



IDEAL

Centre for Social

Justice

Annual Report 2020-2021

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ABOUT US

Centre for Social Justice (CSJ) is an initiative by the Institute for Development Education and Learning (IDEAL). CSJ is one of the first organisations of its kind in India that uses the law to fight for the rights of marginalised people.

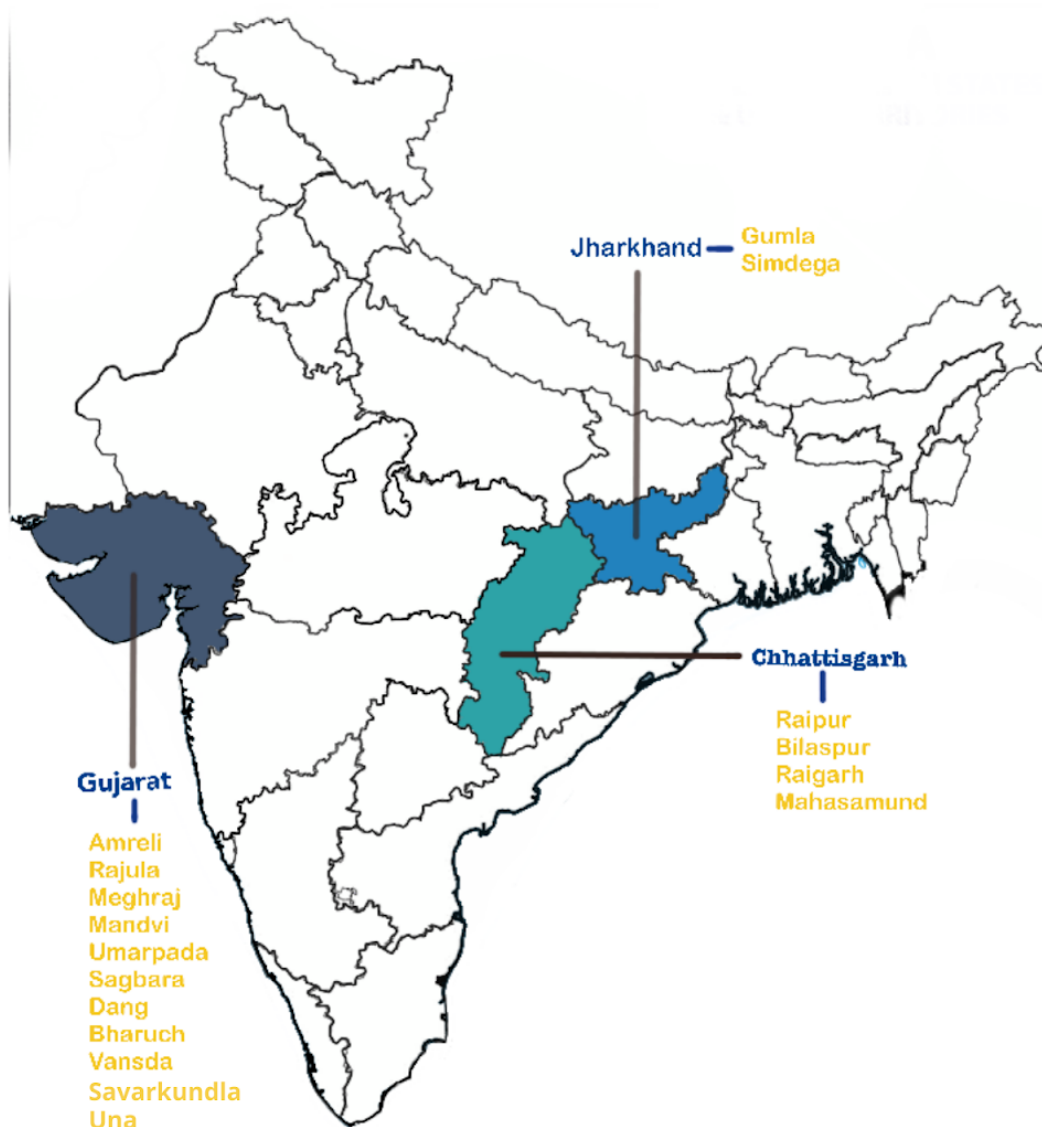
CSJ first began operating through a network of law centres across Gujarat in 1993. Today, CSJ actively works in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand alongside Gujarat, and responds to nearly 3,000 cases every year.

Our 17 law centres consist of lawyers, paralegals and researchers who are passionate about making a difference. They affect change by fighting for the rights of women, Dalits, Adivasis, minorities, and other socially vulnerable groups.

CSJ provides a span of legal services while also, in the process, works towards activating government and civic bodies. The aim is to identify and address policy gaps and fight for social justice. Simultaneously we engage in legal know-how, hold public campaigns, and train young lawyers and paralegals.

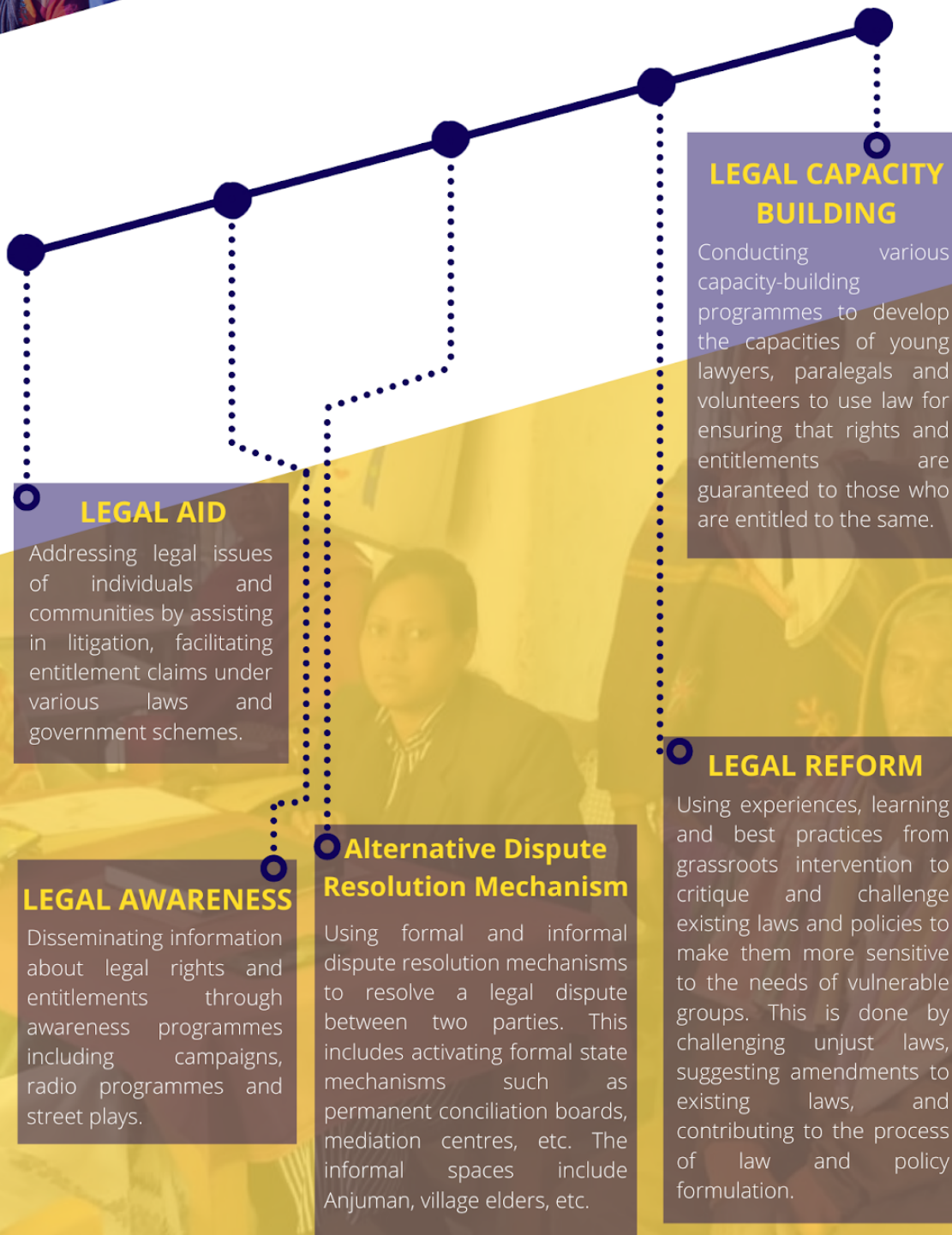
The organisation, through its networks spanning across India, also partakes in disaster response and mitigation. Be it the aftermath of the 2001 Gujarat earthquake or the Gujarat Riots; we ensure that the vulnerable communities receive their due entitlements. This year a huge part of our work has involved upholding the rights of those affected by covid-19 lockdown including migrant workers.

OUR LOCATIONS





CORE ENGAGEMENTS



PROGRAMS

Nyayika:

Nyayika refers to CSJ's multi-specialty law centre model. Nyayika increases access to justice by providing affordable and quality legal services at the grassroots.

Rehnuma:

Rehnuma is CSJ's minority rights intervention, aimed at upholding the socio-political rights of minority communities.

Dariya no Dayaro (Boundary or Limits of the Sea):

Dariya no Dayaro is CSJ's coastal intervention which specifically focuses on realising the rights of fishing communities.

Adivasi Haq Rakshak Manch:

CSJ's efforts at protecting the rights of Adivasi communities in Schedule V areas, with a specific focus on legal empowerment and local self-governance.

Lawyers for Change (LFC):

Lawyers for Change trains and equips young lawyers from vulnerable communities to become social justice lawyers and change agents in their communities. LFC has been instrumental in the development of community-based leadership of young lawyers as a mechanism for social transformation.

Rehbar:

Rehbar is a part of CSJ's efforts aimed at legal capacity building of lawyers, paralegals, community members, duty-bearers and other organisations.

Young Professionals Programme for Legal Empowerment (YPPE):

YPPE equips young legal professionals to become powerful change agents through an intimate engagement with grassroots realities and civic engagement for people friendly policies.

FACILITATING ENTITLEMENTS

Sardar Bhai supporting the Kotwadia community in their fight for land rights

The Government of India has recognised 75 tribal groups as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) across 18 States and 1 Union Territory. This is the story of how one such group, the Kotwadias, started fighting for their land rights with the support of Sardarbhai Vasava, our Paralegal. In 2018, during a field visit to Visdaliya village in Mandvi Block in Surat district, Sardarbhai found that 45 families of this community in the village were landless.

As soon as Sardar Bhai learned about the landless families, he contacted the Collector of the village, who then asked the Patwadi to check the authenticity of the issue. Sardar Bhai then sent two applications to the Patwadi for allocating the Kotwadias land where they lived as well as agricultural land to sustain their livelihood.

Although the process of getting land is still underway, it has been a very empowering journey for both the members of the Kotwadia Community as well as for Sardar Bhai.

MONETARY IMPACT

Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh: CSJ's Bilaspur unit recently secured a conviction in a case under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO). The facts of the case are as follows: A 14 or 15 year-old girl was raped by two men who had snuck into the toilet in the verandah of the girl's house. On hearing some noise from the toilet, the girl's siblings went to the toilet and rescued her. The following morning, they went to the police station and filed an FIR. Our Bilaspur team found out about the case through a newspaper report and approached the family. We subsequently assisted the victim through the court process. This included, among many things, preparing the witnesses to clearly communicate their testimonies in court. This was challenging as the family was under immense pressure from the entire village to reach an out of court settlement. The accused came from a powerful family, while the victim came from a poor family of migrant workers. Owing to the support that the victim got from our team, she refused to accept the amount of 6 lakhs as offered by the accused's family and testified in court against the accused. To further harass the family, the accused filed an FIR against the victim's brother for verbal abuse. However, since the victim's brother was a minor, CSJ's lawyer got the complaint dismissed in court. Succumbing to the pressure, the victim's family moved to her sister's marital village. However, they continued to fight the case in court. Both the accused have recently been sentenced to 20 years under POCSO and section 376 (rape), section 323 (causing hurt) and section 506 (criminal intimidation), Indian Penal Code (rape). The victim has also been awarded Rs. 3.5 lakhs as compensation

In addition to empowering communities and individuals with an aim of bringing about change in existing socio-political power structure, the economic impact of our intervention is significant. The following table gives a non-exhaustive and illustrative account of the same:-

Monetary Impact of our work:

Interventions	State	Forum from where benefit availed	No. of Claims/People benefited	Public Money Generated/Expected Amount (Rs.)
Made 57 acres of land in the name of women	Gujarat	Mamlatdar Office	40	4,94,50,000
Compensation provided under SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989	Gujarat, Chhattisgarh	Social Welfare Department	22	10,75,000
Conciliation at Centre Level (Labour wages dispute, domestic violence)	Gujarat, Chhattisgarh	In-house conciliation	14	2,33,043
Secured Land entitlements of Community members	Gujarat	Mamlatdar office	2	12,00,000
Filing cases under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, CrPC 1973, s.125, IPC etc. in lower courts	Chhattisgarh	Family Court	1	16,000
Benefits of Social Security Schemes and Public Service Guarantee Act	Gujarat	Social Welfare Department	2	30,000
Filing case under Consumer Protection Act	Gujarat	Consumer Court	2	1,59,000
		Total	83	5,21,63,043

ENTITLEMENTS DURING THE LOCKDOWN

In addition to helping the migrants return home, we also facilitated claims regarding various entitlements announced during the lockdown. We facilitated the following kinds of entitlements:

- a. Application for water tanker to ensure water supply in villages
- b. Starting milk cooperatives under the Milk Chain guidelines
- c. Lock down entitlements for 45 PVTG members
- d. Proper procurement of Tendu leaves benefitting 38 people
- e. Application for extra payment to 279 ASHA workers for COVID duty

We also monitored functioning of ration shops and food related schemes, functioning of ICDS market yard etc. The experience helped us to identify systemic issues that needed attention.

These were identified and submitted to various authorities (refer to the official website at <https://www.centreforsocialjustice.net/>). We worked on implementation of Direct Benefit Transfer Schemes, MGNREGA, Ration Schemes, special announcements regarding the fisher folk etc.

Details of work done under Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme:

State	Aadhar link	Bank Mitra activation	Successful application done for DBTD schemes	Monetary Impact (INR)	Pending Application
Gujarat	49	31	925	20,97,922	1290
Jharkhand	0	0	19	38,000	299
Chhattisgarh	1	0	178	2,59,064	1083
Total	50	31	1122	2,39,486	2672

A total of 1515 people received support regarding 2672 entitlements from us during the lockdown.

Some of them were supported for more than one scheme.

Overview of work done under MGNREGA

State	Number of Application for Job Card	Number of Job Cards received	Applications for Employment	Employment Received	Monetary impact
Gujarat	211	211	2192	2024	3800712
Jharkhand	20	18	336	127	279400
Chhattisgarh	140	200	0	0	0
Total	371	429	2528	2151	4080112

EFFORTS AT LEGAL AWARENESS

Campaigns are spaces to identify cases as well as conceptualize the vulnerabilities of the marginalized communities. Due to their prolonged presence at sea, the fishing communities receive an even shorter end of the stick when it comes to development as their vulnerabilities are far more complex. It is affected by their caste, geography and hierarchy in the occupation; furthermore, essential infrastructure is a rarity often masked under the guise of geographical limitations. While the men spend months at sea, the women take up smaller jobs and survive on savings.

Two campaigns were organised in Una Taluka of Gir Somnath and Rajula and Jafrabad Taluka of Amreli district, Gujarat, in December 2020. The campaign's focus was to raise awareness about Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana- a scheme for socially inclusive development of the Fisheries sector of India.

While the campaign was focused on the Matsya Sampada Yojana, we incorporated all the other relevant schemes to provide a holistic understanding of the various government schemes introduced to benefit the fishing community. Our campaign also involved meetings with stakeholders at different levels to develop a holistic understanding of coastal rights. The campaign was a massive success as we reached out to more than 4000 people from around 20 villages.

Additionally frequent legal awareness camps are organised on various issues. Some of the themes that we covered during the campaign are women's' rights, labour rights, social security schemes, rights of forest dwellers, prisoners' rights, rights of children etc.

State	Total Number of Campaigns	Total Number of Legal Awareness camps	People Approached		Total
			Male	Female	
Chhattisgarh	01	11	306	576	882
Gujarat	04	54	5694	5142	10,836
Jharkhand	02	07	116	616	732
TOTAL	07	72	6,116	6,334	12,450

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT THROUGH VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

Village Sisi, in Jharkhand, has a mixed population of Muslims and Scheduled Tribe communities. We have been working in and around Sisi since 2016. During one of our visits, we noticed Julekha Bibi, who had the potential to be a volunteer. She had studied till the seventh standard and could read and write basic Hindi.

Julekha works in a communally sensitive zone. During the lockdown, she helped people from both communities in accessing their lockdown entitlements. She even involved the local youth in the work. When there was communal tension in nearby villages, her village remained unaffected.

During the lockdown, she was one of our 14 main volunteers for coordinating the facilitation of the travel of migrants from around her area. She further mapped her village to collate a list of 33 migrant workers from different communities who had to return home and facilitated their travel expenses through CSJ.

She also prepared a list of workers who did not get work under MGNREGA and filed an application; many of them got jobs because of her. By not restricting her work to her community and taking a stand for the whole village, Julekha has managed to carve a space out for herself. Today, moving with the ideals of social justice, she has established herself as an influential leader beyond communal boundaries solely through her work.

S.No	State	No of volunteer	No. of villages covered
1	Gujarat	83	105
2	Jharkhand	11	28
3	Chhattisgarh	33	34
	Total	127	167

DETAILS OF ISSUE IDENTIFICATION AND FOLLOW-UP VISITS

Village visits are an essential component of our law centres. They help us understand the ground realities and also provide us with scope to intervene when injustice occurs. This exercise further builds trust and rapport with various stakeholders. Thus, village visits become spaces for us to identify policy gaps and provide legal aid and prime space for addressing these narratives and initiating dialogues.

When Jayshree visited her area after the lockdown, she realised that people are suffering because their water source is in another village. The residents were not allowing outsiders to enter their village. She made arrangements for a water tanker. Village visits are an important component of our work. They are done for identification of claims, follow up of pending and resolved cases, organising awareness programmes and fact finding. The below table gives the details of village visits conducted during the year:-

State	Total Number of Village Visits Conducted	People Approached		Total
		Male	Female	
Chhattisgarh	43	522	642	1164
Gujarat	632	12159	9647	21806
Jharkhand	118	655	1080	1735
TOTAL	793	13336	11369	24705

Strengthening Civic Engagement through legal capacity building

Our Rehnuma Law Centre (Gumla district of Jharkhand) recently held a session with the Child Development Project Officer and Anganwadi workers on Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 and The Prevention of Witch (DAAIN) Practices Act, 2001. This event was a great success as the response gathered was positive and inquisitive. An agreement is in the pipeline to host such meetings with other Anganwadi groups on various laws. This is remarkable as the reach and relationships that Anganwadi workers have in villages, especially with the women, are significant.

Capacity Building forms one of the core activities of CSJ as it is directly related to our larger institutional goal of expanding the scope of access to justice for the marginalised communities. Through interactions with various groups and creating a space for them to share their own experiences, we understand their reality, identify and learn from their unique vulnerabilities. Our efforts are directed towards the needs of the communities and empowering them to fight their own battles in the long run.

The audience for such training included young lawyers, aspirants for the All India Bar Examination, community volunteers, staff of civil society organisations, government officials, law students etc.

Number of participants in various trainings:

S. No	Category	Number of participants
1.	Civil Society Organization	979 persons from 41 different organisations
2.	Members of Forest Rights Committees	87 People involved with committees
3.	Volunteers	735 from field areas of CSJ and other partner organisations
4.	Women's Collectives	702 members from 18 mahila mandals
5.	Young Lawyers	237 young lawyers including AIBE aspirants
6.	Governance volunteers on role of Panchayats in Covid	1083

FACT FINDING

Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh: A 14-year-old girl was raped by an adult male in 2019. CSJ's lawyer found out about the case through a newspaper report and went to meet the victim and her family. On meeting the family, we learned that the girl was eight months pregnant and lived with her father, who claimed that he did not have the financial and other means to look after his daughter during the final stages of pregnancy. We immediately approached the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) to accommodate the girl in a shelter home during the pregnancy and provide her with medical support. The CWC refused to do so, on the grounds that the girl was not an orphan. However, there is nothing in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, suggesting that non-orphans in need of care and protection cannot be placed in a shelter home. We, therefore, complained to the Additional Collector, who ordered the CWC to place the girl in a shelter home. The girl was then moved to a shelter home until her delivery and provided with medical aid.

At the same time, we took up the girl's case in court and filed an application to the District Legal Services Authority for compensation under [NALSA's Compensation Scheme for Women Victims/Survivors of Sexual Assault/other Crimes - 2018](#). In October 2020, the victim was awarded Rs. 7 lacs, the maximum compensation for adult rape victims, under the scheme. Of the Rs. 7 lacs, she was given Rs. 1.75 lacs as interim compensation. However, we appealed the amount on the grounds that the scheme explicitly mentions that the maximum compensation amount for minors is 1.5 times the maximum compensation for adults. Moreover, we argued that the scheme entitles adult victims to additional Rs. 4 lacs in case of pregnancy and hence entitles minor victims to additional Rs. 6 lacs. We thus argued that the victim is entitled to a maximum of Rs. 16.5 lacs, and not Rs. 7 lacs. On receiving our application, the District Judge orally clarified that the Rs. 7 lacs order was not final and is subject to change at the culmination of the hearing. We will be closely monitoring this case to ensure that the victim gets her full entitlement. Of further significance is the fact that we have been able to influence DLSA's ongoing practice through this process and bring to their attention the issue of enhanced compensation. This is evident in a subsequent compensation order passed by the DLSA in another one of our cases, where the order does not mention the final amount and clearly specifies that the order relates to interim relief.

Details of Fact Findings conducted:

State	Types of incident	Social category of victim (divided into three category	No of Fact Findings conducted
Chhattisgarh	Child Sexual Harassment ,Human Trafficking ,Rape, Social boycott, Dalit Atrocity Unnatural Death	OBC - 5 SC -5 ST -4 General-2	16
Gujarat	Rape, Unnatural Death , Child Sexual Harassment, Kidnapping, Dalit Atrocity ,Medical Negligence,Adivasi Atrocity, Outrage Modesty Of Women	OBC - 14 SC -13 ST - 15 General-8	50
Jharkhand	Adivasi Atrocity	ST -1	1
	TOTAL	ST(20), SC(18), OBC(19), General(10)	67

THE JOURNEY OF A MIGRANT

A group of migrant workers and their families were stuck in a village in Karnataka during peak lockdown in the middle of May. Due to early Cyclonic winds on the West Coast, their temporary shelter was destroyed, and they had to survive for two days without a roof over their heads. They were out of money and shelter and just wanted to head back home. They got in touch with us through contact, and we immediately contacted the local police station. We then contacted organisations working in Bangalore and tried to look for a shelter as direct transportation at the time was not available. With the help of HID Forum (a CSO based out of Bangalore), we arranged their transport to the only shelter home in the city, which had not exceeded its capacity.

Their problems did not stop once they reached the shelter. One of the migrant workers, Salman, had migrated with his 11-month old son and wife. Their son could only consume powdered milk, but the shelter refused to provide them with boiled water necessary for its digestion. After a day of negotiations with the Shelter, we contacted the local Trade Union through a contact, who was able to arrange for boiled water.

Having made this far, they boarded a train to Nagpur, where the Swachh Foundation arranged for their shelter and Passes to Chhattisgarh. Yumetta Foundation organised their bus to Chhattisgarh. The officials at the Chhattisgarh border were informed beforehand about their arrival. The Chhattisgarh officials further arranged for their accommodation, food and further transportation to their villages.

This was the journey of just one of the groups we were in touch with. There were many such groups that we tried to coordinate with and many that we couldn't reach.

Migrant Travel Facilitation: 15,000

THE GRASSROOTS GOVERNANCE FACILITATORS PROGRAMME

Kursel Village, Antagadh block, Kanker district, Chhattisgarh is 112 km from Kanker district. It has 64 families, most of whom are tribal, with a few families belonging to OBC. The Forest Department was forcing the Gram Sabha members to access the Forest to cut trees, as the village forest contains huge trees. The Forest Department tried to convince the Gram Sabha through various sops, which were in disguise and/or misleading offers, viz. This will ensure work to the villagers, 25% of the amount will be given to the GS, etc. They were almost ready to give up their rights to the forest when the GGF intervened and told them about their rights under CFR and the benefits of the woods, and how conservation of forest will benefit them in the long run. Then, the Gram Sabha Kursel pioneered a conservation system wherein they have managed to maintain the forest cover within their boundaries (they have been granted ownership rights) by putting various mechanisms to protect and conserve the forest. The Gram Sabha then had a meeting with the Forest Department, where the villagers kept forward their demands. The Forest Department disagreed with the terms of the Gram Sabha and gave up on asking for access to the forest. The Gram Sabha then passed a resolution in its informal meeting to only focus on works that support the conservation of biodiversity of the forest.

The Grassroots Governance Facilitators programme started with the view of bridging the gap between local self-governance and agriculture through a team of paralegals in Schedule V regions of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh. The objective of the programme was to strengthen democratic processes through establishment of various committees envisaged under PESA, Forest Rights Act and the Biological Diversity Act to promote and implement themes of rainfed agriculture and preserve natural and biological resources.

Through the intervention of the GGFs, the changes in the status of committees in the village changed dramatically. The following data signifies the status of committees when the GGFs started working and the status at the end of March 2021:-

Village Level Committees at the time of Project Inception				At the time of Completion of the Project		
Partner	Active	Inactive	Non-existing	Active	Inactive	Total
CPC	0	3	7	3	7	10
Disha-Maati	2	6	10	16	2	18
Utthan	0	17	1	13	5	18
AKRSP	1	15	6	12	4	6 Medium =total 22
Total	3	24	68	44	18	6 Medium =total 68

COLLABORATIONS

Revitalizing Rainfed Agriculture Network:

The collaboration between Revitalising Rainfed Agriculture Network and the Centre for Social Justice was born out of the RRAN Young Professionals Capacity Building Programme, which was conceived to create a cadre of young professionals who would be alive to the realities of rain-fed regions and have the ability to understand the unique combination of challenges each of these regions faces and cater to their interests by formulating sustainable and relevant ways in which the immense potential of rainfed regions may be realised. Along this journey, RRAN and CSJ worked on several capacity building events and simultaneously drafted various knowledge documents informed by field realities. Total number of GGF trained is 10.

The current phase of the collaboration aims at integrating agriculture and local-self-governance for a bottom-up policy approach to influence agrarian policies.

Working Group for Women and Land Ownership (GWLO)

CSJ has been actively supporting GWLO for its legal capacity building requirements. We have contributed significantly in engagement with the State regarding the current legal regime in terms of land rights of women. This has helped paralegal volunteers of GWLO facilitate land entitlements of women and, in turn, create a holistic environment for women's land rights in operational areas of GWLO.

The Social Compact

The Social Compact is a set of core tenets and practices that the core group of NGOs and business leaders have outlined to hold themselves accountable for ensuring greater dignity and equity for informal workers within the company ecosystem. In action, the Social Compact is a reflection-to-remedial-action journey that companies undertake along with an NGO partner to analyse informal worker practices in the company ecosystem, identify strengths and challenges, and co-develop an improvement plan. It also involves industry leaders leveraging their peer networks and influence with industry bodies to mobilise wider uptake of the initiative across industries.

Educational Institutions

CSJ has actively engaged with various social work, law, and agricultural colleges of different streams to incorporate the lens of human development and social justice in their curriculum. The engagement is built through internships, short and long-term courses, and workshops. It is noteworthy to mention that esteemed institutions like Gandhinagar National Law University, Hidayatullah National Law University,

Raipur, Institute of Law, Nirma University, Lady Sriram College and Ahmedabad University have been a few of many colleges we have engaged with on multiple and varying levels.

STRATEGIC LITIGATION

In the light of the pandemic, we had joined as a party in a suo moto case undertaken by the Gujarat High Court. Our submissions were based on our interventions in locations where we have Law Centres. This strategic litigation highlighted the issues in accessing entitlements in the districts of Aravalli, Dang, Amreli, Gir-Somnath, Bharuch and Surat. A special focus was also on Island villages like Shiyal Bet in Amreli district. Due to their unique vulnerability, they faced a higher brunt of lockdown and faced more difficulties than usual in accessing their entitlements. In South Gujarat and Aravalli, the lack of collection and procurement of Minor Forest Produce, essential for the Adivasi community from April to June every year, was brought to the notice of the High Court as well. The High Court then issued notices to the State based on our findings. While highlighting issues from our field areas, this strategic litigation became the backbone of collective issues plaguing similar areas, facing similar problems in the State.

Another strategic litigation was conducted in the Chhattisgarh High Court post-April 2021, but the preparation and groundwork for its filing had started from the last few months of 2020. The focus areas of this litigation were activating the legal service authorities to perform their functions under various schemes of the National Legal Services Authorities, including the NALSA Legal Services to Victims of Disaster Scheme and the NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme. The Community Interest Litigation (CIL) focused on three key issues: 1) Urging the Legal Services Authorities to hold service camps for facilitating COVID-19/lockdown social security entitlements (2) Urging the Legal Services Authorities to hold service camps for facilitating pending wages of and registering migrant labourers affected by the lockdown under relevant labour laws (3) Urging the Legal Services Authorities to coordinate with the State Disaster Management Authority to develop local district disaster management plans in collaboration with NGOs.

RESEARCH, REPORTS & PUBLICATIONS

As a Civil Society Organisation and a Think Tank in the sphere of Access to Justice, we have curated and conceptualised various policy documents, reports, research papers, book chapters etc., on a plethora of subjects over the years. In April 2020, soon after the entitlements under Pradhan Mantri Gareeb Kalyan Yojana were announced, we created a Covid-19 Monitoring Toolkit in English, Hindi, and Gujarati aimed at both- facilitating and monitoring entitlements. CSOs all over the country used this as a reference point for facilitating and monitoring claims. It was even translated into Odia by an organisation based in Odisha. Apart from the Toolkit, we conducted and published the following research, reports and articles.

I) RESEARCH

- Conducted research on Legal Aid and Justice Delivery Mechanisms (High court, trial courts, DLSA, SLSA, etc.) - to analyse the functioning of justice delivery mechanisms during the lockdown and to study the status of the National Court Management System and the adaptiveness of courts to the digitisation process. Research guidelines have been prepared on each of these issues.
- We worked on monitoring the response of state authorities to uphold the rights of vulnerable communities during the [COVID-19 lockdown](#). It was a part of the action research we have been doing since the lockdown was announced in March 2020. Some of the work done under this category includes consolidating experiences, data and learnings from facilitating entitlements of vulnerable groups during the lockdown.
- Developed research toolkits for various thematics such as Victim compensation, undertrial prisoners and labour entitlements. We also prepared a toolkit on the release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers.

II) KNOWLEDGE DOCUMENTS:

1. Understanding Socio-Legal aspects of Agriculture and Farmers' Rights: A Comprehensive Manual for Trainers
2. Learning Resources on Grassroots Governance, Farmer's Rights and Rainfed Agriculture
3. One of the Contributors to the [India Justice Report 2020](#), which is a pathbreaking endeavour consolidating the efforts of numerous individuals and organisations working towards the improvement of the Indian justice system

III) PUBLICATIONS

1. ["Mythical promise? Gujarat PESA rules ultra vires of parent Act, 'violate' tribal rights"](#) published by Counterview.net.
2. ["How the Act governing the Statue of Unity is Violates PESA and the Constitution"](#), published by Down to Earth
3. ["Gujarat's Fisher Workers Left all at Sea"](#) published by StoriesAsia.
4. ["How the State Fails to Uphold SC/ST Victims' Rights to Compensation and Rehabilitation"](#) published by the Leaflet and Newsclick.

COURSES, CONFERENCES/ WORKSHOPS & OTHER ENGAGEMENTS

Communicating our findings and conceptual breakthroughs is something that we deeply value as an organisation aiming to make systemic changes in policies and governance. The District Consultation organised by us in the Southern Gujarat district of Narmada focused on connecting the Concept of Integrated Model of Governance developed by us with government authorities, elected officials and members of villages. These types of consultations and workshops help us to vocalise our learnings as concepts and policy recommendations. We also use our learnings to develop courses for engagement with various institutions. Following are some of the courses, workshops and consultations led by us:

- 1) Conducted the first of its kind six day Certificate Course on “Introduction to Farmers’ Rights” in September- October 2020. This course focused on the legal rights of farmers with a focus on socio-economic aspects like feminisation of agriculture, Rainfed agriculture, Rights of Farmers during disasters, Governance regime of Seeds in India, etc. It was attended by 100 people.
- 2) Conducted a 3-day Legal Clinic (both physical and online) on issues of Land Rights, Governance and Forest Rights.
- 3) Conducted a “Legal Skill Development Workshop” in collaboration with “Increasing Diversity by Increasing Access to Legal Education” (IDIA). More than 30 students, mostly from marginalised backgrounds engaged with IDIA joined this session spanning over seven weeks.
- 4) Workshop on “Me, Us & Them”, an Andragogical Approach towards Rights-Based Education was conducted with 45 young women who were studying to be “General Duty Assistants” at Health Centres in the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan.
- 5) A District Level Consultation was organised in Dediapada Block of Narmada District on “Integrated Model of Governance”, a concept developed by the Centre for Social Justice that aims at strengthening grassroots governance in Schedule V Regions in India.
- 6) A Four-day Workshop on the “All India Bar Examination” was conducted in Hindi to acquaint law graduates from rural backgrounds with the examination process, pattern, conceptual and legal understanding of the subjects.
- 7) A one-credit session was conducted for MA students of Ahmedabad University on the post-COVID lockdown migrant crisis and CSJ’s long term strategic response to the crisis through Social Compact. Social Compact is an initiative aimed at securing the rights of unorganised workers through engaging industries in upholding the rule of law.
- 8) One course on Public Interest Litigation was conducted for land agrarian reform students of the Institute of Law, Nirma University.

- 9) One online session on Rights of Citizens under the Constitution was conducted for the students of Lady Shri Ram College, Delhi University.
- 10) We engaged with law students of Modasa Law College and they participated in our service camps and village visits, thereby building a village to policy link lens.
- 11) During the lockdown, we connected with 21 students from Gujarat National law university, Institute of law Nirma University and Virtual law school in tracking stranded migrants and facilitating their entitlements.
- 12) We conducted Me, Us & Them: Unseen unlocked- Art competition.
- 13) We also trained 115 IDIA scholars who are in their initial years of law school on basic legal research, writing and reading.
- 14) We trained about 100 legal professionals through our training on Goa's family law cases so as to equip them in family law related entitlement facilitations.
- 15) We conducted a training session on filing Public Interest litigation for common citizens in collaboration with Jhatka, Bangalore.
- 16) Our course **Nyay Darsha**, done jointly with ILNU was short listed in the final round of AGAMI awards of innovation.
- 17) We contributed to a seminar organized by the National Commission of Women on the status of marginalised labourers.
- 18) We engaged with AGAMI in their efforts at digitizing the courts.

General Information about the Organisation

Distribution of staff (Full time/ part time) according to Payment levels & gender break-up as on 31st March, 2021:

Slabs of monthly payment (Rs) paid to staff	Male staff	Female Staff	Total Staff
Upto 5,000	2	2	4
5,001-10,000	7	7	14
10,001-25,000	24	14	38
25,001-50,000	8	12	20
50,000– 100,000		1	1
100,000 >		1	1
Total	41	37	78

Diversity profile of Team as on 31st March, 2021:

Social Group	Male Staff	Female Staff	Total Staff
General	10	18	28
Religious Minorities	1	3	4
OBCs	5	4	9
SC	9	3	12
ST	16	9	25
Total	41	37	78

List of Trustees as on 31st March, 2021:

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
Prof. (Dr.) Srikrishna Deva Rao	Trustee
Ms. Maja Daruwala	Trustee



WE WOULD LIKE TO EXTEND A
VERY WARM

THANK YOU

TO ALL OUR DONORS FOR
SUPPORTING US IN OUR FIGHT
FOR JUSTICE.