Prayas Reflections

ANNUAL REPORT
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Genesis
For nearly 18 years now, Prayas has been and continues to be involved in meaningful development driven initiatives that distinctly impact the quality of life of the weaker sections of the society, surrounding hundreds of slums / villages in and around and the national capital region of Delhi. Bihar, Gujarat, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana and the Tsunami devastated Andaman & Nicobar Islands, addressing the marginalized and poorest among the poor.

Efforts have all along been made under the aegis of the ‘Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre (JAC) Society through higher specialized bodies like Prayas Institute of Juvenile Justice. Prayas Institute of Economic Empowerment, Jan Shikshan Sansthan Prayas (Ministry of HRD, GoI) a non-profit voluntary organization active in the field of empowerment of children, youth and women since its inception in 1988. Prayas today undertakes various programs with a direct outreach to nearly 50,000 marginalized exploited children as well as less privileged youth, women and their families. It came into existence in a disaster situation when a devastating fire broke out at Jahangirpuri one of the largest resettlement slums of Delhi, destroying thousands of families who lost their homes and livelihood. The worst affected were the children, who affected were the children, who were absolutely traumatized and shaken. Its immediate efforts were to restore normalcy into their lives and rehabilitate them. Subsequently, Prayas continued to grow in its outreach and need-based projects by responding to various socio-economic realities that emerged with each community-based intervention.

Prayas’ Philosophy and Mandate

Prayas believes that needs and rights of children are synonymous. These rights of marginalized children get further accomplished through empowerment and capacity building of their families and communities. This empowerment process is an inclusive strategy of socio-economic transformation of the marginalized. Hence, Prayas also strongly promotes livelihood and economic empowerment in all forms alongwith the package of integrated programmes for marginalized children, youth and women. Established in 1988, with 25 children who were victims of a devastating fire in Jahangirpuri in North – West Delhi, Prayas today reaches out to thousands of helpless street and destitute children besides the marginalized youth and women in slums everyday.

Legal Status

Prayas is registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act, XXI of 1860.( No. S -20291 dated August 29, 1989). To foster its growth and to specialize vocational education, Prayas JAC Society set up the Jan Shikshan Sansthan Prayas (JSSP), registered under the Indian Societies Act, 1860 vide registration No. 37213 of 2000.

Prayas has been recognized under Section -60 (I) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India No. II / 21022 /83/59/93 –FCRA –III dated Dec. 20, 1993 (Registration No. 231650677), for receiving foreign contributions.
It has been granted registration under section -80 (G) (5) (vi) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 by the Directorate of Income Tax (Exemptions), New Delhi No. DIT (EXEMPT) / P-109 /91/95-96/1170. The office of the Commissioner of Income Tax (Computer Operations) has also been issued a Permanent Account Number (PAN) AAATPO449E.

Prayas is recognized as a ‘Fit Institution’ under sub-section (II) of section -2 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 read with Rules 34 and 35 of Juvenile Justice (Delhi) Rules, 1987 vide Notification number F6 (13) DSW /DDCW/96-97 dated June 6 1997, of the Directorate of Social Welfare, Govt. of NCT Delhi (formerly run under the control and guidance of the Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi Administration). The Prayas Observation Home for Boys is now being managed entirely by Prayas with financial support provided by the Delhi Government. This arrangement conforms to the JJ Act, 2000 whereby Prayas qualifies as a ‘Fit Institution’ to run such a home.

**Objectives**

As an agency concerned with the protection and development of children and implementing programmes for them, Prayas operates with the following broad objectives:

1. Undertaking welfare programs for the care, protection and development of disadvantaged children, youth and women.
2. Promoting and organizing meaningful educational programs for children
3. Running vocational training programs and organizing Self Help Group as part of economic empowerment of these disadvantaged groups and the communities to which they belong.
4. Organizing basic health, nutritional and medical services including health awareness programs for children.
5. Developing recreational and library facilities for its target audience
6. Offering counseling and psychological support
7. Promoting measures for correction / rehabilitation of juvenile offenders and neglected children.

Besides the above the organization has been engaged in creating model practices for child protection, elimination of child labour and evolving a system of social mobilization and promotion of community-owned initiatives besides policy change and advocacy through its Institute of Juvenile Justice. The Institute organizes training programmes, workshops, national and regional consultations on Juvenile Justice besides issues of child rights, child trafficking, etc. with the following objectives:

1. Influencing policy changes in the Juvenile Justice System in terms of the best interests of the child and symbiotic relationship between the needs and rights of a child as envisaged under the various legal provisions.
2. Formulation of a replicable model for the elimination of child labour and child rights
4. Creating optimum resources for their well being and making the national child rights policies and commitments a reality.
Institute of Juvenile Justice (IJJ)

The Institute of Juvenile Justice (IJJ) is the apex unit of Prayas which serves as a resource center at the national level to pursue developmental goals related to children’s rights and juvenile justice. IJJ is essentially an action-based research and documentation center to focus upon Child Protection issues of Juvenile Justice, Child Rights, Child Labor, Child Trafficking, Street Children, Child marriage and Missing Children. It also focuses on issues related to homelessness, domestic violence disaster management, education and beggary.

It directly serves different slums of Delhi and supervises projects in the seven states of the country including Delhi, in support with the donors, government institutions and corporate.

A major focus area of the institute is to publish the findings of the action based researches time to time for larger use through its Research and Documentation center. It has also been releasing informative manuals and documents addressing issues of rights of the children, with the aim to directly benefit the stakeholders working in the realm of child rights. These documents have been well received by the NGOs, police personnel’s, government officials in the absence useful intervention manuals on child rights and child protection. We aim to continue these initiatives in future.

The Training Unit of IJJ organizes local, regional and national Seminars, Conferences and Consultations on child related issues in close coordination with the Child Protection Unit and the Information, Education and Communication Unit raising issues of concern at policy level.

IJJ has certain well defined thematic areas on which it works

- Juvenile Justice & Child Protection
- Child Labour
- Trafficking in women & children and Crisis Intervention
- Education for marginalized children
- Health & nutrition for marginalized children
- Vocational training & life skills for children, women & youth
- Economic empowerment for youth & women
- Self Help Group, micro-credit & income generation program
- Voluntary Sector
- Disaster management
- Government – NGO corporate partnerships & Corporate Social Responsibilities
- Street Children
- Beggary
- Missing Children
- Child Abuse
Since IJJ is also a training centre, various training and sensitization workshops and consultations have been held:

1. State level sensitization training on Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act 2000 & its Amendment in 2006
2. Training Module for care givers and staff of Prayas
3. Consultation on Minimum Standard of Care

**Research and Documentation Unit**

Set up to create a database on child labour and the related issues this unit conducts studies on issues pertaining to children’s rights, non-formal education, juvenile justice system, street vendors, etc. The information collected is shared with various stakeholders and update the actual functionaries and policy makers through consultations, seminars workshops and publications. The library unit of Prayas plays a pivotal role in enriching the efforts of the R&D unit.

**Education Research and Training Center (ERTC)**

Prayas has been facilitating the education of the marginalized children through its widely acclaimed Alternative Education Program. The concept of alternative education followed by Prayas is a planned and deliberate programme for out of school children of 06-14 years of ages that leads to learning outcomes comparable that of elementary schools. It is focused to ensure participation of all out-of-school children including children in need of care and protection, street children, migrant children, girl child, etc. alternative education of Prayas works on the premise that the formal system may not address the needs of all children. This calls for a system, which adapts to the diversity of needs of street and working children.

Over a decade and half long experience of Prayas, it has successfully demonstrated that education is a means for child protection and one of the strategies to realize child rights. It has progressively developed a practical model synchronizing its needs and rights – based perspective along with the rehabilitation component into focus i.e. vocationalization of education for children above 14 years the education program of Prayas grew manifolds in the reporting years.

**Alternative Education**

The establish practice of quality alternative education of Prayas has now been implemented in five states / UTs of India, Delhi Bihar Gujarat, Assam and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. It has supported more than 50,000 children, mostly deprived of education in both rural and urban areas and ensured their reintegration and mainstreaming into schools. Today, Prayas is actively advocating the issues of child protection through alternative education as the frame work for child rights in India which has been duly recognized by the Department of Elementary Education, Ministry Human Resource Development, Government of India and even acceded the governmental resources to
Prayas for scaling up its intervention in areas of bridge courses and vocational education as extension of the programme into the national Sarva Shikshan Abhiyan (Education for All) programme for skill enhancement and mainstreaming of the marginalized children.

With the support of its partners, quality education up to elementary level is provided to the out of school and street and working children. These include the children working in the export factories, petty shops vegetable sellers maidservants etc. Some of the children look after their siblings at home and hence are not able to attend school. A large number of children are migrants and are not enrolled in school. Prayas are providing education, clothing mid day meals, health facility, recreation, school admission and counseling. The centers are being run in several slum localities of Delhi. With the programme now being replicated in consonance to the local needs in Bihar Gurjarat, Assam, Haryana, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Features of Alternative Education

- The age group of children enrolled is 6-14 years.
- The programme has flexible timings
- Children are provided with the necessary educational materials and mid–day meals
- The centres are located in slums where children work and live
- Remedial classes are offered to children who happen to have missed regular classes
- Children are mainstreamed into regular school after three years
- The progress of the children mainstreamed into regular school is monitored
- Provision of recreational facilities
- Counseling and emotional support
- Saturdays are used to organize Bal Sabhas where children discuss different problems affecting their development.
- The educators also visit the families of the children regularly.

Prayas’ AE program was initially based on the BRAC model. Later on however, collaboration with the NCERT resulted in the development of more innovative teaching aids suited to the local needs.

Empowering Children through Mainstreaming and Vocational Training

To reinforce the educational program of Prayas further mainstreaming of children into formal school system is done on a large scale. This is done by enrolling the children into government formal schools and by providing an option of National Open School to those who cannot spare full time for studying for studying further. Realizing that the formal education was not enough for achieving the desired benefits for the marginalized, vocational training was made an integral part of the Educational Program of Prayas. The vocational component has been incorporated with the aim of imparting skilled training to the children in numerous trades to make them economically independent.

Bridging of Gender Gaps
Education of girl child has received special focus by providing relevant education and appropriate life skills to the adolescent girls as part of their economic rehabilitation process. Considering that girls are at a greater disadvantage special care is made to meet their socio-economic and educational needs. Special scholarships are provided to girls and education for girls is free.

New Initiatives in Alternative Education

To strengthen the educational program further two components of Remedial and Bridge Courses were started with the aim at ensuring that all the children in the age group of 11 to 14 are regularly attending school, designed for them. Promoting community ownership and community – school partnerships in effort to universalize elementary education in the locality.

Partnering with Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in Delhi

Prayas is a partner of the Delhi Government in implementing the goals of SSA through Universalization of Elementary Education. Prayas is currently running 75 learning centres for out-of-school children in the age group of 06-14 years.

Corporate and Individual Partnership fostering Quality Education to Children

Adding yet another dimension to providing quality education to the urban and rural marginalized children and to effectively deal with the problem of out-of-school children Prayas has joined hands with several corporate for establishing educational learning centers in the slums and communities in Delhi and its adjoining areas. Corporate partners like Ernst and Young, HSBC and Indian Oil has come forward to support the educational, health, nutritional and recreational activities for the children.

The child sponsorship program meant for the needy children has received a great boost with the support of the individual and corporate sponsor coming forward to assist the education of these children.

PRAYAS SAMUDAI SAMITI (PSS)

It is a body consisting of parents, children, community leaders and our instructors. Sometimes, local politicians are also invited to attend these meetings. This body essentially provides support to our AE program in the slums through the management of the educational programs and monitoring of the children’s progress. PSS provides counseling to dropouts, maladjusted and abused children. Each of the Prayas AE centers has a PSS to support its activities. The members hold regular meetings at least once in a month. They interact with the families of the children on a regular basis at a personal level.

Bal Sabhas
In the context of innovative education Bal Sabhas are organized on Saturdays. It fosters open communication in the small group setting where children share their problems and find solutions.

**Prayas Library Project**

Prayas community library project came into existence in 1997. Initially 12 libraries were set-up in the community catering to the need of not only out of school children but also the need of the community people.

The library at the Head Office commonly known as the Information and Documentation Resource Centre provides services to community as shelter home’s children, research scholars, reference services and the general public. The type of acquisition in the library is related to different thematic issues like Child Trafficking, Child Labour, Juvenile Justice, Health, HIV / AIDS women, and other some social issues. Regular newspaper clippings are maintained on above thematic issues.

Prayas runs 24 community libraries in Delhi region. The beneficiaries of the Prayas alternative education centre become the users of the library. The library is also opened to the community adults. They are the regular readers of newspapers. Every library is provided with one Hindi newspaper and two children’s magazines. To encourage the children various poster making and drawing competitions are organized and the same is displayed on the walls of these libraries. Regular supply of books to the project libraries is ensured from Head Office.

The mission of our Community Libraries is to provide free access to materials and services of libraries which improve minds, enrich lives, and fulfill cultural civic educational and recreational needs of the community.

Libraries play a crucial role in the learning process of first generation. This can be done through promoting reading habits amongst the children with the philosophy that education is the key to break the cycle of poverty.

**Objectives of Community Libraries**

Books expose us to new things, ideas and ways of living. They widen our horizons and provide new ways of living. They develop the creativity of children and put their time to productive use. The main objectives of this project are:

- To promote reading habit amongst children
- To expose children to new ideas and thoughts.
- Develop social skills.
- To use books and stories as medium of learning.
- To create disciplinary manners amongst the children of the community
- To motivate adults to send their children for education
- To promote group / team work
- To help children learn and think for themselves society and country
- To make the library as social institution
• Providing a congenial reading atmosphere

These libraries are set up in the community at Prayas education / vocational training centers. These centers attract large number of children, youth and women as various activities are being run there.

Functioning of the Library
In order to attract the community to the library, the following activities have been undertaken:

1. Personal contact programme. Meeting with parents, children and community leaders
2. Contacts with the nearby schools
3. Home visits.

System of Issuing Books: In most of the libraries, we follow the simple process of issuing books; we record the issue / Return of the books in a separate register.

Book issued to all children’s (Circulation System): All children are entitled for the issuance for books. We issue books for two or three days, but most of the children bring back next day. Sometimes they bring back it on the same day.

The number of days the library is opened: For six days in a week and functions for more than four hours in a day.

Library running during the vacations and holidays: We do not have any vacation. We are running Alternative Education centre under Sarv Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Bridge courses. Library is an integral part of our holistic approach. We observe national / gazetted holidays only.

Kind / Nature of activities being undertaken in the library or outside the library

a. For early readers
   Picture Book
   Comics
   Story telling
   Activities

b. For Slow readers;
   Group Learning
   Senior Student help them in learning

c. For Fluent readers
   Their interests are explored and books of their interests are suggested

d. For Adults
   Every library is provided with the responsibility of having one Hindi newspaper everyday. Community people come there and read newspaper. Apart from that we have some other value- based literature for adult.
National Study on Child Abuse in India

It’s the largest study ever conducted in India by Prayas in collaboration with Ministry of Women & Child Development, with the support of UNICEF and Save the Children Fund, UK. The Study was taken up to assess the magnitude and situation in the country; to develop dependable and comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon of child abuse i.e. multiple forms of physical, sexual and emotional abuse, besides neglect with a special focus on the girl child and to evolve strategies and action plan to address this problem. It was also needed because of non-registration of Child Abuse cases due to cultural, socio-economic and psychological reasons; under-reporting and minimization, absence of appropriate legal provisions, lack of guidelines for the purpose of policy formulation and programme planning at the national level, to formalize a working definition and concept of child abuse in the Indian context, need to assess the extent, forms and nature of child abuse and to create appropriate fora, from national to local levels, to undertake preventive, corrective and ameliorative steps to reduce the incidence of child abuse India.

The objectives of the study were as follows:
- To assess the magnitude and forms of child abuse in India;
- To study the profile of the abused children and the social and economic circumstances leading to their abuse;
- To facilitate analysis of the existing legal framework to deal with the problem of child abuse in the country; and
- To recommend strategies and programme interventions for further preventing and addressing issues of child abuse.

The study covered the following parameters:
- Study conducted across 13 states of India
- The country was divided into 06 zones: North, South, East, West, Central, North-East
  - North Zone: Delhi & Rajasthan
  - Central Zone: Madhya Pradesh & UP
  - Eastern Zone: West Bengal & Bihar
  - Western Zone: Goa, Gujarat & Maharashtra
  - Southern Zone: Kerala & Andhra Pradesh
  - North-Eastern Zone: Assam & Mizoram

- A multi stage sampling design used for the study, State, District, Block and Respondents constitute the four stages of sampling
- One of the largest empirical in country study of its kind in the world
- Total of 17220 respondents covered against the targeted of 18, 200

The respondents selected were under the following criteria:
For purpose of study, a child was defined as a person not exceeding 18 years of age; Children divided into three groups: younger children (5-12 yrs) children (13-14 yrs) and adolescents (15-18yrs) – Total of 12,447 children covered

Young adults (age 18–21 yrs) were also included in the sample. This included the out-of-school or working (self-employed), were in offices, in factories, or working in agricultural farms, etc. Total of 2324 young adults covered

Another category of adult respondents were stakeholders (21 & above) which included college/school teachers, police officers (Sub Inspectors and above), municipal committee members, panchayat members, welfare officers, teachers, etc. Total of 2449 stakeholders covered

The study primarily covered the following types of abuse:
- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Substance abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Girl child neglect

It covered the following categories of children:
- Children in family environment,
- Children going to school,
- Children at work,
- Children on the street, and
- Children in the institutional care

The following recommendations were given:
- **Capacity-building**: Children, particularly school-age children, need to be sensitised to different forms of child abuse.

- **Child rearing and family environment**: Parents and others in the household may be systematically informed and oriented into the nature and gravity of the problem of child abuse — within the four-walls of the house as well as outside.

- Based on diverse regional and sub-regional nuances, IEC materials on child rights and child protection should be produced and disseminated, highlighting, among others, different forms of child abuse.

- **Media Campaigns** (based on folk, print and electronic media) may be developed and launched, particularly in rural-tribal areas and shanty colonies — with a view to modifying perceptions and attitudes of parents and people towards children, their upbringing and their problems.

- Welfare and development workers, Anganwadi Workers (ICDS), school teachers, NGO volunteers etc. need to be given from time to time orientation and training about children’ rights and child welfare programmes.

- All those who are, directly or indirectly, involved in the implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of the Children) Act, 2000 / 2006
whether in government or non-government organisations — should be sensitised on children’ issues and the problem of child abuse.

- State Governments and Union Territory administrations should be called upon to conceive and plan child abuse prevention programmes.

- Existing legal framework may be critically evaluated for its coverage and effectiveness. Apart from the provisions in the JJ Act, specific law may be framed to deal with the Offences against Children.

- A significant percentage of violence against children that need to dealt with appropriate legislations, policy support and programmatic actions.

- **Strengthening Family Care and Enrichment Services:** Certain enrichment services and better child care practices to be introduced and guidance imparted to parents and family members to reduce vulnerabilities of children to abuse in family situations.

The current position of the study is that Prayas proposes to undertake the action of further taking a step towards creating awareness about child abuse by way of consultations and meetings and workshops in different states across the country.

**Information Education and Communication Unit (IEC)**

This unit created mechanism for advocacy and awareness generation. The activities undertaken include networking with the stakeholders especially the Govt. NGOs and the media for organizing advocacy-based children’s programs like sports, painting competitions, street plays puppet shows and children’s rallies etc. All these activities are designed precisely to appeal to the target audience through Kalashristi Prayas, a special unit created by Prayas for this purpose.

A salient feature behind the organization of these activities comprised inter-organizational collaboration. Thus, Prayas was privileged to join hands with active collaborators like NIPCCD and church of North India to organize national level activities in which thousands of children participated.

**Crisis Intervention Centre (CIC)**

With the establishment of the Rape Crisis Intervention Centre Prayas’ interventions to children in especially difficult circumstances have expanded tremendously. This unit attends to all the cases of minor rape and physical abuse registered in the district of south Delhi. Follow up of the CIC cases, counseling, emotional and legal support to the victim and her family medical care etc. form some of the important activities undertaken by the unit.
Besides the rape cases this unit is also working for the rehabilitation of the trafficked survivors. The rescued trafficked victims are provided specialized and clinical counseling, medical assistance, social investigation home visits, education / special classes, vocational and specialized training, economic rehabilitation. As part of the socio-economic rehabilitation strategy Amul Ice-cream parlors have opened for the placement of the girls. Girls have also placed at petrol pump, boutiques and beauty parlours. A working girls hostel is in pipeline. They are provided freedom of movement for shopping operation of bank accounts making phone calls etc. Marriage of girls has also been initiated. Follow up of forced prostitution case in the courts of Delhi, networking and co-ordination with the concerned organizations and bodies regarding rehabilitation of the trafficked cases are undertaken.

Activities

- Regular follow-up of the cases were done
- Home visits of cases were conducted
- Trial Courts were visited along with victim and her family for providing emotional support
- CIC unit in collaboration of CAW / Cell organized 20 days Self-Defense Camp for girls of Shelter Home who were subjected to sexual, physical and emotional abuses in their life and girls from the nearby community in month of May- June, 2007.
- Meeting with DCP office on review of CIC project on 29th Oct. 07
- Meeting on roles of different stakeholders of CIC was conducted at DCP (SOUTH) on 15th Nov. 207
- Cases related with marital problems were handled in the unit.
- National consultative meeting on violence against children and women, was held at National Commission for Women on 14th Dec, 07
- The second Sub-Committee meeting was held on 4th Feb 2007. Police officials, advocates, doctors, representative from Delhi Social Welfare board, CAW / Cell and NGO representative attended the meeting. It was discussed to list out Short Stay Home for victims of sexual abuse, to conduct regular sensitization programmes for constables, parents and judiciary bodies. It was decided to hold introspective workshop for reviewing the progress of CIC / FICC project in South Dist. In near future.
- Reports of CIC cases were submitted to CSWB, DSWB and DCW
- CIC regularly conducted Community awareness programmes like Samuday Sabha, Community meetings with the social organizations of the area for preventing rape cases in the area. The meetings also focused on sensitization of parents about the nature of rape and how to prevent cases on incest in the family

Number of Cases reported from Different Police Station

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Police Station</th>
<th>Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sangam Vihar PS</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meharuli PS</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Ambedkar Nagar PS</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badarpur PS</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malviya Nagar PS</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalkajee PS</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The shelter home project at Jahangirpuri, for neglected, street and working children was launched in January 1999 as a pilot project of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt. of India. At Jahangirpuri, approximately 12.5 lakh people live in slum clusters adjacent to Asia’s largest vegetable and fruit market (Azadpur). It has the largest concentration of street, working and destitute children. The construction cost for the home was borne by the Planning Commission. The then Home Minister Mr. Lal Krishna Advani inaugurated the children’s home, in the presence of dignitaries like Ms. Menaka Gandhi, Ms. Sheila Dikshit and others. Other major projects are being organized from Jahangirpuri home i.e the Childline project, the Street & Working Children Project, the National Institute of Open Schooling and the Jan Shikshan Sansthan Prayas (formerly Shramik Vidyapeeth) Learning Centre, and the Prayas Institute of Economic Empowerment, besides a comprehensive children’s home. All these projects complement each other to facilitate the integrated rehabilitation of children in need of care protection.

The comprehensive Prayas Children’s Home addresses the problem of neglected street children. Prayas has been trying to undertake a number of initiatives such as non-institutional care, under the new Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 and has successfully implemented an integrated programme for the rehabilitation of neglected children with the support of the Ministry Social Justice & Empowerment.

With experience, we have realized that any project that focuses on street children, particularly a shelter home, cannot export working children to contribute to the cost of the project. The Prayas Children’s Home is probably the only home in the country, which mobilizes additional resources.

**BROAD OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT**

- To provide shelter, food, education and clothing to children in conflict with the law and those in need of welfare care and rehabilitation.

- To offer contact programmes that provide counseling, guidance and referral services to destitute and neglected children.

- Re-integration of the children into their families and placement of children in schools or foster care homes in the long run.
To create a community advocacy and awareness package through local bodies and the children themselves, regarding these issues.

To develop an awareness package consistent with the rights of the child and/or covered under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000.

STATUS OF CHILDREN IN THE HOME

The PCH is a unique project for neglected street children and those in conflict with the law between the ages of 6-8 years. It is an attempt to provide non–custodial services to these children, with a difference. The client group includes children in need of care, protection, welfare and rehabilitation (runaways, destitute, orphan, neglected children, child labour etc.) and children sent through the Juvenile Justice Board. Children are agents of change and the best approach to help them develop is to ensure that they get their precious childhood in their formative years. The home is a drop–in centre that respects children’s right to freedom. Children are not made to stay against their will, but stay of their own volition. The home is catering to the needs of more than 200 children at any given point of time.

METHODS OF INDUCTION

The children are inducted into this home using various resources i.e. Childline, NGOs, individuals, other agencies, the Child Welfare Committee, the Juvenile Justice Board, and friends of Prayas. They are also identified during outreach programmes conducted by Prayas’ staff members at railway stations, bus terminals and other such areas. Along with these, special surveys are also conducted by social workers and other staff of the PCH.

Statistical Report:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total No of Children Inducted</td>
<td>707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through the CWC</td>
<td>634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through the JJB</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through Childline</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through other agencies</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Children Restored / Released</td>
<td>597</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transferred to Other Homes</td>
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<tr>
<td>No of Children Walked Out</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Children Rehabilitated</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of children as on 31st of March 2007</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SERVICES PROVIDED AT THE PRAYAS CHILDRENS’ HOME

1. EDUCATION:-

Non Formal Education:-
All the newly inducted children are immediately enrolled in Non-Formal Education classes according to their learning capacities. The NFE model is one of the most successful achievements of Prayas, which is based on play-way method. It is child-friendly and relevant to their situation. The children are given education with the help of creative games, puzzles, music, pictorial charts etc. Special emphasis is laid on the specific interests and attitudes of the children so as to maintain their attention and interest levels. The subjects taught are English, Hindi, Mathematics, Social Awareness and Drawing. The ultimate aim is to impart literacy and numerical skills to the children so that they may eventually get mainstreamed into the formal school system. The whole exercise involves regular visits of the educator to the schools, both for the admission process and for regular monitoring later on.

**Statistical Report:-**

TOTAL NO. OF CHILDREN ENROLLED IN NON-FORMAL EDUCATION -255
MAINSTREAMING OF CHILDREN TO REGULAR SCHOOL – 108
NO. OF CHILDREN HOLDING POSITIONS IN SCHOOL -35

The children’s progress is regularly monitored by oral and written tests at regular intervals. Before the examination, a revision of the entire syllabus is done. The test focuses on objective-type questions. Children are also taught about personal hygiene and grooming. This is an important aspect of personality development which is further enhanced by the activities of the Bal Sabha held every Saturday. Regular and relevant counseling is a part of our programme, which helps the child to develop a sense of responsibility, proper social behavior patterns and self-esteem.

**Remedial Education** –

One of the major objectives of Prayas is to mainstream children in formal education systems. To this end, we ensure the admission of children in Government Schools in nearby areas. This year, 108 children were admitted in formal schools and for those children we had organized Remedial Education classes in the home, with the aim of ensuring that these children will be able to keep up with their peers.

**National Institute of Open Schooling** –

Prayas has been accredited as a SAIED center by the NIOS, for classes X and XII. In this process, we have so far enrolled 300 children from various centers of Prayas. This year, 16 new children from the Prays Children’s Home were enrolled at the Secondary and Sr. Secondary levels. Special classes under the personal contact programme, were organized at the home for all children enrolled in the NIOS through Prayas.

**2. CLOTHING**:-

Uniforms were provided to all the children who were admitted in the schools and two sets of Prayas dresses were distributed to the children. The uniform includes trousers, shirts, socks, shoes, sweaters etc.
3. LIBRARY:–
There are more than 5000 books in the Pray as Children’s Home library. Library cards have been issued to 319 children. During the year, 299 books were donated and 181 books were purchased along with newspapers, tuition books and magazines that would cater to the interests of the children.

4. VOCATIONAL TRAINING:–
This has been made integral part of our educational programme. The basic objective is to provide technical knowledge and practical experience to children, for safe and dignified alternative occupations.

TRADE WISE DETAILS OF CHILDREN ENROLLING IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMME AT THE PCH–

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trades</th>
<th>Candle-making</th>
<th>Auto Repair</th>
<th>Cutting &amp; Tailoring</th>
<th>Soft Toys</th>
<th>Typing</th>
<th>Screen-printing</th>
<th>Carpentry</th>
<th>Electrical Technician</th>
<th>Computers</th>
<th>Bakery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No of Children</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. HEALTH SERVICES:–
Regular check-ups of every child are conducted. Apart from one resident house mother/nurse and one part-time doctor, there are several visiting doctors from various hospitals who provide their services at the home.

Statistical Report:–

CHILDREN REFERRED TO HOSPITAL – 56
HEALTH CAMPS ORGANIZED – 15
HEALTH CARDS ISSUES – 707

Artificial limbs and calipers were provided to 2 children. Two children treated for tuberculosis and one was operated on for cataract. All the newly inducted children go through a de-worming and disinfection process after a medical screening, within 24 hours. Wheelchairs are provided to children who need them. We are in the process of organizing camps on various health-care issues.

TRAINING

Training programmes and workshops were organized for the staff of the PCH on the following subjects –AIDS, HIV & STD by Action India Team, Counseling, NFE through the play-way method, counseling through Childline, controlled emotional counseling in social work, drug de-addiction. A five-day workshop on health and hygiene was organized with the help of the Indian Institute of Hotel Management, Pusa Road.
OTHER ACTIVITIES

- A friendly cricket tournament called JEETENGE HUM was held at Nirankari ground for street and working children all over Delhi.
- Around 15 children, along with 2 staff members, went to Nainital for a summer trip through the Aurobindo Ashram.
- 30 children participated in a drawing competition at the India Habitat Centre, organized on environmental issues.
- Children of the PCH presented a cultural programme at the SWAVLAMBHAN MELA at Dilli Haat, organized by Prayas.
- Around 20 children went to participate in the International Trade Fair at Pragati Maidan.
- 30 Children participated in the Nagraj on-the-spot Painting Competition, held at the National Stadium.
- Around 35 children played a friendly cricket tournament between the PCH and the Prayas Observation Home.
- 15 Children went to attend a the Book Fair at Pragati Maidan in February

Shelter Home for Girls, Tughlakabad

Prayas shelter home for girls forms a part of the IJJ with the provision of facilities like shelter, food, alternative education, recreation, counseling, health care and vocational training for girls in the age group of 06-18 years. Most of the girls in the home come from extremely difficult background, including some from Delhi’s red light area. About half of these girls have been enabled to attend regular schools as part of their mainstreaming.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| New Cases    | 50 |
| Restoration  | 45 |
| Transfer     | 20 |

Activities

- Three girls received prizes in Painting competition organized for EFA event on 26th April 07
- The shelter home girl gave evidence against her relative which played instrumental role in giving punishment for his wrongdoing.
- Sanchay Prayas was set up for economic rehabilitation of survivors of trafficking. The project was setup in collaboration of IOM, Amul, and Prayas.
- Six girls were transferred to Matrikunj, Dehradoon for long-term rehabilitation. These girls in the age group of 8-12 yrs were orphan.
- Child Welfare Committee, Mumbai referred three girls with back ground of commercial sexual exploitation for rehabilitation.
- Shelter home girls along with girls from community attended Self – Defense training form 14 May- 4 June 07. The training was organized by CIC unit and CAW cell.
- 10 girls attended summer workshop named Unnati, organized by Times Foundation in May 04.
• Children from child labour background participated in a Workshop on Elimination of Child Labour background participated in a Workshop on Elimination of Child Labour on 15th June 07 to narrate their past experiences.
• All girls went for recreational-cum-informative trips to various places of Delhi on 28th June 07.
• The children went for an educational trip to TCV, Dharmashala for 10 days in July 07.
• Children attended mela at Dilli Haat in August 07.
• Children went to see the movie, Taray Jamin Pey, at Sangam Cinema on 7 September, 07.
• Children participated in Art camp organized by Lalit Kala Academy and got appreciation from all.
• The court proceeding of two girls was attended at Delhi High Court. The parents filed writ petition for taking custody of girls and dismissed on the ground of unfit parents.
• Successful restorations of shelter home girls were done in Akola, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Banaras, Gorakpur and Jharkhand. The restoration team lead by the housemother of the home.
• Attended three day workshop on Implementation of the IJA (care and protection of children) 2000.
• All new girls inducted in the home were produced before Child Welfare Committee, Delhi for their directions.
• The staff directly interacted with children like counselor, housemother, caretaker, educator etc attended series of workshop on counseling conducted by Saarthak, a NGO, working in the field of mental health.
• Attended regional workshop on Media initiative in combating human trafficking at WWF Lodi Estate.
• Follow-up conducted of the girls placed at Karmmag, Matrikunj, Dehradoon, Aray Annathalya and Agra.
• The counselor attended review meeting of UNIFEM project on 17th Nov. 2007.
• Regular eye checkup of children were conducted at Venu Eye Institute, Shaik Sarai.
• All children of shelter home attended recreational trip to farmhouse, kadarpur on eve of New Year. The children also visited to Damdama lake.
• Home investigation of girls were done in Sonia Viahr, Shadhaa, Bhajanpura, Samaypur Badli, Tughlakabad, Uttam Nagar Chattisgarh.
• Result of school was announced and children performed well.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No of girls appeared</th>
<th>30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of girls passed</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of girls failed</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of position</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of Scholarship</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bawana Project**
The Background of Bawana Resettlement Colony

Bawana is a resettlement colony, in North-West District of Delhi bordering Haryana with a capacity of 11653 households, the total population is around 95,000. The population of the area comprises the people of every age group but the ratio of older age group is quite low because the trend of family type is nuclear. Families shifted to Bawana resettlement have been dislocated from slums in Yamuna Pushta, Indira Colony, Lal Khet, Kanchan Puri, Jahangirpuri re-settlement colony predominantly has members of the muslim community, followed by hindus.

With the passing of Supreme Court judgment for beautification of Yamuna River under Yamuna Action Plan, relocation drive began and the slums were relocated to Bawana area. So, the area is of recent origin and has been resettled here in April 2004

Prayas at Bawana

The objective of Prayas at Bawana is to cater to the educational, vocational and economic rehabilitation needs of the children and families living in marginalized conditions, where the access to education is primarily minimal or none at all. The programme also aims to cater to some of the basic and primary needs of the children whose parents are busy working to make out a living for their family. The parents are aware of the fact that their children are left to fend for themselves all the day and are at risk of all kinds of abuse. The programme has therefore, been designed keeping in view the background and felt needs of the community. The special focus is on bridging the gender gaps by providing relevant peer education and appropriate life skills for adolescent girls. It is also to protect from child exploitation and prevention of child labour by providing relevant peer education and appropriate life skills for adolescent girls. It is also to protect from child exploitation and prevention of child labour by providing a caring atmosphere for children and weaning them away from work and relating them with education.

Following are the main objectives of the integrated programme

1. Early Childhood Care and Protection to the children between the age group of 03-06 years and providing quality pre-school education at community level, which foster physical, mental and social well-being.
2. Alternative Education to the children between the age group of 06-14 years.
3. Providing vocational training to adolescents, youth and women in the age group of 15-35 years in different market driven skills.
4. Organizing the women of the community in to Self – Help Groups and inculcate the habit of saving primarily and also to motivate the income generating activities among the groups to ensure economic empowerment of families and communities.
5. To become a nodal point for creating awareness among the community people on various issues relating to – health, education, income and other aspects relating to the concerns of people.
INSTITUTIONAL OBSERVATIONAL HOME FOR JUVENILE BOYS IN CONFLICT WITH LAW

For children in conflict with the law, Prayas has been running an observation home at Delhi Gate, in partnership with the Delhi Government, under the Juvenile Justice Act. Children are counseled regularly to overcome their trauma. They are also provided with an education and training in a life skill. This home is the first of its kind in the country, a model of transformation from a children’s jail to a child–friendly home.

It functions under the guidance of the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) constituted under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000, Government of India. The mission of the home is to protect the rights of juveniles who are in conflict with the law, and equip them to meet their basic needs and achieve their full potential. The home uses reformatory approaches in helping these children give up anti-social behavior. Prayas assists the JJB through social investigation and working with legal provisions. It also provides opportunities to the juveniles for trauma and psycho-social counseling, physical, cultural and moral education, functional literacy levels, vocational training, recreation, health care and overall personality development. It also initiates steps towards their reintegration into their families as well as with the community. The emphasis is to provide quality care in a healthy environment. The earnings earned through the arts and crafts prepared by the children are given to them after their release from the home. The inmates are provided appropriate social skills and legal aid to face the Juvenile Justice Board.

Probation Unit

Probation unit is being managed by four professionally qualified Probation Officers (POs). They study the antecedents of juveniles, comprising of their family background, neighborhood set up, socio-economic status etc, to understand and diagnose the problems of the juveniles. Through their social investigation reports prepared on prescribed performa they are able to assist the Juvenile Justice Board in passing final orders for the Juveniles under section 15 of the JJ Act 2000.

Probation Unit also conducts home visits and takes in depth interviews of the parents of the juveniles. As soon as a new child is admitted in the Home, the Probation Officer gets in touch with the child in order to know his background and address. On receipt of his address, the information is immediately sent to the parents through letter, telegram, telephone or other sources accordingly. In many cases where small children are not bale to give any clue about their residential addresses, their photographs are published in the newspapers and telecasted on Doordarshan. For the local children, the PO conducts home visit along with the child who helps in locating the home. The PO carries out a detailed investigation, on the basis of which s/he then prepares suitable recommendations for the rehabilitation of the children. The recommendations are placed before the Juvenile Welfare Board (JWB) so as to obtain legal orders regarding the disposal of the cases. Children belonging to other states are escorted by the Prayas staff or 3rd battalion, for restoration to their parents or for transfer to the State Home.

BAL GRAH, DAYCARE AND NIGHT SHELTER HOMES FOR STREET CHILDREN
Prayas runs daycare and night shelter homes for such children in Delhi to provide them care and support. It also provides opportunities to the street children for counseling, physical and cultural education, moral education, functional literacy levels, vocational training, parent – child relationship counseling, recreation, healthcare and overall personality development. It also initiates steps towards their reintegration with families as well as with the community.

The children are also imparted auto repairing skill training to provide the earning opportunities. A significant proportion of children have been re-integrated with their parents / family. The project has contributed significantly in developing their self esteem and earning capacities.

**Street Children Project**

Besides, providing residential and non-residential care the Prayas JAC provides a platform to offer services exclusively for street and working children. This project covers children working on the railway platforms and the vegetable market at Azadpur (Biggest in Asia) and the adjoining areas. The specific objectives of this special project are:

- Identification of Street and Working Children and their enrollment with various developmental activities.
- Protection against abuse, exploitation and destitution
- Provision of Alternative Education along with other services like mid day meal, recreation etc.
- Rehabilitation through vocational training, repatriation and reintegration with their families.
- Awareness generation of the wider community about the problem faced by these children through advocacy and other measures.
- Research, documentation and dissemination of information about street and working children and their problems and
- Provision of learning opportunities through fieldwork for student social workers and NGO personnel.

**CHILD LABOUR**

A major challenge to the promotion of child development is the existence and persistence of child labour. Realizing that the problem cannot be wished away simply by enacting legislations, Prayas has adopted a multi-pronged approach to curb this menace.

Prayas aims to create conditions conducive to phasing out child labour. These involve forming the essential infrastructure to prevent the supply of child labour to the workplace and to enforce legislations effectively. Some of the strategies used by Prayas are:-

- Assisting children in going to school
• Enriching children’s education with the inclusion of vocational training and cultural values.
• Introducing poverty alleviation programmes to foster the economic empowerment of the family, especially women.
• Generating mass awareness against the employment of child labour.

**Integrated Program for Street Children**

The project is funded and supported by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt. of India under the scheme of ‘An Integrated Program for Street Children’. It was started in the year 1993 at Jahangirpuri and later on expanded to the nearby areas of Azadpur, Bhagwanpur, Hanuman Mandir, Palika, Mori Gate and Nabi Karim Delhi.

**Program at a glance**

**a) Education and Recreation**
- i. Non-formal Education
- ii. Recreation and Educational Tours
- iii. Sports and Games
- iv. Celebration of National & Cultural Festival
- v. National Institute for Open Schooling

**b) Health cares**
- i. Medical Check ups & Treatment
- ii. Referral System
- iii. Health Camps
- iv. Counseling
- v. Nutrition

**c) Vocational Training & Rehabilitation Programmes**
- i. Cutting & Tailoring
- ii. Auto Repair
- iii. Beauty Culture
- iv. Electrical workshop
- v. Carpentry
- vi. Computer

**d) Staff Training Programmes**

**e) Advocacy**
- i. Street Plays
- ii. Community Talks
- iii. Puppet and magic shows
- iv. Women Empowerment through SHGs
a) **Restoration & Rehabilitation**

The street children who are inducted into our centres are disconnected from the social mainstream. In order to help them, we resort to intensive counseling in the beginning and involve them in various activities as a confidence-building measure. Through proper care, education, recreation and counseling at periodical intervals, they are gradually groomed to join the mainstream and overcome their sense of alienation. Some of the features and achievements of this programme are:-

- Alternative Education - Month wise details of beneficiaries enrolled.

- During the period, there were 845 children on the rolls who were provided education, nutrition, clothes, basic necessities and educational equipment.

- 20 beneficiaries of this year have been mainstreamed into govt. schools for formal education and 40 children enrolled with the NIOS Open Basic Education Programme.

- 06 children enrolled in secondary level courses in the NIOS. Remedial education is also being provided to the children who have been admitted in formal schooling system and NIOS.

- Recreation & Educational Trips - Prayas makes all possible efforts to make the lives of these children as normal and joyful as possible. With this end in view, recreational activities like films, outings and tours have been added to their curriculum and daily living. Recreational activities are vital for the holistic development of children. This programme includes a number of outdoor and indoor games and cultural activities. Every week a Bal Sabha is held in which activities such as singing, dancing, acting, public speaking, general knowledge tests and sports are conducted.

**Sports and Games-**

Sports are an integral part of the upbringing of the children at all the centres. It not only keeps the children fit and athletic but also gives them the opportunity to learn about group dynamics and teamwork. It also inculcates in them a sense of discipline. Prayas has a sprawling ground where children are given the chance to participate in various track and field sports, such as cricket, football, racing etc. Indoor games such as carom, chess and ludo are also provided. Inter-centre sports competitions are a regular feature of our project. With an aim to promote the competitive spirit and a sense of achievement, several competitions including painting, music sports, etc, are organized, in which children participate with great interest.

**Childline 1098 24 Hours Helpline For Children In Distress**

Childline is a free phone (1098) helpline for children in need of care and protection. The 1098 is a toll – free number common to all the cities of India, has been playing a vital role in the rescue and rehabilitation of the children. Calls received from children in
distress immediately activate the rescue team to initiate necessary protective action. In addition to providing emergency assistance to children, the service also refers children to other organization for long-term rehabilitation.

**Objectives of Prayas Childline**

- To reach out to every child in need of care and protection by responding to emergencies on 1098.
- To ensure the accessibility of technology to the most marginalized, in urban as well as rural areas, and the connectivity of 1098 through government telephone exchange as well as private exchanges.
- To work together with allied organizations to create child-friendly systems.
- To advocate for services for children that are inaccessible, non-existent or inadequate.
- To strive for excellence in service to children in need of special care and protection and to ensure that the best interests of the child are taken care of.
- To provide a platform for networking amongst organizations and for linkages to support systems so as to facilitate the rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection.
- To create a family of NGOs and government organizations working within the frame work of a national vision and policy for children.
- To use the experiences of Childline and the data generated, to determine strategies to reach out more effectively to children.

**Children’s Hope Prayas**

Prayas realized that the problem of destitute children could be found practically in every part of Delhi. Responding to their needs, Prayas established another such centre in West Delhi and christened it Anupam Prayas. This unit currently runs centres in a slum area popularly known as Kathputli (Puppet) Colony.

Representatives of Children’s Hope U.S.A. – an international organization working to promote the development of women and children, visited this area. The living and working condition of the slum dwellers, especially the stark deprivation faced by the children and women visibly moved the visitors. Moved by this scenario, Children’s Hope immediately offered to intervene and work to improve the living conditions of this highly marginalized population.

01.01.2004 witnessed the formal commencement of the project in the Kathputli Colony renamed as *Children’s Hope Prayas*. Since then, the project has been progressing smoothly and is expanding its horizons for serving the community.

To mainstream marginalized children into society, with a belief that all children should get equal opportunities to grow, the project adopts the “from cradle to career” approach. All our experience and research indicates that this type of socio-economic shift is only possible if the needs of the community, at large, are addressed. To make the community self-sustainable it is required to mobilize the resources of the community. The community should utilize them in a manner with which they develop the understanding of using the available resources in the best possible manner.
The focus is to help children to realize their potential and to raise the level of confidence in them. Incorporating vocational skills with education is emphasized to build up the income generation activities among the children. Children cannot be developed into responsible individuals without addressing the needs of their parents, especially their mothers. Their health, commitment and empowerment are crucial to the success of the service Children’s Hope Prayas provides to them.

THE COMMUNITY

The population of Kathputli Colony basically comprises migrants from Rajasthan, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, whose basic way of earning is through the performing arts like acrobatics, folkdance, puppetry etc.

Kathputli Colony area has as many as 2,500 children and adolescent girls who are estimated to be working as acrobats, art performers, child beggars, rag pickers, domestic servants, and about 40,000 as adult casual labourers. There are 3,000 children who work in dhabas, hotels, tea stalls and other petty jobs. Among these, nearly 14% are reported to be girls. In these slum pockets, a large number of these children are victims of social and parental neglect. (Source :- Census 2001).

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

Under the project, the following activities/programmes are undertaken for the overall development of the community:-

EDUCATION:-

Efforts are directed to offer support to children so as to meet their various needs. Educational programmes are being run to cover all categories of children including those who have never been to school, out of school children or dropouts, those attending mainstream education as well as working children.

Alternative Education Centres (realizing the goal of universal elementary education):-

Most of the A.E.Cs has been shifted to a building outside the community so that the children may get an opportunity to have better facilities and atmosphere for learning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Centres</th>
<th>Total Students Enrolled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total No. of Parent Teacher Meetings</th>
<th>Total Home Visits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>1001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remedial Centres (ensuring continuity of children in the mainstream) :-
In order to reduce the dropout rate and ensure high retention, 4 remedial classes are running to offer tutorial assistance to around 100 children studying in 1st to Vth std.

Regular follow up is maintained too with the school authorities to keep track of the progress of children in their respective schools.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total centres</th>
<th>Total Students Enrolled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Creches (offering early childhood care and education):-

There is a dearth of livelihood options in the area, forcing both the parents to go out to look for work, thus, leaving behind young children at their siblings’, especially girls, disposal. They are fed only in the morning and get food only when the mother comes back after an entire day of toil. The young child is almost without food for the whole day in conditions that seriously affect his development.

Thus, creches were established to offer early childhood care and preparatory education to children in the age group of 2 to 5 years. They not only provide a safe environment to the child but also respite to the mother and the older siblings. The children are provided nutrition everyday. This also helped us to raise the numbers of girl students in our NFE centers and other schools as well.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Creches</th>
<th>Total Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Computer Training :-

Children’s Hope Prayas provides computer training to all the children studying in centres and creches. This programme starts in the month of July 2006. Through this education, children introduced to common technical terms

Parents Meeting:-

A parents’ meeting is held every month to discuss the mental, emotional and physical growth of the child. In the meetings, parents and teachers discuss the academic and behavioural improvement of the child and suggestions for the further improvement are invited from both teachers and parents.

Home Visits:-

Home visits are conducted to ensure the regular presence of the children in school. If a child is absent for continuous 3 to 4 days, home visits are
conducted to find out the reason, and measures are suggested to rectify them. Home visits also ensure proper communication with both the parents. Parents who remain absent in the parents meeting are contacted in this way and if one parent was present, home visits are conducted to meet the other one.

Nutrition :-

Children are provided with mid-day meals, whose nutritional value is especially maintained. Apart from this, children in creches are also provided with supplementary diet in the evening.

✔ Health check-ups (school health monitoring) :-

All the children enrolled in the education component undergo health check-ups where they are screened for ailments and ensured proper growth as per the milestones. Children requiring attention are referred for specialized treatment. Besides, these children are also imparted health education as per the curriculum developed for the purpose.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Health Check-ups</th>
<th>Total Health Cards</th>
<th>Total Referrals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3,648</td>
<td>3,648</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Library :-

The library continues to motivate children to inculcate a habit of general reading. The short story books are useful in this regard. More and more books are added keeping the interests of the children in the mind.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Membership</th>
<th>Total Readers</th>
<th>No. of meetings with children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>522</td>
<td>796</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bal Sabha :-

During the Bal Sabha, different extra curricular activities are conducted viz. song, dance, quiz, craft work etc. Cultural programmes are also organized so that students get a platform to show their talent. This also proves a motivating factor for other children.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Bal Sabhas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sports :-

Sports were introduced here in 2005. This activity has added zeal and fitness to the growing children. Children are now gaining proper muscular coordination and strength.
Different teams are formed under this component such as cricket, kho-kho, volleyball and football. Continuous practice for all the activities has been done regularly.

Music :-

Music classes started in the April 2005. This is helping to generate rhythm and harmony within the children. Musical instruments like the harmonium, tabla, guitar, dholak etc. are regularly used to increase the interest of the students and with the regular practice and continuous inputs of the music teacher, students are now able to use those instruments, and have participated in various functions.

Educational Trips :-

Educational trips are organized to enhance the knowledge of the children. These trips provide them the opportunity to themselves see and form conceptions. As these children are from deprived communities, they are given a chance to see the better aspect of the society.

Children’s Hope Prayas Kala Srishti Manch :-

Children’s Hope Prayas provides the people of the community a platform to exhibit their skills to the outside world. They are mainly acrobats and artists but do not have access to the outer world, which leads to their talent remaining unrevealed. They are given chances to perform in various fairs, and other NGOs.

**WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT :-**

Children’s Hope Prayas believes in empowering women for the empowerment of the families. To affect the long-term change in the lives of children, commitment and empowerment of their mothers is essentially required.

✓ Self Help Groups (SHGs) :-

This aspect of the programme is implemented in collaboration with Jan Shikshan Sansthan Prayas, sponsored under the aegis of the Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India.

In SHGs, women are motivated to save a minor amount of Rs. 50/- per month. After six months, they can take an interloan to start their own work or promote their existing traditional work.

These groups are also oriented and sensitized to work as a pressure group. They are capacitated through group talks, meetings, training sessions etc. to advocate for their rights at various forums and are also encouraged to participate in the programmes meaningfully.
Vocational Training (offering avenues for self-reliance) :-

Livelihood is the most important matter of concern for the slum dwellers. While men are out for work, women are still on the lookout for work that does not require them to go out much as travelling involves high commuting costs. Thus, efforts are directed to impart skills that would enable them to work from home.

Consequently, vocational training programmes are organized on tailoring and beauty-culture. In between, a short-term course of block-printing is also organized. More vocational training centres are also being planned, as there is a growing demand from the community.

They are also provided with certificates after doing the course and the organization also helps them in setting up their own work later as soon as possible by offering them help to the extent it is possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cutting &amp; Tailoring</th>
<th>Beauty Culture</th>
<th>Home Utility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Total Enrolled</td>
<td>Duration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AWARENESS PROGRAMMES :-

Programmes are organized regularly to spread awareness in the community, of the different issues, and seeking community participation to make the programmes more successful. Rallies, street plays etc. are the different methods, which are used in the awareness programmes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Meetings</th>
<th>Group Meetings</th>
<th>Personal Meetings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Meetings</td>
<td>Total Attendance</td>
<td>Total Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Planning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tubectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sanitation :-
Sanitation has been a major issue in the community and among the children. Community members are regularly sensitized to this issue through meetings and cleanliness programmes. With regular inputs, people of the community have now become more sensitive towards the need for cleanliness in their surroundings.

Pradhans’ Meetings :-

Pradhans are locally elected influential people in the community. They have been included in the awareness programmes. A few of them are keenly interested in the community development programme. Their participation is also needed in most of the activities related to the community as they are the most influential persons and they also ensure the participation of the people in the activities carried out by Children’s Hope Prayas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Meetings</th>
<th>Total Attendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Samudai Samiti Meeting :-

Every month Samudai Samiti Meeting is organized in the office premises of Children’s Hope Prayas. The main motto of organizing these meetings is to provide a common platform to all working hands that can help in running the activities of community development in a sensible and effective manner.

These working hands include MLA and Councillors of Local Areas, Vice-President Congress Committee, officials from the Municipal Corporation and local police and from different NGOs such as Mobile Creches, Kalakar Trust and Sewa Bharti. These meetings have been quite successful in receiving support and strengthening the community development programmes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Meetings</th>
<th>Total Attendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nutrition Programme :-

Awareness programmes are being organized with the help of Food and Nutrition Board at the regular intervals of time in the community. The sessions are based on different topics related to good diet such as maintaining the nutritional value of food, important ingredients to be used in common food.

Drug Abuse :-

Apart from organizing sessions on drug de-addiction, Children’s Hope Prayas has stepped further to rehabilitate chronic drug addicts in association with Muskan Foundation, a NGO working directly on drug
abuse and rehabilitation. The drug de-addiction sessions have been very effective which led many youths to quit this habit.

T.B. Awareness Programme :-

Children’s Hope Prayas is making efforts towards solving the problem of T.B. in the community. It organizes camps with the Delhi T.B. Association to make people aware of this disease. They are given information regarding the symptoms and cure of the disease. If someone is detected with T.B., s/he is given proper guidance for the treatment.

Counseling Sessions :-

Children are provided with counselling facilities to enhance their development. Counselling is started from the very first day of the admission of the child to motivate him to study and for a bright future. Counselling is mainly done because these children don’t have a proper atmosphere for their academic and behavioural growth. Efforts are made to make them better citizens for the country. At regular intervals, counselling sessions are held to help them to face their problems. This facility is not only provided to children but also to the general people to help them cope with their problems.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

➢ Children’s Hope Prayas provided pensions to the different marginalized sections. Some of the details are as follows :-

From M.L.A. Office :-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>No. of ladies benefited</th>
<th>Total Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25/01/2006</td>
<td>Rs. 20,000/-</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Rs. 2,40,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/04/2006</td>
<td>Rs. 20,000/-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rs. 40,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/04/2006</td>
<td>Rs. 10,000/-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rs. 20,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2006</td>
<td>Rs. 20,000/-</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Rs. 2,60,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2006</td>
<td>Rs. 10,000/-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rs. 30,000/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From M.L.A. Office :-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Pension</th>
<th>No. of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Total Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Handicapped</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rs. 5,000/-</td>
<td>Rs. 20,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.B.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Rs. 1,800/-</td>
<td>Rs. 18,000/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From Councillor Office: - (July 2006)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Pension</th>
<th>No. of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Widow</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Rs. 400/- per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Age</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Rs. 400/- per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handicapped</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Rs. 400/- per month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Prayas Projects at Bawana**

**Raina Prayas**

The project formally inaugurated on 16th September, 2004 as a joint venture between Raina- Foundation and Prayas to set up a new community based sponsorship programme for nearly 100 neglected children and their families at Bawana under the name of Raina-Prayas.

Raina-Prayas aimed at linking the neglected and marginalized children of the Bawana slum cluster to the main stream of education. It provides the children with Alternative Education and its motto is to mainstream every student involved in the Primary Basic Education programme run by the government.

Presently 298 children are enrolled in this project. Along with education the programme provides education, nutrition, clothing, health, recreation and all round development facilities to these children and also work for the self- help groups.

**Prayas Gender Resource Centre**

The ‘Stree Kosh’ or Gender Resource Centre (GRC) is a initiative by Department of Social Welfare under it Bhagidari programmes. The Gender Resource Centers are envisaged as an instrument to bring Social, Economic and Legal Empowerment of women, particularly those, belonging to the underprivileged sections of the society.

Prayas is one of the organizations that will share its objectives and experience in livelihood enhancement, micro-credit and SHGs health care, education and advocacy on issues of urban poor with the Department of Social Welfare by running its GRC Project at Bawana area. The programme has commenced since April 2007.

**Prayas Intervida Project**

When the people from various locations were relocated to Bawana Resettlement colony there was no school, no basic amenities and the community was not even properly connected by means of transport and to top it all no means of livelihood. Gradually efforts are being made to provide them with the necessities, but clearly massive efforts needed to be made in terms of providing health care educational and livelihood opportunities to the large number of people who have so far been left unattended.
Prayas Intervida project was established in June 2007 in collaboration with Foundation Intervida, a Spanish Development NGO, to work to improve the living conditions of children and their families in the community. It is aimed to equip the most impoverished people with educational, health recreational, nutritional and vocational support and to work towards their holistic development.

**Activities and Services Provided**

**Early Childhood Care & Development (03-06 years)**

1. Pre – School Education  
2. Play-way Activities  
3. Supplementary Nutrition  
4. Immunization & Health Camps  
5. Monthly PTMs  
6. Exposure Trips (Alternate Months)  
7. Training of Mothers  
8. Monthly Evaluation of beneficiaries  
9. Monthly Bal-sabhas  
10. Extra – curricular Activities

**Alternative Education (06-14 years)**

1. Education  
2. Contextual Teaching and Learning Material  
3. Health Check ups  
4. Supplementary Nutrition  
5. Monthly Exposure Trips  
6. Monthly PTMs  
7. Training of Educators  
8. Monthly evaluation of beneficiaries  
9. Monthly Bal-Sabhas  
10. Extra-Curricular Activities

**Vocational Training (14 years and above)**

1. Training in different Vocational Trades  
2. Certification from Jan Shikshan Sansthan  
3. Provision of Teaching & Learning Material  
4. Life Enrichment Education Centers  
5. Awareness / Orientation Centers

**Self- Help Groups**

1. Formation of SHGs  
2. Provision of Training for Strengthening  
3. Provision of Micro-Finance  
4. Quarterly Exposure Visits  
5. Monthly SHG Meet  
6. Health Check –up Camps
7. Awareness Programmes

Adult Education

1. Literacy Classes
2. Provision of Teaching & Learning Material
3. Life Enrichment Education Sessions
4. Evaluation of the Beneficiaries
5. Certification after successful completion
6. Enrollment in OBE of NIOS classes
7. Health Checks –ups
8. Community Meetings
9. Recreational Activities

Other Support Services

Apart from the above mentioned basic activities there are various support services that are organized on a weekly or monthly basis. They are as follows:

1. Health Education

Health is one of the major aspects where Prayas has focused its attention. Like any other slum area, health related problems are very common among the residents of Bawana resettlement colony. There is only one Government dispensary in the community and that too without any proper medical facilities. The Doctor visits only once a week and Government Hospital is around 5 KM away from the community. The most common diseases are Diarrhoea, infection due to contaminated water, malaria, allergy etc.

In August 2005, Prayas organized the first health camp for the people of the community. There after, a regular medical health camp is being organized on a monthly basis to avoid health related problems. The health camp includes proper checkup of the women. Youth and children, growth monitoring, medicine distribution medical advises etc.

The weekly visits of the Doctor have also been started to take care of the specific needs of the community people. The Doctor visits every Friday from 2.00 to 4.00 pm

2. Nutrition Demonstration

The monthly nutrition demonstration camps are organized keeping in mind the needs of the adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers. The nutritional food is cooked and demonstrated in front of the young girls and women and are informed of its benefits. It is organized under the able guidance of the trained professionals

3. Community Information –cum-Facilitation Centre

With the lack of formal education among the community people and little effort on the part of the authorities to disseminated relevant information, slum – dwellers have little knowledge about income and job opportunities provided by the state or of their legal rights to services and facilities. Hence, realizing the need to facilitate greater sharing and
exchange of information and knowledge Prayas has established Community Information Cum Facilitation Center with the support from Directorate of Social Welfare Govt., of NCT Delhi.

The community information and facilitation cell aims towards spreading awareness among the community people about various welfare schemes of the government and also about other useful information through this cell the community people are facilitated to avail the benefits of various schemes. In this centre, generally the enquiries come mainly for the following purposes.

- Opening of the bank accounts
- Ration Cards facilitations
- Vocational Trainings
- Old Age Pensions
- Financial assistance for the handicapped
- Health related issues etc.

**Celebration of the World Food Day**

Prayas celebrated the World Food Day on 16th of October 2007 in collaboration with Food & Nutrition Board, Ministry of Women and Child Development. The guest of honour were Dr. N.K. Indira the Chief Medical Officer – MCD Dr. Somwal-from Prayas Health Services, Ms. Shashi Sawanani Officer In Charge – Food & Nutrition Board and Mrs. Arun Grover Director JSSP The doctors spoke on the themes of “Preventive Health & Healthy Food Habits among the community people and Nutrition Requirements among adolescent girls pregnant women & lactating mothers.”

Around 150 people attended the programme and benefited from it. There were also the representatives of the other local organizations. It was very informative and enriching programme was to make the community people aware about the healthy food habits and the importance of nutritious diet over the prevalent fast foods in today’s world. The message was well received by the participants.

**Prayas Health Service (PHS)**

Prayas has been directly addressing the unique health challenges faced by street and slum children through Prayas Health Service, a health unit at Kirti Nagar in west Delhi. Specifically, at the local level, it provides primary health care to 50,000 street and working children in Delhi itself. This unit has been covering its projects in Bihar, Gujarat Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, and Andaman and Nicobar islands by providing necessary health inputs for the slum and community population. The Health care package provided to the street children includes OPD services, Mobile Health Camps, Laboratory services, Participation in Government campaigns covering street children, AIDS awareness among Government school children and DOTS (anti tuberculosis services). Children needing special care are also referred to Babu Jagjevan Ram Hospital, Deen Dayal Hospital, Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Naryan Hospital, Batra Hospital, charitable Trust Rotary Blood Bank, Venu Eye Institute and Pharmaceutical Agencies. Prayas associations with the NGOs forum enables the forum members children to benefit from various health services
offered by Prayas. In many ways this aspect also signifies the advantages that accrue to
the NGOs sector through networking.

The health service offers following services to cater to the immediate health needs of the
slum population who remain largely deprived of quality medical services that are
affordable. Some of the services offered are:

**OPD**

Laboratory Services
Project based health Services
Health Camps
HIV / AIDS Program.
Treatment of Sexually Transmitted Diseases
Peer Group Formation
Counseling Services
Ante-natal and Infants Care

**NAYA PRAYAS**

Naya Pray as project was started in 1993 to help the vulnerable girl children working as
domestic help along with migrant children in couple of areas of south Delhi. Initially the
project catered to only to the need of children. However, late Alternative Education

Number of NFE centers
Number of children enrolled
Number of children mainstreamed
Number of children given special coaching
Number of children sponsored
Number of library Members

Vocational Training
Number of children / women enrolled in C/T & Embroidery
Number of Children / women completed C/T & Embroidery
Number of youth /women enrolled in computer course
Number of youth / women completed the computer course
Number of women enrolled in Beauty Culture
Number of women completed Beauty Culture training
Number of self –help groups formed

**Health**

Health camps organized
Number of children examined
Number of children with health card
Number of children referred to hospital for treatment
It also responded to the call of the community by introducing vocational training program that could use the traditional skills these women. Presently Microsoft computer literacy programme, SHG and micro credit has also been introduced. Alternative Education
Number of NFE centers
Number of children enrolled
Number of children mainstreamed
Number of children given special coaching
Number of children sponsored
Number of library Members
Vocational Training
Number of children / women enrolled in C/T & Embroidery
Number of Children / women completed C/T & Embroidery
Number of youth /women enrolled in computer course
Number of youth / women completed the computer course
Number of women enrolled in Beauty Culture
Number of women completed Beauty Culture training
Number of self–help groups formed

**Asth a Prayas, East Delhi**

Asth a Prayas signifies a local initiative of the public-spirited citizens of Jwala Nagar in East Delhi. Totally self dependent the project provides vocational training to poor girls besides giving mid-day meals to 80 children every day. Supported by local philanthropists, Astha Prayas, imparts non-formal education to scores of children and enables sizable number of them to be mainstreamed in the nearby government schools. The dedicated volunteers and staff have brought about a vast change in the lives of children in this neglected area of Delhi.

Mid –Day Meal; Astha Prayas provides mid-day meals to all A.E. Children through out the year.
Health Care: Routine check-up of the children is conducted. Health camps are organized by Prayas Health Service.

**Railway Platform Children Project**
The Railway Children Project was started in collaboration with Northern Railway with the support of Railway Women Welfare Organization after receiving a letter of Deputy General Manager, Northern Railway, Baroda House, dated 21st June 2004. It
was a biggest development in the history of Prayas, where a project was started with the support of the Northern Railway. Prayas started working through Child Assistance Booth and Lahori Gate Drop-in contact centre, where we provide outreach services, counseling, restoration, alternative education, health intervention and immediate care and protection to the children at Railway platform. For the last three years, we have outreached and rendered our services to more than 2000 children for short stay home and other facilities. We have re-integrated more than 800 children since then. The project has active support from the RPF and many stake holders working at the New Delhi Railway Station. Railway children project has observed that more than hundred children are living at New Delhi railway station for more than 3-4 years. They are involved in petty jobs like shoe polishing, rag picking and begging etc since they do not have any other alternative to make a living. Prayas rescues them from the vagaries of platform life and provides them shelter and care till the child has returned home safely.

Goal Of The Project
Creating a child friendly outreach services for protection, care and rehabilitation of children working at railway platforms in New Delhi Railway Station.

Objectives

- Ensure a child-friendly outreach at New Delhi and its adjoining railway stations in Delhi
- Develop a model integrated services with a focus on meeting immediate needs of care, protection and repatriation of railway children.
- Bring out a long term improvements in children’s lives through development and recognition of Children’s Rights.
- Develop a coordination and networking approach with Railways, Railway Children Partners, Government agencies and other initiatives that the implementation of the project in Delhi and other states.
- Develop networking and advocacy programs for policy formulation to protect children working at Railway Platforms across the country.

Activities

- 24 hours helpline and counseling services at the railway platform
- Providing early intervention with children that have no family contact
- Providing development opportunities and reintegrate children with families or finding alternatives.
- Establishing linkages with similar organization for effective and efficient management of services.
- Developing capacities of staff for efficient implementation of the project.
- Initiating advocacy efforts on the rights of railways children
- Provisions for care and support for socio-economic rehabilitation for railway platform children.
- Contact programs (Child Assistance Booth) offering counseling, guidance and referral service to destitute and neglected children aimed at their eventual withdrawal from a life a abuse and exploitation.
• Provisions of temporary shelter, nutrition (food), clothing, health care, education (both formal and non-formal) vocational training, recreational facilities protection against abuse and exploitation, repatriation and reintegration.

Outcomes

• Children (minimum 200 children in year) are provided with temporary, shelter nutrition (food) clothing, health care, counseling, education (both formal and non-formal) vocational training, recreational facilities.
• At least 60% of children working on the railway platform are repatriated / rehabilitated to their biological families, adopted families, foster care families etc.
• Established effective collaboration with Child Welfare Committee, Juvenile Justice Board Railway Police and NGOs for repatriation and re-integration of children with their families or institutions.
• Created a system rescue, repatriation and rehabilitation of railway children in collaboration and networking with key stakeholders in the state including railway authorities and the juvenile justice system.
• Made attempts to lobby for a state policy on railway children to protect their rights.

Kalashristi Prayas Project

It has been realized that the children on the streets and those who are at risk situation, mostly migrants from traditional families have inherent talents and creativities. With NORAD assistance, these children have been provided a platform to exhibit these creativities through dramatics, paintings, arts, folk dances, music etc.

A group of more than 500 children with extraordinary talents have formed a council for promotion of culture, named Kalashrishti Prayas. This group of children have been regularly participating art and crafts session and even performed in many places. The idea of creating this group is to promote children to participate in their own way and support other groups of children for promotion of talents. Kalashrishti Prayas has been recognized and supported by professional groups and institutions, namely National School of Drama Delhi College of Arts (Delhi University), Sahitya Kala Parishad to name a few.

PRAYAS JANSHIKSHAN SANSTHAN

Under the aegis of the Ministry of Human Resource & Development, Government of India, the Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre Society has created another society called the Jan Shikshan Sansthan Prayas in 2000. The constitution and guidelines of the JSSP have been drafted by the Ministry of HRD dovetailing it with the National Literacy Programme & other related activities.

Main activities & achievements of JSS Prayas Delhi:-

Since 2000, Jan Shikshan Sansthan Prayas has been working with the socio-economically marginalized and educationally backward population in various parts of Delhi, for their
empowerment and economic rehabilitation. Its main activities and achievements during the last five years are-

1. **Vocational Training** – Imparting vocational training and skill development based on market surveys is the main activity of JSSP. So far, we have been conducting training in approximately 30 trades at around 17 centres in Delhi. Till date, around 10,000 students have availed the facilities of JSSP and are gainfully employed.

2. **Adult Literacy and Life Skills Training** - JSSP has been accredited by the NIOS for the Open Basic Education Programme. JSSP has collaborated with the CII to conduct non-formal classes in two clusters of Delhi, namely Bhagwanpur and Peeragarhi, under a project called Basti Shishka Yojna, to eradicate illiteracy from the communities, to motivate the children to continue their studies and to check the dropout rate. Furthermore, in order to ensure the holistic development of the youth JSSP has collaborated with GE Youth Reach for the Life Skills Programme.

3. **SHGs and Women's Empowerment** - No country can progress without the empowerment of its women folk. It is estimated that women account for half of the world population and 2/3 of the world’s poorest people. Realising this, JSSP has promoted around 140 Self-Help Groups comprising around 2000 women in different parts of Delhi. The size of SHGs varies from 10 to 25.

   Besides savings and loan activities, these groups serve as a forum for the poor women to:

   1. Voice their views
   2. Interact with one another
   3. Share their experiences
   4. Exchange ideas on various issues
   5. Initiate collective action on wide range of social, personal and economic issues

   After a period of consistent savings, say 06 months, the SHGs start rotating their savings in the form of loans for micro enterprises and other activities including consumption. SHGs that have performed well in rotating their internal savings are linked with bank credits. So far, 35 groups have been credit linked with the banks. JSSP facilitates this linkage. It also provides them technical assistance and support services such as identification of livelihood opportunities, technology upgradation and upgradation of their vocational skills.

   Based on market potential and training in specific areas, members have started making articles like foot mats, chapatti boxes, folders (cloth), bakery items, soft toys, garments, woollen sweaters, candles, jute bags etc., which they market with the help of the organization. Members have also received training in beauty-culture, handicrafts, cutting & tailoring, and as hospital and domestic attendants.
4. **Placement**- With a mission to provide job opportunities to its beneficiaries and other residents of slums and resettlement colonies, JSSP established a placement cell in 2002. The placement unit has been in touch with various agencies and organizations and corporates to provide job opportunities to the beneficiaries. HSBC, HPCL, GE, Amul, Batra Hospital, Hotel Taj Mansingh, Hotel Ambassador Rotary blood bank, Vardhman Group, Trident Switchgears, P.R.Packaging P.Ltd, Texvisions are the main collaborators. Till date around 3500 beneficiaries have been placed.

5. **Advocacy and Awareness**- Awareness programmes on social issues, health and education, are among the most important activities of JSS Prayas. In this process, awareness camps and street plays were organized on related issues like HIV AIDS awareness, sanitation, environment management, drug de-addiction, population, etc. in the target areas. Various government and non-government agencies have collaborated for these programmes.

Jan Shikshan Sansthan Prayas, Delhi

Annual Progress Report (APR) for the year 2005-06

1. **Vocational Courses Completed**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Type of Courses completed</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>No. of Batches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Computer Basic</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Computer Advance</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Computer Hardware</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Stenography</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Typing</td>
<td>9 months</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Electrical Technician</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>AC Refrigeration</td>
<td>06 months</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Electronics</td>
<td>06 months</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Screen Printing</td>
<td>03 months</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Carpentry</td>
<td>06 months</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Candle Making</td>
<td>01 months</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Life Skill Education</td>
<td>03 months</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Programme</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Personality Development &amp; English Speaking</td>
<td>03 months</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Garment Making</td>
<td>06 months</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Tie &amp; Die</td>
<td>06 months</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Art &amp; Craft</td>
<td>06 months</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Textile Designing</td>
<td>06 months</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Painting</td>
<td>06 months</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Dress Designing</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Home Utility Products</td>
<td>03 months</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Fashion Designing</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Embroidery</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Beauty Culture</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Hair Cutting &amp; Style</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Mehndi Application</td>
<td>1 month</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Cookery &amp; Home Management</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Creche Worker Training</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Domestic Attendant</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>151</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Details of the Programmes Organised**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total No. of Programmes</th>
<th>Vocational Courses</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Other Activities</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Percentage              | 43%                | 32%        | 25%              | 100%  |

3. **Coverage of beneficiaries in the programmes organized**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total No. of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Vocational Courses</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Other Activities</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2339</td>
<td>3009</td>
<td>9750</td>
<td>15098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **Sex-wise coverage of beneficiaries in the programmes organized**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total No. of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Vocational Courses</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Other Activities</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M 498</td>
<td>F 1841</td>
<td>T 2339</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **Data-relating to vocational courses only**

(a). **Social Status of the beneficiaries in vocational courses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>SC 571</th>
<th>ST 85</th>
<th>OBC 687</th>
<th>Others 996</th>
<th>Total 2339</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b). **Age group of the beneficiaries in vocational courses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Below 15 years 38</th>
<th>15-35 years 2015</th>
<th>Above 35 years 286</th>
<th>Total 2339</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c). **Economic Status of the beneficiaries in vocational courses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Upto Rs. 2000/- per month 316</th>
<th>Rs. 2001/- to 2500/- per month 1160</th>
<th>Rs. 2501/- and above per month 863</th>
<th>Total 2339</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(d) Occupational Status of the beneficiaries in vocational courses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Employed</th>
<th>Self Employed</th>
<th>Prospective Earners</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>305</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>1790</td>
<td>2339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(e) Educational Status of the beneficiaries in vocational courses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Illiterate</th>
<th>Neo-literates</th>
<th>With some education</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>278</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>1522</td>
<td>2339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Duration wise Number of vocational courses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Duration of vocational courses</th>
<th>No. of courses</th>
<th>No. of beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>09 months</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>06 months</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>03 months</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>01 month</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2339</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Number of vocational courses conducted in rural and urban areas and the number of Beneficiaries.
### Table: Distribution of Beneficiaries by Gender and Training Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Courses</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Number of Courses</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>1763</td>
<td>2339</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**11. Training Programmes organized [as part of faculty improvement]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Programme</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. SHG Formation &amp; capacity Building</td>
<td>02 Days</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Corporate Social Responsibility</td>
<td>02 Days</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Workshop on Manners Etiquettes &amp; Hygiene</td>
<td>01 Day</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Project formulation</td>
<td>01 Day</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Gender Sensitization</td>
<td>03 Days</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Development of Literacy Linked Primers</td>
<td>02 Days</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Community Mobilization</td>
<td>01 Day</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Workshop on new methodologies of Beauty Culture &amp; Garment Making at NVTI</td>
<td>07 Days</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**12. Income Details**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Source of Income</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Grant from the Govt. of India</td>
<td>2500000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bank Interest Earned</td>
<td>36746.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Development Fund</td>
<td>372790.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl. No.</td>
<td>Expenditure Head</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Emoluments</td>
<td>1102249.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Honorarium/Conveyance to Resource Persons</td>
<td>738655.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Office expenditure</td>
<td>450818.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Teaching/Learning Materials</td>
<td>341863.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2633585.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. **Expenditure details**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Course fees/Registration fees, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong> 2909536.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CENTERS OF JAN SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN PRAYAS**

- **Prayás Children Home** - EE- Block, Jahangirpuri, Delhi – 33
- **Jahangirpuri A Block** – DDA Flats, Near Police Chowki.
- **Prayás IJJ** - 59, Tughalakabad Institutional Area, Delhi – 62
- **Naya Prayás** - MCD Building, Basti Vikas Kendra,
  Bhanwar Singh Camp, Vasant Vihar, ND-57
- **Bhatti Mines Project** - Sanjay Colony, Bhatti Mines Police Chowki, New Delhi-30
- **Anupam Prayás** - Basti Vikas Kendra, Kathpuli Colony, Pandav Nagar, near Shadipur depot, ND-8
- **Asthá Prayás** - 141 Gali No.3, Jwala Nagar, Vivek Vihar, Delhi-92
- **Prayás Children Home for Boys** - Feroz Shah Kotla, Delhi Gate, Delhi – 02
- **Basti Vikas Kendra** - Udyog Nagar, Peeragarhi
- **Bhagwanpur** - Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar, Samaypur Badli
- **Basti Vikas Kendra** - Hari Nagar
- **Basti Vikas Kendra** - Zakhira
- **Basti Vikas Kendra** - Mori Gate
- **CRPF Camp** - Jharoda Kalan
Prayas Institute of Economic Empowerment (PIEE)

Prayas Institute of Economic Empowerment (PIEE) has been envisaged and created with a view to functioning as an entity to develop programmes aimed at building livelihood alternatives for youth and women of rural and urban communities in Delhi and outside through life skill cultivation / up–gradation and vocational training in such contemporary market driven trades that prepare the beneficiaries for jobs or small business enterprises. This Institute also covers members of Self –Help Groups in Delhi and outside as its target group for its empowerment through training oriented economic activities which involves production and marketing functions as means to economic end. As such, components like vocational training life-skill up-gradation, production, marketing, micro-credit, micro financing, job opportunities and micro-business enterprises form the fiber of this institute.

As an initiative to take the gigantic challenge of poverty and unemployment that Indian States face today. Prayases’ concern and mission is to improve the quality life of the vulnerable poor by creating opportunities where by they can acquire vitally needed market driven vocational skills that, in turn, assist them to meet their economic needs.

In 07 States / UTs, the Institute supports youth and women who are mostly drawn from the deprived and underprivileged slums and rural dignified communities consisting of scheduled castes / scheduled tribes / other backward communities / minorities as also the lower income groups largely without rural and remunerative work and thus, vulnerable to exploitations, frequent migration and trafficking.

Functions of PIEE are as follows:

- Conducting market survey to identify locations and trades prior to setting-up a training centre
- Providing Vocational Education / Training to create opportunities for productive livelihoods and jobs.
- Launching trades for training, based on market survey.
- Cultivating & up-grading vocational skills
- Developing Technical skills
- Forming Self Help Groups that derive their income from micro-enterprises supported by micro-enterprises supported by micro-credit.
- Producing market avenues for sales for profit
- Ensuring opportune placements (job / small –business set –up ) for the beneficiaries
- Making the centers self-sustainable through revenue generation
- Creating training centers in Delhi and outside wherever Prayas is functional
- Up-scaling existing centers and their programmes as per contemporary market trends.
PIEE implements following types of livelihood support activities:

- Entrepreneurship projects
- Income Generation Schemes
- Skills Training and job placements

The Institute has set-up 46 vocational training centers having 36 vocational training courses in tradition and new – economy trades with an annual coverage of 7000 youth in 07 different States / UTs.

Keeping in view the relevance of vocational training combined with mainstream education as well as the components of Self – Help Groups, Micro-credit, Income-Generation programs, production and marketing, it is important to set up a full fledged institution that imbibes in itself all the aspects of economic empowerment of the marginalized, like providing the slum and rural youth with a chance to shape their future through sustainable employment schemes, alternative education and training and women’s empowerment.

PIEE efforts to empower women through skill training, health awareness, literacy and numeric skills confidence and capacity building for their participation in economic activities through Self –Help Groups have also brought in encouraging results.

Thus, economically, self-help program provides a relief to those economically exploited women who has to depend upon traditional money lenders for small loans on exorbitant interest rates (20% or even more per month). Now, they can take loans from their groups’ account for their personal needs or production / marketing needs.

In short, Economic Empowerment encompasses various facets that include education (both formal and non-formal), formation of Self-Help-Groups, vocational training, skill up-gradation, production of marketable goods and services, development of skills in sales and marketing and creation of an infrastructure which uses research to support and strengthen all these activities. Such a unit will serve as a model that can be emulated in other areas for economic development of underprivileged community.

Functions of PIEE:

- Providing vocational education/training to create opportunities for productive livelihoods and jobs.
- Launching trades for training, based on market survey.
- Cultivating and upgrading vocational skills
- Developing technical skills.
- Forming Self Help Groups that derive their income from micro-enterprises, supported by micro-credit.
- Producing market-driven goods/services.
- Creating marketing avenues for sales for profit.
- Ensuring opportune placement (Job/small-business set-up) for the beneficiaries.
Making the centres self-sustainable through revenue generation.
Creating vocational training centres in Delhi and outside wherever Prayas is functional
Upscaling existing centers and their programmes as per contemporary market trends.

Vocational Trades at Prayas Institute of Economic Empowerment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Computer Applications Basic</td>
<td>06 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Computer Applications DTP</td>
<td>06 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Computer Applications Tally</td>
<td>02 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Stenography</td>
<td>12 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Typing</td>
<td>09 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. House wiring</td>
<td>06 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Electrical technician</td>
<td>12 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Dress making</td>
<td>06 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Dress designing</td>
<td>06 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Auto Repairing</td>
<td>06 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Beauty culture &amp; Health care</td>
<td>06 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Screen printing</td>
<td>03 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Personality development &amp; English Speaking</td>
<td>03 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Art &amp; Crafts</td>
<td>03 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Hair Cutting &amp; Hair Style</td>
<td>03 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Mehandi Application</td>
<td>03 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Tie &amp; Dye</td>
<td>03 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Bakery</td>
<td>03 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Candle Making</td>
<td>01 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Wood crafts</td>
<td>06 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Sweater weaving</td>
<td>03 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Mithila Painting</td>
<td>03 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Handloom weaving</td>
<td>06 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Centres of Prayas Institute of Economic Empowerment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Trade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>Hari Nagar</td>
<td>Prayas, Basti Vikas Kendra, Prayog Vihar, Near Swarg Ashram Temple, Hari Nagar, Delhi</td>
<td>Beauty Culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hair Cutting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>English Speaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>EE-Block, Jahanpur</td>
<td>Prayas EE-Block, Jahagirpuri, Delhi-110033, Ph. 55688884, 55482809</td>
<td>Computer Applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Beauty Culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cutting &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Courses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Prayas Samastipur Tajpur Road, Behind Kali Mandir Purani P.O, Samastipur, Bihar</td>
<td>Stitching, Embroidery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>Prayas ,Basti Vikas Kendra, Kuncha Mohatar Khan Mohalla, Morigate, New Delhi</td>
<td>Computer Applications</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>Morigate, Prayas ,Basti Vikas Kendra, Kuncha Mohatar Khan Mohalla, Morigate, New Delhi</td>
<td>Computer Applications</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>A-Block, Prayas, A-Block, Jahagirpuri, Delhi-110033</td>
<td>Beauty Culture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>Bawana J.J. Colony, Prayas, Bawana J.J. Colony, E-Block, Bawana, Delhi-110039</td>
<td>Dress Designing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>Vivek Vihar, Prayas, Gali No.- 03, Jawala Nagar, Shadara</td>
<td>Dress Designing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>Tughlakabad, Prayas ,59 ,Tughlakabad Institutional Area, New Delhi-110062, Ph. 29956244,55664991</td>
<td>Beauty Culture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>Madangir, Prayas Shelter Home House No.-B II/87 A, B-II BLOCK Dr. Ambedkar Nagar Sector –04 Madangir, New Delhi-62 Ph. No.-011-29051103</td>
<td>Beauty Culture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>Bhawarsigh Camp, Naya Prayas, Basti Vikas Kendra, Bhawarsigh Camp, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi-110057, Ph. 55481173</td>
<td>Computer Applications</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>City/Location</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Training Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Bagha</td>
<td>Prayas Bikas Bharti Srinagar, Narayanapur Bagaha-2 West Champaran, Bihar</td>
<td>Cutting &amp; Tailoring, Embroidery, Sweater Weaving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Nalanda</td>
<td>Sambhav Prayas Bangali-Para, Behind P.S. Rajgir, Nalanda,-803116,Bihar</td>
<td>Cutting &amp; Tailoring, Wood Crafts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Motihari</td>
<td>MMT Prayas Motihari Arya Samaj Chowk, H/o Shri Baidyanath Singh, Motihari, East Champaran, Bihar</td>
<td>Screen Printing, Beauty Culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Patna</td>
<td>Prayas Co-ordinating Office, B-1/26, Mauryalok Complex, Dakbanla Road, Patna, Bihar, Ph. 0612-2213182</td>
<td>Computer Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>Ahmedabad</td>
<td>Sneh Prayas Institute of Economic Empowerment, Chharanagar, Bungalow Area Road, Kubernagar, Ahmedabad,Ph. 30070771/72/74</td>
<td>Computer Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td></td>
<td>Alok Prayas, Noomati, Sec-02, Near Kali Mandir, Guwahati-02, Dist.-Kamrup, Assam</td>
<td>Dress Designing &amp; Garment Making</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prayas Institute of Economic Empowerment (Delhi)
Consolidated Enrollment Status April 05- March06

Vocational Training: -
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.NO.</th>
<th>TRADE</th>
<th>NO. OF BATCHES</th>
<th>No. of beneficiaries Enrolled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Computer Application</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>2365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Steno typing</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Beauty Culture &amp; Health Care</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Tie &amp; Die</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Art &amp; Craft</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Electrical Technician</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Personality Development</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Garment Making</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Dress Designing</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Painting</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Fashion Designing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Hair Cutting</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>5970</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Economic Rehabilitation of Victims of Trafficking
Prayas has worked out a program on experimentation for economic rehabilitation of the survivors of trafficking through an arrangement of association with a funding organization, International Organization of Migration (IOM) and a corporate partner Gujarat Cooperative Milk & Marketing Federation (Amul). With this working arrangement, Prayas has opened 07 retail outlets brand-named Sanchay Prayas in different parts of Delhi where more than 1000 trafficking survivors have been placed as trained sales girls/boys and earn their livelihood by sharing profits form sales proceed as per financial norms set by the partners. This has not only gained them self-confidence but has also restored sense of dignity as individuals. Prayas plans to workout more such innovative measures for economic empowerment to victims of trafficking.

**Placement Cell Prayas**

As a part of the rehabilitation and mainstreaming strategy, trainees of vocational training are being assisted in placements wherever it was found necessary and feasible. To help the beneficiaries in getting gainful employment for better quality of life, the Placement Cell was conceived.

**OBJECTIVES**

- Further strengthening of already existing Vocational Training Courses with a greater emphasis on the service sector programs keeping in mind the trend of the present-day economy.
- To develop customized courses viz. Telephone Repair and Maintenance, Generator set repair and maintenance, Hospital Attendants, House Keeping, Computer Graphics, Watch repairing and assembling, Salesmanship & Marketing, Tours and Travel etc. or as per the need of the service sector.
- To provide a platform exclusively to the underprivileged for self-entrepreneurship development.
- To make the course more market-oriented by assessing the kinds of jobs in demand in the market and hence upgrading in the syllabus as per the market requirements. To upgrade the skills of working beneficiaries as per market requirements.

**Functioning of the Placement Cell**
• The Placement Cell receives bio-datas of the trainees from different courses of vocational training running under Prayas Institute of Economic Empowerment (PIEE) and Jan Shikshan Sansthan Prayas (JSSP).

• The Placement Cell maintains a data bank of the graduate trainees with the help of programme functionaries of PIEE & JSSP so that whenever vacancies in an industry / corporate sector are announced, they may be able to promptly provide trained manpower for the positions available.

• Placement Cell makes the trainees aware of the various job opportunities available in the market and types of requirements persisting in different sectors.

• The team members of the Placement Cell carry out regular career counseling sessions for the beneficiaries.

• Beside various vocational courses being imparted, inputs are being gathered from prospective employers so that the beneficiaries could be trained in a manner by which they should not have any problem while going for a job.

• It provides a platform exclusively to the underprivileged for self-entrepreneurship development.

• Resource mobilisation for opening sales outlets of products produced by beneficiaries of Vocational Training Programs and women SHGs. These sale outlets are called ‘Sanchay Prayas’ where children residing in shelter homes of Prayas are placed so that they become economically independent.

• The Placement Cell works to find out avenues for viable income generating activities for women SHGs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details of Placement Status from April’ 05 – March’ 06 Batch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bio- datas received</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Self Help Group (SHG)

Jan Shikshan Sansthan Prayas, working for the upliftment of socio-economically backward society in urban slums and rural parts of Delhi through its various community outreach programmes, has gained expertise in its adopted fields. Self Help Group and Micro-credit are some of the activities through which the organization reaches out to thousands of marginalized slum and rural women. The programme enables women to mobilize savings, inculcate a habit of thrift, to access micro-credit facilities with lower interest, to create opportunities whereby they can acquire essentially needed technical skills and start their own ventures or any other income generating activity that, in turn, help them to meet their economic needs.

The organization operates the following activities for Economic Empowerment:

- Self Help Group promotion and micro-credit
- Capacity building of Self Help Groups
- Skill Training of the target group
- Income Generation & Entrepreneurship projects

The major activities carried out under the project during the year are:

★ **Group promotion**

SHG is a homogeneous group of 15-20 members (male/female) below poverty line residing in urban/rural area who organize themselves into a group and engage in an activity of micro-saving for strengthening the economy of their group members. In a period of one year (Apr’ 05-Mar’ 06), the organization has promoted 40 Self Help
Groups in the existing project areas. Presently, 2200 women are being supported by the project through 140 SHGs. Table 1.1 describes the project area wise number of Self Help Group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.no.</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>No. of women group</th>
<th>No. of men group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jahangir Puri</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hari Nagar</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pandav Nagar</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Narela</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tughlakabad</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Vasant Vihar</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Vivek Vihar</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bawana</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>136</strong></td>
<td><strong>04</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Developing thrift, promoting credit and facilitating credit linkages

Group members save a certain amount on a monthly basis to generate their corpus which is utilized for strengthening their family economic status or for small in-house consumption. The habit of regular saving in a group and an exercise of inter-loaning their own money has generated a deposit of Rs 28.3 lacs in 140 groups and an interest amount of Rs. 2.7 lacs. In the financial year Apr ’05- Mar ’06, 12 SHGs were credit linked from banks and 7 women were provided loans under SJSRY scheme of Dept. of Urban Development.

Table 1.2 provides the basic profile and financial status of promoted SHGs

### Status of SHGs till 31st March 2006

**Total No. of SHGs: 140**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>No. of SHGs</th>
<th>No. Of Women</th>
<th>Total Deposit in SHG</th>
<th>Loan Given</th>
<th>Interest Received</th>
<th>SHGs Linked with Bank</th>
<th>Bank Loan Amount</th>
<th>SHGs Applied for Bank Linkage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jahangir Puri</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>1493900</td>
<td>3818800</td>
<td>230208</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1115000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jahangir Puri</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bhagwan Pur</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Narela</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>278650</td>
<td>627200</td>
<td>21488</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Narela</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bhorgarh</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bakner</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Bakauli</td>
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<td>183550</td>
<td>109700</td>
<td>4461</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bawana</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>274550</td>
<td>228500</td>
<td>12183</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tughlakbad</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>274550</td>
<td>228500</td>
<td>12183</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tughlakabad Gaon</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tughlakabad Tigri</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tughlakabad Dakshin Puri</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tughlakabad E. O. K. Sangam Vihar</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tughlakabad Madan Pur Khadar</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tughlakabad Okhla Prahlad Pur</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tughlakabad Naya Prayas Bhanwar singh Camp</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tughlakabad Naya Prayas Bhatti Mines</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anupam Prayas Prem Nagar kathputli colony</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>326000</td>
<td>260500</td>
<td>9224</td>
<td>7 (under SJSRY)</td>
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<td>Anupam Prayas Zakheera</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Anupam Prayas Pandav Nagar</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Anupam Prayas Kirti Nagar</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Hari Nagar</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>95</td>
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<td>48000</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Vivek Vihar</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>81250</td>
<td>32200</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>2196</td>
<td>2833500</td>
<td>5183000</td>
<td>279472</td>
<td>29+7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Credit Linkage**

Till date, 29 SHGs are credit linked with banks with a loan amount of 11.15 lacs and 7 women were provided loans under SJSRY scheme of Dept. of Urban Development.

**To build the capacity of Self Help Groups**

Training in the fields of formation, organization, management and developing leadership qualities help to develop a sense of ownership, make the group actions more democratic and participatory and increasing the chances for success. The groups require training and awareness about development processes and activities. These processes and activities help to develop self-confidence in women. Group leaders, being the representatives of their SHG, need to be highly confident and
responsible for their developmental actions. Capacity building of Self Help Group members motivates and mobilizes the women to take stakes in their development thus ensuring the sustainability of the concept even after the external support of the organization is removed. The input of capacity building is extremely crucial for the outcome of sustainability of any project.

To build the capacity of group members and strengthen the formed groups, the following activities were conducted during the year:

i. **Orientation Programme** - For the formation of new groups, orientation programmes were conducted with women interested to form Self Help Groups at 3 project areas- Narela, Vivek Vihar and Bawana. The programme primarily focused on the concept of Self Help Group, its process, functioning and benefits.

ii. **Grading Exercise** - Groups willing to engage in credit linkage from banks were facilitated to evaluate the quality of their group by a means of participatory grading exercise on 16 point scale provided by NABARD. Such exercise was conducted in 6 groups at Bawana, Narela and Bhagwan pur Project areas.

iii. **Capacity Building** – Building the capacity of group members in the field of trust building, proper utilization of group collection, importance of group meetings and registers management was done in 5 groups functioning in Jahangirpuri, Anupam Prayas and Tughlakabad Project areas.

iv. **Dividend Distribution** - Accounts of 40% SHGs were audited and groups were facilitated in dividend distribution.

v. **Adult Education** - Adult Education at Bawana Project area started wherein 25 SHG beneficiaries enrolled.

**★ To provide vocational training to SHG members**

Keeping in view the relevance of vocational training combined with mainstream education, as well as the Component of income-Generation programmes, it is important to set up a full fledged institution that imbibes in itself all the aspects of economic empowerment of the marginalized, at the same time enhancing the scope of the socially- relevant enterprises. The vocational training schemes usually comprise craftsman training, apprenticeship training, training for skilled workers, crafts instructors, supervisors etc. All these, in turn, provide excellent opportunities for beneficiaries with varying degrees of education and vocational competence, to find their forte and get employment best suited to their capabilities and skills.

By now the organization has provided vocational training to more than 700 women who are associated with Self Help Groups. They have been given training in the trades like cutting and tailoring, beauty culture, domestic work, nursing, candle making, kantha and mirror work, foot mat etc. More than one-third of the women are already involved in some or other income generating activity.

During the year, JSS Prayas has organized a chalk-making training in collaboration with **Gandhi Darshan**. This product does not require skill upgradation and as Prayas itself has a high demand of the product. Another
training of making jute items was also organized at Tughlakabad and Jahangir Puri Project area.

Projects outside Delhi

Today Prayas caters to the need of the marginalized children, youth and women in the states of Bihar, Gujrat, Assam, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It reaches out to more than 50,000 children directly or indirectly through its programmes on alternative education, nutrition, counseling, recreation and vocational skills, economic empowerment and livelihood.

Bihar

The state of Bihar is considered to be among the most economically deprived stated of the country. The state also has one of the highest numbers of neglected children and children living in difficult circumstances. As such it has initiated several programmes to deal with different problems associated with children of the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mauryalok, Patna</th>
<th>Prayas Coordinating Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C/o S. M. Entrp. D-1/26, IIIrd Floor, Mauryalok Complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Patna, Bihar-800004 Tel: 0612-2223846</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bihar Voluntary Coordinating Agency (BVCA)

Areas covered: All over Bihar

Major issues covered: the state of Bihar is considered to be among the poorest in the country. The state also has one of the highest numbers of neglected children and children living in difficult circumstances being destitute and abandoned due to poverty and other reasons. While deliberating upon the ‘Adoption programmes’ in the country the Supreme Court of India in its judgment pronounced that every state should have a Voluntary Coordinating Agency (VCA) to ensure proper implementation of the laws pertaining to adoption and neglected children.

Working with: New born babies, Nursing Homes and Trafficked Children

Objective: The project addresses the adoption issues of newborn babies and to curb the problem of child trafficking. It works with nursing homes to stop the child trafficking in the hospitals by exposing the child trafficking channels or networks and to sensitize the doctors regarding promotion of legal adoption.

About the project in brief: Prayas, in collaboration with East and West Education Society, an NGO with excellent track record in Patna, has been running programmes at the grassroots and coordinating with the local agencies through training, workshops, research studies, etc. Prayas and East & West Educational Society have established the statutory body as a separate society, named Bihar Voluntary Coordinating Agency in response to the Supreme Court’s judgement. The Society has a network with NGOs and
the State Government to regulate and facilitate in-country and inter-country adoption of children. The project aims to stop child trafficking in the hospitals. It has been reported that staffs of several hospitals & Nursing Homes are involved in child trafficking. It has also been reported that staffs of these places sell babies of unwed mothers privately to the couples who are eager to adopt. Therefore, it becomes essential to advocate these doctors regarding the procedure of legal adoption.

**Prayas Bikas Bharati Bagaha Project**

**Location:** Bagaha, West Champaran district

**Areas covered:** West Champaran District

**Issues addressed:** West Champaran is one of the most backward district of Bihar. Dalits and Adivasis together constitute 15.7% of the population. Of the 35 districts in India that rank lowest in terms of women’s literacy, 15 are in Bihar. Champaran is notorious dacoit country where the sword definitely scores over the pen.

**Objective:** To mobilize the community and encourage parents to send their children to schools. To economically empower women by forming Self Help groups and training these women in various skills.

**About the project in brief:** Prayas started its project in the West Champaran district of Bihar with a view to not only provide education to the children but also to raise the living standard of the people. The children belonging to the marginalized community were given non-formal education in an alternative center after which they are mainstreamed. Apart from it Self Help groups are formed in the community to improve the economic condition of women in rural areas under Prayas Institute of Juvenile Justice (PIEE). Livelihood programme of cutting, tailoring, & embroidery under PIEE, for economically marginalized women.

**Prayas - Mira Memorial Trust**

**Areas covered by the project:** Bastapur, Chandrahiya, Sarangpur, Semra

**Issues covered:** The project deals with rescued children from trafficking networks, runaway and working children. The child trafficking and child labor is growing rampanty in Bihar. Every year hundreds of children runaway from their home in search of work and end up working at railway stations. There are many others who are lured and are trafficked. Bihar serves as source state for trafficking of children. Hundreds of young girls in Bihar and are forcibly taken away to the other states.

**Working with:** Rescued children from trafficking networks and Runaway and working children

**Objective:** To rescue children from the trafficking network and to provide education, shelter and psychological support to these children. Also to provide all the basic facilities to the street and working children
About the project in brief: Prayas started the project in collaboration with the Mass Education Directorate of Government of Bihar. So far 10 education centers have been set up and are catering to the needs of 250 neglected out-of-school children. The curriculum of these centers was designed with a significant target of mainstreaming participating children in accordance with the outside advanced world. Apart from it a shelter home is being run in Motihari. Under this rescued children are provided with shelter facilities. Further counselors are also working round the clock to give psychological support to these vulnerable children. The project also deals with the restoration of the children to their respective family is also being considered.

Prayas in Motihari also works with the street & working children. Under this project runaway children and children working under hazardous conditions at railway stations are being looked after. Prayas is initiating its support in the form of alternative education, free meals, and shelter homes to ameliorate the lives of these neglected children.

The other project running in Motihari is Prayas Bal Chetna Kendra. Under this project children are encouraged to get enrolled, so that they could be provided with education and gradually mainstreamed with the curriculum of other advanced schools.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bihar</th>
<th>Motihari</th>
<th>Mira Mamorial Trust &amp; Prayas Shishu Niketan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>(A Home for Neglected Children)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Shri Deoraha Path, Mohalla – New Agarwa, P.O. Motihari -845401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dist E. Champaran, Bihar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>With the Batrolia Ward-1</td>
<td>Prayas AIE Centre, Batrolia, Ward No.1, Vill Batorlia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Help of P.O. Madhubani Ghat, Panchayat Uttri Dhekha, Block- Motihari</td>
<td></td>
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Prayas Samastipur Project

Areas covered by the project: Samastipur

Major issues: As per one of the reports of UNICEF there are nearly 60 of every 1,000 children in Bihar – one of India’s poorest states – do not live to celebrate their first birthday primarily because they do not get proper health services. Around 60 per cent of street children sweating it out in Delhi’s roadside hotels, streets and railway station are from Bihar.

Working with: Neglected children and marginalized communities

Objective: The project works on the issues of neglected children and marginalized communities. It aims at eliminating child labour and to provide education through school or alternative education. To provide health care and shelter for neglected, homeless and street children. Create opportunities for development and rehabilitation of the children in need of care and protection. Apart from it, the project aims at imparting vocational skills and job-oriented training for the youth and women. Thus, promoting socio-economic empowerment of the marginalized women and communities.

Project in brief: Prayas Samastipur project presently is engaged in providing functional skills to youths and girls in order to rehabilitate them and link and mainstream them for their socio-economic betterment. Prayas Samastipur imparts vocational education through its seven centers in following trades: stitching, cutting and embroidery, beauty culture, traditional ‘madhubani’ painting, screen printing and computer training. After completing the training in the vocational courses women are able to earn for themselves. The basic idea behind this project is to take each and every child to school or to provide them a highly structured innovative non-formal education. And later enroll them in
government schools once basic literacy and education have been provided to them as per their age. The project has also come up with the Drop-in center for Railway children to provide care and protection to children living and working at railway platforms in Samastipur railway station. The Railway Police Force (RPF) and Women Welfare Organization (WWO) are also part of this project. Through this program, the attempts are being made to bring such children in mainstream who come in contact of the police through counseling and by following the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (care and protection of child) Act, 2000. The project has introduced Self Help Groups (SHGs), micro-credit and income generating programs: Through these programs, women/men of weaker sections are motivated to become economically independent by starting their own economic activities. Samastipur Chetriya Gramin Bank has been linked with SHGs for loan etc.

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<td>Email <a href="mailto:samastipurprayas@prayaschildren.org">samastipurprayas@prayaschildren.org</a></td>
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**Sneh Prayas, Gujarat**

On January 26 2001, a huge earthquake shook the state of Gujarat, resulting in thousands of deaths and massive destruction of property, infrastructure and livestock. Prayas responded to the crisis immediately providing food, temporary shelter, trauma counselling, community centres and day care for orphaned children and women.

**Project Location:** Bhuj, Bhachau in Kutch and Ahmedabad

**Working with:** People affected by the earthquake in kutch

**Issues covered:** The project was initiated to work towards the needs of the people affected by the earthquake in Kutch. Earthquake in the Kutch destroyed the houses leaving many families homeless. The health care facility was absent specially women and
children were suffering from malnourishment- number of starvation death was on rise. Education infrastructure was nearly absent. There was no proper drinking water facility.

**Objectives:** Rehabilitation of the earthquake affected people in Kutch through self-help and focus on child survival, health of the women, community development and water issues.

**Project in brief:** The project covered the worst affected talukas of Kutch area serving fifty villages from the Bhachau taluka of the Kutch area and five slum communities in Ahmedabad. The project also focused on alternative education, vocational education, day care, mid-day meals and recreational services for children. Primary health care, counseling services, community mobilization and self-group activities for economic rehabilitation was taken up. Under this project shelters were also created for needy children and women with voluntary contribution of land by the villages. Besides, houses were constructed to help the disabled and most vulnerable section of the population affected by the earthquake. By way of promoting the rights of the disabled and providing legal support to the projects foster closer links between the earthquake victims and various government agencies meant to help the former. Additionally, a special livelihood support program was initiated to help the deserving whereby they were enabled to promote self-sustenance.

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**ALOK PRAYAS, Assam**

The state of Assam has been badly affected by armed insurgency over the last one and a half decades with various insurgent groups. These low intensity’ conflicts frequently involve the creation of a state of terror to penetrate the fabric of grass roots social relations for entire populations, with social and cultural institutions and ways of life routinely targeted. Men, women and children are now directly drawn, even coerced, into
the conflict as ‘active participants’ on one side or the other, since these wars are being fought more in the backyards, villages and suburban streets and less in battlefields. This seriously perturbed the life of common people.

Realizing the gravity of the situation Prayas came into action and is trying its level best to bring the life of the people to normal.

**Areas covered : Jorhat, Guwahati, Teok**

**Objective:** Working for marginalized children, youth and women

Prayas joined hands with Assam Sewa Samiti as a joint initiative for child protection / juvenile justice, shelter facilities, related programs for disadvantaged children, empowerment of youth and women at the unit at Noonmati Shishu Mangal Kendra at Noonmati in Guwahati.

To meet the basic needs of children by providing them with shelter, alternative education, computer literacy and provide them with the vocational training, counseling and recreation to enhance their aptitude and skills.

**Major issues covered:** Assam remains the only state in the northeast where poverty coupled with terrorism is still a major issue. The various terrorist attacks from the terrorist groups Naxalites and Maoists have disturbed the normal life of the people specially the children. There are many children who do not have to basic facilities.

**Partnership in Observation Home, Lichubari**

Alok Prayas was formally launched in Assam on December 2004. In Jorhat the project concentrate on the Juvenile Justice related issues and works towards the proper implementation of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2000 at Lichubari Observation Home for Juveniles (in conflict with law) in order to create some difference in this extremely neglected Remand Home for delinquent children that cater to 10 districts of Assam.

**Prayas Institute of Economic Empowerment, Noonmati, Teok, Jorhat**

Apart from it the project also works for the upliftment of Assam tribe at Teok Circle “Rajabari” under Prayas Institute of Economic Empowerment (PIEE). Various workshops and the training cum trade activities are organized. The computer labs are set up to uplift the literacy rate in the community.

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<th>Alok Prayas</th>
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<td>New Office correspondence address of Alok Prayas, Jorhat</td>
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<td>Gayan Gaon, (Near Purbashree Prineters), Tarajan, Distt: Jorhat (Assam)</td>
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Kunhi Prayas -I
Noonmati Sishu Mangal Kendra Campur ( Near Kali Mandir) Sec-II

Noonmati Guwahati -20 Distt: Kamrup (Assam)

Kunhi Prayas II
Samanway Sangha, Santinagar, Mathgharia –II, Guwahati -26

Distt: Kamrup (Assam)

**Prayas in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**
The Andaman and Nicobar Islands were practically wiped out by the Tsunami in 2005
Responding to these need-based areas, Prayas with its missionary zeal, is helping getting their lives back to normal.

**Prayas Railway Children**
Areas Covered: Car Nicobar & Campbell Bay
Working with; Children affected by the Tsunami

Issues: It has been found out that needs of the affected people, particularly women & children are different from that of tribal communities. The existing rehabilitation services lack targeted approach to address special issues of child protection, gender display, relocation, re-habitation & livelihood of the displaced people in December 2004 the India Ocean Tsunami struck the Andaman & Nicobar Islands destroying entire villages and killing thousands. Many children lost their families and homes Coastal communities were left without schools, health centres and water.

Project: Prayas operates this project in collaboration with the Railway Children and the Dream Catchers Foundation Child Care Centres have been set up to cater for children who were worst affected by the Tsunami. Kids are offered counseling to help them to overcome the devastating impact of the disaster. In addition they are provided with alternative education and nutrition to help restore them to physical and mental health.

**Child Sponsorship Program**
Areas Covered  Port Blair and Little Andaman

Issues: The killer Tsunami that hit the Indian Ocean, on the morning of 26 December, 2004 has been described as worst natural disaster by relief experts. It is estimated that more than one third those perished were children and it feared that more are at risk from diseases and many more would be in need of care and protection. The tragedy of Tsunami has left the people in devastated conditions However; children are the worst struck section with the trauma. The natural disaster has not only jeopardized the basic infrastructure but has also put the survival on the rocks.
Working with; Tsunami affected children
Objective: To upgrade the basic infrastructure and to efficiently provide children with the necessities like education, books uniforms, shoes and daily nutrition besides strengthening their physical and mental health.
Project Brief: The enormous destruction of tsunami catastrophe had cluttered the lives of the people especially the children. Hence there was a need to stabilize the torment situation and safeguard the children against mental and physical destruction. Judging the sensitivity of the issue, Prayas started a child sponsorship program to fund the basic needs like food shelter, education and health check up of the children. Through this program Prayas arranges funds to sponsor the school education fees of the needy children besides looking after the entire expenses on books, uniforms and shoes. Apart from funding the education expenses Prayas is also looking after the nutrition, sports material and conducting regular health check ups.

**Prayas Michael and Susan Del Foundation (MSDF) Project**  
Areas Covered: Port Blair  
Working with; children and families worst affected by the Tsunami  
Objective: To deliver health care, counseling, nutrition, education and livelihood support to the tsunami affected people and help in rebuilding their lives.

Issues: In December 2004 the Indian Ocean Tsunami struck the Andaman & Nicobar Islands destroying entire villages and killing thousands. Many lost their families. Homes and businesses. Coastal communities were left without schools, health centres and water.

About the Project in brief: The Tsunami emergency relief effort is long over, but Prayas continues to expand its recovery and rehabilitation effort in the islands. With the support of Michael and Susan Del Foundation, Prayas has organized relief camps to provide mobile health care to the population. Livelihood support is offered to the worst victims so they can get their lives back on track. Many vulnerable people in extreme need, such as teenagers and the elderly, are given emergency assistance. At present, over 500 children and 200 families are benefiting from this initiative.

**Bal Center (Aviva-Prayas Initiative)**

**Areas Covered: Port Blair and Little Andaman**

Issues: since Andaman & Nicobar Islands all together a different ball game due to its unique geographic location in Indian Ocean. Unfortunately it has been worst affected in tsunami. Tsunami has left children enormously traumatized and in shattered condition. Many of them were left orphan with no life support.

Working with Tsunami affected children

Objective: To help children to overcome trauma by counseling. And eventually strengthen the mental health. Apart from counseling Prayas is also working upon core issue of education. Since Prayas is a core member of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA) initiative it is also providing alternative education and encouraging them to achieve a bright literate future. Moreover it has set up childcare where marginalized children are provided with nutritious mid day meal.
About the Project: Due to the insufficiency of the policies in tackling cases affecting children, Prayas being one of national level voluntary organization took an initiative along with Aviva to set up a childcare center where distorted, displaced and bereaved children could be provided with counseling to overcome the trauma of catastrophe. Moreover these childcare centers also provide alternative education and mid day meal to entrench the right to literacy and to reconstruct a joyful healthy physical as well as mental environment.

Livelihood Project
Areas covered: Port Blair & Little Andaman

Issues covered: Due to tsunami thousands of people lost their livelihood in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, leaving their survival in sheer doom. The main challenge lies at rebuilding the life, restoring confidence & rehabilitating those most affected. The people were left with no employment and were neither proficient in any vocational skill.

Working with: Tsunami affected youth and women

Objective: To identify the needy women and youth affected by tsunami and provide them with resources to from Self Help groups. Moreover, Prayas focuses on encouraging intensive vocational training to make people self-sufficient economically.

About the Project: Prayas along with ILO and Times Foundation took the initiative to start a Livelihood project. The project aims at imparting vocational training of cutting and tailoring, pickle making soft toys making, photo frame making and leave mat making in different areas of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The Self Help Groups were formed so as to empower women, linking their skills with modern marketing approaches and thereby adding to their family income. So far there are thirty –eight SHG’s have been formed 26 at various places in little Andaman and twelve in Port Blair.

Care India Tsunami Response Project

Areas Covered: Little Andaman

Issues: Tsunami has left the fishermen in living near the coast in sheer misery. Tsunami devastated their livelihood severely, all it left was broken boats, houses and despair.

Working with: Fishermen community

Objective: To provide fishermen with boats to re-establish the fishing activity besides helping youth and women of fishing community to form groups for net weaving and providing foundation for the upliftment of micro credit activities.

About the Project: Seeing the dreadful condition of tsunami affected fishermen Prayas joined hands with care a humanitarian community fighting globally against poverty to
help fishermen in stabilizing the situation and provide them with boats to reconstruct a prosperous trade environment.

Apart from this Prayas helped youth and women of the fishermen community in forming groups for net weaving to facilitate fishing trade as well as other micro credit activities and eventually making them self sufficient once again.

**Prayas Aide Et Action Project**
Areas covered: Little Andaman
Working with Communities affected by the Tsunami especially with children

Issues In December 2004 the Indian Ocean Tsunami struck the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, destroying entire villages and killing thousands. Many children lost their families and homes coastal communities were left without schools, health social and water.

Objective: To provide Tsunami affected children with shelter, education, nutrition and health services. Apart from it to give trauma counseling / psycho social support.

About the project : With the assistance of Aide et Action, child care centres have been set up to cater for children who were worst affected by the Tsunami Kids are offered counseling to help them to overcome the devastating impact of the disaster. In addition, they are provided with alternative education and nutrition to help restore them to physical and mental health. This project is also supporting islanders efforts to reconstruct their villages and repair damaged infrastructure.

**Childline Prayas Project**
Areas Covered: Parts of Andaman & Nicobar
Working with: children in need of welfare, care, protection and rehabilitation

Issues: Provision of referral services to children in need of welfare care and rehabilitation 24hr. child helpline with a toll free no 1098

Objective: To reach out to every child in need of care & protection by responding to emergencies on 1098 and to ensure access of technology to the most marginalized in urban as well as rural areas & connectivity of 1098 though government telephone exchanges as well as private exchanges. The project also works together with the allied system to create child friendly systems. The project not only provides a platform of networking amongst organizations but also provide linkages to support systems, which facilitate the rehabilitation of children in need of care & protection.

About the project: Childline is a 24 hour free emergency telephone help line for children in need of care and protection. It’s a project of Ministry of social justice and empowerment Govt. of India. It’s operating in 72 cities all over India. In Andaman & Nicobar Childline came into existence on 7th January 2005 and in Delhi its branch came into operation on 2nd October 1998. Childline aims to reach out to the most marginalized children between the age group of 0-18 years, and provides interventions of shelter,
medical, repatriations, rescue, death related, sponsorships and emotional support and guidance.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH (2005-06)
Prayas Wakro Project

Location: Lohit district of eastern part of Arunachal Pradesh.

Issues covered- The project works for the upliftment of the marginalized and neglected communities. The hilly areas of India have not seen significant improvements in its basic infrastructure. Eventually even government has not contributed much inducement towards these topographically remote areas. There has been a major lapse in the availability of basic amenities. The people from the rural part still cling to their traditional socio-economic system. Their traditional beliefs and practices continue to exist to tackle their health and hygiene.

Working with: Marginalized and neglected communities

Objective- The aim of running the PHC is to create a model health care delivery system in the state of Arunachal, in an innovative way. Under this PHC there are three sub centers, where regular OPD services are provided. Further it has 24hrs emergency services, OPD, indoor, Minor Operation theatre, essential obstetric facility, diagnostic lab, drug counter etc.

Project in brief- Wakro is a circle under Lohit district of Eastern part of Arunachal. Presently, Alok Prayas is running one Primary Health Center located at Wakro, having population of 9000approx. This is a public private partnership project with Govt of Arunachal funded by Planning Commission of India. The NGO is given entire responsibility of functioning and management of Prayas Health Center. The daily attendance ranges from 70-120 patients per day. Further the camp was organized in Namsai Community Health Centre (CHC) where the local doctors and Administration extended all logistic and moral support. No consultation fee is charged from the patients and all pathological and other investigations are done at very nominal charges.

Donors and Partners

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