azad India Foundation, REHNUMA is a

programme addressing the issue of social and economic empowerment of the vulnerable groups, specifically the religious minorities through strengthening their social and economic entitlements.

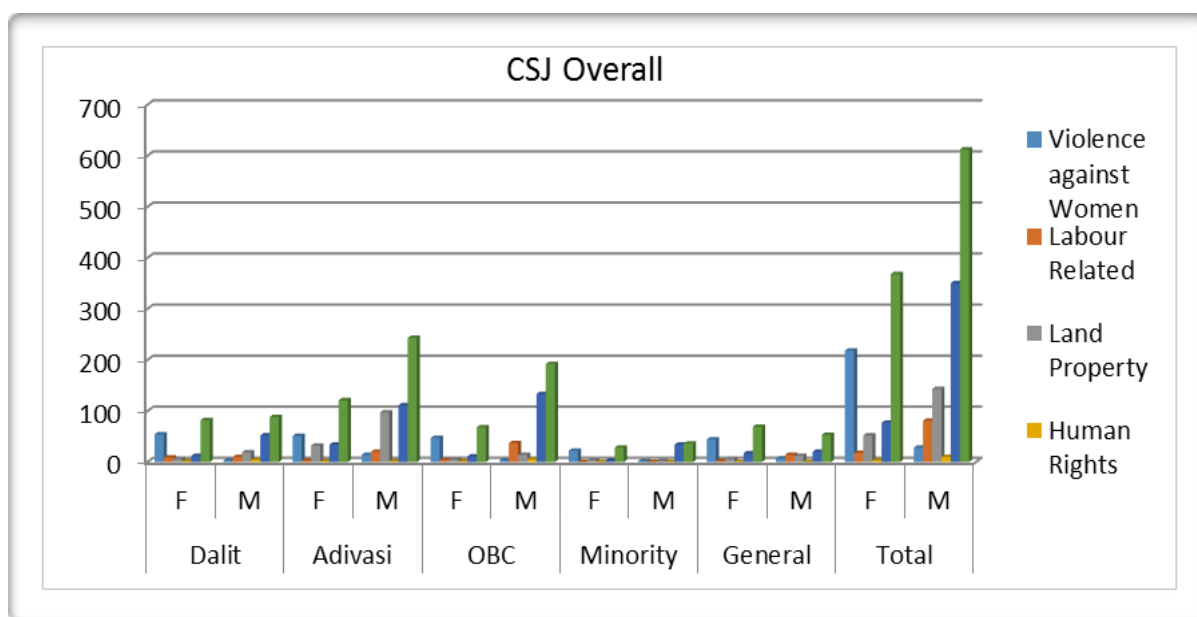
2. Action-Research Project on Establishing Rule of Law Communities: CSJ has provided technical support to Urjaghar, an organisation working on setting up community based mechanism for ensuring rights of the people. CSJ has helped Urjaghar in developing the conceptual frame for the programme and in training of the rule of law committees in 15 villages of Gujarat and Rajasthan.
3. ECONET is an organisation based in Pune, Maharashtra that manages fellowship programme by the name Lawyers for Change (LfC). CSJ provides technical support to the initiative by developing the conceptual frame for the programme and providing training to the fellows.

## B. Concrete Deliverables

### I. Cases & Claims

In the year 2013-2014, all the centres of CSJ across Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh cumulatively recorded a total of 980 cases and claims. In terms of gender differences of the total number of cases addressed, around 37.5% of the cases were those of women. The following table and graph gives a snapshot view of some of the figures relating to the total number of cases distributed amongst different vulnerable groups and thematics. The sub-sections thereafter provide state-wise information.

S. No		Dalit		Adivasi		OBC		Minority		General		Total	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
1	Violence against Women	54	3	51	14	47	3	22	1	44	7	218	28
2	Labour Related	9	10	3	20	4	37	0	0	2	14	18	81
3	Land Property	6	19	32	97	5	14	3	1	6	12	52	143
4	Human Rights Violations	1	4	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	3	10
5	Others	12	52	34	111	11	133	3	34	17	20	77	350
	<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>612</b>
													<b>980</b>



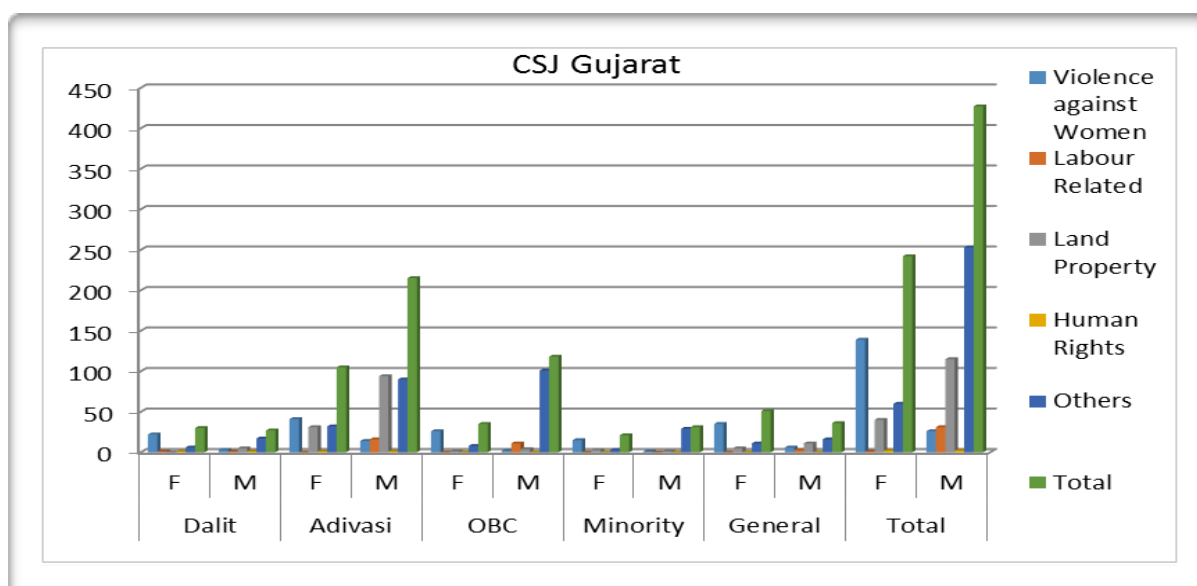
### a. Gujarat

In the year 2013-2014, CSJ centres in Gujarat recorded a total of 669 cases and claims.

Out of the 669 cases, it emerges that maximum number pertained to cases of Adivasis (320) followed by persons belonging to the OBC (153) and General or Upper-caste category (87) respectively.

In terms of the thematics, there was a strong emphasis on cases relating to Violence against Women and Land Property, and cases belonging to the “other” category were maximum which include various claim-entitlements under socio-economic laws, schemes and policies. In terms of gender differences of the total number of cases addressed, around 36.1% of the cases were those of women.

The following table and graph gives a snapshot view of some of the figures relating to the total number of cases distributed amongst different vulnerable groups and thematics.



Cumulative Table of CSJ Gujarat 2013 -2014

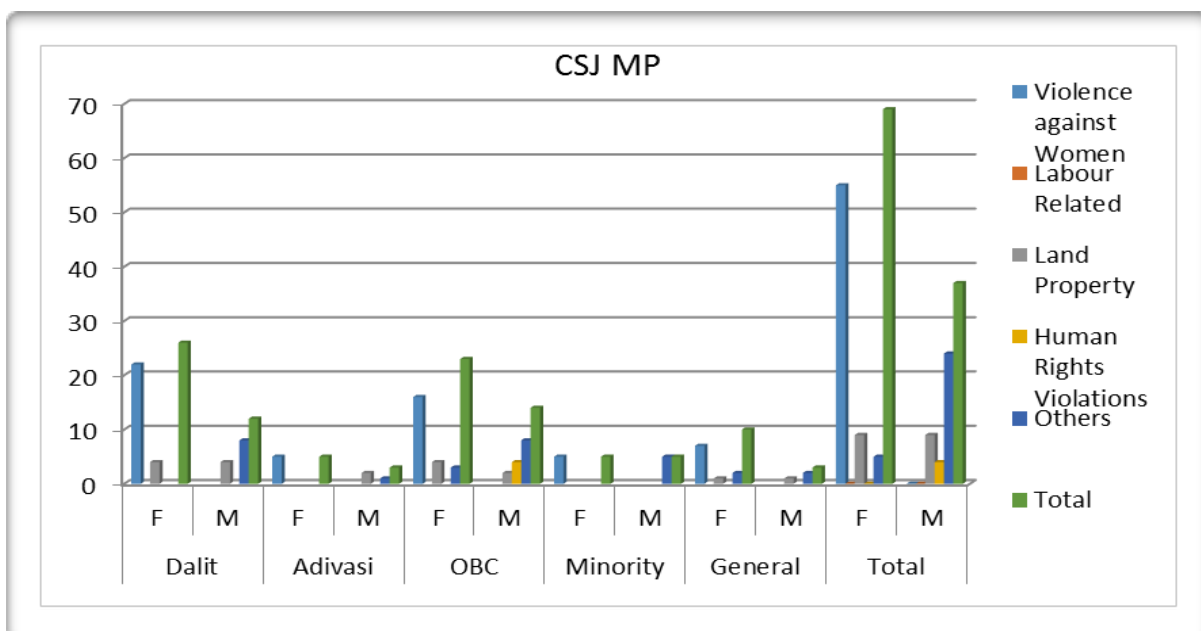
Sr. No	Dalit		Adivasi		OBC		Minority		General		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
1	22	3	41	14	26	2	15	1	35	6	139	26
2	1	1	0	16	0	11	0	0	0	3	1	31
3	0	5	31	94	1	4	3	1	5	11	40	115
4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
5	6	17	32	90	8	101	3	29	11	16	60	253
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>427</b>

669

**b. Madhya Pradesh**

In the year 2013-2014, CSJ centres in Madhya Pradesh recorded a total of 106 cases. Here, cases include both - (i) cases which were filed in the courts for litigation, and (ii) claim-entitlements which were filed under different socio-economic laws, schemes and policies.

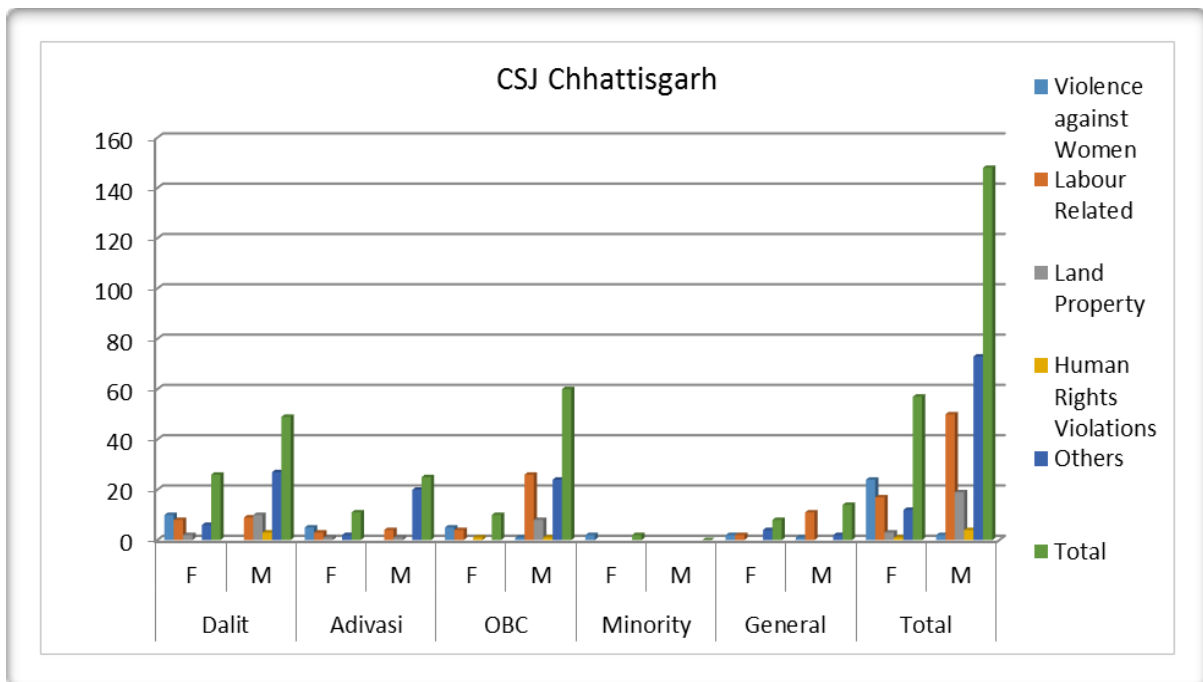
Out of the 106 cases, it emerges that maximum number pertained to cases of Dalits (38) followed by persons belonging to the OBC (37) and category respectively. In terms of the thematics, there was a strong emphasis on cases relating to Violence against Women In terms of gender differences of the total number of cases addressed, around 65% of the cases were those of women. The following table and



graph gives a snapshot view of some of the figures relating to the total number of cases distributed amongst different vulnerable groups and thematics. >add table

**c. Chhattisgarh**

In the year 2013-2014, CSJ centres in Chhattisgarh recorded a total of 205 cases. Here, cases include both - (i) cases which were filed in the courts for litigation, and (ii) claim-entitlements which were filed under different socio-economic laws, schemes and policies. Out of the 106 cases, it emerges that maximum number pertained to cases of Dalits (75) followed by persons belonging to the OBC (70) and category respectively. In terms of the thematics, there was a strong emphasis on labour related cases, but the maximum cases dealt with claim-entitlements under socio-economic laws, policies and schemes. In terms of gender differences of the total number of cases addressed, around 27.8% of the cases were those of women. The following table and graph gives a snapshot view of some of the figures relating to the total number of cases distributed amongst different vulnerable groups and thematics.



Cumulative Table of CSJ Chhattisgarh 2013 - 2014													
Sr. No.	Types of Cases	Dalit		Adivasi		OBC		Minority		General		Total	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
1	Violence against Women	10		5		5	1	2		2	1	24	2
2	Labour Related	8	9	3	4	4	26			2	11	17	50
3	Land Property	2	10	1	1		8					3	19
4	Human Rights Violations		3			1	1					1	4
5	Others	6	27	2	20		24			4	2	12	73
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>148</b>
												<b>205</b>	

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

**a. Legal Awareness Camps.** Legal awareness camps are a key strategy for community-level interventions with marginalised and vulnerable communities.

During 2013-2014, theme-based legal awareness camps to provide legal aid and advice to the needy and to create awareness in the community at large about various issues were organised. Labour rights, women's rights, Dalit rights, land rights, rights of senior citizens, consumer rights, and tribal rights were some of the key socioeconomic issues covered during these camps.

During this period (Sep'13-Mar'14), 41 (12 in Madhya Pradesh, 14 in Chhattisgarh and 15 in Gujarat) legal awareness camps were organised in the three states. Additionally, legal awareness was also created through more creative means such as performance of dramas, and broadcasting of radio episodes.

**b. Village Visits.** Village visits were also used as a strategy to create awareness amongst the victims in general and the community at large. Members from the team visit a village and conduct meetings with the help of the community volunteer.

During the village visits, apart from discussing the specifics of an individual case, the CSJ team also organises community meetings to have issue-based discussions and shares information on different laws. Pamphlets are distributed and slogans are painted on walls to ensure greater reach.

During the night stay in a particular village, the team screens issue-based documentary films and facilitates a discussion in the community on the same.

During the reporting period (Sep'13-Mar'14), 1303 villages visits were conducted in three states (395 in Madhya Pradesh, 489 in Chhattisgarh and 419 in Gujarat).

**a. Mapping/Survey in Coastal Belt of Gujarat.** Mapping of issues concerning socioeconomic rights of fisher community was carried out in coastal areas of Gujarat. A fishing-for-livelihood programme was carried out in the south Gujarat



districts of Bharuch, Surat, Navsari and Valsad. A separate mapping was done in four coastal districts of Saurashtra -- Porbandar, Junagadh, Amreli and Bhavnagar. There was special focus on mapping in Bhavnagar district's Mahuva and Gogha talukas, and Amreli district's Rajula and Jafrabad talukas – where fishing activities are quite intensive.

- C. **Campaigns.** Large scale campaigns have been a key strategy of reaching out to people in villages. These campaigns are both generic and issue-based and are spread out over a fixed number of days covering a large outreach. Many times campaigns are planned during season or festivals and targeted in areas where maximum number of people can be reached. During 2013-14 some campaigns were organised across the three States:

**Radio Campaign.** For the publicity of the community radio programme a campaign was organised on four routes of Dang reaching 8 haats and 36 villages informing them of the radio programme.

**Campaign with MSW Students.** A campaign was organised in Dang District, along with students studying their Masters in Social Work. The campaign addressed issues of domestic violence, witch hunting, gram sabha and consumer protection in 12 haats and 32 villages. Media used were street plays, patrikas and group discussions.

**Chhattisgarh Campaign.** A campaign was organised in Bilaspur District on the issues of NREGA, women related cases, Labour, KOTWAR Land, land acquisition, illegal possession, etc. The campaign reached out to around 1600 people, and around 52 cases arose subsequently after the campaigns.

**450/6 Campaign.** This covered about 38 coastal villages and towns spread across five districts, starting from Bhavnagar, going through Amreli, Veraval, Junagadh, and culminating in Porbandar. Around 450 km of coastal area was covered in a time span of six days, from December 16, 2013 to December 21, 2013. The material for the campaign included about 12 different pamphlets which gave details of legislations like the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011, the Fisheries Act, the National Fishermen Welfare Scheme, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, the Unorganised Sector Labourers Act, and the Contract Labour Act.

	Activities	Number
1	Drama on rights of fishermen	Performed in 28 places
2	Daayro at night	4 (Mahuva Bandar, Jaffrabad, Veraval, Mangrol)
3	Distribution of 12 kinds of pamphlets on legal schemes	Distribution of around 1000 pamphlets
4	National Fishermen welfare scheme posters	500 posters (maybe around 200-300)
5	Putting up flex on National Fishermen Welfare scheme, About CSJ with details about members	Approx. 150 (can be around 60) we had given some to people.
6	Group Discussion (3 group discussions, legal issues, questions, volunteer identification)	120 group discussions (must be around 80), 2-5 volunteers identified, who'll join us in training.
7	Writings on the wall (15 wall writings done in each village)	Approx. 400 – 450 wall writings
8	Based on the issues, applications distributed (Jetty, Dredging, Water, Pollution, Accidental death insurance, National Fishermen Scheme, CRZ)	Awareness of issues and their solutions through 15 types of applications

### III. Capacity Building Programmes

Training and capacity building in the field of law, human rights and social justice have emerged as one of the core competencies of CSJ. Diverse organisations, including government agencies, civil society groups and academic institutions from across the country approach CSJ for capacity-building support on legal issues. During the reporting period (Sep'13-Mar'14) in Chhattisgarh a total of 26 training programmes on different issues trained 183 volunteers; whereas in Madhya Pradesh, the law centres conducted 11 training programmes, and also trained 144 paralegals and the Gujarat Centres conducted around 26 training programmes. Some of the training programmes organised by the centres are as follows:

**a. Training of Trainers.** During the reporting period 3 TOTs (Training of Trainers) were organised:

1. **TOT on HRE for Animator.** The workshop was designed with the objective of building the capacities of animators and educators to work with young children on human rights education. The two-day workshop was attended by a group of forty animators and educators working with different educational organisations, NGOs and programmes in the Dang district, Gujarat.

2. **TOT for Local Trainers.** Included those were either ex-CSJ members or lawyers from various districts. Objective of TOT focused on building their capacities and skills as trainer,

who in turn will train members from the community and paralegals, and provide handholding to the members of law centres in implementing their activities.

**3. Design & Production Workshop.** A five days Design and Production Workshop was organised in the month of January 2014. 20 participants from across the country participated in the workshop. Focus of the workshop was to build capacities and skill as trainers, develop skill in using Alternate Legal Education and develop training modules on various issues

**a. Capacity Building Workshops.** External and Internal workshops and trainings were organised on various issues by different centres:

- The Dang Centre trained the Nari Adalat members run by Mahila Samkhya. Additionally the Centre also conducted paralegal trainings, how to do effective conciliation and other legal issues. Consequently, the Mahila Samakhya has started taking case of domestic violence and started conciliations.
- A training was organised for law students and lawyers to clear the All Indian Bar Examination.
- Trainings were also conducted on various issues for lawyers and law students.
- Additionally a training was conducted for 25 members of the Nyaya Samiti in Amreli on Rape Cases, Police Fariyad, etc.
- 10 capacity building programmes for training theatre performers were conducted across the three states on different issues such as rights of fishermen, witch-hunting, etc.

**b. Perspective Building Seminars and Workshops for Law Students.** During the reporting period 4 workshops/seminars were organised where 185 law students participated. Details are as follows:

- Hidayatullah National Law University: A one-day workshop on Human Rights-based approach was organised for law student of Hidayatullah National Law University. 40 students participated in the workshop.
- A one-day workshop on Human Rights was organised for students of Law College, Bhopal. Around 50 students participated in the workshop.
- Nirma Law College: CSJ was invited to conduct a session on Criminal Law for students of the Nirma Law College at the Nirma University. Around 80 students from two batches participated in the session.

**c. Internships.** In the academic circles, CSJ has been creating a niche as a socio-legal organisation. 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 to do their internship with CSJ. During the reporting period 170 law students have interned with CSJ from different national and international colleges, including National Law University, Auro University Surat, MS University Baroda, Jindal Law University, MATS School of Law, Nirma University, Anand Law College and Gujarat National Law University.

During internships students were assigned tasks such as review of literature, awareness campaign, filing right to information (RTI) applications and other legal advocacy works. The interns were asked to carry on desk review on certain specific themes to get familiarised 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 effective campaign. This results in the capacity building of young law students in a systematic and effective way.

## B. State-level Seminars/Workshops

**National Consultation on Evolving a Curriculum Framework for Law, Poverty and Development Courses in Law Schools.** On 2nd September 2013, a national consultation on evolving a curriculum framework for Law, Poverty and Development (LPD) courses in law schools were organised.

**Colloquium on MDG Post 2015 Agenda.** CSJ in collaboration with the Entrepreneurship Development Institute (EDI) organised a colloquium on the Post 2015 Agenda. The Colloquium was attended by students of EDI, and other members of different civil society organisations. The participants prepared a charter of demands, concerns and recommendations on the Post 2015 Agenda which was sent to the United Nations subsequently.

## C. Contribution to Policy, Advocacy and Research

### I. Policy & Advocacy

During 2013-2014, CSJ was 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. High Level Panel on Redefining Millennium Development Goals Post 2015.** CSJ along with Wada Na Todo Abhiyaan has been part of the international process in determining the Post 2015 MDG Agenda. Contributions of CSJ have been in the following spaces:

- At the Conference in Bali, CSJ presented its submissions in terms of what the post 2015 Agenda should address. In its submissions CSJ highlighted the need for creating a framework for implementation of schemes and policies, promoting the principles of capability, accountability and responsiveness from the State and emphasising the need for incorporating rule of law, legal empowerment, justice and peace in the post 2015 Agenda.
- Further, CSJ was also present at the Open Working Group Session that provides space for non-state actors to engage with member states in shaping the new development agenda post-MDGs post-2015 at New York in January 2014.
- CSJ also contributed to the presentation made by Wada Na Todo Abhiyaan at the High-level Event on the Contributions of Human Rights and the Rule of Law in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, United Nations especially with regard to 'justice-based' governance as a tool to enable better institutionalisation of rule of law and other practices to foster peaceful societies.
- Further, CSJ has also facilitated a signature campaign for the organisational Namati which works on access to justice to include justice, rule of law and legal empowerment as essential principles in the global development framework post 2015.

**b. Review of UPA-I & II, WNTA.** As part of WNTA, CSJ also contributed to a review of the policies and laws of both the UPA Government's terms in the areas of access to justice and secularism.

**c. Consultation on National Land Reforms Policy.** CSJ conducted a national consultation on the draft National Land Reforms Policy with organisations and persons working in the area of land rights.

- d. **Study on Internally Displaced Persons.** CSJ conducted a five state study on Internally Displaced Persons in India: Mapping and Citizenship Rights. The Study was conducted in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Kashmir, Gujarat and Orissa, owing to the varied conflicts in these states and the resultant internal displacement of several people. The aim of the study was to map the social economic conditions of these people, the larger aim of the study is to push for a national policy that deals with conflict induced displacement that adheres to the UN Guiding Principles on Internally Displaced Persons. The state partners included The Ant (Assam), Anhad (Kashmir), Action Aid, Janavikas (Orissa), Vyavasayaka Mariyu Sanghika Abhiruddi Samstha (VMSAS) Andhra Pradesh, Janvikas (Gujarat), Centre for Sustainable use of Natural and Social Resource (CSNSR, Orissa) and Centre. The report was released by Dr Syeda Hameed, the then member of the Planning Commission of India.

#### I. **Research Studies, Papers and Knowledge Documents**

During 2013-2014, CSJ also contributed to the world of academia and knowledge, through the conceptualisation and documentation of some of its work at the grassroots and also through a joint-study on the same. While some of these knowledge products have been published, others were presented at national conferences. The critical contributions in this regard have been as follows.

- a. **Study on Access to Justice and Socio-Economic Rights in the Lower Judiciary.** From 2010 to 2012, a team of academic and civil society researchers from Centre for Social Justice, National Centre for Advocacy Studies, Jagori Grameen and Indiana University Maurer School of Law conducted extensive ethnographic work of litigants, judges, lawyers, and courtroom personnel within multiple districts in three states: Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Himachal Pradesh. This Article provides an in-depth account of the everyday struggles these actors face in the pursuit of their respective objectives. The study titled “Grappling at the Grassroots: Access to Justice in India’s Lower Tier” has been published Harvard Human Rights Journal, Vol. 27, 2014, and as the Indiana Legal Studies Research Paper No. 268.
- b. **Study on Anti Witch-Hunting Legislation in Chhattisgarh.** Chhattisgarh has its own legislation titled “Tohni Pratadna Adhiniyam, 2005” which criminalises witch-hunting. Beginning August, 2013, the Chhattisgarh team conducted a short study in collaboration with Partners for Law and Development (New Delhi) to assess the role of the police in implementing the Act. The study was conducted in two blocks of Bilaspur district where police records were examined to find the total number of cases of atrocities against women. The team also conducted detailed interviews with victims. The report of this study is titled “Targeting of Women as Witches: Trends, Prevalence and the Law in Northern, Western, Eastern and Northeastern Regions of India.”
- c. **Study on Implementation of PESA in Dang District, Gujarat.** A study was conducted by the Dang Centre in collaboration the Tata Institute of Social Sciences on the implementation of PESA in Dang District, as part of a larger study to assess the implementation of PESA across six states of India. The final report of this study is still pending.

- d. **Paper on Rights of Property of Adivasi Women Living in Dang, District, Gujarat.** CSJ authored a paper titled “Impact of Changing Social Milieu and Existing Legal Framework on Property Rights of Adivasi Women in Dang District, Gujarat”. The paper explores the impact of the hinduisation process being carried out in the district of Gujarat on the legal framework governing the property rights of Adivasi women. The paper also explores the contradictions between customary laws and state-law and its impact on property rights. The paper was also presented at the Indian Association of Women’s Studies Conference from 4-7<sup>th</sup> February, 2014 in Guwahai, Assam.
- e. **Primer on Accessibility of Socio-Economic Rights.** CSJ in its action-research work on assessing the accessibility of socio-economic rights, produced a knowledge document which looks at the different provisions of different laws guaranteeing socio-economic rights and the statutory mechanisms for availing the same and grievance redressals.

## D. Impact on Policy Spaces, Individuals and Stake-holders

### I. Impact on Policy Spaces

- a. **High Level Panel Report to Review Millennium Development Goals Post 2015.** In its submissions to the High Level Panel at the Conference in Bali, CSJ recommended the need to “build peace and effective governance based on the rule of law and sound institutions.” The same phrase has been recognised and used in the High Level Panel’s Report on the Post 2015 Agenda.
- b. **Report on IDPs Cited by US State Department.** The study conducted and report written by CSJ on “Internally Displaced Persons in India: Mapping and Citizenship Rights” has been cited and extensively used by the U.S. Department of State in its annual Country Report on Human Rights Practices for India. These reports are for countries which receive assistance, and all member states of the UN, and the same are submitted to the U.S. Congress in accordance with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Trade Act of 1974.
- c. **CSJ’s Contribution to CEDAW Shadow Report.** CSJ’s ongoing advocacy work on the 2002 Gujarat Riots contributed to the shadow report that National Alliance of Women (NAWO) was preparing for the CEDAW. NAWO is responsible for monitoring the Government of India’s commitments of implementing the Platform for Action with special focus on the eight point agenda discussed at the Conference of Commitment, CEDAW, the Human Rights and other United Nations Conventions. CSJ highlighted the situation of women in post Gujarat violence especially from the period 2007-2014.

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

#### a. Gujarat

**Forest Rights and Titles.** This case relates to the people who are fighting for their forest land. With the help of paralegals, adivasis filed up to 200 applications in Dangs so that they could become legal owners of the land they have been cultivating for decades. Of these, only 10 per cent applications were approved. As for the rest, their legal documents were found to be missing. Hence, the adivasis were unable to get their land titles. Currently, paralegals are in the process of collecting necessary documents so that adivasis are not deprived of their right under the Forest Rights Act.

**Widow's Property Rights.** In Dangs, when a woman becomes a widow she does become the legal heir of the property owned by her husband. There have been instances when the hearing of such cases takes place in the village panchayat, which often takes wrong decisions. Paralegals focused on the issue and found that it was necessary to highlight women's land ownership rights, so that women are not discriminated against by the village panchayat or the talati. There is a huge misunderstanding that the property is only held by the son after the death of the father, and not the widow. Paralegals' meetings helped solve the issue, and several women were able to get their ownership rights.

**Wages of Forest Labourers.** This case relates to forest labourers being paid low wages, that too after considerable delay. A workshop on the issue helped paralegals understand why this is happening in Dangs and what should be done to make labourers aware of their rights. It was agreed, they should be made to file RTI to find out what their rights were.

**Rape Case: Inclusion of S. 376 in the FIR.** The Bharuch unit responded to a media report about rape of a woman by collecting information from the police station and getting in touch with the kin of the victim. The procured documents included the FIR which had not included the section 376, the unit members ensured that the medical examination was done efficiently and the crime was proved. By building pressure on the Police, the section was added. The team conducted extensive fact finding and ensured that the Panchnama and the details regarding the case were accurately recorded. The unit also helped in availing the compensation amount to the victim.

**Wife's Maintenance.** Sonalben Pratapsinh Chauhan, age 28 residing in District Amreli was married for 12 years to Pratap Sinh. She has an 8 year old son from the marriage. A few years back, Pratapsinh drove Sonalben out of his house. Sonalben filed a maintenance case against her husband, but her husband failed to pay up the decided amount. During the field visit conducted by Amreli unit paralegal this case came to light and an application under section 125 (3) was filed in the court. The respondent failed to appear in the court, but due to repeated notices he was forced by the court to appear and pay up three months pending amount due to Sonalben.

**Domestic Violence and Maintenance.** Rinaben was married in Mumbai. Immediately after her marriage, her husband started mentally and physically harassing her. The husband sought support from village elders of their community to consensually separate, but in the bargain Rinaben did not receive any amount for her sustenance neither did she get her belongings given to her during the wedding. After one year of her living at her parent's house she contacted Nyayika centre for support. Since Rinaben was not married, a case under PWDVA and section 125 was filed. The trial for the case went on and was in the favour of Rinaben, where an order of one time maintenance amount of 1, 50,000 and return of her belongings, *STRIDHAN* was passed.

Similarly, In the Harsapur Devadiya village, a ST community girl was deserted by her in-laws for nearly five years. The girl had filed a case under PWDVA and Section 125 for maintenance. An order was passed in favour of the girl. On non-payment of the amount ordered; notice was issued to the opposite party. The opposite party failed to appear in the court and an application of recovery and property attachment was filed. The opposite party got a letter from the Gram Panchayat saying that he was not a property holder and produced it in the court. The court thereafter issued an arrest warrant, but the police did not comply. The unit procured the warrant from the court and produced it in the police

station and also procured a received copy from the officer and copied the received copy to the police inspector. The inspector was informed that the warrant was not being executed in spite of the accused being present at his residential address. Based on the complaint, the district police officer issued orders for inquiry and eventually the accused was arrested and he also paid up the amount due.

## **b. Madhya Pradesh**

**Land Acquisition.** In a village in Raigarh district, Madhya Pradesh, paralegals came in direct contact with a case of forcible land acquisition. Several villagers were staying on this land for the last 30 years. However, the government wanted to set up a hospital and a housing board colony here. A notice was served on the villagers, which made them extremely worried. They did not know where to go. Paralegals drafted an application to the district collector and alerted the officials about the problem. A gram sabha was called by the village panchayat, where the matter was discussed. An application was filed with the Madhya Pradesh High Court seeking stay order over land acquisition. The case is still pending.

**Construction of Toilets.** This is regarding a small village in Madhya Pradesh. Paralegals, on a visit to the village, found out that locals faced serious issues related to sanitation. Also, several people were left out from the below poverty line (BPL) list. They discussed with villagers on how to go about overcoming the twin problems. People took the help of paralegals to draft applications addressed to the district collector. This resulted in the construction of 22 toilets in individual households.

**Impact of Awareness Camp on Pension Scheme.** Paralegals organised a camp in Pipli village of Madhya Pradesh to inform people about the government's pension scheme. The villagers were told about the existence of the Seva Kendra, which is supposed to facilitate the scheme. They were also told how to draft an application apply for pension. After the camp, people themselves initiated the process of filing application, of their own accord. Paralegal volunteers helped them.

**Housing Rights.** On visit to Islamnagar village, Bhopal district, paralegals found people were agitated over availing housing rights (aavas patras). They were not getting ownership of the land on which they were living in huts. They had been staying there for long. This is because they did not have documentary evidence as proof of their residence. Paralegals held a meeting with them. After gathering all necessary information, they helped them draft a RTI application and a public interest litigation (PIL). The RTI application awakened the administration. It helped them receive lease documents of the land they were occupying. They also got voter identity card, for which they were agitating for long.

**Fudging of Voters' List.** During a visit to the Kodni village of Sagar district, paralegals came to know about how a few underage children's names were falsely added to the voters' list. Paralegals complained to the district collector, as also other officers. The information was disseminated to local newspapers. The issue received attention in the local media, as a consequence of which officials were forced to remove these names, and became alert for future.

**Construct of Nullah:** In September 2013, the paralegals visited village Omnagar, Bhopal district. During a meeting, people expressed dismay over refusal of the



authorities to construct a drainage channel (nullah) and a pucca road. Paralegals drafted an application, on which the signatures of several villagers were taken. The application was submitted to the zonal office. This resulted into the construction of the nullah and the road. The villagers appreciated the help rendered by paralegals, as it changed the face of the village. The village used to get inundated during monsoon. Paralegals also organised a camp in the village, where people were informed about how they could take advantage of different government schemes. The attitude of the media regarding the issue was supportive.

**Labour Rights.** This is a case about IVRCL, an infrastructure company, one of whose contractors refused to pay wages to its labourers. The contractor bought a motorbike from the money he was supposed to pay a wage worker and disappeared. Paralegals came to know about this and contacted local officials in order to help the labourers. A complaint was filed with the police station. The labourers were so poor that they did not have any money to make ends meet. Paralegals contacted the labourers and gathered necessary information. They approached the police to get information from the contract box. An investigation was ordered. Finally, the company and the labourers reached an agreement, under which the labourers were provided with company identity cards. Paralegals also held a camp with labourers to make them aware of their rights. Similarly, in another case, paralegals took up the case of several labourers who did not get their wages. They came to know following meetings with local labourers. The effort was to encourage them and make them aware of their rights. During interactions, it was found that several adivasi labourers were made to work for a month and they were not given wages. Paralegals took them to the district collector's office, where a discussion ensued on several issues agitating labourers. The process made them aware of their rights. They received their wages as per their work after the district collector gave good response and helped them.

**Right to Health.** In Chhattarpur village, Madhya Pradesh, BPL families were informed about the Rajya Bimari Sahayata Scheme, meant to help poorer sections of people during their illness. Paralegals helped BPL persons prepare applications to avail the benefits of the scheme. Till paralegals approached them, they had no knowledge or information regarding the health scheme. Nor did they know how to communicate with the officials concerned. The situation was such that no one was ready to support when a person fell ill. Even the sarpanch or the secretary did not show any interest in helping the affected person or the family. The intervention by the paralegals helped victims get timely treatment in Bhopal.

**Rehabilitation and Compensation.** This case involves rehabilitation of people from Panna village who were to be displaced as a result of the decision to expand the Panna reserve. Villagers were not given any information about the government's decision. Paralegals approached villagers of Panna as also four neighbouring villages, which affected by the decision. Paralegals told people that the government was seeking to rehabilitate them, and this would adversely affect their lifestyle which is based on farming and farm labour. After pursuing the case with the authorities, the affected families were offered Rs 10 lakh in cash as compensation. Paralegals visited the affected villages, held meetings on several issues making the people aware of their rights.

### c. Chhattisgarh

**PIL on Implementation of Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act, 2005.** During fieldwork in Chhattisgarh, it was found that people were not aware of the

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, and it has not been implemented fully in the entire state. The problem of non-implementation has been a common one across the country. Centre for Social Justice had already filed one such PIL in the Gujarat High Court seeking implementation of the Act. The Chhattisgarh team found various gaps in the implementation such as non-appointment of full time protection officers, absence of shelter homes, non-registration of cases etc. Based on the information collected through RTI a PIL was filed in the CG High Court to ensure the implementation of the Act, the PIL was filed in collaboration with Chattisgarh Mahila Manch whose member is the petitioner in the case. The Court has issued notices to the departments, subsequent to the filing of the PIL vacancies for PO's, notifications to set up shelter homes have been issued.

**Children's Shelter.** Chakradhar Children's shelter Raigarh was established in 1932 by Seth Kirorimal. It is managed by Kirorimal charitable trust where orphans acquire education and values while staying there. It has been awarded the President Award for its good facilities. Several times, High Courts of other States and the Supreme Court have ordered for accommodating orphans at this shelter. But from the past 25 years it has been claimed that some political leaders have been exploiting children of this shelter. Girls have been sexually exploited and some children are being exploited by making them work at the shelter home. Anyone who has tried to intervene in this situation has been terminated. Since then nobody has gone against the management. The issue came to light, with a letter that a resident named Mr. Ganesh wrote to the physical instructor at the shelter home. Mr Ganesh took cognisance of this issue and the child welfare committee member, paralegal from Raigarh centre were called to look into the matter. The Child welfare committee received a complaint from another resident who had been sexually assaulted, the child welfare committee with the support of the centre registered an FIR, this incident drew a lot of media attention. The National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights sent a 4 member team that investigated the matter. Centre's co-ordinator Dhananjay assisted the team members and ensured that the investigation was done and the accused in the case were put to trial. The team handed this case to a senior lawyer. The Raigarh unit has been assisting in the matter.

**Indira Awas Yojna Amount.** Ramesh Kumar of Gram Birbira, Aarang District had not received the entire amount he was entitled to under the Indira Awas Yojana. The request application was filed with the Sarpanch, after receiving no remedy from the Sarpanch office, the Centre filed an RTI in the Janpad Panchayat department. Not having received the response within the time period, an appeal was filed. The case highlighted the importance of RTI in ensuring accountability from the State machinery and the inevitability of follow up in such processes.

**Old Age Pension.** Paralegals came to know in April 2014 that an aged person of a village in Raigad district was not getting his pension for ten months, which he was entitled to. CSJ paralegals, after holding a meeting in the village, found out that there were 25 others facing a same problem. Five of them were made to write an application to the Panchayat Samaj Karyalay Samiti. It was found during an interaction at the Samiti that the sarpanch was creating hurdles in the payment of pension. The matter was argued out in the panchayat office, and finally the 25 persons received pension.

**Maintenance Claim of Wife of Army Official.** Smt. Sanju Chaurasia, Age 31 residing in Bilaspur District was to be provided maintenance by her husband who serves in the Army. The case falls under Section 125 of the CrPC. Applications to Indian Army and senior Police officials for help did not yield expected result, The Centre filed an RTI to get

information regarding the complaint made to the Army. However the claim filed under Section 125 of the CrPC by the Centre was effective; the court has ordered 18000/- Rupees as the amount payable every month as maintenance by the husband.

**Construction of School Building.** The construction of the building for the primary school situated in Gram Belbatha, Raipur was incomplete and had been stalled for over a year; due to which the students and the teachers of the said school were experiencing great inconvenience. The KMK workers filed an application with the Chief Program officer and the stalled work was finished to completion. Similarly, in Jamgaon, Raipur District, a sum was sanctioned for construction and repair of a school building. However since the construction work hadn't begun, the construction amount was withdrawn and misappropriated. The issue was addressed in the Gram Sabha, The Centre approached the people's representatives and the issue was addressed in the Gram Sabha. A complaint was filed against the contractor, as a consequence of which the unfinished construction was completed.

**Counselling Services.** Bindu Dehria was residing in Gram Belbatha, Raipur. She has three kids and her husband is an alcoholic. After a few years passed, the husband (while in a state of intoxication), her mother-in-law and father-in-law started abusing her verbally and she also experienced physical abuse at their hands. Eventually she left her husband's home, she came to know about the Raipur centre through the paralegal, she then approached the centre. The members of the unit tried to resolve the issue through counselling but to no avail, the centre filed a maintenance case in the court, this built pressure on the husband who then agreed on mutually settling matter with the mediation of the centre. The couple then decided to pursue their marital life.

**Atrocity against Dalit Woman.** A Dalit woman residing in Sezbahar, Raipur District, was raped by the employees of Mahendra Company who lured her on the pretext of meeting her husband. When her husband returned that evening, she narrated the whole incident to him. He then filed an FIR in the police station but they did not register the case under the SC/ST PoA Act, which entitles the victim for compensation. She contacted the Centre, as a consequence of which they approached the court and got the case under the provisions of the SC/ST Act and secured the compensation amount of rupees 60000 in favour of the victim. The case is pending in the court.

**Scholarship Claim of Students.** The students of a higher secondary school in Torla, Raipur District were not given the scholarship amount for the year 2011-2012. Rupesh Kumar Bande who is the Centre's volunteer informed the Centre which approached the social welfare department and filed an application for claiming scholarship. The total scholarship amount sanctioned through the efforts of the Centre was Rs. 94, 500.

**Property Rights of Person with Disability.** Shivvati Sahu, a mentally disabled woman residing in Tokro, Raipur District, is the only child of her parents. Her younger uncle had devious intentions of disclaiming her from her rightful share in her parent's property. However, her elder uncle informed the Centre of the incident. The Centre filed an application in the Tehsil court and through regular follow up, her right in the property was secured.

**Scholarship Benefits for SC/ST/OBC Students.** In a state run higher secondary school in Abhanpur, Raipur District, students belonging to the SC/ST/OBC category had not received scholarships for the year 2013-2014. Rajkumar Tandon Belbatha, who is a student of the school, approached the Centre. The Centre filed an application in the

Tribal Welfare department for disbursement of scholarship. Subsequently the total scholarship amount sanctioned and disbursed was Rs. 54,600 out of which Rs. 37,200 was disbursed for 62 students belonging to the SC Category, Rs. 2,400 for 4 students belonging to the Scheduled Tribe Category and, RS. 12,900 was 43 students belonging to the OBC category.

**Wages of Asha Workers.** The salaries of Asha Workers in Gram Thekbandha: Chatrani (Rs. 525), Maya Bai Vishwakarma (Rs. 525), Rembai (Rs. 525), Anita Bai Bhatt (Rs. 3825) had not been released by the state authorities. The Centre's volunteer informed the Centre regarding the issue, after which the Centre filed an application in the State Hospital and after regular follow up of the application, the salaries were released.

### III. Impact on Stake-holders

- a. **State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD)** is Chhattisgarh's apex body for undertaking training, research, action research and consultancy functions in the rural development sector. It works under Ministry of Panchayat and Rural Development, Government of Chhattisgarh. SIRD has sought the help of CSJ to bring in rights perspective to the various training programmes organised by it.
- b. **The State Commission for Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes in Chhattisgarh**, was invited to one of the Centre's events. The Commission was surprised by the work that was being done by CSJ and immediately expressed its interest in collaborating with the Centre. Now the Commission regularly sends cases that need legal support to the Centre.
- c. **The University of Law, Birmingham** having taken notice of the extensive work done by CSJ, has approached and entered into a collaboration with CSJ to improve the drafting and research skills of its law students. As a result of this collaboration, students of the university regularly send research materials and case briefs to assist CSJ in its work.
- d. **Other organisations like Pradan, Gender Resource Centre, Vivdhlaxi Kendra, Kutch Mahila Vikas Sangathan (KMVS), Samavesh and Taal** have collaborated with CSJ for setting up their legal programmes, providing legal assistance in their cases, and supporting and conducting their training programmes from rights perspective.

## D. New Initiatives

During the 2013-2014, CSJ launched three new initiatives in different focus areas. Some of these initiatives have been described below succinctly.

- a. **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,

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.
• Subsidies for the poor.
• Accused in cases of human rights violations will not be defended.

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.

- b. **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 grass root 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 knowledge produced by academia on human rights issues on the one hand and field realities observed by human rights practitioners on the other..
  
- c. **Young Professionals Programme for Legal Empowerment.** The Young Professionals Programme for Legal Empowerment (YPPLE) anchored by Centre for Social Justice (CSJ) is designed to provide young legal professionals a holistic understanding of how legal empowerment can contribute to social change by preparing and equipping them to become powerful change agents and to understand the wide gulf between the law in action and the law as found in statute books, judgments and scholarship. The programme places about six to eight young legal professionals for minimum period of one year in the field areas of CSJ as research associates.

## E. Governance And Finance Department

### Governance Details

During the year 2013-2014, 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. Following Change Reports filed with the office of The Dy, Charity Commissioner, Ahmedabad and duly approved;
  - The deletion of Mr. Upendra Baxi as a Trustee was filed on 18/04/2013.
  - A change in Objects of MOA was filed on 18/12/2013.
  - A change in address of the organization was filed on 29/08/2013.
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, 2014:

Social Group	Male staff	Female staff	Total staff
General	17	23	40
Religious Minorities	22	9	31
OBCs	10	1	11

SC	16	4	20
ST	5	3	8
Total	70	40	110

**Distribution of staff according to salary levels & gender break-up as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014:**

Slab of gross salary per month (in Rs.) plus benefits paid to staff (including consultants)	Male staff	Female staff	Total staff
Less than 5,000/-	15	5	20
5,000/- to 10,000/-	36	12	48
10,000/- to 25,000/-	18	18	36
25,000/- to 50,000/-	1	5	6
50,000/- to 1,00,000/-			
Total	70	40	110

**List of Trustees as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014:**

There has been one change in the Board of Trustees during the year 2013-14. The list of Trustees are as under:

Name	Designation / Position
Mr. Gagan Sethi	Trustee
Ms. Nupur Sinha	Managing Trustee
Mr. Vijay Parmar	Trustee
Dr.(MS.) Syeda Hameed	Trustee
Ms. Vrinda Grover	Trustee
Ms. Nafisa Goga D'souza	Trustee
Dr. Srikrishna Deva Rao	Trustee
Retd. Justice R.A.Mehta	Trustee

## Financial Details

### FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE YEAR 2013-14

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DONOR	PARTICULAR	AMOUNT	ADDRESS
MISEREOR	Strengthening Grass Root Initiative on Access to Justice by the vulnerable and Research & Advocacy towards Law Reform impacting the Disadvantages - 4 Months	2,035,765	BISCHOEFLICHES HILFSWERK, MISEREOR E. V., MOZARTSTRASSE 9, D-52064, AACHEN, GERMANY
MISEREOR	Strengthening Grass Root Initiative on Access to Justice by the vulnerable and Research & Advocacy towards Law Reform impacting the Disadvantages	2,080,684	BISCHOEFLICHES HILFSWERK, MISEREOR E. V., MOZARTSTRASSE 9, D-52064, AACHEN, GERMANY
SWISS AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND CORPORATION (SDC)	Study on Access to Justice project.- SDC	231,131	SWISS COOPERATION PROGRAMME OFFICE, P.O. BOX 1192, LANGJOPHAKHA, THIMPHU, BHUTAN
NATIONAL CENTRE FOR ADVOCACY STUDIES (NCAS)	Accessing Economics and Social Rights from the Bottom - UP - A Pilot Story	54,900	SERENITY COMPLES, RAMNAGAR COLONY, PASHAN, PUNE, 411210, MAHARASHTRA
FORD FOUNDATION	Supporting for litigation at both the grassroots & constitutional levels, research & monitoring to establish, protect & enforce the socioeconomic right of vulnerable groups.	5,742,624	THE FORD FOUNDATION, ATTN:SIDORE TSAMBLAKOS, 320 EAST 43RD ST, NEW YORK, USA 10017
NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INDIA	Project Rehnuma -Capacity Building Programme under MCD	2,410,726	NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INDIA, CORE 4-A, UPPER GROUND FLOOR, INDIA HABITAT CENTRE, LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI
NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INDIA-NEW	Project Rehnuma -Capacity Building Programme under MCD	1,500,000	NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INDIA, CORE 4-A, UPPER GROUND FLOOR, INDIA HABITAT CENTRE, LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI

IDEAL

Janvikas (Christian Aid)	Capacity Building Programme and Rehnuma Centre under MCD Projects	1,000,000	C 105, ROYAL CHINMAY TOWER, NEXT TO SIMANDHAR TOWER, BODAKDE, AHMEDABAD
Janvikas	Honorarium support for Senior Activist for ensuring legal entitlement in Assam	120,000	C 105, ROYAL CHINMAY TOWER, NEXT TO SIMANDHAR TOWER, BODAKDE, AHMEDABAD
UUHIP	Unitarian Universalist Holdden India Programme	1,180,706	25, BEACON STREET, BOSTON,
WNTA	Pepple's Manifesto	72,250	C-1/E, 2ND FLOOR. GREEN PARK EXT., NEW DELHI
CREATIVE	School Drop out Prevention Pilot Programme	56,929,618	108. 2ND MAIN, 6TH CROSS, 1ST BLOCK, KORAMANGALA, BANGLORE,
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTER (IDRC)	Brainstroming meeting to examine Enforced Disappearances and the Spiral of Impunity in Conflict Zones in South Asia	121,951	208 JOR BAGH, NEW DELHI, INDIA - 110003



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

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

**MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY:**

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

**AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY:**

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

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

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



OPINION:

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

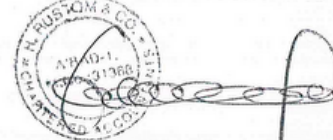
REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:

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 : 11<sup>th</sup> July, 2014.

FOR H.RUSTOM & CO.  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



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

**INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION AND LEARNING ( IDEAL )  
( CENTRE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE )**

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2014**

PARTICULARS	TOTAL 31.03.2014
<b>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>	
TRUST FUNDS	51,080,874
GENERAL FUNDS	6,830,497
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT	3,745,988
UNUTILIZED GRANTS	5,336,043
	<b>66,993,402</b>
<b>ASSETS AND PROPERTIES</b>	
NET BLOCK OF FIXED ASSETS	6,437,300
INVESTMENTS	43,195,804
CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES	17,360,298
	<b>66,993,402</b>
NOTE FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS	

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

FOR IDEAL



**NUPUR SINHA**  
MANAGING TRUSTEE  
PLACE : AHMEDABAD  
DATE : 11th JULY , 2014

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



( HRD DALAL )  
PROPRIETOR  
MEMBERSHIP NO. : 31368  
PLACE : AHMEDABAD  
DATE : 11th JULY , 2014

IDEAL

INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION AND LEARNING ( IDEAL )  
( CENTRE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE )

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 2014

PARTICULARS	31.03.2014
<b>INCOME</b>	
GRANTS, DONATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	70,732,856
INTEREST INCOME	7,118,633
OTHER INCOME	1,104,592
TRANSFER FROM SPECIFIC FUNDS	36,518,768
	<b>115,474,849</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	
EXPENDITURE ON OBJECTS OF THE TRUST	111,151,272
ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES	1,073,625
REMUNERATION TO TRUSTEE	420,000
AUDIT FEES	144,945
CHARITY COMMISSIONER FEES	50,000
DEPRECIATION	1,617,670
LOSS ON SALE OF ASSET	235,000
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	782,338
	<b>115,474,849</b>
NOTE FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS	

FOR IDEAL



NUPUR SINHA  
MANAGING TRUSTEE  
PLACE : AHMEDABAD  
DATE : 11th JULY , 2014

FOR H. RUSTOM & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FIRM REGISTRATION NO. 108908 W



( HRD DALAL )  
PROPRIETOR  
MEMBERSHIP NO. : 31368  
PLACE : AHMEDABAD  
DATE : 11th JULY , 2014

IDEAL