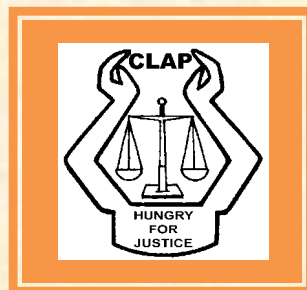


Annual Report

2014-2015



Legal Service Institute

CLAP

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PREFACE

In fulfilling our voluntary obligation, we would like to present the Annual Report of Legal Service Institute-CLAP to the society at large for having an assessment of our work. This Report succinctly describes the activities undertaken by Legal Service Institute-CLAP during the financial year 2014 – 2015.

Legal Service Institute-CLAP has systematically designed its programme under the broad head of Training on Laws, Legal Service, Legal Research and Juridical Advocacy. It also experiments on strengthening Access to Justice through engagement of Paralegal Volunteers both in Odisha and North East States identified by Legal Service Authorities. The decisions to progressively mobilise Paralegal Volunteers as intermediaries to bridge the gap between justice system and people had been taken as Legal Service Institute-CLAP realised that many progressive social legislations have been enacted in the recent years which must reach the target audience for whom the laws are meant. The paralegal volunteers are considered as the harbingers in this regard. This understanding led CLAP to undertake extensive training programmes for paralegal volunteers. The UNDP for Odisha and Department of Justice, Ministry of Law & Justice, Govt. of India for North East States have kindly extended its support to conduct the training based on a well articulated training manual.

The team of CLAP consists of legal professionals who are engaged in giving expression to its plans in different locations like Eight North East States of India comprising of Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Assam, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh and Odisha. CLAP also mobilised a number of Interns to facilitate its endeavours on a voluntary basis.

CLAP being a legal service oriented Civil Society group it strategically leverages law, legal process, and legal system for securing human right. Overall the year 2014-15 was a year of actions and reflections to make laws work for people especially for the survivors and marginalised.

We gratefully acknowledge and express our warmest gratitude to our esteemed donor agencies: the Bernard van Leer Foundation, UNDP, Department of Justice, Media Legal Defence Initiative, Save the Children-Odisha State Programme Office and FORCES for their generous support to our endeavours during financial year 2014-15.

We welcome and would be grateful for any remark and suggestion concerning the present Annual Report and our work.

Karnadev Muduli
President

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Legal Service Institute-CLAP has expanded the horizon of its activities in the financial year 2014-15 with inclusion training of paralegal volunteers in large scale in Eight North East States of India and Odisha. Emphasis was given on building the capacity of a cadre of paralegal volunteers who are working in remote areas and invisible pocket for securing legal entitlement of poor and marginalised. In fact the need for undertaking training for paralegal volunteers arose with inaccessibility to justice system by the poor and marginalised for whom many legislations are being made by the State. The Legal Service Institute-CLAP has realised the fact that there has been very little access to justice system by poor and marginalised exist in spite of a well developed system by government for legal services. Hence, it was felt desirable to build the capacity of a cadre of paralegal volunteers who can become catalyst for bridging the gap between the right holder and the governance institutions in operation with a focus on realisation of legal entitlement of poor and marginalised. With this conviction the Legal Service Institute-CLAP as a public interest law organisation organised a series of training programmes for paralegal volunteers.

Similarly, in 2014-15 the Legal Service Institute-CLAP ventured into the theme of freedom of expression – media freedom to uphold the freedom and independence of journalists, bloggers, press and electronic media considering the fact that it is a pre-condition for successful realisation of fundamental human rights and making of a democratic society with informed citizenry. The intervention in the field of freedom of expression-media freedom focuses primarily on legal defence of journalists, bloggers, press and electronic media in court proceeding. With the profound support of MLDI the CLAP has identified and selected a cadre of 11-lawyers from 9-States with legal skills to defend the media freedom in the court of law as and when occasion arises. This initiative was not only restricted to build the capacity of a cadre of lawyers on the theme of media freedom but also developed a network of lawyers across different states of India to work on media freedom.

This year also witnessed legislative advocacy work of CLAP as the Union Government seeks suggestions and recommendations on Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014. In response to the suggestions and recommendations which CLAP has been actively advocating with the support of a large number of civil society organisation in form of district level consultation across the states. The CLAP meticulously suggested number of recommendations on Juvenile Justice Bill to the Union Government which can be used to advocate for a law.

Overall the financial year 2014-15 was a year of accomplishment and a year marked with initiation of new activities and coverage of new areas in the North East of India. This Annual Report succinctly recounts the activities undertaken by CLAP as a part of its mandate.

FRAMEWORK OF ACTION

The activities of CLAP for the financial year 2014-15 have been carefully chosen from the framework of action which is in place being approved by the management of CLAP. As per framework of action the CLAP has identified the following broad strategies:



The above strategies contemplated by CLAP are interwoven with each other and complementary in nature. In most of the case a set of strategies are adopted for accomplishment of the goals set by CLAP.

The following programme goals are also identified by CLAP which would be realised as a result of implementation of various activities of CLAP. The programme goals are highlighted below for better appreciation:

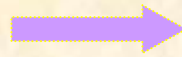


Based on the above mentioned strategies and bearing in mind the programme goals various activities are undertaken by CLAP in the financial year 2014-15 which are systematically presented in this report.

THE WORK HORIZON

CLAP's Presence:

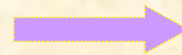
All over India.



For purposes of juridical advocacy
(where the subject comes under
Union List / Concurrent List
or the matter is of National significance):



All over Odisha



For purposes of juridical advocacy
(where the subject comes under
State List or there exist a State Law):



For Paralegal Volunteer Training in Eight North East States of India



And

For In Defence of Media Independence in Eight North East States and Odisha of India



CHAPTER – I

Training of Paralegals in 8-North East States

In 2014–15 financial year, the Committee for Legal Aid to Poor (CLAP) on being entrusted with the assignment to conduct training of paralegals in the 8-States of North East by the esteemed Department of Justice (DoJ), Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, has undertaken the responsibility to organise the training for 400-paralegals in batches consisting of 50 numbers in each of the 8-North Eastern States covering **Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Sikkim**. The training for paralegal volunteers was held broadly with the goal to promote access of marginalised to justice system.

The trainings in each state were conducted broadly in two phases consisting of 3-days duration training in the first phase and 2-days duration refresher training in the second phase for all the identified paralegal volunteers who have undergone the training. The refresher training of 2-days duration was mostly conducted with a time gap of at least 3-months during which the paralegal volunteers were supposed to apply the knowledge gained from the first phase training in the field to have firsthand knowledge and experience. The second phase training was conducted mostly for the purpose of clearing doubts among the paralegal volunteers about various lessons which they learnt in the first phase training after its field testing. It was also an occasion to review the practical issues and challenges that the paralegal volunteers face in the field. Therefore, adequate space was given in the refresher training to clear doubts and share experiences as well as lessons learnt.

It is pertinent to mention here that in the financial year 2014-2015, the above stated training for paralegal volunteers of north-east states were conducted based on a specially designed training manual which was developed in a consultative process and obtaining technical expertise of lawyers, social activists, law faculties of universities and Legal Services Authorities at various levels. Inputs were also solicited directly from paralegal volunteers in course of conducting the training to improve upon the training manual with practical knowledge. Thus the training manual developed for the purpose of conducting the training in a systematic order served the purpose of a tool and directive in holding the training programmes. In

this process the training manual is pilot tested in all 8-nos of north-east states successfully and got enriched with field experiment of the manual.

Module for the Training:

In the training manual there were 22 modules prescribed to conduct the training. Out of it 1-12 modules were taken up during holding 3-days duration training. Remaining 10-modules starting from 13-22 had been applied to conduct 2-days refresher training. Out of the total 22 modules 10 modules were especially designed to conduct thematic sessions. Remaining 12 modules consisted of various sessions like inaugural session, introductory session, exposure visit, sharing of experiences and case study analysis etc. For better appreciation of training modules it is presented below in different tables such as Module for 3-Days Training and Modules for 2-Days Refresher Training Programmes respectively:

Module for 3-Days Training

Module	Subject/Theme	Session Length.
Day One		
Module-1	Inaugural Session	10 am to 11 am (1.00 hour)
Module-2	Introductory Session	11.15 am - 12.15 pm(1.00 hour)
Module-3	Course Material Appreciation, Pre-Training Evaluation and Expectation of Participants.	12.30pm - 1.30 pm (1.00 hour)
Module-4	Understanding the Concept of Paralegal Volunteer	2.30 pm - 4.00 pm(1.30hour)
Module-5	Strengthening Access to Justice and Legal Services	4.30 pm - 6.00 pm (1.30 hour)
Day Two		
Module-6	Glimpses of Constitution of India	10.00 am - 11.30 am (1.30 hours)
Module-7	Understanding Indian Legal System and Institutional Mechanisms	12.00 noon - 1.30 pm (1.30 hours)
Module-8	Fundamentals of Crime and Law	2.30 pm - 4.00 pm (1.30 hours)
Module-9	Issues relating to Civil Law.	4.30 pm - 6.00 pm (1.30 hours)
Day Three		
Module-10	Exposure Visit	9.30 am - 1.30 pm (4.00 hours)
Module-11	Sharing of Experience of Exposure Visit	2.30 pm - 3.30 pm (1.00 hour)
Module-12	Valedictory Session	3.45 pm - 5.15 pm (1.30 hours)

Module for 2-Days Refresher Training

Module	Subject/Theme	Session Length.
Day One		
Module-13	Introductory Session	10 am to 10.30 am (0.30 hour)
Module-14	Experience Sharing	10.30 am – 11.45 am(1.15 hour)
Module-15	Case Study Analysis and Problem Solving	12.00 noon - 1.15 pm (1.15 hour)
Module-16	Skill Building and Hands on Experience	2.15 pm – 3.30 pm(1.15 hour)
Module-17	Communication, Drafting and Record Keeping	3.45 pm – 5.00 pm (1.15 hour)
Day Two		
Module-18	Gathering Evidence to Build a Case - The use of Right to Information Act.	10.00 am – 11.00 am (1.00 hours)
Module-19	Women, Child and Law	11.15 am – 12.15 pm (1.00 hour)
Module-20	Welfare Legislations and Social Security Schemes	12.15 pm – 1.15 pm (1.00 hours)
Module-21	Preparation of Action Plan	2.15 pm – 3.15 pm (1.00 hour)
Module-22	Valedictory Session	3.30 pm – 5.00 pm (1.30 hours)

Itinerary of the Training:

As per the work plan and training manual, in the first phase, training of 3-days duration each was held in all 8-North East States in collaboration with State Legal Services Authorities of the concerned states in the North East. The first phase trainings of 3-days duration were held between **May 2014 to July 2014**. The following table provides a description about the training programmes held in different states:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Date of Training Programme	Venue
1.	Manipur	1 st - 3 rd May, 2014	High Court Conference Hall, Imphal.
2.	Mizoram	6 th - 8 th May, 2014	Youth Hostel, Luangmual, Aizawl.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	22 nd - 24 th May, 2014	State Cooperative Conference Hall, Naharlagun, Papunipare.
4.	Assam	28 th - 30 th May, 2014	NEDSSS, Kharguli, Joypur, Guwahati.
5.	Meghalaya	11 th - 13 th June, 2014	Youth Hostel, Shillong.
6.	Tripura	14 th - 16 th June, 2014	Tripura State cooperative Union, CCMT Hostel, Agartala.
7.	Sikkim	28 th - 30 th June, 2014	District Police HQ Conference Hall, Gangtok.
8.	Nagaland	2 nd - 4 th July, 2014	Hotel Saramati, Dimapur.

The 2-Days Duration Refresher Trainings were held between **December 2014 to February 2015**. The following table provides a description about the training programmes held in different states in the second phase:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Date	Venue
1.	Sikkim	12-13 December, 2014	District Police HQ Conference Hall, Gangatak, Sikkim.
2.	Nagaland	16-17 December, 2014	Conference Hall of Circuit House, Dimapur.
3.	Manipur	20-21 December, 2014	Auditorium of High Court of Manipur.
4.	Meghalaya	23-24 January, 2015	Youth Hostel, Shillong.
5.	Mizoram	27-28 January, 2015	Synod Conference Hall, Aizwal
6.	Assam	3-4 February, 2015	NEDSSS, Guwahati.
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	7-8 February, 2015	Don Bosco Youth Center Itanagar
8.	Tripura	16-17 February, 2015	Press Club, Agartala

Participants:

The following table shows the total number of participants who have attended the first phase 3-Days duration training programme in each of the states of north-east:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total Participants	Male	Female
1.	Mizoram	50	25	25
2.	Manipur	58	29	29
3.	Nagaland	63	45	18
4.	Tripura	53	39	14
5.	Assam	56	47	09
6.	Meghalaya	39	32	07
7.	Sikkim	43	17	26
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	45	20	25
	Total	407	254	153

In the 2nd phase training i.e. Refresher Training a total number of 365 participants attended the programme. It has been observed that there are drop outs in all most all the states. There was decrease of participation of almost 10% in the refresher training. State wise participants in 2-Days Refresher Training is given here below:

Sl No	Name of the State	Number of Participants
1	Sikkim	43
2	Nagaland	33
3	Manipur	59
4	Meghalaya	40
5	Mizoram	64
6	Assam	44
7	Arunachal Pradesh	32
8	Tripura	50
	Total Participants	365



CHAPTER – II

Training of Paralegal Volunteers of Odisha under Access to Justice Programme

In continuation to the financial year 2013-14, the Committee for Legal aid to Poor (CLAP) has also implemented the project Training of Paralegal Volunteers of Odisha in the financial year 2014-15 with the support of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The project has two immediate tasks which are complementary and inter connected with each other. One is to develop facilitator guide for Paralegal Volunteers training on the line of course curriculum prescribed by National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) for Paralegal Volunteers (PLVs) training. The second is to train as many as 300 PLVs from Cuttack District of Odisha State.

The Project aims to strengthen access to justice for marginalized by improving institutional capacity of key justice service provider on the one hand and by empowering marginalized communities to demand quality justice services and entitlements guaranteed for them by the Constitution and many other rights based statutes. The Para Legal Volunteers are considered as justice worker at the community level for bridging the gaps that exists between the common people and legal service institutions to remove impediments in access to Justice. Considering the importance of training for paralegals, the Department of Justice and UNDP have felt the need to develop a standard Training Manual and to impart training to a cader of paralegals from a selective district of Odisha with a view to demonstrate a replicable model of para legal training which can be carried out uniformly in other states of India.

Key Project Activities: The main activities of the project were of the following:

- Six numbers of training programmes were conducted. All the training programmes were of the duration of three days.
- Six numbers of refresher programmes were conducted. All the refresher programmes were of the duration of two days.
- Consultation was held to share facilitator's guide
- Proceedings of the training and refresher programmes were documented reported and shared with key stakeholders including SLSA, and UNDP.
- Media advocacy was taken up for the publicity of the paralegals programme.

During the financial year 2014-15, CLAP has completed six numbers of two days refresher training programmes between the period of May 2014 – July 2014 whereby 278 nos. of PLVs from 4 districts of Odisha namely Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur & Kendrapara had been trained. Among the trained PLVs, 165 were males and 113 were females. Trainings were conducted with the help of a

Facilitator Guide which has been developed by CLAP in consultation with subject experts following the course curriculum prescribed by NALSA for paralegals training. Training was delivered by using Participatory Learning Methods that included- lecture, case study, group discussion, and role play and questionnaire method. Deliberation was also supported with Power-point presentation and documentary film.

The objective of the 2-days Refresher Training of PLVs was to recall and reinforce the knowledge and skill acquired by PLVs in the previous training. In the refresher training 3- module i.e. labour laws, ADR, and law relating to person with disability were added to the facilitator guide. Also PLVs were facilitated for exposure visit to key institutions such as police station, protection officer for practical learning.

Output of the Refresher Training:

- The paralegal volunteers are equipped with legal knowledge much of which can be applied in addressing problems of the community people regarding family laws, civil rights gender discrimination, domestic violence, criminal matters, and child rights.
- PLVs have started working with Legal Services Authority which was not happening previously.

Itinerary of the Refresher Training:

The 2-Days duration Refresher Trainings were held between **May 2014 to July 2014**. The following table provides a description about the training programmes held in different dates and number of participants attended in the second phase:

Duration of Refresher Training	Total Participants	Male	Female
30-31 May 2014	48	20	28
4-5 June 2014	44	18	26
10-11 June 2014	41	29	12
21-22 June 2014	45	29	16
26-27 June 2014	48	29	19
5-6 July 2014	52	40	12



Best practices and lessons learnt

CLAP has certainly learned several valuable lessons from PLVs’ trainings. Some of the key lessons that have emerged from CLAP experience are as follows:

- The training has been valuable and core elements for capacity building of paralegal volunteers. The subjects taught were highly essential for paralegal volunteers. The methods used in the training were appreciated by the trainees.

The training helped to equip paralegal volunteers with legal knowledge much of which can be applied in addressing problems of the community people regarding family laws, civil rights gender discrimination, domestic violence, criminal matters, child rights.

- b) The refresher programmes were completed in lesser duration as compared to first round training programmes. Whereas CLAP took almost four months (exactly 113 days between November 2013 and March 2014) to complete six numbers of 3-days training (a total of 18 days), the refresher trainings in six numbers (a total of 12 days) were completed in a period of 40 days. The factors that had helped CLAP to complete refresher programmes in quick time were of close bonding between project team and PLVs, and curiosity among PLVs for refresher training. The lesson learned from this experience is that training, in addition to knowledge exchange, had triggered a process of communication to facilitate the interaction between PLVs and LSA.
- c) The level of participation of PLVs had increased with the progress of trainings. The refresher programmes had witnessed more active participation, versatile interaction and openness of PLVs as compared to first round trainings. The PLVs showed more maturity and knowledge in case study discussion, group presentation or experience sharing in refresher programmes. The questions raised by PLVs in different sessions of refresher programmes were specific, contextually relevant, law related whereas few questions put up by PLVs at the first round training were sporadic, generalized and unspecified.
- d) The experience gained from first round trainings had helped CLAP to conduct refresher programmes with balanced session plan and effective time management. The subjects taken up in the refresher programmes such as labour law, alternative dispute resolution system, disability & mental health law were found to be highly essential for PLVs. Each and every session of refresher programmes were highly interactive and participatory as PLVs had developed acquaintance with participatory learning methods in the first round trainings.
- e) The work diary provided at the first training has proved handy for PLVs to develop their record keeping skills as most of them have maintained diary regularly. As a result of that practice, they could be able share experience with ease and fluency which was not perceptible in first round trainings.

A variety of participatory learning methods and evaluation tools used in the refresher programmes were found to be successful. Some of the best practices that were employed in the training programmes are as follows:

a) In addition to helping PLVs to reinforce and critically examine previously acquired knowledge, the refresher programmes had sessions focusing on labour issues, alternative dispute resolution, and disability and mental health law. The mix up sessions in refresher trainings was really helpful to trigger more interests and learning curiosity among the PLVs.

b) The exposure visit to police stations and the protection officer office was a kind of method which helped PLVs to gain practical knowledge of the procedures followed by different mechanisms of justice system. The exposure visit was found to create enormous interests among the PLVs as many of them had not gone to police stations previously. The planning made by CLAP for exposure visit was not only ideal but its timing was perfect. Had the PLVs visited to police stations in previous training, they could not have been able to make vociferous discussion as they did not have minimum knowledge on criminal law or domestic violence law.

c) The persistent effort to disseminate and popularize the PLVs' training programme was another successful practice of CLAP. All the training programmes were

Achievements:

- 286 nos. of paralegal volunteers were trained, sensitized and capacitated to strengthen legal service works.
- Training has substantially impacted paralegal volunteers to actively engage in legal service activities.
- There is growing trend of contact between paralegal volunteers and LSA. It can be substantiated from the fact after training approximately two-thirds paralegal volunteers have contacted LSA after training as against 20% in pre- training period.
- More numbers of PLVs are being engaged by LSA in remunerative works. The number has increased from 30 (10%) in pre-training period to 65 (24%) in post training period.
- The facilitator's guide has been developed to help trainers to design, conduct and evaluate paralegal volunteers' training.
- Information Handbook for Paralegal Volunteers has been brought out to provide detail information of trained PLVs and to help paralegal volunteers to know more about Legal Services Authorities, different laws, and human rights institutions.
- The Directory of PLVs in the Information Handbook has become useful for LSA and the paralegal volunteers for communication and networking.
- All the training programmes were covered both in electronic and print media including the national dailies like the Statesman, New Indian Express, and Hindustan Times. The regional newspapers in Odia language with a combined circulation of approximately ten lakh provided extensive coverage to PLVs programmes. A total of 210 news relating PLVs' training received coverage by 30 print media. The electronic media such as Odisha TV (OTV), MBC and Naxhatra TV provided coverage to the PLVs' training programmes.

covered both in electronic and print media including the national dailies like the Statesman, New Indian Express, and Hindustan Times. The regional newspapers in Odia language with a combined circulation of approximately ten lakh provided extensive coverage of PLVs programmes.

Methodology For Evaluation

1. **Need Assessment:** CLAP conducted a Need Assessment of PLVs to ascertain their present engagement and expectations from the training.
2. **Pre-Training Aptitude Test:** PLVs appeared a written test before the start of the training programme. The test was made a set of 30 numbers of multiple choice objective questions.
3. **Training Feedbacks:** At the end of every day's training session the CLAP collected the feedbacks from the participants on the proceedings of the particular day through a feedback form. The feedbacks were solicited on lessons learnt from days' training, subjects found useful, which trainers were most effective, suitability of teaching methods, and which subject was not adequately dealt.
4. **Post Training Aptitude Test:** Post training assessment was made by using same set of questions used in Pre-training assessment in order to ascertain and compare the improvement of knowledge among the PLVs.
5. **Post Training Feedbacks:** Feedbacks obtained from PLVs on following points.
 - a) Scaling responds on Contents, Methodologies, Delivery and Management of Training.
 - b) Training utility
 - c) Need/subjects require to be included in the agenda of future training.
 - d) Opinions about trainers, resource kits, logistic arrangements, training agency.



CHAPTER - III

In Defence of the Child Project Phase out

With profound financial support of Bernard van Leer Foundation, an International grant making foundation based in The Hague, The Netherlands, the CLAP has been implementing the In Defence of the Child Project since July 1998. The In Defence of the Child Project in different phases made attempts to address the rights and entitlements of young children in its various dimension with the sole aim of increasing opportunities for young children through law, legal process and the legal system. Since the year 2007, the CLAP launched special initiative in the nomenclature of National Campaign on ECCE Right to demand a law or public policy on ECCE in India. In course of the implementation of the project CLAP also becomes an active partner of BvLF under its programme strategy relating to access to mother tongue based multilingual early education for tribal children in Odisha. CLAP mostly contributed to the programme strategy by way of initiating a demand for inclusion of the subject of access to mother tongue based early education for tribal children in the law or public policy. In addition to it, the CLAP also focused its attention on bringing about accountability in the system.

It was a matter of great satisfaction that the effort of CLAP over the years under In Defence of Child Project finally becomes successful in the year 2013 as in this year the Government of India adopted the National Policy on ECCE for which CLAP had been advocating since 2007 across the country with support of NGOs. The success becomes more meaningful as there is an explicit declaration in the National Policy on ECCE for contemplation of a legal framework on ECCE.

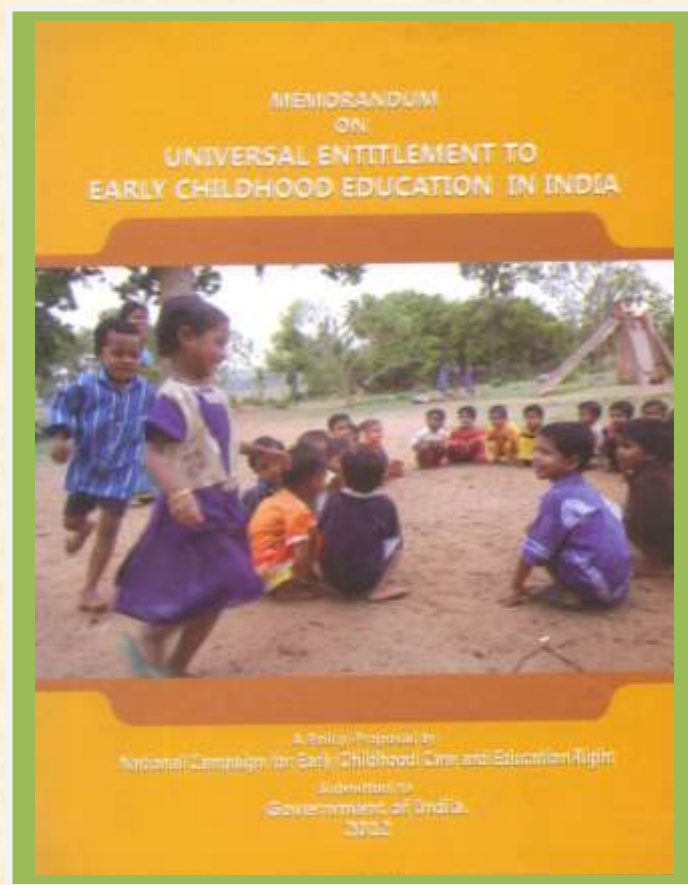
With the accomplishment of the goal of the Campaign run by CLAP, in the financial year 2014-15 it was decided to start a process to phase out from In Defence of Child Project supported by Bernard van Leer Foundation. The phase out plan enabled CLAP to consolidate its advocacy initiatives in the form of preparation of a draft law on ECCE, documentation and dissemination of best practices, capacity building of network members and mobilisation of resources for future sustainability of actions conducted under In Defence of the Child Project along with strengthening CLAP to steer its work on young children forward. The activities proposed under phase out plan are designed in such a manner that each of the

Major Activities Undertaken

1. Consultation on Drafting of Law on ECCE.
2. Documentation of Best Practices.
3. Development of Training Manual for Training of Pre-School Teachers.
4. Legal Action – PIL.
5. Research on Right to Language of Tribal Children in Early Education.
6. Convention on National Policy on ECCE.

activity will contribute to the programme strategy on access to mother tongue based multilingual early education for tribal children in Odisha. While attempt was made under the phase out plan to take the previous initiatives to a logical conclusion, new actions were not undertaken.

It is pertinent to mention here that this year 2014-15, attempt was made to document the learning from the advocacy initiative of NCER led by CLAP for documentation and wider dissemination for replication of idea in various other similar context and subjects. The purpose of this document is to present in a systematic manner the rationale for using various strategies, the approaches that were found effective, the processes followed to give a logical shape to the ideas and finally the learning that has been gathered through the exercise. In this report an attempt has been made for documentation of learning from the advocacy endeavour. It has broadly two purposes. Firstly, the documentation will provide CLAP to understand the extent of realisation of project goal which the project set before it to be accomplished through the juridical advocacy. Secondly, the documentation will help CLAP to disseminate relevant practices which can be replicated in similar situation as a successful model.



CHAPTER – IV

In Defence of Media Independence

This year the CLAP ventured into a new theme i.e. freedom of expression – media freedom to uphold the freedom and independence of journalists, bloggers, press and electronic media considering the fact that it is a pre-condition for successful realisation of fundamental human rights and making of a democratic society with informed citizenry. The intervention in the field of freedom of expression-media freedom focuses primarily on legal defence of journalists, bloggers, press and electronic media in court proceeding.

In this initiative the CLAP sought partnership and cooperation of the esteemed MLDI. With the profound support of MLDI the CLAP has a plan to develop capacity of a cadre of lawyers with legal skills to defend the media freedom in the court of law as and when occasion arises.

This initiative is not only restricted to build the capacity of a cadre of lawyers on the theme of media freedom but also has a plan to build a network of lawyers across different states of India to work on media freedom. In this background the CLAP identified and selected a group of selected lawyers from 8-North East States of India which exists in a most difficult geographical location along with the state of Odisha. Overall 11-lawyers from 9-states were selected under this programme.

Selection of Fellow Lawyers:

CLAP in consultation with Legal Service Authorities of respective States identified 11-lawyers from 9-states of India. These 11-lawyers shall initially work with CLAP for a period of 10-months and will receive a fellowship during which their capacity will be built to conduct cases relating media freedom. It is expected that these lawyers will be rendering legal services for defence of media in court of law and before human right institutions on a long term basis.

8-North East States of India

1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Manipur,
4. Meghalaya
5. Mizoram
6. Nagaland
7. Sikkim
8. Tripura
9. Odisha.

Sl. No	Name of Fellow Lawyer
1	<u>ASSAM:</u> Mr. Amal Dutta
2	<u>ARUNACHAL PRADESH:</u> Mr. Jungam Jini
3	<u>MANIPUR</u> Mr Wareppam Basantakumar
4	<u>MIZORAM</u> Ms. Lalrinnungi Sailo
5	<u>MIZORAM</u> Mr Lalbiakdika Sailo
6	<u>NAGALAND</u> Mr Alemwapang Ao
7	<u>ODISHA</u> Mr. Bipin Kumar Choudhury
8	<u>ODISHA</u> Mr. Yudhisthir Dalei
9	<u>SIKKIM</u> Mr. Chewang Norbu Bhutia
10	<u>TRIPURA</u> Ms. Daliya Saha
11.	<u>Meghalaya</u> Mr. Treiborlang L. Jyrwa

CHAPTER – V

Legislative Advocacy

Consultation on Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014

This year also witnessed the success of the advocacy work of CLAP as the Union Government seeks suggestions and recommendations on Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014. In response to the suggestions and recommendations CLAP with the support of Save the Children, Odisha State Programme Office organised a series of District level Consultation across the state and one State level Consultation in State Capital in order to gather and collate suggestions and recommendations on the bill. The CLAP meticulously suggested number of recommendations on Juvenile Justice Bill, 2014 to the Union Government which can be used to advocate for a law.

In the context of introduction of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014 in the Lok Sabha on 12th August 2014, the Civil Society Organisation with support from CLAP and Save the Children, Odisha State Programme Office organised 5nos of District Level Consultations of one day duration to review and examine the provisions incorporated in the Bill. After discussion in the District Consultations, Memorandum were carved out and sent it to the concerned MPs of the locality by email and post. The CLAP submitted the Memorandum to all MPs of Lok Sabha for their kind consideration. The following table shows that the CSOs working on the issues of Child Rights in its various dimensions organised District level Consultations:

SI No	Name of Organisation / District	Date of Consultation	No. of Participants attended
1	SANYOG, Keonjhar	21.11.2014	32
2	KALYANI / ISD, Kandhamal	23.11.2014	32
3	VISWA YUVA KENDRA, Angul	23.11.2014	22
4	Society for Weaker Community, Bhadrak	22.12.2014	21
5	SUPRATIVA, Cuttack	23.11.2014	43

In response to the call for suggestions, by the Government of India, the CLAP submitted a Memorandum on the proposed Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014. CLAP has prepared the Memorandum after a wider consultation

with civil society organization across the State of Odisha and relevant organization working for Children like Save the Children, Childfund India, Plan India, UNICEF, Aide-et-Action and Centre for World Solidarity.

The Memorandum was prepared in a matrix format. While in column 1 of the Matrix contains the provision of the Bill 2014, the suggestion and justification was given in column 2 and 3 respectively. The Memorandum was Section wise views on the proposed Bill, 2014.



CHAPTER – VI

Study on ECCE as a Right

Restructuring of ICDS Scheme

As the Convenor of Odisha FORCES, the CLAP conducted a study on analysis of role of PRIs in the Implementation of ICDS Mission and Monitoring of the Programme in identified locations of Odisha in the context of Restructuring of ICDS Scheme. It is pertinent to mention that the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India has approved ICDS Restructuring and Strengthening during 12th Plan for which instructions were issued during the year 2012. A redesigned package of services has been introduced and to improve the service delivery at the grassroots level there is a provision of additional human resource in 200 high burden districts and link workers in ICDS. In this process Panchayat institution are given due importance for participation and delivery of services. In this backdrop, the study focused on the role of PRIs and other stakeholders in the Restructuring of ICDS. As a part of the Study, Focus Group Discussions were held with different stakeholders like Government Officials and ICDS functionaries for improvements in the programme for better coordination etc. The Focus Group Discussions were held in the following locations:

278 representatives attended the GP level meeting.

The target groups were the following:

- PRI members
- Monitoring Committee members
- Women's Groups and SHGs
- ICDS Functionaries (AWW etc.)

Name of District	Name of Block	Name of Gram Panchayat	No. of workshop / meetings held
Dhenkanal	Hindol	1. Madhapur	1
		2. Buhalipal	1
		3. Dandri	1
		4. Khalibaree	1
		5. Nabakishorepur	1
Cuttack	Badamba	1. Badabarsingh	1
		2. Sanabarsingh	1
		3. Maniabandha.	1
		4. Mahulia	1
		5. Kashikiari.	1
Total: 2-nos of Districts	2-nos of Blocks	10-nos of Gram Panchayat	10



CHAPTER - VII

Leadership Development of Minority Women

- Nai Roshni -

Hand Holding Support for Leadership Development of Minority Women:

In the last financial year 2013-14, CLAP has imparted training to 125 nos of Minority Women with the support of Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India, New Delhi. In continuation to the last year training, this year in 2014-15 the CLAP has extended its handholding support for the trained minority women to address the issues of minorities and their legal rights.

The CLAP has covered Budhist and Muslim Communities of Tigiria and Badamba Blocks of Cuttack District. The CLAP extended its handholding support to these community for the Leadership Development of Minority Women covering a total 125 minority women and girls.

The following table shows the area wise hand holding support coverage of minority women and girl.

Details of Meetings held with Hand Holding Staff and Trained Women:

Sl. No	Details of Batch of Training	Date of Hand Holding Activities	Type of Activities Held	No. of Women attended
1.	Kardapally Village of Tigiria Block in Cuttack District	05.04.2014	Group Meeting/Discussion	17
		12.05.2014	Meeting Individuals	16
		09.06.2014	Meeting Individuals	20
		14.07.2014	Meeting Individuals	17
		11.08.2014	Group Meeting/Discussion	16
		08.09.2014	Meeting Individuals	12
		13.10.2014	Meeting Individuals	14
		10.11.2014	Meeting Individuals	18
		08.12.2014	Meeting Individuals	16
		12.01.2015	Meeting Individuals	15
		09.02.2015	Meeting Individuals	17
2.	Pankal village of Tigiria Block in Cuttack District.	16.03.2015	Group Discussion	22
		6.4.2014	Group Meeting/Discussion	17
		13.5.2014	Meeting Individuals	15
		10.6.2014	Meeting Individuals	16
		15.7.2014	Meeting Individuals	14
		12.8.2014	Meeting Individuals	13
9.9.2014	Group Meeting/ Discussion	18		

		14.10.2014	Meeting Individuals	16
		11.11.2014	Meeting Individuals	14
		9.12.2014	Meeting Individuals	16
		13.1.2015	Meeting Individuals	13
		10.2.2015	Meeting Individuals	15
		17.3.2015	Group Discussion	20
3.	Kotapalla village of Badamba Block in Cuttack District.	7.4.2014	Group Discussion	21
		14.5.2014	Meeting Individuals	20
		11.6.2014	Meeting Individuals	18
		16.7.2014	Meeting Individuals	17
		13.8.2014	Meeting Individuals	19
		10.9.2014	Group Meeting/Discussion	22
		15.10.2014	Meeting Individuals	15
		12.11.2014	Meeting Individuals	17
		10.12.2014	Meeting Individuals	19
		14.1.2015	Meeting Individuals	20
		11.2.2015	Meeting Individuals	16
		18.3.2015	Group Discussion	20
4.	Maniabandha village of Badamba Block in Cuttack District.	08.4.2014	Group Discussion	17
		15.5.2014	Meeting Individuals	16
		12.6.2014	Meeting Individuals	19
		17.7.2014	Meeting Individuals	18
		14.8.2014	Meeting Individuals	15
		11.9.2014	Group Discussion	21
		16.10.2014	Meeting Individuals	16
		13.11.2014	Meeting Individuals	14
		11.12.2014	Meeting Individuals	18
		15.1.2015	Meeting Individuals	16
		12.2.2015	Meeting Individuals	19
		19.3.2015	Group Discussion	20
5.	Mahulia village of Badamba Block in Cuttack District.	9.4.2014	Group Discussion	20
		16.5.2014	Meeting Individuals	17
		13.6.2014	Meeting Individuals	15
		18.7.2014	Meeting Individuals	18
		16.8.2014	Meeting Individuals	17
		12.9.2014	Group Discussion	23
		17.10.2014	Meeting Individuals	18
		14.11.2014	Meeting Individuals	16
		12.12.2014	Meeting Individuals	20
		16.1.2015	Meeting Individuals	19
		13.2.2015	Meeting Individuals	17
		20.3.2015	Group Discussion	24

CHAPTER – VIII

Training Programme on Human Rights of Leprosy Affected Persons

A 3-days Human Right Training Programme was organized by CLAP in association with Association of Persons Affected by Leprosy (APAL) and CYSD on 7th October 2014 at DRTC, Bhubaneswar. Around 30 selected leprosy cured volunteers and functionaries from 7 States viz. Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh were participated in the training programme. The objective of the Training Programme was to educate the participants on Human Rights of Leprosy Affected Persons, Violation of Human Rights & Discrimination and Procedures to take up the issues with Human Rights Commission. The objectives of the Training Programme were:

- a. Educate the participants on Human Rights
 - What is Human Right?
 - Importance of the Human Rights
 - Violation of Human Rights
 - Relief available on the Human Rights violation.

- b. Educate the participants on
 - Human Right Commission centre
 - Human Right Commission state
 - Procedure to identify Human Right violation
 - Verification of Human Right Violation
 - Step by step procedure How to prepare and filed complaint before Human Right Commission
 - Documents require to be submitted with complaint.
 - Online submission of the complaint
 - Follow up action.
 - Reporting

- c. To make them aware of
 - Details working of Human Right Commission
 - How Commission functions on receipt of complaint.
- d. To have some Practical Training and Exercises.

The CLAP has developed a Curriculum for the training. Experts in the field of Human Rights were invited to conduct the training. Resource materials were provided in demystified language for clear understanding of the participants. The training resulted in formation of a Network of activities who will work for Right of Leprosy Affected Persons.

CHAPTER – IX

Observation of Human Rights Day

Human Rights Day is observed every year on 10 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.

Like previous year, this financial i.e.2014-15, CLAP organised Public meeting on Human Rights Defenders Day on 9th Dec 2014 in collaboration with Human Rights Front, Bhubaneswar at Red Cross Bhawan, Bhubaneswar.

Apart from it CLAP organised Human Rights Day on 10th Dec 2014 at Pallashpally with Transgender Community highlighting the equality and Non-Discrimination of transgender.

CHAPTER – X

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. The CLAP received the following students from different university in the year 2014-15:

S. No.	Name of Student
01	Rakesh Sahoo
02	Sidhant Das
03	Sandeep Bhol
04	Richi Smita Bal
05	Jagruti Panda
06	Anuradha Samal
07	Sagar Sangam Raju
08	Bindusar Subudhi
09	Abhishek Dash
10	Hara Priya Acharya
11	Truptimayee Rout
12	Satya Prakash Behera

CHAPTER- XI

Our Donors

1. Bernard van Leer Foundation, the Netherlands.
2. Media Legal Defence Initiative, United Kingdom.
3. Department of Justice, Ministry of Law & Justice, Govt. of India.
4. Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), New Delhi.
5. Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India, New Delhi
6. Save the Children, Odisha State Programme Office, Bhubaneswar.
7. FORCES-CWDS, New Delhi
8. Odisha Hydro Power Corporation, Bhubaneswar

CHAPTER – XII**Financial Report**

FINANCIAL SUMMARY 2014 - 2015		
BALANCE SHEET		
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2015		
	Current Year	Previous Year
Application Funds	Amount in INR(Lakhs)	Amount in INR(Lakhs)
Fixed Assets	28.10	30.15
Investments & Fixed Deposits	0.50	28.10
Current Assets	29.78	24.88
Loans & Advances	32.78	3.78
Total Assets	91.16	86.91
Sources of Funds	Amount in INR (Lakhs)	Amount in INR(Lakhs)
Corpus Fund	1.39	1.39
General Funds	24.22	24.66
Designated Funds	8.44	7.33
Restricted Funds	13.46	35.19
Loans / Borrowings	1.18	10.97
Current Liabilities	42.47	7.37
Total Liabilities	91.16	86.91
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT		
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2015		
	Current Year	Previous Year
Income:	Amount in INR (Lakhs)	Amount in INR (Lakhs)
Grants	89.40	67.39
Consultancy Fees	4.38	11.46
Donation and Contribution	2.52	5.64
Interest	1.68	2.12
Other Receipts	3.40	8.62
Excess of Expenditure over Income	22.17	-
Total Income	123.55	95.22
Expenditure:	Amount in INR (Lakhs)	Amount in INR (Lakhs)
Project Programme Expenses	115.51	58.49
Administration / Operating Expenses	2.16	17.05
Personnel Expenses	3.69	14.55
Other Expenses	-	0.93
Depreciation	2.19	1.64
Excess of Income over Expenditure	-	2.58
Total Expenditure	123.55	95.22

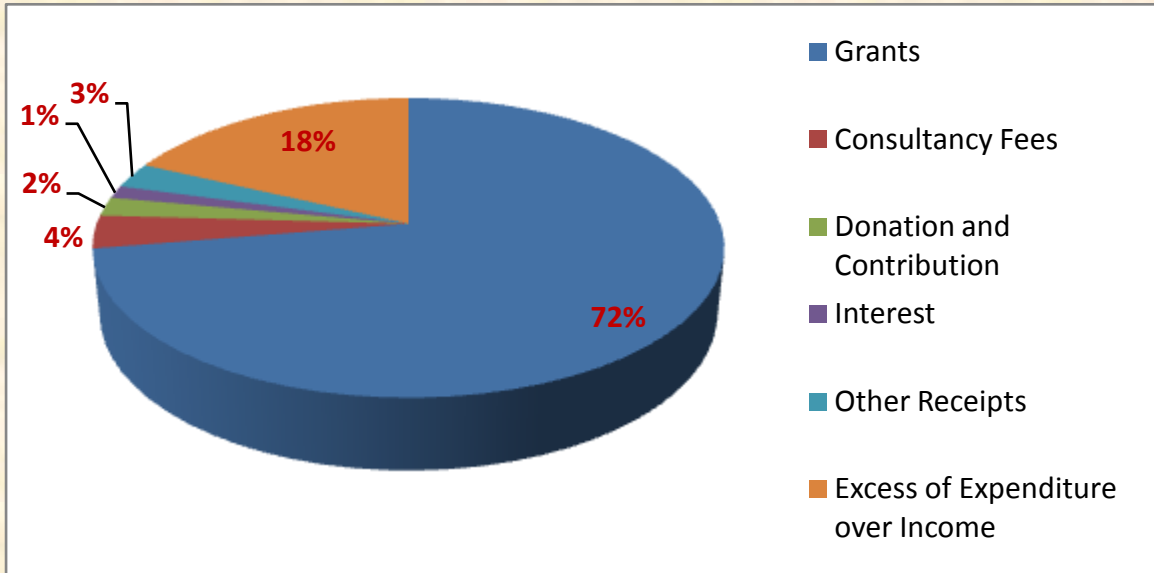
Note: Extracted from Audit Statement of Accounts 2014 - 2015

- Bankers:**
1. Indian Overseas Bank, Cuttack Branch, P.K.Parija Road, Cuttack.
 2. Canara Bank, Buxi Bazar Branch, Mangalabag, Cuttack.

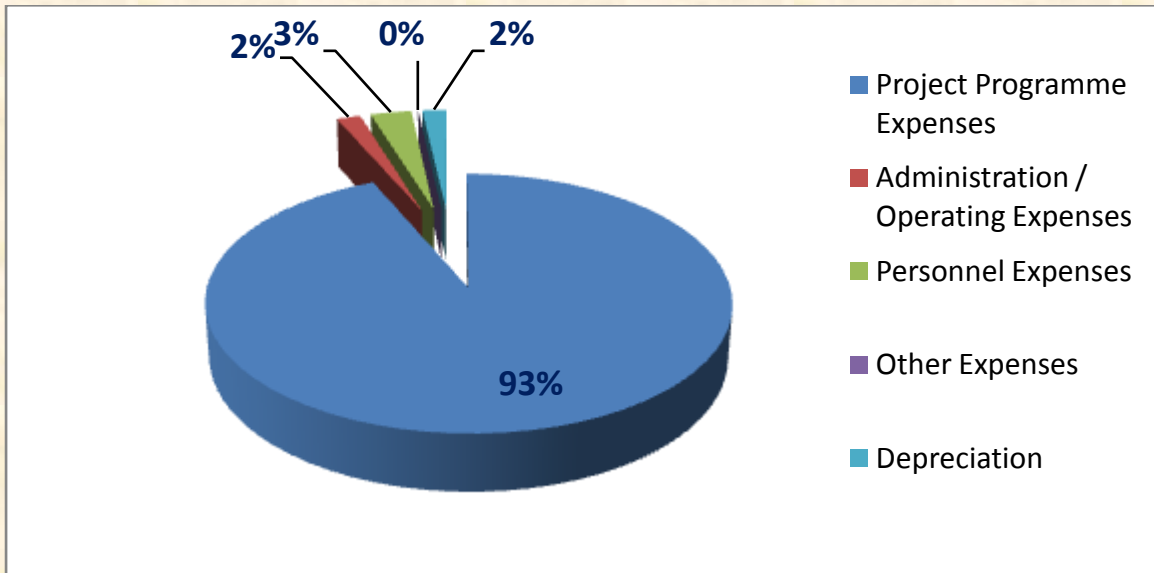
Statutory Auditors: Patro & Co., Chartered Accountants, Cuttack

The graphical presentation of Income and Expenditure of the organisation for the financial year 2014-15 is as follows:

Income



Expenditure



CHAPTER – XIII

Organisational 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:

- (a) General Body:** The General Body headed by the President 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 lawyers, law faculty, social activists and person having substantial amount of work on Legal Aid and Human Right. The General body meets twice annually in the month of March to approve Annual Plan for upcoming financial year and again in the month of July to discuss and approve annual audited statement for the preceding financial year.
- (b) 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 enforcement of the policies approved by the General Body. The Executive Committee meets at least 4-times a year for review and executive decisions.
- (c) Office Bearers:** For regular organizational policy decisions and its enforcement, the Office Bearers consisting of the President, Secretary, Vice-President and Project Coordinator serve the organisation.

Roll of Members

2014-2015

The following are the members of General Body of CLAP:

Sl. No	Name	Gender	Designation	Affiliation
1.	Prof. Karnadev Muduli	Male	President	Professor, The Law College.
2.	Mrs. Namrata Chadha	Female	Vice President	Advocate, Former Member, Odisha State Commission for Women. Former Member State Legal Service Authority.
3.	Mrs. Chandana Das	Female	Member	Development Consultant
4.	Prof. P. K. Sarkar	Male	Member	Former Head, Dept. of Law, Utkal University.
5.	Sri Chinmaya Haldar	Male	Member	Professor, The Law College.
6.	Sri Bhaktabatsal Mohanty	Male	Member	Social Worker and Gandhian Thinker
7.	Dr. V. Prithviraj	Male	Member	Senior Advocate, Orissa High Court
8.	Dr. Bikash Das	Male	Executive President	Advocate, Orissa High Court
9.	Ms. Sukeshi Oram	Female	Secretary	Former Member, National Commission for Women and Former Chairperson, TRIFED
10.	Sri Jyotiranjana Mohanty.	Male	Project Coordinator	Advocate, Orissa High Court