

# ■ annual report 06 - 07 ■

NATIONAL CENTRE FOR ADVOCACY STUDIES



## VISION

NCAS is a pro-active learning organisation that works

- towards a participatory, rights-based and people-centred policy environment and a transparent and accountable governance;
- to advance human rights, equitable social change and distributive justice.

## MISSION

The mission of NCAS is to create an enabling environment

- to get access to democratic institutions and
- to effectively advocate the rights of the marginalised sections
- to empower them (the marginalised sections include especially women, tribals, dalits and labourers in the unorganised sector).

## FUNCTION

As a social change resource centre, NCAS endeavours

- to strengthen the capacity of people and social action groups to advocate on issues of basic rights and public interest and to facilitate democratic process,
- by extending capacity building, information, research and campaign inputs.



## ADVOCACY CAPACITY BUILDING

NCAS provides a learning environment to social activists and institutions to improve their advocacy skills by clarifying concepts, sharpening perspectives, changing attitudes and developing organizational and communications abilities.

It conducts workshops at the regional, national and international level for middle- and higher-level functionaries of civil society organizations (CSOs) working with marginalized groups.

It also conducts a community learning movement (CLM) for grassroots members of marginalized communities, an action-cum-learning strategy that empowers them by developing their capacity to advocate for their own rights.

Last year, NCAS developed a 'training of trainers' (TOT) module to bridge a gap in its advocacy agenda - orienting CSO field workers. The module was used to sensitize LWR partners in Jharkhand and Bihar working in areas like health, education, livelihoods and SHGs.

NCAS also organized three South Asian advocacy workshops for:

- VSO-UK partner organizations from Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and India, focusing on HIV/AIDS.
- Staff of Water Aid and its partner organizations in Nepal, Bangladesh, India and Pakistan to build up their advocacy capacity as a prelude to launching an international campaign on water rights.
- Christian Aid and its partners in Afghanistan on gender, health and livelihood issues.

Within the country, capacity building workshops were conducted for:

- PACS partners from Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh.
- OXFAM partners from Orissa and Rajasthan in collaboration with the South Asian Research Development Institute (SARDI). This was the last in a series of workshops focusing on HIV/AIDS.
- Family Planning Association of India (FPAI) volunteers from Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Orissa on maternal and child health.
- Staff of CINI-ASHA and Child-line India Foundation (CIF) on rights of children.

Participants in these workshops formulated campaign plans for their target communities while the SARDI workshop also prepared an HIV/AIDS work kit for field testing.

One-day orientation programmes focusing on the 'what' and 'why' of advocacy were conducted for two organizations - the Railway Children's Federation of India (Hyderabad) and Network of Positive People of India (Chennai) - and two colleges - St Mira College and Karve Institute of Social Services (both in Pune).

The CLM witnessed substantial progress last year, with 18 organizations conducting 16 CLMs in six states - Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Karnataka and Maharashtra. Two new clusters were established during the year in Bihar and one each in the remaining states, using a cluster approach (two-three CLMs in adjoining blocks) to maximize impact and synergize human resources.

The CLMs made wide use of the Right to Information Act (RTI) to monitor government schemes, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in particular, and audit panchayat accountability.

A comprehensive CLM report was published during the year.

## The CLM network

**Karnataka cluster:** Covers 40 villages in three districts. Collaborating organizations - REACH in Davengere, NEEDS in Haveri and Parivartan in Belgaum.

**Maharashtra cluster:** Initiated by two organizations working with dalits - Astitiva and Andhrudhi Nirmoolan Samiti.

**Vidharbha cluster:** Covers 45 villages in three districts (Nagpur, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli). 70% of members are women, mostly dalits. Collaborating organizations - Vansampada, Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi and Maharashtra Gram Vikas Shikshan Ani Karya Pratishthan(MGVSKP).

**Chattisgarh cluster:** The CLM initiated by RIDE in Raipur was closed down because of financial and programmatic constraints. The other SGSSS-run CLM covers 12 villages in Ambikapur block of Sarguja district. Three more CLMs are in the pipeline.

**Orissa cluster:** Covers three districts, with two CLMs initiated by CYSD-Prayas in Sundergarh and Koraput and the third by Disha in Rourkela.

**Jharkhand cluster:** Two organizations, Santhal Pargana Antyodaya Ashram and Pravah, Deoghar, run the Jharkhand CLM, which covers Deoghar and Dumka districts. The CLM has equal gender and tribal/non-tribal representation.

**South Bihar cluster:** Covers 35 villages in three districts (Bodhgaya, Rohtas and Kaimur). Mahila Vikas Ashram has been identified for the next CLM in Darbhanga district,.

**North Bihar cluster:** CLM initiated by IDEA has mostly dalit women of the mushahar community who work as labourers for landlords in Motihari district.



## CAMPAIGN SUPPORT WORK

NCAS supports groups working with a rights-based approach, and for networking to build alliances at the grassroots and national level. The current focus is on livelihood issues and environmental rights, in particular Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and the unregulated growth of sponge iron plants.

**SEZs:** More than 400 SEZs have been approved in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, UP, Haryana and the central eastern belt, affecting the livelihoods of lakhs of marginalized people. Economists have questioned the logic of the SEZ policy in the light of huge revenue losses to the public exchequer, since the SEZ Act provides liberal incentives like tax rebates, free infrastructure and concessions in labour and environmental regulations.

NCAS supported several groups in Maharashtra protesting against the upcoming Navi-Mumbai SEZs, which threaten to damage the environment and rob farmers, fisherfolk and agricultural labourers of their livelihoods.

NCAS provided background support by researching SEZ policies and legislation, mapping SEZ projects across the country, extracting official data from the Central Pollution Control Board and Ministry of Environment and Forests, and disseminating information on SEZs through documents like *Vishesh Arthik Kshetra – Loktantra Par Ghatak Hamla*, *SEZ: Kampani shahi ki Lokshahi* and 'Advocacy perspective on the SEZ Act in India and its relative impacts on livelihoods of the marginalized'. A film on SEZ – *Arajakata Ki Aur* - was also prepared and widely disseminated.

It also organised a national-level meeting at the India Social Forum in collaboration with the National Alliance for People's Movements to build up a pan-India alliance of CSOs resisting SEZs.

**Sponge iron plants:** NCAS documented the impact of sponge iron plants in Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand and Karnataka and participated in public hearings for environmental clearance of these plants, submitting representations to the concerned ministries and Pollution Control Boards (PCBs).

A national action plan was chalked out at a meeting in Raipur, which included demonstrations against the Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Orissa PCBs; submitting a memorandum to the Central PCB; supporting a technical risk analysis in Raigarh, Chhattisgarh to highlight emissions by the proposed plants; supporting a documentary film on the subject; and compiling a sponge iron info-pack for dissemination in the affected states.

**Rights issues:** NCAS supported regional consultations in Maharashtra on the 'right to work' issue and prepared a position paper on NREGA.

On the 'right to food' issue, it participated in regional public hearings to monitor the performance of food-related schemes and provided documentation to initiate action against defaulting officials.

It evolved a People's Manifesto on the 'right to water' and plans to set up a People's Commission on the issue in Maharashtra.

**Drought eradication:** NCAS prepared a drought eradication plan for Sangola taluka in western Maharashtra in collaboration with Astitva, Andhrudhi Nirmulan Samiti and other organizations as part of its support to the Maandesh Vikash Abhiyan.

Other NCAS initiatives during the year included:

- Media advocacy support to Action 2007, a charter of 90 demands formulated by a pan-India coalition to address urban and rural displacement by industrial and development projects, as well as the problems of labour in the unorganized and agriculture sectors.
- Five regional consultations in collaboration with AFARM, VANI and STAPI on RTI 2005; NREGA 2005; national and state water policy; *gram nyayalaya* policy; and Foreign Contribution and Regulation Act (Amendment Bill), 2006.
- National campaign on the FCRA amendment, which gives the bureaucracy the power to control CSOs receiving foreign funding for development work.
- Publication (in Hindi) of an advocacy perspective paper on the Forest Rights Bill 2005 and a case study of the impact of the proposed POSCO steel plant in Jagatsinghpur (Orissa).
- Legislative advocacy - sensitizing parliamentarians on issues like the coastal regulation zone, Environment Impact Assessment notification and new environment policy.



## RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION

### Globalization, governance and grassroots realities: a study

NCAS initiated an action research study in 2004 on the 'Impact of globalization on governance and land, forest and water resources', the focus being on the tribal-dominated central belt of India (covering the states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand), where the livelihoods of people are organically linked to the '*jal, jungle aur jamin*' of these regions.

The study analyses how the market-oriented globalization regime is leading to increasing privatization and commodification of land, water and forest resources and impacting on the ownership and access rights of marginalized communities (dalits, adivasis, women, landless) to these natural resources. It assesses the impact of these policy changes on governance at the national and local levels, in particular the devolution of power and decision-making to local systems of governance (such as PRIs). It looks at the role of non-state global players like international financial agencies (IFIs), the UN and World Trade Organization (WTO), as well as Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) in influencing policy.

### The issues addressed

Given the wide-ranging nature of the study, which addresses both broad and specific issues, separate papers covered land and associated issues such as mining, industry, agriculture, water and forests.

The issues taken up include land alienation, commercialization of agriculture and its impact on small and marginal farmers, mining and industrialization and their impact on common property resources, privatization and commodification of water and forest resources, diversion of forest land for commercial forestry, expansion of protected areas for biodiversity conservation, and the consequent displacement of farming and forest dwelling communities from their ancestral lands.

To cite some examples, the paper on ecotourism examines the way in which the national ecotourism policy emerged from various international documents, ignoring local communities and environmental concerns. It makes a comparative analysis of the tourism policies of the five study states, pointing out how most plans are formulated to promote forest- and wildlife-based tourism through private participation, with no provision for the livelihoods of local communities.

The paper critiquing the agricultural policy of Madhya Pradesh in the context of the national policy highlights the manner in which the state is withdrawing its regulatory mechanism for corporates and, instead, inviting the corporate sector to enter the agricultural input/output markets, accentuating socio-economic inequalities.

The paper analyzing national and state SEZ policies in the context of the structural adjustment programme (SAP), and the globalization, liberalization and privatization (LPG) framework

argues that SEZ governance issues include violation of labour rights, changes in environmental and tax legislation, creation of inequalities and regional imbalances.

The paper analyzing Orissa's rehabilitation and resettlement policy shows that rehabilitation is not seen as a right of the displaced. It does not talk of total rehabilitation. Rather, its provisions are treated as welfare measures.

### **Case studies**

Case studies addressing specific issues from the perspective of the marginalized were identified to get a better understanding of the micro and macro level linkages. They include contract farming, ITC e-chaupals, agrarian suicides, special economic zones (SEZs), joint forest management (JFM), clean development mechanisms (CDMs), eco-tourism, bauxite and steel mining, privatization, commodification and corporate control of water, diversion of water for corporate gain.

To provide a more balanced view, arguments in favour of the project /policy/ programme, the views of stakeholders promoting the project, their objectives and rationale, proposed benefits and expected outcomes were also incorporated.

The papers on policy analysis and case studies, intend to provide support material for struggles and campaigns taking place across the country. They would generate information on peoples struggles and that would strengthen these movements. The papers were reviewed by team members and are now in the process of being published. They are being translated in local languages for the study states.

### **The study process**

In keeping with its principle that R&D processes should be participatory in nature and that theory and practice in advocacy should emerge from field experience, NCAS has sought to involve grassroots activists and national level civil society leaders to build up and enrich our understanding of globalization and its impact. Activists with substantial local experience in the study states were identified to author several of the papers.

A national workshop was conducted in November 2006 to share the findings of the study with civil society leaders, activists, academicians and experts from different states. The discussions of the 24 presentations by the researchers provided feedback that helped sharpen and concretize the studies.

### **Social Watch 2007**

NCAS also played a key role in preparing the citizen's report on development: Social Watch 2007. This year the report was published by Sage Publications.

### **Other studies**

Apart from the GGG study, NCAS undertook a study during the year on the informal justice system in Maharashtra in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Paralegal Studies (IIPLS). The research study, commissioned by Ministry of Justice, Government of India and UNDP under the programme of Strengthening Access to Justice System in India (SAJI -1 ), sought to map the informal justice systems prevailing in five districts - Nandurbar, Thane, Sangli, Latur and Amravati. The research is under progress.





## ADVOCACY INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME

NCAS has developed the methodology and curriculum for an 18-month residential internship programme whose objective is to enrich the knowledge, skills and perspective of young professionals committed to social activism.

This year marked the start of the eighth course for a batch of eight interns (four men and four women), while the seventh batch (5 men and 2 women) completed their internship.

Criteria for selection include educational qualifications (preferably post-graduate level) and experience (about two years' association with social action groups). Priority is given to candidates from remote areas who have limited learning opportunities. Potential candidates attend a two-day residential camp where their attitudes, aptitude and motivation levels are assessed.

The multidisciplinary course emphasizes a rights-based perspective to social change, focusing on the concepts and practices of people-centred advocacy and human rights activism (rights of dalits and women; right to food, health and work).

It covers topics like the character of *Indian society, polity and economy; globalization and imperialism; human rights law and social justice; approaches to social change and social movements; environmental protection; policy analysis; campaign planning; networking; and research methodologies.*

Academic inputs provided in the course curriculum last year included topics such as social change and social movements; rights-based activism; globalisation and imperialism; post-modernism; civil society; people-centred advocacy, Right To Information Act, etc. Among the experts who provided inputs were Subhash Mendhapurkar (gender rights activist) Rahul Pungalia (youth activist), Ajit Abhyankar (political activist), Himanshu Damle (academician), Dr Milind Bokil (activist), and Dr Shruti Tambe (sociologist).

Learning takes place through desk research, field exposure to people's movements and campaigns, and a six-month field placement with grassroots organizations.

Self learning is encouraged, with interns participating freely in campaigns and seminars, interacting with subject experts and social activists, going on field visits, or assisting the NCAS sub-teams in their work and research.

During the year, interns interacted with organisations/movements such as the Hamal Panchayat (Pune); Shashwat (Manchar), Beedi Kamgar Union (Kharadi); and NAPM (at the SEZ site in Karla) to gain exposure to human rights activism and advocacy.

Interns also live with families from marginalized communities, the experience helping them link theory to practice and sensitizing them to the livelihood struggles of these people.

For example, interns of the eighth batch spent a week with Navsarjan Sanstha, Gujarat, an organisation working on dalit issues, exploring issues like sub-casteism among dalits, mechanisms of oppression and subordination, mobilization strategies, advocacy efforts, etc.

The six-month placements serve a similar purpose, with interns finding the experience inspiring, many even going through an inner transformation. They not only begin to understand how advocacy processes work in the field, but the skills they learn during their in-house training are practiced in the field.

The seventh batch of interns were placed with the following organizations/movements: Centre for Dalit Rights (Jaipur), Mazdoor Kisan Sangharsh Samiti (Rajasthan), Disha (Orissa), Action for North Trust, Mahila Swaraj Abhiyan (Ahmedabad), Sakshi (Secunderabad), and National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights.

Interns also submit a term-end dissertation, which could be in the form of a research study, documentation of a field process or discussion of a case study.

In addition, they are encouraged to take up shorter research or campaign oriented tutorial projects. This year, the eighth batch of interns took up research projects that focused on economic and social issues, like the nature of exploitation of brick kiln workers and beedi workers. Campaign projects focused on the issue of displacement of slum dwellers under the JNNURM.

Interns develop their communication skills by giving presentations on themes related to social change, human rights and political theory.

This year, sessions with a psychologist and counsellor were introduced. These sessions, which focused on self awareness, self development and interpersonal relationships, were meant to help interns understand themselves better so they can change for the better and become more effective in their work.

NCAS is currently exploring the possibility of expanding the internship programme and reaching out to a larger section of youth across the country. NCAS considers 'Repoliticization' of youth extremely necessary in the wake of rapid globalization and the response of the Government to it. NCAS is considering ways of building bridges across youth groups for such 're-politicization'.



## MEDIA ADVOCACY UNIT

A major challenge in media advocacy is influencing mainstream media and sensitizing journalists to the livelihood struggles of the 'forgotten majority' of India. It is also about finding spaces in today's media for stories about people's movements so that such issues enter the collective consciousness and catalyze action in civil society and policy in government.

The media advocacy unit (MAU) works on several fronts. It conducts capacity building workshops for social activists to help them understand how media functions and how they can use media for advocacy of issues they work on.

It conducts training programmes for media students to sensitize them to human rights and social justice issues.

It also acts as an interface between media professionals and social activists, bringing the two together to facilitate complementary action.

MAU has a state-of-the-art Media Lab where it produces films, documentaries, docu-dramas, video press releases etc. It also runs an advocacy feature service to highlight social issues and analyses media content to see which media houses are sensitized to social issues.

This year, there was high demand for media workshops from CSO activists across the country. They included:

- a Kolkata workshop for activists in the eastern region, which focused on technological changes in media and the challenges these changes pose for activists seeking media space.
- a Mumbai workshop for the staff of the Family Planning Association of India, to develop their skills in health journalism.
- a two-day workshop in partnership with the Hindi daily *Nirdaliya* for the Bhopal based journalists, to familiarize them with globalisation and privatization and the linkages to government policies.
- an interface workshop at Jamshedpur for activists and journalists of the Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa region to help them understand the changing economic scenario and the impact of current policies on livelihoods of marginalized communities.

One major achievement this year was MAU's attempt to introduce 'development journalism' into mainstream journalism courses. Five journalism colleges invited the unit to conduct advocacy journalism workshops for their students.

They included the Department of Mass Communications (Mumbai University), Ranade Institute of Communication and Journalism (Pune), Indian Institute of Mass Communications (Dhenkanal), National Institute of Social Sciences and Social Work (Bhubaneswar) and

Makhanlal Chaturvedi Institute of Journalism (Bhopal).

The workshops married theory with practice, with students going on field trips to study contemporary social issues. For example, Mumbai students interacted with victims of a BMC slum demolition drive, Pune students visited a village where agricultural land was acquired by the government, Bhubaneswar students interacted with adivasis who faced police firing while peacefully protesting against the proposed Tata steel plant in Kalinganagar, and Bhopal students visited the Tawa Matsya Sangh where tribal people had resisted encroachment of their resource rights by the state.

This first hand experience of interacting with marginalised groups and social organizations helps students get a better understanding of the development scenario and the rationale behind people's movements.

MAU also took up a drive to produce reading material in local languages, particularly Hindi and Marathi. The publications included *Dhanadanggyana bhudaan* (Land donations to landlords) in Marathi; 'Advocacy perspective on the Forest Bill' in Hindi; *Lokshahi ki companyshahi* (Democracy or corporate rule?), a booklet of articles on SEZs in Marathi; and *Vikas ka tanabana*, a compilation of articles in Hindi for interface sessions between journalists and activists.

The unit provides media support to people's organizations. During the year, it prepared a travelling photographic exhibition titled 'Heaven and hell' and published a research study *Ghar bandhnare beghar* for the Bandhkaam Mazdur Sanghatana, a Pune-based organization fighting for the rights of construction workers.

MAU produced several short films and documentaries, including 'Prelude to anarchy' (on SEZs), *Zindabad* (on the anti-SSP satyagraha by the Narmada Bachao Andolan), and *Apang mitra kaksh* (on disability rehabilitation centres),

The unit also brings out a bi-monthly online publication - Advocacy Internet, which covers socio-political issues like urban displacement, SEZs, reservations, communal harmony, gender issues, child abuse, domestic violence, atrocities against dalits, etc.



## GOVERNANCE AND ADVOCACY UNIT

There is widespread unrest in the country today as market-driven globalization catalyzes privatization processes and the commodification of natural resources. The most affected have been adivasi communities, which have lost their rights to forest resources. Farmers, too, have lost their lands to the SEZs that are mushrooming across the country. These marginalized groups are increasingly fighting for their right to their livelihoods and life.

The Governance and Advocacy Unit (GAU) highlights the failure of the state to protect the interests of the marginalized. Focusing on governance issues, it seeks to link macro-level processes to their micro-level impacts.

GAU's thrust areas are parliamentary advocacy, campaign support and networking. It has grown into a major resource centre on parliamentary information, with its campaign support and alliance building activities reaching out to the large CSO network.

Parliamentary advocacy has two facets. One is to reach parliamentary information to the public domain and the second is to get members of parliament to interface more strongly with the public and become sensitized to the struggles of the marginalized.

Information dissemination is through Parliament Digests on the question hour in parliament, which are distributed to a wide cross section of society, especially those who have little access to such information. This year two Parliament Digests were published – one on the Budget Session of the Lok Sabha held between 16<sup>th</sup> February to 22<sup>nd</sup> March and 10<sup>th</sup> May to 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2006, and the other on the Monsoon Session held between 24<sup>th</sup> July to 25<sup>th</sup> Aug 2006.

Over the past year, GAU also circulated parliamentary information on issues like forest rights, SEZs, gender rights, health etc to CSOs and people's movements.

It has sought to involve parliamentarians in various civil society initiatives like the campaign on the Environmental Impact Assessment notification.

The unit set up a national secretariat for the '*wada na todo*' campaign to strengthen the thrust for accountability in governance.

It also organized a national seminar where civil society groups reviewed the performance of the government in implementing its common minimum programme over the past two years. 20,000 postcards of the CMP review were circulated to parliamentarians and CSOs across the country.

GAU organized a seminar at the Indian Social Forum on adivasi rights and another on globalization and grassroots governance. It also helped launch a national social equity audit and provided campaign support to the first social audit of NREGA conducted in Dungarpur (Rajasthan).

## SOCIAL EQUITY AUDIT

The Social Equity Audit (SEA) was initiated in the wake of the 2004 tsunami by a collective of CSOs ranging from grassroots organisations to international NGOs.

NCAS played a crucial role in catalyzing the process by setting up a secretariat in Delhi in February 2006. This enabled the SEA core group, to evolve a framework to address issues of social exclusion in emergency and development interventions and ensure equity and inclusion of excluded communities.

36 potential auditors were trained and they, along with the secretariat and Social Watch Tamil Nadu, helped Praxis (Institute for Participatory Practices) to fine tune the SEA tools and formats for the first phase of audits. Audit synthesis workshops were also organized for the purpose in Chennai.

CASA (Church's Auxiliary for Social Action) used the framework to conduct a pilot audit of the tsunami rehabilitation programme.

Several organizations participated in the audit, including Punarnirman in Andhra Pradesh, a joint effort of two dalit organisations (People's Action for Rural Awakening and Dalit Bahujan Shramik Union); Women's Collective in Chennai (Tamil Nadu); a fisherfolk organization, Social Need Education and Human Awareness, in Nagapattinam (Tamil Nadu); a development organization, SEVAI, in Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu), and CARE India.

The successful testing of the SEA tools has now provided a framework to conduct social audits of other development programmes.

A second auditors' training was conducted in Chennai in January 2007, with 15 participants from seven states, seven of them being women.

SEA was subsequently launched at the national level in Delhi and a similar regional launch is planned.

The SEA website [www.equitywatch.net](http://www.equitywatch.net) was also launched on the occasion, along with the release of a book titled "An introduction to Social Equity Audit".

The SEA tool was introduced to several bilateral agencies, participants of the South Asian level consultation of the Financial Management Service Foundation and the national meet of the European Union.

The next step is to design a planning version of this 'post-facto' tool to not only integrate equity and inclusion in programmes but to make it part of the organisational structure of CSOs.



## CENTRE FOR BUDGET AND GOVERNANCE ACCOUNTABILITY

The CBGA's mandate is to influence the budget-making process, its work centering around three core activities - research, advocacy and capacity building.

Budget analysis is done from the perspective of the marginalized. This year, CBGA conducted research studies on child budgeting, dalit budgeting and gender budgeting.

Dalit budgeting was a joint initiative with the National Campaign for Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR) to analyze the 2006-07 union budget from the perspective of dalits and make recommendations for plan allocations for dalits in the 2007-08 budget.

The Planning Commission invited a CBGA member to join its Sub-Group on Gender Budgeting for the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. CBGA highlighted some key concerns, which were included in the Working Group's recommendations. It also prepared a response to the Approach Paper for the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, giving specific inputs on dalits, gender and children.

CBGA wrote the India chapter of the Open Budget Index of the International Budget Project (Washington), an independent study covering 59 countries to measure how open budgets are to people.

It also organized a national budget analysis convention where it circulated its review of the 2007-08 budget titled 'Budget 2007-08: Dream or Despair?'

The convention came up with a 'people's budget initiative', a collective effort of 150 CSOs to demand space for people's voices in the budgeting process. A charter of demands articulating 'people's demands' from the 2007-08 union budget was prepared and circulated to members of parliament, key ministries, standing committees, the Planning Commission, National Advisory Council, CSOs, etc.

The sections dealing with dalits and adivasis were used for an advocacy campaign by the NCDHR. Thousands of pamphlets were distributed in Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh. A signature campaign was also launched and over 10,000 postcards were sent to the prime minister.

Post-budget, CBGA conducted a panel discussion on 'Budgets: as if people matter'.

CBGA also trained over 400 grassroots activists and professionals of CSOs in budget analysis and advocacy. Similar workshops were also organized for interns of the North East Network (NEN) and NCDHR.

The unit launched its web-site this year and published several budget-related documents, including Budget Track (two volumes) and a quarterly newsletter on policy issues. It also contributed papers and articles to publications of the UNICEF, WNTA and IBP as well as to journals like *Indian Economic Review*, *Yojana* and *Economic Political Weekly*.



**NATIONAL CENTRE FOR ADVOCACY STUDIES**  
Serenity Complex, Ramnagar Colony, Pashan, Pune 411021  
**BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH 2007**

Liabilities	Sch	Amount Rs	Assets	Sch	Amount Rs
<u>CORPUS OF THE TRUST</u>			<u>FIXED ASSETS</u>	E	3,841,033.05
Membership Fees		127,092.00	<u>INVESTMENTS</u>		
Staff welfare fund		100,000.00	F.D. with Bank Of Maharashtra		15,833,000.00
General Reserve	A	9,647,548.80	Interest accrued but not recd.		282,413.00
Grants In Aid	B	13,023,725.45	Fixed Deposit		3,630,000.00
<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>			(Staff welfare & Reserve fund )		
Creditors For Expenses	C	384,894.00	<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>		
Sundry Creditors	D	575,962.50	Deposits, Loans & Advances	F	1,224,801.00
Gratuity Payable		189,991.00	Cash & Bank Balances	G	3,218,873.81
<u>INCOME &amp; EXPENDITURE</u>		4,292,765.03	Closing Stock (Publ)		256,488.93
ACCOUNT			T.D.S.		55,369.00
Total Rs.		<b>28,341,978.79</b>	Total Rs.		<b>28,341,978.79</b>

As Per Report of Even Date  
**For Kedarprasad Lathkar**  
Chartered Accountant



Place : Pune  
Date : 27-06-2007

FOR NATIONAL CENTRE FOR ADVOCACY STUDIES

Amitabh Behar      John Samuel      Mukund Ghare  
(Executive Director)      (Secretary)      (Treasurer)



# **NATIONAL CENTRE FOR ADVOCACY STUDIES**

Serenity Complex, Ramnagar Colony, Pashan, Pune 411021

## **INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2007**

<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Sch</b>	<b>Amount Rs</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Sch</b>	<b>Amount Rs</b>
To Opening Stock		269,446.07	By Int. on Program FD		1,116,963.00
To Expenditure on Project	H	20,097,871.17	By Interest on Savings and other F.D.		279,307.00
To Depreciation		763,334.75	By Contribution towards publications		52,861.00
To Membership Fees paid		1,500.00	By Consultancy received for Program Support		401,783.00
To Travelling		3,196.00	By Contribution for Training Program		6,120.00
To Bank Charges		470.00	By Transfer from Projects		20,097,871.17
To Balance Written Off		2,151.00	By Misc. Income		61,260.00
To Excess of income over Expenditure		1,134,685.11	By Closing Stock		256,488.93
<b>Total</b>		<b>22,272,654.10</b>	<b>Total Rs.</b>		<b>22,272,654.10</b>

## **INCOME & EXPENDITURE APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2007**

<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Amount Rs</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Amount Rs.</b>
To Transfer to Earmark funds	791,783.61	By Opening Balance	3,949,863.53
To Balance transferred to Balance Sheet	4,292,765.03	By Surplus for the Yr.	1,134,685.11
<b>Total Rs</b>	<b>5,084,548.64</b>	<b>Total Rs</b>	<b>5,084,548.64</b>

As Per Report of Even Date  
For Kedarprasad Lathkar  
Chartered Accountant

Place : Pune  
Date : 27-06-2007



FOR NATIONAL CENTRE FOR ADVOCACY STUDIES

*Anil Behar*  
Anilabh Behar  
(Executive Director)

*John Samuel*  
John Samuel  
(Secretary)

*Mukund Ghare*  
Mukund Ghare  
(Treasurer)

We acknowledge the support of  
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Christian Aid, Ford Foundation, Just Associates, Lutheran World Relief,  
National Human Rights Commission, Oxfam Novib, Poorest Area Civil Society Program, and United Nations Development Program.

## THE TEAM OF NCAS

(The team as in November 2007)

### Executive Committee Members:

Mr. Vijay Tendulkar (President)  
Ms. Marie Marcel Thekaekara (Vice President)  
Mr. John Samuel (Secretary)  
Dr. Mukund Ghare (Treasurer)  
Mr. Amitabh Behar (Executive Director)  
Mr. Pravin Mahajan (Member)  
Mr. Anil K. Singh (Member)  
Mr. Josantony Joseph (Member)  
Ms. Manjula H. Pradeep (Member)  
Ms. Rukmini Rao (Member)  
Ms. Bimla Chandrasekar (Member)

### Coordination Unit:

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Vrinda Deo  
Vasudha Deshpande  
Balram Khandare  
Suresh Jadhav  
Venkat Balsure  
Manik Golangade  
Jyoti Bhosale

### Advocacy Capacity Building Unit

Vijaya Patnekar  
Vijendra Pardhi  
Satlaj Dighe  
Anil Tharayath Varghese  
Lata P. M.  
Anita Deshmukh

### Internship Unit

Prasanna Invally  
Atul Sulakhe

### Interns of 9<sup>th</sup> Batch:

Ashwini Jadhav  
Geeta Gadhavi  
Kaushik Deb  
Mihir Bhosale  
Nivedan Mangalesh  
Rajesh Manjhi  
S M Zaki Ahmed  
Sushant Panigrahi

### Campaign Support Unit

Sampat Kale  
Rifat Mumtaz

### Media Unit

Mukund Taksale  
Abhijeet Saumitra

### Research Unit

Sandeep Pattnaik  
Madhumanti  
Babubhai Shriwas  
Shelly Saha Sinha

### Governance and Advocacy Unit

Prakash Gardia  
Himmat Negi





## Publications

April 06 - March 2007

### ADVOCACY INTERNET

- |                           |                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Child Protection       | Vol. 9 No. 1 Jan-Feb 2007    |
| 2. Dalit Atrocities       | Vol. 8 No. 6 Nov. Dec. 2006  |
| 3. Domestic Violence      | Vol. 8 No. 5 Sept.-Oct. 2006 |
| 4. Gender II              | Vol. 8 No. 4 July-Aug. 2006  |
| 5. Battle Most Hard (SEZ) | Vol. 8 No. 3 May-June 2006   |
| 6. Shared Inheritance     | Vol. 8 No. 2 March-April '06 |
| 7. Projected Gender       | Vol. 8 No. 1 Jan.-Feb. 2006  |
| 8. Reservation Debate     | Vol. 7 No. 6 Nov.-Dec. 2005  |
| 9. Urban Displacement     | Vol. 7 No. 5 Sept.-Oct. 2005 |

### ADVOCACY PERSPECTIVE

1. SEZ (Hindi)
2. Perspective No. 24: Forest Bill (Hindi)

### PARLIAMENT DIGEST

1. Winter Session 2005
2. Monsoon Session 2005

### BUDGET TRACK

1. Vol. 4 Track 1. Aug. 2006
2. Vol. 3 Track 3. Feb. 2006
3. Vol. 3 Track 2. Oct. 2005

### OCCASIONAL PUBLICATIONS

1. SEZ Booklet (Marathi) Company ki Lokshahi? (New)
2. How open is your Budget
3. Annual Report 2005-06
4. Marathi Booklet (Ghar Bandhanare Beghar)
5. NCAS Brochure (3 fold)
6. Publication Subscription Form
7. SEZ Booklet (Marathi) Dhandhandgyanna Bhudhan (Old)
8. Media Social Action: Forging the Link
9. Annual Report 2004-2005
12. Vikaska Tanabana (Hindi Booklet)
13. Community Learning Movement (Booklet)
14. Whose side are you Mr. F.M.? Budget 2006

### FILM

1. SEZ (English Title)
2. SEZ (Hindi)
3. SEZ (Marathi)
4. SEZ (Hindi) Reprinted
5. Drought of Planning in Maharashtra
6. Employment Guarantee Scheme
7. Breaking the Silence

National Centre for Advocacy Studies  
Serenity Complex, Ramnagar colony,  
Pashan, Pune 411 021, Maharashtra, INDIA

Tel/Fax: +91-20-22952003/4  
E-Mail: [ncas@vsnl.com](mailto:ncas@vsnl.com)

Delhi Office  
A -11 Niti Bagh,  
New Delhi 110 049 Tel: +91-11-417 41285/86/87/88  
Email: [ncasdelhi@vsnl.net](mailto:ncasdelhi@vsnl.net)

[www.ncasindia.org](http://www.ncasindia.org)

printed by  
creators, 759/97 c, prabhat road, pune 411004

published by  
national centre for advocacy studies, pune

design and layout  
abhijeet saumitra