

CLAP - LEGAL SERVICE INSTITUTE



Legal Service Institute
CLAP

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Preface



It is a matter of great pleasure to present the Annual Report of CLAP Legal Service Institute for the financial year 2016-2017. The CLAP as a matter of its commitment to the society especially its partners and target groups brings out Annual Report to convey the role played by it to advance human right with dignity. In this process CLAP maintains transparency about its work and the contribution it has made every year. To began with I wish to leave a note that CLAP is the oldest legal service institution in India among the existing organisations who are exclusively and extensively involved in rendering legal services in its manifold manifestations. The CLAP originated in 1975 and pioneered legal aid movement in India. In 1982 it got registered as a society and became a legal entity to serve the humanity to accomplish justice as envisaged under different laws more particularly under various social welfare legislations. The CLAP over its 34-years of journey not only protected human rights of individuals and communities but also significantly contributed in the promotion of public interest having direct bearing on human north-east states of India. This year CLAP initiated a new intervention in the field of SRHR realising the importance of the subject as a human right of individuals. It flows from the Right to Life which is the fundamental not only as a fundamental right guaranteed by the Constitution but also as a recognised human right in global human right instruments. The CLAP made partnership with AmplifyChange, managed by Mannion Daniel, Global Fund for Women and African Women's right with dignity.

Last year in 2016-2017 it made strategic interventions for securing fundamental human rights of individual and the community. For this purpose it has relied on 5-major components of intervention such as Legal Service, Legal Awareness, Legal Support, Legal Empowerment and Juridical Advocacy in a comprehensive manner. The above-mentioned strategies were applied in selected thematic priorities for the organisation consisting of public interest law, media freedom, SRHR as a human right and forest right. The activities of the organisation remained confined to the State of Odisha only as against its previous area of operation covering 8-nos of Development Fund to give expression to its plan relating to SRHR as a Human Right. Similarly, CLAP also continued its partnership with Media Legal Defence Initiative, UK for media legal defence and with Foundation for Ecological Security for securing forest right of Scheduled Tribe and Forest Dwellers.

In this report we have given an account of various activities conducted to strategically realise various human rights conferred on individuals who are marginalised due to their status and difficult circumstances. I hope this report will provide the audiences of this report about the role the CLAP played as a civil society organisation.

DR. BIKASH DAS
PRESIDENT
CLAP LEGAL SERVICE INSTITUTE

CHAPTER-ONE

VISION, MISSION AND GOAL OF CLAP

Vision: Being inspired by Democratic Values, more particularly the concept of Rule of Law and having full faith in Fundamental Human Rights with Dignity, the Committee for Legal Aid to Poor in short CLAP visualises a **Society where Justice and Equity Prevails** based on the principle of equality of opportunity and protection for all irrespective of sex, religion, caste, creed, colour and socio-economic status.

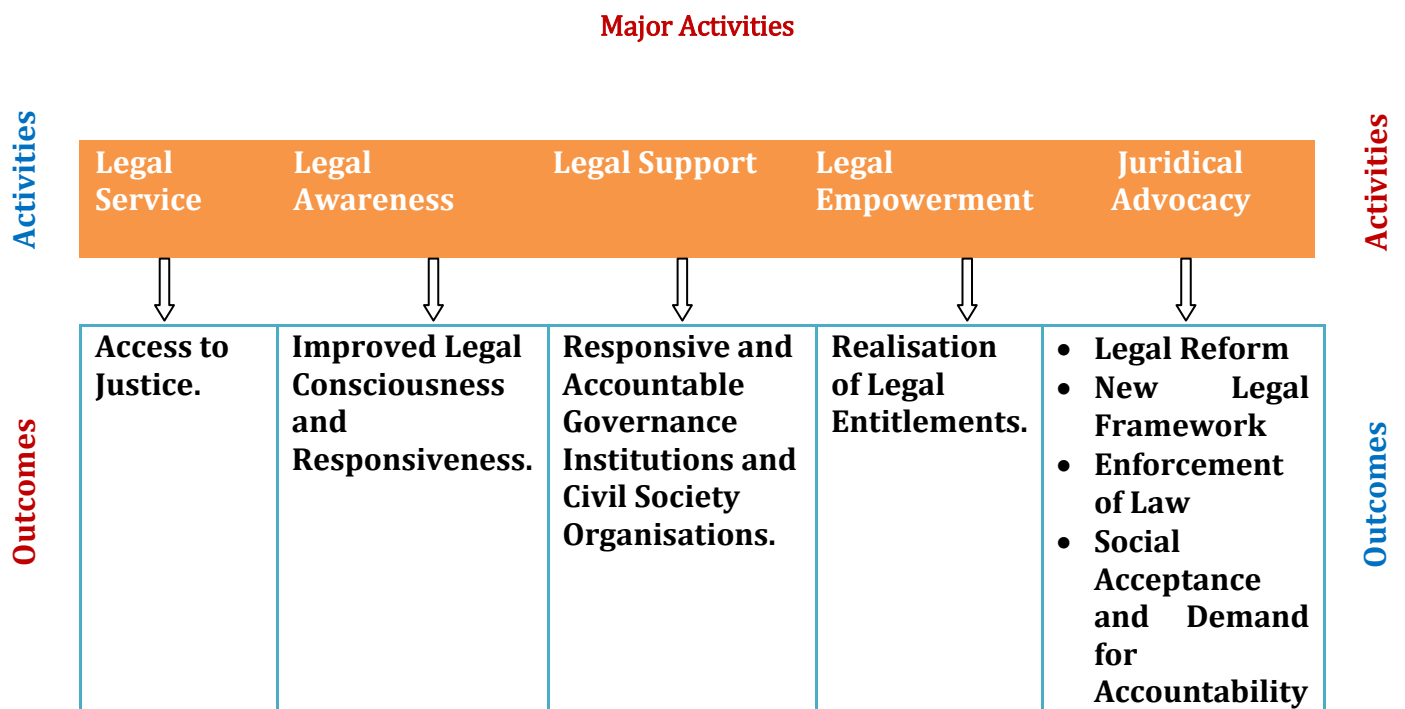
Mission: In order to accomplish its vision, the CLAP manages Legal Service Institute which strives to eliminate injustice in its manifold manifestation and promote justice by way of strategic legal intervention and through strengthening access to justice. The mission of the organisation is to render legal services in its various dimensions. The Legal Service Institute dedicates itself for promotion, enforcement and protection of human right with dignity in association with civil society organisations and governance systems. In its endeavour the CLAP uses Law, Legal Process and Legal System as a tool for empowerment of people and a means for accomplishment of desired goals. The mission statement of CLAP reflects its commitment towards accomplishment of Human Rights with Dignity, Democratic Development and Environmental Justice. The principle of Rule of Law is the fundamental premise within which the mission has been envisaged and rolled out.

Goal: Elimination of all forms of Discrimination, Exploitation and Injustice on Women, Children, People with Different Sexual Orientation, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities, Persons with Disability, People living below Poverty Line and exclusion of all those institutions that perpetuates Poverty or causes deprivation of entitlements. Improved opportunity for marginalised to overcome their situation is the sole aim in all actions.

CHAPTER-TWO

MAJOR INTERVENTION

The major activities of CLAP are categorised under 5-broad areas of intervention consisting of Legal Service, Legal Awareness, Legal Support, Legal Empowerment and Juridical Advocacy. The following diagram shows the major activities and outcome of each major activity:



CHAPTER-THREE

THEMATIC FOCUS

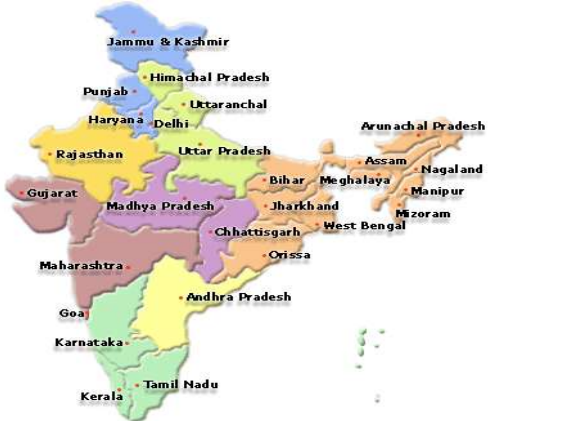

-  Access to Justice
-  Media Freedom
-  Governance
-  Sexual and Reproductive Health Right
-  Trafficking
-  Child Right
-  Women Right
-  Food and Livelihood
-  Right of Persons with Disability
-  Environmental Justice
-  Disaster Relief

CHAPTER-FOUR

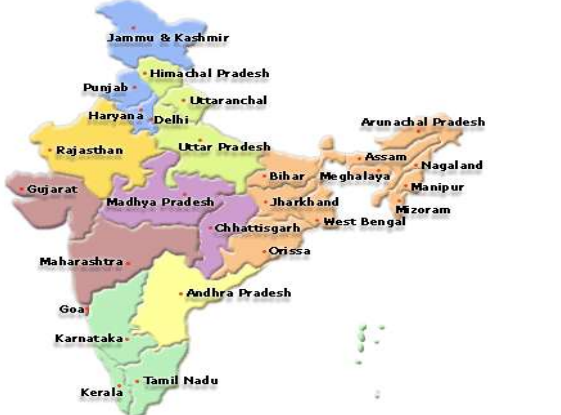

WORK HORIZON

CLAP's Presence

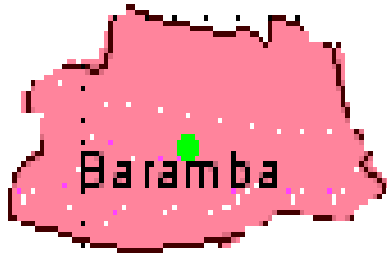



Juridical Advocacy:

<i>All Over India</i>	<i>All over Odisha</i>
	
<p>For purposes of juridical advocacy area of operation is all India where the subject comes under Union List or Concurrent List or the matter is of National significance.</p>	<p>For purposes of juridical advocacy the area of operation is Odisha State where the subject comes under State List or there exist a State Law.</p>

Legal Service:

<i>All Over India</i>	<i>All over Odisha as main geographical focus.</i>
	

Legal Empowerment:

	
<p>Badamba Block of Cuttack District in Odisha (Rural Intervention).</p>	<p>Banspal Block of Keonjhar district in Odisha (Tribal Intervention).</p>
	
<p>Daringbadi Block of Kandhamal district in Odisha (Tribal Intervention).</p>	<p>Cuttack City of Odisha State (Urban Intervention).</p>

Legal Awareness


<p>Odisha State Only.</p>

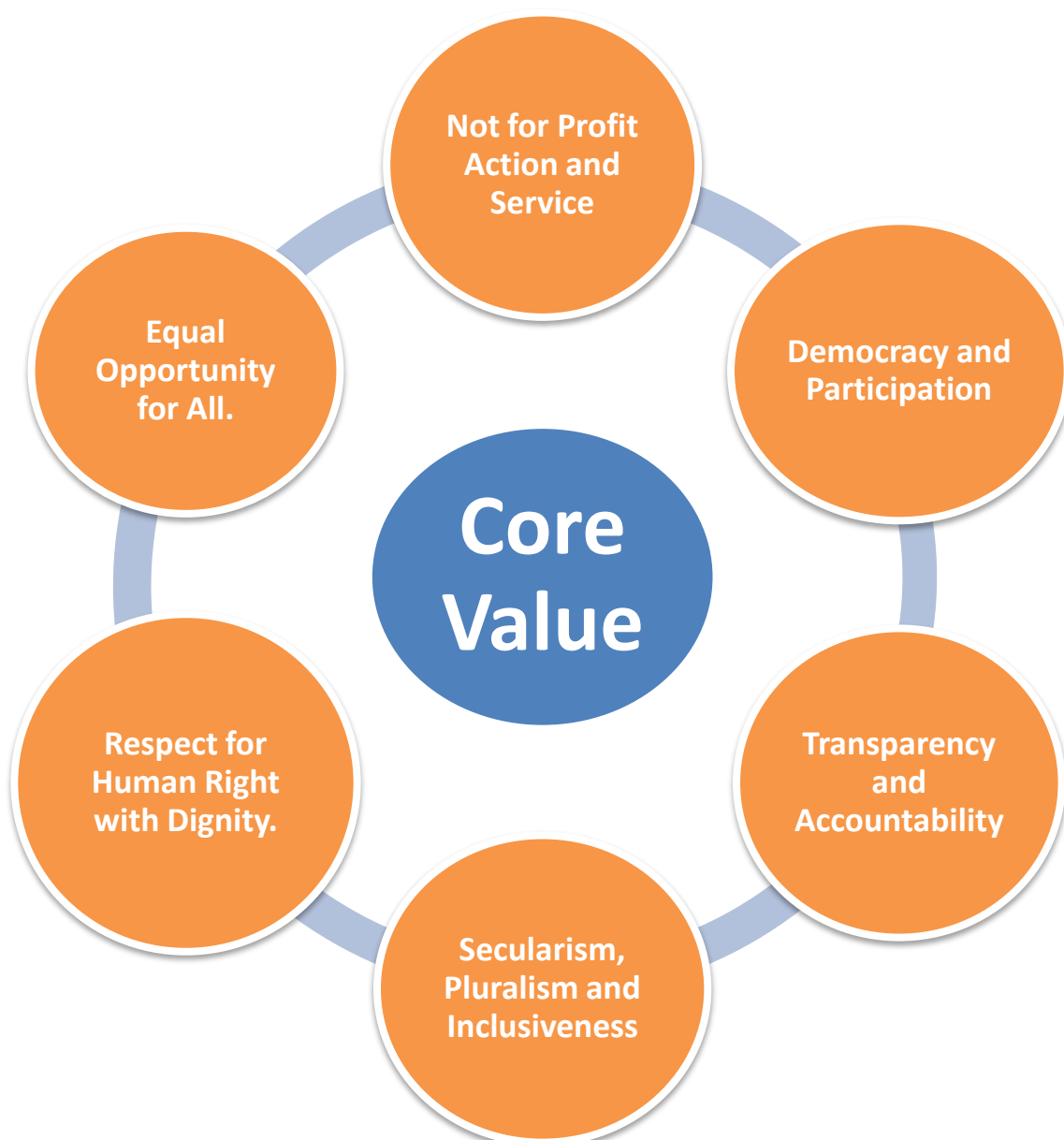
Legal Support


<p>Odisha State Only.</p>

CHAPTER-FIVE

CORE VALUE

The Core Value of Legal Service Institute has been framed to express its role as a Social Action Group promoting Human Rights by using law, legal process and legal system. The core values upon which the Legal Service Institute is built are the following:



CHAPTER-SIX

SRHR AS A HUMAN RIGHT

Based on the learning from the practical experiences over three decades, the CLAP has decided to priorities the focus of its work on identified issues which adversely impact the human rights of a class of persons who are viewed as marginalised community due to their socio-economic condition and helplessness. The management of CLAP through an intensive review and meticulous exercise has identified SRHR as a thematic focus of its programme priorities. The CLAP believes that SRHR is a broader framework where various inter-ovened issues can be addressed for making a conducive environment for realisation of human rights with dignity and without discrimination or stigma. While identifying SRHR as one of the thematic priority for legal intervention by the organisation, the CLAP has also located specific issues in the broader premises of SRHR to address in a right based approach from the perspective of law which consists of the following areas:

- 1) Access to Comprehensive Reproductive Health Information and Services.
- 2) Safe Abortion.
- 3) Prevention of Gender Based Violence and Gender Discrimination.
- 4) Prevention of Child Marriage.
- 5) Prevention of Sex Selection and Sex Selective Abortion.
- 6) Right to Family Planning Information, Choices and Access.
- 7) Prevention of Discrimination and Stigma associated with Sexuality and LGBT-IQ.
- 8) Protection of Right of Sex Worker.
- 9) Safe Sex
- 10) Prevention of Discrimination or Stigma associated with HIV and AIDS.
- 11) Combating Coercive Population Policies and Law.
- 12) Maternity Entitlement.

In the above context, in the financial year 2016-2017 the CLAP has launched a Project titled **In Defence of Sexual Reproductive Right**. This programme is supported by AmplifyChange under its Strengthening Grant. Broadly, the following activities were conducted during this period under the project:

1. **Capacity Building Plan on SRHR Advocacy:** Organisational Capacity Building Plan has been developed in a consultative process for SRHR Advocacy by a Consultant. The Plan suggests development of capacity of human resource, knowledge building, coalition with civil society organisation and research for the purpose of evidence based advocacy.



2. **Human Resource Development:** The project personnel under the Project were trained on implementation of planned project activities, milestone, indicator and strategies. An exposure visit was arranged for the project staff in the month of February, 2017. They visited Human Right Law Network (HRLN) and Centre for Health and Social Justice (CHSJ), New Delhi. The staff gained knowledge about legal issues pertaining to SRHR and legal intervention strategy of HRLN as well as Alliance and Network approach on SRHR Advocacy activities of CHSJ.



3. **Establishment of Resource Hub on SRHR:** A Resource Hub on SRHR is established in the premises of CLAP Headquarter and Field Office with resource material both in soft and hard form on SRHR. Laws, Research Papers on SRHR issues, Advocacy Tools, Policy Analysis, Training Manual and Video documentaries have been collected and documented for use in the Resource Hub. Besides, Journals, Newsletters, Leaflet and Posters, Best Practice and Success Stories have also been collected and kept in the Resource Hub. The Resource Hub is open for CSOs, Activists and Lawyers who requires resources on SRHR as a Human Right.

4. **Network of Lawyers on the issues of SRHR:** A consultation with a group of lawyers had been organised in October, 2016 in Bhubaneswar, Odisha to strategies engagement of lawyers for prevention of human right violation and realisation of rights relating to SRHR. As per the recommendation made in the consultation, a network of lawyers has been developed. The Network of Lawyers on SRHR is supposed to conduct Strategic Litigation in appropriate Courts to strengthen SRHR as a Human Right.

5. **Legal Analysis on SRHR:** Under this Project, a research was undertaken on SRHR. A consultant was engaged to conduct desk review of laws, judicial pronouncement and policies of the government. The Report is used for advocacy. The analysis of laws is compiled in the form of a report with a view to enhance knowledge concerning legal dimension of SRHR in India.

6. **Capacity Building of Community Leaders:** In order to create massive awareness on SRHR as a Human Right, a systematic intervention was made in a Tribal Pocket namely Daringbadi Block of Kandhamal District of Odisha,



India. As a part of community awareness and Peoples Advocacy Training programme in three batches for Leaders of indigenous community on SRHR as a Human Right had been organised. It was attended by 169 community leaders. A training curriculum has been developed and experts were invited to conduct the training. These leaders who have attended training are expected to be the Change Agent for improved awareness on SRHR in tribal community.

7. ***Database of Indigenous Community Leader in Daringbadi Block of Kandhamal District:*** After a series of village level meetings 500 indigenous persons have been identified and a database has been developed. The database is being used to reach out to community leaders for creation of legal awareness and to engage them in the process of challenging social norms which are discriminatory in nature.
8. ***Baseline Study on Electronic and Print Media:*** Baseline Study on Electronic and Print Media was conducted. Based on the findings of the study a list of existing electronic and print media has been prepared and nature as well as scope of media coverage on the issue of SRHR has been ascertained.



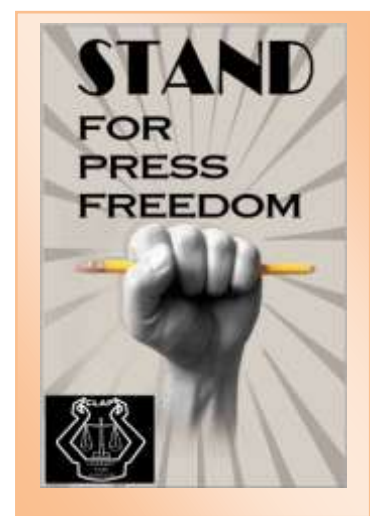
CHAPTER-SEVEN

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

The CLAP Legal Service Institute launched In Defence of Media Independence in the calendar year 2015 to provide litigation support to Journalists, Media Houses and Bloggers to uphold Freedom of Expression. The CLAP Legal Service Institute (CLAP-LSI) initially attempted to build capacity of 11-numbers of lawyers to deal with media legal defence cases. A wide range of materials developed by MLDI (Media Legal Defence Initiative, UK) and CLAP-LSI were disseminated among the lawyers for their education. The Lawyers were given the opportunity to undergo 2-phases training on laws relating to Media held at Guwahati in Assam in the month of April 2016 and Kolkata in West Bengal in the month of August, 2016 respectively. As a result of the capacity building training 11-lawyers from 9-states (Odisha and 8-North East States) of India received exposure to various subjects concerning freedom of expression like freedom of expression under international law, constitutional provision for freedom of speech and expression, laws governing media in India, civil and criminal defamation, contempt of court, violation of parliamentary privilege, sedition, protection of sources, non-disclosure responsibility, right to information and role of lawyers for media legal defence. The lawyers were also provided with case laws and case materials for better understanding. As a part of practical experience the lawyers collected cases from media houses, journalists and bloggers and provided legal advice. Overall the capacity building training enhanced the pool of expertise in media defence.

The CLAP-LSI as an organisation working on the subject of media freedom also gained practical experience from this exercise and increased its expertise in this field.

In 2016-17 under the Project In Defence of Media Freedom CLAP established a Media Legal Defence Centre at CLAP which has undertaken 10- nos of cases. In 5-nos of cases CLAP has given direct litigation support by engaging lawyers to conduct the case in the appropriate court. In remaining 5-cases legal advice and advocacy support were extended. In case of legal advice the CLAP provided legal opinion about the possibility of challenging the orders and the nature of arguments that can be advanced by the applicants. Legal advice was given in those cases where the media houses and journalist have already engaged a lawyer or they are planning to initiate a case or appear as respondent. Similarly, in case of advocacy CLAP have



arranged dialogues with Journalists to make them aware about the legal position in different matters. For example in the case of an order of the High Court preventing media to publish any further news on the topic, the CLAP held discussion with the media groups and journalists to equip them to claim their right taking into consideration the circumstances of the case. Besides, the CLAP also approached the Human Right Commission to intervene in the matter to secure the fundamental human right of media to publish matters of public interest.

CHAPTER-EIGHT

FOREST RIGHT

With the profound support of Foundation for Ecological Support (FES) the CLAP has undertaken a Project on Community Forest Right of Indigenous People in Keonjhar District. In the financial year 2016-2017 CLAP intervened in 250 villages of 6-Blocks in Keonjhar Sadar Subdivision for claiming Community Forest Right. Through this intervention CLAP extended legal support to 250 villages for claiming of Community Forest Right (CFR). Out of 250 villages, 121 CFR Claim Application for Community Forest Right have been submitted to the Sub-divisional Level Committee. Similarly, 40 nos of Community were covered with GPS mapping. Broadly, the following activities have been undertaken as a part of initiating demand for grant of Community Forest Rights:

Name of the Activity	Units	Month	Venue	Participants	Coverage	Govt officials	Resource Person
Two days training programme for the volunteers on CFR claiming process	1	24 th -25 th June'2016	Rotary Bhawan, KEONJHAR	NGO workers and rural youths	6 blocks	NA	B.B. Panda, FES-Bhubaneswar
Block level workshop on CFR for Saharapada block	1	29 th June 2016	Machhagada GP office	PRI members, FRC members, NGO representatives, Traditional village leaders	10 GP (Machhagada, Raidiha, Khadikapada, Kundala, Dalapaka, Damahuda, Kapundi, Digpasi, Gorasa, Saharapada)	WEO, Foresters, RIs	Pradeep Kumar Mohanty, FES-Bhubaneswar & B.B. Mohanty, CLAP -Keonjhar
Block level workshop on CFR for Patana block	1	12 th July'2016	Block conference hall, Patana	PRI members, FRC members, NGO representatives, Traditional village leaders	9 GP (Dumuria, Erendei, Palanaghati, Chinamalipasi, Mirigikhoji, Kantiapada, Baunsuli, Chakhundapal, Musakhori)	Samiti Chairman, ABDO, Tehsildar, Forest Range Officer, WEO, Forestor, PEOs	B.B. Panda, FES-Bhubaneswar

Block level workshop on CFR for Telkoi block	1	10 th Aug'2016	RVDO conference hall, Banabiharipur	PRI members, FRC members, NGO representatives, Traditional village leaders	10 GP (Kharamangi, Balabhadrapur, Sibanarayanpur, Padanga, Talapada, Akul, Bhimakanda, Jagamohanpur, Saleikena, Oriya)	PA ITDA, Tehsildar, WEO, PEO	B.B.Panda, Nirmalendu Jyotishi, FES-Bhubaneswar & B.B.Mohanty, CLAP-Keonjhar
Cluster level orientation programme on CFR for FRC members	1	5 th Oct'2016	Kantiapada G.P.Office	FRC members, Traditional village leaders and PRI members	2 GP(Kantiapada & Baunsuli)	NA	B.B. Mohanty, CLAP-Keonjhar & Kedaranath Arukh, STAR-Lunga

Field Level Initiatives

- 250 village level motivation meeting on CFR have been completed covering 6 blocks (Banspal, Harichandanpur, Ghatagaon, Telkoi, Saharapad, Patana).
- Claim process has been initiated in 204 villages in 6 blocks.
- 138 Palli Sabha have been organized and emphasis has given on formation/reformation of Forest Right Committees, preparing the claim documents, joint verification and submission of claims in completed shape to the SDLC.
- Established link with field level Govt Officials to extend their support for strengthening the claim for CFR.

CFR claim status

- Out of 250 villages, the CFR claiming process has been initiated in 204 villages in 6 blocks (Ghatagaon, Harichandnapur, Banspal, Telkoi, Saharapada & Patana).
- Palli sabha have been completed in 138 villages in 6 blocks.
- 40 filled in CFR claims in form B & C have been submitted at SDLC by the FRCs.
- 20 filled in CFR claims in Form B & C have been submitted to the WEOs for cross verification.

CHAPTER-NINE

RIGHT TO ECCE

The CLAP Legal Service Institute in collaboration with Alliance for Right to Early Childhood Development, New Delhi undertaken a study on Democratic Decentralisation in the Context of ECD in Odisha. The study was undertaken in two districts of Odisha namely Cuttack and Kandhamal. The objective of the study was to conceptualize a base unit as a workable model of convergence for providing holistic services to young child.

The study revealed the following findings after conducting field study under following broad heads:

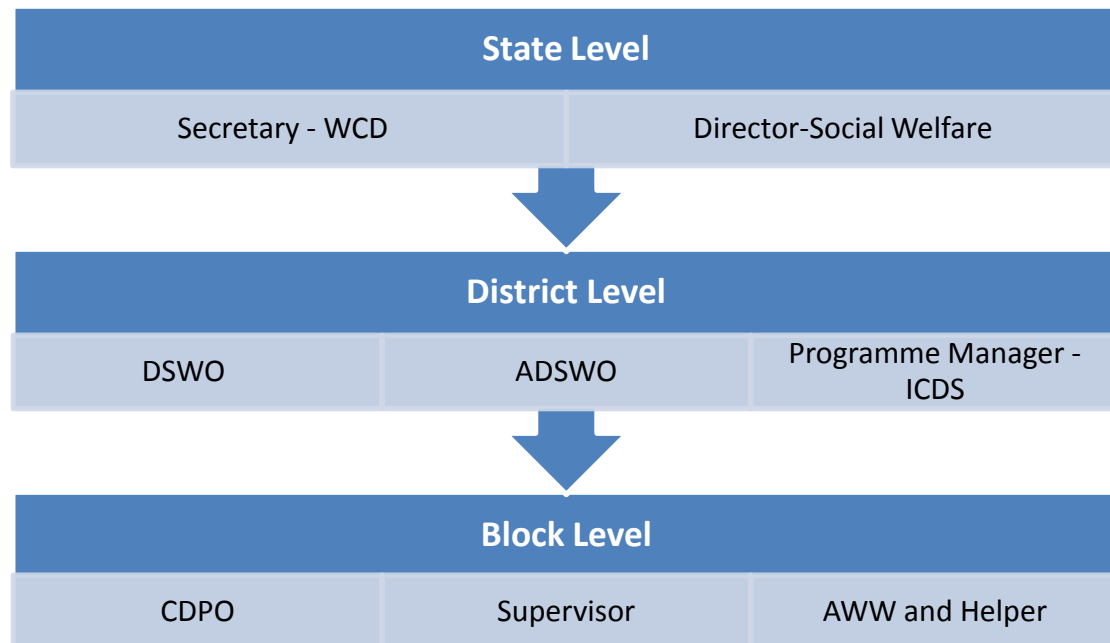
Key Findings and Observations:

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a central scheme that aims to provide following basic service to children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

Services	Target Group	Service Provided by
Supplementary Nutrition	Children below 6 years and Pregnant and Lactating Women	AWW
Immunization	Children below 6 years and Pregnant Women	ANM/MO
Health Check up	Children below 6 years and Pregnant Women Lactating Mothers	ANM/MO/AWW
Referral Services	Children below 6 years and Pregnant Et Lactating Women	ANM/MO/AWW
Pre-School Education	Children 3-6 years	AWW
Nutrition & Health Education	Adolescent Girls & Women (15-45 years)	AWW/ANM/ASHA
Services	Target Group	Service Provided by

Governance Structures of Odisha:

Administrative Structure of ICDS in Odisha State



While AWWs and AWHs are the frontline workers in AWC, ANMs and ASHA workers also support them for provision of direct services. AWWs and AWHs are supervised by Supervisors who in turn report to the CDPOs. At the level of district and state, based on the state specific systems district and state level officers have responsibility of implementation of ICDS. It is to be noted that the similar hierarchy is also present in the administration of health services to young child and it is important for these hierarchies to converge at all the levels to ensure provision of quality services.

I. Status of Services

In all the three states, all the six identified services are provided through Anganwadis centres, however, all the services are not at the same level. It was noted that few services, especially the preschool education, was not given as much importance as supplementary nutrition or even health checkups. It was interestingly noted in one of the Anganwadi centres in Jharkhand that the AWW didn't even mention about preschool education as one of the services during an interaction with her.

Being a central scheme, allocation of budget for the supplementary nutrition is similar as per the restructured of the ICDS, which is budgetary allocation of Rs 6 per day for 140 gms per day, is made with respect to infants (7 months to 1 year; 1-3 years) and Rs 6 per day for 270 gms cooked food and 50 gms snacks, for children (3-6 years). All malnourished children are allotted Rs 9 per day. The adolescent girls and Kishori's (11-

18 years) are allocated Rs 7 per day. Pregnant, nursing and lactating mothers are allotted Rs 9 per day.

Quality of the services was a major issue in most of the AWCs in all the three states. As regards the SNP while AWWs were generally satisfied with the quality, except the diversity and the quality of food being provided, about which there were concerns expressed by the community representatives for instance in Jharkhand some parents complained about green vegetables not being provided as part of the supplementary nutrition. In most cases AWW felt that the food being provided was adequate especially in view of the amount of budget allocated. In Delhi where the SNP is facilitated by NGOs and is prepared by Self-Help Groups (SHGs), it was noticed that the monitoring of food at multiple levels has ensured that the good quality food is being provided to children.

It was noticed that the quality of the preschool education was a major concern. While in some places preschool education is not even regarded as an important service, in some other lack of availability of teaching aids and materials were the reasons for the poor quality of preschool education. The tools for education and other related activities that are provided by the Government are rudimentary. The AWWs reported that they are not provided additional resources to make innovative charts for the centre. They have to often use a portion of their own salary to buy sketch pens, chart papers and decorative items to make informational charts for the children. The AWWs have limited training to impart quality early education to children. They are not trained as pre-school or early education teachers, and thus mostly work on imparting education after a short training offered to all AWWs and through their own experience and creativity. In Delhi, it was also noted that out of the total 8 FGDs conducted with the community, pre schools education as a service being provided through Anganwadi was mentioned by the community only during 2 FGDs. Even state level functionaries also recognized ECCE as the weakest component of the ICDS scheme. In Odisha an effort has been made for Mother-Tongue Based Multi Lingual Education for tribal children in some identified districts.

In most places immunization and health checkups and regular activities. AWWs keep a record of all the eight basic immunizations done. Community people also seem to be satisfied with the immunizations, however, in Jharkhand people felt that the health checkups are scheduled in haphazard manner and AWCs lack the various tools/instruments etc for conducting health checkups, consequently affecting the quality of service. While AWWs at some places also do remind pregnant women and lactating mothers about their health checkups and immunization schedule, this practice is not followed uniformly in all the places.

Nutrition and health education services were found to be at different levels in different states. While in one state all the key functionaries at district, states and anaganwadi level reported that the once in a month they have Nutritional and Health educational

meeting in the Mahila meeting in contradictory during the FGDs with communities it was reported that they never attended any Mahila mandal meetings.

II. Observations on the Services

All beneficiaries of the ICDS are provided with nutritious meals between 11.30 AM–12.00 PM through the Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP). The menu is decided centrally in consultation. Upon restructuring of the ICDS, a budgetary allocation of Rs 6 per day for 140 gms per day, is made with respect to infants (7 months to 1 year; 1–3 years) and Rs 6 per day for 270 gms cooked food and 50 gms snacks, for children (3–6 years). All malnourished children are allotted Rs 9 per day. The adolescent girls and Kishori's (11–18 years) are allocated Rs 7 per day. Pregnant, nursing and lactating mothers are allotted Rs 9 per day.

There was a clear distinction in the opinions of the functionaries and the community as regards the quality of services. While most of the functionaries found quality of most of the services as satisfactory, community had different take. It was felt that except provision of food and immunization to an extent, all other services were either non-existent for the community or not of good quality.

It was noted that a number of factors had an impact of the quality of services being provided through AWCs. For instance, capacity of the functionaries and lack of skills in preschool education was one of the key reasons that affected the provision and quality of education to young children in most places.

Too many responsibilities on their shoulders also affect the performance and delivery of quality services for AWWs. In Jharkhand key informants and even local political representatives mentioned that the AWWs have been loaded with too many responsibilities that affected their ability to provide quality services. Additional duties during elections and census etc. add up to their woes when it comes to managing and parting their time for these additional tasks.

Awareness of community regarding provision of services had a direct link with the quality of services. While nutrition and growth monitoring were regular and the parents were aware about it, preschool education and nutrition education were either non-existent or of poor quality and parents were in some cases were not even aware that any such service exists. Similarly involvement and awareness of representatives of local self-Government also affect services. The services that that peoples' representatives were unaware of were virtually non-existent, or vice versa.

For the services that required convergence and coordination with other Departments, lack of the same has a direct bearing on the regularity and quality. For instance, although the immunization was happening on time, there was lack of clarity regarding health checkups and provision of other services and benefits for pregnant and lactating

mothers, except supplementary nutrition, as well as response in cases of severe malnutrition.

Government functionaries at various levels also noted quite a number of issues additional that affect the quality of services being provided to young children. While inadequate allocation of resources was a common issues, many functionaries also reported undue delays in release of funds, frequent transfers of many officers at state level and the inadequate provision for training and refreshers for those new to the system, as key factors affecting the provision of services.

Another key observation that was noted during the study that in the absence of other enabling factors such as allocation of resources or trainings, etc., if few services such as counselling and nutrition education etc., were functioning well, it was entirely attributable to the individual motivation of the Anganwadi Workers.

It was found in Odisha that in most of places there are no Anganwadi Buildings available as a result the centres run in a very poor condition. Other facilities like drinking water and sanitation is also conspicuously absent.

III. Planning Process

Community, local self Government and even the functionaries are most absent from the planning process for the Anganwadi. Planning for most of the AWCs are done base on the population and enrolment. The common form of planning process involves preparation of list of children by the anaganwadi workers and handing it over to the supervisor who in turn hands it over to the CDPOs which is then consolidated by the DSWO along with all the other necessary information send it to the Department implementing the ICDS.

Elected representatives are not included in the planning process in most of the cases, however, in case of Jharkhand involvement of traditional village leaders – *mukhiya* or *upmukhiya* was reported at the time of origin of AWC. When the need to establish an Anganwadi is felt, community meeting is organized in the village and the same is facilitated by *mukhiya* and *upmukhiya* of that village. While such demand to establish an AWC is submitted to the concerned Government official, it is entirely upto CDPO or Supervisor to take a decision regarding starting a new AWC. They may or may not organize a meeting with the community or elected representatives to decide upon the same.

In Delhi, planning process of highly centralized where the plans are prepared during Annual Plan for Implementation of Project (APIP) as per the prescribed formats prepared by the central Government. In any of the states there is no structured consultation process from district, block or Anganwadi level. Annual plans are normally prepared on the basis of population, and the budgets released by the central Government with sporadic instances informal discussions with the Supervisor of AWWs. However, in other states there no annual or periodic plan that is prepared, just

the quantum of material to be prepared is determined based on the enrolment. All the requirements from all the projects are assimilated at district level and the same is submitted for state level consolidation.

There were a few rare cases of AWWs participating in the planning process of an Anganwadi in the beginning of the month and acceptance of her suggestions too, but such cases were negligible. Interactions with the community as well as key informants at various places also revealed that community was not aware about any participatory process for planning.

IV. Financial Systems and Powers

In terms of financial planning the system seems to be quite centralized at the level of the state Government. Funds are normally disbursed by the district level officials to the AWW and block level functionaries do not have much say in it. In Jharkhand funds for purchase of material for AWCs are transferred in the joint account of AWW and President of Mothers' Committee, in Odisha funds are transferred to a joint account operated by AWW and Ward Member (Rural Area) or Corporator (Urban). Anganwadi Worker maintains Books account of for the logistic expenses and the bills and vouchers are processed by the block level officers.

In addition to the quantum of funds that is definitely not adequate, as mentioned by most of the respondents in all the states there are several other issue that financial systems of Anganwadi is mired with. AWWs are normally given funds to purchase goods at prescribed rates that are normally below the market rates, consequently, AWW have to shell out money from their pocket to get it reimbursed later. In most cases reimbursement of amount is a long and complicated process and the AWWs have to wait for the block level officers/ CDPOs to approve those expenses. In some cases AWWs are forced to pay the officers to get the expenses approved. In Delhi, the allocation for ECCE and medical expenses are Rs 1000 each, per annum/per AWC. In addition, there is also provision for contingency and flexi fund of Rs. 1000 per annum per AWC.

There is absolutely no community participation in any of the matters concerning financial planning or expenditures. The role of elected representatives is very limited and that too at very few places. Key informants in most of the places also reiterated these concerns.

V. Monitoring Mechanism

In all the three places the AWWs reported about vertical system of monitoring, wherein supervisors or CDPOs visit the AWCs on regular basis. These visits are limited to checking of various registers and interacting with the AWWs. In Odisha, block functionaries conduct review meetings that are limited to looking at the monitoring checklist which contains Attendance Register, Food Register, Child Attendance Register, PSE Material Register, Referral Service Register, Immunisation Register, Health Check up and Nutrition Register, Malnutrition Register etc. It was also reported that the

Supervisor participates in the monthly meetings of Janch Committee and Mothers' Committee. There was no other instance of officers interacting with the community reported.

While there are provisions of monitoring committees to be established at Anganwadis, such as mothers' committees, or VHNSC, very few community people were aware of the same and reported to be part of such committees. In Jharkhand, it was reported that the members of the mothers' committee in the better functioning Anganwadi met on a regular basis, checked the registers, discussed various issues concerning AWC and even looked into expenditures. In most places elected representatives were not aware of the monitoring process and were not involving much in the same, except random visits.

In Delhi, monitoring of AWCs is also being done collection of real time data by AWWs, however, they do not have adequate technological support to fulfil this task that has become an additional responsibility for them. As far as the monitoring of the supplementary nutrition is concerned, ICDS supervisor tastes the food supplied by the SHGs, which is again checked by the AWW upon arrival at the AWC.

General impression about the status of monitoring mechanism is that wherever community and elected representatives are effectively participating in the monitoring of the AWCs, the condition is much better. In Odisha participation of elected representatives is facilitated by the composition of Jaanch committees that are institutionalized with the local self Government system.

VI. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

At most of the places visited, beneficiaries or elected representatives are not aware of any mechanisms through which they can seek redressal of their grievances. Since services are not delivered as a right, most of the beneficiaries are generally complacent about the situation despite being dissatisfied about the quality of services. At one place in Jharkhand active participation of elected representatives was reported wherein.

Block and district level functionaries generally reported that people can approach them in case they have any complaint against AWCs or AWW, however, none of the community members seems to be aware of the same. If at all they were mentioning the problems to the AWW only and it was up to AWW to respond/redress or not their grievances. In Delhi, order for the appointment of the district Grievance Redressal Officer (DGRO) as per the National Food Security Act 2013 has been passed but the office of DGRO is not functional. In Odisha Sub-Collector at the Sub-divisional level are empowered to supervise projects but it is not very effective due to lack of interest of Sub-Collector.

It was observed that the grievance redressal mechanism is not institutionalized at any level and it depended entirely on the individual motivation and interests. As in the case of monitoring mechanism, vertical system of grievances of the functionaries does exist. A prerequisite of making the grievance redressal effective is making the rights holders

aware about the same; however, during the study no such efforts by the state agencies and functionaries were registered.

VII. Convergence

Coordination and convergence across various Departments involved in the provision of holistic services to children is the key to enable efficient delivery of these services. Close functioning with the health Department has been institutionalized in the system of AWCs. Immunization for the children as well as for pregnant women happens normally at a designated day at Anganwadi and ASHA/ANM visit Anganwadis on the same day.

However, there is not much involvement of any Departments such as food and civil supplies, water and sanitation or education Departments, etc., in functioning of the Anganwadis. None of the Department is involved in planning for AWCs, and there no cost sharing as well.

In Jharkhand District Level Monitoring Committees (DLMC) having as its members that meets once in a month provides institutional platform for inter Departmental coordination and convergence. There were contradictory opinions as regards the similar committees at block level, while some AWWs did mention that meetings of BLMC take place regularly, others had no clue about existence of such committees. In Jharkhand elected representatives also reported that they conduct convergence meetings whenever there is such order from the Department. In Odisha, regular coordination meetings are also held with the functionaries of Health, Panchayatraj Department, Civil Supplies and Women and Child Development Department at district level.

As regards the role of local self Government in this regard, specific meetings regarding anaganwadi related issues do not take place anywhere, functionaries may have their own meetings but they do not participate in Gram Sabha.

Recently, a step to ensure convergence has been taken in Delhi base on the model suggested by the Alliance/Mobile Crèches where in Anganwadi level support groups are being formed having AWW, ASHA, educated women, other beneficiaries, social workers, as well as the local MLA, amongst others as its members.

VII. Community Participation

Community participation was found to be the weakest link in planning and implementation of the provisions for the young children. Monitoring mechanisms are the only institutional spaces through which community can effectively participate in the functioning of AWCs. However, most of these committees exist only on paper and do not enable effective participation by people. At some places interventions by few NGOs has played a role in activating such committees and encouraging participation of people, however, that is not integrated onto the institutional mechanism rendering it unsustainable.

State, district and block level officials were of the view that the occasions such as Gram Sabha and VHND encourages participation of people and they can give their suggestions.

In Odisha, interactions with the key informants suggested that about 50% of the members of the Mother Committees and Janch Committees regularly participated in the meeting and monitoring work of AWC. Rest of the Committees in the AWC exist only on paper.

VIII. Status and Role of Local Self Governance

The role of the elected representatives is very limited as regards the provision of services to young child in the three states. They do not take part in the day-to-day functioning of the AWCs. Their role, if at all, is limited to monitoring the distribution of THR or signing on the documents in case a new AWC is being established.

In some rural places, ward members do visit AWCs to see the number of children attending AWCs, however that is neither regular nor an institutionalized practice. While most of the elected representative said that community as well as functionaries can bring matters to their meetings, in reality discussions on ICDS or AWC related issues in the Gram Sabha or ward meetings are very rare.

The reason for lukewarm attitude of the elected representatives can partially be attributed to the fact that they do not have any say in or control or finances over AWC related expenses. Although, in Odisha elected representatives are signatories for Bank Accounts for AWC, they just sign the cheque without getting involved in any other process pertaining to planning or implementation. In most of cases, good relationship matters withdrawal of money from Bank.

Key informants were generally of the view that elected representatives do not have the capacity to engage with AWC related matters. Also the issue of young child is not something that the elected representatives are generally interested in. In places where the funds are transferred directly to the account of Anganwadi Worker, elected representatives have even less interest in Anganwadi related affairs.

In Delhi orders by the state Government do find mention of the monitoring committees at three levels, however, they are yet to get translated into reality. Local Government and elected representatives do not have any role in implementation of the services being provided at AWCs.

CHAPTER-TEN

ALLIED ACTIVITIES

1. **Ek Sath Campaign** : CLAP, in collaboration with Institute for Social Development organised launching of a Campaign on EK Sath. The objective of the Campaign is to promote men and boys active partnership to change gender discriminatory social norms in the family, community and in different institutions. As the member of the Campaign CLAP organised two number of college level meeting with 100 numbers of college students.



2. **International Human Right Day and Human Right Defenders Day**: Human Rights Day is observed every year on 10th December. It commemorates the day on which, in 1948, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In 1950, the Assembly passed resolution 423 (V), inviting all States and interested organizations to observe 10 December of each year as Human Rights Day. The two International Covenant i.e. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 16 December 1966. The two Covenants, together with the



Universal Declaration of Human Rights, form the International Bill of Human Rights, setting out the civil, political, cultural, economic, and social rights that are the birth right of all human beings. The CLAP has wanted to promote and raise awareness of the two Covenants of Human Rights. Like previous year, this financial i.e. 2016-17, CLAP organised Public meeting on

Human Rights Defenders Day on 9th Dec 2016 in collaboration with Institute for Social Development, Bhubaneswar. Also CLAP organised Human Rights Day on 10th Dec 2016 at Kusumadevi Mahavidyala. Around 120 students, 12-Lecturer and some civil society members attended the programme.

- 3. Financial Literacy Programme:** With the Support of NABARD, a Financial Literacy Programme was conducted in Lunga Gram Panchayat of Keonjhar district for the members of Farmers Club and Self Help Group. Around 120 beneficiaries attended the programme. The Representative of NABARD and local resource person explained the objective and benefit of the various Government Financial beneficial Schemes like Jan Dhan Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Krushi Bima Yojana, Life Insurances, Nirapada Sanchaya, Role of Bank etc.



CHAPTER-ELEVEN

PROTECTION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS

The Committee for Legal Aid to Poor since 1995 identified Consumer Rights as one of its Thematic Priority. CLAP considers that Protection of Consumer Right is a part of Protection and Promotion of Fundamental Human Rights as it comes under the third generation of Human Rights in the present discourse around human rights. CLAP develops various Legal Intervention Strategies to address the issues of Consumer Welfare, Fair Trade Practice and Protection of Consumer Rights.

During 2016-17 CLAP organised eleven numbers of Legal Awareness Camps on Consumer Protection Act. It has brought out demystified leaflets, brochures and posters along with booklets for dissemination of Rights of Consumer with Remedial Measures.



Apart from creation of awareness, the CLAP Legal Service Institute runs a Permanent Legal Service Clinic at headquarter in Cuttack which deals with cases of Consumers. Apart

from Legal Advice, the clinic extended its Legal Service to consumers for their representation in District Consumer Forums and State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission. In the year 2016-17 CLAP provided Legal Advice in twenty five numbers of cases and rendered Legal Service in seven numbers of cases.

CHAPTER-TWELVE

MEDIATION AND COUNSELLING

CLAP has been experimenting Alternative Dispute Resolution initiatives to initiate reasonable human efforts for settlement of dispute without court intervention. CLAP applies the following methods of Alternative Dispute Resolution during settlement of disputes:

- **Conciliation.**
- **Interest Based Negotiation.**

Although, these ADR methods can be used for resolving several categories of disputes like civil, commercial, industrial, matrimonial, banking, contract performance, construction contracts, intellectual property rights, insurance, joint ventures, partnership differences etc., CLAP emphasises on the following disputes:

- **Family Dispute.**
- **Civil Disputes.**

In 2016-17, focus of Alternative Dispute Resolution initiative of CLAP was in the area of family disputes. CLAP operates a Family Dispute Resolution Centre (FDRC) to resolve the family dispute through conciliation. The uniqueness of Family Dispute Resolution Centre rests with the concept of Law Based Conciliation and also in child focussed approach. Reconciliation is the most effective form of alternative dispute resolution mechanism, which facilitates the parties to deal with the underlying issues in dispute in a more cost-effective manner and with increased efficacy. In the year 2016-17, the FDRC has dealt with 155 nos. of cases for reconciliation out of which 126 nos. of cases has been successfully resolved through conciliation.

The Indian Judiciary is over-burdened with litigations. Additionally lack of speedy trials and limited number of judges contributes to backlog of litigations for long periods of time. All these factors give birth to a delayed justice system. Keeping this in mind, it has now become imperative to have an alternative dispute resolution mechanism with a view to bring an end to litigation at pre-litigation stage.

CHAPTER-THIRTEEN

INTERNSHIP

The CLAP has a special programme for giving opportunity to law students of different law universities and colleges to undergo internship at Legal Service Institute-CLAP. Generally the internship is a short duration engagement of law students to learn practical aspects of social welfare legislation. In the year 2016-2017 approximately 52 numbers of students from 5-different Law Institutions had undergone internship on different periods.



List of Students undergone Internship in the financial year 2016-2017

Sl. No.	Name of the Intern	Course	College name	Internship Duration	Topic of Research
1	Dinesh Kumar Patra	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	5/4/16 - 20/4/16	Legal Aid System in India and Domestic Violence.
2	Sritam Kumar Mohapatra	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	5/4/16 - 20/4/16	Legal Aid System in India and Domestic Violence.
3	Swoyam Prabhu Jena	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	5/4/16 - 20/4/16	Legal Aid System in India and Domestic Violence.
4	Dumni Soren	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	5/4/16 - 20/4/16	Legal Aid System in India and Domestic Violence.
5	Barun Das	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	5/4/16 - 20/4/16	Legal Aid System in India and Domestic Violence.
6	Debidatta D Mohanty	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	5/4/16 - 20/4/16	Legal Aid System in India and Domestic Violence.
7	Priyambada Das	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	5/4/16 - 20/4/16	Legal Aid System in India and Domestic Violence.
8	Annwasha Nayak	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	5/4/16 - 20/4/16	Legal Aid System in India and Domestic Violence.
9	Subhalaxmi Dash	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	5/4/16 - 20/4/16	Legal Aid System in India and Domestic Violence.
10	Amita Nanda	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	29/4/16 - 8/5/16	Right to Information Act
11	Navonita Mallick	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	29/4/16 - 8/5/16	Right to Information Act
12	Bhakti Prasad dash	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	29/4/16 - 8/5/16	Right to Information Act
13	Pulak Kumar Sethy	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	29/4/16 - 8/5/16	Right to Information Act
14	Sweetlana Das	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	29/4/16 - 8/5/16	Right to Information Act
15	Sanat Susohan Panda	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	29/4/16 - 8/5/16	Right to Information Act
16	Meghna Mayuri	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	29/4/16 - 8/5/16	Right to Information Act
17	Shivam Mishra	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	29/4/16 - 8/5/16	Right to Information Act
18	Tejaswini Priyadarshini	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	29/4/16 - 8/5/16	Right to Information Act
19	Radhika panda	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	29/4/16 - 8/5/16	Right to Information Act
20	Monalisha Priyadarshini	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	29/4/16 - 8/5/16	Right to Information Act
21	Samikshya Sa	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	29/4/16 - 8/5/16	Right to Information Act

22	Rishu sahu	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	29/4/16 - 8/5/16	Right to Information Act
23	Ms. Priyanka Managraj	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B(H)	Galgotias university	1/6/16 - 30/6/16	Legal Aid System in India and Domestic Violence.
24	Goutam Samantaray	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B(H)	SOA National Institute Of Law	7/6/16 - 22/6/16	Legal Aid System in India and Domestic Violence.
25	Pritam Kumar Mallick	1 st Yr., LL.B(H)	The Law College	7/11/16 - 27/11/16	Legal Aid System in India and Domestic Violence.
26	Sourav Kumar Rout	1 st Yr., LL.B(H)	The Law College	7/11/16 - 27/11/16	Legal Aid System in India and Domestic Violence.
27	Maurjya giri	1 st Yr., LL.B(H)	The Law College	7/11/16 - 27/11/16	Legal Aid System in India and Domestic Violence.
28	Gourav Kedia	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B(H)	Symbiosis I/N University	21/11/16 - 21/12/16	Legal Framework on the Issue of "Sexual Reproductive Health Right in India"
29	Akansh Acharya	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B(H)	Symbiosis I/N University	21/11/16 - 21/12/16	Legal Framework on the Issue of "Sexual Reproductive Health Right in India"
30	Lity Manisha	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B(H)	Alliance University	2/1/17 - 16/1/17	Study On Domestic Violence
31	Shubham Sarkhel	1 st Yr., BBA. LL.B	KIIT School Of Law	1/2/17 - 28/2/17	Study on Laws Relating to Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights.
32	Bhavna Thakur	1 st Yr., BBA. LL.B	KIIT School Of Law	1/2/17 - 28/2/17	Study on Laws Relating to Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights.
33	Chinmayee Behera	1 st Yr., BBA. LL.B	KIIT School Of Law	1/2/17 - 28/2/17	Study on Laws Relating to Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights.
34	Rahul Kumar Jee	1 st Yr., BBA. LL.B	KIIT School Of Law	1/2/17 - 28/2/17	Study on Laws Relating to Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights.
35	Swapna Swarit Mallick	1 st Yr., BBA. LL.B	KIIT School Of Law	1/2/17 - 28/2/17	Study on Laws Relating to Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights.
36	Subrat Kumar Nayak	1 st Yr., BBA. LL.B	KIIT School Of Law	1/2/17 - 28/2/17	Study on Laws Relating to Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights.
37	Anindya Samal	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B	KIIT School Of Law	1/2/17 - 28/2/17	Study on Laws Relating to Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights.
38	Ayushi Mehta	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B	KIIT School Of Law	1/2/17 - 28/2/17	Study on Laws Relating to Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights.

39	Mrunalini Patra	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B	KIIT School Of Law	1/2/17 - 28/2/17	Study on Laws Relating to Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights.
40	Debidutta Mohapatra	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B	KIIT School Of Law	1/2/17 - 28/2/17	Study on Laws Relating to Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights.
41	Ashutosh mohapatra	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B	KIIT School Of Law	1/2/17 - 28/2/17	Study on Laws Relating to Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights.
42	Kinjal Sheth	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B	KIIT School Of Law	1/2/17 - 28/2/17	Study on Laws Relating to Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights.
43	Swadhin Mohan Mohapatra	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B	KIIT School Of Law	1/2/17 - 28/2/17	Study on Laws Relating to Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights.
44	Subhasmita Maharana	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B	KIIT School Of Law	1/2/17 - 28/2/17	Study on Laws Relating to Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights.
45	Trisha Shreyashi	1 st Yr., BA. LL.B	KIIT School Of Law	1/2/17 - 28/2/17	Study on Laws Relating to Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights.
46	Rahila Tabassum	3 rd Yr., LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	2/2/17 - 25/2/17	Right to Information Act
47	Lipsa Mohanty	3 rd Yr., LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	2/2/17 - 25/2/17	Right to Information Act
48	SK Imtiazuddin	3 rd Yr., LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	2/2/17 - 25/2/17	Right to Information Act
49	Bharati Mohanty	3 rd Yr., LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	2/2/17 - 25/2/17	Right to Information Act
50	Farnaj Mukhtar	3 rd Yr., LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	2/2/17 - 25/2/17	Right to Information Act
51	Abdul Muqsid	3 rd Yr., LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	2/2/17 - 25/2/17	Right to Information Act
52	Prasanjit Pani	3 rd Yr., LL.B(H)	Madhusudan Law College	2/2/17 - 25/2/17	Right to Information Act

CHAPTER-FOURTEEN

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

FINANCIAL SUMMARY 2016 - 2017	
BALANCE SHEET	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2017	
Application Funds	Amount in INR(Lakhs)
Fixed Assets	24.95
Investments & Fixed Deposits	10.40
Current Assets	20.39
Loans & Advances	3.81
Total Assets	59.55
Sources of Funds	Amount in INR (Lakhs)
Corpus Fund	1.39
General Funds	14.64
Designated Funds	24.10
Restricted Funds	15.66
Loans / Borrowings	1.18
Current Liabilities	2.58
Total Liabilities	59.55
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2014	
Income:	Amount in INR (Lakhs)
Grants and Donation	57.87
Fees and Subscriptions	3.87
Other Income	1.94
Total Income	63.68
Expenditure:	Amount in INR (Lakhs)
Programme Expenses	52.61
Operating Expenses	2.72
Other Expenses	1.75
Excess of Income over Expenditure	6.60
Total Expenditure	63.68

Note: Extracted from Audit Statement of Accounts 2016 - 2017

Bankers: 1. Indian Overseas Bank, Cuttack Branch, P.K.Parija Road, Cuttack.

2. Canara Bank, Buxi Bazar Branch, Mangalabag, Cuttack.

Statutory Auditors: Patro & Co., Chartered Accountants, Cuttack

CHAPTER-FIFTEEN

GOVERNANCE

The organization is governed by a group of legal professionals on its Board of Management. The organisational structure of the CLAP for purposes of its effective governance is carved out in adherence to the Memorandum of Association (MOA) along with Rules and Regulation of the Society. A brief description of the governance structure of CLAP is as follows:

- **General Body:** The General Body functions as the Board of Management of the organisation. It is the apex policy making body as well as the entire governance of the organisation rests on it. The members of the General Body are drawn from legal fraternity such as judges, lawyers, law faculty, legal researcher, eminent legal experts, social activists and person having substantial amount of work on Legal Aid and Human Right. The General body meets once annually in the month of April to approve Annual Plan and Budget for upcoming financial year, review the Annual Report of the preceding year, approve annual audited statements of accounts for the preceding financial year and adopt policies for the organisation.
- **Executive Committee:** Every year the General Body in its annual meeting elects an Executive Committee the term of which is one year between April-March for the preceding year. It is consisted of a minimum 7 members and maximum 9-members. At present it consists of 7-members out of which 3 are women. The Executive committee is responsible for execution of plan of action and enforcement of the policies approved by the General Body. The Executive Committee meets at least 4-times a year for review of progress of work, financial monitoring and implementation of policies.
- **Office Bearers:** For regular organizational policy decisions and its enforcement, the Office Bearers consisting of the President, Vice-President and Secretary cum Project Coordinator serve the organisation. President is the head of the organisation. The President provides leadership to the organisation as a whole and facilitates policy direction. The President supports the Board of Management of the organisation to prioritise issues, contemplate strategic plan and develop organisational policies.

Roll of Members

Committee for Legal Aid to Poor (CLAP)

S No	NAME & ADDRESS	Gender (Male, Female, Transgender)	POSITION
1.	Prof. P. K. Sarkar HIG – 161, Sailashree Vihar, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar – 751021.	Male	Chairperson, General Body
2.	Dr. Bikash Das, 95, Kanan Vihar, Phase-II. Bhubaneswar.	Male	President
3.	Ms. Sangita Majhi, Acharya Vihar, Bhubaneswar .	Female	Vice President
4.	Prof. Karna Dev Muduli Sastri Nagar, Nayabazar, Cuttack.	Male	Co-Founder
5.	Prof. Chinmaya Haldar The Writer, In front of Orissa High Court, Chandinichowk, Cuttack – 753002.	Male	Co-Founder
6.	Bhaktabatsal Mohanty At-Gobindapur (Near Gobindpur High School) Po-Ghatur, Dist-Keonjhar Pin-758002.	Male	Co-Founder
7.	Chandana Das VIM/147, Sailashree Vihar, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar – 21.	Female	Co-Founder
8.	Namrata Chadha HIG-II/27, Kapil Prasad, BDA Colony, Near Air Field Police Station, Bhubaneswar – 02.	Female	Member
9.	Jyotiranjana Mohanty Plot No-F/404, Sector-7, Marakat Nagar, Cuttack – 753014.	Male	Member

10.	Sukeshi Oram MIG – 1/2, Arya Vihar, Near DAV School, Chandrasekharapur, Bhubaneswar – 21.	Female	Member
11.	Nibedita Mohanty Plot No-E/95, Sector-7, Marakat Nagar, Cuttack-753014.	Female	Member
12.	Alok Moharana Plot No-5F/702, Sector-9 Marakat Nagar, Cuttack – 753014.	Male	Member
13.	Purusottam Sahoo Plot No- D/220 Sector-7, Marakat Nagar Cuttack – 753014.	Male	Project Coordinator – cum – Ex-Officio Secretary.

CHAPTER-SIXTEEN

MAJOR DONORS

- 1. Amplifychange, UK**
- 2. Media Legal Defence Initiative, UK**
- 3. Foundation for Ecological Security**
- 4. Centre for World Solidarity**

