

PRAYAS ANNUAL REPORT 2017-18



**In Serving the Best Interest of
Children, we serve the best interest of all Humanity**
Carol Bellamy

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Message from the General Secretary

PREFACE

The 'Financial Year **2017-18**' has been momentous and path breaking for Prayas in many ways. It was yet another year during which we continued going from strength to strength and launching some very important projects in our attempt to salvage some of our life time projects from being dismantled or extending boundaries of the organization to respond to some of the strongly-felt needs of the extremely marginalized and exploited.

Along with, DUSIB (Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board) erstwhile Slum & Resettlement Wing of MCD, our decades old partner, we ended running up 32 shelters for Children and Homeless (now a total of 47 homes/shelters run by us) in order to save the children's shelters and also to save the night-shelters for the NGO's in Delhi. Similarly, as an extension to our ILO Partnerships for the trafficked and helpless domestic working women, we assumed the role of the national level leader of the Domestic Worker Sector Skill Council, (DWSSC) for the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurships/NSDC-now about to be created into a Section 8 non-profit company for the estimated 25 million women, to provide them life with dignity, proper wages and protection.



Alongside the two major projects Juvenile Justice, Child Protection & Human Trafficking (Geneva Global-Freedom Fund) and the Prayas Institute of Juvenile Justice and the major skill development-cum-placements projects, i.e, Ajeevika (Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushal Yojana), Jeevika in Rajasthan and Bihar under the Prayas Institute of Economic Empowerment, (PIEE) developed exponentially. In these two divergent fields, albeit directly connected to India's extremely poor and deprived population, Prayas as a committed service delivery organization placed it amongst the national players in the 30th year of its long journey.

The organization is vigorously pursuing its long cherished goals and tackling multiple issues and running service delivery programs relating to child protection, juvenile justice, trafficking

of children and women, homeless, missing, working, out of school children & Railway Children, alternative and adult education to thousands of illiterate women, vocational and life skills training/empowerment of women through self-help-groups (SHGs) and income generation program, promotion of livelihood and entrepreneurship, facilitating credit through bank linkages, micro-finance operations and striving to get marginalized youths & women including domestic workers under one roof by imparting vocational training and empowering them socially and economically.

The unfolding story of Prayas, in its 30th year of journey starting from 25 fire disaster-affected children to nearly 50,000 directly served beneficiaries, had its own share of ups and downs, success and tribulations, least provided and poorly supported, our gallant team of 800+ co-workers and hundreds of volunteers & interns withstood huge challenges, while working for love and services, not for money or recognition or rewards, they have quietly done for the poor and neglected-which very few others would have done elsewhere. Our friends and supporters in the Government and outside within the country and through international organizations, have helped us to set up several benchmarks. This year, we have made serious efforts in setting up our internal systems, particularly the administrative and financial code, our zero tolerance on issues relating to child protections & human rights, practices pertaining to socio-economic transparency, probity and justice, and complete/ unwavering faith in secularism and democratic processes have remained steadfast all through our activities and intervention

ABOUT PRAYAS

Starting with 25 children in 1988, Prayas is now directly serving about 50,000 marginalized children, youth and women. The organization has been addressing multiple issues and running direct programs relating to child protection and juvenile justice, education, urban homelessness, human-trafficking and migration, disaster management and crises. vocational and life skills training, skill building program for domestic workers, water & sanitation, health and hygiene, empowerment of women through Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Income Generation Program, promotion of entrepreneurship, facilitating credit through bank linkages and also direct micro finance operations.

'Prayas JAC Society' is working on issues of child rights and child protection since 1988. Prayas JAC Society is running 242 Centers/units, including 47 Homes/Shelters, been declared as 'Fit Institution' under Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection) of Children Act 2000/2006/2015 for Children in Need of Care & Protection (CNCP) and Children in Conflict with Law (CCL). It is also reaching out to the distressed children at the Railway Stations through 06



emergency helpline number CHILD LINE 1098, Child Help Desks and Shelters to ensure immediate relief, care and protection of the children. It is reaching out to nearly 50,000 lives every day through its multiple programs, such as, Child Protection, Juvenile Justice, Prevention of Human Trafficking and Child Labour/Bonded Labour & Modern Day Slavery and from other forms of exploitation, Education, Health, Vocational & Life Skill Program with its presence in 09 States/UT's (Delhi, Bihar, Assam, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Rajasthan & Haryana) and more than 800 professionals.

It has to its credit providing health services at Wakro in Lohit District, a remote place in Arunachal Pradesh through 24 hours, Nutritional Resource Centres in Supaul & Nalanda, (Bihar). The organization is one of the country's leading Vocational Training Providers (VTP) which imparts market driven training and placement to more than 15,000 youths have been trained and provided with the employment and entrepreneurship opportunities at nearly 56 vocational training institutes of Prayas located in Delhi, Bihar, Rajasthan, Assam and Jharkhand. Accredited with National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), program of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Govt. of India, it is also running national level skills development programs with NSDC (MSDE) and several Ministries and State Government. In year 2012, Prayas began partnership with the Ministry of Rural Development to impart training to youths in the naxal affected areas in the states of Bihar and Jharkhand under Swarn Jayanti Gram 2 Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) followed by the on-going Aajeevika (DDU-GKY) etc Under which we are in the process of providing training and placements to over 20,000 youth from the BPL and the marginalized backgrounds.

Prayas feels that education is the fourth necessity that man needs after food, shelter and clothing. Though, program and policy initiatives like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Right to Education (RTE) have contributed to a new vibrancy, meaning and urgency in the country's effort to universalize elementary education, and are expected to infuse new life in the schooling system in the years to come. However, the issue of drop outs continues as a major issue and concern in all level of education and stands to around nearly 6 million children who are still out of school.

Prayas through its network and with the efforts of grass root partners reached to nearly 1.5 lakh people in deep communities and villages to create sensitivity and awareness on trafficking in person and also evolved the best practices to curb child labour/bonded labour and modern day slavery. Anti Human Trafficking initiatives has created certain success and strategically framework evolved with the help of networking partners can be emulated in coming years has paved the way towards National Initiatives for combating trafficking (at source) of women and children. Through its partners, Prayas created areas of intervention in three states Bihar, Jharkhand and Rajasthan which was chosen on the basis of vulnerability mapping and emphasis was in building capacity of local governance and justice system.

Prayas adopts integrated approach to achieve the objective of reaching to the unreachable through its various welfare program of the Government, being one of the core implementing partners at the grass root levels and also aimed to contribute significantly in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Furthermore, Prayas has worked extensively through its apex unit (Prayas Institute of Juvenile Justice) to influence the policies meant for children and women and to improve community governance through its participation at the highest level at National Institute of Transforming India, (NITI-AAYOG) and at the highest levels of various ministries such as the Ministry of Labour & Employment, (MoLE), Ministry of Women & Child Development, (MWCD), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, (MSDE), Ministry of Home Affairs, (MHA) & Ministry of Railways and with various State Governments. In 2017-18, nearly 5000 children in need of care and protection have undergone the process of Juvenile Justice through Prayas Child Protection Structures and availed the services of its 50 Homes and Shelters, 06 emergency helpline number CHILDLINE 1098 functional at Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Samastipur & Raxaul (Bihar) and at New Delhi Railway Station, Poothkhurd and Jahangirpuri including 06 RWWCO-Prayas Railway Children Project at Delhi (Lahori Gate), Bihar (Samastipur & Danapur), Assam (Guwahati), Rajasthan (Jaipur) and Gujarat (Ahmedabad).

PRAYAS PRESENCE IN STATES

ASSAM

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

BIHAR

DELHI

GUJARAT

HARYANA

JHARKHAND

RAJASTHAN



For organization providing services in the social sector is coupled with horrendous challenge of striking balance everyday in one form or other in reaching out to the most unreachable. The challenges comes in different forms and nature in coming closer to the most vulnerable and distress child in difficult circumstances to the victim of rape and trafficking who need our services the most. Prayas from last thirty years is into the journey of creating lasting impact between the services and people, between remote locations in need of help, & suburbs and villages closer to the cities, between intent and action, between goals and accomplishments.

The past 30 years have been a time of making deep relations and building bridges with the community and various stakeholders at the different levels aimed to bring real change in the lives of millions of the beneficiaries was fruitful and satisfactory. Over the three decade of our consistent journey, every life we touched through our services, such as child protection, juvenile justice, preventing trafficking in persons by creating awareness and to disseminate information to people who seemed likely to be targeted by the traffickers, mostly in poor communities, rescue to rehabilitation of the victims of child labour education, health programs, vocational and life skill program, empowering women to seek economic independence and creation opportunities in communities and individuals with limited means, has provided us the encouragement to walk the extra mile to make a difference.



*"Individually, we are one drop
Together we are an ocean"*
-Ryunosuke Satoro

***Thanks to our incredible donors, well wisher
and partners, we are continuing to empower
the most vulnerable children and
communities to reach their full potential.***

MISSION

Mission of 'Prayas' is to protect the rights and fulfill the basic needs of the deprived, marginalized, exploited & abused children, women & youth in order to empower them through integrated & holistic services for their self sustainable existence with dignity. We also create a safe-secure, social environment and provide shelters & homes for vulnerable population with care, love & affection.

VISION

"Prayas" with its dedicated and compassionate team, meeting the best nationally and internationally accepted norms and standards in social sector, as a front-runner in eradicating all forms of discrimination; providing education, skills, healthcare, shelters, transformational socio-economic empowerment to the deprived, marginalized & vulnerable groups adhering to the just, fair & right & need-based practices.

PURPOSE

Holistic Development of deprived children, youth & women in need and marginalized populations resulting into the transformation of the socioeconomic inequality and injustice programs through a network of institutional and non-institutional projects and real time services active Developmental Approach

LEGAL REGISTRATION DETAILS

- ☞ Type of Registration: Society Registration Act Date of Registration: 29th August, 1989
- ☞ Registration Number: S-20291
- ☞ Tax Exemptions: 80 G, 12A and 35AC
- ☞ FCRA Number: 231650677

Our journey

- ☞ **1988:** Prayas was instituted on 14th November 1988 to work closely with the marginalized, vulnerable, destitute and deprived children at Jahangirpuri, lies in north west part of Delhi.
- ☞ **1989:** Registered under Society Registration Act, 1860
- ☞ **1991:** Prayas launched Naya Prayas project to work closely with the communities and their children at Kusumpur Pahari, Bhanwar Singh Camp and Bhatti Mines.
- ☞ **1993:** Established Health Project to make significant contribution in lives of the children and their families living in slums and in JJ Clusters. It aimed to empower unserved communities through participative process in achieving sustainable health and development.
- ☞ **1994:** Launched Anupam Prayas Project to serve the neglected and delinquent street children at Kirtinagar.
- ☞ **1995:** Prayas published its first publication titled, 'Neglected Child and Changing Perspective' along with UNICEF to share its experience on life of the miserable children.
- ☞ **1996:** Prayas was nominated as member of the advisory board constituted by the National Commission for Women to periodically review the functioning of the cell created for the deserted women and victim of violence, cases filed and policy issues. Prayas was also included in the steering committee of the National Human Rights Commission.
- ☞ **1997:** Complete Transfer of Observation Home, home for 'children in conflict with law' at Ferozshah Kotla to Prayas for its day to day management and total administration.
- ☞ **1998:** Inauguration of first emergency helpline services for children in distress condition by the then Minister Social Justice and Empowerment Ms.Maneka Gandhi at Prayas Home for Boys, Jahangirpuri.
- ☞ **1999:** Establishment of Prayas Institute of Juvenile Justice as an apex unit of Prayas JAC Society to develop its thematic areas.
- ☞ **2000:** Prayas set up Rape Crises Intervention Centre to address the issue of rape and domestic violence to support the victims and her family through psychological counseling and immediate relief.
 - ✓ Prayas JAC Society was awarded the prestigious project of the Ministry of Human Resource and Development, GoI titled, '**Jan Shikshan Sansthan**' to provide vocational training to neo literates, semi literates and illiterate as well as school drop out by identifying the skills have scope of employment and entrepreneurship.
- ☞ **2001:** Prayas intervened immediately in rebuilding the lives of the victim of devastating earthquake on 26th January which has destroyed heavily houses and infrastructure around the epicenter of 'Bachau' and thus the 'Prayas Sneha Samudaya' emerged as the Gujarat Chapter of Prayas JAC Society.
 - Prayas initiatives for the children been recognized by the Government and was invited to become the part of the delegation led by the then Hon'ble Prime Minister

Sri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Former Union Minister of Human Resource and Development, GoI at the UN special session on rights of the children at New York.

- ☞ **2002:** Prayas organized first international conference in association with the WOREC (Nepal), ABC (Nepal) and UNIFEM on 'NGO partnership in Rescue and Rehabilitation of the persons affected by the Human Trafficking in South Asia' aimed to find out workable solution at the national and international level
 - Prayas set up 'Prayas Shishu Niketan' for children in need of care and protection in partnership with the Mira Memorial Trust at Motihari, Bihar.
- ☞ **2003:** Shelters and Home for children in need of care and protection under the Juvenile justice (Care and Protection) of Children Act 2000/2006/2015 been set up in the districts of Samastipur, Nalanda, East Champaran (Motihari), Dharbhanga & Bagaha in Bihar and in district of Guwahati and Jorhat, Assam.
- ☞ **2004:** Railway Children Project was awarded to work at the Railway Stations in Delhi and Bihar
 - Children Hope partnered with Prayas to work with the puppeteer's families and their children in the communities of Kirtinagar.
- ☞ **2005:** Dweep Prayas was born in Andaman & Nicobar Islands to rebuild the lives after Tsunami.
 - The emergency helpline services (CHILDLINE 1098) for the distressed children was started by Prayas
 - Prayas was awarded project 'Primary Health Care Centre under National Rural Health Mission to provide health services to the community at large in Wakro, district of Lohit, Arunachal Pradesh.
- ☞ **2006:** Commencement of Indus Child Labour Project joint project of the Ministry of Labour & Employment and the Department of Labour, United States of America (USDOL) was implemented in ten hazardous sectors in 21 Districts.
- ☞ **2007:** 'Basant Saras Mela' was organized jointly by the Government of Bihar and Prayas at Gandhi Maidan, Patna
- ☞ **2008:** Relief and Rehabilitation Centre was set up in Kattaiyan, Supual for the flood affected families submerged under water. Over 2.4 million people were affected in 13 districts which impacted the severally socially excluded population, particularly the Dalit Communities.
- ☞ **2009:** Sanchay Prayas Swavlamban Sansthan (Prayas) was incorporated under section 25 of the companies Act 1956 to Extend support to the direct program meant for the excluded population.
 - ☞ Ministry of Human Resource Development, GoI awarded 'Jan Shikshan Sansthan' (popularly known as Institute of People Education) to Prayas in Samastipur aimed at removal of illiteracy and imparting the knowledge of 3R (Reading, Writing and Numeracy) to all the illiterate people in the age group of 15-35 years.

- ☞ Organized Basant Saras Mela in association with the Government of Bihar at Gandhi Maidan, Patna
- ☞ **2010:** Functioning of Additional Primary Health Centre (APHC) Karjain to provide accessible, affordable and available primary health care to people, in accordance with the 'Alma Ata Declaration' of 1978 by the member nations of the World Health Organization, (WHO)
- ☞ **2011:** Launched Emergency helpline Number for Women in Samastipur and Motihari, Bihar to respond to the issues of violence and atrocities against women under the leadership of Women Development Corporation, Bihar
- ☞ **2012:** Partnered with the Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited, (TPDDL) to strengthen the marginalized communities through vocational training program
- ☞ **2015:** Started Child line 1098 at the New Delhi Railway station, joint initiative of the Ministry of Women & Child Development and the Ministry of Railways to ensure the care and protection, security and well being of run away, trafficked and unaccompanied children who come in contact with Railways
- ☞ **2016: From 1st April 2016,** the Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre has taken over the Children's Home Purnea from the District Nodal officer of Social Welfare Department, BASA, ADCP, Purnea.
- ☞ **2017:** Setting up of 'Tata Solar Microgrid Power Project' in partnership with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, (MIT), Centre for Energy and Environmental Policy Research, General Electric and Tata Trust to create viable model of distribution and generation of electricity in remote areas of Baishali District (Tayabpur and Behlolpur) on 24th Jan 2017.
 - Children's Home Samastipur with the support of Social Welfare Department, Govt of Bihar
- ☞ **2018:** Children's Home – Gaya, Patna & Jumai with the support of Social Welfare Department, Govt of Bihar
 - Prayas JAC Society signed MoU with RWCCO in presence of Chairman Railway Board, Mr. Ashwani Lohani and his wife Ms. Arunima Lohani, President (RWCCO) for setting-up short stay shelter home/child help-desk for children in contact with the railways at six (06) stations, namely, Delhi, Jaipur, Samastipur, Danapur, Guwahati and Ahmedabad on 7th Sept 2018.
 - Prayas-RWCCO Short Stay Shelter Home for children in contact with the Railways, Delhi was inaugurated at Lahori gate near Parcel Station, New Delhi Railway Station on 3rd Oct. 2018 by Ms. Arunima Lohani, President RWCCO in presence of Chairman and senior officials of Railway Board.

GOVERNING BOARD

Our Governing Board is dedicated to our mission of creating real and lasting impact in the lives of marginalized children and communities.

Name	Position	Occupation	Gender
Mr. Shatrughan Sinha	President	Actor & M.P Lok Sabha	M
Mr. D.N Mathur	Vice President	Former Director, Shramik Vidya Peeth, MoHRD	M
Mr. Amod Kanth	General Secretary	Former DGP & Chairperson DCPCR	M
Mr. R.N Gupta	Treasurer	Chartered Accountant	M
Dr. C.J Daswani	Member	Former Director, NFE (NCERT)	M
Mr. N.K Singhal	Member	Retd. IPS	M
Mr. M.B Kaushal	Member	Retd. Delhi Police Commissioner	M
Dr. K.S Sachdeva	Member	Medical Professional	M
Dr. Aruna Bhardwaj	Member	Former Dean, Delhi School of Social Work	F
Mr. Subhash Narang	Member	Sr. Advocate, Supreme Court of India	M
Prof. R.R Singh	Member	Former Director, Tata Institute of Social Sciences	M
Ms. Sudesh Kumari	Member	Retd. ACP Delhi Police	F
Mr. Keshav Kumar	Member	Joint Director, CBI Mumbai	M
Mr. Naveen Kohli	Member	Industrialist	M
Mr. Jasbir Singh Malick	Member	Retd. ACP Delhi Police	M
Dr.S.D Sharma	Member	Psychiatrist	M
Mr. Kumar Rohit	Member	Regional Employees Provident Fund Commissioner	M
Mr. Vishwajeet Ghoshal	Ex-Officio Member	Joint Secretary & Director (Projects)	M
Ms. Indu Rani Singh	Ex-Officio Member	Director (Special Projects)	F
Mr. Pawan Jha	Ex-Officio Member	Finance Controller	M
Mr. Sadhna Srivastava	Ex-Officio Member	Director JSS	F

Thematic Focus Areas of Prayas

Prayas initiation broadened with time in response to the changing needs of the community by focusing on the following pillars-Education, Protection, Empowerment, Health and Nutrition.

Child Protection & Juvenile Justice

All Children have the right to protection, right to survive, right to safe, to belong, to be heard, to receive adequate care and grow up in a protective environment. Protection is not only about reducing their vulnerability to any kind of harm and protecting them from the harmful situations, it is also about ensuring that no child falls out of the social security and safety net and fails to receive the necessary care, protection and support.

Prayas as a child right organization is committed to protect its children through voices, schemes & constitutional and legal safeguards. The year 2017-2018 was significant in many ways to us as we encouraged our colleagues, volunteers, well wishers and duty bearers for their active participation at every level of our intervention with the child, as effective child protection would be a distant reality without their active participation.



All the programs directly connected with the children whether through the children homes or shelters focused on their participation whether in designing, implementing and evaluating the programs every quarter to ensure lasting and positive outcomes. We also realized that not all children are city born; we discovered that many were migrants fleeing rural poverty. Prayas began poverty assessments with children in their home villages, to better understand the roots of village level impoverishments meet the challenges, and make it worthwhile for children to remain at home.

Through its various services directly focusing on the life and welfare of the children, Prayas reached out to 6754 children in total came in contact through various modes such as emergency helpline number CHILDLINE 1098, on order of the Child Welfare Committee, rescue operations conducted by the Prayas Team in Delhi, Bihar and Rajasthan and by Police.

Child Trafficking:

One of the major activities that Prayas initiated long back is to restore the childhood of the victims of Human Trafficking through its major intervention in Delhi, Rajasthan, West Bengal and in areas of Raxual, Samastipur, Patna and Birgunj which aims to improve safe migration, to improved child focussed community development convergence of services and concerted efforts of stakeholders and community from India and Nepal and complete implementation of Juvenile Justice Act through advocacy, liaison, and networking with different partners.



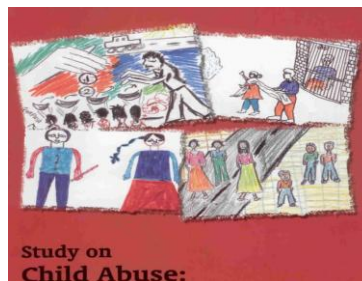
Child Labour:

Prayas dream is to create a society for children free from all forms of exploitation and space for their overall holistic growth by providing free and quality education, to engage them in various vocational trainings to build their self esteem and to provide them with decent jobs for leading a life with dignity. Prayas is deeply involved at all the levels ranging from the ground level to the decision making level.



Child Abuse:

Prayas is committed to provide safe and secure environment, child friendly spaces, in all of its homes and shelters across India to protect children from abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence. It aims to provide an ambience where children feel respected, protected and empowered.



Alternative Education:

Prayas focuses in enhancing the quality of life among the disadvantaged and marginalized children through gender sensitive community based alternative education and child centered programs. It also emphasises on developing innovative teaching aids and in transforming their lives by enabling the children from "self" to the wider spectrum of being "social".



Health and Sanitation:

Prayas started health program firstly to cover millions of children who were beyond any health program of the government. With time, it moved to cover many structured health related programs such as reduction of newborn morbidity and mortality in Supaul & Nalanda in Bihar and Wakaner in Lohit District of Arunachal Pradesh, HIV/AIDS program in Bhuj area of Gujarat, construction of toilets and commissioning of hand pumps in Gujarat and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.



Skill Development & Livelihood Program:

Through Prayas Institute of Economic Empowerment, Prayas aims to develop programs and livelihood opportunities for marginalized youth and women by imparting needs based vocational training and livelihood program and to shape their future through sustainable employment opportunities, alternative and higher education and innovative program of economic empowerment for women



Combating Trafficking

Trafficking of human beings, especially of women and children, is an organized crime of huge dimensions that violate basic human right and directly causes hardships and suffering to millions of people. As per the UN Protocol to prevent, suppress, and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, supplementing the U.N Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, trafficking now defined under section 370 and 370A of IPC. Until recently, these forms of prohibited commercial sex trafficking were the only concern of the government and the police, but now part of the U.N Protocol, also becoming a part of the law against trafficking, as defined under sections 370 and 370A IPC, the forms and dimensions of trafficking have expanded.

Prayas JAC Society joins hand with Geneva Global performance philanthropy to prevent trafficking in the bordering area of Raxaul, Samastipur, Patna, and Birgunj aims at in improving safe migration, to improve child focused community development through convergence of services and concerted efforts of stakeholders and community from India and Nepal and complete implementation of Juvenile Justice Act through advocacy, liaison, and networking in the state.

The organization was deeply involved with the officials of Rajasthan for improved cooperation for interstate repatriation through strategic planning with the counterpart officials of Bihar. With concerted efforts from the Department of Social Welfare, Government of Bihar and Prayas, a permanent team has been constituted for carrying out the procedure of interstate repatriation followed by the rehabilitation of the repatriated children. In 2016-17, it also succeeded in strengthening the facilitation of compensation procedure under the Chief Minister Relief Fund for the rescued child labourers and bonded labourers. Following the process approximately 102 children been compensated under the CM Relief Fund and additional rupees 25,000/- have been transferred in account of all children who have been granted the amount after recommendation of the District Magistrate and the Labour Commissioner of Bihar.



At Raxaul , we have identified 150 Orchestra troupes having 10 to 15 girls recruited per troupe and most of the recruited girls in the entertainment groups are being exploited in multiple forms. Our findings also suggest that most of the girls are from Nepal, West Bengal, UP and Bihar. In a meeting with the SDPO (Chief of Police) Raxaul it was decided that a meeting with the orchestra owners should be organized to explain them about the illegal activities being practiced through the orchestra owners during the meetings some of the orchestra owners were also invited to brief them about future action by the administration regarding such practices by them especially deploying minors as well as the police directed the cases of sexual exploitation of the girls recruited should not be the part of the orchestra entertainment. In the intervened areas of Patna, Raxaul, Motihari and Samastipur with high prevalence of the worst forms of child labour, Prayas worked with the community to establish an understanding of slavery, identify victims, and worked with rescue teams to remove children from exploitation in disorganized sectors such as brick kilns, Dhabas, Tea Stalls etc. Nearly 500 rescued children been admitted in various homes and shelters of Prayas for

overarching care including counseling, behavior therapy, interpersonal skills and life skill by emphasizing equal focus on communication and personality development. The Department of Social Welfare & Prayas has promoted the concept of 'Cluster Based Approach' in several endemic districts of Bihar after mapping the volume of the restored children following the Inter State Repatriation.

Prayas initiatives related to Street Children in Delhi

Prayas began its journey in the year 1988 with 25 children after devastating fire at Jahangirpuri. Today it reaches out to thousands of hapless street and destitute children every day. In the year 1997, the government launched the "Integrated Programme for Street Children", erstwhile the "Scheme for Welfare of Street Children", which was later subsumed with the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). Street children project was the first project of Prayas which was funded by the then Ministry of Welfare, GOI under this scheme. A national level NGO Forum for Street and Working Children was also created by various leading NGOs, including Prayas.

The First Children's Home for street and working children run by Prayas in Jahangir Puri was launched in January 1999 as a model project of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India. The issue of construction of homes with all facilities to serve as a major drop-in-centre in the metropolitan cities for the care and protection of street and working children was discussed in the Planning Commission. Since Prayas was allotted sufficient land to construct a building, this home was set up at Jahangir Puri. Shri L. K. Advani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Home inaugurated the building in the presence of then Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment, Smt. Maneka Gandhi.



UNESCO had also signed an MOU with Prayas for providing care, protection, development and rehabilitation of street and neglected children. Prayas runs various Non Formal Education centres in different slums of Delhi. Prayas developed innovative educational materials to accomplish the educational needs of street and working children in urban settings.

Delhi NGO Forum

Delhi NGO Forum was a citizen's initiative to address the problem of street & working children in Delhi. The Forum was set-up as an umbrella organization with the initiative of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Govt. of India), Department of Social Welfare, (Govt. of Delhi), UNICEF and some of the leading NGOs in 1987 in which Prayas was also a member. Beginning with 7 members, the NGO Forum extended up to 20 members who collaborated actively to undertake a variety of developmental activities to benefit street and working children. As early as 1994, the Forum interacted with UNICEF and the Delhi Administration whereby the necessary groundwork was prepared for undertaking a comprehensive study on street children. Subsequently, a formal proposal to conduct study on this subject was also mooted to UNICEF. However, this project could not materialize, simply for want of necessary funds.

Thereafter the Hon'ble Delhi High Court gave a mandate to the Directorate of Social Welfare to conduct a comprehensive & multidimensional study in this area. In the wake of this mandate, the Directorate had consultations with NGO Forum to prepare the plan for such a study. Following detailed deliberations, a plan was finalized whereby the NGO Forum could undertake the responsibility. In the last meeting convened by the Secretary, Social Welfare Department, Govt. of NCT Delhi, regarding the Hon'ble Delhi High Court on 1st June 2001, it was decided that the survey would be conducted by the NGO Forum along with Childline agencies, Delhi Police, Social Welfare Department, etc. The survey was carried out by 50 teams to cover all parts of Delhi, each team consisting of officials from the Social Welfare Department, Delhi Police, Delhi NGO Forum, Delhi Childline besides other organizations namely, Ashray Adhikar Abhiyan and Prayas being the nodal agency of Delhi Childline.

List of Homes/Shelters

Prayas Home for Girls, Tughlakabad
Prayas Home for Boys, Jahangirpuri
Prayas Observation Home Ferozshah Kotla
Bettiah Children Home, West Champaran

Samastipur Children Home

Purnea Children Home

Open Shelter Peeragarhi

Open Shelter Azadpur

Open Shelter Yamuna Bazaar

Open Shelter Morigate

Open Shelter Nabi Karim

Open Shelter, Lahori Gate

(1) Prayas Children Homes:

Prayas works towards the creation of safe spaces and protective environment, as it recognizes the children's rights are human rights, the need to focus on the child and the rights of the child specially and more specifically, has been recognized world over. It attempts to provide platforms for children to seek justice and reaffirmed its commitment to children by adopting Millennium Development Goals and the objectives of a world fit for Children. Best interest of the child occupies paramount importance in all the projects related to the children in Prayas.



Advocating for changes in law, capacity and resilience building of the children & individuals, enabling children and their communities to access protective and essential services through education, health, legal services and vocational training. The journey which started from one small room with twenty five children traumatized by devastating fire, multiplied into 24 homes including 09 Open Shelters, Home for Girls, Observation Home, and Short Stay Home for Women.

Prayas Shelter Home for Girls Tughlakabad

The lack of care and protection facing children is a global crisis with billions of children experiencing abuse, neglect or exploitation, and many millions growing up outside of families, on the streets or in harmful institutional care. Children without adequate care and protection are commonly stigmatised, and have inequitable access to education, health, social protection, and justice.

Prayas Adoptionscentrum Project: Delhi & Bihar

ADOPTION CENTRUM- Right Based Intervention for Vulnerable and Street Children

Prayas with support from 'Adoption Centrum' is running project based on the 'Right Based Intervention for Vulnerable and Street Children'. The Right Based approach has been recognized by Prayas as a comprehensive and effective approach to address the root cause of human poverty at different levels. The Project directly focuses on 300 children, falling under the 'Need of Care and Protection' living in different Homes/Shelters of Prayas on the order of the Child Welfare Committee in Delhi and 'Gate Keeping at Children Home in Bihar'. Under this project the activities took place in Patna, Motihari, Bettiah and Samastipur'. The Project focused on the following activities:

1. Enabling deprived children, their families, and their communities to meet their basic needs and to strengthen them as advocates of Child Rights.
2. Building Relationships to increase understanding and promoting the rights and interest of the children
3. Participation of Children in Decision Making process in affairs related to Institutional Management, Children's Committee, and in Individual Care Plan
4. To strengthen understanding on the Juvenile Justice and on its implementation within the understanding of the various stakeholders such as Special Juvenile Police Unit, (SJPU), Child Welfare Committee, District Child Protection Unit,



The organization constituted one block level child protection committee at block Chakiya of East Champaran district and also constituted two Panchayat level child protection committees spreading in the blocks Sampathchak of patna district and Chakiya block of East Champaran district.

The organization also supported the already constituted two block level CPCs by Prayas, one each at bock Sampathchak of patna District and block Chiraiya of East Champaran District and 8 panchayat level CPCs in the same manner all the both Block and Panchayat level CPCs have become mature and have started tackling the issues of child laboring, child marriages, domestic violence, dowry and abuse. Through this the project has travelled to 340 in order to support vulnerable children (both male and female including other family members) from falling prey to child laboring, trafficking, abused or other form of violence.

Major Program conducted in 2017-18 under Adoption Centrum Program in Delhi & Bihar

S. No	Activities	Number
1	Orientation Program on Children's Issue	03
2	Workshop on Child Rights & Child Protection with Children	06
3	Training Program for Staff of Prayas on Child Protection Policy	03
4	Baseline Survey with the Family after Re-integration	01
5	Training of Prayas Personnel on Acts & Rules of POCSO Act 2012 and on Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act 2015	03
6	Training on systems of Book Keeping and on Uniform Accounting and Reporting Framework for NGOs	02
7	Awareness Session on Gender Equality and Equity with Community	02
8	Awareness cum Sensitization Program on Child Protection with Community Women	06
9	Awareness-cum-Sensitization Program on Menstruation with Adolescent Girls and Community Women	05
10	Awareness-cum-Sensitization Program with Adolescent Girls and Community Women on Sexual Rights and Health Rights	04
11	Life Skill Training for Children	03
12	Workshops on Child Sexual Abuse by Parvarish at all Shelters and Home of Prayas	09
13	Face to Face Interactive Session with Community Women along with Advocates on Domestic Violence	02
14	Capacity Building Program on Individual Care Plan for the Staff of Prayas looking after children affairs directly	02
15	Awareness Session on Personal Health and Hygiene with Children	04

Adoption Centrum Bihar

S.No	Activities	Number
1	Training of Child Welfare Committee Members in 04 Districts	02
2	Network Meeting of NGO Partners	04
3	Follow up children after their re-integration	200
4	Formation and Child Protection Committees (Patna & East Champaran)	08
5	Training of Children Home Staff on Gate keeping	04
6	Training on Sustainable Development at Children Home	04

Prayas Geneva Global Project (Patna, Raxaul, Samastipur & Birganj)

Geneva Global Project: Through this project we have been working for the children who are being trafficked and are the victims of slavery. Under the components of the project rescue of the children is our prime focus as well as shelter, nutrition, education, legal assistance, restoration, recreation, rehabilitation, vocational training and medical assistance are being provided to the rescued victims of trafficking including women and girl. Since the inception of the project at the very location approx. 4000 children and girls have been benefitted through the several integrated services facilitated by Prayas Samastipur as well as almost 2000 victims of cross border trafficking (Indo-Nepal) have been repatriated . The goal objective of the project has remained the conscious concern of the organization considering the changing scenario of TES(Trafficking Exploitation and Slavery) volumes across the working areas , several components have been included to address the very heinous practices in the working and sensitive areas as well. Through this project this intervention Prayas has strengthened the campaign across the nation to militate the bestial practices equally has drawn significant attention of the government/ non-government agencies and the several quarters of civil society to accelerate the rhythm of combating human trafficking, exploitation and slavery in multiple forms.



It aims to prevent trafficking in the bordering areas of Raxaul, Samastipur, Patna and Birganj. It focuses on community development through convergence of services and concerted efforts of stakeholders both in India & Nepal and complete implementation of Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act 2000/2006 through advocacy, liaison and networking.

In the light of the plight condition of the pariah children, the magnum opus performed by our Geneva Global project has been immensely justified and reflecting the dazzling icon for the silver path development of the very soul of children. As we at Samastipur started heavily to work on the project from January 2008. In that small span of time, by the time we have restored 29 children to their respective parents. As the children were meddled in the camp for complete one month in the area of Sitamardhi to the change their behavior, emotional feelings and their psychological instability. Finally we found a lot of changes in the behavior of the children by using the state-of-the art activities and notions devised by Geneva Global Project. In the same ongoing project we also innovated a Prayas RPF Mitra Yojana to provide protection to the vulnerable children at the different railway stations. As per the doctrine of our mission we already have focused on the microscopic analysis how some children are out of our reach despite whatsoever effort do we make to nab the fugitive children, having that conclusion in our mind we decided to work with RPF which could be a helping hand to fulfill our objectives as well as there are imperative chances of saving time. Besides that, by the time presently we need dire support on the part of GRP, as per our assumption, GRP is just having its half-hearted support, that is not good sign for our mission. They seem to be impassionate and indifferent whenever we need venerable support by them;



they simply ignore their social obligation in the oblivion giving vent to the lassitude for the Prayas workers. Presently we are in the want of an urgent whole and sole support on the part of GRP so that our objectives could be met with our right perspective. We have to provide social justice, moral justice and natural justice to the “deprived of” children.

The Geneva Global project has well established bevy of hard working and totally dedicated staffs to meet the such required conditions. We know that it has been decided to cover more towns and places under the Geneva Global project concerning the sensitivity of the areas where child trafficking has been densely hiked notwithstanding the real facet of this heinous crime across the border area where even child trafficking could be understood the by product of female transportation. We have to expand the umbrella of safety for the children under the Geneva Global project at Bagaha, Motihari, Raxual and Patna. We have to renovate the malaise condition which the children of pauper parents having been facing by sprawling the various parameters to cool down the boiling condition arising out of penetrating trafficking in the newly covered area – Bagaha, Motihari and Raxual. Bagaha, Raxual and Patna would be treated as interception point where we have to find out the helpless children who are crawling under the satanic pressure of the traffickers. The “childhood” is still being stolen by the traffickers in spite of we have been maintaining the tempo to curb down the traffickers. So we have mapped out to creak down on to the traffickers in a distinct way so that they could be crushed down to dust.

Samastipur has been made as center point. Motihari would be sub center concerning its operational activities by the vide direction of Samastipur Central Point. Both Samastipur and Motihari would be serving as shelter homes for the rescued children. Bagaha and Raxol would be treated as interception point and dropping centers. Patna will be working as interception point relating to the discharging of its entire activities under the right direction and feedback point Samastipur. So we have Bagaha, Raxol, Patna and Motihari as sub centers. Bagaha, Raxol and Patna as intercepting point. Samastipur and Motihari would be acting as shelter homes. Bagaha and Raxol would be monitored by Motihari Sub Center.

COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH

It has been observed that, of courses the child is one intact unit, but service providers have divided into many segments, like its theories, children are typically treated as dependent variables of various categories of service providers like institution profession. This fragmented approach at some level allow children to suffer case, one service provider is not capable or late in providing relief to children is need. So there is need to provide a comprehensive approach.

Vision beyond visibility: While discussing about child marriage in Bihar and incidents of duplicity played by the traffickers, he was very must disturbed and gave a call to visualize ahead of actual that are happing and visible, we have to keep our eye open and mind alert to foresee things that may happen and traffickers adopt to peruse their notorious game. Many cases have been reported from Bihar where the following modus operand have been reported to traffic young girl, women from poor families, who find difficulty in meeting the expense of marriage

- The modus operandi of the traffickers are to entice the girls for promising life after marriage, take girls away giving no real contact address, never to surface again. Since it gives a shape a legalize marriage no question of doubt is raised.
- The second method the traffickers are adopting that they bribe the parents themselves took their permission for marriage and disappear with the girl never to come again.
- The third method they are adopting to bribe the poor parents and ask them to announce that the girl in question is going to relatives house in other town, giving no place for suspicion to villagers and neighbor, ultimately the girl is never recovered
- We are formulating a line of action to go ahead with this programme to combat trafficking under the garb of manage.
- It has been observed and addressed by Prayas that many problems related to following aspects of children and women in need of help.
 - Anti Trafficking of Children and Women
 - Child Vocational Training programme
 - Child Marriage
 - Rehabilitation and Re-integration of children and women to their parents
 - Vocational Training programme and non formal education centre for children and women to bring them to main stream of society.



Achievements of Global Traffic in Person Project (TIP):

The project achieved the outcomes through orientation & sensitization of the stakeholders i.e. Police, Child Welfare Committees, District Child Protection Units, media, & the law enforcement agencies.

Patna:

- Rescue of more than 300 victims of trafficking each year, deliverance of services at the drop- in center to these victims / survivors, facilitation of need-based services including legal aid and rehabilitation to them
- Established various Advocacy, lobbying and partnership with the functionaries as well as NGOs for network at district and State level
- Liaison with different state child welfare departments, WDC (women Development Corporation) and other departments of state/district for integrated services to the victims

Raxaul

- Rescued more than 150 victims of trafficking each year, deliverance of services at the drop-in center to these victims / survivors, facilitation of need-based services including legal aid and rehabilitation to them
- Spread awareness among several matrix of civil society in Raxaul for safe migration prevention of domestic violence and slavery



- Prevention of cross border trafficking through advocacy, lobbying and establishing partnership with the NGOs for network including cross border networking
- Awareness rally was organized on 30 December 2017 by the Child Line Raxaul with the departmental consent / local police administration in the rally. R. P., R.P.F.S.S.B. Raxaul and local public representatives attended and made the rally successful
- Children's awareness raises the awareness of child protection by continuing the activity such as open platform, child-line friendship between child and community, by the child line team

Samastipur

Children Home, Samastipur: Under the congruency of the programs, the organization has been running children's home at Jitwarpur, Samstipur. The residing children of the home are being provided multi-crafted services and after SIR they are being restored to their biological parents.

Prayas is running a very significant project to Combat Human Trafficking in Bihar, Samastipur, Raxaul, Patna to reduce Trafficking in Person, exploitation & slavery through child focused community development, minimization of migration (safe migration) and reduction in domestic violence, prevention of child/girl trafficking in border areas of Raxaul through convergence of services and concerted efforts of stakeholders and community from India and Nepal and complete implementation of juvenile Justice Act through advocacy, liaison and networking in the state. In 2012 Prayas with Development Nepal extend project location and establish the shelter home in Birganj Nepal and other activity to support victims of trafficking and prevent cross border trafficking.

The organization has facilitated the government of India for its premier e-governance modules namely Crime Criminal Tracking Network & Systems, CCTNS in which record of crimes, missing children, trafficked children and women would be kept as record in order to have an integrated system to track the cases of human trafficking, slavery, missing persons etc. Modules have been developed by the organization along with WIPRO to help the CCTNS to work more effectively for sustainable outcomes.

Rehabilitation cum Training Center:

The center has been established to cater to the needs of the child victims aged more than 18 years of trafficking, exploitation and slavery. The repatriated children, after consent of their parents, are being enrolled in the several vocational training programs for their skilling and their forward linkage with income generation. A large number of such victims/ survivors have been directly provided vocation training in premier flagship trades and have been mainstreamed in the present social matrix as well.



Prayas Rape Crises Intervention Centre

Crisis Intervention Centers (CICs) run by Prayas since 1998 in Delhi (currently the eastern and south block) help individuals and families experiencing or witnessing violence in the home or elsewhere by providing counseling, legal help, shelter and rehabilitation mechanism for establishing the victim in the society.



The Prayas believes that until strong and swift punishment is meted out to the perpetrators of crimes against women and girls, enough deterrence against rape will not be created in society. As one of the key reason is low conviction rate. According to the reports of Delhi Police, during 2015-16, the police registered 31,446 FIRs in crimes against women, but conviction could be secure only in 146 cases till September 2015.

Objectives

1. Providing counselling and other support services to help them reduce the trauma of the incident.
2. Safe Women and Child Shelter: To provide a safe place for children and women, where they no longer feel threatened by the offender.
3. Help to lodge an F.I.R (First Hand Information) in the police.
4. Help in ensuring proper legal procedure: Accused is arrested, MLC of the victim is conducted properly and the protection to the victim is provided, wherever necessary.
5. Help the victim in getting monetary and financial support.
6. While visiting the residence of the victim, the advocates and coordinator will ensure immediate relief and support, their rights and entitlements, counselling, explain them the legal procedure.
7. Inform the victims and their families about the help and support they can avail from the government and other agencies.
8. Help the victim and his/ her family in getting adequate police protection, in case of any threat.
9. Providing assistance in legal matters, e.g: collecting better evidence and also helping in court disposition.
10. To ensure rehabilitation of victims in the long term by availing network of services in Delhi and outside.

Services

Emergency Response and Rescue Services: CICs provide rescue and referral services to the women affected by violence. To achieve this linkages efforts been made with existing mechanisms like National Health Mission (NHM), 108 service, Police (PCR Van) so that the women affected by violence can be rescued from the location of violence and referred to the nearest crisis intervention centers.

Women Helpline: The Women Helpline is intended to provide 24 hours immediate and emergency response to women affected by violence through referral (linking with appropriate authority such as police, hospital) and information about women related government schemes programs across the country through a single uniform number. Women Helpline been integrated with Crisis Intervention Centers and women affected by violence and in need of redressal services been referred to CICs through this helpline.



Medical Assistance: Women and children affected by violence been referred to the nearest Hospital for medical aid/examination to be undertaken as per the guidelines and protocols developed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Assistance to Victim in Lodging FIR/NCR/DIR: Crisis Intervention Center helps the victims in lodging of FIR/NCR/DIR at the appropriate places so that the violence does not go unnoticed and thereby the probability of obtaining justice to the victim is made.

Psycho-Social Support/ Counselling: Crisis Intervention Center have a skilled counsellor for providing psycho-social counselling to the victims who are traumatised or otherwise. Efforts will be made to provide the victim necessary support through professional approach of counselling at the site where the victim may seek it.

Legal Aid and Counselling: The women and children who face violence will also be supported by Crisis Intervention Center to avail legal services so as to obtain justice in their favour. The centre will also facilitate access to justice for women affected by violence, and legal aid and counselling been provided through empanelled lawyers or through support of National/State /District Legal Service Authority

IMPACT:

1. Total number of Rape cases (18 & above):-
2. Total number of POCSO Rape cases (Below 18):-
3. Total number of molestation cases:-0
4. Total number of kidnapping cases:-0
5. Total number of kidnapping + Rape cases:-1
6. Total number of miscellaneous cases:-0
7. Total Number of cases reported in the current month:-10

Prayas Women Helpline

India has adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, both of which ensure that women are given equal rights as men and are not subjected to any kind of discrimination. The Constitution of India also guarantees substantive justice to women. Article 15 of the Constitution provides for prohibition of discrimination against the citizens on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth or their subjection to any disability, liability or restriction on such grounds. Article 15 (3) gives power to the legislature to make special provision for women and children. In exercise of this power, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act was passed in 2005.

Prayas started Women Helpline on February 26, 2013 to assist women in distress through 24 hour telephone rescue services and provides them with shelter, medical aid, repatriation, legal aid and long term support. Prayas delivered both institutional and non institutional services in form of medical assistance, legal assistance, short stay homes, rescue, emotional support and guidance, referral services etc.

Prayas Family Counselling Centre

Family is an ancient institution which has helped mankind to survive over centuries. It is united by the ties of marriage, blood or adoption, constituting a single household, the members interacting and communicating with each other in their respective roles of husband and wife, mother and father, son and daughter, brother and sister” (Burgers and Locke, 1945). Family is considered as a secure place by many. However, in reality it may not be true, especially for a woman, who is not only being abused or tortured as a wife but also discriminated as a daughter and neglected as a widow. In fact, woman’s right is violated from ‘womb to tomb’. Family violence manifests itself in various forms varying from foeticide to honour killing, bride burning or dowry deaths to marital rape and in fact witch hunting. At home, violence is usually perpetrated by males who are or who have been, in positions of trust and intimacy and power-husbands, fathers, father-in-law, step fathers, brothers, uncles, etc.

The concept of family counselling was conceptualized by the Central Social welfare Board (CSWB) in 1980s when there was a spate of dowry deaths. The Board spearheaded the campaign by setting up Voluntary Action Bureaus, which subsequently took the shape of Family Counselling Centres. The objective of the Family Counselling Centres is to provide preventive and rehabilitative services to women and families who are victims of atrocities and family mal-adjustments through crisis intervention and systematic counselling. In 2017-18, the counsellors of Prayas handle **45 cases** under FCC, which came to it through various ways such as networking with other NGO’s, direct approach, through help line and referred by Police and so on.

The type of cases reported at Prayas is given below:

S. No	Type of Cases	Percentage
1	Domestic Violence	18
2	Dowry	1
3	Adjustment Problems	11
4	Extra Marital Problems	5
5	Property Related Matters	1
6	Dual Marriage	1
7	Colluded with Rapist	1
8	Drugs & Alcoholism	4
9	Sexual & Physical Abuse	3
10	Elopement	0
11	Homo Sexuality	0
12	Dual Marriage	0

Prayas Services:

Prayas provides couple of services such as Counselling, Legal Aid, Referrals, Helping victims to take police support, Medical Aid, Shelter and to create awareness on their rights.

It may be mentioned that every case registered at FCC had received a number of counselling sessions and these were spread over some weeks and months and in few instances, it was reported by the counsellors that they had to follow up cases for years.

Prayas Children Home for Boys Jahangirpuri

Established in 1988 with 25 children in Jahangirpuri, Delhi Prayas today reaches out to thousands of hapless street and destitute children every day. Children's Home for street and working children run by Prayas in Jahangirpuri was launched in January 1999 as a model project of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India. The issue of construction of homes with all facilities to serve as a major drop in center in the metropolitan cities for the care and protection of street and working children was discussed in Planning Commission. Since Prayas was allotted sufficient land to construct a building this home was set up at Jahangirpuri. Shri L. K. Advani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Home inaugurated in presence of then Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment Smt. Manika Gandhi.

Prayas strongly believes in the fact that the child is the agent of change and the best approach is to provide him an environment conducive to his developmental needs, which are synonymous to his rights. Prayas Children's Home- a drop in center was established for 500 street children with adequate facility for protection and care. The Prayas drop in center at Jahangirpuri resettlement colony is an example of convergence of institutional and non-institutional approach. Drop in center is a unique project for the neglected street children between 6-18 Years. It is an attempt to non-custodial services for neglected and street children in a lucrative way. The circumstances are created in the home so that the child stays willingly. The concept of Right to Freedom and the alternative model of a juvenile home gained ground among policy makers after Prayas presentation at the National Consultation on Juvenile Homes. The drop-in center is of 24 hours in nature with all facilities of education vocational training, maintenance, counseling health care etc. Every child is given complete autonomy to come to home and leave the place according to his own free will keeping in mind the spirit of the UN convention on the Rights of the child. The home provides facilities to 500 street working and destitute children. Many children come to home only for night shelter. The project proposal addresses the problems of street children with an integrated programme for 500 children. The project has already established an excellent Infrastructure having a number of projects, namely National open school, Jan Shikshan Sansthan, and Childline besides the drop-in center. All these projects complement the gap in services to each other for an integrated response for the rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection.

The Prayas Children's Home provides preventive protective and development and rehabilitative services to the children in need of care and protection. These children include – children on the street, abandoned children, run away children vegetable vendor, beggars, rescued domestic workers, children of prostitutes, missing child, destitute child who has parent or guardian but not fit to exercise proper care or control over the children, juvenile who live in brothel, children working at tea stall, dhabas, or porters at railway platform.

In sharing their knowledge, insights and creativity, Prayas very scientifically designed its program which can pave the way for children in developing important life skills such as problem analysis, democratic decision making, developing feasible solutions and seeing these through. The needs, interest and experience of children are often invisible unless specifically sought out. Thus, Prayas involves in its child development program all stakeholders (including girls and boys) in the articulation of the development problem and the proposed development solution. Prayas through its team of dedicated personnel ensures to bring smiles on the faces of these children coming in touch with us who are in need of care and protection and to prepare them for future life full of dignity and self respect.

Prayas Observation Home for Boys – Delhi Gate

"The juvenile delinquent does not feel his disturbed personality. The intelligent man does not feel his intelligence or the introvert his introversion" F. Skinner Juvenile delinquency problem has been in existence since time immemorial. It is an important feature of all societies, be it simple or complex. To solve this problem The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 came into force on 15th January 2016 which defines new boundaries with regard to penalizing juveniles and providing children from impoverished backgrounds with the basic needs and facilities that they require to live.

According to the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act 2015, Children in Conflict with Law, (CCL) refers to any person below the age of 18 who has come in contact with the justice system as a result of committing a crime or being suspected of committing an offence. These children who break the law do not always do so of their own free will but perhaps as a result of restricted opportunities available for their development. Many of them are victims of circumstances, coerced into crime by adults. Often prejudice, stereotyping and discrimination bring the juveniles in conflict with law without even a crime being committed.

This case is about a fifteen year old child named Zulfikar, son of Mohd Chand Baby. Zulfikar basically belongs to an economically backward family who emigrated from Bihar to Delhi a long time ago in search of work. The family earns only a mere sum of Rs.9000 per month which hardly satisfies their daily needs. The family is a nuclear family which consists of his father, mother, two sisters and one brother where one sister is married and the brother is studying. The boy's father is a factory worker whereas mother is a housewife and due to poor parental control and poor monetary condition they did not have a hint of where and with whom their child was roaming around.

The child was roaming around with his friend Ajay one day he along with his friend Ajay stabbed a person and tried to loot him. The police caught them at the spot and he was sent to PRAYAS organization where he underwent a physical as well as psychological change. Here he learnt tailoring and stitching. The child also now reads Namaz and likes spending his time in studying and playing photo. Also he likes to watch television in free time. Here at PRAYAS, the child is protected from all kinds of abuse. Now after going out of here, the child wants to continue with his studies as he dropped out of 8th standard due to lack of facilities and eventual loss of interest. In 2018, Prayas Observation Home reached out to _____ 'Children in Conflict with Law'

Statistics of 2017-18 - Details of Children admitted in Prayas Observation Home 2017			
Total Children Admitted-836			
New Admission	784	Repeat Offenders (Recidivism)	35
Disposal			
On Bail	595	Acquitted	22
Transfer			
OHB-II			22
Tihar (Central Jail)			14
Special Home/Place of Safety			02
Society for Promotion of Youth & Masses, (SPYM)			105
Children Home, (CWC)			30
Other State			01
Over Night Protection			65
Escaped			00
Total Number of Disposal in all mode			766
Restoration			527



Prayas- Dr Abhishek Singhvi Residential Education Centre- Saket

The Project started in 2015 with support from Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi, noted Senior Supreme Court Advocate in 2015 to provide quality primary education to boys who are currently non-school going, between the ages of 6-18 years, from socially disadvantaged and economically marginalized in urban communities. It aimed to empower them as enabling active agents of the society through the tool of education.

Presently 27 Boys are residing in the center who been selected after conducting survey by our community mobilizer and educator. The Center provides holistic services including their monthly health check up and all-round co-curricular activities for their overall development.

The Centre partnered with 'Wall O Books', a Kolkata based organization to inculcate the habit of reading amongst children and to take personal responsibility of maintain own Library. The Books they receive are often their first view of the world outside.

Created Impact in 27 Families

Children's Hope Prayas – Every Child Counts

The Kathputli Colony covers nearly 13 acres in a district of Delhi that has since been surrounded by urban sprawl and a line of the Delhi metro system, which conveniently connects residents with the rest of the city. Although the namesake of the colony is derived from string puppets often used by some of the early settlers, it has since come to represent a much larger group of performers and artists hailing from regions throughout the sub-continent. Prayas is working deeply in this community since 1994 aimed at transforming lives. The year 2016-17 was full of challenges and apprehension for us and also for our trustees in 'Children Hope' in U.S because of the 'In-Situ Slum Rehabilitation Scheme' of DDA, aimed to rehabilitate slum dwellers. Under the scheme, re-settlement to be done on the land occupied by JJ clusters with private partnership. Under this scheme, the 2800 families of 'Kathputli Colony' been given a new lease of life by providing them the latest modern apartments with high end amenities like attached Bath, Toilets and Kitchens. Till the time these structures are built on site the residents of 'Kathputli Colony' had been rehabilitate to 'Anand Parvat' in a 'Transit Camp Facility'. Prayas also has been provided space to continue with the activities which it is running from past 23 years and with support from Children Hope from 2004. In 2016-17, the project with the support of its well wisher and Trustees created lasting impact on the community and its children.



IMPACT	
Total Number of Children been served through Holistic Programs in Remedial Centre	548
Total Children admitted in Alternative Education Centre	262
Creche	72
Computer	120
Parent Teacher Meeting	168
Home Visit	2216
Community Meetings	54
Health Check Up	4775
Children Meeting	380
Awareness Meeting	312

Transforming Lives

I am Alka aged 21 years coming from a marginalized family where we had to struggle every minute for our livelihood and existence. The income of my father was not sufficient enough to support the family comprising 6 members along with my Grand Parents too who are fully dependent on us.

It was tough life since my childhood witnessing poverty and its impact on life. I decided at very early age to establish my identity and to gain financial independence. In achieving my goal, I got immense support from 'CHILDREN HOPE-AIMO PRAYAS' and completed my Diploma Course in Computers. After completion of my course in Computers I got job in 'Cadience International' at a salary of Rs 8500/- per month as an Office Assistant.



Woman of Substance

My story starts from the period of anti-sikh riots of 1984 which shook the entire nation. It has deeply affected my family too and we shifted to 'Kathputli Colony'. I had grown up witnessing poverty and daily struggle of life for our existence. I got married at an early age with Maharashtrian guy Mr. Surinder Taydey. He owns general store and is Pradhan of 'Samuday Samiti' and is very vocal always about the local issue and very proactive in seeking the solutions of all issues. On his insistence and on the persuasion of the community mobilizer from Children Hope Prayas, I became member of the SHG and started taking deep interest in the affairs of SHG and learnt with time the concept of empowering women through SHG, need and importance of 'Book Keeping', maintenance of loan ledger for small and big loans and many other aspects. Later, I took small loan from SHG to start confectionary shop at my residence only. Today I am feeling happy to share with you all that the initiatives which was started by me in a small way with the support from 'CHILDREN HOPE' has become fully established and I am contributing substantial amount every month to support my family expenses and the education of my four children.



(II) Health Services of Prayas

Prayas Health Services: Primary Care Services and Continuity of Care Funded by: Kamla Devi Jain Charitable Trust

Prayas Health Services since 1994 addressing the primary health care need of the urban slum population in communities of Delhi, Bihar and Arunachal Pradesh with special focus on poor populations living in listed and unlisted slums, other vulnerable populations such as homeless, rag pickers, street children, rickshaw pullers, construction workers, sex workers, and temporary migrants. An important focus area of 'Prayas Health Services' is to achieve convergence among the wider determinants of health by focusing in providing by strengthening the better secondary prevention as an integral part of Urban Health Needs.



Improved health seeking behavior, influenced through capacity building of the community based organizations & establishments of an appropriate referral mechanism are also an important component of Health Services.

Major Services with support from INOX CSR FOUNDATION

1. OPD Services: 4 hours in the morning and 2 hours in the afternoon/evening
2. 24 hours Emergency Services: Stabilisation of the condition of patient before referral to Hospital, Dog Bite/Snake Bite, Scorpion Bite and other Emergency cases
3. Early registration of all pregnancies ideally in the first trimester (before 12th week of pregnancy)
4. Minimum 3 antenatal checkups and provision of complete package of services. First visit as soon as pregnancy is suspected/between 4th and 6th month (before 26 weeks), second visit at 8th month (around 32 weeks) and third visit at 9th month (around 36 weeks).
5. Associated services like providing iron and folic acid tablets, injection Tetanus. Toxoid etc (as per the "guidelines for ante-natal care and skilled attendance at birth by ANMs and LHV's)
6. Laboratory investigations like hemoglobin, urine albumin, and sugar, RPR test for syphilis
7. Nutrition & Health Counselling/Identification of High Risk Pregnancies/ Appropriate Management/ Promotion of institutional deliveries

Prayas Janhit Swasthya Kendra-Primary Health Centre-(PHC), Wakro, Arunachal Pradesh

Prayas Health Centre (named as Prayas Janahit Swasthya Seva Kendra) provides services to the entire neglected community in the Lohit District of Arunachal Pradesh. The centre aims to create a model health care delivery system in an innovative way. It modernizes the deprived health care system with all the modern equipments so that we can render services to the entire community.

The Bhore Committee in 1946 gave the concept of PHC as basic health care unit to provide integrated curative and preventive health care services to rural population. Prayas Janhit Swasthya Kendra is providing services to the rural population of more than 15,000 since 2006 in Wakro, which falls in Lohit District of Arunachal Pradesh. It is running its services on unique public private partnership under National Rural Health Mission and Government of Arunachal Pradesh. It is committed to provide comprehensive primary health care services to the community through its trained and qualified staff.



It has upgraded its services to align with the set of standards being recommended for Primary Health Centre to be called as Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) for PHCs.

The Hans Foundation Mobile Health Care Unit

The Hans Foundation 'Mobile Health Care Unit' programme is being implemented with financial support from The Hans Foundation, New Delhi. Under the programme all residents of 17 villages of Wakro namely Parsuram kund, Tillai, Somba, Naukilo, Mainuling, Londvin, Tumba, Manthi & Tishu are being provided medical and health services. The main target of the programme is on girls and women. Apart from service delivery, health workers are provided training, health camps are organised and awareness camps held. The programme has 27,516 beneficiaries. Under the programme, an ambulance visits each village twice in a month and provides services.

Objectives

- To improve health status of villagers primarily women, men, adult, children and old
- To provide health facilities in remote villages
- To provide facilities easily and on time so time and money both are saved
- To counsel beneficiaries on topics like sanitation, clean environment, nutritive diet, eye care, mental health counselling, substance abuse, etc.
- To get women included in the family as an important part of the family apart from making them feel importance of health
- To make health facilities accessible in villages
- To motivate for ante and post natal care and promote safe deliver



IMPACT Report

- 120 Health Camps been conducted during the year
- 27,516 villagers in total been benefitted through Mobile Medical Unit, (MMU)
- 2400 children been immunized

Creating Impact at the Field

On January 12, 2017 there was an outbreak of diarrhea, in Parsuramkund during Mela. 37 numbers of pilgrim suffered due to that outbreak. When we got information then our MMU

team rushed there and found out the case of diarrhea. We had seen that people from that area were having negligence for drinking water and sanitation. Our MMU team encouraged them and gave them proper treatment. After three days all diarrhea cases were subsided. Now they have good riddance from their illness.

Testimonial

Mr. Rahenso Dilang (Gao Bura)

Age: 55 Yrs

Village: Manthi

We are very happy to have such type MMU team in our backward Area. They are giving to our villagers a very good service in a regular basis. We need continuous help from there. Thank you Hans foundation. Thank you MMU team.

Additional Primary Health Centre (APHC)-Supaul (Bihar)

The APHC was inaugurated on Oct 12, 2009 by the Civil Surgeon of the then Supaul. It runs 24 hour services OPD as well as Reproductive Child Health Services. The services which we provide are as follows:

Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre: Area Covered: District of Supaul

Objective:

1. To control severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and provide facility-based care to SAM children among 6-59 months children in the district.
2. To halve the percentage of SAM children in the state by 2015.

The NRC has been providing medical and nutritional care to severe acute malnourished (SAM) children 20 in number at one batch. They are kept in the NRC for three weeks. Along with medical care, special focus goes on timely, adequate and appropriate feeding to the children and special care has been taken to improve skills and understanding of their mothers with respect to Nutrition, Health and Hygiene issues. In addition to this their mothers are the preparation of low cost, nutritious diets from locally available food stuffs.

The Goal of the Project is to improve the availability of and access to quality health care for people especially those residing in rural areas.

- Delivery System
- Essential New Born Care
- Provision for Referral
- Anti Natal
- Immunization for children and pregnant women
- Post Natal Care
- Family Planning Services
- Prevention and Management of RTI/STI
- Essential Laboratory Services



Sneh Prayas-Gujarat

A program on Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) was implemented by Sneh Prayas in 9 villages of Bhachau Taluka of Kutch District. The main task carried out under this project was to create awareness among village women communities of different precautions to be taken during pregnancy, regular health check-ups and vaccinations of village women at local PHC, awareness and training programs for young girls on adolescent health issues and proper care and regular vaccination and weight checks ups for children up to the age of two years. Sneh Prayas worked affectively in creating awareness on AIDS and precautions related to it among the Female Sex Workers



Dweep Prayas (Andaman & Nicobar Islands)

The projects aims to improve water and health orientation. It runs in 22 villages through the community education program. It build on water, sanitation and health improvement in BT Islands.

Prayas Andaman was established on January 2005 soon after the calamity which affected these islands on 26 December 2004. The initial aim of Prayas was to meet the immediate problems/Needs, which arose because of the disaster It included immediate relief and trauma counseling to affected people in shelter homes. We also provided supplementary education to those children who could not attend school because of dislocation caused by Tsunami. Our Childline service (1098) was immediately made operational with an aim to reach out to the disaster struck children.

After the initial need of immediate support was fulfilled, Prayas endeavored to enter into long term goals. We implement programmes related to the mitigation of crisis faced by women and their families, particularly in helping them to come out of trauma and to restore their livelihood. During this post Tsunami phase we had a number of programs for the women on Livelihood skills. We had also provide the children with basic needs like recreational facilities, educational assistance, nutrition and uniform.. Along with the support of Education Department, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, we have also initiated construction of community centers during the post tsunami phase.

Working ahead to bring more sustainable and tangible results, Our team with the help of different donors have set up community structure by the aim to resolve\touch\notify and deal with the problems related to children at the village and Panchayat level. To make it more meaningful, Representatives from each committee was selected to make a Forum at a district level. The purpose was to lobby and Advocate with the allied system to get the rights for Children in need of care and protection

Prayas CHILDLINE 1098

[Delhi, Bihar and Andaman & Nicobar Island]



CHILDLINE-SE DOSTI

The initiative taken by Jerro Billimoria, a social worker and then, faculty member at the Tata Institute for Social Sciences, (TISS), founded the helpline to provide 24 hour assistance to street children in need. Delhi CHILDLINE started as a collaborative Project on 2nd October 1998 which was inaugurated at Prayas Children's Home by the then Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment, Ms. Maneka Gandhi. Since then, Prayas CHILDLINE 1098 traversed long journey and running CHILDLINE SERVICES for the distressed children at six places such as New Delhi Railway Station, Poothkhurd Bawana, Jahangirpuri, Raxual, Samastipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Connecting to children

Prayas through its CHILDLINE Services is reaching out to the distressed, vulnerable and children facing difficult situation and circumstances. It not only plays the role of listening to the child but also aids in strengthening the Child Protection Mechanisms along with the other Stakeholders.

In 2017-18, we received a total of 8740 calls from children and concerned adults which can be put into various categories such as medical, shelter, restoration, protection from abuse, child in conflict with law, sponsorship, missing, and emotional support and guidance etc.

Combating CHILD Labour

In 2017-18, Prayas CHILDLINE at Jahangirpuri and Poothkhurd conducted 117 rescue operation of children in forced labour situation in collaboration with the various law enforcement agencies such as Police, Labour Department, Office of SDM Industries, Students, Volunteers, Youth and Lawyer etc for strengthening the fight against Child Labour. It is working in close coordination and partnership with the District Administration and Child Welfare Committees for the proper rehabilitation and compensation of the rescued trafficked children.



Achievement of the Year through CHILDLINE

REACHING TO UNREACHED		
S.No	Activities	Total Number
01	Number of Call Received	8740 (Total Cumulative Fig of all six CHILDLINE functional at different locations by Prayas)
02	Number of FIR	540
03	Number of DD Entry	448
04	Number of Victims Reunited with the Family	642

05	Rescued Victims from other Countries	07
06	Number of Victim provided legal support	248
07	Number of conviction happened	2
08	Number of CWC the Prayas interacted with in all six locations	13
09	Number of Police Station Level Sensitization Program held	62
10	Number of Advocacy & Sensitization program with Schools	55
11	Number of Community Meetings	81
12	Number of Contact Meeting with Stakeholders including RPF, GRPF, RWAs and others	72
13	Number of Children Rescued from Operations	742
14	Number of Children Repatriated	1243
15	Number of people connected with the movement	13567

(1) Prayas Childline: (Jahangirpuri-Delhi):

Description: On the 2nd of October, 1998, CHILDLINE Delhi was formally inaugurated at Prayas Children's Home at Jahangirpuri in North Delhi by the then Union Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Maneka Gandhi.

In the inaugural speech, the minister had reiterated concern for the children without support on the streets. She was hopeful that CHILDLINE would fill the big gap between the initiatives for their rehabilitation by the Government and services offered by the NGOs. By a conservative estimate, there are around half a million street and working children in the metropolis of Delhi. A majority of them fight their daily battle in and around the railway-stations, temples and other religious hubs, tourist-places, market complexes, etc. In her inaugural speech Mrs. Gandhi had reinstated her concern for these children residing without support on the streets. She was hopeful that CHILDLINE would fill the gap between them and the services for their rehabilitation.



Thus CHILDLINE primarily aims to reach and link the street and working children with rehabilitation programmes, whenever an emergency call is received. Among the beneficiaries of interventions by CHILDLINE are thousands of children working in tea-stalls, *dhabas*, self-employed children, child-beggars, rag-pickers, girls rescued from commercial sex exploitation, children working as domestic servant, mentally ill children, missing children and even children from well to do families needing counseling, guidance or legal help.

During preceding five years, Delhi CHILDLINE has emerged as a strong advocate for child-protection, partnering with all the government and voluntary agencies. The issues range from

child labour, child trafficking, CSE, domestic servitude, rape and sexual abuse of minors, HIV/AIDs, reproductive health, mental health to even general health issues. CHILDLINE has been relentlessly advocating with the stakeholders, addressing grassroot concerns, paving the way for the upgradation of child-care services. This has made CHILDLINE a pivot among networks committed to the concerns for betterment of children.

In order to build up a proper and conducive environment on the problems and issues in child protection, CHILDLINE has regularly organized meetings with other stake-holders, sharing with them its experience over the years. Some of the key stakeholders have been the Child Welfare Committees, the Government of NCT Delhi's Social Welfare, Health and Education Departments, Northern Railways and Police. These meetings have not only helped in apprising them of the prickly problems but also in keeping children's concerns on the State agenda.



Sometime ago, CHILDLINE has been accorded a statutory status under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000. Under Section 32, CHILDLINE is authorized to place children in need of care and protection under the Government care. On the one hand, this has added to increased CHILDLINE's acceptance and recognition in the areas of legal intervention along with Police and, on the other, it has also increased CHILDLINE's responsibilities manifold. This has made CHILDLINE answerable in case of any laxity. Given the low resources at the command of CHILDLINE, this responsibility is indeed a big one.

This unique partnership between CHILDLINE NGOs, CHILDLINE India Foundation and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment was implemented on 2nd October 1998 on the occasion of the inauguration of Delhi CHILDLINE by the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment at Prayas Children's Home, Jahangirpuri in North Delhi.

Genesis and Growth

- **June 1996** : Birth of CHILDLINE at TISS, Mumbai
- **June 1998** : Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, GOI, extends support to CHILDLINE
- **September 1998**: MTNL allotted 1098 national toll free number to Delhi CHILDLINE
- **2nd October 1998**: Launch of Delhi CHILDLINE
- **October 1998 to September 1999**: Nodal Agency Salaam Baalak Trust
- **October 1999** : Butterflies take charge of CHILDLINE as Nodal Agency
- **May 2000** : Launch of NICP
- **February 2001**: First meeting of City Advisory Board under the chairmanship of Mr. P. S. Bhatnagar, Chief Secretary, Government of Delhi
- **April 2001** : Delhi Chief Minister, Mrs. Shiela Dikshit convenes a meeting with CHILDLINE Delhi and offers all support of the NCT Govt.
- **April 2001** : Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 implemented with CHILDLINE as a statutory service under Section 32.
- **April 2002** : Prayas took charge of CHILDLINE as Nodal Agency
- **June 2003** : Second meeting of the City Advisory Board under the Chairpersonship of Ms. Neeru Nanda, Principal Secretary, Social Welfare, Government of Delhi

(2) Childline Prayas: New Delhi Railway Station - Delhi):

Prayas Railway Childline has been initiated on 01/09/2015 at the New Delhi Railway Station and lots of people have joined in the inauguration of Prayas Railway Childline on 25/11/2015. There was our Chief Guests MWCD Minister Maneka Gandhi, Railway Minister Suresh Prabhu and General Secretary of Prayas organisation Amod Kanth DRM, ADRM also has joined to inauguration other Childline coordinators, GRP, RPF, Prayas Railway Childline team and Railway officials. Since 1/9/2015 Childline has been established in platform no. 16 of the New Delhi Railway Station and that journey has been start from now. Childline is a 12 member of team and there has been 4 shift morning, afternoon, night and general shift and there have been 03 members in an every shift. Childline has do work under CNCP (Child in Need of Care & Protection) which is provision of JJ act.

New Delhi Railway Station is one hectic station where are lot of people board and land from the train. Just like that lot of children has come in the station from various states. Those children are come in different categories as if runaway, child labour, sexually abuse and lost. Most of the children have been runaway and child labour from this category. Prayas Railway Childline has rescued 1596 children in two and a half year and Childline has done FIR s on child traffickers which has been irksome for Childline. Childline has done two prominent rescue in October 2015 whereby six children have rescued with traffickers who were coming to Delhi for work and second rescue has done in January there Childline has rescued 6 children who were come for work in the Delhi. They both rescue has come under to child labour category.

Under this Childline, we are carrying the following activities in a regular manner:

- (a) 04 Group day outreach program at New Delhi Railway Station alongwith Railway Officer, Local Vendors, Coolies, RPF & GRP old children
- (b) 04 Group night outreach program at New Delhi Railway Station alongwith Railway Officer, Local Vendors, Coolies, RPF & GRP old children
- (c) Nukkad Natak was organized for the people's awareness program at New Delhi Railway Station alongwith Railway Officer, Local Vendors, Coolies, RPF & GRP old children

(3) Childline Prayas - Poothkhurd

Brief History & Background of the project:

Prayas was running a project called GRC and JSS in Poothkhurd area since 2012. It was giving vocational training like computer classes, tailoring and beautician to the children in the community. Delhi CHILDLINE started as a collaborative Project on 2nd October 1998 as North Delhi CHILDLINE. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment through CIF appoints a Nodal Organization in every CHILDLINE City. Prayas was entrusted with the responsibility of discharging the role of Nodal Organization for a period of three years on April 1st, 2001 **started on 01-09-15 and the program was formally inaugurated on 01-09-15**



Poothkhurd in North West Delhi has many other adjacent areas like Bawana, JJ Colony, Shahbaad Dairy, Sultanpuri, Mangolpuri, Narela, Saabada, Kirarai and Begumpur which are

poverty stricken areas. People residing in these areas belongs to very poor background that they are not even able to satisfy their basic needs and plan their children's future. Hence, many children becomes the victim of begging, child labour and child exploitation.

Major issues:-

Provision of referral services to children in need of welfare care and rehabilitation, 24 hr 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 through 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.

Activities & Programs:-

The geographical area covered under the project is Delhi and Andaman Nicobar Island. The following activities & programs are as under:

- **Meetings:** Monthly and weekly meetings with team members, Directors meetings
- Outreach and awareness activities
- **Interventions for children:** Medical help, Shelter, Repatriation, Restoration, Rescue, Sponsorship
- **Missing children:** Child lost, Parents asking help.
- **Emotional Support and Guidance**
- **Open house program with children**

CHILDLINE is an emergency phone helpline and outreach service which works for the welfare of 0-18 years of children. It works for free 24*7 under the ministry of women and child (Government of India).

The total number of staff in CHILDLINE Poothkhurd is 12 consisting of 1 coordinator, 1 councillor, 7 team members and 3 volunteers who help children in need of care and protection. Children who are victims under Juvenile Justice Act 2015, Child Labour Act 1986 or POCSO are given protection by CHILDLINE.

CHILDLINE deals with a number of cases such as:

☞ Counselling	☞ Child marriage
☞ Child labour	☞ Shelter
☞ Child trafficking	☞ Missing children
☞ School admission	☞ Lost child
☞ Begging	☞ Restoration
☞ Drugs addicts	☞ Child abuse

(4) Childline Prayas - Samastipur

Brief History & Background of the project:

Delhi CHILDLINE started as a collaborative Project on 2nd October 1998 as North Delhi CHILDLINE. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment through CIF appoints a Nodal Organization in every CHILDLINE City. Prayas was entrusted with the responsibility of



discharging the role of Nodal Organization for a period of three years on April 1st, 2002. The Collab. It is functional with the right association of Patori, Rosera and Bibhutipur sub centers. Till date more than 1000 children in difficult circumstances have been delivered multiple services.

Major issues:-

Provision of referral services to children in need of welfare care and rehabilitation, 24 hr 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 through 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.



This project caters to provide care and protection of the vagabond railway children and the centre is established near Samastipur railway station premises. Through the established child assistant booth at the rail station such children are being served with the provisions of alternative education, vocational training, nutrition, cloths, health and recreational activities. Various module classes are being held for moral and social development of railway children. That aside, restoration and rehabilitation are the main components of the project activities.

(5) Childline Prayas - Raxaul

1. Indo-Nepal border is one of the highly susceptible areas due to issues like child labor, Human Trafficking- trafficking of drugs, child marriage / exploitation of children who are financially backward. Apart from number of children who are malnourished and without education is very high.
2. Looking into these serious child rights related issues, the project CHILDLINE 1098 was started in March 2016. Under this project children who are in need of care and protection gets immediate help and needed resources.
3. Being the most sensitive area of border Child Line Sub - Center Raxaul is taken along with areas of Adapur section, Raxaul section, Ramgarhia section, Sugauli section and Banjaria block.
4. As per the instruction of CHILDLINE Team Leader - Sonelal Thakur along with his team started meeting community members and conducting awareness programs.
5. The divisional officers of the concerned departments used to have a lot of difficulties due to less knowledge about childline. Whenever they used to get any information about any child in need of care of protection they used to produce children to police station for DD entry and had to face several questions. Even after explaining many a times by CHILDLINE they could not understood the issues which was later informed to Child Line



Director Samastipur Mr. Jitendra Kumar.

6. Mr. Jitendra Kumar Singh gave a lot of training to GRP and RPF, local police and SSV from time to time and hence the administration started understanding and cooperating with CHILDLINE.
7. There was a lot of difficulty in working and CHILDLINE Raxaul team arranged a meeting with the current divisional development officer Jyoti Gamy. It was told by the people that if they took part in the meeting of Block Cluster Resource Center all problems would be solved. . The CHILDLINE team participated in the meeting of Block Cluster Resource Center in September 16.
8. He also launched an awareness programme at Raxaul Railway Station with the help of GRP and RPF and Assistant Director Child Protection Unit and Child Welfare Committee Motihari.
9. Childline organise programs like awareness about child protection, open platform, child-line friendship between child and community.



CASE INTERVENTIONS:-

(1) MEDICAL	-	05
(2) RESTORATION	-	51
(3) PROTECTION FROM ABUSE-		82
(4) CHILD LOST AND FOUND	-	28
(5) CHILD MARRAIGE	-	01
(7) OTHER INTERVENTION	-	43
TOTAL	=	210

(6) Prayas Childline: (Andaman & Nicobar Islands):

The Project Description:-CHILDLINE is a 24-hour free emergency telephone help line for children in need of care and protection. It's a project of the 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, repatriation, rescue, sponsorships and emotional support and guidance.



Child line – 1098 - 24 Hours Helpline Number For Children In Distress. Child line is a toll free helpline Number (1098) for children in need of care and protection. It is common to all the cities of India It has been playing a vital role in 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.

Areas covered- Parts of Andaman & Nicobar i.e. Car Nicobar, Hut-bay, Nan-cowry. Working with- in need of Welfare, care, protection and rehabilitation

Awareness campaign: As part of the PRAYAS- CHILDLINE campaign for protection and development of children in the islands, awareness generation programmes for popularizing the services of 1098 and child rights. Such programmes were carried out at various places like G B Panth hospital, Chatham jetty, seva niketan, marantha children's home and Schools. This programme consists of various cultural activities like skit play, dance, singing competition and discussions made on intervention cases with the children. Community meetings have been organized at pahargoan, buniyadabad, chunna bhata, RK Pur, VK Pur, Hut Bay etc where active participation was emancipated by the members of the children's clubs and their parents. Pamphlets were also displayed at public places.

Major issues- Provision of referral services to children in need of welfare care and rehabilitation, 24 hr 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 through 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.

Now-a-days, Child line implements its activities through awareness and community works to increase the call statistics so that every child in distress reaches out for justice through Child line. The call centre is centrally located at Port Blair and its team members are scattered over Little Andaman, Campbell Bay and Port Blair and its adjoining areas.



Prayas Skills & Livelihood Projects

JAN SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN - DELHI

Jan Shikshan Sansthan Prayas Jahangirpuri Delhi was sanctioned by the Ministry of MHRD vide letter-No F6-1/1999.D-III (AEO/AE- 8) Ministry of HRD Govt., dated 10th April 2000. Jan Shikshan Sansthan Prayas has been working with marginalized, socio economic and educationally backward population in various parts of Delhi for their empowerment and economic rehabilitation since 2000. The empowerment model followed by JSS Prayas Delhi encompasses the component of Adult Literacy, Vocational Education, Skill Development, Life Enrichment Education, Self Help Groups and Women Empowerment activities. It is a unique combination of life, livelihood and literacy skills for the poor adults. JSS Prayas has been able to create programmes beyond the funding provided by the Govt. of India through collaboration, coordination and convergence with various govt. and non Govt. agencies and the huge support provided by the parent body Prayas the national level NGO operating through 247 centers across seven states in India.



The SUP- turned 271 JSS has withstood the test of time during the past 50 years and in the process has developed powerful roots as community based service delivery organization, primarily, for the reason that they cater to the most deprived communities by undertaking the most unique programs. The JSSs are imparting vocational skill training programmes at the door step of the beneficiaries with a minimum cost and infrastructure. The Jan Shikshan Sansthan are not working in isolation but also conducts convergence programmes with different departments and are deeply involved in the Sakshar Bharat programmes.



The scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) was initially launched in 1967 as Shramik Vidyapeeth by the Ministry of Education and Culture, Government of India, as a programme of Adult Education for Workers in Urban and Industrial areas. The first Shramik Vidyapeeth was established in Mumbai (Worli) in the year 1967. The scheme of Shramik Vidyapeeth was renamed as Jan Shikshan Sansthan in the year 2001. This programme was conceived as responding to the educational and vocational training needs of numerous groups of adults and young people aimed at improving the vocational skills and quality of life of the industrial workers and their family members as well as of those persons who had been migrating from rural to urban settings implemented by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, GoI.



The JSS's concentrate on the socio-economically backward and educationally disadvantaged groups of rural and urban population such as men, women and youth, employed, self - employed, neo-literates, prospective workers and unemployed youth and priority is to be given to neo-literates/ semi-literates, Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes, women/girls, oppressed, migrants, slum dwellers and working children.

Much more versatile in comparison to the other programs, the JSSs have the most suitable range of programs to provide vocational training and literacy to the given population in collaboration with the local authorities and Panchayats for sustainable life impact changes. It is felt that the Scheme has an appropriate approach to transform the lives of the disadvantaged communities through Vocational Training programs within the long-standing and widespread network, extending the same through CBOs (Community Based Organizations). This intervention intends to associate the 57 million illiterates/school drop-outs under 'Sakshar Bharat' Adult Literacy Program with emphasis on imparting vocational and skill development to help the huge left out population to attain the national target of the much-needed 500 million skilled man-power by 2022. JSS can serve as one of the most powerful complementary Schemes having its own space in our country with 125 crore population having a huge number of under-educated and unskilled workforce, 93% of them being in the Unorganized Sectors.



JSSs provide training to a pool of resource persons and master trainers, generate skilled work force and promote awareness on relevant social issues. JSSs cover Saksharta Mission, Swachata Bharat Abhiyan, Jan Dhan Yojana, MUDRA and other schemes related to green energy, reproductive and child health, immunization, nutrition, water and sanitation etc multiple issues.



Target Group

The mandate of JSS is to provide vocational training to Non-literate, Neo-literate as well as School dropouts (upto 8th standard). The priority groups are Women, SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities and conducts programme in rural and tribal areas.

The Objective of JSS

1. To improve the occupational skills and technical knowledge of the neo-literate and the trainees and to raise their efficiency and increase productive activities.
2. It was also meant to provide technical resource support for the neo-literates in both urban and rural areas for tacking up vocational and skill development programmes.
3. To organize equivalency programs through Open Learning System like IGNOU and NIOS.
4. To widen the range of knowledge and understanding of the social, economic and political systems in order to create critical awareness about environment.
5. To promote National goals such as secularism, national integration, population and development, women's equality, protection and conservation of the environment.

The Board of Management of JSS:

The affairs of the JSS are governed by a board of management comprising 15 members with 6 official members which includes the JS(AE/DG NLM), state director of Adult/Mass education, District Education Officer, representative of District Urban Development agency, representative of local self-government and representative of bank. The term of Board of Management is for a period of three years. 6 Board of Management of Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Prayas Delhi, have been constituted till date. As per the guidelines issued by the MHRD, the first Board of Management was constituted on 10th July, 2000 and 1st meeting of BOM was conducted on 11.07.2000.



JSS MIS PORTAL

JSS Web based MIS Portal has been introduced in the year 2011-12. This Web based Management and Monitoring System helps in improving the functioning of the JSS and increases its credibility in the public.



External Evaluation of JSS Prayas Jahangirpuri Delhi

The scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan Prayas Jahangirpuri Delhi was evaluated through reputed organizations like Department of Adult and Continuing Education, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Haryali Center for Rural Development, New Delhi and Centre for Market Research Social Development, New Delhi. The JSSs are being audited by the CAG.



Coverage of Beneficiaries

During the years i.e. 2001- 2118 more than 42725 beneficiaries were covered by the Jan Shikshan Sansthans Prayas Delhi. The details are as follows:

Beneficiaries covered under Vocational Training Programme of JSS, Jahangirpuri is as under :

S.No.	Year	Male	Female	Total
01.	2001	261	608	869
02.	2002	436	1217	1653
03.	2003	506	950	1456
04.	2004	266	779	1045
05.	2005	192	1410	1602
06.	2006	498	1841	2339
07.	2007	899	3278	4177
08.	2008	704	5007	5711
09.	2009	982	6805	7787
10.	2010	177	2228	2405
11.	2011	136	2066	2202
12.	2012	112	2113	2225
13.	2013	79	1781	1860
14.	2014	90	1883	1973
15.	2015	222	1179	1401
16.	2016	158	1472	1630
17.	2017	91	1191	1282
18.	2018	140	968	1108
		5949	36776	42725

JSS Jahangirpuri Delhi

	SC	ST	OBC	Minorities	Others	Total
No. of Beneficiaries	353	09	153	102	665	1282
Percentage	27.53%	0.7%	11.93%	7.95%	51.87%	100%

JAN SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN - SAMASTIPUR

Jan Shikshan Sansthan Prayas Samastipur is a leading and highly successful institution for empowerment of socio economic and educationally backward classes in the district. The project is established at Jitwarpur Kothi Samastipur and comprises the vibrant components of literacy, vocational education, life skill development with enrichment, livelihood promotion and placement, entrepreneurship and market support. Through convergence, it has succeeded in establishing the forward linkage of the adult and vocational training with customary built approaches. Since the launching of the very program total 12221 beneficiaries have been covered and extended multiple livelihood promotion skill and trainings.



Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Samastipur has been the integral gateway to play the role of the bridge between the disadvantaged community and literacy in several leveraging context of social expanses of the district. The various programs in several premier trades for the beneficiaries are most decent deliverables to promote their livelihood and gainful income. Under the extensive training programs, the Sansthan has instilled the pool of competency and mobility among the non- literate and the neo- literate disorganized communities across the

district for their livelihood promotion through vocational training program features. The designated awareness among the women of the larger community over literacy has remained as much as significant as to attain the inflow of holistic development equally to maintain the transformation in social up gradation of the disadvantaged ones and dissociated individuals. In the district, under the aegis of JSS, Samastipur significant life changes have been attained in the wider communities where the Sansthan is functional equally through a range of blended activities the Sansthan has become successful in raising awareness among the youth and women of the district over the importance of literacy and their subsequent income generation through livelihood enabling environment.



Jan Shikshan Sansthan Samastipur was sanctioned by the Ministry of MHRD vide letter-No F6-4/2008 AE 3 Ministry of HRD Govt., dated 26th Feb. 2009. In the light of the letter, the first Board of Management meeting and the selection of regular Director was conducted on 22.03.2010. Prayas entered into the Agreement on 2nd March, 2009 and launched its activities on from 4th March, 2009. In this regard, a Selection committee was constituted for the appointment of the employees under JSS Project at Samastipur. We selected four members namely Dr. B. N. Prasad, Vice-Chairman, Prayas Samastipur, Mr. U. P. Mathur, Treasurer, Prayas, Samastipur, Dr. Abhilasha Singh and Mrs. Indu Rani Singh as the members of the constituted committee for the purpose of running the activities under the project. After the appointment on causal basis, the under mentioned activities were run in the initial launching:



1. Computer
2. Stitching
3. Embroidery

Constitution of Executive Committee, Program Advisory Committee, Vigilance and Grievances Committee and Selection Committee & Selection of Vice-chairman JSSP Samastipur

As per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of HRD, it was required to select one non-official member of BOM as vice-chairman of JSS. The name of Prof. Abhilasha Singh was proposed for the post of vice-chairman and it was unanimously accepted. Prof. Abhilasha Singh graciously accepted the honor and assured that she would discharge the responsibilities to the best interest of the organization and solicited support from all the members.

The other relevant committees required were constituted with the following members in the committee.

Executive Committee (EC)

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Prof. Abhilasha Singh | Vice-chairperson |
| 2) Mr. Sudhanshu Singh | Non-official member |
| 3) Dr. Usha Singh | Non-official member |

- 4) Representative of Govt. of India,
- 5) Representative of Department of Education, Govt. of Bihar
- 6) Director-Member Secretary

Programme Advisory Committee (PAC)

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1) Mr. N.C. P. Sinha | Member |
| 2) Dr. Usha Singh | Member |
| 3) Mr. Sudhanshu Singh | Member |
| 4) Director | Member Secretary |

The BOM proposed and agreed upon the name of Dr. Usha Singh to be the chairperson of the PAC. It was also decided that experts from the field of Vocational Training might co-opted as special invitees in the PAC.

Vigilance & Grievance Committee

For the implementation of the program it was proposed that the Vigilance & Grievances Committee would comprise:-

- 1) Chairman, BOM
- 2) Mr. N.C. P. Sinha, Member BOM
- 3) Sister Sisil, Social activist



Selection Committee – For posts (other and Director)

1. Vice-Chairman, BOM
2. One member from the BOM
3. Director cum Member Secretary

JSS Samastipur: Achievements of JSS, Samastipur during 2017-18

Highly motivated by the wider community of the district, JSS, Samastipur conducted community counseling programs in the disadvantaged community areas for the selection of the multiple trades for the target communities and on the basis of the conducted counseling program, the Sansthan decided to conduct the following trades for the financial year 2017-18

Trades:

Cutting & Tailoring, Hand Machine Embroidery, Beauty Culture and health Care, Soft Toys, Screen Printing, Food Processing, Domestic Attendant, Mobile Phone Repairing, Mithila Paining, Mushroom Cultivation and Cottage Industry, Carpentry. During the period, the Sansthan conducted total 112 batches and trained total 2420 beneficiaries completing the Target successfully as per the submitted Annual Action Plan. During the period the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 31, 11,880/-.



4. Gender and Social Status of the beneficiaries of Vocational Courses

Gender	Social Category					
	SC	ST	BC	Minorities	Others	Total
Male	66	1	386	52	88	593
Female	397	2	868	221	339	1827
Total	463	3	1254	273	427	2420



PRAYAS INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT (PIEE)

Prayas JAC Society became training partner of NSDC (National Skill Development Corporation), during this FY on 1st October, 2017. NSDC is a non-profit company founded in 2009 by Ministry of Finance, Government of India. NSDC supported centers were started in Tughlakabad and Jahangirpuri (Delhi) and Tajpur Road and Ilmasnagar in Samastipur (Bihar). In all NSDC supported centers three job roles; Domestic Data Entry Operator, Assistant Beauty Therapist and Sewing Machine Operator courses were taught.

Prayas also got a project from SWADES Foundation (HSBC Skills for Life) for children of Girls home in Tughlakabad and Boys home in Jahangirpuri; the project was extended to Bawana for school drop-outs and children from slum communities. The Job Roles under this HSBC Skills for Life project were Stores Operation Assistant (Retail sector), Front Office Associate (Hospitality sector) and Assistant Beauty Therapist (Beauty Wellness).

Prayas had started India International Skill Centre (IISC) in Ranchi (Jharkhand) in March, 2017. Ms.Sonny Kumari, one of the trained candidates was placed in Singapore, which was first ever case for both Prayas and NSDC in India to place a trained domestic worker outside India.

The above programmes were besides other very important and prestigious skill development programmes like; Jan Sikshan Sansthan (JSS, a program of Ministry of HRD, which was merged with MSDE, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, GoI. This programme, is running in Jahangirpuri (Delhi) and Samastipur (Bihar)), Bihar Rural Livelihood Projects-Jeevika, The Hans Foundation Project , Axis Bank Project, HSBC Project, RPL (Recognition of Prior Learning , a PMKVY programme, supported by Domestic Workers Sector Skill Council, Delhi) and Rajasthan Skill Development Project , Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited (TPDDL) , a pilot study of Niti Aayog's Aspirational District Programme and ITPO (India Trade Promotion Organization) project.

The youth in the age group of 18-30 were served through 46 Vocational Training centers in 9 different states/Union Territories (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar, Gujarat and Delhi) under various sectors like IT/ITeS, Beauty &

Wellness, Apparel, Retail, Hospitality, Plumbing, Electrical Repairing and Carpentry. With these, additional skills on Internet of Things, Digital/Financial Literacy, Personality Development, English Speaking and Life Skills were also taught to trainees. Every year a number of Job Fairs are organized and 10,000-15000 youth are covered under different training programmes which result in 70-80% placements.

YOUTH, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND EMPLOYABILITY CREATING LIVELIHOOD THROUGH SKILL DEVELOPMENT & PRAYAS INITIATIVES

Prayas Institute of Economic Empowerment (PIEE) : On its own Prayas is running an institute of Economic Empowerment an umbrella body of Prayas to provide skills to youth and women through vocational training in different employable trades and running 46 vocational training centers in all its operational states UTs.. To meet its operational cost PIEE charge minimal fee from students whereas some needy students also get free of cost training. Prayas has demonstrated a replicable vocational and life skills training and economic empowerment model for adolescents and youth for livelihood promotion and empowerment. Prayas has gained a wealth of knowledge and experience by way of working with the government, corporate and the civil society organizations. PIEE is now running multiple programs and partnerships expanding its coverage while joining honest with the national level bodies, acquiring appropriate accreditations and adopting MES (modular employable skills).

CERTIFICATIONS: Prayas is one of the very few NGOs having official authorization/ certifications from academic and Govt. agencies like JSS, NIOS, IGNOU and DGE&T besides prestigious non-governmental accreditations which we often acquire. Such linkages add to credibility and draw more number of trainees for enrolments under the courses certified by such agencies. Such accreditations pre-suppose availability of infrastructure, course modules, qualified trainers and quality training inputs. It is primarily due to our capacity and outreach that we are privileged to have these accreditations, but we are not using them optimally.



- A. **Jan Shikshan Sansthan** - Beginning with Shramik Vidya Peeth as an integrated project of Prayas in 1989, when converted to Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) it was allotted to Prayas in Delhi in the year 2000. It is a programme funded and supported by Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India, for adult, continuing and vocational education for neo-literates and socio-economic and educationally backward population. Prayas was allotted another JSS in the district of Samastipur, Bihar, which brought in highly innovative rural economy, agro- based skills coupled with the computer application based new economy trades.

- B. **NIOS (National Institute of Open Schooling)** - We have vocational training courses under NIOS certification at Prayas Tughlakabad since Dec'2007 in 10 trades (courses), at JSSP Jahangirpuri in three courses, at Alok Prayas Teok, Jorhat (Assam) in early 2008 in 3 courses and at Samastipur (Bihar) in Oct'2008 in 3 courses.
- C. **DGE&T:** Directorate General of Employment and Training, Delhi has accredited Prayas as Vocational Training Provider (VTP) in Feb'2009. Initially, it was for 5 courses and later on another 6 courses were added in Nov, 2009.
- D. **IGNOU** - IGNOU has registered Prayas (under the banner of PREE) in 2009 to conduct Certificate / Diploma courses through Institution of Community College at seven places viz. New Delhi, Nalanda, Ranchi, Guwahati, Teok, Samastipur and Patna.
- E. **ILO/Delhi State Govt.** - Prayas has successfully conducted the prestigious Pilot Training Programme for 112 domestic workers of North Delhi under the partnership and support of ILO and Govt. of NCT Delhi. We are in negotiation with ILO for organizing the pilot training on other modules also.
- F. **MSME (Micro Small & Medium Enterprises)** Institute, Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India with multiple training programs and entrepreneurship support systems.
- G. **MICROSOFT** : Prayas and Microsoft have a partnership under which the students undergoing the six months basic training in Computer applications are provided with the certification from the MicroSoft which helps them in procuring good jobs.

Placement : Prayas not only provides training but also ensures the placement of its trainees in different corporate and retail houses like LeMarche, NIIT, McDonalds, Pizza Hut, directly or through its collaboration with different placement agencies.

New Initiatives and Integrated Partnership with the Corporate : Prayas in partnership with various corporate through their CSR initiatives is providing developmental interventions to the marginalized section of the society. Corporate like Hans Foundation, Coal India, Microsoft, Hindustan Petroleum, Indian Oil Corporation, Tata, Tech Mahindra, Axis Bank, ICICI bank, Yes Bank, IDBI, SIDBI, ONGC, CocaCola, Ernst &Young, HSBC, PHD Chamber of Commerce, ASSOCHAM, GAIL, GE, XL India, Reliance, AIMO are deeply associated with Prayas and its activities. It also includes international partnerships like Children's Hope Prayas, J/TIP, Geneva Global etc.

Prayas has been successful in developing and sustaining its partnership with Government through its various schemes and Ministries like Human Resource Development, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour and Employment, through Integrated Child Development Schemes, Integrated Child Protection schemes, Jan Shikshan Sansthan.

National Skill Development Corporation and Domestic Workers Sector Skill Council : One of the significant developments of Prayas recently is the creation of a separate and distinct entity i.e, Domestic Workers Sector Skill Council (DWSSC). A consortium of key stakeholders in the domestic work sector had taken steps to establish a Sector Skill Council for Domestic Workers

(DWSSC) with sectoral approach to be demand driven, market linked, modular and flexible while promoting vertical and horizontal mobility across competency levels for such workers. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSD&E) along with the National Skill Development Corporation, (NSDC) proposes to bring over 20 lakh domestic workers in the country to bridge the skill gap for the domestic help sector work. Prayas has got the unique distinction to lead DWSSC under the Chairmanship of Mr. Amod Kanth, General Secretary Prayas. Prayas would be making yeomen services towards combating trafficking of women and giving them dignity & empowerment as domestic help. DWSSC have to bridge the demand and supply gap and to help skilled workforce By 2025-26, the DWSSC aims to accredit 400-500 Training organizations and provide certification to an almost 2.5 million (25 Lac) trained workforce in the country. Despite this Prayas is also poised to take a quantum leap through proposed partnership with the National Skill Development Corporation that is part and parcel of the mission to skill and empower the teeming the marginalized millions. It has proposed to train and place over one million youth in 10 years.

China Model of Skill Development is suitable in Indian Context :

Somehow, despite our serious efforts to bring about a national level skill development program since 2009 we have failed to make any significant headway and there remains a huge gap between india's so called 'demographic dividend' and their employability and actual utilization to create the much-awaited change in the country. Mr. Amod Kanth had an opportunity to visit China sometime back and study its model for skill development and its connectivity with education and economic activities. In nutshell, China has been able to completely integrate the educational programs at all levels and also its economic activities in various sectors , both in Agriculture and Industry , with the community at large- a process which is yet to begin in India. Precisely speaking , there is an urgent need to completely revamp the education to combine the skills and to marry the corporate, business and industry with India's social and voluntary sector represented by 3.5 million NGOs, particularly the bigger ones like Prayas. Some facts about China and India as under :

China's Vocational Training Introduction

- ☞ Vocational education and training (VET) - Mainly conducted and managed by the Ministry of Education (MOE) and the Ministry of Human Resource and Social Security (MHRSS)
- ☞ Important for China to Develop Vocational Education- China's workforce mainly facing with two problems including low quality and shortage of skilled workforce Vocational Education & Training refers to Technical Education and Skills Training provided by various programs, including Pre-Employment Programs, Job Transfer Programs, Apprenticeship Programs, on-the-job training programs, and Certificate Programs (Yan, 2010)
- ☞ China's Education systems consist of multi-level General Education, Vocational Education & Training System, Adult & Continuing Education, and Special Education (Cooke, 2005)
- ☞ China's Growth & Skill Development : Dramatic growth of Chinese Economy (10% p.a. for two decades) & fast-becoming second largest Economic Power & manufacturing giant in the world, is substantially attributed to Skill Development Programs in addition to Structural Transformation in 1979, legal changes, 1996-Vocational Educational Law & Progressive Amalgamation of rural/agricultural to urban/ industrial planning.

Skill Development a Comparison

- ☞ The Net enrollment in vocational courses in India is estimated at around 5.5 million per year, while that in China is 90 million and in the U S 11.3 million.
- ☞ Only 505 trades prescribed by the DGE&T, MoLE, GoI as on 18.07.14 for vocational training whereas about 5,000 trades for this purpose in China.
- ☞ China is both a competitor and a model for India. We should not fight shy of emulating the Chinese model which can be nearest to us considering various demographic, socio-economic and cultural factors.

THE HANS FOUNDATION - SAHI DEESHA KEE AUR- CREATING LIVLIHOOD PROJECT - ASSAM

Area Covered: At Noonmati (Guwahati) and Teok (Jorhat) focusing on 20 villages and in Wakro (The MMU run by Prayas must cover 30 villages in Wakro-Arunachal Pradesh).

Project Overview - Assam

The thematic approach of the organization has leveraged approach in the integration of community development in the identified areas with varying inputs. The project keeps running and supporting the on-going project activities at Noonmati (Guwahati) and Teok (Jorhat) focusing on 20 villages along with these project centers. The people (Tribals) are deprived of even basic necessities of their life i.e. basic education, good health and sanitation, awareness about their rights, no source available for them for income generation. The conditions of these tribal we found to be very pathetic. The project is focused on transforming lives of the marginalized children, youth and women of the nearby communities through vocational training, life skill programs, sharing and learning programs, awareness generation programs on HIV/AIDS, Reproductive Health and Hygiene, Gender Justice and Equality and Social & Economic Empowerment. Prayas has always been interested to work for the development of the community and in continuation to this we had conducted a survey with an intention to know them better and then to bring some ray of hope in their life. After survey we found they were only a soft target of the naxals and they were very much afraid of them, they were being manipulated by naxals for their own gains. These downtrodden sections of our society inadvertently become target. The condition of women and Children was found to be very painful. They lead a life worst than animals. Several family problems, hunger, are part of their day to day life. This Project will lay special emphasis on adolescent girls through five major components, such as, youth sense of self-worth, their right to have and determine choices, their rights to have access to opportunities and resources, their right to have power to control their own lives, both within and outside the homes; and their ability to influence the direction of social change to create a more than just social and economic order. Above said five components are particularly applicable to the economic sphere, where women's economic empowerment can be achieved by targeting initiatives to expand youth economic opportunity; strengthen their legal status and rights; and ensure their voice, inclusion and participation in economic decision-making.



Goals:-

The increasing challenges of income generation opportunities within the districts have versions of lopsided social and economic impacts equally this has grossly aggravated the ensemble social circumstances and the volumes of communities especially the rural community. The sizable population of the district has been facing the absence of livelihood opportunities which have derivations of social imbalance as well as economic disparities. Secondly, the role of the state in the context of the issue has been ambiguous. While on the one hand it played an enabling role, helping state skill programs, at the same time it has also tended to less effective monitoring system for the implementation several programs and schemes aimed at ameliorating the present alarming situation as well as to marvel the resource profusions to precipitate the potential of the community at large. The lack of sustainable livelihood opportunities among the socially and economically disadvantage groups in the identified districts has de-motivated the communities to follow the path of sanitation and hygiene and youth motivation.



In this approach, it stands in need to address the issue income opportunities as well as awareness of the disorganized individuals in districts with specific input intervention to attain the conversion of government and social forces in tractable and measurable changes for the attainment of preventative strides to eradicate the slough of problems as well as need based availability of jobs as well as end to end support for maintaining hygiene.

Learning Objectives:

Educating youth involves helping them acquire knowledge, skills, attitude and competencies in specific areas of need. Through this program, specific educational areas will be addressed

- Knowledge: Knowledge helps in bringing about changes in behavior and can become the foundation for taking appropriate measures for protecting oneself
- Skills: The idea is to teach skills by providing information and practice together
- Attitudes: Attitudes are the tendency to behave or think in a certain way. If marginalized children and women are supported, they can acquire healthy attitudes and a sense of self worth.



Activities in phased manner:

- Life Skill Program: Life Skills programs consists of three major components that teach students general self-management skills, social skills, and information and skills specifically related to domain with economic opportunities to achieve safer, more sustainable livelihoods. Training would be taught using training techniques such as instructions, demonstrations, feedbacks, reinforcement and practice. The program would work with a diverse range of adolescents and would be effective when taught by teachers, peer leaders or health professionals. The covered youth beneficiaries would be imparted Life Skill Training Program for the appropriation of their absorbed Skill as well as up-grade approach in the intermixed behavioral practices. The program would include the issues like Hygiene, Nutrition, Self – introspection, the process of maximizing one's potential, importance of interaction etc. The Life Skill Program largely

would co-relate the skill of the beneficiary with actual outcome of their mental and physical inputs.

Targeted beneficiaries:

In the identified and selected villages in each district, the youth aged 17+ would be covered in the livelihood promotion vocational training programs under the auspices of the project intervention so that we could motivate and provide them suitable employment. Before getting enrollment of the beneficiaries, counseling would be conducted to know the field of interest and involvement of the potential youth beneficiaries for their enrollment in the vocational training program to equip them with the skill of income generation opportunities as well as their career elevation.

Project Overview – (Wakro-Arunachal Pradesh)

The Availability and effective utilization of health services are necessary preconditions for improvement of the health status of the population. The long-term goal of the Indian government has been to provide health care to rural communities through PHCs. Even more important is a social reality: there just are not enough trained and qualified doctors to adequately serve the entire urban and rural populations of India even if we could provide financial incentives for them to work in rural areas. The need to rectify this problem has become critical especially given the fact that over 650 million people live in rural areas across the country with poor awareness of health issues.



This ignorance, coupled with the increased mobility between rural and urban areas, has led to an explosive increase in the spread of diseases like HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis B and C. We envisage PHCs functioning as the first level in a hierarchical system of health care facilities. At this primary level, PHCs will play two equally important roles: First, diagnosis of diseases based on symptoms and simple laboratory tests, and their treatment either at the centers or through referral. Second, health education leading to family planning, better hygiene and sanitation, and prevention of communicable diseases, especially sexually transmitted diseases. The government has shown keen interest in finding private partners to revitalize the PHCs. To this end Prayas Janhit Swasthya Seva Kendra in collaboration with the Government of Arunachal Pradesh and National Rural Health Mission which defies one's perception of the primary health care centers (PHCs) dotting the rural landscape is running Primary Health Care Center at Wakro and two sub-centers at Medho and Tillai. The PHC has under its 21 villages in Lohit District and covers a population of more than 15,000. Prayas Janhit Swasthya Kendra acts as a cornerstone in providing health services since 2006. Through its 24x7 range of curative, promotive, and preventive health care services and with appropriate linkages, plays an important role in increasing institutional deliveries thereby help to reduce maternal mortality and infant mortality. It acts as a centre of activity for all centrally sponsored schemes of immunization, vaccination, pulse-polio and Janani Suraksha Yojana.



Prayas JAC Society with support from HANS Foundation will initiate comprehensive range of health care services to under privileged communities in outreach, remote rural areas and at distant places where to provide consistent health services is a constant challenge through an equipped mobile medical van. The program will focus on providing wide range of promotive, preventive and curative health care of services. The program will be based on innovative concept of "Community based Self Sustainable Health Delivery Model".

PHC MEDO – Arunachal Pradesh

The project came into existence in 2006 in collaboration with National Health Mission to run a Public Health Centre (PHC) to reach thousands of people in need of health care services. The project has successfully promoted equitable and high quality health care in rural areas with a special focus on woman and children.

Wakro is a circle under Lohit district of Eastern part of Arunachal. Presently, Alok Prayas is running one Primary Health Centre located at Wakro, having population of 9000 approx. 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 Centre. The attendance ranges from 70-120 patients per day.



PHC MEDO: Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Department of Health and Family Welfare approved the establishment/up gradation of SC to PHC in Lohit district as per the order dated 31/7/14. MEDO Sub Centre was one of them and was one of the sub centres run by Prayas, however the exact date of its launch is not known. Looking into the performance of Prayas and increasing number of beneficiaries, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh decided to upgrade the sub-centre to primary health centre.

As tea gardens and rubber plantation in MEDO are expanding, it is leading to insurgence of migrant population, which is resulting number of new beneficiaries day by day. MEDO is functioning very smoothly and efficiently giving service to 8000 plus population covering 9 villages and other neighbouring villages of other districts. The daily OPD registration is approximately 70-80 patients and we also get various emergency cases in our 24 hour casualty/emergency service and delivery services. Immunisation and antenatal checkups held on every Tuesdays and outreach sessions for left out and drop outs are held on every Thursdays in 4 problematic villages.

PHC MEDO also deals with pregnancy cases and new ANC registration of Pregnant Women and Infant Immunisation registration are on an average recorded to be 16-20 every week, while some days it reaches to 23-26 registration. With an average of 70-80% population falls into the category of migratory labour and 80% population is anaemic and most of the children are malnourished. In this regard we also distribute Deworming, Iron Folic tablets and multivitamins to the target audience.

Objectives :

- To improve the overall health & hygiene status of marginalized groups with health care issues with the special focus on Reproductive, Maternal, New born, Child and Adolescent (RMNCH+A)

- To demonstrate a PPP model to provide and facilitate the use of health service delivery, especially in geographically constrained regions with poor access to primary health care services
- To enhance community capacity and participation in order to sustain health initiatives beyond the life of the Project.
- To provide mobile health care services in Lohit District by covering 50 villages where the basic access to health service is lacking.
- Increase access to health care in an underserved area: The primary objective of the mobile clinic is to bring health care into a community with limited access, specifically to those who are uninsured or underinsured.
- To ensure curative health care: To prescribe and dispense medicines on the spot for the common ailments and referral to hospital for other cases.
- To educate and build health awareness: To raise awareness about preventive health care issues including family planning, communicable and other diseases, audio visual equipment and a large screen will be fitted in the van. With the help of this facility educational films can be shown in villages.
- The clinic also integrates patients into existing social services and health care systems through referrals.
- To provides free episodic care at a time and place chosen to best serve our target population.

Activities Covered :

- Conduct a baseline survey in first month of the project to assess the health status of project area, grappling with health care issues with the special focus on Reproductive, Maternal, New born, Child and Adolescent (RMNCH+A). Special emphasis on preparing a detailed list of pregnant women as per their trimesters (1,2and 3) & services to be offered and the status of new born.
- Prepare a monthly visit schedule for the MMU for medical check-up and ensure the operation resonates with the plan.
- 2 no. of training programs would be conducted for health workers for enabling them to provide effective community based maternal, new born and child care their communities.
- 1 no. of medical camps (ENT, Eye, and Dental) would be organized Quarterly selected villages.
- Maintain daily/monthly records of beneficiaries, inventory, referral cases, medical camps etc.
- Awareness programs for Village on different health issues in clusters for 30 villages

Targeted beneficiaries:

The underprivileged population living in the target areas is the beneficiaries under the program. The program specially focuses on women and children.

JEEViKA Projects

The Government of Bihar (GoB), through the Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS), an autonomous body under the Department of Rural Development, is spearheading the World Bank aided Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BRLP), locally known as JEEViKA with the objective of social & economic empowerment of the rural poor.

Objective

The BRLP objective is to enhance social and economic empowerment of the rural poor in Bihar. This objective is sought to be accomplished by:

- Improving rural livelihoods and enhancing social and economic empowerment of the rural poor.
- Developing organizations of the rural poor and producers to enable them to access and better negotiate services, credit and assets from public and private sector agencies and financial institutions.
- Investing in capacity building of public and private service providers.
- Playing a catalytic role in promoting development of microfinance and agribusiness sectors

HSBC–DISHA CREATING EMPLOYMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Project Disha; 'Creating Employment & Entrepreneurship Opportunities through Life Skills and Skill Development' is a yearlong project designed to respond to create employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for street children in 'need of care & protection' and marginalized & disadvantaged youths. This multifaceted program combined with financial literacy, education, vocational and technical training linked to employment and entrepreneurship opportunities.

KEY FEATURE OF THE PROJECT: The Boys and Girls between the age group of 15 to 24 years under 'Need of Care and Protection' & Class Room Teaching of 9 months followed by 'Protection' are part of the program. 'On Job Training' of 3 months before placing them with different organization. 25 students in Each Trade—Special Emphasis given to 'Drop Out' Students' Generation of 'AADHAR CARD'



Project Context: Within the right based framework, there are two basic approaches of working with the street children-human development and service provision. The human development approach takes a long term perspective and concentrates on equipping street children with the skills and confidence required to reintegrate to society, fulfilling their human rights to self realization and independence. The project aims to create ideal platform for the street children by providing education coupled with vocational training, counseling, health services, financial literacy programs aimed at improving their lives, thus preventing them from abandoning in favor of street life.

Trades: Electrical & Plumbing, Stitching & Cutting, Mobile Repairing and Hardware & Networking

Beneficiaries: 100

INDIAN TRADE PROMOTION ORGANIZATION, (ITPO-Prayas Vocational Training Project)

The Project was awarded to Prayas JAC Society after its submitted proposal for the empowerment of street children through vocational training program under the CSR philosophy of ITPO which aims to prevent destitution of children and facilitate their withdrawal from the streets. The significance and value of the project was evaluated by the subject experts of ITPO. Under the terms of the agreement, it was decided that the project will impart training to 100 children in the following trades such as 1. Electrical, Plumbing, Beauty Wellness & Dress Designing It was also agreed that the Project Implementing Agency, (PIA) shall maintain all records (including financial and accounting) records and documents of the funds provided by ITPO for the project in accordance with the basic principles of general accepted business practice. The project activity commenced from May 4, 2016.

Objective

☐To take the adolescent/youth of the street, to give alternate income generation scheme ☐To impart training to the street based population of adolescent and youth so as to enable them to sustain themselves and their dependents ☐To give gainful employment-self or job placement ☐To inculcate the habit of savings in a nationalized bank ☐To reunite with their families

Beneficiaries: 100

AXIS BANK Project (Hazaribagh & Ranchi)- Sahi Disha Kee Aur-Creating Livelihood Opportunities

Prayas with support from Axis Bank Foundation empowered youth, especially young girls and boys from disadvantaged families and communities from identified villages realize their dreams by equipping them with essential life skill program and market oriented vocational training program. The project emphasized on strengthening and utilizing the economic potential of marginalized youths and adolescents girls, critical approach for economic development. In one year project period, Prayas aimed to develop skills and provide future jobs opportunities to these youths. They had been trained not only through vocational training but also given orientation and provided with the necessary inputs to develop their skills, knowledge, to develop a positive attitude and behavior through Personal Grooming Workshops, Career Guidance Workshop & Career orientation session at the center with the support of Network organization, volunteers groups, Professional consultancy services and other sources.

Trades: Basic & Advanced Computer Course, Retail, Apparel Manufacturing

Beneficiaries: 100

Story from Centre: Rising Above All Odds

Suraj Kumar, eighteen year old youth from village Kesura, Rolla took admission in our 'Axis Bank Vocational Training Centre to realize his dreams. He was shouldering the responsibility of his home while working as a daily wage labourer. It seemed that Suraj learnt very judiciously to embrace challenges as a part of his life. Suraj studied till standard tenth. His life has been a struggle from the time he gained senses and he realized deeply how difficult life is for him and for his family members. He enrolled for 'Basic Computer Course' which is of six months and completed it with utmost dedication and commitment. Prayas offered job of Receptionist at the centre at salary of Rs Six Thousands to start with and also encouraged him to continue

with his future studies and to enroll for the Advanced Course in Computers. Suraj is hopeful about his future now with support from Prayas and Axis Bank Foundation and aspire to become 'Civil Servant' in future.

TATA POWER MICRO GRID PROJECT - VAISHALI, BIHAR (Tayabpur & Behlolpur)

Setting up of 'Tata Solar Microgrid Power Project' in partnership with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, (MIT), Centre for Energy and Environmental Policy Research, General Electric and Tata Trust to create viable model of distribution and generation of electricity in remote areas of Baishali District (Tayabpur and Behlolpur) on 24th Jan 2017.

Tata Power Delhi Distribution brings solar Micro-grid to rural village in Tayabpur, Bihar

- Initiative aims to accomplish the vision of providing universal access of electricity to every single village and individual
- Supported by partners such as Tata Trusts, MIT, Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre and General Electric (GE)



Tata Power Delhi Distribution (TPDDL), the country's leading power distribution company which is supplying uninterrupted power to over 70 lakh people in the national capital Delhi, has today implemented a Micro-grid project in Tayabpur, a village in the Vaishali district of Bihar having an estimated 190 hutments with a population of around 1,000 to accomplish the vision of providing access of electricity to all.

The project is in line with the Government of India's electrification programme which aims to provide "electricity to all" by establishing a standalone off-grid village electrification system where grid supply has not reached or is not feasible.

For the project, TPDDL has been supported by partners such as Tata Trusts, MIT, Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre and GE to setup a self-managed solar Micro-grid which will help in enhancing quality of life, engage natives and introduce financial advancement in such areas. TPDDL has developed this project by bringing together all the partners and providing for off-site requirements for the successful implementation of the microgrid. TPDDL played a key role in the identification of the site, development of the project infrastructure, community engagement activities, etc.

GE has supported the project by providing a new hybrid power solution to supply high efficiency, reliable power to the villagers. The 12kW solar panels along with 48kWh battery set and 15kVA variable diesel generation set are integrated into the system and will be put up in the first phase followed by capacity addition after successful operation and increase in demand. The plant is also enabled for operational control and remote monitoring using a Micro-grid controller built on GE's Predix platform. Only maintenance charge for the Micro-grid will be recovered from the villagers/ consumers through nominal monthly charges linked to their consumption and usage. The estimated number of domestic hutments to opt for supply

from 11 am to 11pm is 180 in number and the estimated numbers of commercial hutments to opt for additional supply from 9am to 9pm are 10 in number.

Inaugurating the MICROGRID, Praveer Sinha, CEO and MD, TPDDL, said, "Today, electricity is recognised as a basic need for realising the objective of sustainable human development. Rural electrification is a key component for facilitating economic progress including meeting socio-economic goals and overall human development in the villages. This project aims to develop a novel solar Micro-grid model suitable to our Indian conditions and support electrification which is affordable, sustainable and helps us to reach remote rural areas. We hope through implementation of the Tayabpur project we will have a model for installing and developing smart Micro-grids in the country ensuring access to affordable, reliable & consistent energy for all'



Rachna Patil District Magistrate Vaishali & Praveer Sinha, CEO & MD TPDDL, jointly inaugurating the solar power micro-grid in a remote and unelectrified Tayabpur Village in Bihar

TAYABPUR PLANT

In recent times, the role of new and alternative (solar) source of energy has been assuming increasing significance with the growing concern for the country's energy security. Energy plays a crucial role to boost up development process. A family cannot imagine its happiness and liveliness without having energy as a source in their house. Tata Power promotes alternative source of energy which is solar, based on development models to ensure local value creation.



Role of Stakeholders

1. Tata Education and Development Trust – Funder
2. GE company – Equipment
3. MIT, USA – Technical Support
4. Tata Power – Plant Installation
5. PRAYAS – Community Engagement and operations

Overview

Rural electrification is defined here as the process by which access to electricity is provided to households or villages located in the isolated or remote areas of any area. Remote or rural regions lacking electricity supply are often characterised by well identified challenges. Rural communities are also often highly dispersed with a low population density and characterised by a low level of education, low load density generally concentrated at evening peak hours, and low revenues. At the household level, electricity is mainly used for powering light bulbs, fans, television sets and charging of mobile phones.

Characteristics of Micro Grid

- Locally-produced and resource-specific technologies for electrification will reduce the need to import systems and facilitate their use in any given region.

- Good management and maintenance of the systems require adequate training, assistance services and customer supply chains for their long-term use.
- Sufficient long-term funding ensures long-term system maintenance.
- This gives the communities a sense of ownership.

Tayabpur Plant

- Tayabpur is a village which belongs to Bhikanpura Panchayat ,Desari Block of Vaishali District.The Bhikanpura Panchayat has two villages , Tayabpur & Bhikanpura ,spreaded in sixteen Wards.
- Total Population of this Panchayat is 5000(five thousand) But the micro grid plant of Tata Power is Situated in Wazitpur Kasturi village of Sahdei block of Vaishali District.
- The Mukhiya of Wazitpur Kasturi is Sakaldeo Ram, whereas the Mukhiya of Bhikanpura is Mahender Ram.
- Although the grid is established in the Wazitpur Village but energy produced at this Grid will be consumed by the villagers of Tayabpur.
- Wazitpur Village (Sahdei) & Tayabpur Village (Desri) are two different Blocks which is separated by a narrow Road going through.

CHALLENGES OF TAYABPUR

1. At the time of survey which was conducted in the early month of 2016, total house hold identified for the subscription of energy was 166 (hundred sixty six) but at present this number has been reduced to 50 (fifty) only. This change of Scenario is due to extension of Electric supply Distribution by the Bihar Govt.
2. The govt is providing electric connection for BPL at very low cost say Rs 30 for one month , which will comprise of one Fluorescent bulb of 60 watt and charging point for mobile for eighteen hours duration.
3. The Supply of Electricity in the nearby household with such a low cost by the government will definitely affect the subscription of consumers of micro grid plants.



BAHLOLPUR PLANT

- ✓ Bahlolpur Village belongs to Hasanpur South Panchayat of Vaishali District .The Hasanpur South Panchayat has two Villages –Behlolpur ,Palwariya ,Hasanpur Hawraha, with the total population of 7000 (seven Thousand)
- ✓ Bahlolpur is an island surrounded by the River Gangese, the entire Panchayat is non electrifying villages. The energy which will be produced here will be fully consumed &utilized by the Villagers due to the non availability of any source of energy.so we can say that the plant will be sustained for a longer period of time.



CHALLENGES OF BAHLOLPUR PLANT.

1. As this region is a "Diara" land i.e piece of land created in the middle of the Ganga river. There may

- be difficulty in managing manpower from outside this region.
2. In the rainy season, the water level increases which disconnects the whole area from outer world.

Inference.

By Analysing the whole scenario, we can say that Bahlolpur Plant will prove to be more viable and Revenue Generating Model in the years to come.

Prayas NSDC Fee based project :

This program has been established to provide market oriented vocational training to the youth and women of the privileged section of society. Sewing Machine Operator, Data Entry and Assistant Beautician Therapist are the trades being run under the auspices of the project. The project is being run at Tajpur center and Ilmasnagar Center.



NIOS (National Institute of Open Schooling):

Under NIOS Prayas is generating livelihood promotion opportunities for the youth and women. Under NIOS following are the courses: CCA, Beauty culture

Prayas Homeless Project (Delhi)

[Homelessness: Story of Hope]

The family of 55 year- old Mukesh had given up on him for the last two years. His wife had enough of his abuses and alcoholism and when in a fit of anger his two sons threw him out of his house in the summer of 2012 no one protested. Since then he was surviving by working as a coolie in the shops of Old Delhi. By December 2014 he had contracted TB when his luck changed when a team of volunteers from Prayas picked him up from a pavement opposite the Jama Masjid and put him in their night shelter in Jamuna Pushta. Today he lives with a song of hope on his lips.



Sonu (32) with his emaciated looks and blank eyes looks 17 though his unkempt hair and white beard gives out his age. He was not always like this, but life after serving a three month jail term for a petty crime which he swears he did not commit changed everything. Today he cannot live without his daily dose of syringes for which he literally ready to beg borrow or steal. He is now an inmate of a night shelter run by Prayas at Kashmere Gate.

The life for the ill-provided slum dwellers is bad enough, but for the homeless, it is extremely precarious who confront threat of starvation every day. They have to live under sub-human conditions, have to literally beg, borrow or steal to survive and suffer ill health with all possible ailments. Among such urban poor, the most defenseless are the women, children and the aged who, in any case, are entitled to special consideration. Mentally and physically challenged, the street sex workers and those suffering from ailments like leprosy, TB, STD and



AIDS are among others in horrifying state. Even compared to them, the street children or destitutes must be considered to be among the most vulnerable. Homeless people surveyed in Delhi were predominantly male adult migrants from rural areas who had left their homes due to economic compulsions—lack of economic opportunities and poverty. Several became homeless, especially children and women, after being compelled to leave their home by familial conflicts. The homeless population forms an integral part of the metropolitan labour force. Their lack or very low level of formal education means they are mainly employed as unskilled, casual and temporary workers.

Mohalla Clinic at Dandi Park

The Mohalla or Community Clinic was inaugurated at Dandi Park and Sarai Kale Khan on December 2016 aimed to provide basic health services to underserved population in urban settings within walking distance (around 2-3 kilometre) of providing basic OPD facilities everyday for minimum 4-5 hours coupled with the availability of medicines and basic diagnostic test.



Services available at 'Mohalla Clinic'-An assured package of health services includes outpatient consultations, basic first aid and services, maternal and child health services including immunization, antenatal and post natal services, family planning, counseling and referral to next level of facilities for specialized treatment.

Specialist and Referral Services and Continuum of Care: The services of pediatrician, gynecologist, and ophthalmologists been made available on weekly basis



Vocational Training for Homeless People

Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) along with the Prayas JAC Society initiated vocational training program in October 2016 on pilot phase to empower the Homeless People living in the shelters at the Dandi Park. It enrolled 250 Homeless People and training on trades such as Electrical and Plumbing was provided to them. The Technical Support was provided by the Directorate of Technical Education, GNCT Delhi under 'TECOS-(Technical Education Community Outreach Scheme) aimed to provide technical training to the poor and needy segments of the populations. The Objective was to support models of training and technical education for service delivery through local communities, in a manner which increases access to service and support for community participation.



Free Food for Homeless People

Deputy Chief Minister Manish Sisodia and Delhi Urban Development Minister Satyendar Jain launched the initiative of providing three meals per day by serving food to the needy at the Dandi Park shelter in north Delhi on December 16, 2016.

Hasrad Ali, a labourer from Muradabad while watching news on television at Delhi Gate night shelter said, "Blankets, bed, tea, snacks, are being provided here free of cost. I do not have any word to thank these people. Earlier, I had to spend `100 for tea and food but now I can save it as we are provided here." Vishnu Sharma, who hails from Bihar and earns his livelihood by working as a daily wager, said he came here six month ago in search of job. He spent three nights on the pavement. One day he came to know about a night shelter at Dandi Park. He visited there same day and he is still living there with all comfort. "I was surprised after being served food. I earn `300 per day and with these facilities here I could save more and sent it back to my home. I am very thankful to the government for all this," he added.



"I have been promised a job. I will earn some money and then go home for a while. My parents force me to study and I don't like it. I prefer it here," said Manohar, who is sharing the shelter with 100-odd people. While the lucky ones get cots, others have to make do with sleeping on the floor, he said. Although mostly helpless people prefer to stay at night shelter but people like Mohan Ram, who is at the shelters by choice, are rare.

Relationship between Health and Homelessness

This relationship is a two-way street: experiencing poverty and/or homelessness can contribute to health issues, while health issues can contribute to poverty and homelessness. People experiencing homelessness are susceptible to the same issues as people, who are not, but their living conditions tend to make treating and coping with issues much more difficult.

The New Delhi edition of an English broadsheet carried in its inside pages the story of Laxmi, who on July 26, 2010, gave birth to a girl on a dirty roadside, without any assistance from the government, hospitals or the capital's citizens. It recounted how the wailing of the newborn lying beside her dazed mother alerted a food-stall owner, who alerted a woman who ran a garment shop nearby. The shop owner, the story read, was shocked to see dogs circling the day-old infant. The dogs looked like they would pounce on the infant, it read. The mother told me she had given birth on her own, even pulling the child forcefully to cut the umbilical cord.

Almost all homeless people typically suffer major health problems, not surprisingly because they are forced to sleep rough, exposed to extremes of the seasons, and with virtually no access to clean drinking water, sanitation and home-cooked food. Their health burdens were reported by the Health Initiative Group for the Homeless based on a survey of 2,955 homeless respondents: —A high proportion of homeless people were suffering from serious respiratory ailments including tuberculosis, acute and chronic infections, skin diseases and diarrhoeal diseases and severe mental illness like schizophrenia and other psychoses. Health issues may be also the reason for homelessness in the first place, including mental illness, mental retardation and stigmatizing illnesses that precipitate homelessness. Homeless individuals with alcohol and drug problems tend to be undernourished and debilitated and as a result have compromised immune systems. High percentages of them are infected with the Human Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV) or have acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Not surprisingly, morbidity and mortality rates among homeless people with alcohol and other drugs problems are high. Whether alcohol and or other drugs use is antecedent to, or consequences of homelessness, it exacerbates the problems of homelessness.

Barriers to Health Care to the Homeless people

Inaccessible/Unavailable Services especially behavioral health care, specialty services, medications, ongoing primary care and oral health care.	Lack of Health Insurance (Ineligible; undocumented, Drug addiction and alcoholism, Lack of Id proof etc
Lack of Transportation	Intimidated by Traditional Health System
Lack of Resources (Financial barriers too)	Healthcare for Homeless people is not counted as a priority
History of abuse/Substance Abuse Disorder	Stigmatization

Lack of severe coordination/Reliability	Chronic Homelessness etc
Lack of Sleep due to sleeping outdoors in a crowded shelter and fear for personal safety	Communal Eating, Bathing, Sleeping in shelters, facilitating the transmission of communicable disease
Increased risk of violence such as assault, rape or robbery when sleeping on the streets or in the shelters	Absence of Family or other Social support –Fleeing Domestic Violence is a frequent cause of homelessness among women.

Barriers to Providing Health Care to the Homeless

In addition to barriers to health faced by the Homeless, providers face numerous obstacles to providing health care to the homeless.

- ✓ Population Mobility, presenting challenges in continuity of care and follow up.
- ✓ Low prioritization of medical needs
- ✓ Inability or difficulty for the homeless to keep medications with them due to lack of storage, refrigeration or fear of victimization
- ✓ Challenges in establishing trust with patient, especially if the patient suffers from mental health condition

Prayas Pehal Project

Start Date: 12th February, 2015

Project PAHAL-Ensuring Identity and Dignity for Children of Female Sex Workers-

In 2007, the Ministry of Women and Child Development reported a presence of 2.8 million sex workers in India, with 35.47 percent of them entering the trade before the age of 18 years. The Sex Workers working in Delhi are in the trade due to sheer poverty and some by their own will. The demography of sexual activities in Delhi has changed immensely over the years and statistics show that the teenagers and younger generation is now most involved in Sexual activities. Nearly 50% of Sex Workers in Delhi are selling their bodies to save their family as they don't have jobs and using their bodies to earn a living is the last option to survive.



The Supreme Court of India has observed that sex workers are entitled to a right to life and must be accorded the protection guaranteed to every citizen. It instructed the State to provide recommendations on the rehabilitation of sex workers who wish to leave sex work of their own volition and to provide conducive conditions for sex workers who wish to continue working as sex workers in accordance with Article 21 of the Constitution.

Prayas initiated the project to prevent second generation of commercial sex workers to get into trade with the support from 'Aide-et-Action' to provide dignity to the lives of commercial sex workers at Grant Bastion Road through education and empowerment opportunities.

It aimed to achieve the following objectives:

1. Ensuring care and protection to children of Female sex workers in G.B.Road area of Delhi
2. Educational and vocational rehabilitation of children
3. Preventing second generation girls from commercial sex work
4. Ensuring identity & dignity for children of female sex workers

Sl.No	Specifications	Year/Months
01	Project Started in the year	1st February 2015
02	Project Ending year	N.A
03	Project extended till year	N.A
04	Project under Sponsorship till year	N.A
05	Total Duration Completed by the Project	1 year (31st Dec., 2017)
06	Any Strategic /Statutory exercises conducted during the year (Mid-term Review, Withdrawal planning and Impact Assessment)	No

Lasting Impact

Total Number of Children admitted in the Centre:	25
Total Number of Children admitted in Government School:	06
Direct Impact	100
Indirect Impact	568

The GB Road area known as the Red Light Area of Delhi has one of the most populous Female Sex Workers (FSWs) and has maximum number of sex workers residing at one place. Our survey reports and experience in this particular field shows that there are very urgent needs and concerns for the children of FSWs and women who are not in the business personally. These female children are always vulnerable to the risk of entering into the profession while the male child is at the risk of becoming a pimp and an agent in trafficking of innocent girls. Therefore they need special attention at the early childhood stage of their life. Their likelihood of getting into sex trade directly or indirectly needs to be checked and effectively blocked. According to our field data the following table indicates the basic profile of the Kothas running in the area and other related areas that are of vital concern.

SL No.	Relevant data concerning FSWs	Numbers in figures
1	Number of Kothas	18
2	Number of Women per kotha:	20-25
3	Children Per Kotha on an Average:	8-10
4	Total Children in the GB road area:	170
5	Number of Children in an average age of 3-10 Year:	75
6	Number of Children in an Average age 11-18 and above	95

It has been observed that children of these sex workers are grossly neglected, especially during the working hours of their mothers (between 12 noon to late evening). They are forced to roam on the streets as they have no place to rest, play or sleep. Care and protection of children of sex workers (single working mothers) is a major problem and stumbling block in the development of these children who are victims of circumstances. They are deprived of the opportunities to study and develop their intellect. Unfortunately they are also unable to get family support as their mothers are engaged in a profession where their free will does not matter. In most of the cases there is no paternal support. Such children are not welcome in normal schools because they are stigmatised. Children of sex workers often go into the silent mode when quizzed about their family members, specially the identity of father and the profession of the mother. So far, there has been no study to understand the emotional and social status of such children. There is a strong need to conduct a study on above issues.

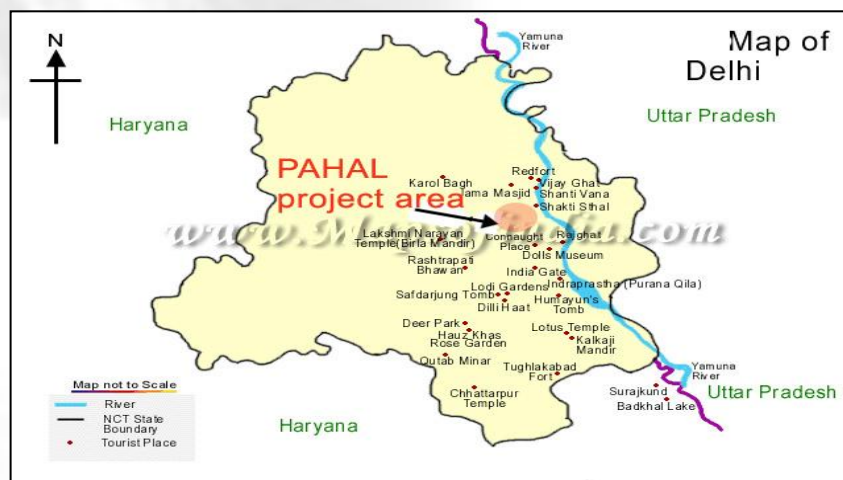
Since prostitution is not legalised in India no basic amenities and rights are available to the women engaged in this profession and obviously their children are also deprived of these rights. The ongoing activities (operating brothels, pimping and soliciting sex etc) are illegal. Another area of concern is that needs attention is that FSWs who are not into the profession because of their age are harassed and exploited. Lacking any options for livelihood they usually tend to enter into the same business as pimps or mediators. In order to stop such exploitation and harassment to these groups of women it is essential to provide avenues for their livelihood.

The above are the key reasons why it is important to engage with the children of FSWs and help them gain access to their basic rights and entitlements and thereby enable them to lead a better life.

TARGET GROUP

- Children of Female Sex Workers
- Female Sex Workers

LOCALISATION (country, province, town)-Map



4.1 Overall Objectives of the Project

1. Ensuring care and protection to children of Female Sex Workers in G.B.Road area of Delhi
2. Educational and vocational rehabilitation of children of FSWs
3. Preventing second generation girls from getting into commercial sex work.
4. Ensuring identity & dignity for children of Female Sex Workers

4.2. Specific Focus for the Year 2017

The specific focus of the project was to promote the right to identity and dignity of children through a participatory approach. This was derived from the principles of Child Rights, as defined in the UN Convention and various laws and policies in India. This project basically focused on:

Inter organizations Liaisoning: As part of the project to achieve regular progress through networking and collaboration, we as a team engaged with different organizations working in the same field or interlinked with the work we are doing. In this activity we approached the Rescue Foundation and Jagriti Yuva Manch for spreading word of our work among the brothel members who do visit the above mentioned organization. These organizations have been requested to advertise the work and performance of the project as well as its positive impact on children and community at large associated with the project. We are working to enhance our networking system to other organization as well so that the vision and mission of the project can be achieved with proper survey and listing the major hurdles.

4.3 Approach / Methodology of Intervention in 2017

1. One to one approach
2. Counselling sessions
3. Focus group Discussions

Celebrations

Prayas Celebrated Republic Day (26th Jan 2018)

Celebrated Republic Day personally with four different groups of Prayas family, each one perceiving the day through own experience and worldview. Tughlakabad home for girls- the princesses and our community centre kids , with whom we spend lot of our routine time, seemed to know the significance of the republic and constitution that came in 1950 following our Independence in 1947. Song and dance, as usual, occupied centre stage. Our Children at Ferozshah kotla Observation Home for juveniles was not so dramatically different though they appeared more responsible and enthusiastic, keenly absorbing the thought for the day, bit of law and discipline. They put up excellent parade led by a security guard and cultural program organised by our seasoned team who have looked after these wonderful kids (suddenly projected as vicious lads) for over 18 years now. Dandi Park DUSIB Prayas Shelter for 'Homeless' inhabited by the most devastated chunk of humanity for whom any hope or desire to live appeared to be a distant dream when I asked them to come . One of them, who appeared really suffering, would not join the reluctant others until I held him close to myself and pulled him near the flag- post. It wasn't so easy to explain to them the meaning and value of the day , but even the most ailing and extremely disheveled one told, ' jhanda to meri jaan hai'. Don't know why he said so when our 'socialist democratic republic' has nothing to offer him. Slowly, during our discussion on the occasion, all of them betrayed glimmers of hope in their lifeless eyes. They loved it all and enjoyed laddoos and refreshment much more than the food they get from donors. The fourth location, our grand Jahangirpuri home for children and the skill centre with hundreds of children and youth, was a scene of huge activity-colour, music, play, and endless tricolour scarfs, banners, caps and decorations. We enjoyed it thoroughly, and they all seemed to know the importance of the day- but my mind kept asking questions about our unutilized 'demographic dividend' on this 67th year of India' s Republic.

Prayas Celebrated Republic Day (26th Jan 2018) at Maharaja stadium, Bettiah

26 January, 1950, was a red letter day in our country's history, when the constitution of India came into force. More than six decades down the line, we observed our 67th Republic day on Tuesday. We were gifted the right to govern ourselves without any external interferences.

Programme of the day- On the eve of the Republic Day, children prepared themselves mentally and physically to present their potential with help of the tableau. we presented a tableau with a theme "From darkness to light" at the Maharaja stadium, Bettiah. There were 14 tableaux that had various themes presented by various departments and institutions. Spectator and special guest could not stop their feeling, appreciated our tableau by producing smile and clapping while the children were presenting the tableau. "It is said that children would be the future of country, have a lot of potential but most of children do not get opportunity to present their might. Destitute children who are residing in the children's home, casted spell over us by their outstanding performance" Said the representative of administration.

After presenting the tableau at stadium, we reached to children's home for the flag hoisting. Mr. Prashant Kumar, Assistant Director, DCPU, Bettiah was invited as a chief guest to unfurl

flag by Children's Home, Bettiah. At 10.00 A.M, tricolor was hoisted by Mr. Prashant Kumar. And then children chanted national anthem, sang patriotic songs with enthusiasm and fervor. End of the programme, sweet dish like 'Jalebi' were distributed among children.

Prayas Foundation Day Celebration 'Run for Children – 14th NOV 2017

The Drive

In anticipation and celebration of the Run for Children, thousands of our marginalized and vulnerable children living in different Homes/Shelters of Prayas, Children's from other NGO's, Schools, and large number of individuals from different walks of the society, are preparing their minds and bodies for a grueling test of strength, endurance and will power to support the cause close to their heart to touch one soul

The Cause

Mission of 'Prayas' is to protect the rights and fulfill the basic needs of the deprived, marginalized, exploited & abused children, women & youth in order to empower them through integrated & holistic services for their self-sustainable existence with dignity. We also create a safe-secure, social environment and provide shelters & homes for vulnerable population with care, love & affection. Prayas is on its journey since 1988 covering 09 States/UT's across the country. Touching millions of lives through multiple programs

In order to mark its Founder Day, Prayas organized the 5th edition of 'Run for Children', a short marathon of 4 km's for the marginalized and vulnerable children, which witnessed the participation of more than 3000 children coming from different homes/shelters of Prayas, NGO's and school, people from all walks of life, celebrities and dignitaries.

The Run was divided into two groups for the children between (09-14) years & 14 years and above. The Run was coordinated by the group of morning jogger's of Nehru Park Team, titled 'Park 21' led by Ms. Neha Verma & Dinesh Rawat and team. The marathon was flagged off by the Delhi's Deputy Chief Minister Manish Sisodia, Bollywood actors Randeep Hooda and Adil Hussain and Delhi Police Commissioner Alok Verma , Mr. Vijender Beniwal, Boxer, Mr. P. K. Tripathi,



Chairman, the Public Grievance Commission Mr. Praveer Sinha, CEO Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited, TPDDL Mr. Mukesh K Meena, Jt. Commissioner of Police & Chief, Delhi Anti-Corruption Branch (ACB) and Mr. Amod Kanth, General Secretary Prayas JAC Society. Mr. Oscar Fernandes is a senior Indian National Congress leader & Ms. Stuti Kacker, Chairperson National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, NCPDR, also graced with her presence and blessed, encouraged to the children.

"Childhood is the time to build stamina as kids have huge energy. School children should participate in such races to ensure that they are not just academically bright but physically fit too," Beniwal said while addressing the children.

Prayas Chronicles

HT Edit Page 14/07/2017

The problem of domestic workers being ill treated is not a new one. The recent case of a minor girl in Noida being accused of stealing; and the counter allegations of her ill-treatment are the latest in a long list of incidents involving domestic workers and questions of the rights of such workers. According to estimates by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), there are at least four million domestic servants in India. Most of them are migrants, women, many are minors, and belong to the lowest end of the economic spectrum. This makes them easy to replace, and easier still to exploit. Since they belong to the unorganized sector, there are no laws safeguarding their rights—no minimum wage requirements, no health or insurance benefits, and no job security whatsoever.

Horror stories of domestic workers being locked in cupboards, beaten, and starved have become almost routine. The need for a law protecting the rights of this vulnerable community has once again come to the fore with the latest incident. India is a signatory to the ILO's 189th convention, known as the Convention on Domestic Workers; but has not ratified it yet. The convention mandates that domestic workers be given daily and weekly rest hours, their payment must meet the minimum wage requirement, and that they should be allowed to choose the place where they live and spend their leave. Ratifying states are also required to take protective measures against violence against such workers and are required to enforce a minimum age for employment. However, since these provisions are not binding on those countries that have not ratified the convention, India is not obliged to enforce these recommendations.

There has been an attempt at creating a law within the country in the form of the 'Domestic Workers Welfare and Social Security Act, 2010' Bill, drafted by the National Commission for Women (NCW) which attempted to bring this large and vulnerable work force into the mainstream. But little progress has been made in passing this bill so far. It is perhaps past time that India revived debate on this very important bill

From General Secretary -Mr. Amod K Kanth

I came to know about this episode from NDTV who had invited me to participate in a discussion on July 12. This issue appeared quite confusing and fragmented. I on my part attempted to address the issues from two angles, ie, as the Secretary, Prayas & Chairman of the DWSSC(Domestic Workers Sector Skill Council) attached to the domestic workers and the Ministries of Skill Dev, Labour & women& Children, and also from the legal enforcement point of view as an ex- police Officer.

As to what exactly happened on that night is for the police Investigators to find out; but hypothetically, either way it is wrong if the law was violated. In case there was genuine suspicion of theft a police complaint was the only course open to the employer, they had no business to start even an investigation let alone being coercive in any form. Similarly, an attack on the employers by a crowd can start a very dangerous trend which must not be permitted. It is entirely for the employers, Associations, Security guards and the police to act in time and avoid these situations.

But the point every one needs to ponder is it really possible in the given, terribly unorganised, sector of domestic workers in India estimated to be nearly 20 million strong with 90% women? Millions of these helpless, illiterate and extremely poor women, including huge numbers as minors, migrate and get trafficked by the unscrupulous so- called placement agents who operate across the country. There are some regulatory albeit ineffective laws in existence for the placement agencies, but the first-ever comprehensive legislation covering the Agencies and protecting the domestic workers has been passed by the Jharkhand Govt, now awaiting Governor's assent.

We are now also in the process of finalising an 'ambitious' 'National Policy for Domestic Workers' which has been hanging fire for the past 7/8 years. All this, however, may not still work to convert the domestic help from being a form of servitude into a profession with some dignity unless we change the mindset and professionalise this most essential 'occupation'.

With the support of the stakeholders like RWAs and employers, Labour, Police, Women & Children related Govt and Non-Govt agencies, and by skilling the DWs as Housekeepers, Cooks, Elderly-Child-Baby- Pre& Post-natal Care- providers etc DWSSC is tasked to turn around their profile and destiny. Needless to mention, it is a very tall order and since we can't wait that long we have to bring about urgent changes in the working and living(for live-ins) conditions of our household workers through consensus and law.

To me the above article is one- sided which may ultimately harm the interest of the estimated 20 mn (as per the GOI- MoLE) domestic workers. We must take a view with reference to the correct findings of the NOIDA police investigations. I expect DWSSC & Prayas to take a stand towards helping decent livelihood and employability.

Skilling with Dignity: Domestic Workers Sector Skill Council Workshop organised by Paschim Bangla Society for Skill Development.

"How many of you will allow your domestic workers to eat at the same table at yours?"- The audience at the workshop were astounded by the thought, something which has barely ever made it to public domain. Mr Amod K Kanth, Chairman of DWSSC and a social service visionary asked this to the 250 plus training partners who had gathered for this session on December 29, 2017 at the Kolkata Karigori Bhawan. His pointed remark ensued his enthralling intervention regarding the need for addressing the labour laws along with skilling of domestic workers to ensure that a holistic approach towards their upliftment can be envisioned. The dignitaries present on the dais were Mr Amod K Kanth, Chairman, DWSSC, Honourable Minister of Skill Development, Mr Purnendu Basu, Principal Secretary, Ms Roshni Sen, Maj Gen Manik Sabharwal, CEO, DWSSC, Project Director S, Pramanick, Deputy Director Surojit Roy, Brigadier Sanyal and NSDC State Engagement Officer, Bikram Das. The Principal Secretary moderated the session.

Given Mr Kanth's expertise and experience, the Honourable Minister, Mr Purnendu Basu and Principal Secretary, Ms. Roshni Sen of Skill Development urged him to deliver the keynote address. Highlighting the key concerns of this sector, from its extremely unorganised nature to the lack of dignity, Mr Kanth gave a strident speech on the above issues. The Minister and the Principal Secretary took keen note of the same and assured Mr Kanth that they will pursue the labour department for legislative changes regarding wages and take up the mandate of skilling for domestic workers with full force. Ms. Roshni Sen in her brief speech took cognizance of the trafficking which is often enmeshed in this domain and the presence of unscrupulous placement agencies who indulge in the same. Mr Kanth mentioned about the noteworthy work of Prayas in this regard and how DWSSC as the only government recognised body for domestic workers could make a solemn intercession in the aforementioned matter.

Maj Gen Manik Sabharwal followed this discussion with a presentation on Domestic Workers Sector Skill Council and the varied job roles on which trainings are done. The classroom and trainer specifications together with the upcoming job roles. He assured the Training Partners about placement support from the Industry Partners of DWSSC. After the session, the Minister, Mr. Purnendu Basu gave a speech about reaching out to the lowest rungs of society and connecting with the domestic workers on a personal note to understand their travails. Skilling, he mentioned would be a huge step forward in undertaking the mammoth task of organising and providing their much deserved respect. The event ended with an enthusiastic Q&A session of the Training Partners where they also filled out forms putting forth more question that they have regarding this sector. The event

ended with Bikram Das, State Engagement Officer of NSDC giving the vote of thanks. Paving the way forward, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between DWSSC and PBSSD represented by Mr. Amod K Kanth and Mr. Purnendu Basu respectively to undertake the skilling programme for domestic workers across West Bengal. In strengthening the efforts of skill training for one of the most vulnerable sections of the population, hidden in the dark crevices of the glitzy city, DWSSC and PBSSD pledged to work together and make every effort possible to address the issues and concerns of these people.

Inaugural Ceremony of Special Training Centre (STC) for Child Labour, Patna on 26th Nov 2018

Venue- PRAYAS JAC, the State is Coordinating office, Rajendra Nagar Patna.

It was a long awaited programme as the center was allotted/awarded to Prayas in the month of June on dated 21 and the MOU was signed on August,31,2018 but other formalities were time taking and finally the dream project came into stage of inauguration. We look forward to the child labour problem as this is really very sad to see that children from Bihar are sent to other states to get engaged in hazardous occupation and often they are exploited at mental, Physical and other levels. We need to recognize that all children who are not going to school they are some way or the other being exploited as a child labour. We need to commit with ourselves to spread the STC mission in such a way that maximum number of children get their childhood back and get educated and streamlined in the society.

Dignitaries and Distinguished Guests-Mr Vijay Kumar Sinha- Labour Resource Minister (Bihar), Mr Deepak Kumar, IAS –Principal Secretary, LRD, Mr K Santhil, IAS,- Labour Commissioner, Govt. of Bihar, Mr Sujit Kumar Rai- Joint labour Commissioner, Mr Sunil Kumar Sinha-Chairperson, Prayas

Besides this all the team members from Samastipur headed by Ms Indu Rani Singh –Director, Prayas, Mr Jitendra Kumar Singh, Mr Amardeep Kumar and the Prayas Patna Team. Manoj Kumar Sinha, DhirajBhartiya, Dharmendra Nath. The programme started by lightening of the lamp by all dignitaries and they were felicitated by the Director Indu Rani Singh. The all dignitaries shared their views and experiences are as under:

- ☞ Mr Vijay Kumar Sinha (Minister) gave valuable inputs to the Prayas team as how they need to move forward with the challenges of the project and motivated us to make Patliputra city free from the curse of Child labour problems. He was emotional stating that poverty has been the major issue that often parents have compulsion to send their kids for earning and make them child labor. He suggested to generate awareness in the city by installing hoardings and Banners at the sensitive areas and conduct meetings with probable beneficiaries. He appreciated the effort of Prayas towards dealing with child labour problems and also assured us that the department will always extend their help & support. While addressing the audience he specially mentioned our G.S Mr Amod Kanth , stating his contribution in dealing with such social issues is not only a noble work but his efforts have been an example for the others.
- ☞ Mr Deepak Kumar, IAS, Principal Secretary, LRD, said that as per the notification of Bihar Govt in 2016, STC has come into existence. The purpose behind this centre is to create an environment where the child gets an opportunity to study and grow mentally as well as emotionally.
- ☞ Mr. K. Santhil Kumar, IAS, Labour Commissioner, Govt. of Bihar, said that he is evaluating the activities of the centre at this stage , in future they would look forward for more and more STCs.
- ☞ Mr. Sujeet Kumar Rai, Joint Labour Commissioner throw some light on the chronology of the events of STC and stated that atleast 100 Children will be trained at Prayas with full capacity at each centre.
- ☞ Ms. Indu Rani Singh, Director, Prayas stated about all sorts of efforts that may be taken to deal with the curse of Child Labour as it is a spot on a society. She assured the guests that Prayas team will actively participate in STC and fight for Child development with the help of supporting

the child by education and also in dealing with the child's at mental, Physical, and emotional issues. She also said that Prayas will generate awareness at all levels to fight with child labour issues. Awareness in the society would help us to move our steps in right direction. Since the center is residential and the whole project is unique in itself, where child labour will get a positive environment to stay and get food along with skilling and education. She winded up the session by requesting the Labour Minister to form a task force for the purpose of repatriation and the joint meeting of Labour Department of Bihar and Rajasthan states to which minister agreed.

After this the team interacted with the children, they also spoke to the STC team and then they inspected the center from every corner very minutely and guided us for further .

It is in the knowledge that Child Labour is a sensitive problem in Bihar and Rajasthan as Bihar is the source state while Rajasthan is the destination and their survival and protection is important for the development of this state. Children are entitled to a joyful life that will come with learning without burden, nutritious diet and supportive environment that helps them to develop their capacity to the fullest.

Unique International Women's Day at Prayas on 06th March 2017

The program organised by Prayas Hairplitters Club was a women's day program literally. There were experts from the field of media and NGOs working for women but there no boring speeches culled out from Google search.

Instead, they were asked some imponderables, some questions which people have in their mind but don't get a chance to ask. For instance, why is there only an International Women's Day and no Men's Day?

Why is it that that women themselves justify beating up by their husbands if they have not prepared food on time? How can they protest beating up of their daughters after marriage with this kind of silent connivance?

The question that evoked the most hostile reaction from the experts was why do women turn out to be most brutal bosses when they are empowered or attain the top post?

The best part of the program was the audience participation in a big way once they got going. Girls attending the vocational courses in Prayas PEE and some interns from other institutes coming to Prayas JAC started talking about the shatters put on them even in a city like Delhi. How their parents did not ask them about what careers they wanted and even decided the clothes they would wear. How could anyone imagine they would be consulted about their life partners under such circumstances?

The three experts Poonam Kaushish, Executive Editor of Indian News and Features Alliance which gives its features and articles to 30 newspapers, Geetha Nambisan Director of NGO Jagori and Mamta Sehgal, who runs the NGO Savera fielded the volleys thrown at them with dexterity and encouraged the girls to start thinking and speaking out and for themselves if they wanted to be counted as human beings. In his brief intervention Mr. Amod Kanth, General Secretary Prayas admitted that the condition of girls was really bad but he said that Prayas treated all its employees, a majority of whom were females, with dignity because he was gender neutral in treating male and female employees.

On this occasion Prayas also honoured some of the survivors of the trauma, including a husband and wife couple Sushma Saha and Suresh Saha for fighting it out bravely. It also honoured Sub Inspector Asha Rani of Neb Sarai Police Station for going out of her way to help register cases against culprits whenever a victim came to her. But the task is too big and as Frost said in his poem "Stopping By Woods on a Snowy Evening," there are miles to go before we sleep.



Prayas Gallery



**Mr. Amod Kanth meeting with Mr. Amitabh Kant
CEO - Niti Aayog held on**



**Principal Secretary, LRD, Mr. Deepak Kumar
Singh, IAS, hold meeting with the STC
Employees, Sitting next to him is K. Santhil
Kumar, IAS, Labour Commissioner, Bihar**



**Mr. Snehal Rabheru a highly businessman and a
qualified Chartered Accountant and his wife
Rohini Rabheru visited Prayas on Mar 2017**



**Ms. Rohini Rabheru visited Prayas Home for Boys
at Saidulajab, Saket**



**Lt. Governor of Delhi Mr. Anil Bajjal praises the
work of Prayas**



**Special Residential Training Centre program
chaired by Mr. Vijay K. Sinha, Labour Resource
Minister (Bihar) praises the work of Prayas**



Holi celebrated with gusto



**Celebration of the 68th Republic Day on January
26, 2017 colourful Republic Day celebrations**



Brave Prayas team rescues girls without police support



Prayas leaves a mark at Youth Festival



Prayas, the FSSAI and Central Governments Employees RWA jointly organized a training program for Domestic workers



Prayas, the FSSAI and Central Governments Employees RWA jointly organized a training program for Domestic workers



Prayas meets NITI Ayog CEO Amitabh Kant



An Aspirational Destination for Skilling Domestic Workforce

Lt. Governor of Delhi Mr. Anil Baijal praises the work of Prayas



Hon'ble Union Minister for Skill Dev. & Entrepreneurship (Independent Charge) and Parliamentary Affairs, Rajiv Pratap Rudy calls for giving dignity to Domestic Workers



Acknowledgments

We have been incredibly fortunate and wish to extend our sincere thanks and gratitude to all donors and sponsors for their generous support in our small initiatives. We really value your association with us as we serve the world's most vulnerable children and communities..... Thank you.

Mr. Vibhu Talwar-Moolchand Hpl	Mr. H. K. Agarwal – Action Shoes	Wye Wye Noodles
Mr. Vijay Kalantri	Mr. Piyush Gupta & Ms. Shalini Gupta	Mr. Sunil Khandelwal
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Mr. Sanwar Agarwal	Mr. Rajesh Jadeja	Ms. Urshilla Chanana
Mr. Anil Poddar	Ms. Sarika Jadeja	Om Shanti
Ms. Rashi Singh	Ms. Ruma Chakraborty	Ms. Preeti Rekha Rajbanshy
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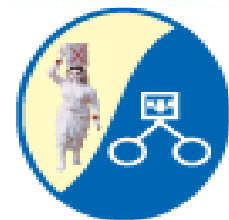
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Financial Highlights (2017-2018)

PRAYAS JUVENILE AID CENTRE F-1-X, Jahangirpuri, Delhi-110033			
Income and Expenditure account for the year ended on 31st March, 2018			
	SCHEDULE	AMOUNT (RS) AS AT 31.03.2018	AMOUNT (RS) AS AT 31.03.2017
INCOME			
Scheme	9	13,41,98,643	13,81,01,616.00
Non-Scheme	10	3,00,03,604	3,21,55,927.00
		16,42,02,247.43	17,02,57,543.00
EXPENDITURE			
Scheme	11	13,25,06,626	13,43,47,043.00
Non-Scheme	12	1,94,88,547	1,18,66,640.00
Unutilised Grant Fund	13	66,81,892	1,84,32,190.00
Excess of Income over Expenditure		55,25,182	56,11,670.00
		16,42,02,247.43	17,02,57,543.00
NOTES TO ACCOUNTS As per our report of even date			
for Ramesh Chandra Roy & Associates Chartered Accountants FRN 016170N FRN: 016170N DELHI Mond. Nazim (Partner) M.No.531268		for Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre Vishwajeet Ghoshal (Director, Projects) Dr. Aruna Bhardwaj (Treasurer) Payan Kumar Jha (Finance Controller)	
Date : 24.09.2018 Place : New Delhi		EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR & JOINT SECRETARY PRAYAS JUVENILE AID CENTRE 59, Tughlakabad Institutional Area New Delhi-110062 FINANCE CONTROLLER PRAYAS JUVENILE AID CENTRE 59, Tughlakabad Institutional Area New Delhi-110062	

PRAYAS JUVENILE AID CENTRE
F-1-X, Jahangirpuri, Delhi-110033

**Non Scheme
Schedule 10 & 12
Income & Expenditure**

Projects	Income	Expenditure
Donation FCRA	2,76,691.00	-
Donation in Kind	5,49,671.00	-
Donation General	43,05,814.00	-
Bank Interest	15,22,134.00	-
Interest on FDR	49,32,786.00	-
Prayas Children Hope	2,35,160.00	-
ICICI BC	2,957.00	2,957.00
PRAYAS MICRO CREDIT	15,673.00	10,036.59
PRAYAS JAC	10,75,618.00	3,26,551.65
PRAYAS NAYA	8,37,000.00	24,27,508.00
Prayas Health Service	20,12,815.75	-
PRAYAS PATNA	74,52,061.37	-
MICROFINANCE SAMASTIPUR	-	765.00
CHILDREN HOME BETIAH	2,63,126.00	-
PIEE SAMASTIPUR	4,72,068.00	1,44,137.72
CHILDREN HOME PURNIA	96,643.00	-
PRAYAS SAMASTIPUR	9,80,200.00	2,91,124.40
PRAYAS CENTRAL OFFICE	22,74,588.92	1,06,82,494.34
PRAYAS NSDC PROJECT	16,43,060.00	46,23,143.50
Prayas Resource	10,55,537.00	9,79,829.00
Total	3,00,03,604.04	1,94,88,547.20

for Ramesh Chandra Roy & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN 016170N

Mouli Nazim

Mouli Nazim
(Partner)

M.No.531268



for Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre

Vishwajeet Ghoshal

Vishwajeet Ghoshal
(Director, Projects)

Dr. Aruna Bhardwaj

Dr. Aruna Bhardwaj
(Treasurer)

Pawan Kumar Jha

Pawan Kumar Jha
(Finance Controller)



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR & JOINT SECRETARY
PRAYAS JUVENILE AID CENTRE
59, Tughlakabad Institutional Area
New Delhi - 110062

PRAYAS JUVENILE AID CENTRE F-1-X, Jahangirpuri, Delhi-110033		
Scheme Schedule 9 & 11 Income & Expenditure		
Projects	Income	Expenditure
POHB Delhi Gate	71,93,511.00	92,58,245.63
Prayas Pahal	5,87,000.00	5,90,955.00
CHILDLINE-NEW DELHI	16,76,000.00	17,45,851.75
CHILDLINE-POOTHKHURD	16,76,000.00	17,85,485.86
OS - MORI GATE	15,54,120.00	18,12,345.00
OS - AZADPUR	14,67,720.00	16,91,449.00
OS - PEERAGARGHI	14,24,520.00	16,44,912.00
OS - NABI KARIM	16,25,400.00	19,28,688.00
OS- YAMUNA BAZAR	14,67,720.00	16,58,849.00
Prayas Children Hope	38,25,600.00	51,37,627.75
Prayas Jeevika Bihar	64,29,611.93	65,07,545.93
Prayas Children Home for Boys	95,62,971.70	95,80,627.70
PRAYAS CHILDLINE, JP	16,76,000.00	17,61,165.50
PRAYAS SHELTER HOME FOR GIRLS	31,44,800.00	42,52,804.00
Prayas Health Service	11,16,918.00	4,98,152.00
Prayas Adoption Centrum DELHI	24,10,540.00	24,25,577.96
RSLDC-RSTP	2,31,155.00	1,15,696.75
RSLDC-DDU GKY	17,05,822.50	17,05,822.50
RLSDC-ELSTP	1,23,94,076.26	1,08,973.10
Prayas Child Line Support	1,94,000.00	1,94,000.00
Prayas Child Line, Portblair(COLLAB)	9,18,632.00	9,18,632.00
ADOPTION CENTRUM PATNA	38,10,299.00	25,63,913.40
PRAYAS PATNA	64,040.00	4,78,133.90
CHILDLINE REXAUL	5,01,474.00	5,01,474.00
NRC SUPAUL	25,51,436.00	30,71,047.00
GENEVA GLOBAL	1,99,31,513.59	1,99,31,513.59
CHILDREN HOME BETIAH	16,12,756.00	31,66,483.50
CHILD LINE PRAYAS SAMASTIPUR	11,38,453.00	11,38,726.00
CHILDREN HOME SAMASTIPUR	23,77,635.00	30,12,747.00
CHILDREN HOME PURNIA	14,33,340.00	27,48,947.80
PRAYAS CENTRAL OFFICE		
- IISC Ranchi	15,42,053.00	15,42,053.00
- CIC	3,08,000.00	6,09,997.00
- Family Counselling Centre	1,12,352.00	1,12,352.00
- MHL	1,77,623.00	1,77,623.00
- HSBC	38,12,313.00	39,64,759.00
- ITPO	1,29,838.00	1,29,838.00
- Child line samastipur	7,18,000.00	-
- Night Shelter Group-A	1,83,49,499.00	1,92,54,607.00
- NIPCCD	5,85,217.00	8,27,114.00
- RSTC	5,30,358.00	6,39,056.00
AXIS BANK FOUNDATION	16,50,000.00	19,70,373.50
TATA TRUST MICRO GRID	46,55,756.41	47,56,585.00
Prayas Hot Spot	25,47,769.00	25,47,779.00
PHS WAKRO	33,76,800.00	40,38,095.35
Total	13,41,98,643.39	13,25,06,626.47
<div> <div>for Ramesh Chandra Roy & Associates Chartered Accountants FRN 016170N DELHI Mohd. Nazim (Partner) M.No.531268</div> <div>for Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre</div> <div> <div>Vishwajeet Ghoshal (Director, Projects)</div> <div>Dr. Aruna Bhardwa (Treasurer)</div> <div>Pawan Kumar Jha (Finance Controller)</div> </div> <div> <div>EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR & JOINT SECRETARY PRAYAS JUVENILE AID CENTRE</div> <div>PRAYAS JUVENILE AID CENTRE Tughlakabad Institutional Area New Delhi-110032</div> <div>PRAYAS JUVENILE AID CENTRE 59, Tughlakabad Institutional Area New Delhi-110032</div> </div> </div>		