
Annual Report

2015-2016



Legal Service Institute

CLAP

Bimaladevi Memorial Building,
Plot No. 367, Sector-6, Marakata Nagar, Cuttack -753014, Odisha.
Phone: 91-671-2363980 / 2365680, Fax: 91-671-2363454
Email: info@clapindia.org, Website: www.clapindia.org

PREFACE



It gives me immense pleasure to present the Annual Report of CLAP Legal Service Institute for the financial year 2015-2016. During this period CLAP ventured in to its new thematic priority that is Freedom of Expression. The CLAP decided in one of its Governing Body Meeting to focus on Protection and Advancement of Fundamental Rights through strategic legal intervention. Accordingly, it identified Freedom of Expression as one of the thematic focus area for its intervention. Needless to say that Freedom of Expression is one of the Fundamental Right guaranteed by the Constitution of India under Article 19 (1) (a). This provision of the Constitution entails Media Freedom. The CLAP has taken up this issue for Legal Defence of Journalists, Media Houses and Bloggers.

The CLAP gratefully acknowledges the gesture of esteemed MLDI, UK for kind support to the Media Legal Defence Initiative. The action taken in this regard is discussed in the report in detail.

Besides, during this year CLAP also conducted an extensive study on Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 in Odisha. OXFAM India has extended support for this Study. The finding of the Study was made public in a National level Consultation held in Bhubaneswar.

Overall, this year was significant for CLAP for working extensively on different legal aspects. Our Annual Report for 2015-2016 enumerates in great details the activities conducted by the organisation.

Prof. P.K. Sarkar
President.

THE WORK HORIZON

CLAP's Presence:

- **All over India** →

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



- **All over Odisha** →

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



- **Keonjhar District** →

For purposes of Direct Field Interventions (**Claiming of Community Forest Rights**).



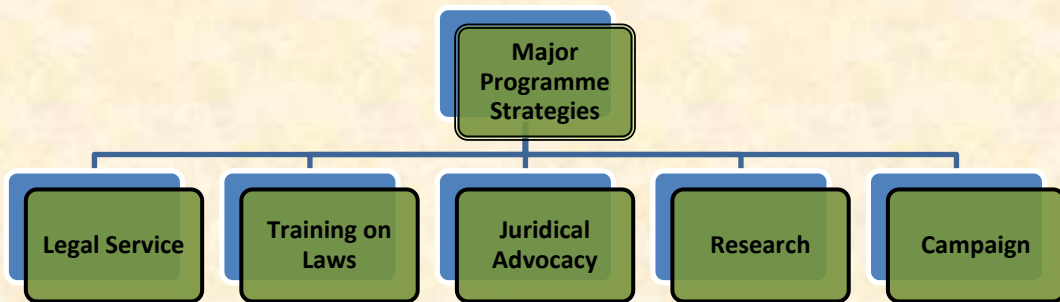
- **North East States & Odisha** →

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



FRAMEWORK OF ACTION

The activities of CLAP for the financial year 2015-16 have been carefully chosen from the framework of action which is in place being approved by the management of CLAP. As per framework of action the CLAP has identified the following broad strategies:



The above strategies contemplated by CLAP are interwoven with each other and complementary in nature. In most of the case a set of strategies are adopted for accomplishment of the goals set by CLAP. The following programme goals are also identified by CLAP which would be realised as a result of implementation of various activities of CLAP. The programme goals are highlighted below for better appreciation:



Based on the above mentioned strategies and bearing in mind the programme goals various activities are undertaken by CLAP in the financial year 2015-16 which are systematically presented in this report.

CHAPTER – ONE

In Defence of Media Independence

The CLAP at the beginning of January, 2015 started Media Legal Defence Programme with profound support of MLDI, UK. In the first quarter of 2015 between January-March (previous financial year), the CLAP not only developed a Training Manual for Lawyers on Media Legal Defence, but also identified 11-Lawyers from 9 States of India comprising of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Naaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Odisha states. An Agreement was made with the Lawyers to participate in the programme for a period of 9-months from 1st April, 2015 to 31st December, 2015. As a part of the Fellowship for a period of 9-months the selected lawyers were given opportunity to undergo 2-phases training and received a monthly stipend. It is pertinent to mention that the lawyers were selected on the recommendation of most of the Legal Services Authorities of different States.



During the period of fellowship over 9-months from April 2015 to December 2015, the lawyers had undergone two phases of training consisting of 3-days Orientation Training followed by 2-days Refresher Training with a time gap of 4-months to build their professional skill and capacity to litigate media defence cases.

The 3-days Orientation Training was held in the month of April, 2015 in Guwahati, Assam. The subjects covered under the training were comprehensive and broad based consisting of subjects like freedom of expression under international law, constitutional provision for freedom of speech and expression, laws governing media in India, civil and criminal defamation, contempt of court, violation of parliamentary privilege, sedition, protection of sources, non-disclosure responsibility, right to information and role of lawyers for media legal defence. The training was conducted on the basis of a specially designed

training manual consisting of 12-nos of modules and curriculums. Resource

persons like lawyers, law faculties and social activists were invited to conduct the training. The representative of MLDI Nani Jansen also conducted several sessions in the training. Training resource

materials developed by MLDI were extensively used for training of lawyers. Similarly, the Refresher Training was conducted in the month of August, 2015 in Joka, Kolkata.



The lawyers were also given a chance to collect various freedom of expression cases from courts, media houses, journalists and bloggers and were provided with legal advice to conduct the cases. Almost 30-cases were identified from different courts of all the 9-states and the lawyers supported the case in the process of hearing.

Besides, with the support of MLDI a lawyer was engaged in the Supreme Court of India for hearing of a contempt of court cases bearing number Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 129 of 2012 with Writ Petition (Civil) No. 445 of 2012 against 3-nos of media houses namely The Sangai Express, The Imphal Free Press and The Naharolgi Thoudang for inappropriately publishing a news about the Supreme Court which was never heard in the court. The MLDI requested Advocate Apar Gupta to appear in the Supreme Court to conduct the case.

Broadly, under the project 11-numbers of lawyers received a fellowship over a period of 9-months, undergone two phases training on media laws and availed hands-on-experience, opened up Media Legal Defence Centre to render legal advice pro-bono to media houses, journalists and bloggers and conducted freedom of expression cases like defamation, contempt of court and bail application of journalists. An evaluation of the training programme was conducted in-house by CLAP at the end of the training.

CHAPTER – TWO

Access to Community Forest Rights

Strategic efforts by the district administration have been endeavoured towards entitlement of Individual Forest Rights under The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act 2006 (FRA 2006) since its inception. On the other, it has been learned that there is ample opportunities to work on Community Forest Rights. For realization of the envisaged milestones on Community Forest Right (CFR) under above mentioned law specifically, a collaborative effort between Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) & Committee for Legal Aid to Poor (CLAP) has been started in mid of 2015. As per the Memorandum of Understand signed between FES and CLAP, FES is providing both technical as well as financial support for the CFR programme. The Legal Empowerment for marginalised communities for claiming Community Forest Right under Forest Right Act was launched in Keonjhar district of Odisha in collaboration with a number of CBOs. Initially, the programme was conducted in 6-Blocks of Keonjhar districts which is a tribal dominated mining area.

As a part of the programme, a series of Capacity Building Workshops at various level have been conducted for creation of awareness, role clarity of different stakeholders and implementation of FRA in spirit. The following table shows the capacity building programme organised at different level over the entire year:

Capacity Building Programmes (2015-2016):

Name of the Activity	Units	Month	Venue	Participants	Coverage	Govt officials	Resource Person
District level launching workshop on CFR	1	June' 2015	Saheed Sadan, Keonjhar	PRI members, FRC members, NGO representative s, traditional village leaders	6 blocks (Ghatagaon, Telkoi, Banspal, Harichandan pur Saharapada & Sadar)	PA, ITDA, DWO, Forest Range Officer, Tehsildar, WEO, Forestors, PEOs	B.B. Panda, FES-Bhubaneswar

Block level sensitization workshop for Bansapal block	1	10 Jul' 2015	Dhanagadi	PRI members, FRC members, NGO representatives, Traditional village leaders	10 GP (Saharapur, Taramakanta, Singpur, Kadakala, Jatra, Kalanda (Kha), Kumudi, Nayakote, Banspal, Karangadihi)	PS Chairman Addl BDO, WEO, PEOs	B.B.Panda, FES-Bhubaneswar
Block level sensitization workshop for Harichandan pur Block	1	16 Jul' 2015	Bhagamunda GP Office	PRI members, FRC members, NGO representatives, Traditional village leaders	9 GP (Bhagamunda, Tangiriapal, Rasol, Sagadapata, Dhurudiamba, Gaunidhasa, Daitari, Rebanapal, Bareiguda)	Addl BDO, WEO, PEOs, Forestors. PA-MGNREG A, RIs	Pradep Mohanty, FES-Bhubaneswar
Block level sensitization workshop for Ghatagaon block	1	14 Aug' 2015	Pandapada GP office	PRI members, FRC members, NGO representatives, traditional village leaders	9 GP (Pandapada, Patilo, Rutisila, Basantapur, Binida, Kurumunda, Manoharpur, Torani Pokhari,)	WEO, RIs, PEOs, Forestors	Pradeep Mohanty, FES-Bhubaneswar
Two days Volunteers Orientation programme	1	28-29 Aug' 2015	Saheed Sadan, Keonjhar	Selective Rural Youths and Volunteers of NGOs	3 Blocks (Harichandanapur, Ghatagaon, Bansapal)	NA	B.B. Panda, FES-Bhubaneswar & B.B.Mohanty, CLAP-Keonjhar
GP Level Orientation programme on CFR claiming process	2		Bhagamunda - Harichandan pur & Mahuladiha-Ghatagaon Block	FRC Members, PRI representatives, NGO Volunteers	7 GPs of 2 Block	NA	B.B. Panda, FES-Bhubaneswar, B.B. Mohanty, CLAP-Keonjhar, Pitambar Mishra, VARASA

After holding deliberations at the district, block and panchayat level which were given in the above table, an attempt has been made to submit application to the Appropriate Authorities i.e. the Sub-Divisional Committee constituted under Forest Right Act. For this purpose identification of Panchayats, holding Pallisabha as per law, Forest Resource Mapping and Joint Verification had been extensively made in 67 strategic places. GPS Mapping of forest area has also been made to supplement the application for conferment of Forest Right. Approximately 88 Forest Right Claims have been submitted through the above processes.

CHAPTER – THREE

A Study on Status of Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 in Odisha

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) was enacted by the Indian Parliament a decade ago in 2005 which came into force in 2006. After a period of almost 10-years a latent need was felt to build knowledge and understand the process of implementation of the law and its impact. Accordingly, the CLAP-Legal Service Institute with the profound support of Oxfam India has undertaken the present study to unravel the ground realities of aggrieved women and functioning of different institutions created under the PWDV Act. The CLAP Legal Service Institute has conducted the study using scientific methodologies to approach the subject in a right perspective.



Objective of the Study:

In the above mentioned context, the proposed study is conceptualised which seeks to address the following objectives:

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1. To assess the overall awareness of the Act amongst various stakeholders
 2. To assess the gaps and challenges in the implementation of PWDVA which focus on finances, human resource, support services and government functionaries.
 3. To identify the gaps in terms of awareness, capacity building and infrastructure.
 4. To analyze the DIR in terms of timelines, orders, and reliefs provided.

Broadly, the present study was aimed at analyzing the status of implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 in Odisha during the last 3 years.

Proposition:

With respect to violence against women, forty two percent women in the age group of 15-49 years are subjected to either physical or sexual violence in Odisha.¹ The state stands at 10th position with respect to crimes against women, 7th for Dowry murder and 8th position in terms of rape cases. The concern is on low charge sheet and even more low convictions. The violent crimes against women have taken an ugly turn in the large number of instances of women being branded as witches.

In the last one year, the six women support centre in Odisha reported more than 75% cases of domestic violence in the districts of Kandhamal, Kalahandi, Rayagada, Cuttack, Dhenkenal and Khurda.

¹ [http://www.rchiips.org/nfhs/NFHS-3%20Data/VOL-1/Chapter%2015%20-%20Domestic%20Violence%20\(468K\).pdf](http://www.rchiips.org/nfhs/NFHS-3%20Data/VOL-1/Chapter%2015%20-%20Domestic%20Violence%20(468K).pdf)

Domestic violence is at a rise at the state level though there are various positive initiatives undertaken by the state like Mahila and Shishu Desk in Police Stations, allocation of budgets for implementation of PWDVA, initial training of Protection Officers, convergence between the Women and Child Development and the Department of Home for redressal mechanism to provide safety, security and protection to women and children. The state also has formulated and adopted the state Policy for Women in 2014. In the state policy of women², it has focused on providing safety security and protection to women through strategies like sensitising functionaries like the police and judiciary, set up one stop crisis centre, providing free legal aid, counselling services etc. However, the policy has not translated into practice in the last two years.

It is imperative to state that though there is a legislation for protection of women from domestic violence and policies in place but there is almost no mechanism for effective implementation of the Act. Along with extremely rigid patriarchal mindsets at all levels, including institutions and communities, there is a demonstrated lackadaisical attitude towards enforcement of the law.

Methodology:

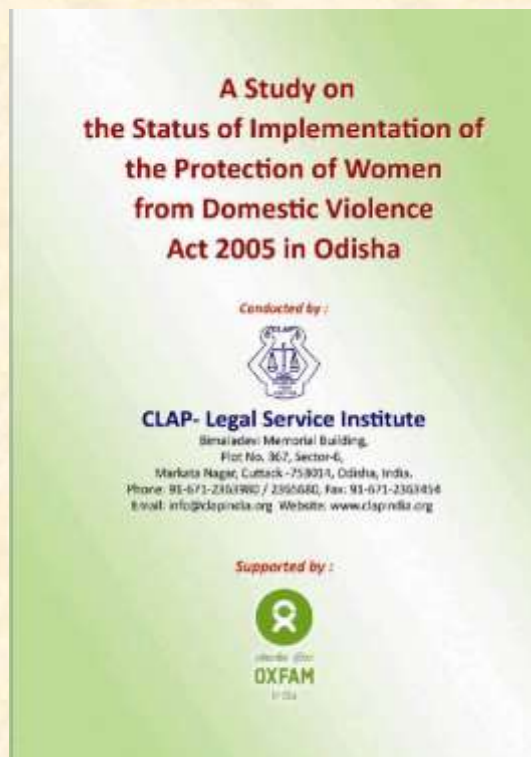
The study relied on various methodologies which are both qualitative and quantitative in nature. The tools used for the study include secondary review of research reports, analysis of budgetary allocations, in-depth interviews with stakeholders of the state structure responsible for protection of women from domestic violence, review of case studies and focus group discussion with aggrieved women and NGOs. Broadly, the following specific methodologies were used for the purpose of the study:

²<http://wcdodisha.gov.in/sites/default/files/pdf/Odisha%20State%20Policy%20for%20Girls%20and%20Women%20C%202014%20%28English%29.pdf>

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- A. **Desk Review:** The study was initiated by desk review of existing literatures, consultation reports and gender budget allocation to understand the situation critically from the perspective of PWDV Act. Further it was felt that there is a need to critically examine the increasing domestic violence as it often goes unrecognized and unreported.
- B. **Interview with stakeholders:** Key stakeholders such as Protection Officer, Service Provider, Lawyers, Magistrate and Police from 12 identified districts were interviewed through structured questionnaires to understand the scope and extent of services being rendered and also the nature of functioning of various institutions created under PWDV Act.
- C. **Focus Group Discussion:** As a part of the Study, 6 numbers of Focus Group Discussions (FGD), one in each district was conducted with survivors of violence to understand their struggle in seeking support from the available redressal mechanisms and also understand the existing ideas, beliefs and practices at community level.
- D. **Analysis of Domestic Incident Report (DIR):** The study made analysis of a total number of 108 Domestic Incident Reports collected either from court or from Protection Officers at the rate of 18-DIRs from each district (6 DIR for each year) over 3-years from 6-districts.
- E. **Review of Case Study:** A total number of 10-case studies have also been reviewed for the purpose of the study.

Sample size:

The study was conducted covering 1 Protection Officer, 1 Judicial Magistrate, 1 Lawyer, 2 NGO Functionaries, 2 Police Officers were interviewed in each 6-identified districts where the Oxfam India has intervention through local partner organizations and 6-districts covering tribal belt as well as coastal region. In this process the sample size was 12 POs, 12-Judicial magistrates, 12 lawyers, 24 NGO functionaries and 24 Police Officers from 12-districts such as Kandhamal, Kalahandi, Rayagada, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Khurda, Bhadrak, Jajpur, Keonjhar, Puri, Jharsuguda and Nawarangapur.



The study not only covered the major stakeholders like Protection Officer, Magistrate, Lawyer, NGO, Service Provider, Police and Shelter Homes, but also approached aggrieved women who were subjected to domestic violence to reveal the actual situation. Thus, the present study is enriched with practical realities and field level situations.

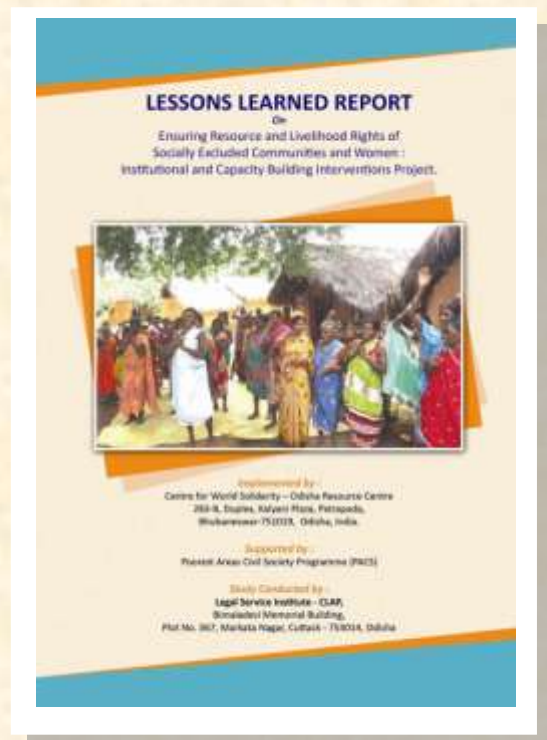
The evidences generated from the study is being used for a strategic advocacy with audiences in various spheres like Policy Makers, Legislators, Enforcement Agencies and Media for appropriate remedial measures to strengthen the system.

CHAPTER – FOUR

Livelihood Rights of Socially Excluded Communities and Women

During 2015-2016 the Centre for World Solidarity, Odisha Resource Centre commissioned a study titled Ensuring Resource and Livelihood Rights of Socially Excluded Communities and Women by engaging CLAP Legal Service Institute. The Study was made on a project implemented by Centre for World Solidarity with 4-nos of partners of 2-districts. The project was titled Institutional and Capacity Building Interventions.

Under the project the CWS played the role of lead partner and supported 4-nos of CSOs of 2-districts of Odisha to ensure resource and livelihood rights of socially excluded communities and women. The project was implemented over a period of 4-years between Sept 2011 to Sept 2015.



Under the project an attempt had been made to realize various entitlements conferred under laws like Forest Right Act and MGNREGA. In this regard specific themes had been identified consisting of MGNREGA, Forest Right Act, Revenue Land and Skill Building for intervention. The project enabled socially excluded people to form issue based CBOs, build their capacity and claim entitlements from appropriate authorities for access over land and employment opportunity. As the result of the project, not only critical legal

awareness on social legislations could be made but also helped the communities to realize their rights for their sustainable development.

At the fag end of the project a lessons learned exercise had been undertaken to document systematically the overall lessons from the project. In this regard the CWS has engaged the Legal Service Institute-CLAP, which, is a pioneer legal support and advocacy group to undertake the assignment.

The Study conducted by CLAP on behalf of CWS unravelled the following points:

1. Claim of Rights and Actual Accomplishment: It has been observed that with the support of the lead partner CWS, the implementing CSOs made significant progress in organizing people, build their capacity and enabled them to claim their rights. The documentary evidence suggests that all the implementing CSOs achieved the targets in respect of employment opportunity under MGNREGA and Forest Rights under FRA both for individual right and community right. A further analysis reveals that when the targets were met under MGNREGA as far as claiming employment is concerned, actual work guarantee could not be secured completely. In most of the cases the claimant availed 40-50 days work guarantee. Various reasons were associated for non-availability of 100 days work guarantee, It was revealed from the Focused Group Discussion that due to inordinate delay in payment of wages the job card holders were not interested to claim employment for entire 100-days. It was a fact that in most of the cases work guarantee could only be given for 40-50 days. In addition to this the choice of work also restricted job seekers from demanding employment. The nature of work determined the interest of job card holders to work. The community of job card holders often reached against the nature of job for which they are not skilled for accustomed to take on the responsibility. They usually refused to work in

concrete cement road construction and manual crushing of stones. For the above reason and consideration the actual employment guarantee was less than the target. Similarly, the implementing CSOs made attempt to enable the people and communities to claim their right under FRA. In this regard the target is almost accomplished except for one partner that is AHEAD of Kalahandi. This organization had target of 1122 whereas in actual practice they could achieve only 233. In case of claim under FRA it has been observed that even though claims were made the securing of entitlements is very low. On an average the actual accomplishment of entitlement was restricted to 20-30% of total claims made. The reason for such poor accomplishment has been attributed to delay in processing of claims and complex application procedure. In spite of this the implementing CSOs are quite hopeful that the entitlements will be achieved. The data regarding actual denial or rejection of application was not available with the organization. It is also learnt that they have not taken any remedial measures in cases of denial or deprivation of rights.

2. Law Based Intervention Confers Entitlement: The project operation clearly indicates that if the intervention is made based on different social welfare legislation, it can empower communities to claim their right and consequentially realise the entitlements conferred on the beneficiaries of the law. However, a law based intervention requires a strategically selected theme along with well designed intervention plan. In this case it is demonstratively clear that the themes selected under the project were strategically chosen. For every themes selected there is a law which confers various entitlements. In case of employment or for that matter one can say the Right to Work the MGNREGA has a clear mandate to guarantee 100-days work for eligible persons. Accordingly the project embedded within its plan the goal for work guarantee which is the mandate of MGNREGA. It was further stretched with plan for creation of community assets which the MGNREGA seeks to establish through job

opportunity. Similarly, the selection of the theme Forest Right was also well conceptualized as the goal of individual forest right and community forest right are the subject matter of Forest Right Act. Similarly, the Access and Control over revenue land was also well thought out plan as the existing schemes like Mo Jami-Mo- Dhiha, Mo Kudia creates an opportunity for land entitlement for landless persons. Broadly, it was observed that the project was founded on the framework of laws which aim to confer entitlement on marginalised community. Thus the overall learning from the project is that if interventions are shaped taking into consideration specific laws having bearing on poverty eradication it becomes successful and entitlements can be easily explored like the laws used under the project that is MGNREGA, Revenue Laws and Forest Right Act.

3. Voice Building of the Community as an Essential Component: The present project conveys the message very clearly that helping people to know about their right and build their voice to claim such right is an essential component in a right-based intervention. It was learnt from the exercise that the project in all its locations started with capacity building of the poor with a view to build their voices around different themes. In this regard the project adopted a strategy to organize people in different form to collectively claim their rights. It has been observed that as many as 4-types of people's organization like MGNREGA Job Seekers Committee, Forest Right Committee, Revenue Landless Group and Women Self Help Group around the thematic intervention have been formed. Each such people's organization participated and contributed in the process of claiming their right to gain access to opportunities created through legislative measures. The partner organizations of the project conducted capacity building training of various duration and on many occasion for the members of the people's organization. As a result of it not only awareness about different entitlements was generated but also it empowered people to collectively claim their rights. It is a well

established notion that demand generation among beneficiaries of the social welfare measures automatically creates demand for legitimate entitlements. Thus the project witnessed demand among community to demand by the people. In this backdrop the project tells a lesson that community organizing is a vital strategy to engage community claim entitlement as per law. It was observed during the project that unless there is a demand for rights the laws cannot be translated into action even though it has a provision for conferring entitlement. Voice building of the people and community is a major element in a successful intervention.

4. A Consortium Mode of Operation Builds Synergy: One of the significant aspects of the project was that it had adopted a networking approach to create impact. In a systematic manner the project was conceptualized with 4-experienced civil society organizations and a resourceful lead partner CWS to steer the project towards its goal. There were various attempts made to build synergy among the network like undertaking exposure visit, capacity building training and technical support as and when require. Regular exchange of experiences also contributed towards strengthening the efforts of the CSOs at the grassroots level. Of course in all such network approach the important factor is selection of partner organisation is a careful manner. In this project partner organisation were found to be very experienced and all of them have a strong presence in the field. Due to their long standing relationship with people and the stakeholders including primary and secondary, these organisations could be also to mobilise support for successful implementation of the project. Credit must be given for appropriate selection of reputed organisations for grassroots social activism. As a result of the effort in a consortium mode the project could visibly build synergy and created impact around. In this regard the credit must go to the lead partner CWS for its concerted and continuous mentoring and resource support to the implementing CSOs.

CHAPTER – FIVE

ECCD as a Right of Children

The Legal Service Institute-CLAP being the Convenor of Odisha FORCES conducted a Study on Role PRIs in Implementation of ICDS Mission and Monitoring of the Programme in identified locations of Odisha in the context of Restructuring of ICDS Scheme. The programme aimed at demanding Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) as a Right of Children. The Study was conducted in the financial year 2014-2015 with the support of National FORCES, New Delhi. As a follow up to this Study the Odisha FORCES conducted a State level Workshop in the financial year 2015-2016 with systematic advocacy in that year.

The State level Workshop was held on Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS in Mission Mode in Odisha in Bhubaneswar. In this Workshop a total number 32 representatives of NGOs working on ECCD, ICDS Workers and Journalists participated. At the end of Workshop a Future Action Plan was emerged in the following form:

- a. Inclusion of ICDS and Anganwadi in the activities of Gram Panchayat institutions for purposes of Supervision, Monitoring and improvement of Quality.
- b. Advocacy at the state level for implementation of ICDS in mission mode with a view to demand for crèche services in Anganwadi Centre and delivery of improved quality services.
- c. Legal Action on identified issues including regular payment of honorarium to Anganwadi worker and Anganwadi Helpers.
- d. A special plan shall be implemented in Badamba Block of Cuttack district in Odisha to make it a model area in respect of collaboration between ICDS and NGOs for strengthening ICDS programme. It includes establishment of an ECCE Resource Centre, Capacity Building Training and demonstrative model Crèche cum Anganwadi Centre.

CHAPTER – SIX

National Environmental Awareness Campaign

This with the support of Centre for Environmental Studies who is Regional Resource Agency of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India CLAP Legal Service Institute organised following activities under National Environmental Awareness Campaign:

1. **Public Meeting:** Public Meeting was conducted in ECCE Resource Centre, Kotapalla, Badabarsingh GP of Badamba Block, Cuttack on 16.10.2015. Around 120-nos of Women member of SHG, Students of Badabarsingh ME School and High School and Village members attended the programme. Leaflet printed by CLAP on Land Reclamation and Development was distributed among the participants present in the public meeting. The local journalists were invited to the public meeting. They were provided with media handout and resource materials for better understanding. All the leading newspaper covered the event such as The Samaj, The Sambad, The Samaya, The Pramaya, The Dharitri and The Sambad Kalika etc. In the public meeting local resource person, representative of CLAP Legal Service Institute, local Government Officials were attended as resource person. They explained the use of traditional manure, technique of restoration of degraded land and land development for the participants.
2. **Establishment of Green Belt of traditional Plants:** A Green Belt is established with traditional Plant in the premises of ECCE Resource Centre, Kotapalla, Badabarsingh GP of Badamba Block, Cuttack as part of the Campaign.
3. **Leaflet on the theme of National Environmental Awareness Campaign:** 1000 leaflet was prepared and printed in local language on the theme and distributed in public meeting, local schools, villagers and members of SHG Groups.

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4. **Follow up of the event:** After organisation of event, CLAP arranged a School visiting programme and provided plants to the participants for Plantation as well as its watering arrangement. During the month of July and August 120 plants were collected from the Government Nursery and a plantation programme was also undertaken by the local committee formed after the campaign.
 5. **Impact of the programme:** 200 local community members in the Panchayat approached CLAP to work on the land development activities in the locality and make dialogue with local people about the land degradation impact on environment preservation.

CHAPTER – SEVEN

Internship

The Legal Service Institute - CLAP has a special programme for giving opportunity to law students of different law universities and colleges to undergo Internship at CLAP. Generally the Internship is a short duration engagement of law students to learn practical aspects of social welfare legislation. The CLAP received the following students from different university in the year 2015-16:

Sl. No.	Name of Student	Name of College/ University	Assignment	Duration of Internship
LL.B. Student				
1.	Ronak Kumar Rout	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
2.	Ipsita Bhuyan	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
3.	Deepanjali Mishra	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
4.	Subhashree Pradhan	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
5.	Ritiprava Sahu	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
6.	Harapriya Acharya	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
7.	Satya Prakash Behera	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
8.	Sanjib Kumar Routray	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
9.	Mahanayak Sakti Ranjan Jena	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
10.	Madhusudan Sabar	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015

11.	Truptimayee Rout	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
12.	Sasmita Sethy	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
13.	Prativa Priyadarshini	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
14.	Souma Sucharita Deo	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
15.	Radharani Moharana	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
16.	Itishree Routray	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
17.	Soumya Ranjan Sethi	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
18.	Dhananjaya Nayak	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
19.	Aparajita Sethy	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
20.	Sobha Mohanty	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
21.	Biranchi Narayan Mohanty	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
22.	Chandra Sekhar Das	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
23.	Sourav Kumar Nayak	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
24.	Jhinu Biswal	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
25.	Sanjay Kumar Jena	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
26.	Dipti Ranjan Panda	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
27.	Ajit Kumar Mohanty	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015

28.	Karishma Poddar	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
29.	Mahateja Senapati	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
30.	Dillip Kumar Das	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
31.	Prasanta Kumar Das	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
32.	Pravat Kumar Majhi	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
33.	Prasanta Nanda Sahoo	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
34.	Soumitra Behera	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
35.	Satyasiba Patra	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
36.	Asmit Mohanty	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
37.	Alok Kumar Acharya	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
38.	Rakesh Kumar Pothal	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
39.	Azad Keshori Dash	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
40.	Bikash Karna	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
41.	Jitendra Sahoo	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
42.	Chandra Prakash Routray	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
43.	Sanjay Kumar Moharana	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
44.	Binod Bihari Das	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
45.	Biswa Ranjan	MS Law College,	Legal Aid System in India	25 th May, 2015

	Panda	Cuttack.	and Right to Information.	to 15 th June, 2015
46.	Sudhansu Sekhar Pradhan	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
47.	Bijoy Kumar Mahalik	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
48.	Chandan Kumar Rout	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
49.	Bhabatosh Malik	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
50.	Saswat Jena	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
51.	Babli Mohanty	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
52.	Nayanendu Acharya	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
53.	Asutosh Mohanty	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
2nd Semester, B.A, LL.B				
54.	Mr. Anwesh Panigrahi	KIIT School of Law, KIIT University, Bhubaneswar	Right to Information	15 th May, 2015 to 10 th June, 2015
55.	Satya Mohanty		Right to Information	15 th May, 2015 to 10 th June, 2015
56.	Mr. Sriman Arpit Mohanty	National Law University, Odisha	Right to Information	15 th May, 2015 to 10 th June, 2015
B. Sc. LL.B Student				
57.	Suprava Rout	SOA National Institute of Law, Bhubaneswar.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	22 nd June, 2015 to 12 th July, 2015.
2nd Semester, B.A – LL.B Students.				
58.	Ms. Pragyan Paramita Tripathy	KIIT School of Law, KIIT University, Bhubaneswar.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	6 th July, 2015 to 27 th July, 2015.
59.	Ms. Sriyanka Mahapatra		Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	6 th July, 2015 to 27 th July, 2015.
LL.B. Student.				
60.	Amit Kumar Sahu	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June,

				2015
61.	Lisa Das	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
62.	Amit Ranjan Dey	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
63.	Monika Mohanty	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
64.	Manoranjan Pradhan	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India and Right to Information.	25 th May, 2015 to 15 th June, 2015
5th Semester BA, LL.B Student.				
65.	Swastik Swaroop	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India	28 th September 2015 to 11 th October 2015
66.	Santoshee Sahoo	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India	28 th September 2015 to 11 th October 2015
67.	Salini Mohanty	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India	28 th September 2015 to 11 th October 2015
68.	Shafaque Naaz	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India	28 th September 2015 to 11 th October 2015
69.	Abinash Sahoo	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India	28 th September 2015 to 11 th October 2015
70.	Manaswini Mohapatra	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India	28 th September 2015 to 11 th October 2015
71.	PN Monica Mishra	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India	28 th September 2015 to 11 th October 2015
72.	Yoosee Pratikshya	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India	28 th September 2015 to 11 th October 2015
73.	Ruchi Mohanty	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India	28 th September 2015 to 11 th October 2015
74.	Anwasha Priyadarshini	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Legal Aid System in India	28 th September 2015 to 11 th October 2015
5th Semester BA, LL.B. Students.				
75.	Ms. Bhadra Singhvi	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Freedom of Expression - Media Freedom in Odisha.	28 th October 2015 to 09 th November 2015
76.	Mr. Bhabajeet Jena	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Freedom of Expression - Media Freedom in Odisha.	28 th October 2015 to 09 th November 2015
77.	Ms. Sushree	MS Law College,	Freedom of Expression -	28 th October

	Devashrita	Cuttack.	Media Freedom in Odisha.	2015 to 09 th November 2015
78.	Mr. Bibhu Prasad Nayak	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Freedom of Expression - Media Freedom in Odisha.	28 th October 2015 to 09 th November 2015
79.	Ms. Varsha Mohanty	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Freedom of Expression - Media Freedom in Odisha.	28 th October 2015 to 09 th November 2015
LL.B. 3rd Semester Student.				
80.	Shradhanjali Das	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Right to Information.	4 th December 2015 to 12 th December 2015
81.	Alok Swain	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Right to Information.	4 th December 2015 to 12 th December 2015
82.	Rajkishor Katual	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Right to Information.	4 th December 2015 to 12 th December 2015
83.	Sudish Kumar Sahoo	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Right to Information.	4 th December 2015 to 12 th December 2015
84.	Saroj Kumar Behura	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Right to Information.	4 th December 2015 to 12 th December 2015
85.	Pratap Baliarsingh	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Right to Information.	4 th December 2015 to 12 th December 2015
86.	Harapriya Sahu	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Right to Information.	4 th December 2015 to 12 th December 2015
87.	SthapatiSri Subhadarsini Das	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Right to Information.	4 th December 2015 to 12 th December 2015
88.	Nisharani Prusty	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Right to Information.	4 th December 2015 to 12 th December 2015
89.	Usharani Sahoo	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Right to Information.	4 th December 2015 to 12 th December 2015
90.	Sriyanka Priyadarsini Sutar	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Right to Information.	4 th December 2015 to 12 th December 2015
91.	Sradhanjali Sahoo	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Right to Information.	4 th December 2015 to 12 th December 2015
92.	Shubhalaxmi Nayak	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Right to Information.	4 th December 2015 to 12 th December 2015
93.	Manoj Kumar Nisanka	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Right to Information.	4 th December 2015 to 12 th December 2015
94.	Tapeshwar	MS Law College,	Right to Information.	4 th December

	Nayak	Cuttack.		2015 to 12 th December 2015
95.	Anwasha Priyadarshini	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Right to Information.	4 th December 2015 to 12 th December 2015
96.	Manash Kumar Behera	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Right to Information.	4 th December 2015 to 12 th December 2015
97.	Manmaya Satyadarsini Das	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Right to Information.	4 th December 2015 to 12 th December 2015
3rd Semester LL.B. Students				
98.	Ritu Maity	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Right to Information.	10 th December 2015 to 17 th December 2015
99.	Debashree Sahoo	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Right to Information.	10 th December 2015 to 17 th December 2015
100.	Prapti Biswal	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Right to Information.	10 th December 2015 to 17 th December 2015
101	Akash Bag	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Right to Information.	10 th December 2015 to 17 th December 2015
102	Ashis Das	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Right to Information.	10 th December 2015 to 17 th December 2015
103	Sabyasachi B. Mohanty	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Right to Information.	10 th December 2015 to 17 th December 2015
104	Subhananda Pradhan	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Right to Information.	10 th December 2015 to 17 th December 2015
105	Chinmaya Ranjan Sahoo	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Right to Information.	10 th December 2015 to 17 th December 2015
106	Parthasarathi Tripathy	MS Law College, Cuttack.	Right to Information.	10 th December 2015 to 17 th December 2015
B.A. LL.B. 1st Year Students.				
107.	Amrit Prasad Acharya	KIIT School of Law, Bhubaneswar.	Implementation of Right to Education Act in Odisha.	1 st February, 2016 to 28 th February, 2016
108.	Sulakshana Devi	KIIT School of Law, Bhubaneswar.	Implementation of Right to Education Act in Odisha.	1 st February, 2016 to 28 th February, 2016
109.	Sweta Mohapatra	KIIT School of Law, Bhubaneswar.	Implementation of Right to Education Act in Odisha.	1 st February, 2016 to 28 th February, 2016
110.	Saswat Jena	KIIT School of Law, Bhubaneswar.	Implementation of Right to Education Act in Odisha.	1 st February, 2016 to 28 th February, 2016

111.	Sasanka Sekhar Das	KIIT School of Law, Bhubaneswar.	Implementation of Right to Education Act in Odisha.	1 st February, 2016 to 28 th February, 2016
3rd Semester LL.B. Student.				
112.	Rajni Suman Kujur	MS Law College, Cuttack.	National Food Security Act	1 st March, 2016 to 21 st March, 2016
113.	Poonam Sarpal	MS Law College, Cuttack.	National Food Security Act	1 st March, 2016 to 21 st March, 2016
114.	Satabdi Samantray	MS Law College, Cuttack.	National Food Security Act	1 st March, 2016 to 21 st March, 2016
115.	Mitali Madhusmita Mohanty	MS Law College, Cuttack.	National Food Security Act	1 st March, 2016 to 21 st March, 2016
116.	Bikash Ranjan Pattanayak	MS Law College, Cuttack.	National Food Security Act	1 st March, 2016 to 21 st March, 2016

CHAPTER – EIGHT

Our Donors

1. Media Legal Defence Initiative, United Kingdom.
2. FORCES-CWDS, New Delhi
3. Foundation for Ecological Development, Gujrat.
4. Centre for World Solidarity (CWS), Odisha Resource Centre, Bhubaneswar.
5. OXFAM India, Bhubaneswar

CHAPTER – NINE

Financial Report

FINANCIAL SUMMARY 2015 - 2016	
BALANCE SHEET	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2016	
	Current Year
Application Funds	Amount in INR(Lakhs)
Fixed Assets	26.31
Investments & Fixed Deposits	21.57
Current Assets	3.09
Loans & Advances	1.46
Total Assets	52.43
Sources of Funds	Amount in INR (Lakhs)
Corpus Fund	1.39
General Funds	30.21
Designated Funds	8.44
Restricted Funds	9.15
Loans / Borrowings	1.18
Current Liabilities	2.06
Total Liabilities	52.43
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2015	
	Current Year
Income:	Amount in INR (Lakhs)
Grants	35.69
Consultancy Fees	7.12
Donation and Contribution	1.84
Interest	2.28
Other Receipts	4.85
Excess of Expenditure over Income	0
Total Income	51.78
Expenditure:	Amount in INR (Lakhs)
Project Programme Expenses	44.85
Administration / Operating Expenses	3.46
Personnel Expenses	0
Other Expenses	1.79
Depreciation	0
Excess of Income over Expenditure	1.68
Total Expenditure	51.78

Note: Extracted from Audit Statement of Accounts 2014 - 2015

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

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

CHAPTER – TEN

Organisational Governance

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

- (a) General Body:** The General Body headed by the President is the apex policy making body as well as the entire governance of the organisation rests on it. The members of the General Body are drawn from legal fraternity such as lawyers, law faculty, social activists and person having substantial amount of work on Legal Aid and Human Right. The General body meets twice annually in the month of March to approve Annual Plan for upcoming financial year and again in the month of July to discuss and approve annual audited statement for the preceding financial year.
- (b) Executive Committee:** Every year the General Body in its annual meeting elects an Executive Committee the term of which is one year between April-March for the preceding year. It is consisted of a minimum 7 members and maximum 9-members. At present it consists of 7-members out of which 3 are women. The Executive committee is responsible for enforcement of the policies approved by the General Body. The Executive Committee meets at least 4-times a year for review and executive decisions.
- (c) Office Bearers:** For regular organizational policy decisions and its enforcement, the Office Bearers consisting of the President, Secretary, Vice-President and Project Coordinator serve the organization.

ROLL OF MEMBERS

2015-2016

The following are the members of General Body of CLAP:

Sl. No	Name	Gender	Designation
1.	Prof. P. K. Sarkar	Male	President
2.	Mrs. Namrata Chadha	Female	Vice President
3.	Sri Jyotiranjana Mohanty.	Male	Member
4.	Prof. Karnadev Muduli	Male	Member
5.	Ms. Sukeshi Oram	Female	Member
6.	Sri Chinmaya Haldar	Male	Member
7.	Sri Bhaktabatsal Mohanty	Male	Member
8.	Dr. V. Prithviraj	Male	Member
9.	Bijashree Barik	Female	Member
10.	Nibedita Mohanty	Female	Member
11	Alok Maharana	Male	Secretary
12.	Purusottam Sahoo	Male	Project Coordinator