

CENTRE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

ANNUAL REPORT
2018-19



ABOUT US

WHO ARE WE?

Established in 1993, the Institute for Development Education and Learning - Centre for Social Justice (CSJ) is a human rights organization fighting for the rights of the marginalized and the vulnerable, principally in the sphere of access to justice. Inspired by Freirean thought, CSJ has been active in more than eight States across India creating human rights interventions using law as a key strategy through an intimate engagement with grassroots realities. Central to CSJ's efforts are its institutional interventions in legal reform and research which bridge and symbiotically combine grassroots activism, law and policy-making on a wide gamut of issues concerning the rights of women, Dalits, Adivasis, minorities and other socially vulnerable groups. The law centres – consisting of a team of lawyers, paralegals and researchers – not only provide litigative support and outreach to communities but become nodes for the propagation of a more holistic conception of Human Rights that incorporates a vision for peace and justice beyond the confines of the rights-framework.





OBJECTIVES

- Fight injustice, discrimination and establish rule of law.
- Increase awareness and sensitivity of human rights issues amongst stakeholders.
- Provide platform for different stakeholders to discuss various human rights issues affecting vulnerable communities namely, Dalits, Tribals, Minorities, and other vulnerable groups.
- Improve the quality of legal education at various levels including local communities, law colleges and state bodies such as the Police Academy, Jail Training Institute etc.
- Provide quality legal services to the vulnerable groups specially women, Dalits, Tribals and prisoners.
- Link grassroots experience with policy level advocacy for law reforms.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

- Legal aid
- Legal awareness
- Alternative Dispute Resolution
- Law Reform
- Legal capacity building

VARIOUS PROGRAMS OF CSJ

LAW CENTRE

The Law Centre is the node through which CSJ carries out its systemic socio-legal interventions in its field area. It is also a singular point in the community for a wide variety of services and activities, both from the standpoint of the community, as well as, from the programmatic standpoint of the organization.

YOUNG PROFESSIONALS PROGRAM FOR LEGAL EMPOWERMENT (YPPLE)

The Young Professionals Program for Legal Empowerment (YPPLE) anchored by CSJ is designed to equip young legal professionals to become powerful change agents by giving them the opportunity to develop a holistic understanding of how legal empowerment can contribute to social change through an intimate engagement with field realities. Many YPPLEs continue to be associated with CSJ beyond the duration of the program and are helping CSJ fulfill its vision towards society.

NYAYIKA

Nyayika was initiated as a chain of multi-specialty law centres offering affordable professional legal services at the grassroots working towards the end of increasing access to justice, both substantial and procedural. [Nyayika law centres \(https://tinyurl.com/csjlawcentre\)](https://tinyurl.com/csjlawcentre) offer legal aid and advice in all types of legal matters, including civil, criminal, revenue, consumer, labour, and do so at a fixed fee in order to ensure sustainability of the model.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Capacity building both internal and external (i.e. of other organizations and individuals) is an institutional mandate. It is also one of CSJ's work areas where it had grown significantly – thanks in no small part to the organization's rich and varied experience of grassroots realities. The organization works in the lawyer-paralegal framework, and trainings are oriented towards strengthening the understanding of legal systems. The second pillar on which CSJ's capacity building is based on is the question of relevancy. Taking forward from its pedagogical output is the natural conclusion that the knowledge, skills, and perspectives discussed through the process of capacity building be relevant to the recipient's context, work and surroundings.

DARIYA NO DAYRO

Due to the coast's strategic location, and the communities residing on the coast, it is subject to various kinds of vulnerabilities, in terms of socio-economic rights, climate change and environmental degradation. CSJ follows a bottom up approach wherein cadre at the ground level from the community itself is prepared which in turn feeds into other spheres, and facilitates legal awareness and policy change.

REHNUMA

Since the 2002 Gujarat communal riots, CSJ has actively engaged with minority communities to ensure access to justice delivery, respond to abuses of human rights and facilitate entitlements under various government welfare programs. Carrying this forward, CSJ partnered with organizations in 6 states to develop the Rehnuma Entitlement Facilitation Centres. Rehnuma model remains to this day, unique in its conceptualization of a holistic socio- economic rights intervention, bringing together three distinct approaches towards empowerment, under separate State policies and laws.

LAWYERS FOR CHANGE

The Lawyers for Change program is the result of CSJ's vision of creating a cadre of grassroots lawyers. The program trains and equips lawyers from vulnerable communities in leadership as well as legal skills and knowledge to influence change at the community and district/taluka court level. Running since 1994, the program has been instrumental in the development of community-based leadership as a mechanism for social transformation. Currently, sixteen lawyers, cutting across various communities, from remote areas are engaged under this program, out of which twelve are women. Of these sixteen lawyers, six belong to the Scheduled Tribes community, three belong to the Scheduled Caste community, two belong to the minority community, and four belong to the OBCs while one belongs to the general category.

EXPANSE OF WORK DONE BY CSJ

GEOGRAPHICAL EXPANSE



THEMATIC EXPANSE

Location	Theme	Issues	Continuing work
National	Sustainable Development Goals	Contextualizing SDG targets and indicators in line with grassroots interest and monitoring state performance	Engagement with NITI Aayog to include additional indicators. Monitoring state action towards achieving SDG Goal 16
	Women's Rights	Implementation of laws related to violence against women including compensation schemes	Taking up cases of Violence against Women and making compensation claims.
	Minority Rights	Access to welfare for minorities through equitable budgetary allocation and implementation of PM's 15 Point Program	Increasing claims for welfare benefits and basic facilities for minorities
Chhattisgarh	Child Rights	Implementation of The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act. and Juvenile Justice Act, Pursuing cases of human trafficking	Taking up cases of Child sexual offences and children in conflict with law
	Rights of Persons with Disability	Implementation of RPWD Act and ensuring access to welfare benefits for persons with disability	Increasing claims for benefit of persons with disability
	Rights of Women	Implementation of Witchcraft Act. Implementation of The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA).	Analysis of data collected on cases under witchcraft law. Seeking directions from the Chhattisgarh High Court regarding recruitment of more Protection officers and notify shelter homes.
Coastal Gujarat	Rights of Fishing Communities	Access to primary healthcare by opening of health care centres and availability of sea ambulances, construction of jetties and protection wall. Formulation of coastal regulations that are in interests of fishing communities	File PILs for jetties, ration shop at Shiyalbet. Following up on 108 and Protection Wall PIL orders Collective claims from women are being made for fish selling market Policy engagement in respect of Coastal Regulation Zone notification

	Dalit Rights	Rehabilitation of Hijrati (Dalits being forced to migrate due to caste violence)	Individual claims being made from families of forced migrants, data being collected towards reforming Gujarat Contingency Plan
North and South Gujarat	Adivasi Rights	Implementation of PESA and access to individual and collective forests rights claims in Schedule V areas	Organizing Gram Sabhas under PESA to claim individual and community forest rights, filing appeals and revisions against the same.
Madhya Pradesh	Dalit Rights	Implementation of the SC/ST Atrocities Act.	Continuing with claims and cases of atrocities against Dalits.
	Adivasi Rights	Implementation of the SC/ST Atrocities Act, Forest Rights Act, PESA	Continuing with cases and claims of atrocities against Adivasis while also conducting legal awareness camps regarding Forest Rights Act and Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996
	Rights of Women	Implementation of Anti-Witchcraft Act Implementation of The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA)	Continuing to take up cases of violence against women which also include witchcraft while also conducting legal awareness camps on related issues
	Rights of Children	Implementation of The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act. and Juvenile Justice Act, Pursuing cases of human trafficking	Taking up cases of POCSO and child trafficking and conducting various legal awareness camps on these thematics.
Jharkhand	Rights of Children	Implementation of The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act. and Juvenile Justice Act, Pursuing cases of human trafficking	Taking up cases of Child sexual offences and children in conflict with law, child trafficking and conducting various legal awareness camps on these thematics.
	Rights of Women	Implementation of Anti-Witchcraft Act Implementation of The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence	Continuing to take up cases of violence against women which also include witchcraft while also conducting legal awareness camps on related

		Act (PWDVA)	issues. Working on securing property rights to Muslim Women along with Anjuman Islamiya.
	Rights of Labourers	Implementation of Interstate Migrant Workers' Act, MGNREGA, Abolition of Bonded Labour Act	Facilitation of entitlements under the mentioned legislations and taking up claims and cases. Conducting service camps for registration and claims facilitation.

IMPACT STORIES

GUMLA, JHARKHAND

Case 1: A ten year old boy, Majeed Sameem was trafficked to Delhi by a Trafficking network. He was working at the factory for the next ten years in inhuman conditions. After deterioration of his health, he was thrown on to the streets after which rescuers admitted him to a hospital. His family was informed about his whereabouts and then he returned to his hometown in a miserable condition where he had to breathe through a pipe. An FIR was then filed after which the trafficker was arrested and then out on bail for three years. He started blackmailing the family members to take back the case while also trying to bribe them. The Gumla Unit got wind of this fact and wrote a letter to the District Legal Services Authority after which, the DLSA ordered Majeed to be shifted to a hospital in Ranchi and was then operated upon and recovered brilliantly and even started to walk. The team constantly worked to get the bail of the trafficker cancelled, and eventually got it cancelled and is now in custody. The unit motivated the family to fight for their rights which resulted in visits from the family to the DLSA.

Case 2: Abhishek Tirkey, a minor was falsely implicated as Naxal. Abhishek was already in custody and under trial when the case was identified by RLC members. He was counseled and the case was taken up where in all the three cases under UAPA, Arms Act, and IPC were argued before the Court through the Centre and he was acquitted of the charges in all the three cases, declaring him innocent.

AMRELI, GUJARAT

Amreli power plant is situated in the Sawarkundla taluka of Amreli district. The power plant was operating on the condition that the waste from the farms would be used for operation but instead, the power plant started using plastic which resulted in pollution of the lands of 40-50 farmers. They lacked basic amenities and infrastructure to voice their concerns. An RTI was filed by the Amreli unit seeking information about the operation of the plant from the Collector who then transferred the petition to another department. This department did not give a satisfactory response and hence, an RTI was then filed in the Gujarat Pollution Control Board. A legal notice was also issued simultaneously to the company for causing distress to the farmers and violating their legal rights. The company then started using anti-social means to pressurize the farmers, so much so that an application for protection was filed with the PSI, but the farmers were vehement, and did not back down. After a few days, a visit to the factory revealed that it had shut down. This shut down was a result of constant pressure and usage of government machinery to help farmers get their rights. The farmers want to take the battle to the next level and won't back down. This is a direct result of legal empowerment.

BILASPUR, CHHATTISGARH

Case 1: A young woman was brutally beaten up by her family members on the accusation of her being a witch after her sister-in-law heard her singing a song while drying clothes. The sister-in-law called all the family members out including another sister-in-law, two brothers-in-law, their kids, father-in-law, mother-in-law, and they started beating her up. When her children tried to intervene they were stated to be in support of her and were beaten up too. The woman, with the help of her mother, visited the Legal Aid Centre of the Bilaspur Unit and took aid from a lawyer and it came to the notice of the lawyer that the woman had already been subject to torture. Her hair had been cut by her husband and sister-in-law and the matter had also gone to the Panchayat wherein it was suggested that the woman should be sent to her parent's home as there was a possibility of her death. The unit then went ahead and filed an FIR in the Sarkanda Police Station. The Police refused to book the accused under the Witchcraft Atrocities Prevention Act and instead booked only under IPC, despite this being an offence under section 4 and 5 of the said act. After the lawyer from the Centre wrote to the Bilaspur Police Station and also the local Police Station, an offence was registered under Sections 4 and 5 of the Act.

Case 2: In this case, there were eight accused from a single home, of which the lawyer from the unit was representing the Minor. The victim in the case had been abusing the accused family for a couple of days after which he was found dead due to pesticide poisoning. On the fateful day, there had been a spat between the victim and the accused's family and hence the family of the victim blamed everyone in the family. But the minor had gone to the neighbouring village for filling his Tenth Standard form, which was proved by the lawyer of the unit. The rest of the seven accused were sentenced to life imprisonment while the boy was acquitted.

Case 3: A Dalit man by the name of Satish Norge was killed in the custody of the Police. The Dalit colony in the town of Nariyara was not provided with electricity for about 15 days after which there were protests at the electricity department, after which the supply of electricity was stopped to the village. After this, the Station in charge called a few people over to the station and beat Satish Norge up with a rod to death and also made his twelve-year old son clean up the vomit of his father. In this case, the unit did fact-finding, filed an FIR, got the accused arrested, represented the victim's family and got them a compensation of Rs 13,00,000. The accused were sentenced to life imprisonment but were not booked under the SC/ST Atrocities Act.

RAIPUR, CHHATTISGARH

The victim was a twenty two year old woman who was lured into an affair by a married man who promised to marry her. He then took her to Maharashtra and lived there for two months with her during which they indulged in sexual intercourse. The woman got pregnant and the man, telling her that he is giving her some medicine gave her a tablet which resulted in her miscarriage and deterioration of her health. The man then abandoned her and after the woman's efforts to contact him, started to blackmail her and also stated that they were from different castes hence they can't be together. The Centre, after getting wind of this case through the woman, wrote to the Police Station in Rakhi to take cognizance of this matter but was refused due to lack of jurisdiction as it came under the Bhatpara Jurisdiction. The Police Commissioner and the Women's Commission were then written to and then an RTI was filed to get additional information. Then the Bhatpara Police registered an FIR under sections 376/450 and SC/ST Act. A Special Court was set up and the accused was convicted for ten years and compensation of Rs 2 lakhs was awarded to the victim through the SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Board.

SOUTH GUJARAT

Case 1: Bilmad, a village in Dang district of South Gujarat was facing acute water shortage and dangerous roads due to its terrain as well as other circumstances. The problem had turned into a drastically difficult situation which led to the women of the families sleeping near the wells in the nights along with their utensils so as to give themselves an opportunity to get access to the limited water resource in the wells. CSJ's Dang unit mobilized the entire population of the village and conducted a Special Gram Sabha under Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 and passed a resolution because of which the Gram Panchayat was forced to release funds for repairing the bore wells in the village and for construction of a water tank. In the neighbouring village **Garmal**, women of the community took up leadership for securing their right of access to water and held a meeting with the Collector for the same. Another resolution was passed in **Garmal** through which the District Panchayat released a fund of Rs 26,00,000 for reparation and construction of road towards the village.

Case 2: A fourteen year old girl was approached by a man who convinced her into running away with him by promising her a better future. She left her village and ran away with him in 2018. The family of the victim lodged a complaint against the accused at the local police

station. The police were lackadaisical in their approach. After a few months, the family decided to approach the DSP by writing him letters concerning the case. The DSP on the other hand failed to take any action. The family of the victim then finally approached CSJ in Bharuch. Centre for Social Justice conducted fact-finding on this case and after a few days, along with plain cloths policemen discovered the victim's whereabouts and filed a Habeas Corpus petition in the Gujarat High Court. After conducting a Sonography, the test revealed that the girl was 3 months pregnant. CSJ through our lawyer further filed a writ petition in the court for abortion. The girl was then taken to Sayaji Hospital in Baroda by CSJ. The girl was admitted in the hospital for three days during which she underwent an abortion and was subsequently reunited with her family.

MADHYA PRADESH

Case 1: A 17 year old girl was sexually harassed by her neighbour. She was pushed inside the house by two men and one of the men sexually harassed her. She somehow managed to escape but after a couple of days, because of constant pressure and threats by the accused's family, she committed suicide. The Police refused to file an FIR for about seven days. A Lawyers' for Change Fellow from Betul took up this case. He called other officials and also informed the media, and hence pressure was created on the police authorities. An FIR was lodged the next day itself under section 305 of IPC and Section 3,4,7,8 of POCSO Act. The investigation is now ongoing and the Fellow is keeping close track of the case.

Case 2: Meet, a Dalit boy from Patan district was beaten up by a few men from upper caste. He was dragged out of his house and beaten up because they thought that Meet was in relationship with a girl from an upper caste. This case became national news and many NGOs came together to get the FIR registered. Our fellow from Patan, was also one of the lawyers who ensured that Meet received the requisite legal aid. Later on an FIR was registered under SC/ST Act and Meet was awarded an amount of 70,000 as interim compensation in which CSJ's Lawyers for Change Fellow played a crucial role.

OUTREACH AND AWARENESS PROGRAMMES



All of CSJ's centres engage extensively with the community through various outreach activities, including legal awareness camps, village visits, campaigns etc. The goal is not just to provide legal assistance, but also to empower the community so that they can formulate their own strategies and aid the community in the long run. To this extent, all centres identify and train community volunteers, who then intervene in cases of human rights violations.

The table below shows all outreach programs undertaken by CSJ centres in the previous year.

State	Outreach	People Approached	Male	Female
Gujarat	1052	Village visit , Legal awareness camp	21997	16955
Chhattisgarh	322	Village visit , Legal awareness camp	1713	2879
Jharkhand	299	Village visit , Legal awareness camp	1963	2806
Madhya Pradesh	27	Village visit , Legal awareness camp	1000	920
Total	1700	Village visit , Legal awareness camp	26,673	23,560

POLICY ENGAGEMENT

- Comments on the Draft National Forest Policy, 2018 : The Working Group for Women's Land Ownership – Gujarat, April, 2018
- Redraft of CAMPA Rules in association with GWLO, on 9th April 2018. These policies were submitted to the Commissioner, Tribal Development Department, the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Gujarat, and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, both at the State and the Central level.

RESEARCH AND REPORTS

- Paper titled ***“Green Revolution and its Impact on the Environment and Women Farmers”*** was presented at GNLU by Titus James, Research Associate, and authored by CSJ.
- The Paper ***“Re-interpreting the Rural Commons in Light of the FRA”*** was presented at the 6th Annual Conference of the Network for Rural and Agrarian Studies, titled “Wither Rural Commons? State, Policy Natural Resources, and Agrarian Change” in Gandhinagar on 22nd September, 2018. This paper was presented as a GWLO paper with CSJ as one of the authors.
- A Report on Forest Rights Act titled, ***“Forest Rights, Legal Wrongs: Grassroots Realities and Forest Rights Act, 2006 in Gujarat”*** was prepared based on CSJ's experiences on the ground level implementation. The Report was shared with MAKAM partners and government officials including Commissioner and TDD.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Central to CSJ's efforts is building competencies among individuals who are passionate about social justice and want to play an active role in being powerful change agents. To achieve this goal, plethora of trainings and events are conducted to inject legal knowledge and strategies in the people attending these events. CSJ also partners with other organisations in providing legal training to its members.

Type of Training	No. of Trainings/Capacity Building Events Conducted	Participants		Theme
		Male	Female	
Volunteer/Paralegal	5	78	65	Rights of Women, Rights of Dalits, Rights of Minorities, Rights of Fisher-folk,
Lawyers	2	13	30	Rights of Women, Rights of Dalits, Rights of Minorities
Other NGOS/Government officials	2	29	42	Advocacy, research design and Media advocacy, Rights of Women

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR REVITALISING RAINFED AGRICULTURE NETWORK

During the scope of the year, Centre for Social Justice supported 12 Young Professionals for advocacy as part of our collaboration with the Revitalizing Rainfed Agriculture Network.

COLLABORATION WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

WORKING GROUP OF WOMEN FOR LAND OWNERSHIP (WGWLO)

As part of our collaboration with Working Group for Women and Land Ownership, the following tasks were undertaken:

- CSJ- WGWLO anchored a critique of the National Forest Policy.
- CSJ, in collaboration with WGWLO, also drafted the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules to make them more alignment with Tribal Rights.
- CSJ also conducted training of paralegals on revenue procedures and forest rights.
- The Paper ***“Re-interpreting the Rural Commons in Light of the FRA”*** was presented at the 6th Annual Conference of the Network for Rural and Agrarian Studies, titled “Wither Rural Commons? State, Policy Natural Resources, and Agrarian Change” in Gandhinagar on 22nd September, 2018. This paper was presented as a WGWLO paper with CSJ as one of the authors.

GRASSROOTS LAWYERING

CSJ's primary work is in the sphere of grassroots lawyering. This involves providing legal assistance to victims of human rights violations from vulnerable communities. It is the experience of CSJ lawyers and paralegals from this domain that informs both policy and capacity building initiatives of the organisation. Below is an overview of fact findings, cases and claims done by CSJ law centres in the previous year.

FACT FINDING

State	No. of Fact Findings conducted	Types of Incidents	Social category of victim (divided into three categories- Other Backward Classes, Dalits and Adivasis)
Chhattisgarh	10	Child sexual harassment, Rape, Murder, Fighting among groups, Social boycott, Atrocities against Dalits and Adivasis	3 OBC, 3 Adivasis and 4 Dalits
Gujarat	64	Child sexual harassment, Atrocities against Dalits and Adivasis, Human trafficking, Rape, Suicide, Kidnapping	21 OBC, 18 Adivasis and 21 Dalits
Jharkhand	11	Human Trafficking, Police Harassment	3 OBC, 5 Adivasis and 3 Dalits
Madhya Pradesh	10	Atrocities against Dalits and Adivasis, Rights of Labourers, Rights of Women, Rights of Children	3 OBC, 4 Adivasis and 3 Dalits
TOTAL	95		

CASES AND CLAIMS

Claims and cases filed between April 2018 - March 2019

Theme	OBC		SC		ST		General		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
Rights Related to Land	63	12	31	13	610	93	42	7	746	125	871
Rights of Women	39	127	18	62	10	53	16	61	83	303	386
Rights of Labourers	37	18	49	10	27	12	15	4	128	44	172
Rights Related to Social Security	33	28	14	12	89	44	48	9	184	93	277
Right to Basic Amenities	27	14	7	10	4	2	5	11	43	37	80
Rights Related to Food Security	16	13	5	5	0	1	5	2	26	21	47
Rights of Fisher-folk	49	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	52	5	57
Rights of Disabled Persons	23	33	16	1	4	2	0	1	43	37	80
Rights of Children	9	8	5	3	10	5	0	2	24	18	42
Rights of Consumers	7	3	2	0	2	3	2	1	13	7	20
Miscellaneous	106	67	55	24	34	15	37	18	232	124	356
Total	409	327	205	141	790	230	170	116	1574	814	2388

FINANCIAL IMPACT

Interventions	State/ Districts	Forum from where benefit availed	No. of Claims/People benefited	Public Money Generated/ Expected Amount (Rs.)
Filing cases under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, CrPC S. 125, IPC, etc. in lower courts	Gujarat, Chhattisgarh	Taluka and District Courts	11	9,57,000
Implementation of Scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation for Victims of Rape	Gujarat, Chhattisgarh	District Legal Services Authority	25	5,90,000
Benefits of Social Security Schemes and Public Service Guarantee Act	Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand	Social Welfare Department	42	2,64,400
Compensation provided under SC/ST (POA) Act	Gujarat, Chhattisgarh	Department of Social Welfare	21	16,69,000
Secured Land Entitlements of Community members and Women	Gujarat	Land Revenue Department	70	1,58,00,000
Conciliation at the Centre Level	Gujarat	Centre Level	5	4,04,000

Supported Labourers in availing compensations for violation of their rights (MNREGA payments and Provident Funds)	Gujarat and Chhattisgarh	Labour Department/ Janpat Panchayat	28	8,50,350
Compensation for Removal of Trees from Private Lands	Gujarat	Forest Department	9	1,82,476
Negotiable Instruments Act (Cases of bouncing of cheques)	Gujarat	Judicial Magistrate First Class	6	7,02,700
Compensation for Houses damaged by fire	Chhattisgarh, Gujarat	Block Panchayat	5	28,300
MOMO Students Scholarship scheme	Jharkhand	Department of Education	27	1,45,200
Miscellaneous	Gujarat, Jharkhand	High Court, Block and District Panchayat, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare	4(villages), 1 woman	40,06,000
TOTAL	Gujarat Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand		228 individuals and 4 villages	2,56,20,426

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AWARDS AND RECOGNITION



CSJ was awarded **GuideStar India Gold (Advanced Level)** by GuideStar India team based on verifying financial and legal compliances through a thorough scrutiny of registration documents, tax returns, FCRA returns, audited financial statements & auditor's reports, public disclosures, reporting key facts to stakeholders as per our Annual Report disclosure template and confirmation of third-party site visits and references.



Centre for Social Justice won the first prize in the '**Stories of Change**' annual competition conducted by Azim Premji University for its submission titled 'Raan Rede: Community Radio Intervention'.

GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE

A separate unit called Governance and Financial Services (GFS) handles Governance and Finance of IDEAL CSJ. This is an autonomous unit, which provides a range of Governance and Finance related services to CSJ as well as other organizations. During the year 2018-19, GFS organized two meetings of the IDEAL CSJ Board of Trustees and three meeting of its Finance and Monitoring Committee.

DIVERSITY PROFILE OF STAFF AS ON 31 MARCH 2019

Social Group	Male Staff	Female Staff	Total Staff
General	6	16	22
Religious Minorities	3	5	8
OBCs	6	6	12
SC	8	6	14
ST	6	7	13
Total	29	40	69

DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF ACCORDING TO PAYMENT AND GENDER AS ON 31 MARCH 2019

Slabs of monthly payment (Rs) paid to staff	Male staff	Female Staff	Total Staff
Up to 5,000	2	3	5
5,001-10,000	15	16	31
10,001-25,000	9	13	22
25,001-50,000	3	5	8
50,000 – 100,000	--	3	3
100,000 >	--	--	--
Total	29	40	69

LEADERSHIP DIVERSITY

Social Group	Male Staff	Female Staff	Total Staff
General	2	9	11
Religious Minorities	0	2	2
OBCs	0	1	1
SC	2	2	4
ST	3	0	3
Total	7	14	21

LIST OF TRUSTEES AS ON 31 MARCH 2019

Name	Designation
Ms. Nafisa Goga D'souza	Chairperson
Mr. Gagan Sethi	Vice Chairperson
Ms. Nupur Sinha	Managing Trustee
Mr. Vijay Parmar	Trustee
Dr.(Ms.) Syeda Hameed	Trustee
Ms. Vrinda Grover	Trustee
Dr. Srikrishna Deva Rao	Trustee

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 2018-19

H. Rustom & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Mistry Chambers, Khanpur road,
Ahmedabad -380001

Fredy M Contractor & Co.
Chartered Accountants
615, I Square Corporate park,
Nr. Shukhan Mall, Science city road,
Ahmedabad-380060, Gujarat, India

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO
THE TRUSTEES OF
INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION AND LEARNING (IDEAL)
REGISTRATION NO. : F/ 3979/ AHMEDABAD

OPINION:

We have audited the financial statements of **INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION AND LEARNING (IDEAL)** (the entity), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Receipt and Payment for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the entity are prepared, in all material respects, in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India.

BASIS OF OPINION:

We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MANAGEMENT:

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of The Bombay Public Trust, Act, 1950 (as applicable to Gujarat State) ("the Act") and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the entity's financial reporting process.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY:

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

- (i) Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. In conducting our audit, we have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the



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H. Rustom & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Mistry Chambers, Khanpur road,
Ahmedabad -380001

Fredy M Contractor & Co.
Chartered Accountants
615, I Square Corporate park,
Nr. Shukhan Mall, Science city road,
Ahmedabad-380060, Gujarat, India

provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder to be verified. We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing. 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.

- (ii) An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the 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 financial control relevant to the organisation's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Trustees, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

- (iii) We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

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 provision of the Act and the Rules.
- 2) The Receipts and disbursements are properly and correctly shown in the Account.
- 3) The cash Balance and vouchers are in the custody of the manager or Trustee on the date of audit and are in agreement with the accounts.
- 4) Books, Deeds, Accounts, vouchers and other documents and records required by us were produced before us.
- 5) The inventory, certified by the Trustees of the moveable properties of the Trust has been maintained.
- 6) The manager / Trustee appeared before us and furnished the necessary information required by us.
- 7) The Property of Funds of the Trust were not applied for any object or purpose other than the objects or purpose of the Trust.
- 8) The amounts outstanding for more than one year are Rs. NIL and the amounts written off are Rs. NIL
- 9) No tenders were invited for repairs or construction as the expenditure involved did not exceed Rs.5000/-
- 10) No money of public Trust has been invested contrary to the provisions of section 35
- 11) No alienation of immovable property has been made contrary to the provisions of section 36 of the Act.

For H. Rustom & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 108908W

HRD Dalal
Proprietor
Membership No - 34338

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 23/09/19

For Fredy M Contractor & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 144101W

Fredy Maneksha Contractor
Proprietor
Membership No - 133793

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 23/09/19

UDIN : 19031368AAAAAQ2015

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UDIN : 19133793AAAADG7041

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

Trust No. : F/3979/ Ahmedabad Date of Registration : 14/12/1993

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

Income & Expenditure Account for the period 01.04.2018 To 31.03.2019

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

PARTICULARS	INDIAN	FOREIGN	31.03.2019
INCOME			
NET GRANTS, DONATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	350,226	25,419,627	25,769,853
INTEREST INCOME	229,882	1,413,575	1,643,457
OTHER INCOME	797,525	-	797,525
TRANSFER FROM SPECIFIC FUNDS	(155,371)	1,515,702	1,360,331
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME	1,283,718	(93,553)	1,190,166
	2,505,980	28,255,351	30,761,331
EXPENDITURE			
EXPENDITURE ON OBJECTS OF THE TRUST	2,045,263	22,282,363	24,327,626
ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES	180,261	4,553,427	4,733,689
PAYMENT TO MANAGING TRUSTEE	-	665,000	665,000
AUDIT FEES	-	435,400	435,400
PROFIT/ LOSS ON SALE OF ASSETS	735	-	735
CHARITY COMMISSIONER FEES	50,000	-	50,000
DEPRECIATION	229,721	319,161	548,882
	2,505,980	28,255,351	30,761,331
NOTE FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS			



FOR IDEAL
NUPUR SINHA
MANAGING TRUSTEE
PLACE : AHMEDABAD
DATE : 23/09/19

For Fredy M Contractor & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 144101W



Fredy Maneksha Contractor
Proprietor
Membership No. 133793
PLACE : AHMEDABAD
DATE : 23/09/19

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



H.R. DALAL)
PROPRIETOR
MEMBERSHIP NO. : 31368
PLACE : AHMEDABAD
DATE : 23/09/19

UDIN : 19133793AAAAADG7041

UDIN : 19031368AAAAAQ2015

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

Trust No. : **F/3979/ Ahmedabad** Date of Registration : **14/12/1993**

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

Income & Expenditure Account for the period **01.04.2018 To 31.03.2019**

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

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	2,505,980	28,255,351	30,761,331
NOTE FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS			

FOR IDEAL
IDEAL TRUST
Reg. No.
F/3979
AHMEDABAD
NUPUR SINHA
MANAGING TRUSTEE
PLACE : AHMEDABAD
DATE : 23/09/19

For Fredy M Contractor & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 144101W
FIRM: 144101W
M. No. 133793
Fredy Maneksha Contractor
Proprietor
Membership No. 133793
PLACE : AHMEDABAD
DATE : 23/09/19

FOR H. RUSTOM & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REGISTRATION NO. 108908 W
A'BAD-1
M.No.: 31368
H. DALAL
PROPRIETOR
MEMBERSHIP NO. : 31368
PLACE : AHMEDABAD
DATE : 23/09/19

UDIN : 19133793AAAADG7041

UDIN : 19031368AAAAAQ2015



IDEAL-Centre for Social Justice
C-106, Royal Chinmay, Opposite IOC Pump Off Judges Bungalow
Road, Bodakdev
Ahmedabad, Gujarat 380054
Phone: + 91-79-26854248
Email: socjust@gmail.com