



Prayas

38 years of people centric social action

ANNUAL REPORT
2016-17



Prayas Head office

8, Vijay Colony, Chittaurgarh, Rajasthan- 312001

Prayas Centre for Health Equity

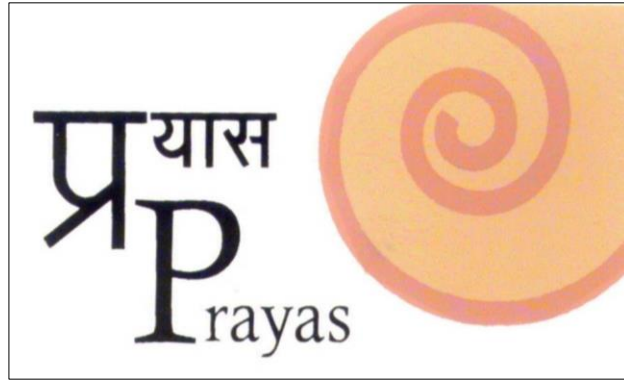
Flat 202, Plot 158, S.B. Vihar, Near Swage Farm,
New Sanganer Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan- 302019

Prayas Centre for Labour Rights and Action

285, Shankar Colony, Above E-Mitra
Fatehpura, Udaipur, Rajasthan - 313001

Prayas

38 years of People Centric Social Action



**Annual Report
2016-2017**

Contents

1. About Prayas	5
2. Thematic Areas of Intervention	6
a) Expanding Access to Sexual & Reproductive Health and Rights Using Law	6
b) Increasing Government Accountability for Access to Medicines	10
c) Combating Malnutrition in Children	15
d) Ensuring Education for Out of School Tribal Girls	18
e) Empowering Tribal Communities	19
f) Ensuring Social Security to Migrant Workers in Unorganized Sector	21
3. Publications	37
4. Financial Details	39
5. Our team	47
6. Work Area	48

About Prayas

Thirty eight years have passed by since Prayas was registered as a society on 18th January 1979. The founders saw an exciting opportunity through Prayas in contributing to the social and economic change in the society especially for those who were at the margins. The families experiencing extreme exclusion were humongous in numbers in the society at that time and the efforts made by the agencies were proving to be insufficient. Access to basic services such as health care, education, food, shelter were scarce for the majority and the tribal community that lived in isolation from centuries experienced it the most. Prayas made a small beginning from a small and remotely located village Devgarh (Deolia) about 12 kms from Pratapgarh town of Chittorgarh district in Rajasthan. The village was on the fringes of dense forest and all villages around it were inhabited by the community belonging to Bheel Meena tribe. Community health services for about five villages were the first activity and it slowly expanded to other activities according to the felt need of the community.

The organization believes in the holistic approach for community development and therefore makes all possible attempts to intervene in all possible instances of marginalization and discrimination experienced by the excluded communities in the area of its work. The annual report 2016-17 is a brief compilation of the different projects and activities carried out during the year along with financials.

Thematic Areas of Interventions

Prayas has been working in the area of health for 38 years. It takes a community based and sustainable approach to improve the status of health of the people. Since past these many years Prayas has worked on various issues, focusing on accessibility to medicines, better health services and better livelihood for the people. Strengthening the community is a crucial part in all the programmes. Prayas has been carrying out policy advocacy and providing technical assistance as well as suggestions to the government for better implementation of the government programmes as well. Following are the various areas that Prayas has worked in and the progress in the year 2016-2017.

I. Expanding Access to Sexual & Reproductive Health and Rights Using Law

To expand accessibility to sexual and reproductive health and rights, Prayas in collaboration with Human Rights Law Network has been working since 2015 to help make sexual and reproductive rights accessible using law. The objective behind this intervention is to create awareness on reproductive health rights and facilitate litigation in the instances of denial of services preventable. Earlier majority of the causes of deaths were related to the families viz. not going to health care providers for check up, counseling and vaccination; not seeking for hospital based deliveries. But, since the National Rural Health Mission has been launched in the country, institutional deliveries have steadily increased and most of the deaths are happening because of the non-availability of required treatment at the health facility and then they are referred to other hospitals. One of the other areas relating to women's health is their reproductive and sexual health. These include services relating to prevention of reproductive and sexually transmitted morbidities, reproductive hygiene and adolescent health. Non-availability of reproductive health services or their denial is violation of Right to Health Care which is an integral part of Right to Life and Liberty under the Article 21 of the constitution of India through many judicial orders. The High Courts and the Supreme Court of India have authority to pass appropriate orders in

this regard. However the knowledge among citizens about use of judicial process to realize the reproductive health rights is very little. Prayas aims to create awareness on reproductive health rights and facilitate litigation in the instances of denial of services. State and national consultations are also organized each year in various states such as Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Odisha.

Target Groups

Women and men in the reproductive age group (15-49), persons living with HIV, people belonging to LGBTQIA community and people from impoverished backgrounds

Activities

Prayas, in collaboration with Human Rights Law Network has been working on SRHR since 2015. The states where Prayas has been actively working are Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Arunachal Pradesh. Every year, cases of violations of sexual and reproductive health rights are filed in the high courts. During the financial year 2016-2017, a total of 80 cases were filed at the High Courts of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. In the past one year an increase in demands of sexual and reproductive health and rights has been seen from the community itself. The media has also increased its reporting of violations of health rights, especially after various press conferences organized by Prayas. Following are the various activities conducted in the year 2016-2017:-

ARUNACHAL PRADESH



***Daporijo State Consultation
6th & 7th December 2016***



***Khonsa State Consultation
10th & 11th December 2016***

20 cases were filed at the High court of Arunachal Pradesh out of which 8 were Public Interest Litigations that demanded better infrastructure and health services in eight different PHCs of Arunachal Pradesh. The rest were writ petitions of individual cases of denial of reproductive services to pregnant women leading to maternal deaths and infant deaths. Two state consultations were organized in the months of December, in two different districts of Arunachal.

BIHAR

In Bihar, 20 cases were filed out of which 4 were Public Interest Litigations on various issues of SRHR such as non availability of fully functional ambulance services in the government health institutions for pregnant women and accessibility to doctors in the prisons, especially for pregnant and lactating women. Rest of the individual petitions is cases of maternal deaths and infant deaths due to negligence of the staff of government hospital and doctors. In Bihar, two consultations were organized in Bodh Gaya and Patna.



***Bodh Gaya State Consultation
23rd & 24th August 2016***



***Patna State Consultation
17th & 18th December 2016***

MADHYA PRADESH

The two state consultations that were organized in Madhya Pradesh were in Indore and Jabalpur. In this year, 20 cases were filed at the High Court of Jabalpur and Indore. A total of two PILs were filed on issues around infant deaths and the rest of the writ petitions were individual cases of sterilization failures, maternal deaths and infant deaths.



**Jabalpur State Consultation
24th & 25th September, 2016**



**Indore State Consultation
19th & 20th November 2016**

RAJASTHAN

In Rajasthan 20 cases were filed in the High Court of Jodhpur and Jaipur. Most cases were that of sterilization failure and after filing the cases, positive orders were given by the court quickly and by now all these women whose sterilization operations had failed have already received the compensation money in their accounts. A PIL against handing over of PHCs in private hands was also being filed. Three state consultations were organized in Bharatpur, Jodhpur and Pratapgarh.



**Bharatpur State Consultation
2nd and 3rd July 2016**



**Jodhpur State Consultation
6th & 7th August 2016**



**Pratapgarh State Consultation
29th December 2016**

II. Increasing Government Accountability for Access to Medicines

Access to essential and life saving medicines is a huge challenge for about two third citizens of India. This is in spite of the fact that India is the third largest producer of low cost generic medicines which are exported to about 200 countries of the world. India's drug production is a complex maze of system. Medicines are sold in market by more than sixty thousand different names. A majority of them are multi ingredient drugs popularly called fixed dose combinations (FDCs). All the FDCs are for domestic sale while the medicines exported are single ingredient except those which are part of the WHO's list of essential medicines – such medicines are less than twenty five only. There are certain medicines which are part of the national list of essential medicines under price control through Drug Price Control Order issued by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) under the department of pharmaceuticals of the Govt. of India. Currently there are about 700 medicines under price control which cater to about 15% of the total drug consumption of India. To avoid the It indicates that most of the medicines prescribed in India are out of price control and manufacturer of these are at liberty to fix any price. The profit margins in medicines goes up to 4000% making majority of the medicines unaffordable to majority of the patients. Most recent all India data reveal that the out of pocket spending in medical is about 70% of the total expenditure and 70% of it is on purchase of medicines and investigations. Out of pocket expenses in health care is the major reason to push families in poverty in India which can be addressed by offering free distribution of all life saving and essential medicines and investigations. Tamil Nadu started a scheme of free medicines in 1995, Rajasthan in 2011 and then few other states have announced and have partially started free distribution. Another very important reason for which gratis distribution of medicines is essential is to curb the practice of unnecessary and unreasonable medication. The practice of over medication through prescription of irrational medicines is a common medical practice which happens through unethical promotion mostly of unnecessary drugs by the pharmaceutical companies through inducement of medical professionals through graft. This practice could only be curbed through supply of free medicines and investigations which breaks the nexus between pharmaceutical companies, medical providers and private chemists.

Prayas has been tirelessly working towards promoting greater government accountability for safeguarding people's right to access to essential medicines. This year, Prayas focused on forging greater engagements with the state governments. It involved civil society organizations on various activities to strengthen campaign for right to free medicines. Prayas also focused on reinforcing better policies and systemic changes to enhance people's access to essential medicines. Jan Swasthya Abhiyan (People's Health Movement) networks in all the four states were instrumental in providing required platform and entry point to roll out the project and to initiate the campaign on access to free medicines. Jan Swasthya Abhiyan (JSA) member organizations were also pivotal in providing required support in setting up of state units for coordinating the project and in identifying experts and supporters who could lend technical assistance and guidance to forge the campaign forward in the states. Most of the activities were held in collaboration with state JSA chapters which is a wide network of CSOs actively working on health rights.

Summary of Activities: Advocacy campaigns organized around access to medicines in Rajasthan, Odisha, Uttarakhand and Madhya Pradesh through respective JSA state chapters (which also serves as the alliance for right to free medicines, except for in Madhya Pradesh) gathered considerable momentum. While JSA Rajasthan vehemently got into opposing rampant privatization of public health care facilities by the state government under public private partnership (PPP) and shift in focus to health insurance scheme which by all probability would have diluted free medicines and diagnostics schemes of the state and promote irrational treatment practices, JSA Uttarakhand and Odisha amplified their campaign to create pressure on the respective governments to initiate free medicines scheme. In Madhya Pradesh the alliance focused on advocacy to expand the existing free medicines scheme up to tertiary care hospitals and increase the number of medicines provisioned free under the free medicines scheme.

A second round of public hearings was organized in the states of Rajasthan, Odisha, Uttarakhand and Madhya Pradesh in 2016. The idea was to project gaps in the implementation of free medicines schemes and other violations of health rights. About 97 varied cases of denial of health rights were presented during these hearings. There was

effective engagement with the state governments especially in the state of Uttarakhand where Prayas was asked to technically assist the state government in developing the framework for free medicines scheme and its roll out. Apart from the project focused states, Prayas was also invited by other state governments such as that of Delhi and Bihar to assist them technically in operationalizing free medicines schemes.

Campaigns at the national level for free medicines scheme and rational use of drugs were also given a push. To further evolve and concretize the perspective of free medicines and diagnostics to all patients, a national technical forum was organized on 2nd and 3rd March 2016 by Prayas, Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID) and Jan Swasthya Abhiyan (JSA) in New Delhi. To deliberate on growing focus on health insurance schemes and how this may sabotage free medicines and free diagnostic schemes, a national consultation was organized on 27th March 2017 jointly by Prayas and JSA in Jaipur.

The agenda for free medicines schemes was pushed further on various national forums. A representative from Prayas made a presentation on “Free Provisioning of Essential and Life Saving Medicines in State Public Health Systems in India – Current Status” at the Foundation Day Celebration of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 29th August 2016. New instructional material were brought about and disseminated widely. The material included posters, factsheets and reports.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN TERMS OF OUTREACH AND ACTIVITIES

- **Public hearings were organized in the states of Rajasthan, Odisha, Uttarakhand and Madhya Pradesh** in order to highlight systemic and policy gaps in the delivery of health care services and access to essential medicines and diagnostics within the perspective of health rights, The hearings drew public attention and government's notice to different cases related to denial of health rights, medical negligence and violation of patient's rights. About 170 cases of denial of free medicines and health rights violation were presented during the eight public hearings.



A woman in the hearing sharing her grievance at one of the hearings

- **The campaign “No Free Lunch” was launched in India.** The campaign indicates that doctors who are part of this movement will neither accept any freebies or lavishing tours nor will they attend any conferences etc organized by pharmaceutical companies in lieu to promote the products produced by them. The campaign was initially started by an organization called MEZIS in Germany which inspired a similar campaign in India.
- **Two days long National Technical Forum on Access to Free Medicines and Diagnostics was organized in Delhi on 2-3 March 2016.** The forum strongly advocated for the need of a national free medicines scheme and drug price regulation.



Mr. Sudhansh Pant, Joint Secretary, Department of Pharmaceuticals, Govt. of India delivering inaugural address

- **Regional meetings and campaigns for access to medicines and quality health care services were carried out in 12 districts** of Rajasthan with the help of local JSA partners. The campaigns also marked opposition to PPP and health insurance scheme which the state government had vehemently been promoting.
- **Prayas along with Jan Swasthya Abhiyan (JSA) organized a National Consultation on “Health Insurance as a Means for Universal Health Care: Understanding the Pros and Cons” on 27th March 2017 in Jaipur.** The consultation tried to dissect deeper into the various dimensions of health insurance in the country through productive dialogue. The event had participation from about 60 eminent experts on health and health insurance, policy makers and government representatives, members of civil society organizations and academicians from different parts of India.
- **Photo documentary on free medicines scheme of Rajasthan**
Taking the success of the scheme into account, the Institute for Global Leadership at Tufts University brought six of its students together with six young, aspiring journalists in India to tell the story of the Rajasthan model of free medicines. Through non-fiction, narrative storytelling and by working closely with the individuals benefitted by and those involved in implementation of the scheme, compelling stories around scheme’s impact, success and challenges were identified and documented. The documentary highlighted how the scheme helped enhance people’s trust on public health care services, increased access to treatment, reduced out of pocket expenditure and saved innumerable lives by making life saving medicines available to those in need. Here’s the link to the documentary <https://www.freefor-all-rajasthan.com/>
- **Participation in the Foundation Day Celebration of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA)**



Dr. Narendra Gupta from Prayas was invited as a speaker in the Foundation Day Celebration of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 29th August 2016. He made a presentation on “Free Provisioning of Essential and Life Saving Medicines in State Public

Health Systems in India – Current Status” highlighting the free medicines scheme of Rajasthan and how similar schemes need to be replicated across all the states.

III. Combating Malnutrition in Children

Prayas has commenced work in 574 AWCs of Bhadesar, Chittorgarh Rural and Gangrar blocks of Chittorgarh District. The program aimed to do need based utility capacity building of these centers; provide training on pre-school education, gap filling measures in distribution of supplementary nutrition, health and hygiene education to Anganwadi staff which will help achieve the following objectives:

1. Improved regularity of AWCs functioning
2. Improvement in children’s attendance
3. Increased retention of children at AWCs for 4 hours
4. Decline in percentage of malnourished children against baseline
5. Mainstreaming children into formal schools after 6 years
6. Greater community engagement and involvement in the AWCs



AWW, ASHA & parents of children of the AWC



Children studying at AWC

Anganwadi visits: Cluster coordinators (CCs) developed monthly plans for visit to Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) of their respective cluster for the month of July. Out of 562 AWCs visited by cluster coordinators so far, 562 AWCs were visited once, 235 AWCs were visited twice, 60 AWCs were visited thrice and 13 were visited four times till the end of July 2016. It was ensured that all CCs reach at the AWCs at the stipulated time of opening of the AWC and stay till the end.

Opening of AWCs: The ICDS department of Rajasthan had circulated a very detailed time table of four hours for the full AWCs and of three hours for mini AWCs. According to it, the Sahayika should open AWC at 7.30 AM every day during summer season. It should be cleaned in half an hour and children should arrive by 8.00 AM. It was found that the AWCs which opened on stipulated time were those which are located in the vicinity of either AWW or that of Sahayika's house. It was also noted that at times AWCs are opened on time but AWWs and Sahayikas were not present there. However, it was noted that among all the AWCs visited only 8.4% AWC opened at 7.30 AM in the month of June. This increased to 10.2% AWCs in the month of July. With regards to children arriving at AWCs at 8.00 AM, it was only 44.5% AWCs in June which jumped to 89.4% (N-235) in July. However, there is not very significant increase in number of children arriving at 8.00 AM between June and July. It was noted that it was still less than 15% of the total number of registered children.

AWCS opening and closing – In the month of June, it was found that only 38.0% maintained complete four hours schedule or three hours schedule in the month of June. It increased to 69.7% in the month of July.

Children attending AWCs- Number of children attending against the number of children registered in the AWCs in the month of June was 38.4% which increased to 48.2% in July 2016.

Morning snacks served to children – No morning snack was served in the AWC of Chittorgarh Rural ICDS block in the month of June and it only began from 1st July. Only 26% AWCs (In Bhadesar and Gangrar blocks only) served morning snacks to children in June. The number increased to 33% in July in all three blocks. Snack was mostly puffed rice or roasted gram along with jaggery. Quality of snack was poor and was stocked in an unhygienic manner. It was served on paper or sometime on the palms of children in the month of June. After Prayas' intervention, this practice has stopped and clean plates were used to serve food to the children.

Hot cooked meal served to children: Meals that are served to children are supposed to be hot and freshly prepared by the Self Help Group (SHG) in the village. It should be cooked

in the kitchen of one of the members. Enquiries made by CCs during AWC visits revealed that SHGs did not exist anymore in most of the villages and food was either cooked in the houses of AWWs or of Sahayikas. By the time meals were served, it would already become cold. In most of the AWCs, it was served on news paper or on palm of the children. In less than 20% AWCs meals were served in plates. There was an increase in the number of AWC serving meals to children- from 76% in June to 89% in July which was possible after Prayas' interventions.

Health & Hygiene – Maintenance of hygiene and promotion of healthy habits was rarely practiced. There was a lack of awareness around hygiene and sanitation. A marked improvement was noticed about these issues in the month of July after visits of CCs and other staff members.

Supply of Top up Nutrition: Fifteen days supply of baked cookies made out of ground nut or sesames to be distributed twice weekly were supplied to all AWCs by the project team of Prayas after bringing it in the notice of ICDS officials.

PUNPADI (Monthly news letter): The first monthly news letter titled PUNPADI (whistle) was published at the end of August and distributed This news letter contained local folk lore, short stories based on local themes, paintings by the children and new initiatives taken for the Anganwadis. This was distributed at all the AWCs.

Meetings with Government Officials

A district level planning and review committee under the chairpersonship of the Dy. Director Women and Child Development Department Chittorgarh was constituted. This committee reviewed the activities and progress of Khushi Bal Shakti project in the district. The first meeting at district level to review the project activities was held on 5th July 2016 under the chairmanship of Mr. C.D. Charan, Dy. Director, Women & Child Development Department, Chittaurgarh. The members of this meeting were the CSR department of Hind Zinc Limited and Prayas team members. The committee expressed satisfaction on the progress made so far and took some decisions for better implementation of the project activities. The second district level meeting to review the project activities was held on

16th August 2016 under the chairpersonship of Mr. J.C. Heda, the newly appointed Dy. Director, Women & Child Development Department, Chittorgarh, Mr. Rajesh Meena CDPO Chittorgarh Rural, Mr. Devi Singh Solanki ASO- Dy. Director ICDS office, Smt. Nirmala Sharma LS- Bhadesar and CSR team of HZL and Prayas team members.



AWW distributing snacks to the children at the AWC



Meeting with government officials

IV. Ensuring Education for Out of School Tribal Girls



Prayas has been actively working for the education of girls belonging to tribal families. A residential educational camp for girls named **Adharshila** School for the age group of 8 to 13 years was started in the year 2008 at village *Amarpura* in *Bhadesar* Tehsil of Chittorgarh District. 55 girls from extremely poor families, mostly from Bhil community were residing and studying in the camp in the year 2015. The objective to start the school was that female literacy in that area is very low especially in Bhil tribes as they are socially excluded. Soon after the girls start walking and talking, they are pushed

into domestic chores which include tending animals, looking after younger siblings, helping

older women or farm related work. These girls are married off them of at quite a young age. It was observed that unless the girls are not withdrawn temporarily from the families and brought to a residential education facility, it was impossible for them to pursue studies. A majority of the girls studying in the facility have either not attended school ever or had dropped out of school after couple of years. This education facility provides opportunity to the girls to qualify upto class five and Prayas has facilitates their admission for higher studies in a government school in Bhadesar called *Kasturba Gandhi Avasiya Vidyalaya* (KGBV). The girls here receive complete residential facilities upto class twelve.

A total of 105 girls have passed out from Adharshila. Out of this 78 are pursuing further studies. Five girls are about to qualify class 12 examination. Adharshila has provided a milieu to the girls for their all round development and as a result all the girls who are studying in higher classes are securing very good grades.



***Children of the Bhil Tribe
with their family***



Distribution of clothes at Adharshila

V. Empowering Tribal Communities

Prayas worked with the Kanjar Community in Chittaurgarh and Kapasan. In Rajasthan, the Kanjar are a nomadic community, and said to have been the genealogists of the Jat community. They are found mainly in the districts of Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Banswara and Tonk. They speak Mewari and have been granted Scheduled Caste status. Kanjars here are further divided into twelve exogamous clans, the Bamnawat, Malvi, Karkhar, Chitrawat, Singhawat, Karmawat, Gudrawat, Jhalawat, Singauri, Suklawat, Nanawat and Singawat. In

order to systematically understand the socio-demographic profile of the Kanjar community, a survey was conducted in six villages of Chittorgarh and Kapasan blocks of Chittorgarh Dt. The survey had both quantitative and qualitative aspects of enquiry in order to capture realistic and comprehensive details.

A survey was conducted with the following objectives:

- a. To inquire about girl child education in Kanjar community of Bansen village.
- b. To invite them for planning meeting on girl child education at Prayas office, Chittorgarh.
- c. To collect socio-demographic information and discuss the barriers experienced by the Kanjar community for sustainable development.

Kanjar Community Meeting-Dhudhi Talai Vijaypur (Chittorgarh)

A meeting was called during the visit which was attended by members from all the neighbourhoods of Kanjar community. Some of Prayas team members were already in contact with many of the persons and this meeting was planned to discuss the issues confronting people of these colonies. From Prayas, Dr. Narendra Gupta, Goverdhan Yadav, Divya Tiwari, Uma Amera, Dinesh Yadav and Nikita Chaudhary (intern) attended the meeting. There were about 60 persons present in the meeting. The discussion began by getting to know the sources of livelihood and status of education especially those of girl children's education. Discussion revealed that families have small land holdings for farming but not sufficient to provide enough production for meeting all the needs of the family for the entire year and therefore most of the adult members also undertake other activities ranging from working on the farms of big farm owners to other daily wage work. As far as education is concerned, no one in the Kanjar community of these neighbourhoods has either a diploma or degree. Right now, only two girls are studying in Kasturba School. About 13 boys and 11 girls in the age group of 8 to 13 years do not attend any school. Some children are studying in private schools.



Meeting with the Kanjar Community

VI. Ensuring Social Security to Migrant Workers in Unorganized Sector

Prayas Centre for Labour Research and Action (PCLRA) works for the rights of migrant labourers who work in brick kilns and at construction sites.

MIGRATION AT BRICK KILNS

Brick kiln workers constitute one of the largest seasonal migration streams in India. Nearly five million workers from some of the poorest communities in remote pockets of the country leave their homes with their families towards the end of the monsoon and migrate long distances to work in brick kilns for six months or more. Starting with an advance, working for more than 12 hours a day under a piece rate system at very low wages, most workers can be classed as bonded. Each brick kiln is like a village with resident families – a village that remains undocumented by local government. As a result, the workers and their families do not have access to public services like Schooling, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), health, and ration through the Public Distribution System (PDS). Studies suggest that availability of this vast pool of cheap labour has hindered modernization of industry as employers have no incentive to invest in labour saving technology.

Prayas has been working in brick kilns since it began work on the issue of seasonal migration since the year 2006. The elements of the intervention strategy were (i) documenting source areas, work places, and working and living condition of workers into a Wage Labour Atlas (ii) working at both destination and source ends to ensure continuity (iii) focusing on wages and case work that results from the comparative vulnerability of

workers vis a vis the employers (iv) linking migrant workers with state entitlements like schooling and ICDS in destination areas (v) technical interventions that lead to reduction in drudgery and improvement in efficiency of work processes. It has achieved significant success enabling it to work across many geographies and collaborating with institutions like ILO, IIT Mumbai, and SAIVAC.

A study was conducted on migration at brick kilns in the year 2016. The workers collective enrolled 1027 workers. A total of thirty three meetings were held with 822 participants at the destination and source areas to strengthen the collective and lay the foundation for the model employment exchange. Three hundred and sixty eight workers were benefitted through legal case work leading to financial benefits amounting to Rs. 11 lakhs. The project team planned intervention for initiating MEE for two source clusters in Rajasthan – Kishangarh Parbatsar cluster and the Masuda cluster. Extensive mobilization activities taken up and meetings conducted at source locations and the MEE was initiated. A total of 11 meetings were conducted at source locations with 431 participants. Thirty two contractors and 573 workers registered with the MEE prior to the new season. Demand charters and memorandum to for improving work conditions at kilns were sent out to the owners of kilns and government authorities respectively. The study was done in 2 parts. Part 1 focused on source migration mapping which covered 1262 households spread over 26 brick kilns (18 in Bhilwara and 8 in Ajmer) were covered. A total of 75 villages were covered (Kishangarh Parbatsar block – 42, Masuda Block – 33) and 100% mapping of workers at the identified kilns was done. The main aim of this research was to understand migration sources to the brick kilns of Ajmer and Bhilwara. Part 2 of the research was done taking a 13% sample of families (160 families) living in the 26 kilns covered in part 1. They were mapped to understand the socio-economic status of the labour working in the kilns.

The PCLRA office was set up and strengthened with 3 focused staff members for this project. The research design for the study was finalized and 200 kilns identified (based on the government data available) in the destination areas of Ajmer (50 kilns) and Bhilwara (150 kilns). The strategy finalize the sample of 26 kilns and collect data included a visit to each of the kilns, conducting meetings with owners – explain details about the survey and seek permission to meet and interview the labour. Data collection was initiated in March

and continued until June. A meeting was conducted with CEC in November to share the formats for data collection and understand the important indicators so as to conduct similar surveys in U.P.

Dissemination workshops

To ensure safe working conditions and promotion of decent work conditions PCLRA has been identifying CSO's working in different fields relevant to the theme like organizations, experts and citizen groups working in the area of Education , health, advocacy, etc. with the local community in the region. This activity for identifying CSOs and work leaders as partners had been going on since July. A total of 13 CSO's and 52 worker leaders have been identified by PCLRA and the first introductory workshops for CSO's and worker leaders was conducted in Ajmer on 8th December and 27th December 2016 respectively.

13 CSOs and 52 work leaders identified are working in various areas that could be relevant to the brick kiln work. Introductory workshops for CSOs and worker leaders was held in Ajmer where the CSO's and worker leaders expressed interest in keeping update with the project interventions and extending possible support.

Strengthening and Forming Inclusive Workers' Collectives

To strengthen the labour collectives, apart from the enrollment drives PCLRA has been actively engaged and supporting the labour collective to register and resolve legal disputes and cases of member workers. In the year 43 cases were registered with the collective of which 35 (81percent) were resolved. The resolving of these cases led to financial benefits worth Rs.11 lakhs to 368 worker beneficiaries. Of these beneficiaries 415 were women and 1% children. The case work could be categorized under the following three categories - cases related to payment of wages, cases of bonded labour, cases that need legal aid.

For the new season the labour collective also issued memorandums for safe migration and decent work conditions to government authorities. The memorandums demanded elimination of bonded labour, improvement of working conditions inside the kiln, initiation of public services such as schooling, ICDS, health services, availability of toilets and bathrooms for women, mid- day meal for children etc. at the kilns, access to social security

schemes such as insurance, provident fund etc., registration of contractors operating illegally and legal action against brick kilns operating illegally.

Creation of model employment exchange for employers to access workers and for workers to access kilns

It was proposed that the labour supply be collectivized in source area by setting up an institution that will mediate the movement of workers. This is called Labour Exchange. The Exchange will register all the seasonal migrants from a particular source cluster and the employers who wish to recruit the workers. The project seeks to set up the Exchange using the associational power of workers and labour contractors. For logistical reasons, it was decided to take up this work in source clusters of Rajasthan only – one in Masuda block of Ajmer and the other in Parbatsar and Kishangarh blocks of Nagaur and Ajmer districts respectively. The two areas form homogenous clusters. Workers belong to a single ethnic community – *Rawats* in Masooda and *Bavri* in Nagaur and Ajmer dominate these cluster.

An important activity done at the source was mapping of the contractors as they were the key agents of change in ensuring organization of labour into MEE. A total of 245 contractors were mapped in both the clusters of which hundred percent mapping was done for the Masuda cluster. In Kishangarh and Parbatsar cluster the contractors from villages sending workers to Ajmer and Bhilwara were mapped. This mapping was done to map the network of contractors and the number of workers connected with them.

Strengths and Challenges

- Labour does engage activity with the labour collective unless they have an issue.
- There is a fear in migrant workers as they are in a different location, and do not want to do anything that could offend the owner.
- Workers work in silence, the social pressure, caste barriers, fear of removal, physical abuse, language barrier are conditions that make workers work in silence on a kiln. This makes collectivization a challenge.
- Social security structures like police are dominated by social stereotypes that the workers are not hardworking and always runs into trouble and also steal money etc. This prevents them from offering unbiased support to workers. Also they do not act

effectively due to strong nexus of politicians and economically strong owners of kilns.

- Limited resources of project limit outreach to each and every worker directly.
- Lack of any written record with the labour for casework.
- Workers are often not aware of the work done, the money they need to get etc. as it is a complex calculation and also because of the owners do not follow a standard cycle of remuneration.
- Concept of collective is not clear to many workers so awareness drives are required regularly and continuously.
- Contractors misguide workers sometimes by not letting them join union in their own personal interest.
- Increase in wage rate and case work is the main incentive to join union. The other important reason to join the collective is access to services like school for children.

TACKLING CHILD LABOUR AT BRICK KILNS

The project sought to reduce child labour at brick kilns by linking children of brick kiln workers with schooling facilities. It was operational in three districts of Bhilwara, Ajmer and Jaipur. The project was successful in opening two migrant hostels in Parbatsar block of Nagaur district enrolling 107 children. At brick kilns it facilitated opening of schools at 43 brick kilns in districts of Ajmer and Bhilwara. A total of 1306 children were enrolled in these schools. In Jaipur, proposal was completed for 643 children at 19 brick kilns. However schools could not be opened because of bureaucratic hurdles. The project mobilized INR 2.7 million of Government funds that is almost double the project budget. In addition the children enrolled in brick kiln schools received mid day meals, improving their nutritional status. The experience of last two years has prepared the ground for scaling up to cover all the brick kilns in the state. It has also thrown up policy challenges. These are institutionalization of the program and change in norms that govern educational facilities for migrant children at brick kilns.



Children at a brick kiln school eating mid day meal

Past enumeration of children at brick kilns show that on average every brick kiln has around 30 children in the school going age group of 5 to 14 year. In absence of any schooling facilities, majority of the children end up working along their parents. With the number of brick kilns estimated to be around 2000 in Rajasthan, the number of working children in Rajasthan alone can be estimated to be around 60,000.

The interventions by Prayas focused at both ends – source and destination. In the source areas Prayas facilitated opening of migrant hostels so that children of migrant brick kiln workers do not migrate with the parents and stay back in the hostels to continue their schooling in their home areas. At the destination end, opening of schools at the brick kilns by the local School Management Committees under the Government program to universalize elementary education called Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was facilitated. In the year 2015-16, the project operated in two districts of Bhilwara and Ajmer in central Rajasthan. Following successful implementation, the project was continued in the year 2016-17 with addition of one more district Jaipur.

The outputs of the programme are given below:-

Mapping in source areas: The mapping in source areas was undertaken in Parbatsar and Kishangarh clusters of Ajmer district. This cluster is a major source of brick kiln workers for brick kilns in Ajmer. It mapped a total of 613 children.

Mapping in brick kilns: Children were mapped at a select number of brick kilns in three districts of Bhilwara, Ajmer, and Jaipur.



Children being surveyed at brick kilns in Ajmer



Inauguration of migratory hostel at Pilwa

Advocacy with State: A key component of the project was advocacy with the state. Though there are schemes to link children of migrant workers with schooling, these schemes do not get operationalized because of a recalcitrant and sometimes hostile bureaucracy. It took considerable effort to mobilize the bureaucracy to sanction the facilities. Meetings were held at sub district, district and state level. The project team met the highest officer responsible for education in the whole state. It made three visits to state capital to meet top officers and seek their backing. The project team met various education department officials and district and sub district level a number of times. All the proposals for the new facilities have to be routed through the School Management Committee of the village under whose jurisdiction the facility is to be opened.

Mobilization and Public Events: Success of the project required mobilization of a large number of stakeholders. These included the workers, employers, Government officials, local politicians, and school teachers. A number of public events were organized to mobilize different stakeholders. The major events are shown in table below



Children at Brick Kiln School in Bhilwara District



Public Consultation in Jaipur Brick Kilns

ENSURING SOCIAL SECURITY TO SEASONAL MIGRANT CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

PCLRA is actively pursuing work with unorganized and migrant labour in the sector of construction and other casual work since 2008 in Ahmedabad. These labourers, mostly seasonal cyclical migrants from the tribal areas of east and north Gujarat, east Madhya Pradesh, and south Rajasthan as well as a long term migrants from backward area of Gujarat and Rajasthan have made Ahmedabad their main stay of residence or work or both. These casual workers live here for anywhere between 8 to 12 months in a year seeking work as construction and casual labour from Nakas (labour stand) on a day to day basis, while some get attached to sites as and when work permits but hold their squatter residence to come back to, when they do not have work. Most of these families live in squatters (bastis) set up under bridges, along foot paths and railway lines, in open plots owned by private and government authorities. They live in make shift homes made out of plastic sheets or bundle up their house-hold when they go to work at day time and open up these bundles for night stay. Since 2008 Prayas has helped enumerate several of these squatter families through household surveys and the compiled data has been submitted to government and local authority from time to time to procure for these workers decent living conditions including water and sanitation and basic services of education, childcare and health outreach. Obviously, the living conditions of these labourers can be called sub-human, because the state and local authorities refuse to identify them as rightful residents of the city and refuse to extend basic facilities. Further these families cannot access even basic services easily, such as education for their children, child care and nutrition for their little kids, and health care for the entire family. Mostly lacking any government proof for address and identity for this city, these families are isolated and deprived of social services and other entitlements. They are also excluded from benefits of various welfare schemes. Several of these seasonal cyclical migrants have identity and address proofs from their source villages only, and thereby cannot access many of the social welfare schemes from the city authorities. Further as casual and construction labour they form a large mass of unorganized workers and face injustices and exploitation as labourers.



A construction worker's house

The main objectives were to:-

- Increase access of construction labour households to decent housing by accessing public utilities, as well as advocate and raise demand with authorities to include them for special low-cost housing.
- Pursue with the authorities to provide for child care and nutrition to little children; school education to older children and access to public health care for all especially the reproductive aged women.
- Access rights provided under labour laws for labour and social security rights.

Pursuing Public Utilities and Public Services



Seetaben and other Families who used rail tracks for defecation, are happy to use the mobile toilets for which they approached the Authorities

PCLRA persisted along with the support of communities for the procurement of mobile toilets from the municipal authorities. Arjun ashram basti got two toilets installed after a lot of issues related to entry of toilets in the squatter settlements that lies in the ditch close to the Botad railway line at Chandlodiya. After negotiating with the contractor, municipality and railway authority, a passage way was facilitated for the entry of two mobile toilet vans. The Nirnaynagar community mainly of women had approached the municipal authorities earlier in September, but the response was very slow. Toilets were installed were only in November after several phone calls by the PCLRA worker. Even after toilets were installed there were complaints in Nirnaynagar and Sundarvan bastis about the regular cleaning. Here too, the PCLRA worker along with the community informed the authorities which then ensured regular cleaning. In Nirnaynagar there was case of leaking septic tank which had to be addressed by PCLRA worker, who informed the authorities and repair was duly done. In the case of Indralok basti the community leaders along with PCLRA put in an application signed by 50 families for the provision of a toilet. However the community faced eviction in February and several household have temporarily moved out of the area. Three bastis still have to work towards procuring a toilet. Nearly 200 families now have access to a mobile toilet. It is significant to note that Bhuriben in Sundarvan, Manjuben in Arjun ashram and Surtaben in Nirnaynagar are the women leaders taking initiative to ensure that the toilet is always operational for the basti people.

Adult Education

An interesting demand that came from women of long term migrant families living in two bastis Sundarvan and Fatehwadi was for adult literacy learning. In Sundarvan basti, women from the SC community and in Fatehwadi basti mainly Muslim women were linked to adult literacy class that was commenced with support from PCLRA in February 2017 and was conducted daily for two hours in the afternoon by a local teacher. Unfortunately, the teacher at Sundarvan basti had to withdraw to domestic crises and a proper replacement has not yet been found. The Fatehwadi Adult Literacy Class continuous to function where adult women and adolescent girls participate.



Women and adolescent girls studying

Health Awareness for Basti Women



Exhibition and Discussion Pre and Post Natal and Sexual Health of Women

As reported in the last bi-annual report 25 women from Juhapura area cluster bastis underwent a special cervical and Pap Smear examination to rule out the possibility of cervical cancer at a health check camp organized by PCLRA in August, 2016, in partnership with Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad. The test reports came in a month later, and it was decided by PCLRA to distribute the reports personally to each candidate after a general gynecological health awareness session at the Fatehwadi basti. A

gynecological health awareness session was also conducted by PCLRA women staff members, who knew about the subject. It covered the bodily changes in adolescents, pre and post natal health and sexual health of women. At the end of this session the Pap-smear test reports which were all negative (i.e. no irregular/cancerous cervical cells observed) were distributed. Some women who were identified with simple STDs were counseled separately for treatment at Urban Health Centre.

Nakka visit and contact with labourers

Regular contact with construction and casual labourers take place outside of bastis at Kadiya Nakas(labour stands) where 100 of labourers wait to be picked up by small and big contractors for work on construction sites of private and public works. This contact brings PCLRA and its workers' collective face to face with the problems of these labourers in the unorganized construction sector which includes very large number of specific types of tasks. Herein local as well as seasonal cyclical migrant labours converge to seek work. PCLRA spreads awareness about legal rights and assure the workers of support and protection as members of the workers' collective. Mainly 15 large and medium size Nakas were contacted where 101 visits were made. Nakka and bastis both are a source of legal cases of related to violation of labour, civic and human rights. The workers' collective Majur Adhikar Manch actively supports to resolve these.



Nakka of contact labourers

Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board (BOCWWB)

This squatter bastis mainly house workers from construction sector who are eligible for membership in the state's Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board (BOCWWB). In the last one year the state has set up a better district level mechanism which was nearly absent before 1 year, for registration of construction workers with this Board. PCLRA proactively enables the seasonal migrants and other construction labour to register with this board and thereby become eligible for different welfare scheme including low cost housing. In the last six months PCLRA has helped register 50 workers many of whom had to be supported to open bank accounts has that is requirement for board registration.

General Meeting with Construction Workers

The general meeting of all casual and construction sector workers is held every month on no moon (Amavas) day. Herein labourers associated with workers' collective and their peers as well as people from the bastis attain where general issues related to their working and living condition are share and cases discussed. At times joint representation to the government authorities may be made in this regards.



Executive Committee Meetings of Worker's Collective

Majur Adhikar Manch- the workers' collective supported by PCLRA is managed by an executive committee which consists of worker member from Nakas and bastis, as well as

the full time staff serving the collective. The committee meeting monthly at the collective office and is known by its colloquial name ***Karobari Baithak***. Some regular administrative reporting related to work done during the month on labour and other cases, accounts and membership is done. Members report about the issues in their respective work and residences areas and share information. Main topics discussed month wise and total attendance is given in the table below. This interaction workers participation in decision making and raises their confident.

Housing in Squatters

One of the main focus of the PHF project has been to mobilize the residents of these untenable squatter bastis mostly long and short term migrant labourers in construction and casual labour work, to protest against their eviction and or breakage of their homes and belongings by the state and municipal authorities and to demand enumeration of their squatters and households—the first legal step towards proof of existing on the particular location. Thus, whenever there has been any threat of or actual eviction, on such squatters and where PCLRA has been called in for support, the approach is to prevent eviction through community action demanding stay by departmental or legal order. Two such cases were dealt with by PCLRA in the last six months. One case was from nirnaynagar-1 and 2 squatters near Akhbarnagar in November, 2016 where an oral order through a railway department official asked the households to evict within a week. The second was from Indralok Amul Garden squatters, GST railway crossing in February, 2017, where railway authorities gave the notice before one week and actually mowed down the hutments. PCLRA workers prepared written representations to the concerned Railways Department on behalf of the community to not evict without official notice or proper rehabilitation. In case of Indralok Amul garden basti PCLRA rushed to the site of the basti and convinced the railway officer in charge to halt the demolition process that was underway seeking 24 hours time to represent to the authorities...After an impromptu meeting with the basti community members, that afternoon, 50 community members-men, women and children along with PCLRA workers approached the Divisional Railway Manager, Ahmedabad zone. They requested DRM to stay eviction, allow for basic amenities to be provided and enumerate all settlements along railway line in the Ahmedabad city, and proactively

approached Municipal Authorities to jointly undertake rehabilitation work. The DRM orally promised the representative delegation that he will officially write to the Ahmedabad Municipal Authorities for the same, and inform PCLRA in a month's time. PCLRA along with the community will pursue this matter in the coming weeks



Workers' houses destroyed after their eviction

Public Events

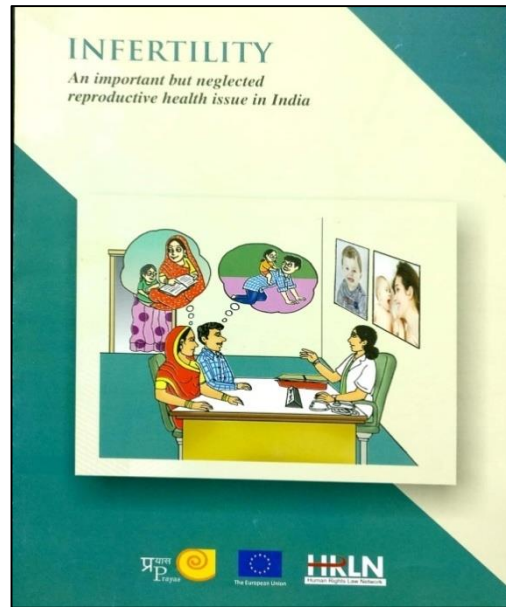
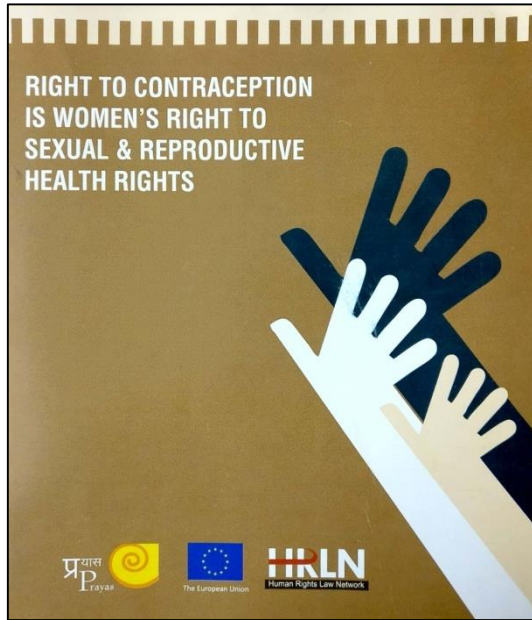
The process of mobilizing workers at Nakas and bastis is pursued in ways as described all along in this report and also by organizing public events that infuse a sense of collective empowerment in these poor and vulnerable communities of labourers. Two such events in last six months organized. The mega metro rail rehabilitees settled at JP Nagar, Naroda Ahmedabad proposed that they would like to celebrate their success through with a public gathering inviting other squatter basti communities. PCLRA thought it was a very effective idea that would motivate other squatter settlements to continue to struggle for better living condition. Thus On October 25, 2016 a large meeting was organized were rehabilitated families members, other squatter communities representatives from mega metro project the manger, metro rehab of facilitating agencies SAATH Ahmedabad and well known dalit leader Mr. Jignesh Mehvani, High Court lawyer Mr. Iyer along with several others address the meeting representatives from the rehab families spoke about their struggle to procure fare rehabilitation. Children of the rehabilitated labourers perform song and dance and SAATH distributed workers kits to all trained as skilled masons as part of rehab package. The celebration was ended with a lunch and a very spirited traditional dance by the tribal women.



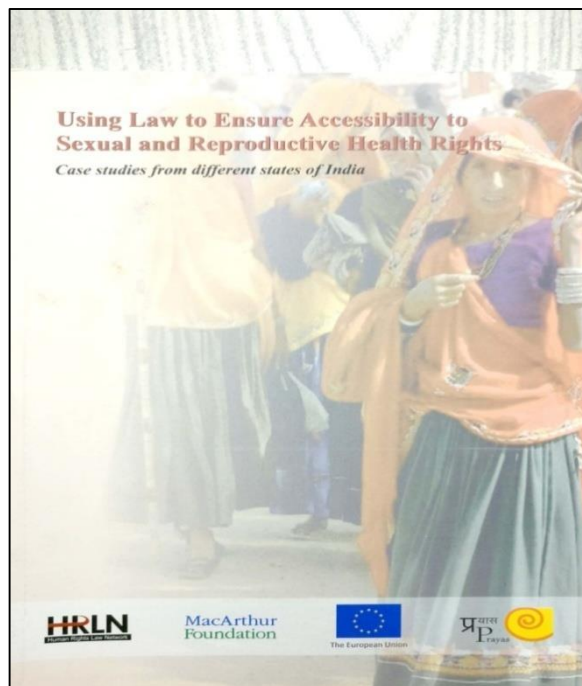
***Workers gathered at the public event-
Women & girls making Rangolis & playing games***

Publications

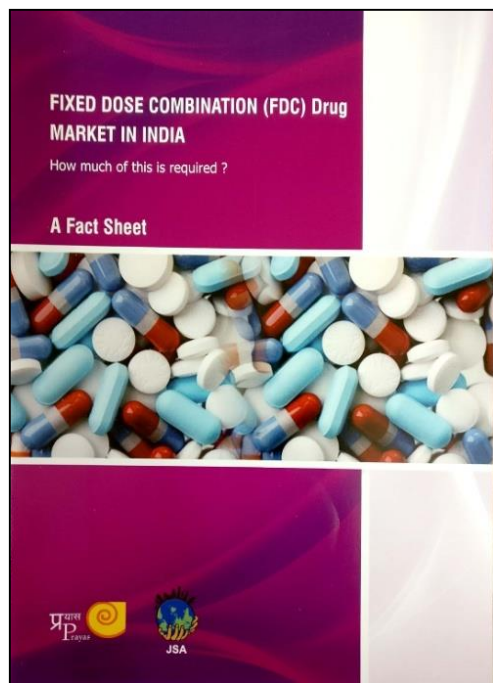
Various publications of Prayas in 2016-17:-



Leaflets on the issues of Sexual and Reproductive Health & Rights in 2016



Book of 10 fact finding reports on violations of SRHR



Leaflet on FDC Market in India and Report of the Technical Forum

Financial Details

For the financial year 2016-2017, the documents are as follows:-

NYATI MUNDRA AND CO.
Chartered Accountants



2-3, ASHUTOSH NAGAR, CHITTORGARH,
RAJASTHAN 312001
Ph. 9414111446, 01472-244175

FORM NO. 10B

[See Rule 17B]

Audit Report under section 12A (b) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 in the case of charitable or religious trusts or institutions

We have examined the balance sheet of PRAYAS % AAATP5082D [name and PAN of the trust or institution] as at 31/03/2017 and the Profit and loss account for the year ended on that date which are in agreement with the books of account maintained by the said trust or institution

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of the audit. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the head office and the branches of the above-named trust visited by us so far as appears from our examination of the books, and proper Returns adequate for the purposes of audit have been received from branches not visited by us subject to the comments given below:

In our opinion and to the best of our information, and according to information given to us the said accounts give a true and fair view: -

- i. In the case of the balance sheet of the state of affairs of the above-named trust as at 31/03/2017.
- ii. In the case of the profit and loss account, excess of income over expenditure for its accounting year ending on 31/03/2017.

The prescribed particulars are annexed hereto.

For NYATI MUNDRA AND CO.
Chartered Accountants



(ARJUN MUNDRA)
PARTNER

Membership No: 074290
Registration No: 008153C

Place : CHITTORGARH
Date : 30/06/2017

ANNEXURE
STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS

I Application of income for charitable or religious purposes.

1.	Amount of income of the previous year applied to charitable or religious purposes in India during that year.	48829814
2.	Whether the trust has exercised the option under clause (2) of the Explanation to section 11 (1)? If so, the details of the amount of income deemed to have been applied to charitable or religious purposes in India during the previous year.	No
3.	Amount of income Accumulated or set apart for application to charitable or religious purposes, to the extent it does not exceed 15 per cent of the income derived from property held under trust Wholly for such purposes.	1494296
4.	Amount of income eligible for exemption under section 11(1)(c) [Give details]	No
5.	Amount of income, in addition to the amount referred to in item 3 above, accumulated or set apart for specified purposes under section 11(2)	0
6.	Whether the amount of income of mentioned in item 5 above has been invested or deposited in the manner laid down in section 11(2)(b)? If so, the details thereof.	NA
7.	Whether any part of the income in respect of which an option was exercised under clause (2) of the Explanation to section 11(1) in any earlier year is deemed to be income of the previous year under section 11(B)? If so, the details thereof.	NA
8.	Whether, during the previous year, any part of income accumulated or set apart for specified purposes under section 11(2) in any earlier year :-	
a.	has been applied for purposes other than charitable or religious purposes or has ceased to be accumulated or set apart for application thereto, or	No
b.	has ceased to remain invested in any security referred to in section 11(2)(b)(i) or deposited in any account referred to in section 11(2)(b)(ii) or section 11(2) (b) (iii), or	No
c.	has not been utilised for purpose for which it was accumulated or set apart during the period for which it was to be accumulated or set apart, or in the year immediately following the expiry thereof? If so, the details thereof	No

II. Application or use of income or property for the benefit of persons referred to in section 13 [3].

1.	Whether any part of the income or property of the trust was lent, or continues to be lent, in the previous year to any person referred to in section 13(3) (hereinafter referred to in this Annexure as such person) ? If so, give details of the amount, rate of interest charged and the nature of security, if any.	NO
2.	Whether any land, building or other property of the trust was made, or continued to be made, available for the use of any such person during the previous year? If so, give details of the property and the amount of rent or compensation charged, if any.	NO




3.	Whether any payment was made to any such person during the previous year by way of salary allowance or otherwise? If so, give details.	As per annexure "A"
4.	Whether the services of the trust were made available to any such person during the previous year? If so, give details thereof together with remuneration or compensation received, if any.	NO
5.	Whether any share, security, or other property was purchased by or on behalf of the trust during the previous year from any such person? If so, give details thereof together with the consideration paid.	NO
6.	Whether any share, security, or other property was sold by or on behalf of the trust during the previous year to any such person? If so, the details thereof together with the consideration received.	NO
7.	Whether any income or property of the trust was diverted during the previous year in favour of any such person? If so, give details thereof together with the amount of income or value of property so diverted.	NO
8.	Whether the income or property of the trust was used or applied during the previous year for the benefit of any such person in any other manner? If so, give details.	NO



III. Investment held at any time during the previous year(s) in concerns in which persons referred to in section 13(3) have a substantial interest.

Sl.No	Name and address of the concern	Where the concern is a company No. and class of shares held	Nominal value of the investment	Income from the investment	Whether the amount in Col. 4 exceeded 5% of the capital of the concern during the previous year-say Yes/No
Total			0	0	

For NYATI MUNDRA AND CO.
Chartered Accountants

(ARJUN MUNDRA)
PARTNER
Membership No: 074290
Registration No: 008153C

Place : CHITTORGARH
Date : 30/06/2017

Prayas
Village - Devgarh (Deolia), Pratapgarh, (Rajasthan) - 312605

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

AS AT MARCH 31ST, 2017

LIABILITIES		AMOUNT	ASSETS		AMOUNT
<u>FIXED ASSETS W/O (CONTRA)</u>	Annexure-01	8,921,425.00	<u>FIXED ASSETS W/O (CONTRA)</u>	Annexure-01	8,921,425.00
<u>INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS</u>		18,398,257.81	<u>MISC. ASSETS</u>	Annexure-05	3,501,662.00
- Opening Balance as on 01/04/2016	16,903,962.13		<u>DEPOSITS</u>	Annexure-06	131,830.00
- Add: During the year (I & E A/c)	1,494,295.68		<u>ADVANCE RECOVERABLE IN CASH OR KIND</u>	Annexure-07	5,134,382.87
<u>LIABILITIES AGAINST EMPLOYEES WELFARE FUND</u>		2,181,074.75	<u>ADVANCE AGAINST PROJECT</u>	Annexure-08	318,697.00
- Staff welfare			<u>STAFF LOAN (VEHICLE & LAPTOP)</u>	Annexure-09	206,437.00
- Opening balance as on 01/04/2016	2,320,854.00		<u>GRANT RECEIVABLE OF EXPENDITURE AGAINST PROJECTS</u>	Annexure-02	3,007,119.46
- Add: during the year	746,065.45		<u>CASH AND BANK BALANCES</u>		
- Less: Paid during the year	885,844.70		1 Cash in hand		19,704.00
<u>UNSPENT GRANT BALANCES</u>	Annexure-02	4,158,136.18	2 <u>Cash at bank (SB & FD Accounts)</u>	Annexure-10	18,081,741.56
<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>	Annexure-03	5,523,480.15	- SB Accounts		5,036,359.56
<u>PROVISION</u>	Annexure-04	140,625.00	- FD Accounts		13,045,382.00
TOTAL		39,322,998.89	TOTAL		39,322,998.89

0.00

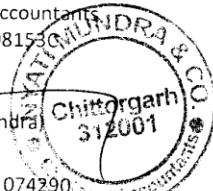
Notes on accounts

The schedule referred to above form part of the accounts signed in terms of our report of even date

For: Nyati Mundra & Co.

Chartered Accountants
FRN No. : 008153

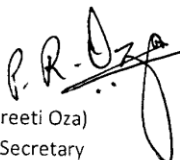
(CA Arjun Mundra)
Partner
Membership No. 074290



Place: Chittorgarh (Raj.)

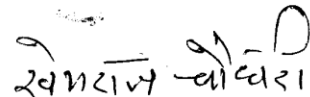
Date : 30-06-2017

(Preeti Oza)
Secretary
Secretary
Prayas



For : Prayas

(Khemraj Choudhary)
Director
Director
Prayas



Prayas
Village - Devgarh (Deolia), Pratapgarh (Rajasthan) - 312605
CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENED ON 31-03-2017

EXPENDITURE		AMOUNT	INCOME		AMOUNT
FOREIGN CURRENCY PROJECT (EXPENSES)			FOREIGN CURRENCY (INCOME)		
1 Addressing Rights to Health by Promoting greater government accountability for safeguarding people's rights to access to essential medicines budget	Schedule No - 1	4,668,646.00	Grant in aid to Promote Open Society Foundation, Newyork	Schedule No - 1	0.00
2 Expanding Access to Reproductive Rights: Using the Law to Guarantee Reproductive Health and Rights in India	Schedule No - 2	6,812,075.00	Grant in aid to Social Legal Information Center, New Delhi	Schedule No - 2	6,078,588.00
3 Residential Educational camp (ASHA)	Schedule No - 3	1,632,933.00	Grant in aid - Asha for Education, USA	Schedule No - 3	0.00
4 Barck Study Expenses	Schedule No - 4	0.00	Grant in aid Ashta Sanstha , Udaipur	Schedule No - 4	10,000.00
5 Empowering CSOs for Decent Work and Green Bricks in India's Brick Kilns	Schedule No - 5	4,769,806.00	Grant in aid Centre For Education and Communication, New Delhi	Schedule No - 5	1,429,142.85
6 Building State's Accountability on Health Care Financing through Research, Advocacy and Community Engagement in Rajasthan	Schedule No - 6	561,189.00	Grant in aid National Foundation for India, New Delhi	Schedule No - 6	598,000.00
7 Ensuring Social Security to Seasonal Migrant Construction Workers	Schedule No - 7	2,968,548.00	Grant in aid Paul Hamlyn Foundation , New Delhi	Schedule No - 7	2,756,700.00
8 To support the capacity building and formation of a community of young Indian scholars and activist to actively engage with Intellectual Property (IP) issues and strengthen the movement for access to essential and lifesaving medicines	Schedule No - 8	111,066.00	Grant in aid to Promote Open Society Foundation, Newyork	Schedule No - 8	0.00
9 Reducing child labour in brick kilns of Ajmer - Bhilwara districts of Rajasthan	Schedule No - 9	1,351,579.00	Grant in aid UK High Commission, New De	Schedule No - 9	1,347,619.00
10 Research on the working conditions in certified (ginning) units in Gujarat	Schedule No - 10	0.00	Grant in aid -Sudwind Institute, Germany	Schedule No - 10	0.00
11 VSO-VF Wod Programme	Schedule No - 11	250,597.00	Grant in aid VSO India Trust, New Delhi	Schedule No - 11	250,597.00
12 Kanjar Community Education Development Programme	Schedule No - 12	264,005.00	Grant in aid Association for India, USA	Schedule No - 12	259,921.25
13 Documenting working conditions and migration profile of seasonal tribal workers in India and building their capacities to access public entitlements	Schedule No - 13	949,326.58	Grant in aid The Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung, Germany	Schedule No - 13	1,023,880.00
14 Prayas fund Administrative expenses	Schedule No - 14	1,461,001.47	Prayas fund Administrative Receipts	Schedule No - 14	3,230,410.70
15 Unspent Grant Balances	Annexure No -02	315,961.42	Bank Interest - FCRA	Annexure No -02	473,161.07
			Opening Unspent Grant Balances as on 01/04/2016	Annexure No -02	9,143,631.07
LOCAL CURRENCY PROJECT (EXPENSES)			LOCAL CURRENCY GRANT (INCOME)		
1 Strengthening Nutrition, Health and Early Childhood Education Status through ICDS in Three Blocks of Chittorgarh District (Khushi Bal Shakti Anganwadi Project)	Schedule No.-15	5,944,914.00	1 Grant in aid Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur	Schedule No.-15	11,356,824.00
2 Rapid assessment of Free Diagnostic Schemes of Governments of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh	Schedule No.-16	1,189,643.00	2 Grant in aid World Health Orgnization, Malasiya	Schedule No.-16	1,189,643.00
3 Prayas Fund expenses-(LC Account)	Schedule No.-17	920.75	3 Prayas Fund Receipt - (LC Account)	Schedule No.-17	
4 Grant repaid to Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur	Annexure No-02	5,516,939.00	4 Bank Interest - (LC Account)	Annexure No.-02	160,179.00



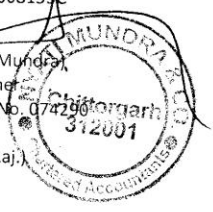
Prayas
Village - Devgarh (Deolia), Pratapgarh (Rajasthan) - 312605
CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31-03-2017

EXPENDITURE		AMOUNT	INCOME		AMOUNT
3 PCLRA, UDAIPUR PROJECT EXPENSES					
1 Towards a Wage Labour Exchange- Streaming Recruitment and Ensuring Social Security for Seasonal Migrants to Gujarat	Schedule No. - 18	1,257,704.50	3 PCLRA, UDAIPUR GRANT INCOME		
			1 Grant in aid Jamsetji Tata Trust - Mumbai	Schedule No. - 18	1,251,567.75
2 Labour Exchange to Mediate Seasonal Migration of Bricks Kiln Workers from Western Odisha	Schedule No. - 19	4,622,943.00	2 Grant in aid The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust - Mumbai	Schedule No. - 19	6,900,000.00
3 Prayas fund Expenses - PCRLA	Annexure No. - 2	0.25	3 Bank Interest - (PCLRA)	Annexure No. - 2	93,532.00
4 Unspent Grant Balances	Annexure No. - 2	2,364,452.00	4 PRAYAS FUND INCOME - PRC		
4 PRAYAS FUND EXPENSES- PRC	Schedule No. - 20	1,815,010.45	Prayas Resource Center - Receipts	Schedule No. - 20	2,414,046.79
Prayas Administrative Expenses	482,805.45		Prayas Contribution -SRHR	1,319,115.00	
Project Expenses -SRHR	1,332,205.00		Bank Interest - (PRC ACCOUNT)	971,785.00	
LOCAL CURRENCY PROJECT ACCOUNTS (PCLRA URBAN RESOURCE CENTER, SURAT)			LOCAL CURRENCY PROJECT ACCOUNTS (PCLRA URBAN RESOURCE CENTER, SURAT)		
1 Bank Charges	Annexure No. - 2	34.50	1 Bank Interest (URC)	Annexure No. - 2	3,055.00
PRAYAS CENTER FOR HEALTH EQUITY EXPENSES			PRAYAS CENTER FOR HEALTH EQUITY (INCOME)		
1 Bank charges -(PCHE)		450.00	1 Bank Interest (PCHE)	Annexure No. - 2	500.00
PRAYAS GGCA/NGGCA TRUST FUND EXPENSES			PRAYAS GGCA/NGGCA TRUST FUND (INCOME)		
1 Prayas GGCA/ NGGCA Trust fund Exp.	Schedule No. - 19	68.93	1 Prayas GGCA/ NGGCA Trust	Schedule No -21	350,448.05
			2 Bank Interest - (GGCA Trust fund)	Annexure No. - 2	2,663.00
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE		1,494,295.68	TOTAL		50,324,109.53
TOTAL		50,324,109.53	TOTAL		50,324,109.53

Notes on accounts

The schedule referred to above form part of the accounts signed in terms of our report of even date

For: Nyati Mundra & Co.
 Chartered Accountants
 FRN No. : 008153C
 (CA Arjun Mundra)
 Partner
 Membership No. 074290



(Preeti Oza)
 Secretary
Prayas

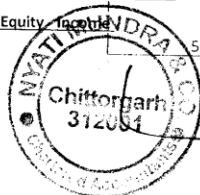
For : Prayas

(Khemraj Choudhary)
 Director
Prayas

Place: Chittorgarh (Raj.)
 Date : 30-06-2017

Prayas
Village - Devgarh (Deolia), Pratapgarh (Rajasthan) - 312605
CONSOLIDATED RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENED ON 31-03-2017

RECEIPT		AMOUNT	PAYMENT	AMOUNT
OPENING BALANCES			PROGRAMME EXPENSES (FCRA)	
Cash in Hand		8,520.00		
Cash at bank		24,089,376.28	1 Addressing Rights to Health by Promoting greater government accountability for safeguarding people's rights to access to essential medicines budget	4,467,061.00
SB Accounts	11,839,337.28		2 Expanding Access to Reproductive Rights: Using the Law to Guarantee Reproductive Health and Rights in India	6,682,500.00
FD Accounts	12,250,039.00		3 Residential Educational camp (ASHA)	1,631,501.00
GRANT IN AID (FCRA GRANT)		13,556,530.17	4 Empowering CSOs for Decent Work and Green Bricks in India's Brick Kilns	4,769,487.00
1 Socio Legal Information Center, New Delhi	5,700,822.00		5 Building State's Accountability on Health Care Financing through Research, Advocacy and Community Engagement in Rajasthan	561,189.00
2 Ashta Sansthan, Udaipur	10,000.00		6 Ensuring Social Security to Seasonal Migrant Construction Workers	2,912,404.00
3 Center for Education & Communication, New Delhi	1,135,829.85		7 To support the capacity building and formation of a community of young Indian scholars and activist to actively engage with Intellectual Property (IP) issues and strengthen the movement for access to essential and lifesaving medicines	111,066.00
4 National foundation for India, New Delhi	598,000.00		8 Reducing child labour in brick kilns of Ajmer – Bhilwara districts of Rajasthan	1,350,935.00
5 Paul Hamlyn Foundation, New Delhi	2,756,700.00		9 VSO-VF Wod Programme	250,597.00
6 UK High Commission, New Delhi	1,347,619.00		10 Kanjar Community Education Development Programme	262,011.00
7 VSO India Trust, New Delhi	250,597.00		11 Documenting working conditions and migration profile of seasonal tribal workers in India and building their capacities to access public entitlements	949,326.58
8 Association for India, USA	259,921.25		12 Bank Charges	11,454.47
9 The Rosa- Luxemburg Stiftung, Germany	1,023,880.00		13 Prayas fund Administrative Expenses	1,368,547.00
10 Bank Interest (FCRA Accounts)	473,161.07		PROGRAMME EXPENSES (LOCAL CURRENCY)	
GRANT IN AID (LOCAL GRANT)		12,706,646.00	1 Strengthening Nutrition, Health and Early Childhood Education Status through ICDS in Three Blocks of Chittorgarh District (Khushi Bal Shakti Anganwadi Project)	5,884,914.00
1 Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur	11,356,824.00		2 A Research Study on understanding the barriers to antenatal care services use and institutional delivery in Rajasthan, India	1,136,643.00
2 World Health Organization, Malasiya	1,189,643.00		PROGRAMME EXPENSES (PCLRA, UDAIPUR)	
3 Bank Interest - (LC)	160,179.00		1 Towards a Wage Labour Exchange: Streamling Recruitment and Ensuring Social Security for Seasonal Migrants to Gujarat	1,248,329.50
GRANT IN AID (PCLRA GRANT UDAIPUR)		8,090,532.00	2 Labour Exchange to Mediate Seasonal Migration of Bricks Kiln Workers from Western Odisha	4,422,032.00
1 Grant in aid Sir Dorabji Tata Trust - Mumbai	1,097,000.00		3 Bank Charges	920.75
2 Grant in aid Sir Dorabji Tata Trust - Mumbai	6,900,000.00		Programme Expenses (PCLRA URC , SURAT)	
3 Bank interest - (PCLRA)	93,532.00		1 Bank Charges	34.50
GRANT IN AID (PCLRA URC GRANT , SURAT)		3,055.00	Programme Expenses (Prayas GGCAT/NGGCA TRUST FUND)	
1 Bank Interest	3,055.00		1 Bank Charges	68.93
Prayas GGCA/NGGCATRUST FUND -INCOME		2,663.00	Programme Expenses (Prayas Resource Center)	
1 Bank Interest	2,663.00			
Prayas Resource Center - Income		1,116,931.79	Project Contribution Expenses (20%) SRHR Project	
Project Grant Contribution (20%) - SRHR Project		1,319,115.00	Programme Expenses (Prayas Center Health Equity)	
Prayas Center for Health Equity - Income		500.00		
(Bank Interest - PCHE)				



Our Team

S. No.	Name of Workers	Designation	Working Experience
1	Khemraj Choudhary	Director	32 Years
2	Dr. Narendra Gupta	Adviser	38 Years
3	Preeti Oza	Secretary	32 Years
4	Goverdhan Yadav	Social Worker	32 Years
5	Lalu Ram Gameti	Field Coordinator	30 Years
6	Sudhir Kumar Katiyar	Project Director	30 Years
7	Nagu Lal Meena	Office Assistant	35 Years
8	M.N. Shashi	Sr. Accountant	29 Years
9	Shanti Lal Rawat	Field Researcher	25 Year
10	Udailal Meghwal	Field Coordinator	20 Years
11	Jawahar Singh Dagur	Programme Coordinator	19 Years
12	Rekha Nagda	Field Coordinator	19 Years
13	Rameshwar Lal Sharma	HR Manager	16 Years
14	Geeta Mathur	Field Coordinator	16 Years
15	Dinesh Kumar Yadav	Field Coordinator	16 Years
16	Phool Shankar Sharma	Driver	17 Years
17	Shyam Lal Prajapat	Office Assistant	16 Years
18	Uma Amera	Field Coordinator	14 Years
19	Vijay Pal Singh	Programme Coordinator	15 Years
20	Madhav Lal Meghwal	Field Coordinator	14 Years
21	Narayan Lal Salvi	Office Assistant	13 Years
22	Suman Chouhan	Field Coordinator	11 Years
23	Vinod Kumar Bari	Office Assistant	12 Years
24	Ram Chandra Bhil	Office Assistant	10 Years

25	Chhaya Pachauli	Senior Programme Coordinator	10 Years
26	Ramesh Rajeshwar Srivastav	Coordinator	10 Years
27	Roshan Lal Menaria	Sr. Accountant	10 Years
28	Rajendra Kumar Mathur	Coordinator	10 Years
29	Thakur Dayal Singh Amthaji	Field Researcher	10 Years
30	Bihari Sharan Vyas	Asst. Accountant	10 Years
31	Balwant Singh Rajput	Field Researcher	10 Years
32	Ravjibhai Jyotibhai Taviyad	Field Researcher	10 Years
33	Kusum Lata Songara	Teacher	10 Years
34	Pankaj Kumar Garg	Finance Manager	8 Years
35	Ashok B Parmar	Legal Coordinator	8 Years
36	Parmar Dineshbhai Dhanji	Field Researcher	8 Years
37	Denis Simon Macwan	Project Assistant	8 Years
38	Madan Das Vaishnav	Coordinator	7 Years
39	Ratan Lal Bhil	Field Coordinator	7 Years
40	Shaitan Lal Regar	Field Worker	5 Years
41	Seema Kanwar Rathore	Asst. Accountant	5 Years
42	Premlata Bhati	Teacher	4 Years
43	Sudhindra Kumawat	Lawyer	3 Years
44	Tushita Mukherjee	Programme Coordinator	1.5 Years
45	Mina Ben Mulji Bhai Jadav	Asst. Service Coordinator	3 Years
46	Sanjay Suresh Sonvane	Field Researcher	2 Years
47	Mahadev Regar	Field Coordinator	1 Year
48	Suvarna Nair	Field Worker	1 Year
49	Unkar Lal Bhil	Cook	1 Year
50	Mula Kanwar	Cook	1 Year

