

# Prayas



Website: [prayaschittor.org](http://prayaschittor.org)  
Email: [info@prayaschittor.org](mailto:info@prayaschittor.org)

# 2019 ANNUAL REPORT

# Table of Contents

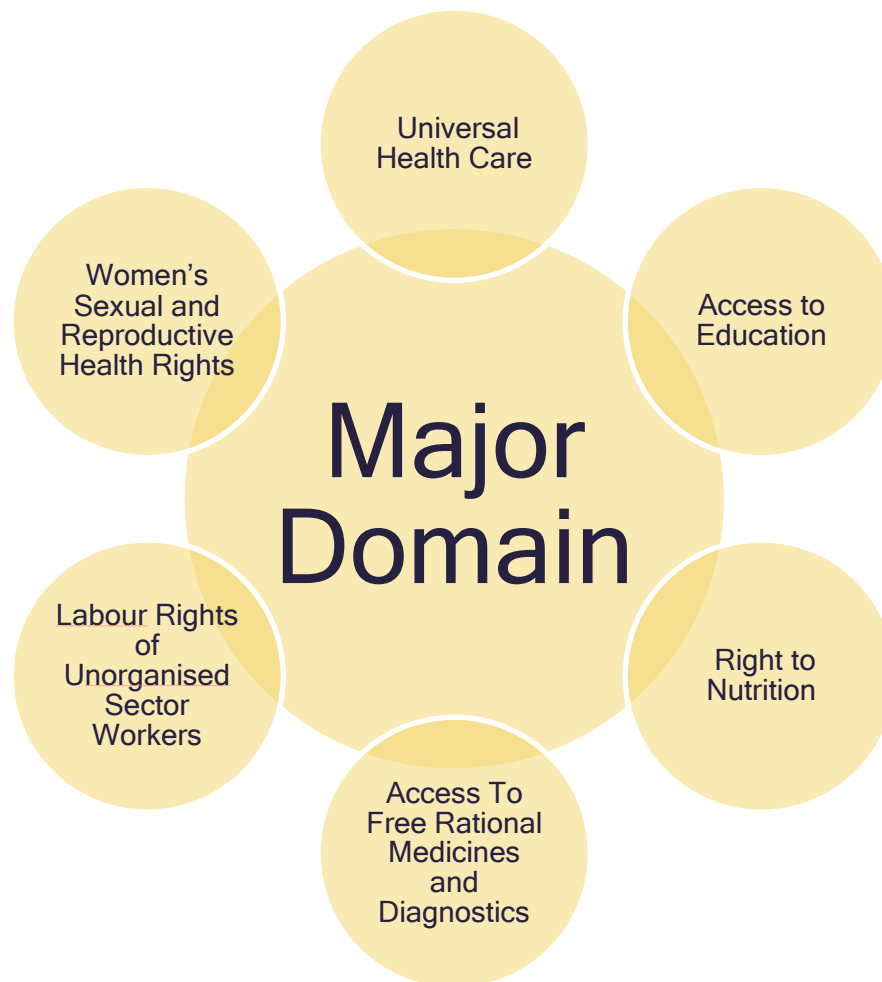
1. About Prayas.....	2
2. Projects Undertaken.....	3
a) Expanding access to reproductive rights.....	4
b) Access to free medicines.....	5
c) Adharshila Residential Education Camp.....	7
d) Empowering CSOs for decent work and green bricks in India’s brick kilns.....	9
e) Understanding the reasons for rising number of hysterectomies in India.....	14
3. Photo Gallery .....	15
4. Members of Executive Committee.....	16
5. Prayas Team.....	17
6. Work Areas.....	19
7. Financial Details.....	20-25

# Introduction

Prayas completes 40 years of its existence. It was registered on 18th January 1979 by the Delhi Administration. In its 40 years long journey it has passed through different phases and ideological orientations. In its initial years, when the activities were limited in a small cluster of villages in Pratapgarh subdivision of Chittorgarh district of Rajasthan state the mission was how to reduce morbidities and premature mortalities among the extremely poor and isolated tribal community of the area. Therefore, the activities were limited to impart health related education, early diagnosis and treatment and create community-based groups to make collective efforts for health promotion. However, soon it became apparent that mere better access to health services would not improve health and a secured livelihood which would ensure food, shelter, water and sanitation, education and health. This realization led Prayas to expand its work in other areas of people's lives – access to forest resources, public distribution of food items, work at famine relief sites, identification and rehabilitation of bonded labourers, restoration of dispossessed agriculture land and education to children and adults. During the period which continued till 1998, Prayas accumulated vast experience in carrying out the work which directly influenced people's lives who were discriminated on grounds of social hierarchy, economic position, geographical location etc. A significant turn took place in work of Prayas post 1998. First it expanded its work geographically and secondly it became more active in carrying out research for evidence gathering, training on issues of health & human rights, policy analysis and dialogues. Some significant and successful influences in health policies were – introduction of untied funds to all categories of public health institutions including the village health, sanitation and nutrition committees, community based monitoring of health services, inclusion of out of pocket spending in health care as a measure to assess access to health care, universal free medicines and free diagnostic schemes in the states of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. Promulgation of right to health care in the state of Rajasthan is another area on which Prayas has been actively working on.

Another stream of Prayas works on labour issues especially with interstate migrant labourers. The number of such labourers could be from 100 million to 150 million annually and all of them live a very abysmal life without any security of any kind. A majority of them are landless labourers and forced to go far off states for paltry remuneration under desperation. Although, there is an interstate migrant labour act and many other protective legislations but none of these are every applied in favour of these labourers. Prayas has created awareness amongst these labourers, helped in forming collectives to bargain for better wages and other securities, set up non-formal schools and extended support in times of emergencies.

Prayas is currently a team of 5 full time persons and nearly 200 volunteers. All of them work hard to meet the mission and vision of Prayas in reducing inequities in all spheres of life of people.



## Projects

1. **Expanding Access to Reproductive Rights: Using the Law to Guarantee Reproductive Health and Rights in India**
2. **Adharshila Residential Educational Camp**
3. **Empowering CSOs for Decent work and Green bricks in India's brick kilns'**
4. **Ensuring Social Security to Seasonal Migrant Construction Workers,**
5. **Inherited blood disorders, sickle cell and thalassemia: an Indian case study,**
6. **Documenting working conditions and migration profile of seasonal tribal workers in India and building their capacities to access public entitlements,**
7. **Access to Free Medicines: Focused Interventions and Advocacy through CSOs and Community Engagement in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.**
8. **Strengthening Public Provisioning of Healthcare in Rajasthan,**
9. **An Integrated Programme for street children – Child Help Line.**
10. **Understanding the Reasons for Rising Numbers of Hysterectomies in India**
11. **Streamlining recruitment and move towards decent work in Telengana Brick Kiln Industry**

## Expanding Access to Reproductive Rights: Using the Law to Guarantee Reproductive Health and Rights in India.

There has been notable reeducation in the maternal morbidity, reproductive tract morbidities and women's health problems in last seventy-two years in India. This could happen owing to consistent expansion of public health services through its primary, secondary and tertiary level health institutions. Similarly, income levels also have become better than in fact, the role of primary health institutions which provide preventive, promotional and basic curative services is the most important one. With the launch of National Rural Health Mission in 2005 and National Health Mission in the year 2012, services pertaining sexual and reproductive health have further improved by launch of schemes such as Janani Suraksha Yojana, Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram, Rastriya Kishori Swasthya Karyakram and others. However, there are many challenges in accessing sexual and reproductive health services in here in comparison to many countries of the world. Women belonging to socio-economically excluded communities living in remote rural areas experience the impact of it. Theoretically there is a public health facility in the form of a health sub Centre for every 3000-5000 population.

Prayas during the year carried out many different activities to promote the concept of sexual and

reproductive and rights in the states of Rajasthan, M.P., Bihar and Arunachal Pradesh. These were:

- a) Fact findings about the status of reproductive and sexual health services delivered through different categories of the public health facilities. Sixty fact findings were done in the states of Rajasthan, Bihar and M.P.
- b) Organization of state training on sexual and reproductive health and rights in the states of Rajasthan, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Odisha, Chhatisgarh and M.P. Each of these training was of two days. Representatives of legal profession, health personnel, women's departments, civil society and community-based organizations participated. Topics covered under these training were on safe motherhood, reproductive health which included laws relating to abortion, contraception, pre-birth sex detection, child marriage, domestic violence, sexual harassment at work places, protection of children from sexual abuse, legal ages of marriages, right to food etc.



- c) A two days national training cum consultation on reproductive and sexual and rights was organized in Vishwa Yuvak Kendra, New Delhi. About 110 participants from the states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram, Rajasthan, M.P. and Odisha attended. A majority of them were lawyers, women and health activists who have been actively working on public interest issues with focus on sexual and reproductive health and rights. Sessions in the consultation were moderated by different domain experts and many participants spoke as panelists.
- d) Writ petitions and public interest litigations were filed in state high courts on the basis of the fact findings to get court directions for individual reliefs and systemic improvements in the delivery system of sexual and reproductive health care at different levels. These pertained to vacancies of health personnel in peripheral health institutions, non-availability of delivery facilities, negligence in treatment etc.
- e) Petitions were also filed in the permanent Lok Adalats established at district headquarters to hear and adjudicate on lapses in the public utility services including health care services. The cases filed pertain to maternal deaths owing to insufficient treatment facilities and non-availability of health personnel at designated health institutions. Other set of cases were about sterilization failures and government's denial of compensation under the Family Planning Indemnity Scheme.

## Access to Free Medicines: Focused Interventions and Advocacy through CSOs and Community Engagement in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

Prayas has advocated for universal free provisioning of health services and its successful advocacy led to the roll out free medicines scheme in the state of Rajasthan in the year 2011-12. By this

launch, Rajasthan became the second state to do so after the state of Tamilnadu launched in 1995. An essential drug list of the state was drafted and a transparent supply chain-management system was formulated from procurement till the last mile availability and prescription to all the patients who seek treatment in state government health institutions. Free drug distribution counters were established in every hospital for this purpose. Taking cue from Rajasthan and with some



advocacy, the state of M.P. and Odisha also launched schemes for free medicines. However, the scheme faced tough challenge in implementation both from the providers and the community. Providers were often misled by the pharmaceutical company representatives that medicines procured by the government in the generic names are of inferior quality and may cause harm than any good. The community in general believed that anything provided free ought to be of dubious quality and would be ineffective. Prayas launched an orchestrated campaign to burst the myths. It prepared literature to showcase the difference between the drugs which are sold by generic names and those sold by so called branded. The paper mentioned that the so called branded medicines are in reality are not so and it the manufacturing company has put a name to a generic molecule or combination of generic molecules to sell them as branded medicines while in reality branded medicines are only those which are still under patent and can only be manufactured by the innovator or a company legally authorised by it. Other important point highlighted was that medicines dispensed by generic names are bound to be more original than the branded which may have unnecessary additional medicine/s in order to present it as branded medicine. Precisely, for this reason the Medical Council of India has directed all the doctors registered with it or its state branches to prescribe medicines by their generic names in capital letters. But the direction of the MCI is breached far more often than practice. The second important myth about the government procured medicines have been that they are manufactured in small fly by night type of companies while the fact has been that Government procured only from the companies which have annual turnover of more than 200 million annually in last three years. So, all the medicines procured by the government are from reputed and established companies. The other activity Prayas carried out was the training workshop of doctors on rational prescribing. It organized two workshops of specialist doctors in Odisha. Each workshop was of two days. These interactive workshops facilitated senior clinicians from medical colleges to understand the need for formulating drugs and therapeutic committees and drug formularies in their hospitals in addition to establish the practice of rational prescribing. Other set of activities carried out by Prayas to improve access to free essential medicines was civil society mobilization for community-based monitoring of free medicines. 32 organizations working in different districts of Rajasthan, M.P. and Odisha were oriented about the need for free medicines and the medicines procured and dispensed free in government run medical facilities are superior in quality and efficacy than the medicines bought by paying out of pocket from the private pharmacies.

## Adharshila Residential Educational Camp

Yearlong residential camp of girls is operated by Prayas in village Amarpura, tehsil Bhadesar of Chittorgarh district. There are 81 girls residing in this camp in the age range of 8 to 13 years. These girls belong to most economically marginalized and socially excluded families living in the villages of Chittorgarh and Pratapgarh districts. Belonging largely to scheduled tribe and some to scheduled castes, most of them have either never been to



school or dropped after some period of schooling because of the family pressure. The camp provides free residence, food, clothing and learning environment. Four full time tutors, a warden and two cooks take care of them 24x7 till they are stationed there. Girls depending on their learning ability and age are put into applicable learning group and tutors ensure that the admitted girl could qualify class five examination conducted by the nearby government school in shortest possible time. Tutors teach them different subjects as per the government curriculum. On an average a girl usually does this within 2-3 years depending on her age. This corroborates the fact that children of higher age could learn faster. During their stay, girls participate and acquire skills in many other aspects such as games, dance, debate, singing and project design etc. A lot of emphasis is placed on building scientific temper, ability to analyse events and activities. Tutors and wardens also help them to remain informed with the current political and other related events of the area, state, country and of the world through newspapers. A computer centre and a science laboratory for doing basic scientific experiments have been established. A 125 cms size television has also been installed for watching news and other events.

The school is in operation since 2010 and so far, 242 girls have passed out from this camp to pursue higher education especially through the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya which provides free residential and education facilities from class sixth onwards till completion of school education. Nearly 78% of the girls who graduated from Adharshila have pursued further studies and have done quite well academically even in higher classes. It has been noted by Girls who graduated in 2012 are now studying in colleges while girls later passed out are in higher classes in schools. When these girls join the camp, most of them are physically weak, quite unsure about them and miss their homes a lot. But, within a few days there is total transformation and they began to enjoy being there. The camp not only has facilitated education of the girls admitted there

but prevented them from the scourge of child marriage which is quite common in spite of the child marriage restraint law. There has been a ripple effect of this educational camp in many different ways. One, that a greater number of girls from the socio-economically most depressed communities are enrolled for education in the villages wherefrom their siblings, neighbors or acquaintances have come to study in Adharshila camp. Secondly, teachers of government schools in the area have begun to teach more efficiently essentially because the students of Adharshila perform quite well and it has broken the myth that children of illiterate parents cannot excel.



*Students of Adharshila*

## Strengthening Public Provisioning of Healthcare in Rajasthan

Majority of the citizens on falling sick seek care from private providers and pay for it. This causes huge economic drain on people and as a result nearly 2.9 million people only in the state of Rajasthan are pushed into poverty every year. Number of judgments of the Supreme Court of India has established that access to quality health care irrespective of a person's ability to pay is a fundamental right of every citizen of the country under the Right to Life and Liberty guaranteed under the article 21 of Indian constitution. Therefore, it's a duty of the State to ensure that health services are made available to each resident of the country within accessible distance. Prayas has been campaigning for the strengthening of the public health system essentially the primary health facilities which are in turmoil. The status of health care is quite alarming as number of health personnel at every level are far less in number than stipulated. There is gross shortage of ANMs, laboratory technicians, pharmacists, medical officers and specialists. The consequence is that either persons on falling sick either just self-treat, go to unqualified practitioners and in the end approach generally the private sector hospitals.

Prayas has been petitioning for the improvement in public provisioning of health care by increasing financial allocation, recruitment of more health personnel, provision of absolutely free

health care with facilities of free medicines, free diagnostics and free surgical interventions etc. Prayas has also promoting that health care should be declared as fundamental right through an act on Right to Health Care. To buttress the campaign, Prayas carried out a study in 40 health institutions at different categories of public health facilities from district hospitals to PHCs to know the dispensing of free medicines and facility of free medical investigations. The study revealed glaring gaps in delivery of services ranging from insensitive attitude of the health personnel to very poor infrastructure and dysfunctional attitudes. A large number of doctors in spite of free medicines scheme prescribed medicines which patients had to purchase by incurring out of pocket expenditure. During the campaign, public dialogues were organized at divisional headquarters in which representatives of community-based organizations, academia, non-government organizations, departments of the government, elected representatives of local bodies participated. Objective of these public dialogues was to generate discussions around need for right to health and explain the current status of health in the state of Rajasthan. It is significant to note that the annual per capita expenditure on health in the state of Rajasthan is about Rs. 3300. Out of this government spends about Rs. 1400 while people spend Rs. 1900 per capita out of their pockets. People's own spending on health care is a huge drain and responsible for pushing about 29 lac persons into poverty. Most of the out of pocket expenditure is on diseases which do not require hospitalization as they occur very frequently.

## Empowering CSOs for Decent work and Green bricks in India's brick kilns.

There are two projects that are being implemented in Rajasthan- one for the education of brick kiln workers' children and the other for green brick. The following work has been carried out under this project: Better understanding of the factors that perpetuate slavery like conditions of work on Indian Brick kilns

### **Mapping of migration pattern - Study**

- ✚ Completion of migration mapping survey for year 4 with mapping of 903 families from 21 kilns and 170 households.



### **Dissemination Workshops**

- ✚ Two national dissemination workshops were organized in Delhi by NSCBKW focused on sharing project achievements, sharing learning's from diverse states, finalizing demand charter for social protection of brick kiln workers and creating an action plan for initiating MEE in source locations. 27 participants were present in the January workshop and 9 participants in the July workshop from 8 states.
- ✚ A national level capacity building workshop was organized in Delhi by NSCBKW in March to strengthen CSOs and support worker leaders. 24 workers from 5 states participated in the workshop.
- ✚ Press conference in Delhi organized by NCSBKW to release the demand charter to political parties and public at large to draw attention to the situation of workers and demand decent work conditions.
- ✚ National level demonstration in Delhi at Jantar Mantar to draw attention to the situation of brick kiln workers, demand social protection for them and also release the demand charter to the public. Proposed advocacy efforts with government authorities resulting in meeting with the Labour Minister. 300 brick kilns workers from 6 states participated in the event.
- ✚ National Consultation on ensuring social protection of brick kiln workers with participation of multiple stakeholders from the brick kiln industry. Organized by PCLRA in Delhi in October with 64 participants.

Survey of workers, health checkups of workers and their families, training and advocacy is going on. Education of children is focused upon with health and security.

Bhilwara district has about 185 brick kilns where workers migrate from Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and some local workers from Bhilwara district as well. Quality of life of these workers could become better by ensuring social security and increase in the wages. To improve the living conditions of the workers and to provide basic necessities to them, a lot of mobilization is being carried out to form a collective of them. Similar work is being carried out in Nagaur and Bhilwara as well. A memorandum of demands to increase the daily wage of brick kiln workers was submitted to the District Collector as well. Education Work has started for the children who are working on brick kiln in Bhilwara.

- ✚ Augmented capacities of CSO's, brick kiln workers in source and destination states to ensure inclusive decent work in brick kilns

### ***Indicator***

#### ***CSOs and worker leader***

- ✚ CSOs initiated work in brick kilns in Jaipur and Bharatpur region of Rajasthan. visits each were made to the new locations of Jaipur and Bharatpur by a 3 member PCLRA team to provide handholding support and strengthening the work of CSOs in these regions.
- ✚ Worker leader workshop was organized for the partner CSOs and worker leaders to build their capacities and plan activities for the year.
- ✚ Mapping of kilns, survey of children and contact with workers achieved in 94 brick kilns in the region of Jaipur and Bharatpur.

- ✚ Meeting was organized in Bihar with 3 local CSOs during the source visit to share objectives of the project, situation of brick kiln workers and concept of MEE with 9 participants as part of the meeting. (reported in details under R4)

### ***Labour collectives***

- ✚ 1455 workers join the Labour collective in year 4, of which 26% (381 workers) are women. The total registered workers till date is 4970 members, 99% beyond set target of 2500.
- ✚ Supporting labour collectives through mobilization for demanding decent work conditions and wages and increasing collective's memberships. 38 meetings and workshops were organized for the same.

### ***Legal Support and casework***

- ✚ Legal Casework handled: 19 cases registered, 13 resolved, 76 worker beneficiaries; recovered Rupees 5,77,000.

### ***Decent work***

- ✚ 74 children at kilns linked to government schools.
- ✚ 66 NRSTCs ran till March covering 2141 children. 5 of these continued till May covering 145 children.
- ✚ Multiple platforms like Bal Manch, Bal Mela, Children's recreational spaces and Bal Panchayats were organized in benefiting over 1000 children.
- ✚ 12 Shiksha Kendra established on lines of NRBCs supporting 340 children.
- ✚ One migratory hostel was run in Nagaur until March and then sanctioned and restarted in October 2019 for 6 months. 142 children benefitted from the hostel.
- ✚ 5 Vidya volunteers ran education centers at kilns and were trained on a formal curriculum followed in the centers.
- ✚ Four adolescent girls and women workers workshops organized to discuss rights' and gender issues benefitting 176 girls and women.
- ✚ Survey of children done in 50 kilns, 31 kilns in Bhilwara and 19 kilns in Ajmer. A total of 1495 children surveyed.
- ✚ Advocacy efforts with Government for public services in 50 kilns.
- ✚ Awareness work undertaken with owners of 50 kilns Formulation and strategizing for implementation model employment exchange (MEE) charters. Source visits initiated in states of Rajasthan, UP, Chhattisgarh and Bihar.
- ✚ Awareness and registration drive with 784 workers and 42 contractors getting registered for MEE in Bhilwara (Masuda cluster). Formation of new executive team of collective for renewed efforts on MEE. Formation of labour collective in Chhattisgarh by the name - "Chhattisgadhiya Banihar Sangh", registration of 113 workers done. 12 kilns and 600 workers covered through awareness drive on MEE in Chhattisgarh.
- ✚ A contractor meeting, 7 workers meeting, 3 CSOs meeting done in Bihar to build awareness on MEE. Worker networks from Jharkhand initiated during the visit in Bihar.

- ✚ Workers committee with 21 worker representatives formulated in UP to promote the agenda of MEE.
- ✚ Advocacy activities for MEE taken up with Rajiv Gandhi Foundation Labour Commission, NHRC
- ✚ getting registered for MEE in Bhilwara (Masuda cluster). Formation of new executive team of collective for renewed efforts on MEE.
- ✚ Formation of labour collective in Chhattisgarh by the name - “Chhattisgadhiya Banihar Sangh”, registration of 113 workers done. 12 kilns and 600 workers covered through awareness drive on MEE in Chhattisgarh.
- ✚ A contractor meeting, 7 workers meeting, 3 CSOs meeting done in Bihar to build awareness on MEE. Worker networks from Jharkhand initiated during the visit in Bihar.
- ✚ Workers committee with 21 worker representatives formulated in UP to promote the agenda of MEE.
- ✚ Advocacy activities for MEE taken up with Rajiv Gandhi Foundation Labour Commission, NHRC
- ✚ One monitoring visit by TDH, 6-7th November, visit by TDH in Ajmer, meeting with PCLRA team and visit to 1 kiln in Ajmer
- ✚ 15th April, Field visit to Ajmer and Bhilwara by CEC and Labour collective members of BKENSU to 2 kilns.
- ✚ 27th April, field visit by 2 members team from CEC to Bhilwara and Ajmer, visit t 4 kilns and meeting with PCLRA team.
- ✚ 2-4th September, PCLRA project team capacity building workshop at Pratapgarh, Rajasthan

***Study on Migration pattern and socio – economic profile of workers migrating to kilns of Ajmer and Bhilwara in Rajasthan.***

Over the period of 4 years of study the following has been the coverage-

- ✚ 26 kilns, 1262 families covered and 160 households 100% mapped in year 1
- ✚ 22 kilns, 1041 families covered and 211 households 100% mapped in year 2
- ✚ 24 kilns, 1172 families covered and 212 households 100% mapped in year 3
- ✚ 21 kilns, 903 families covered and 170 households 100% mapped in year 4

The study on migration mapping was launched after finalization of research design in the first year. In the fourth year 903 families spread over 21 brick kilns (15 in Bhilwara and 6 in Ajmer) were covered. The main aim of this research was to understand migration sources to the brick kilns of Ajmer and Bhilwara. 170 households were studied to understand the socio-economic status of the labor working in the kilns.

The following was the distribution –

***Brick kilns surveyed for Migration mapping study 2019***

S. NO.	Target Area/District	Number of brick kiln
1	Bhilwara	15
2	Ajmer	06
	Total	21

- ✚ There were five kilns which closed down in year four from the total sample of 26 kilns the study started with. The data entry and analysis of the fourth-year findings were conducted and report submitted separately.
- ✚ Data collection has been completed for the fourth year of the Migration Pattern Study (903 families; 170 households).
- ✚ Development and use of software to analyze data from year 2 onwards.
- ✚ Final research report of on migration patterns and socio-economic profile of workers drafted and submitted. Refer Attachment
- ✚ The survey outputs through the software are bound to be more accurate, efficient and consistent. This will help in enhancing the accuracy of the data and decrease the time of the analysis.
- ✚ The results and detailed analysis of the study of all years of data collection has been shared with all the stakeholders so that inferences regarding various aspects for future intervention can be outlined.

The results obtained can be used for identifying key issues for advocacy and can be used for identifying the issues in relation to migration in the brick kilns.

In the year the National Struggle Committee for Brick Kiln workers (NSCBKW) and PCLRA conducted various national level dissemination workshops and demonstrations to disseminate project status produce demand charter, address issues such as caste and gender-based discrimination, exploitation of workers, situation of children etc. at the kilns. In Gujarat, three kinds of projects for migrant workers are being carried out. Under this project, for the social security of brick kiln workers and construction workers, advocacy is being carried out. Other than the target area of



Gujarat, other states are also focused where surveys are being conducted, health checkups of workers are being done and training and meetings are held. Organizing workers and forming a union has been one of the main focuses of this project. Every year, about 5-6 lakh workers migrate from Odisha. Their documentation and registration are being done by the board or organizations. A new model needs to be implemented for the workers where they get safe and secured accommodation, education and health services.

## Understanding the Reasons for Rising Numbers of Hysterectomies in India

Hysterectomy, the most common non-obstetric surgical procedure amongst women, has become an increasingly important public health issue in India. A limited number of community-based studies in India have suggested that hysterectomy is conducted amongst women at an exceptionally young age – ranging from 28 to 36 years – and largely amongst low-income women. Anecdotal evidence has also indicated a potential role of health insurance, as well as provider and patient moral hazard, in promoting the procedure as a first-line treatment for gynecological morbidity in the absence of appropriate and affordable treatment for rural women in particular.



In 2013, UNFPA supported a national consultation on “Understanding the

Reasons for Rising Numbers of Hysterectomies in India.” Organized by Health Watch Trust, Prayas and Human Rights Law Network, the consultation brought together over 30 researchers, practitioners and policymakers to examine the current state of evidence, experience and policy regarding hysterectomy and women’s health. One of the key issues raised during this meeting was the lack of national estimates of prevalence and patterns of hysterectomy. As a direct result of the consultation, a small technical group wrote to the Ministry to propose the addition of a short module on hysterectomy into NFHS-4. Accordingly, questions on hysterectomy were included that allow for estimates of prevalence, median age, type of facility and reasons for the procedure.

Once the NFHS data were available in 2018, Prayas, Population Council and UNFPA organized a follow-up consultation on 18 September 2018 to examine emerging evidence and identify actions for research, advocacy and programs. Ms. Chhaya Pachauli commenced the consultation by welcoming all the delegates. The main objectives of the consultation were to:

1. Examine the national evidence base on hysterectomy
2. Propose policy and program priorities
3. Identify areas for further action

## Photo Gallery



*Press Conference by Majoor Adhikar Manch on Citizenship Rights of Labourers, Ahmedabad*



*Sanganer CHC- Huge patient load leading to poor delivery of health services. A PIL has been filed at the high court*



*State Level workshop to promote Access to Free Medicine*



*Expanding Access to Reproductive Rights: Using the Law to Guarantee Reproductive*

## Members of Executive Committee

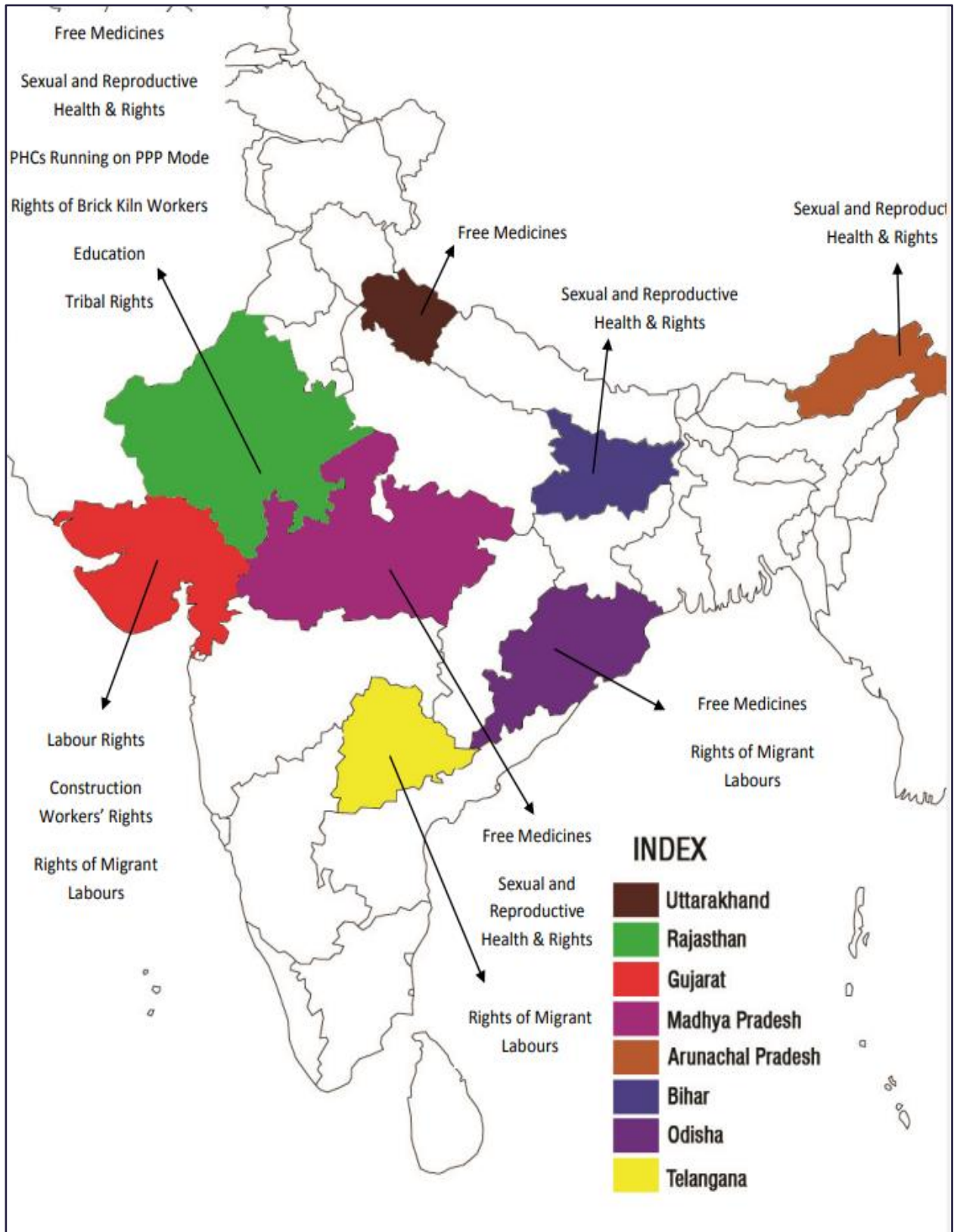
No	Name	Nationality	Designation
01	Shri Ashok K. Pandey	Indian	President
02	Ms. Preeti Oza	Indian	Secretary/ Treasurer
03	Shri Khemraj Choudhary	Indian	Director
04	Dr. Narendra Gupta	Indian	Adviser
05	Shri Sudhir Katiyar	Indian	Member
06	Shri Bal Mukund Sanadhya	Indian	Member
07	Dr. (Ms) VinayaPendse	Indian	Member
08	Shri Shakeel Ahamed Khan	Indian	Member

## Prayas Team

S.no	Name	Designation	Qualification
1	Ashwin Bhai A Wagela	Filed Worker	10th
2	Anushka Rose	Project Assistant - Research	M.A. M. Phil
3	Asha Varma	Coordinator	M.A. B. ED
4	Ashok Bhai Parmar	Legal Coordinator	B.A. L.L.M
5	Balwant Singh Rajput	Driver cum Office Assistant	12th
6	Bihari Sharan Vyas	Asstt. Accountant	B.A. Hons
7	Chavi Sharma	Research Coordinator	M.S.W, PGDRD
8	Chhaya Pachauli	Sr. Programme Coordinator	M.B. A
9	Denis Semon Macwan	Coordinator	PGPDM, B. A
10	Dinesh Bhai Parmar	Coordinator	10th
11	Dinesh Kumar Yadav	Sr. Field Coordinator	B.A.
12	Dr. Roshan Lal Menariya	Sr. Accountant	M.A. Ph.D., P.G.D.L.L., DCA, LLB
13	Dr. Narendra Gupta	Adviser	M.B.B.S.
14	Dr. Nikky Ramawat	Project Coordinator	M.P.H, B.D.S
15	Geeta Mathur	Field Coordinator	12th
16	Govind Singh	Field Worker	MSW
17	Jawahar Singh Dagur	Sr. Programme Coordinator	B.A.
18	Jayesh BhaiShanti Lal	Field Worker	10th
19	Jitu Bhai Raghavbhai Bariya	Filed Worker	MSW,Bcom
20	Khemraj Chaudhary	Director	B.A.
21	M.N. Sasi	Sr. Accountant	B. Com, I.T.I
22	Madan Das Vaishnav	Project Coordinator	MSW
23	Madhav Lal Meghwal	Field Coordinator	12th
24	Meena jadv	Asst. Coordinator	MSW,BRS
25	Nagu Lal Meena	Office Assistant	8th
26	Narayan Salvi	Office Assistant	B.A.
27	Pankaj Kumar Garg	Finance Manager	B. A., D.C.A.
28	Phool Shankar Sharma	Driver cum Office Assistant	B.A.

29	Preeti Oza	Secretary	M.S.W.
30	Premlata Bhati	Teacher	B.A
31	Puskhraj Singh Rawat	Filed Assistant	B.A
32	Rajesh Kumawat	Sub Centre Head & Team Member	B.A
33	Ram Chandra Bhil	Driver cum Office Assistant	12th
34	Ramesh Rajeshwar Srivastav	Coordinator	12th
35	Rameshwar Lal Sharma	Administrative Coordinator	M.S.W., D.C.A.
36	Ratan Lal Bhil	Field Coordinator	12th
37	Rav ji Bhai Taviyad	Field Coordinator	12th
38	Rekha Nagda	Field Coordinator	10th
39	Seema Kanwar Rathore	Asstt. Accountant	B.A.
40	Shaitan Lal Regar	Field Coordinator	M.A
41	Shanti Lal Rawat	Filed Coordinator	ITI
42	Shyam Lal Prajapat	Office Assistant	8th
43	Sudhindra Kumawat	Legal Coordinator	LLB,DLL
44	Sudhir Kumar Katiyar	Project Director	B.E,M.S.W
45	Suman Chohan	Coordinator	12th
46	Thakor Dhayal Singh	Field worker	12th
47	Unkar Lal Bhil	Cook	8th
48	Vanitaben Ashokbhai Rathod	Filed Worker	12th
49	Vijal pal Singh	Coordinator	B. A., D.C.A.
50	Vinod Kumar Bari	Office Assistant	12th

# Work Area



Free Medicines  
Sexual and Reproductive Health & Rights  
PHCs Running on PPP Mode  
Rights of Brick Kiln Workers

Education  
Tribal Rights

Free Medicines

Sexual and Reproductive Health & Rights

Sexual and Reproductive Health & Rights

Labour Rights  
Construction Workers' Rights  
Rights of Migrant Labours

Free Medicines  
Rights of Migrant Labours

Free Medicines  
Sexual and Reproductive Health & Rights  
Rights of Migrant Labours

# Financial Details

**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 31/03/2019 and the Income and Expenditure account for the year ended on that date which are in agreement with the books of account maintained by the said Sanstha 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 31/03/2019
- ii. In the case of the Income and Expenditure account, excess of expenditure over income for its accounting year ending on 31/03/2019.

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 : 23/09/2019  
UDIN : 13074290AAAAY5937

**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.	46970983
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.	0
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"

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

**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET**

**AS AT MARCH 31<sup>ST</sup>, 2019**

LIABILITIES		AMOUNT	ASSETS		AMOUNT
<b>FIXED ASSETS W/O (CONTRA)</b>	Schedule No. 01	7,978,598.00	<b>FIXED ASSETS W/O (CONTRA)</b>	Schedule No. 01	7,978,598.00
			<b>FIXED ASSETS (PRAYAS)</b>	Schedule No. 05	3,501,662.00
<b>INCOME &amp; EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS</b>		18,085,888.84	<b>DEPOSITS</b>	Schedule No. 06	161,062.00
Opening Balances as on 01/04/2018	19,916,346.05		<b>ADVANCE RECOVERABLE IN CASH OR KIND</b>	Schedule No. 07	578,876.00
Less : During the year (I & E A/c)	75,320.68		<b>LOAN &amp; ADVANCES</b>	Schedule No. 08	4,665,230.69
Less : Paid during the year	1,755,136.53		<b>STAFF LOAN</b>	Schedule No. 09	45,437.00
<b>LIABILITIES AGAINST EMPLOYEES WELFARE FUND</b>			<b>GRANT RECEIVABLE OF EXPENDITURE AGAINST PROJECT</b>	Schedule No. 02	2,268,079.76
- Mediclaim/Insurance for staff		1,513,520.05	<b>CASH AND BANK BALANCES</b>		
- Opening Balance as on 01/04/2018	2,611,397.75		1 Cash in hand		25,202.00
- Add: during the year	654,450.60		2 Cash at Bank	Schedule No. 10	22,518,471.84
- Less: Paid during the year	1,752,328.30		- SB Accounts	7,738,702.84	
<b>STAFF GRATUITY PAYABLE</b>		2,995,258.98	- FD Accounts	14,779,769.00	
<b>UNSPENT GRANT BALANCES</b>	Schedule No. 02	9,357,934.42	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>41,742,619.29</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	Schedule No. 03	1,643,979.00			
<b>PROVISION</b>	Schedule No. 04	167,440.00			
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>41,742,619.29</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>41,742,619.29</b>

**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  
ERN No. : 008153C

(CA Arjun Mundra)  
Partner  
M.No. 074290

Place: Chittorgarh (Raj.)  
Date : 23-09-2019

(Preeti Oza)

Secretary  
**Prayas**

For : Prayas

(Chhaya Pachauli)  
Director  
**Prayas**

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	

Place :CHITTORGARH  
Date : 23/09/2019

UDIN : 19074230 AAAA EY 5937

For NYATI MUNDRA AND CO.  
Chartered Accountants  
  
(ARJUN MUNDRA)  
PARTNER  
Membership No: 074290  
Registration No: 008153C

**Annexure "A"**

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.

Details	Amount
DR. NARENDRA GUPTA	1342301
KHEMRAJ CHOUDHARY	294588
SUDHIR KUMAR KATIYAR	1045950
PRITI OZA	1076880
<b>Total</b>	<b>3759719</b>

**Prayas**  
**Village - Devgarh (Deolia), Pratapgarh (Rajasthan) - 312605**  
**CONSOLIDATED RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31-03-2019**

RECEIPT		AMOUNT	PAYMENT		AMOUNT
<b>OTHER RECEIPT DURING THE YEAR</b>		<b>5,337,720.65</b>	<b>OTHER PAYMENT DURING THE YEAR</b>		<b>6,868,195.06</b>
1 Mahakli Offset Printers	7,560.00		1 Paramanik Kirana & General Store	3690.00	
2 Mahima Creation, Jaipur	389,714.00		2 Shanti Lal Jat	6180.00	
3 Trilochan Punji	8,360.00		3 Smitha Ramanathan	15000.00	
4 Prayas Resource Center	14,260.00		4 Outstanding Payable	560000.00	
5 Ratan Lal Bhil	5,971.00		5 Preeti Oza	5000.00	
6 Roshan Lal Menariya	5,799.00		6 Ranchod Bhai Surati	35000.00	
7 Anand Sinha	2,000.00		7 Saharabhai Ramabhai Rabari	21000.00	
8 Vandana S Macwan	10,000.00		8 Veena Shaktawat	12000.00	
9 Madan Das Vaishnav	22,432.00		9 Chhaya Pachauli	3155.00	
10 Sanjeev Kumar Chippa	15,875.00		10 Mula Kanwar	580.00	
11 Prayas fund, Chittorgarh	214,071.25		11 Nyati Mundra & Co.	25000.00	
12 Prabhavati Sharma	4,500.00		12 Mahima Creation, Jaipur	40,800.00	
13 Krishak Sahyog Sanstha	484,400.00		13 Outstanding Payable	589,413.00	
14 Samajik Nayag Evam Vikas Society for Sustainable Development	28,014.00		14 Nyati Mundra & Co.	100,000.00	
15 Prayas fund, Chittorgarh	73,572.00		15 Old World Hospitality Pvt. Ltd.	1,752.00	
16 Paralad Bag	629,755.00		16 Prayas Resource Center	1,819,894.30	
17 Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd	20,000.00		17 The Dalit Alliance	11,600.00	
18 Garkenuku R Karuly	10,000.00		18 Prayas Resource Center	13,556.60	
19 Vindya Paliwal	14,000.00		19 Nyati Mundra & Co.	13,500.00	
20 Multinet Udaipur Pvt. Ltd.	10,000.00		20 Sir Dorabji Tata Trust - Mumbai	1,205,190.10	
21 Goumukti Sangthan	3,000.00		21 Surat Municipal Cor. Ltd.	12000.00	
22 TDS Receivable AY 2018-19	402,922.50		22 Prayas Resource Center	1654.00	
23 Staff Welfare	1,654.00		23 Staff Grauity payable	266,725.00	
24 Prayas fund	1,097,877.70		24 LIC Ajmer	44,227.16	
25 Vinod Kumar Bari	1,444,303.20		25 Prayas LC Accounts	1,819,894.30	
26 Chhaya Pachauli	10,000.00		26 Prayas Self Whelp Group	47,500.00	
27 Jawahar Singh Dagur	11,000.00		27 PCLRA, Udaipur	7,234.00	
28 Nagu Lal Meena	80.00		28 Gouranga Kumar Das	6,639.00	
29 Income Tax Refund	1,100.00		29 Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd	10,000.00	
	395,500.00		30 Multi net Udaipur	3,000.00	
			31 Vindhya Paliwal	10,000.00	
			32 Prayas Center for Labour Research	20,790.60	
			33 Prayas FC Accounts	14,260.00	
			34 ITO TDS Receivable AY 2019-20	121,960.00	
			<b>CLOSING BANK &amp; CASH BALANCES</b>		
			1 Cash in hand		25,202.00
			2 Cash at bank		22,518,471.84
			- SB Accounts	7,738,702.84	
			- FD Accounts	14,779,769.00	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>64,620,749.81</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>64,620,749.81</b>

**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  
M.No. 074290  
Place: Chittorgarh (Raj.)  
Date: 23-09-2019

For: Prayas

(Preeti Oza)  
Secretary  
**Secretary Prayas**

(Chhaya Pachauli)  
Director  
**Director Prayas**

**Prayas**  
**Village - Devgarh (Deolia), Pratapgarh (Rajasthan) - 312605**  
**CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31-03-2019**

EXPENDITURE	SCHEDULE	AMOUNT	INCOME	SCHEDULE	AMOUNT
<b>FOREIGN CURRENCY (PROJECT EXPENSES)</b>			<b>FOREIGN CURRENCY (GRANT INCOME)</b>		
1 Expanding Access to Reproductive Rights: Using the Law to Guarantee Reproductive Health and Rights in India	SCHEDULE NO. 11	5,362,567.82	1 Grant in aid to Social Legal Information Center, New Delhi	SCHEDULE NO. 11	6,400,271.11
2 Residential Educational Camp	SCHEDULE NO. 12	2,179,479.00	2 Grant in aid - Asha for Education	SCHEDULE NO. 12	1,530,634.09
3 Kanjar Community Educational development programme	SCHEDULE NO. 13	128,641.00	3 Grant in aid India's Development, USA	SCHEDULE NO. 13	0.00
4 Empowering CSOs for Decent Work and Green Bricks in India's Brick Kilns	SCHEDULE NO. 14	6,299,551.25	4 Grant in aid Centre For Education & Communication, New Delhi	SCHEDULE NO. 14	5,586,560.40
5 Ensuring Social Security to Seasonal Migrant Construction workers Phase II	SCHEDULE NO. 15	3,034,454.00	5 Grant in aid Paul Hamlyn Foundation, London	SCHEDULE NO. 15	2,982,626.00
6 Documenting working conditions and migration profile of seasonal tribal workers in India and building their capacities to access public entitlements	SCHEDULE NO. 16	5,300,591.95	6 Grant in aid The Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung-Germany	SCHEDULE NO. 16	5,577,286.30
11 Prayas fund expenses- (FCRA)	SCHEDULE NO. 17	2,020,928.59	11 Prayas fund receipt - (FCRA)	SCHEDULE NO. 17	1,616,925.20
12 Unspent Grant Balances	SCHEDULE NO. 02	1,320,122.82	12 Bank Interest - (FCRA)	SCHEDULE NO. 02	185,992.00
			13 Opening Unspent balances as on 01/04/2018- (FCRA)	SCHEDULE NO. 02	828,320.79
<b>INDIAN CURRENCY (PROJECT EXPENSES)</b>			<b>INDIAN CURRENCY (GRANT INCOME)</b>		
1 Access to Free Medicines: Focused Interventions and Advocacy through CSOs and Community Engagement in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh	SCHEDULE NO. 18	3,559,716.40	1 Grant in aid Azim Premji Philanthropy Initiative Pvt. Ltd. Bengaluru	SCHEDULE NO. 18	4,259,317.00
2 Strengthening Public Provisioning of Healthcare in Rajasthan	SCHEDULE NO. 19	446,426.00	2 Grant in aid National Foundation for India, New Delhi	SCHEDULE NO. 19	437,015.00
3 Access to Free Medicines: Focused Interventions and Advocacy through CSOs and Community Engagement in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha	SCHEDULE NO. 20	1,084,773.00	3 Grant in aid Azim Premji Philanthropy Initiative Pvt. Ltd., Bengaluru	SCHEDULE NO. 20	8,217,240.00
4 Consultation on Hysterectomies in India	SCHEDULE NO. 21	352,193.00	4 Grant in aid United Nations Population Fund, New Delhi	SCHEDULE NO. 21	674,400.00
5 An Integrated Programme for street children, Ministry of Women & Child Development	SCHEDULE NO. 22	416,301.00	5 Grant in aid CHILDLINE India Foundation, Mumbai	SCHEDULE NO. 22	238,556.00
6 Prayas Fund Expenses - (LC)	SCHEDULE NO. 23	38,507.30	4 Prayas Fund - Income(LC Accounts)	SCHEDULE NO. 23	190,098.00
5 Unspent Grant Balances	SCHEDULE NO.02	8,037,811.60	5 Bank Interest - (LC)	SCHEDULE NO.02	221,219.00



*P. R. O. J.*  
**Secretary**  
**Prayas**

*bs*  
**Director**  
**Prayas**