

Annual Report 2019-20



STATE RESOUCCE CENTRE ASSAM

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❖ PREFACE

As per 2011 census data 27% of total population are non-literate in this country, which covers more than 30 crores of our population. The literacy rate of women is only 65% that means 35% of women are still non-literate. There is a low rate of literacy among SC, ST, Minority Muslims, Tea Garden Community, Dalits and other marginalized populations. The Education for all Global Monitoring Report 2013-2014 (GMR) released worldwide by UNESCO acknowledges that India has by far the largest population of non-literate adults at 287 million, amounting to 37 % of the global total. The report vividly underlines the fact that people in the most marginalized groups have not received opportunities to read and write till today. There is a disparity of literacy between elite group of society and poorest people of the society. On the other hand, there are also gender disparity at 17% in literacy between male and female. The efforts to make people literate should be a continuous process to understand about their standard of living and to understand the causes of deprivation and other means of backwardness. If people become total literate, the improvement of quality of life can be expected. The literacy programme undertaken by National Literacy Mission Authority, Govt. of India with other partner organizations like SLMA and SRCs is always taking major role to address those issues through different convergence or PPP mode. Based on our learning experience in the field of Adult Education, it was observed that the level of awareness and Knowledge on Legal Aspects especially the people of North East is found absent. Hence, it has been considered to undertake Legal Literacy Programme as supplementary activity for Adult Educators along with Adult Literacy Programme through convergence mode. The Legal literacy which speaks the provisions and accesses for the legal rights of the deprived people is also one of the major components of literacy programme. Literacy is an indispensable component for effective social and economic participation, attributing to human development and poverty reduction. On the other hand Legal Literacy means making people aware of their rights and entitlements. As underlines in our constitution under article – Law is a powerful tool. A person may be literate but sometimes literate person also become helpless and confused when there is violation or infringement of a right to enforceable in law. Legal literacy is therefore seems to be a tool to bringing of qualitative reforms of the people at grass root level. It has been witnessed that better awareness of laws helps people works more effectively in diverse spheres. The failure of execution of laws has been attributed to the beneficiaries due to lack of awareness on legal laws. Under above circumstances, it is to create



a robust “Rule of Law Culture” by educating the society about their Legal Rights under the purview of Domestic and International Law. With a view to the above

circumstances, the Adult Literacy programme focuses literacy for all considering as a force multiplier for all actions of social development.

The Programme aims to contribute to the empowerment of learners so that they can make informed choices, take control of issues that affect them and eventually enhance the quality of their lives. The present thinking on adult education focuses on harnessing the power and potential of adult learning and education for a viable future. The framework emphasizes the need to develop literacy that is relevant and adapted to learners’ needs and leads to functional and sustainable development focusing on women and highly disadvantaged populations including indigenous people with an overall focus on rural populations. The framework fosters a culture of quality in adult learning and enrichment of learning environments and the empowerment of individuals and communities.

The National Literacy Mission Authority (NLMA), Government of India has decided to make Adult Literacy Programme more attractive, useful and relevant to the adult learners and other literacy functionaries. Under this new initiative, Literacy programme has been implemented on a convergence mode by involving various stake holders from other Government departments including Department of Justice. The National Literacy Mission Authority has signed a Memorandum of Understanding regarding Legal Literacy initiatives on 2nd June, 2015 with the Department of Justice, Ministry of Law & Justice, Government of India. Under said MoU, SRC Assam has been involved as partner organization to undertake legal literacy activities in North East. So far SRC Assam has successfully implemented four projects on Legal literacy through signing a separate MoA.



❖ INTRODUCTION

State Resource Centre Assam (SRC) is an institution established by MHRD (Ministry of Human Resource Development) through Centre Sector Scheme, 'Scheme of Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education & Skill Development' under the aegis of leading VOs (Voluntary Organizations) with proven record of success in the social sector to provide technical & academic support to Adult Education Programme in the concerned state. Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India set up State Resource Centre Assam (SRCA) in the year 1995. The State Resource Centres (SRCs) have carved out a distinct role for themselves among the professional organizations of adult education. The vision of SRC Assam is to evolve into a centre of Excellence for development programmes through Material Development, Capacity Building and Research in order to achieve the goals of National Literacy Mission Authority. SRC Assam has its own Governing Body, which is the decision making Body in all affairs. SRC Assam is a registered body under Society Act. 1860 and functions under grant in aid from National Literacy Mission Authority, Govt. of India. Since inception, SRC Assam has been engaged in number of activities not only literacy program but also orientation, awareness, motivation, women empowerment, panchayats, development of IEC materials in different language groups, population development education, gender equality, convergence etc. SRC Assam associates itself closely with the State Literacy Mission Authority, Secondary Education Department, Deptt. of Adult Education of the state, Zilla Parishad, SIRD, State Legal Service Authority, Disaster Management Authority, Election Deptt., Department of Justice, Govt of India and other agencies like voluntary organizations and educational institutions implementing the program in the state. To carry out these activities, the SRC has a team of highly qualified and experienced academic staff, besides administrative and support staff with adequate office equipments including internet LAN connection. In addition, SRC utilizes the services of experienced persons in the field of Adult Education and Vocational training courses out of the SRC staff as and when required so.



ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY SRC ASSAM DURING THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM APRIL, 2019 – MARCH, 2020 ARE STATED BELOW:

1. IEC MATERIALS

1 (A): In connection with Legal Literacy Programme, Translation of IEC materials on Tele law (Brochure & Poster) in 11 languages have been done in the month of June, 2019. The Languages are English, Assamese, Bodo, Manipuri, Nepali, Bengali, Urdu for J&K, Khasi, Garo, Mizo and Nagamese.

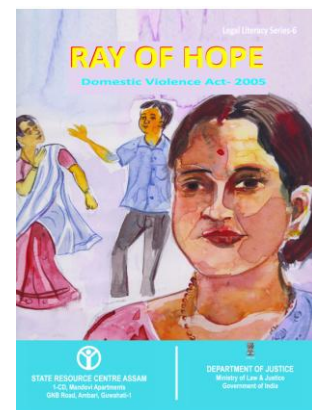


Dissemination of effective Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials are an important component of the Legal Literacy Programme.

The IEC materials on Legal Literacy should :

- have a clear **objective**
- target specific **audience** (e.g., marginalized people);
- address a “**specific problem**” rather than attempt to change many problems at the same time;
- Set a **time frame** and result outcomes.

With all these above mentioned criteria, SRC Assam has published 13 Booklets and leaflets on different Laws in 10 languages Assam, Tripura and Sikkim. The languages are: Assamese, Bodo, Karbi and Rabha for Assam; Bengali and Kokborok for Tripura and Bhutia, Limbu, Lepcha and Nepali for Sikkim. These Materials considers as instrument to address Legal Literacy Activities.



Arunachal Pradesh is the new induction of Legal Literacy initiative and Awareness and information on Law aspects in this state is lacking behind, hence, the IEC materials (booklets and leaflets) have also been developed in English to cater the need of the society.



2. PRIMERS:

The district of Goalpara, Assam is one of the Aspirational districts of NITI Aayog. To fulfill and eradicate illiteracy, the district administration under NITI Aayog initiative has selected Rangjuli Block to mobilize teaching and learning activities for Adults. Accordingly, the district administration conducted a baseline survey to identify actual numbers of adult non literates within the block. As per compilation survey report available, a total numbers of 6895 adult non literates were identified. To start the teaching and learning process, the district administration has requested SRC Assam to supply reading materials in Assamese, Bodo and Garo medium. The said materials have been supplied by SRC Assam on due time so that learning centre can be started without any delay. The actual numbers of primers supplied by SRC Assam:

i)	Assamese Language	:	5812 Copies
ii)	Bodo language Language	:	699 Copies
iii)	Garo Language	:	384 Copies

3. TRAINING:

In connection with Legal Literacy Programme, series of three days Residential Training programme for GP Presidents of six districts of Assam and Education officials of West Sikkim was organized. The details of training programme are stated below:

3(A): TRAINING

Date: 12-14th September, 2019, Venue: Hotel Royal Regency, Tezpur, Sonitpur, Assam.

The State Resource Centre Assam organized a three days training programme for PRI functionaries on legal literacy in collaboration with Department of Justice, Ministry of law & Justice, Govt. of India and State Institute of Panchayat & Rural development, Govt. of India at Hotel Royal Regency, Tezpur, Sonitpur from



12th to 14th September, 2019. The main objective of the training programme was to make aware of their rights and a step towards knowledge of law which can transform people's lives to make society super power. Throughout the three days training programme, total 47 PRI functionaries attended. The first day of the Workshop was underway at 10-30 AM with a greeting speak as delivered by Shri Nirmal Ch. Deka, Programme Officer, SRC Assam.

The introductory session of the workshop was attended by Sanjeev Hazarika a Journalist, Tezpur, Sonitpur. He started, in a sequence, of events about the scenario of the society. He said that the myth surrounding law and legal terminology is perhaps the biggest reason for pending litigation and lack of enforcement measures, especially in remote areas. When



those people particularly marginalized or underprivileged know what the law has to offer them, they can recognize and challenge injustices more forcefully. He said literacy is an indispensable means for effective social and economic participation, contributing to human development and poverty reduction. We are still in a country where many people live in a condition of poverty without the most basic needs fulfilled indeed. Our society is filled with various categories of persons whose rights are violated on a daily basis and these persons are unable to take any action to remedy this situation simply because they aren't even aware that they are assured certain rights. If people are aware of their rights and duties, the delivery of justice and balancing of various interests in a society become so much easier. So we would essentially be taking the first time in empowering them to fight for their rights. And he ended his speech by thanking all the members present in the workshop by saying that he is fortunate to attend this training programme with such respectable people.



With this, training programme move to the presentation presented by Shri S. Brahma, Director, SRC Assam on the legal literacy including the needs and it's importance for villagers. He said unfortunately, many village people are far away from achieving many of the ideals laid down in our constitution. And it is not only the constitution but number of statutory provisions have been made allowing for social welfare schemes and other legislative measures to alleviate the vast deprivation in our society. The legal system helps to promote justice on a basis of equal opportunity. The aim of legal literacy training is to familiarize the weaker sections of society with their rights, their scope provide them with information required for the assertion of such rights so that they may be able to take action and bring about a change in their circumstances and to bring awareness about the cause and needs of the law which help them to do their works more smoothly in own respective wards and villages. With this he sums up his presentation.



After completion of the inaugural session, the technical session started with a pre test. The said session was conducted by Ms. Sushnata Goswami, Research Officer, SRC Assam. The 1st topics of the main session were initiated by Dulumoni Nath, Principal I/C, Tezpur Law College on **Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at work place.**

She said the term sexual harassment may be new to many but it is an unwanted and unwelcome act of a sexual nature, which is also known as “eve teasing”. While the majority of cases of sexual harassment in the workplace are perpetuated by men against women, no woman



or man should have to tolerate such conduct as it violates the respect and dignity of the victim and has negative effects on individuals, enterprises and society. The act provides protection against sexual harassment of woman at work place and for the prevention and redressal of complaints of sexual harassment within the workplace. She defines that the act was laid down by the Supreme Court of India in Vishaka state of Rajasthan 1997 and is an important step in addressing gender based discrimination and violence in India, even if some legislative gaps remain as it protects only women but not men from sexual harassment at work place. While covering it she ends with by saying that it mainly describes employer liability and statutory mandates and obligations with respect to setting up awareness of activities in all sectors.

After completion of the session, the next topic was being discussed by Dr. Achyut Akash Borah, Principal, Extension Training Centre, SIPRD, Amoni, Nagaon on Entitlements under selected Central Govt. Schemes. He put emphasis on the schemes which are being run by the Govt. of India from so many years. He said Indian Government at all levels announces welfare schemes for a cross section of the society from time to time. This scheme could be either central, state specific or a joint collaboration between the centre and the states including eligible beneficiaries and types of benefits. The ministries of the Government of India have come up with various government programs called schemes or yojana from time to time. Our Prime Minister has launched new schemes which will benefit the people of various sectors in our country. The schemes are PM- kishan Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Pension Yojana, Mega Pension Scheme and New Jal Shakti Ministry.

Next session was on **Right to Information Act 2005** which was initiated by K. Bhattacharyya, Coordinator, Poshan Abhijan, Social Welfare Deptt, Assam. While focussing on the act he says that the basic objective of the Right to Information Act is to empower the citizens, promote transparency and accountability in the working of the government, contain corruption, and make our democracy work for the people in real sense. He told that The Right to Information has been recognised as a fundamental human right, which upholds the



inherent dignity of all human rights. Right to information is actually an act of vital step towards attainment of good governance. The greater the access of the citizen to information the greater will be the responsiveness of government to community needs. Without information people cannot adequately exercise their rights as citizens or make informed choices. While ending his session he said the right to information forms the crucial underpinning of participatory democracy.

The 2nd day of the training programme was started with sharing of experiences of the previous day proceedings by Kamini Das Kakati, GP President, Bamunpukhuri GP, Dhekiajuli Block, Sonitpur District.

Shri Himangshu Saikia, RP, SRC, Assam initiated the second day session on Right to Education Act, 2009 by. He laid down his views on the act and says right to education act is often referred as RTE in common ways which came into force from April 2010. He said it is the duty of the State to ensure that every child between 6-14



years is entitled to free and compulsory education. No child can be denied admission to a school due to the lack of age proof or any other certificate. A child can admitted to school at any time during the year. Every school needs to have adequate infrastructure such as separate toilets for boys and girls, clean drinking water, a proper school building. No physical punishment can be meted out to children. So these are some progress come through this scheme for a better improvement towards education.

After completion of the session, the next topic was being discussed by Sajidur Rahman, Coordinator, DLSS Sonitpur on Free Legal Aid. He said free legal aid is provided to ensure that opportunities for justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities. A person shall be entitled to free legal aid, legal



advice or free legal services if that person is a member of scheduled caste or scheduled tribe. a victim of trafficking in human beings or beggar, a mentally ill or otherwise disabled person, Victim of mass disaster ethnic violence, caste atrocity, flood, drought, earthquake or industrial disaster and etc. It is enforceable by the courts and the state is under a duty to provide legal aid and legal assistance to a poor and needy person at its own expense.



Actually he said legal aid means giving free legal services to those people who are unable to afford the services of an advocate for the conduct of a case or a legal proceeding in any court, tribunal or before an Judicial authority. While saying this he finished his conversation on free legal aid.

Next session was on Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 which was continuously conducted by Dimpi Sarma Borthakur. She said Dowry Prohibition Act, Indian law, enacted on May 1, 1961, intended to prevent the giving or receiving of a dowry. The law required, however that a list maintained describing each gift, its value, the identity of the person giving it, and the person's relation to either party to the marriage. 498a is an Indian law intended to stop cruelty to women. It also strengthens the laws against dowry or payment made by the bride's family to the husband's family. It makes it a crime to harass a woman to try to make her family pay a dowry. The law allows for imprisonment of up to 3 years and for a fine. To eradicate dowry from society we should educate our daughters. Encourage them to have their own career and to be independent. And we should treat them equally without any discrimination.

After the lunch break Abha Borah, Panel Lawyer, Tezpur Court, Tezpur conducted on the topic of Domestic Violence Act, 2005. She explained the act in a detailed way by elaborating with contrary to the general belief that domestic violence remains one of the most prevalent yet largely invisible forms of violence. Domestic violence occurs in many forms – physical, emotional, sexual, economic, verbal, etc. Woman faces Domestic violence as a daughter, sister, wife, mother, or a partner in her lifetime. Prior to protection of woman from domestic violence act under the civil law, for acts of domestic violence a married woman can initiate proceeding for divorce/judicial separation. This act recognizes the right of a woman to live in violence free home. Processes for domestic violence cases are not so tough. The first way is when the accused is arrested by a police officer who has probable cause to believe the defendant has committed an act of domestic violence. This typically happens when police are called to the scene and see visible signs of injury or damaged property. With this she finished her session.

Last session of the second day programme was also conducted by Abha Borah Panel Lawyer Tezpur Court on Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1995. She mainly puts highlight on sex trafficking. other than that forced labour and bonded labour also included. Human trafficking is one of the most disgusting forms of organized crime and violation of human rights around the world. There is a strong concern over the upper trend of this criminal incident and multi-dimensional nature which kills men, women and children. Traffickers neither keep borders, laws nor national prejudices. Human trafficking has been expanded in almost every state in India, especially in the Jharkhand state, human trafficking is widespread. Some southern states like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka also lead the human trafficking. Delhi is the hotspot for the illegal trade of young girls for domestic labor, forced marriages and prostitution children are exclusively taken from their homes to young girls and mostly from the north-east and sexual exploitation in remote states of India. Is sold



and works as a bonded labor. In some states, girls are also forced to get married, where female gender ratio is very unbalanced.

The third day Programme was started with experience sharing and recaps of the previous day activities by Nazrul Hoque, GP President, 4 No. Bashbera, Dhekiajuli Block, Sonitpur, Assam. After that Shri Jayanta Borah Karbi Anglong initiated the third day's session on Rights and Duties of Indian Citizens. He said respect and obeys federal, state, and local laws. Respect the rights, beliefs, and opinions of others. Pay income and other taxes honestly, and on time, to federal, state, and local authorities. Defend the country if the need should arise. Other than that he said we are nation bound not by race or religion, but by the shared values of freedom, liberty and equality. Citizenship offers many benefits and equally important responsibilities. By applying, you are demonstrating your commitment to this country and our form of government. More important thing is rights and duties are closely related and cannot be separated from one another. He said right can be enjoyed only in the world of duties. For every right there is corresponding duty. Therefore while enjoying rights we must always try to promote social interest. So it is the duty of every one of us to use our rights for promoting the welfare of the society as a whole.

After completion of the session, the next topic was conducted by Shri Kamal Bhattacharjee, Coordinator of Poshan Abhijan, Social Welfare Department on the topic of **Pre Conception & Pre Natal, Diagnostic Technique (PCPNDT) Act 1994**. He said, due to scientific advancement, the blind killing of female fetus &



their causes which has led to a precarious situation, where the male female ratio of the population is being affected. He described about the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, 1971 and their role & regulation among the participants, he explained that in which Conditions only for using Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique & the punishment for violation of the PCPNDT act and Imposes restrictions on Clinics, medical personnel and sale of ultrasound machines etc. Lastly he said to the participants about the Initiatives Strategy & Tools to be used for Strengthening PCPNDT Act, like Protest against any kind of sex selection or Pre- determination of sex of a child is illegal in the eyes of law & Stop female feticides & make more awareness about this. If it happened, immediately inform to appropriate Authorities & take legal action by Law.

Next session was on Food Security Act, 2013 which was continuously conducted by Himangshu Saikia RP, SRC, Assam. He said the main objective of this act is to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity. The right to



food is a human right is a human right. It protects the right of all human beings to live in dignity, free from hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition. The right to food is not about charity, but about ensuring to feed them in dignity. Food security has three components, availability, access, and absorption. The three are interconnected. Food security means availability, accessibility and affordability of food to all people at all times.

At the end of the session, Self Assessment Post test was conducted amongst the participants. In the concluding session, Sri Zakia Rahman, Former Chief Executive Officer of Sonitpur Zilla Parishad gave a brief speech on the utility of the legal knowledge for getting the justice. She further added about the domestic violence, sexual harassment and the law that should be taken to stop this violence by awaking the people through knowledge of education. After that, the distribution of Certificate to all the participants for joining the 3 days training programme

Shri Nirmal Ch. Deka, Programme Officer, SRC Assam thanks to all the participants and resource persons and sought their kind cooperation in future for the Legal Literacy programme in particular and development of the society in general to move ahead towards their journey of success.

3(B): TRAINING

Date: 26th to 28th September, 2019, Venue: Hotel Royal Regency, Tezpur, Sonitpur, Assam

Without country's rules and regulation we can't proceed towards the development of a society. To move forward in search of success we much gain some amount of knowledge on legal schemes and their benefits to utilize for the welfare of the society. In regards this State Resource Centre Assam organized a three days training



programme for PRI functionaries on legal literacy in collaboration with Department of justice, Ministry of law & Justice, Govt. of India and State Institute of Panchayat & Rural development, Govt. of Assam at Hotel Royal Regency, Tezpur, Sonitpur from 26th to 28th September, 2019. Throughout the three days training programme, total 44 PRI functionaries attended.

The inauguration session of the training programme on legal literacy started with the introduction of the participants. By explaining the aims and object of the training programme, Nirmal Ch. Deka, Programme Officer of SRC Assam gave a brief introduction on various 11 topics of legal matter that are to be discussed in the training programme in details. In his introductory speech Sri N. C. Deka dwelt on the needs for transmission of legal



literacy knowledge to the grassroots level people for their empowerment on legal matters so that they can aware about their rights, duties and responsibilities in leading their day to day life. The workshop was inaugurated by Zakia Rahman, Ex Chief Executive Officer, Sonipur Zilla Parishad. She said that being the part of the largest democracy knowledge of law servers the people with the tool of power and self realization. Unless the people are aware of rights, they cannot live in consonance with the true dictates of democracy and rule of law.

Reporter Arup Kalita as an invited guest also shared his views by saying that the awareness of the laws and the objectives served by them that can obtain the benefits that law seeks to offer them. Lack of awareness and education are the main causes for



injustices. Legal Literacy programme have been attributed for helping the society to understand the link between their rights and other aspects of their lives.

After completion of the inaugural session, the technical session started with a pre test. The said session was conducted by Himangshu Saikia and Dimpri Sarma Borthakur (Resource Persons of SRC Assam). Thereafter, few groups were formed amongst participants to prepare wall magazine.

The technical session of the first day was initiated by Dulumoni Nath, Principal I/C, Tezpur Law College on Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at work place. She said that sexual harassment is an unwelcome sexual behaviour, which could be expected to make a person feel offended, humiliated or intimidated. It can be physical, verbal or written. Sexual harassment is not consensual interaction, flirtation or friendship. Sexual harassment is not behaviour that is mutually agreed upon. She said sexual harassment is covered in the workplace when it happens at work, at work related events or where people are carrying out work related functions, or between people sharing the same workplace. A single incident is enough to constitute sexual harassment, it doesn't have to be repeated. Some types of sexual harassment may also



be offences under criminal law. These include indecent exposure, stalking, sexual assault



and obscene or threatening communications such as phone calls, letters, emails, text messages and posts on social networking sites.

With the tea break, discussion on topic related to **Right to Education Act, 2009** conducted by Shri Himangshu Saikia, RP, SRC Assam. He said the right of children to free and compulsory education represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21a means that every child has a right to full elementary of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards. Right to education is legally guaranteed for all without any discrimination, states have the obligation to protect, respect, and fulfill the right to education. The universal Declaration of human rights states that everyone has the right to education hence the right applies to all individuals although children are considered as the main beneficiaries. The right to education are separated into three levels, primary, elemental or fundamental education.

After Lunch the next session was continued by K. Bhattacharyya, Coordinator, Poshan Abhijan, Social Welfare Deptt, Assam on **Right to Information Act**. He said that the RTI Act specifies that citizens have a right to: request any information (as defined); take copies of documents; inspect documents, works and records; take certified samples of materials of work; and obtain information in the form of printouts, diskettes, floppies, tapes, video cassettes or in any other electronic mode. Under the Act, all authorities covered must appoint their Public Information Officer (PIO). When any person submits a request to the PIO for information in writing, it is the PIO's obligation to provide information. The RTI Act specifies that a citizen making the request is not obliged to disclose any information except his/her name and contact particulars. The Act also specifies time limits for replying to the request. If the request has been made to the PIO, the reply is to be given within 30 days of receipt. In the case of APIO, the reply is to be given within 35 days of receipt.

Again session turned over to another topic on **Dowry Prohibition Act 1961** as being conducted by Dimpi Sarma Borthakur. Dowry Prohibition Act enacted on 1961 intended to prevent the giving or receiving of a dowry. Under the act, dowry includes property, goods, or money given by either party to the marriage by the parents



of either party, or by anyone else in connection with the marriage. The dowry prohibition act applies to persons of all religions in india. If any person demands directly or indirectly from the parents or other relatives or guardian of a bride or bridegroom as the case may be any dowry he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may be extend to two years with fine.



Due to dowry system, the sacred affair of marriage is destroyed and it is turned to a business deal. The worst thing of this system is that the richer the family of the bridegroom, the higher is their demand. This curse of Dowry System must be eradicated forth with at any cost. Women from every walk of life, literate or illiterate, poor or rich, young or old must unite together and come forward to protect their own honour and interest. Women must be empowered. Gender-based inequality should be completely abolished and the position of women in the society should be raised. Women must be taught since girlhood that their life is not useless without marriage. At last she said that people's efforts are also necessary if this evil is to be removed once for all. The high expenditure of the marriage ceremony must be cut down.

The 2nd day of the training programme was started with recap of previous day activities by Som Prasad Sharma, GP President, Gamiri Panchayat, Chaiduar Block, Biswanath District. Thereafter, Ms. Gitali Das, Advocate, Tezpur Court started the second day first session with **“Protection of Women from Domestic violence Act 2005”**. She



said this section focuses on violence against women and girl children in the home with an emphasis on physical acts of abuse and neglect. Though domestic violence is the specific context, the growing ubiquity of gender-specific violence in public spaces is evident from statistics and the discourse on rape and sexual harassment at the workplace. Perpetrators of domestic violence can be found in all age, racial, ethnic, cultural, socio-economic, linguistic, educational, occupational and religious groups. Domestic violence is found in all types of intimate relationship include child abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, and physical abuse. All of which are very traumatic for the victims involved. There are two essential elements in every domestic violence situation: the victim and abuser have been intimately involved at some point in time, and the abuser consciously chooses to use violence and other abusive tactics to gain control over the victim.



After completion of the session, the next topic was discussed by Anjal Kr. Dutta, SLSA Assam on **Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1955**. In understanding trafficking one should delink it from prostitution he said. As per the existing law, Immoral Traffic Prevention Act becomes an offence when there is commercial exploitation of a person. Trafficking is the process of



recruiting, contracting, procuring or hiring a person by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion of abduction of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving some unwelcome behaviour. Trafficking could also be a means for other types of violations such as for developing pornographic material, for promoting sex tourism, for sexual exploitation under the facade of bar tending, massage parlours etc, or even for exploitative labour where sexual abuse may or may not coexist.



With the tea break, discussion on topic related to **Rights and Duties of Indian Citizens** has been initiated by Jayanta Bora, Resource Person of SRC Assam. While sharing his views he said that the fundamental rights and duties are sections of the constitution of India that prescribe the fundamental obligations of the states to its citizens and the duties and the rights of the citizens to the state. These sections comprise a constitutional bill of rights for government policy making and the behaviour and conduct of citizens. These sections are considered vital elements of the constitution. Fundamental rights are defined as the basic human rights of all citizens. Whereas duties are defined as the moral obligations of all citizens to help promote a spirit of patriotism and to uphold the unity of India. He said a right is a freedom that is protected, such as the right to free speech and religion. A responsibility is a duty or something you should do, such as recycling or doing your homework. Voting is both a right and a responsibility.

After Lunch the next session was continued by Sajidur Rahman, Coordinator, DLSS Sonitpur on **Free Legal Aid**. He said that however in a country like ours where the poor are neither aware of their rights nor have money to hire lawyers to tell their side of the story to the court



justice ends up becoming a rich man's indulgence. The objective of the free legal services for the poor is to ensure equal and uniform justice. Social justice is one of our Constitutional objectives and to secure it for the poor it is important that the efforts are not just confined to the exemption of court fees or legal assistance in court. So there is no way that the rule of law can actually operate without effective legal aid to the poor. There is no justice unless there is a sure uniformity about it. Legal aid is free legal assistance to the poor and weaker



sections of the society with the object to enable them to exercise the rights given to them by law. It's a means to ensure the opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any person by reason of poverty, illiteracy etc.

Last session of the second day programme was also conducted by Anupam Dutta, Sr. Faculty SIPRD, Assam on **Entitlements under selected Central Govt. Schemes**. He said Indian Government at all level announces welfare schemes for a cross section of the society from time to time. He attempted to provide a point of access to information about several welfare schemes and their various aspects including eligible beneficiaries, types of benefits, scheme details. He elaborated the Ujjwala scheme by explaining that additionally it will also empower woman improve their basic health condition, reduce drudgery and the overall time that is



otherwise spent on cooking food. He said about Saubhagya scheme which main objective is to provide energy access connections to all remaining un-electrified households in rural areas. And he also shares his views on beti bachao, beti padhao yojana. It is a campaign of the government of India that aims to generate awareness and improve the efficiency of welfare services intended for girls in India.

The third day Programme was started with experience sharing and recaps of the previous day activities by Bharati Devi Bhuyan, Vice President, Sakomatha Block, Biswanath District

After that K. Bhattacharyya, Coordinator, Poshan Abhijan, Social Welfare Deptt, Assam initiated the third day's session on **Pre Conception & Pre Natal, Diagnostic Technique (PCPNDT) Act**. He said that **PCPNDT Act** was passed in 1994 to stop female foeticides and arrest the declining sex ratio in the country. This act banned the use of sex selection techniques before or after conception. However, this was not followed up by effective implementation, mainly because it did not specify the techniques of sex selection and it did not bring all techniques within its ambit. Then, the need for smaller families – led to even more intensified misuse of such technologies, cutting across barriers of caste, class, religion and geography to ensure that at least one child, if not more, is a son. With the advent of new sophisticated pre-conception sex selection technologies like sperm separation, the girl child's elimination started becoming more subtle, refined and probably also more socially acceptable. The act not only prohibits determination and disclosure of the sex of the foetus but also bans advertisements related to preconception and pre-natal determination of sex. All the technologies of sex determination, including the new chromosome separation technique have come under the ambit of the Act. The Act has also made mandatory in all ultrasonography units; the prominent display of a signboard that clearly indicates that



detection/revelation of the sex of the foetus is illegal. The act mentions that no person, including the one who is conducting the procedure as per the law, will communicate the sex of the foetus to the pregnant woman or her relatives by words, signs or any other method. Any person who puts an advertisement for pre-natal and pre-conception sex determination facilities in the form of a notice, circular, label, wrapper or any document, or advertises through interior or other media in electronic or print form or engages in any visible representation made by means of hoarding, wall painting, signal, light, sound, smoke or gas, can be imprisoned for up to three years and fined Rs. 10,000. The PCPNDT act mandates compulsory registration of all diagnostic laboratories, all genetic counseling centres, genetic laboratories, genetic clinics and ultrasound clinics.

After that, the last technical session started by Himangshu Saikia, Resource Person of SRC Assam. He briefly stated that the act provides legal food security to 67% of population of India. The eligible person gets Rice Rs. 3 per Kg, Wheat Rs. 2 per Kg and Coarse Grains Rs. 1 Kg per month subject to maximum 5Kg per month. These prices are fixed in the schedule of the act and can be amended after three years. However, the beneficiaries covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojana will keep receiving the 35Kg per household per month at same rates. Further, this act covers infants, children and lactating women with different for them. For example, it guarantees age appropriate meal, free of charge through local anganwadi for children up to 6 months and one free meal for children in age group 6-14 years in schools.

Every pregnant and lactating mother is entitled to a free meal at the local anganwadi (during pregnancy and six months after child birth) as well as maternity benefits of Rs 6,000, in instalments. Maternal benefits not extend to Government employees. The National Food Security Act, 2013



(NFSA 2013) converts into legal entitlements for existing food security programmes of the Government of India. It includes the Midday Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services scheme and the Public Distribution System. Further, the NFSA 2013 recognizes maternity entitlements. Coming to the last of the act he said that food security means availability of sufficient food grains to meet the domestic demand as well as access, at the individual level, to adequate quantities of food at affordable prices."

After technical session get over, Self Assessment Post test & Feedback of training programme was conducted amongst the participants. After that, the distribution of Certificate to all the participants for joining the 3 days training programme by Dip Kalita, Media Personnel, Tezpur & Shri Nirmal Ch. Deka, Programme Officer of SRC Assam.



3(C): TRAINING

Date: 1st to 3rd November, 2019 at Hotel Raj Palace, Bongaigaon, Assam.

State Resource Centre Assam organized a three days training programme to the PRI functionaries on Legal Literacy Aspects on 1st to 3rd November, 2019 at Hotel Raj Palace, Bongaigaon, Assam. The said training programme was organized in collaboration with with Department of Justice, Ministry of law & Justice, Govt. of India and State Institute of Panchayat & Rural development, Govt. of Assam. During three days training Programme the PRI functionaries from the districts of Bongaigaon and Kokrajhar participated.

The total numbers of participants during three days training was 50 of which 28 participants were male and 22 participants were female respectively.

The programme of the first day was started at 10.30 am with a welcome address proposed by Nirmal Ch. Deka, Programme Officer of SRC Assam. He said to be legally literate meant that you were capable of reading and writing the legal arguments, briefs, opinions, judgments and legislation that contribute to the



body of law. So it's important to have a legal awareness programme everywhere. He further said that Legal literacy is commonly understood as knowing the primary level in law. Literacy is an indispensable means for effective social and economic participation, contributing to human development and poverty reduction. Even those who are literate are helpless and confused when there is a violation or infringement of a right to enforceable in law. Legal literacy, therefore, is seen as a tool to bring about qualitative change at the grass-root level. It has been witnessed that better awareness of laws helps people work more effectively in diverse spheres. The failure of execution of many laws has been attributed to the beneficiaries' lack of awareness. A test was organized on the various issues of legal literacy among the participants to know the knowledge on legal matters. The said session was conducted by Himangshu Saikia and Jayanta Bora, Resource Persons of SRC Assam.

The technical session of the first day was initiated by Jayashri Baruah, Advocate, Bongaigaon Court on **Dowry Prohibition Act 1961**. In her presentation, she said "**Dowry**" according to the dictionary, means the property which a woman brings to her husband at the time of her marriage. Originally, it must have meant property represented by the voluntary gifts given to the girl by her parents, relatives and friends out of love and affection at the time of her marriage. May be these gifts were given to the girl in order to enable her to set up a new home out of a sense of social responsibility. The system of dowry must be as old as the institution of marriage itself. It must also have been a universal practice. Every father wants



to give some presents to his daughter when she is leaving his home for good and starting life afresh. There is nothing unusual, bad abnormal about it.

But as time passed, the system degenerated into an evil custom. It came to be looked upon as an evil and a curse. The dowry became an all-important and a

primary factor in marriage. It became necessary for the parents of the girl to give a good dowry to her whether they could afford it or not. Worse still, the married life of a girl came to depend upon dowry. Marriage became impossible in the absence of a handsome dowry. Several girls, whose parents could not afford a good dowry, had to commit suicide as their greedy in-laws made their lives miserable. It is really tragic that in the progressive world of today, the evil of dowry continues to exist in all its horrid forms. Many homes are broken and several families are driven to ruin only because they are too poor to afford a rich dowry. Previously, in the selection of a bride, her family background, education and her intrinsic worth used to be the primary consideration. Now, dowry is the first and the only consideration in a majority of the matrimonial alliances. As a result, dowry, which was at one time a token of love and affection, has become a cause of oppression and exploitation of the worst order.

She continued her next discussion on **Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005**. She said domestic violence is any kind of abusive behaviour by your husband or male partner or their relatives (includes male and female relatives). It need not be physical abuse. It could

also be verbal, emotional, sexual or economic abuse. This is a special law focused on victims and giving them relief from domestic violence. You can file an application under this law. This does not stop you from seeking other civil or criminal action against the offenders. She said one of the most important features of the Act is the woman's right to secure housing. The Act provides for the woman's right to reside in the matrimonial or shared household, whether or not she has any title or rights in the household. This right is secured by a residence order, which is passed by a court. These residence orders cannot be passed against anyone who is a woman. The other relief envisaged under the Act is that of the power of the court to pass protection orders that prevent the abuser from aiding or



committing an act of domestic violence or any other specified act, entering a workplace or any other place frequented by the abused, attempting to communicate with the abused, isolating any assets used by both the parties and causing violence to the abused, her relatives and others who provide her assistance from the domestic violence.

After Lunch the next session was continued by Anupam Dutta, Sr. Faculty SIPRD, Assam on **Entitlements under selected Central Govt. Schemes**. He explained in details about all the Entitlements under selected Central Govt. Schemes. He said Indian Government, at all levels, announces Welfare Schemes for a cross section of the society from time to time. These schemes could be either Central, State specific or a joint collaboration between the Centre and the States. In this section, they have attempted to provide an easy and single point access to information about several welfare schemes of the Government and their various aspects including eligible beneficiaries, types of benefits, scheme details. Some of the schemes he discussed on Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna (PMJDY), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Pradhan Mantri Sukanya Samridhi Yojna (PMSSY), Pradhan Mantri mudra yojna (PMMY) Atal Pension Yojana (APY) etc. He even shortly discussed the MGNREGA scheme by saying that MGNREGA is the largest social security scheme in the world — guaranteeing 100 days of unskilled manual work to all rural households in India. The MGNREG Act actually gives rural households the right to work — making it obligatory for the State to give them work on demand. Household could actually sue them for not doing so — at least on paper. The work is usually on projects to build durable assets like roads, canals, ponds and wells. In reality, there are quite a lot of rules on how the money may be spent. The Act stipulates a minimum wage-material ratio of 60:40. While saying this he ended his speech on govt. schemes.

The session turned over to another topic on **Right to Information Act, 2005** conducted by K. Bhattacharyya, Coordinator, Poshan Abhijan, Social Welfare Deptt, Assam. He explained about what is RTI Act, what does Right to Information mean, need & importance of this act. He also expressed how can this act help to Promote openness, transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority and procedure for seeking information, fee & charges, penalties ,exemptions from disclosure of information etc. the participants were interact with him and shared their personal practical experience about the RTI, Act 2005. Shri Kamal Bhattacharjee also said about the issues, problems & outcome during proper implementation of this act. He also requested the participants to convey the basic knowledge & should play a major role for made awareness for the “Right to Information Act 2005” into their field level.



The 2nd day Programme was started with experience sharing and also recaps of the previous day activities. Thereafter, Shri Himangshu Saikia, Resource Person, SRC Assam started the session with the topic of **“Right to Education”**. He laid down his views by saying that every child in the age group of 6-14 has the right to free and compulsory education in a neighborhood school, till the completion of elementary education. It means that no child shall be liable to pay any kind of fee or charges or expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing elementary education. The free education includes the provision of textbooks, uniforms, writing materials, special materials for children with disabilities, in order to reduce the burden of school expenses. He explained that this RTE Act lays down norms and standards relating to Pupil-Teacher Ratios (number of children per teacher), classrooms, separate toilets for girls and boys, drinking water facility, number of school, working days, working hours of teachers, etc. Each and every elementary school (Primary school + Middle School) in India has to comply with these minimum standard set by the RTE Act. This act also provides for rational deployment of teachers by ensuring that the specified Pupil-Teacher-Ratio is maintained for each school and there is no urban-rural imbalance. It prohibits physical punishment and mental harassment; discrimination based on gender, caste, class and religion; screening procedures for admission of children; capitation fee; private tuition by teachers and running of schools without recognition. At last he said this provision of the Act is aimed at furthering social inclusion for a better India.

Next session was on **“Rights and Duties of Indian Citizens”** which was initiated by Jayanta Bora, Resource Persons of SRC Assam. In his presentation, he clearly explained difference between Rights and Duties: – Rights and duties are closely related. There can hardly be one without the other. When someone has a right it is because someone else has the obligation to respect it; but just as there are obligations which are determined by laws, there are duties as well; that although they are of moral character; when they are fulfilled they contribute to being in harmony. Rights are defined as normative rules that are set by a legal jurisdiction and are owned by the people. It is something that



every human being deserves, no matter where it comes from, where it is born or where it lives. They are the foundation or framework in which society as an entire structure is defined. It is considered that the rights are one of the pillars that allow the establishment of our society and culture. Whereas Duties constitute another of the pillars of society, because the existence of rights depends are some extent on the existence of duties. If these are not fulfilled, it is very probable that there is no harmony in society. Duty” is a term that expresses one’s moral commitment to others or something. And with this he completed his session with a moral to follow the rules and regulation of our constitution.



After completion of the session, the next topic was being discussed by Dhirti Dipa Barman, Advocate, Bongaigaon Court on **Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1995**. She said that the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 is an Act which provides in pursuance of the International Convention



signed at New York on the 9th day of May, 1950, for the prevention of immoral traffic. The act was further amended and changed in 1986, resulting in the immoral Traffic Prevention Act also known as PITA. The Act intends to combat trafficking and sexual exploitation for commercial purposes. The provisions of the Act clearly state that it is an offence to force any child for flesh trade or trafficking of a child for various other purposes. Human trafficking is the acquisition of people by improper means such as force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them. Human trafficking has a history coterminous with that of society and has existed in various forms in almost all civilisations and cultures. It is a trade that exploits the vulnerability of human beings, especially women and children, in complete violation of their human rights, and makes them objects of financial transactions through the use of force and duress, whether for the purpose of sex, labour, slavery, or servitude. Also at last she told about the new law POXCO which is a very strict and successful in order to give punishment to the culprits who used to involve offences under this law.

She continued her next discussion on **Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at work place**. She briefly said the Act uses a definition of sexual harassment which was laid down by the Supreme Court of India in *Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan* 1997. It affirms that the right of all citizens to be employed in any profession of their choosing or to practice their own trade or business. *Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan* established that actions resulting in a violation of one's rights to 'Gender Equality' and 'Life and Liberty'. The Act defines sexual harassment at the work place and creates a mechanism for redressal of complaints. It also provides safeguards against false or malicious charges. While the "workplace" in the *Vishaka* Guidelines is confined to the traditional office set-up where there is a clear employer-employee relationship, the Act goes much further to include organisations, department, office, branch unit etc. in the public and private sector, organized and unorganized, hospitals, nursing homes, educational institutions, sports institutes, stadiums, sports complex and any place visited by the employee during the course of employment including the transportation. Even non-traditional workplaces which involve tele-commuting will get covered under this law. She said that there must be committee in every field of profession to judge over the incident. The Committee is required to complete the inquiry within a time period of 90 days. On completion of the inquiry, the report will be sent to the employer or the District Officer, as the case may be, they are mandated to take action on the report

within 60 days. She also said about the penalties that have been prescribed for employers. Non-compliance with the provisions of the Act shall be punishable with a fine of up to Rs. 50,000. Repeated violations may lead to higher penalties and cancellation of license or registration to conduct business. With this view in regard overall the session comes to end.

After completion of the session, the next topic discussed by Pulak Sarmah, Advocate, Bongaigaon Court on **Free Legal Aid**. He said Legal Aid is the provision of assistance to people otherwise unable to afford legal representation and access to the court system. Legal aid is regarded as central in providing access to justice by ensuring equality before the law, the right to counsel and the right to a fair trial. Free legal aid is especially for citizens who do not have sufficient financial means, the provision of legal aid to clients by governments will increase the likelihood, within court proceedings, of being assisted by legal professionals for free (or at a lower cost) or of receiving financial aid. Legal aid to the poor and weak is necessary for the preservation of rule of law which is necessary for the existence of the orderly society. Until and unless poor illiterate man is not legally assisted, he is denied equality in the opportunity to seek justice. Therefore as a step towards making the legal service serve the poor and the deprived; the judiciary has taken active interest



in providing legal aid to the needy in the recent past. He said in every State, State Legal Services Authority has been constituted to give effect to the policies and directions of the NALSA and to give free legal services to the people and conduct Lok Adalats in the State. At last he said that Legal aid is not a charity or bounty, but is an obligation of the state and right of the citizens. The prime object of the state is to provide equal justice for all.

The 3rd day of the training programme was started with recap of previous day activities. Thereafter, the session proceeded to another important discussion on a topic related to women rights towards the onward civilization. The technical session was conducted by Shri Nirmal Ch. Deka Programme Officer SRC, Assam. He said that **Pre Conception & Pre Natal, Diagnostic Technique (PCPNDT) Act** was passed in 1994 to stop female foeticides and arrest the declining sex ratio in the country. This act banned the use of sex selection techniques before or after conception. However, this was not followed up by effective implementation, mainly because it did not specify the techniques of sex selection and it did not bring all techniques within its ambit. Then, the need for smaller families – led to even more intensified misuse of such technologies, cutting across barriers of caste, class, religion and geography to ensure that at least one child, if not more, is a son. With the advent of new sophisticated pre-conception sex selection technologies like sperm separation, the girl child's elimination started becoming more subtle, refined and probably also more socially acceptable. The act not only prohibits determination and disclosure of the sex of the foetus



but also bans advertisements related to preconception and pre-natal determination of sex. All the technologies of sex determination, including the new chromosome separation technique have come under the ambit of the Act. The Act has also made mandatory in all



ultrasonography units; the prominent display of a signboard that clearly indicates that detection/revelation of the sex of the foetus is illegal. The act mentions that no person, including the one who is conducting the procedure as per the law, will communicate the sex of the foetus to the pregnant woman or her relatives by words, signs or any other method. Any person who puts an advertisement for pre-natal and pre-conception sex determination facilities in the form of a notice, circular, label, wrapper or any document, or advertises through interior or other media in electronic or print form or engages in any visible representation made by means of hoarding, wall painting, signal, light, sound, smoke or gas, can be imprisoned for up to three years and fined Rs. 10,000. The PCPNDT act mandates compulsory registration of all diagnostic laboratories, all genetic counseling centres, genetic laboratories, genetic clinics and ultrasound clinics.

After completion of the session, the next topic was discussed by Himangshu Saikia, Resource Person, SRC Assam on **Food Security Act 2013**. He briefly stated that the act provides legal food security to 67% of population of India. The eligible person gets Rice Rs. 3 per Kg, Wheat Rs. 2 per Kg and Coarse Grains Rs. 1 Kg per month subject to maximum 5Kg per month. These prices are fixed in the schedule of the act and can be amended after three years. However, the beneficiaries covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojana will keep receiving the 35Kg per household per month at same rates. Further, this act covers infants, children and lactating women with different entitlements for them. For example, it guarantees age appropriate meal, free of charge through local anganwadi for children up to 6 months and one free meal for children in age group 6-14 years in schools. Every pregnant and lactating mother is entitled to a free meal at the local anganwadi (during pregnancy and six months after child birth) as well as maternity benefits of Rs 6,000, in installments. Maternal benefits not extend to Government employees. The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA 2013) converts into legal entitlements for existing food security programmes of the Government of India. It includes the Midday Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services scheme and the Public Distribution System. Further, the NFSA 2013 recognizes maternity entitlements. Coming to the last of the act he said that food security means availability of sufficient food grains to meet the domestic demand as well as access, at the individual level, to adequate quantities of food at affordable prices."



After technical session get over, Self Assessment Post test & Feedback of training programme was conducted amongst the participants. After that, the distribution of Certificate to all the participants for joining the 3 days training programme by Nirmal Ch. Deka, Programme Officer of SRC Assam. All the three day technical session comes to end with the conclusion merely a summary of the main topics covered the training programme. Bringing together so many important legal elements remains an excellent way of learning something new and also develops the skills need in the professional workplace and most importantly it develops in ways of thinking and communicating day to day learning experiences.

3(D): TRAINING

DATE: 6th March to 8th March, 2020, VENUE: Hotel Angel, Tezpur, Sonitpur, Assam.

The State Resource Centre Assam organized a three days training programme for PRI functionaries on legal literacy in collaboration with Department of Justice, Ministry of law & Justice, Govt. of India and State Institute of Panchayat & Rural development, Govt. of India at Hotel Angel, Tezpur, Sonitpur from 6th March to 8th March, 2020. The main objective of the training programme is to develop the perceptions of one's society and to influence values and attitudes. Even to generate different kinds of skills and knowledge for tasks in society.

Throughout the three days training programme, total 50 Gram Panchayat President attended. The first day of the Workshop was underway at 10-30 AM with a greeting speak as delivered by Mr. Nirmal Ch. Deka, Programme Officer, State Resource Centre Assam. The inaugural session was started by



Mrs. Dolly Surin, President of Sonitpur Zilla Parishad. She said it is a matter of great pleasure to being part of this programme. Perhaps it is the understanding of law and its relation to society prompted to devote and evolve in both scope and services recognized to poor and marginalized sections.

As a whole she said the nature of legal literacy is to bring about peace, prosperity and development for one and all. Sri Samiran Brahma, Director SRC Assam gave a brief introduction on various 11 topics of legal matter that are to be discussed in the training programme in details. In his introductory speech Sri Brahma dwelt on the needs for transmission of legal literacy knowledge to the grassroots level people for their empowerment on legal matters so that they can aware about their rights, duties and responsibilities in leading their day to day life. Before starting up the session, there held a pre test among the participants just to know their knowledge regarding legal literacy.



The technical session of the first day was initiated by Anjal kr. Dutta, SLSA Assam on **Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at work place**. He said that sexual harassment is a common problem affecting all women in this world irrespective of the profession that they are in. sexual harassment is about male dominance over



women and it is used to remind women that they are weaker than man. no female worker is safe and the sense of security is lacking in them. there are certain developments in laws to protect women workers from sexual harassment. According to law in india sexual harassment violates the women's fundamental right of gender equality and life with dignity under article 14 and article 21. although there are no specific laws for curbing sexual harassment at the workplace in india but certain provisions are there in other legislation like penal code, which provides protection against women's sexual harassment such as in IPC section 294, section 354, section 376, section 510 etc.

With the tea break, discussion on topic related to **Entitlements under selected Central Govt. Schemes conducted** by Anupam Dutta, Sr. Faculty SIPRD, Assam. He said that Government has launched a number of welfare campaigns and what is especially noteworthy about them is the fact that citizens have voluntarily turned them into popular movements. The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has achieved astounding success in such a short time the same spirit can be seen in other endeavours. be it giving up cooking fuel subsidy or pushing digital payments. The success of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana is a matter of pride as the target of 8 crore beneficiaries has been achieved. There is a consistent effort by the government to ensure overall development of each and every part of the country. the government has taken several steps to strengthen the internal security system. therefore along with the welfare of those most in need every schemes initiative of the government is guided by the nation first principle.

The 2nd day of the training programme was started with recap of previous day activities. Thereafter, Shri Anjan Kr. Dutta, SLSA Assam started the second days first session with **Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956**. He said that trafficking does not mean prostitution. They are not synonymous. In understanding



trafficking, one should delink it from prostitution. as per the existing law, immoral traffic act 1956 prostitution becomes an offence when there is commercial exploitation of a person. if



a woman or child is sexually exploited and any person gains out of the same, it amounts to commercial sexual exploitation which is legally punishable offense wherein the culpability lies against all exploiters. Trafficking is a process of recruiting, contracting, procuring or hiring a person for commercial sexual exploitation. Trafficking could also be a means for other types of violations such as for developing pornographic material, for promoting sex tourism, for sexual exploitation under the facade of bar tending, massage parlours etc. or even for exploitative labour where sexual abuse may or may not coexist.

After completion of the session, the next topic was discussed by Himangshu Saikia, Resource Person of SRC Assam on **Right to Information Act, 2005**. He said that Right to information act includes the right to inspection of work, documents, records, taking notes, extracts or certified copies thereof, taking certified samples of material. It also includes obtaining information in the form of disk, floppies, tapes, video cassettes or in any other electronic mode or through printouts where such information is stored in a computer or in any other device. The act covers the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir where rti is in force. It is claimed to promote a citizen centric approach to development and to increase the efficiency of public welfare schemes run by the government. Even the political parties are public authorities and answerable to citizens under RTI act.

With the tea break, discussion on topic related to **Right to Education Act, 2009** conducted by Kamal Bhattacharyya, Coordinator, Poshan Abhijan, Social Welfare Department, Govt. of Assam. Right to education act is a continuous and comprehensive evaluation of the child's understanding of knowledge and ability to apply the same. It builds up child's knowledge, potentials and talents. It is a process of learning through activities, exploration and discovery in a child friendly and child centered manner. It helps a child free from fear, trauma and anxiety and helping the child to express views freely. Every child in the age group of 6 to 14 years has the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school, till the completion of elementary education. Private school will have to take 25 percent of their class strength from the weaker section and the disadvantage groups of the society through a random selection process.

After lunch the next session was continued by Kakali Borah, Sonitpur, Assam on **"Domestic violence Act 2005"**. Domestic violence is not physical violence alone. Domestic violence is any behaviour the purpose of which is to gain power and control over a spouse, partner, girl/boyfriend or intimate family member. Abuse is a learned behaviour, it is not caused by anger, mental problems, drugs or alcohol, or other common excuses. In some cases, abusers may not even realize that they are inflicting domestic violence on someone else. On the flipside, victims may not take action against their abusers if they don't realize that the behaviour they are experiencing is indeed domestic violence. The prevalence of domestic violence is arguably one of the top health concerns in the country. Understanding its definition can help you to take more effective action against its many manifestations of

Abuse. Last session of the second day programme was conducted by Jayanta Borah, RP of SRC Assam, Karbi Anglong on **Rights and Duties of Indian Citizens**. He said respect and obeys



federal, state, and local laws. Respect the rights, beliefs, and opinions of others. Pay income and other taxes honestly, and on time, to federal, state, and local authorities. Defend the country if the need should arise. Other than that he said we are nation bound not by race or religion, but by the shared values of freedom, liberty and equality. Citizenship offers many benefits and equally important responsibilities. By applying, you are demonstrating your commitment to this country and our form of government. More important thing is rights and duties are closely related and cannot be separated from one another. He said right can be enjoyed only in the world of duties. For every right there is corresponding duty. Therefore while enjoying rights we must always try to promote social interest. So it is the duty of every one of us to use our rights for promoting the welfare of the society as a whole.

The third day Programme was started with experience sharing and recaps of the previous day activities. After that Sajidur Rahman, Coordinator, DLSS Sonitpur initiated the third day's session on Free Legal Aid. He said Free Legal Aid means granting free legal service to the people who are economically below poverty line who cannot afford the services of a lawyer for their justice. according to article 39a of the constitution of india, the state shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, basis of equal opportunity. Justice is the concept of morality based on the ethics, rationality, law, natural law, fairness. Upholding justice means to maintain justice in the society. Access to justice has the biggest hindrance on the poor people in the developing countries.

Next session was on Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 which was continuously conducted by Dimpri Sarma Borthakur, RP of SRC Assam. She said dowry is a transfer of parental property, gifts or money at the marriage of a daughter. Dowry contrasts with the related concepts of bride price and dowry. Dowry is the wealth transferred from the bride's family to the groom or his family ostensibly for the bride. Dowry is an ancient custom and its existence may well predate records of it. Dowry sometimes results in acts of violence against women, including killings and acid attacks. The amounts depends on a large number of factors, including region, religion, caste and sub caste, grooms education, brides skin tone and the negotiation skills of both the families involved. Even though dowry has been illegal in India since 1961, it is still prevalent.

Dowry is a social evil. Now a day instead of being regarded as a crime and a source of shame, dowry has become a matter of pride.

After completion of the session, the next topic was conducted by Shri Kamal Bhattacharjee, Coordinator of Poshan Abhijan, Social Welfare Department on the topic of **Pre Conception & Pre Natal, Diagnostic Technique (PCPNDT) Act 1994**. He said that main purpose of enacting the act is to ban the use of sex selection techniques after conception and prevent the misuse of prenatal diagnostic technique for sex selective abortion. Offences under this act include conducting or helping in the conduct of prenatal diagnostic technique in the unregistered units, sex selection on a man or woman, conducting PND test for any purpose other than the one mentioned in the act, sale, distribution, supply, renting etc. of any ultra sound machine or any other equipment



capable of detecting sex of the fetus. The blind killing of female fetus & their causes which has led to a precarious situation, where the male female ratio of the population is being affected, she also added. Lastly she said to the participants about the Initiatives Strategy & Tools to be used for Strengthening PCPNDT Act, like Protest against any kind of sex selection or Pre-determination of sex of a child is illegal in the eyes of law & Stop female feticides & make more awareness about this. If it happened, immediately inform to appropriate Authorities.

After lunch break, the next topic was conducted by Himangshu Saikia RP, SRC, Assam on the topic of Food Security Act, 2013 He said the main objective of this act is to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity. The right to food is a human right is a human right. It protects the right of all human beings to live in dignity, free from hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition. The right to food is not about charity, but about ensuring to feed them in dignity. Food security has three components, availability, access, and absorption.

The three are interconnected. Food security means availability, accessibility and affordability of food to all people at all times.

After technical session get over, Self Assessment Post test & Feedback of training programme was conducted amongst the participants. After that, the distribution of Certificate to all the participants for joining the 3 days training programme take place which was conducted by Shri Nirmal Ch. Deka, Programme Officer of SRC Assam.

3(E): TRAINING

DATE: 19th to 21st March, 2020. VENUE: Hotel Lungwa, Gyalshing, West Sikkim .

Without country's rules and regulation we can't proceed towards the development of a society. To move forward in search of success we much gain some amount of knowledge on legal schemes and their benefits to utilize for the welfare of the society. In regards State Resource Centre



Assam planned to organize a three days training programme for HRDD Officers/ Education Officers and other Support Staffs on legal literacy aspects in collaboration with Department of Justice, Ministry of law & Justice, Govt. of India and Education Department, West Sikkim at Hotel Lungwa, Gyalshing, West Sikkim from 19th to 21st March, 2020. During three days planned training Programme a total numbers of 33 participants were attended. Of the 33

participants, a total numbers of 26 HRDD Officers/ Staff were participated. Out of 26 participants, 19 were male and 7 were female participants.



Before technical session get started, a brief Inaugural function was organized which was anchored by Purna Prasad Sharma, Field activist of SRC Assam. Shri H. P. Dhakal, the Additional Director, HRD Department, Gangtok, Govt. of Sikkim proposed Welcome



Address followed by Objective and purpose of the Training Programme briefed by Samiran Brahma, the Director, SRC Assam. The Director, SRC Assam drawn attention about outbreak of COVID-19 and overall prevailing position of the Pandemic. He informed to the Trainee that although schedule training proposed for three days but due to COVID- 19 case and subsequently notice received from District Administration, West Sikkim, the training Programme could be organized only one day. He welcomed and appreciated HRDD officers, RPs and other distinguished persons for attending the training programme despite COVID – 19 outbreak. The Director, SRC Assam informed the trainee vide letter received from Secretary, Ministry of Law and Justice to what extend the Govt. of India is planning to involved district administration in this venture. Thereafter, the details of the Schedule Training Programme, its importance, role of the Govt. Machineries, PRI Members and other Civil Society as a whole were highlighted by the Director, SRC Assam through PPT.

After PPT presentation, Shri K. C. Gyatso, the Additional Director, HRD department, West Sikkim, who was the Chief Guest of the programme addressed to the trainee. He said, the Legal Literacy Training which targeted HRDD Officers is innovative and convergence one. He said, through this initiative the officers may learn new chapters in the field of Legal right and demands. He said, the Deptt. Of HRD is always ready to provide any support in this context in future.

Least of the Inaugural Session, the Vote of thanks was proposed by Purna Prasad Sharma. The Technical Session was started at 11:00 am by Purna PD. Sharma, Resource Person, cum Field Supervisor, SRC Assam with a Topic on **Pre Conception & Pre Natal, Diagnostic Technique (PCPNDT) Act**. He said that **PCPNDT**



Act was passed in 1994 to stop female foeticides and arrest the declining sex ratio in the country. This act banned the use of sex selection techniques before or after conception.

However, this was not followed up by effective implementation, mainly because it did not specify the techniques of sex selection and it did not bring all techniques within its ambit.



Then, the need for smaller families – led to even more intensified misuse of such technologies, cutting across barriers of caste, class, religion and geography to ensure that at least one child, if not more, is a son. With the advent of new sophisticated preconception sex selection technologies like sperm separation, the girl child's elimination started becoming more subtle, refined and probably also more socially acceptable. The act not only prohibits determination and disclosure of the sex of the foetus but also bans advertisements related to preconception and pre-natal determination of sex. All the technologies of sex determination, including the new chromosome separation technique have come under the ambit of the Act. The Act has also made mandatory in all ultrasonography units; the prominent display of a signboard that clearly indicates that detection/revelation of the sex of the foetus is illegal. The act mentions that no person, including the one who is conducting the procedure as per the law, will communicate the sex of the foetus to the pregnant woman or her relatives by words, signs or any other method. Any person who puts an advertisement for pre-natal and pre-conception sex determination facilities in the form of a notice, circular, label, wrapper or any document, or advertises through interior or other media in electronic or print form or engages in any visible representation made by means of hoarding, wall painting, signal, light, sound, smoke or gas, can be imprisoned for up to three years and fined Rs. 10,000. The PCPNDT act mandates compulsory registration of all diagnostic laboratories, all genetic counselling centres, genetic laboratories, genetic clinics and Ultrasound clinics.

The Next topics were **Right to Education Act, 2009 and Right to Information Act, 2005** which was conducted by Shri H. P. Dhakal, Additional Director, HRDD, Govt. of Sikkim. Initiating his presentation in Nepali language, he outlined constitutional provision under article 21 the right of children to free and compulsory education represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21, means that every child has a right to full elementary of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards. Right to education is legally guaranteed for all without any



discrimination, states have the obligation to protect, respect and fulfill the right to education. The universal Declaration of human rights states that everyone has the right to



education hence the right applies to all individuals although children are considered as the main beneficiaries. The right to education are separated into three levels, primary, elemental or fundamental education. Shri Dhakal, in his presentation cited overall quality of education in National Level as well as structural procedures of School Education especially in Sikkim. He despite several attempt made by Govt. the other structural procedures still found absent specially maintaining Teacher student ration, regular participation of SMC etc. He said, Sikkim is a Small state and Teacher student ratio is not followed as per national average 30:1.

After interacting about Right to Education Act, 2009, Shri H. P. Dhakal spoke on **Right to Information Act**. He said that the RTI Act specifies that citizens have a right to: request any information (as defined); take copies of documents; inspect documents, works and records; take certified samples of materials of work; and obtain information in the form of printouts, diskettes, floppies, tapes, video cassettes or in any other electronic mode. Under the Act, all authorities covered must appoint their Public Information Officer (PIO). When any person submits a request to the PIO for information in writing, it is the PIO's obligation to provide information. The RTI Act specifies that a citizen making the request is not obliged to disclose any information except his/her name and contact particulars. The Act also specifies time limits for replying to the request. If the request has been made to the PIO, the reply is to be given within 30 days of receipt. In the case of APIO, the reply is to be given within 35 days of receipt. The session taken by HP Dhakal was very interactive and fruitful in which all participants were participated.

After Lunch, the next topic was on **Free Legal Aid**. The session was conducted by Shri Himangshu Saikia, RP, SRC Assam. He said country like ours where the poor are neither aware of their rights nor have money to hire lawyers to tell their side of the story to the court justice ends up becoming a rich



man's indulgence. The objective of the free legal services for the poor is to ensure equal and uniform justice. Social justice is one of our Constitutional objectives and to secure it for the poor it is important that the efforts are not just confined to the exemption of court fees or legal assistance in court. So there is no way that the rule of law can actually operate without effective legal aid to the poor. There is no justice unless there is a sure uniformity about it. Legal aid is free legal assistance to the poor and weaker sections of the society with the object to enable them to exercise the rights given to them by law. It's a means to ensure the opportunities for securing justice are not defined to any person by reason of poverty, illiteracy etc.



The fifth session of the Training was on Food Security Act 2013 which was conducted by Shri Himangshu Saikia, RP SRC Assam. During his presentation, he outlined pros and cons of the Act covering update provisions of Food Security Act. Apart from Govt. efforts of the Act, the responsibility of the Society basically APL and BPL were come up. The discussion was very interactive and participative by all.

After tea break, the Participants are divided in to two groups for group discussion and also asked to prepare findings for presentation later. The topic for group (1) was Domestic Violence Act, 2005 & for Group (2) was on Sexual Harassment of Women at Work place. The group discussion was initiated by S. Brahma, Director, SRC Assam.

Before Group discussion held, the process of group discussion was briefed by the Director, SRC Assam. After 45 minutes discussion, both the groups presented their findings as well as learning points from the Act. Before completion of the technical session, the Director, SRC Assam informed the Participants the although the Programme Schedule of the Training were planned to cover total 11 topics but due to prevailing COVID outbreak and permission granted to organized only on 19th March, 2020, the rest of four topics could not covered. The Director said, the IEC materials of all 11 topics including four non covered topics has been distributed to each participants for their reference and to get details information's about Legal aspects. He said as the levels of participants are higher level, they may utilize the IEC materials at their levels. On completion of Technical session, feedback of the training as well as Self Assessment test was taken from each Participant.

At the end, a brief closing function was organized in presence of the Additional Directors and Deputy Director of Education Department, West Sikkim, Project Coordinators & DoJ, Sikkim. At last, the Director, SRC Assam thanked Distinguished Guests, RPs, Project Coordinators and other Supportive staff for making success of the training

3(F): TRAINING

As part of Transformation of Aspirational district Initiative of NITI Aayog, the **Volunteers' Training for Wave – 3 House hold and Institutional Survey** were organized:

3(F): I: TRAINING

DATE: 4 - 6th November, 19, VENUE: Rabindra Bhawan, Hailakandi.

A three day Training of Saathi and Coordinators for successful implementation of Wave 3 HH Survey Activity conducted on 4th to 6th November, 2019 at Rabindra Bhawan, Hailakandi. All Saathi (Surveyor) and Coordinators were attended the training programme. The training was started with the self-introduction of all the participants. After that, the District Coordinator outlined the need & importance of this training on the learning experience as well as mistakes we have made in wave 2. The objective of the training programme and



briefly added the programme ranks districts based on the improvement achieved month-on-month through the Champions of Change dash Board was explained by the coordinator. The training was imparted on the issues like Health & Nutrition, Agriculture, Financial Inclusion, Infrastructure, Migration, and Electricity & Internet and also covered the training module of Education.

In technical session, A PPT on Health was presented by the Master Trainer. All the trainees' are to download the specific App in their mobile for demonstration Wave – 3. Post lunch session, the education model discussed and demonstrated by the participants. After the demonstration, we discussed about how to collect quality data and procedures regarding Updating etc,

In 2nd day, the participants recap the day-1 training programme. The role play was carried out among the trainees to fill up the questionnaires set in the Demo App on Financial Inclusion. After that Basic Information, Agriculture and VHSND as followed. At the end of the each role play, participants reviewed necessary approaches required to conduct the actual survey in the field.

In 3rd day, the participants reviewed the 2nd days training programme. The Saathis divided into three groups for field visit. The Resource Person suggested them to be polite & keep quite in asking questions to the household for their co-operation in the survey. Every surveyor needs to get consented from Head of the each Family before conducting survey. Every step has been elaborately covered in the 3 days training programme. The post assessment test filled up by the participants and discussed the correct answer.

The three days training programme culminated with a vote of thanks proposed by Azizul Hoque, District Coordinator, Hailakandi.

3(F): II: TRAINING

DATE: 14-16th Nov. 2019, VENUE: Conference Hall, SRC Assam

A three day Training of Saathi and Coordinators for successful implementation of Wave 3 HH Survey was held on 14th to 16th November, 2019 at the conference hall of SRC Assam. Total 10 no of Saathi and 2 Coordinators were attended in the training. The training was started with the self-introduction of all the participants. After that, the Cluster Coordinator welcomed the participants. After that the Resource Person outlined the importance of this training on the learning experience we have made in wave 2. The training was conducted on the issues like Health & Nutrition, Agriculture, Financial Inclusion, Infrastructure, Migration, and Electricity & Internet and also covered the training module of Education.

In technical session started with a PPT on Health was presented by the Master Trainer. All the trainees' are to download the specific App in their mobile for demonstration Wave – 3. Post lunch session, the education model discussed and demonstrated by the participants.



On second day the participants reviewed the first day's training programme. The Basic Information, Agriculture and VHSND topic was discussed.

On 3rd day, the participants reviewed the 2nd days training programme. The Saathis divided into three groups for field visit. The post assessment test filled up by the participants and discussed the correct answer.

The three days training programme concluded with vote of thanks by Shri S. Brahma, Cluster Coordinator, TAD. NE 1.

3(F): III: TRAINING

DATE: 19th to 21st November, 2019, VENUE: Conference Hall of DC Office, West Sikkim

Tata Trust transforming India organized a two days training programme from 19th – 21st November, 2019 at Conference hall of Deputy Commissioner Office, West Sikkim. In the programme 15 participants were present of which 13 members were selected as enumerators and Coordinators along with Officials from District Hospital & Representative from Tata Trust, Mumbai. The training of first day was started at 10.30 am with welcome address by Santa Kumar Sharma, Block Coordinator. In his address he outlines the aim of the programme and role to be played by trainees in their respective villages.

The inaugural function was anchored by Mr. Purna Prasad Sharma Block coordinator. He explained about the aim and objectives of the training as well as details of data collecting procedure. After the inaugural address, the participants gave their self introduction. Before technical session starts, the Saathis shared their experience of Wave 1 & Wave 2 survey and also discussed the issues and constrains encountered during the two level of house hold survey.

The first day technical session was started by Nirmal Chandra Deka, District Coordinator of West Sikkim District on the topic of Delta Ranking of Aspiration Districts which was conducted by NITI Aayog. He briefly added the programme ranks districts based on the improvement achieved month-on-month through the Champions of Change dash Board. He also elaborated some of the new topics included in Wave 3 House hold Survey like Interfaith initiative and religious influencers, Objective of Home based newborn care, Health Seeking behavior and awareness of HWCs, observed of Village health & Nutrition day etc. Further he added about the process of quality Monitoring and how districts to follow the entire process of monitoring tools for augmenting of its effectiveness.

Before Lunch Break, Ms. Shruti Yerramilli, Representative from Tata Trust, Mumbai said during last two round of survey, certain issues were noticed by TATA Trust and FRENED and hence both organizations are intents to resolve those issues at an earliest. She said, issues

related to organization, administration and other Apps related matter will also be discussed with the senior level of Tata Trust Teams.



After lunch break, the next session was conducted by Pem Phuti Sherpa from District Hospital, Gayzing on health related issues during Pregnancy including the role & responsibility of Asha and Aganwadi Workers. She explained the need of systemic supervision of women during pregnancy. Regular monitoring of pregnant mother is essential for safety and well being for both mother and fetus.

She also suggested the Village Saathis to enquire the related questionnaires in respect of pregnancy from the pregnant women and breast feeding mother by keeping the entire modest manner.

On 20th November, 2019, the 2nd days technical session was initiated by Nirmal Ch, Deka, District Coordinator, West Sikkim District on the topic related to Financial Inclusion. He said that a financial diary helps us to do financial planning. We can reduce expenses on some of the extra items by spending judiciously. Money saved is money earned. Money kept in a bank is safe as banks are regulated and pool the savings for nation building and also banks do not charge fee for depositing the money. He also listed and explains the schemes of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna, and Atal Pension Yojna.

After Lunch Break, the technical session was carried out by Mr. Purna pd sharma. He briefly explained on the topic of Institutional Survey and House Hold Survey Modules . Mr Sharma highlighted the overview of institutional compliments covering sub centre and primary health centre survey.

The third day Programme was started with experience sharing and recaps of the previous day activities. After that, all the Saathis practiced in demo app in the entire Household survey module like members' details, health, child nutrition management, water and sanitation, Financial Inclusion, agriculture and infrastructure information. At the end of the session, Self Assessment test was conducted amongst the participants. After self assessment test, all the Saathi, Coordinators along with the representative of Tata Trust visited Dentam Block for House hold Survey.

Shri Nirmal Ch. Deka, concluded the session by appealing the Saathi to complete the entire task within the stipulated time and thanks the all the participants, Resource Persons for their kind cooperation during three days programme.

3(F): IV TRAINING

DATE: 3rd to 5th, December, 2019, Conference Hall, Mahadevpur Circuit House.

A district level training of Wave 3 HH Survey Activity under Transforming Aspiration District was held on 3rd to 5th, December, 2019 at the Conference Hall of Mahadevpur Circuit House.

Total 11 numbers of Saathi's (Surveyor) and Coordinators were attended in the programme. The Academic Session was initiated by Himangshu Saikia, District Coordinator proposing welcome address to participants and Resource Persons. The training was started with the

State Resource Centre Assam



self-introduction of all the participants. After that, Mr. A. Hoque, MT, outlined the need & importance of this training on the learning experience as well as mistakes we have made in wave 2. The training was imparted on the issues like Health & Nutrition, Agriculture, Financial Inclusion, Infrastructure, Migration, and Electricity & Internet and also covered the training module of Education.

In technical session, A PPT on Health was presented by the Master Trainer. All the trainees' are to download the specific App in their mobile for demonstration Wave – 3. Post lunch session, the education model discussed and demonstrated by the participants. After the demonstration, we discussed about how to collect quality data and procedures regarding Updating etc,

In 2nd day, the participants recap the day-1 training programme. Mr. S. K. Sarmah, Nodel Officer, TAD, Namsai attended in the training and also shared his experiences of TAD. Then, the role play was carried out among the trainees to fill up the questionnaires set in the Demo App on Financial Inclusion. After that Basic Information, Agriculture and VHSND as followed. At the end of the each role play, participants reviewed necessary approaches required to conduct the actual survey in the field.

In 3rd day, the participants reviewed the 2nd days training programme. The saathis divided the groups for field visit. Every surveyor needs to get consented from Head of the each Family before conducting survey. Every step has been elaborately covered in the 3 days training programme. The post assessment test filled up by the participants and discussed the correct answer. The three days training programme concluded with a vote of thanks proposed by Himangshu Saikia, District Coordinator, Namsai.

3(G): TRAINING:

National Level Master Trainers Training on GPDP

Venue: Conference Hall of the Office of BGVS Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

Date of Training: 6th & 7th January, 2020

A two days Training of Master Trainers for successful implementation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan Process (GPPP) conducted on 6th & 7th January, 2020 at Conference Hall of the Office of BGVS Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. Shri Azizul Hoque and Shri Nirmal Ch. Deka from SRC Assam were participated in the training as Master Trainers. The objective of the training programme was how to develop a Gaon Panchayat through participatory method. The training was imparted on the issues like Anganawadi, School, Health, Village, and GP format as mentioned in the DELTA APP by the expert team of TATA TRUST.

The BGVS gave the responsibility to A. Hoque & N Ch Deka on behalf of SRC Assam to imparting training the district team of Hailakandi & Udalguri district of Assam, Namsai, Arunachal Pradesh, West Sikkim in Sikkim and Ri-bhoi of Meghalaya State as a Resource Person.



3(H): TRAINING:

To prepare and to design in 1000 Gram Panchayat, a GPPD plan was formulated through imparting training to the volunteers as stated below.

3(H): I: TRAINING

DATE: 11th to 13th March, 2020, VENUE: Rabindra Bhawan, Hailakandi.

A three day Training of Saathi and Coordinators for successful implementation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan Process (GPPP) conducted on 11th to 13th March, 2020 at Ramanujan Coaching Centre, Hailakandi. All Saathi (Surveyor) and Coordinators were attended in the training programme. The training was started with a participatory game for introduction of all the participants.

After that, the District Coordinator welcomed the participants and outlined the need & importance of this training. The participants sharing the learning experience as well as mistakes we have made in wave 3 survey. The objective of the training programme was explain and briefly added the Sustainable



Development Goals (SDGs) by the A. Hoque, District Coordinator. S. Laskar, Block Coordinator requested all the participants to download the specific app in their own mobile before starting the technical session. The training was imparted on the issues like Anganawadi, School, Health, Village, and GP format as mentioned in the DELTA APP. The participants to fill up the questioners set in the Demo App. All the participants are divided in two groups for field visit.

In the 2nd day training started with the recaps of the 1st day training. In technical session, a role play was carried out among the trainees to fill up the questionnaires. After the session, the two groups moved to Boalipar GP for field survey. Two different group visited and

collected the data from one High School, One Anganwadi centre and one Health Sub Centre for practicing of DELTA App. After the demonstration, we discussed about how to collect quality data and procedures regarding Updating etc,

In 3rd day training was started the sharing of experience s by the participants on field survey. The participants reviewed necessary approaches required to conduct the actual survey in the field.



The Resource Person suggested them to be polite & keep quite in asking questions to the respondent for their co-operation in the survey. The surveyor needs to get consented from Head of the Institution before conducting survey. Every step has been elaborately covered in the 3 days training programme.

The three days training programme culminated with a vote of thanks proposed by Azizul Hoque, District Coordinator, Hailakandi.

3(H): II: TRAINING

DATE: 15th to 17th March, 2020, VENUE: Mahadevpur Circuit House, Arunachal Pradesh.

A three day Training of Voluntters and Coordinators for successful implementation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan Process (GPPP) conducted from 15th to 17th March, 2020 at Mahadevpur Circuit House, Arunachal Pradesh. All 12 Volunteers and 3 Coordinators were attended in the training programme. The training was started with a participatory game for introduction of all the participants. After that, Mr. H. Saikia, District Coordinator welcomed the participants and outlined the need & importance of this training. The participants sharing the learning experience as well as mistakes we have made in wave 3 survey. The objective of the training programme was explain and briefly added the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the A. Hoque, District Coordinator, Hailakandi. Mr. Hoque requested all the participants to download the specific DELTA Demo app in their own mobile before starting the technical session. The training was imparted on the issues like Anganawadi, School, Health, Village, and GP format as mentioned in the DELTA APP. The participants to fill up the questioners set in the Demo App. All the participants are divided in two groups for field visit.

In the 2nd day training started with the recaps of the 1st day training. In technical session, a role play was carried out among the trainees to fill up the questionnaires. After the session, the two groups move to Mahadevpur Village for field survey. The groups visited and collected the



data from, One Anganwadi centre and one Health Sub Centre for practicing of DELTA App. After the demonstration, we discussed about how to collect quality data and procedures regarding Updating etc,

In 3rd day training was started with the sharing of experiences by the participants on field survey. The participants reviewed necessary approaches required to conduct the actual survey in the field.



The Resource Person suggested them to be polite & keep quite in asking questions to the respondent for their co-operation in the survey. Every step has been elaborately covered in the 3 days training programme.

The three days training programme ended with a vote of thanks proposed by H. Saikia, District Coordinator, Namsai.

3(H): III: TRAINING

DATE: 19-21 March 2020, VENUE: National Pioneer Junior College, Tangla, Udalguri.

Training for the Village Saathis was held at Udalguri on 19-21 March 2020. The Programme was organised at the National Pioneer Junior College, Tangla.

At 11 a. m. The Training Programme was started by Shri Kamal Kr. Nath, Block Coordinator of Udalguri. He welcomed all the participants of the programme. Smt Anuradha Baruah, District Coordinator, Udalguri spoke briefly about the NITI Aayog Project and the Wave 1 wave 2 and wave 3 Survey.



After that self introduction of the participants were held. Thereafter the technical session was started by Shri Azizul Hoque, District Coordinator of Hailakandi District and Master Trainer. He briefed about the 1000 GPs programme and localisation of SDGs and started the training accordingly with the Delta Demo App. The Training continued till evening.

In the afternoon session, Role play was done among the Trainees, which helped all in understanding their activities.

Next day, on 20th March 2020 the participants were divided into two groups and Field visit and Hands on practice of Delta App was done in Anganwadi and village questionnaires.

On the third and last day of training, the groups presented their observation and experience in the field and discussions were held. Other essential matters about survey were also discussed.



After that the training programme was ended with Vote of Thanks offered by Smt Anuradha Baruah.



3(H): IV: TRAINING

DATE: : 17 – 19 March, 2020, VENUE: Conference hall of Hotel Lungwa, Gyalshing, West Sikkim

Tata Trust transforming India organized a three days training programme from 17th to 19th March, 2020 at Conference hall of Hotel Lungwa, Gyalshing, West Sikkim. In the programme 15 participants were present. The training of first day was started at 10.30 am with welcome address by Santa Kumar Sharma, Block Coordinator. In his address, he outlines the aim of the programme and role to be played by trainees in their respective villages. He also added about the 1000 GPs Program and localization of SDGs. After the inaugural address, the participants gave their self introduction. Before technical session starts, the Saathis sharing their experience of 1st 2nd & 3rd Phase survey and also discussed the issues and constrains encountered during the survey.



The technical session was carried out by Mr. Nirmal Ch. Deka, District Coordinator, West Sikkim. He briefly explained on the topic of GPDP in step wise in Delta Demo App like Anganwadi, School, Village and Gram Panchayats. He also interacted during the practical session and highlighted the school related question like Management, dropout of students, special needs for disability students, e-learning facility etc.

On 18th March, 2020, the technical session was carried out by Mr. Purna pd sharma. He briefly explained on the health related questionnaire. After that, the participants were divided into two groups for field visit Programme. During the visit, the participants were interacted with the ICDS workers at Yangtey village and the Officials of Lingchum PHCs. **The third day Programme was started** with experience



sharing of Field Visit Programme. In the concluding session, Shri Nirmal Ch. Deka, District Coordinator, West Sikkim stressed the need of survey activity from Saathi and Block



Coordinators and asked all concerned to involve proactively in entire process of survey to get good result.

The three days training declared closed after vote of thanks proposed by Santa Kumar Sarma, Block Coordinator, West Sikkim.

4. REVIEW MEETING:

4(I): REVIEW MEETING

DATE: 16th July, 2019, VENUE: Hotel Monsoon Palace, Guwahati.

A one day Review meeting on TAD initiatives was organized on 16th July, 2019 at Hotel Monsoon Palace, Guwahati. The meeting was conducted by BGVS in collaboration with SRC Assam. The DCs, BCs and Volunteers of 9 NE TAD districts participated in the said Review meeting. The districts are: Hailakandi & Udalguri of Assam, West Sikkim, Namsai of Arunachal Pradesh, Ri-bhoi of Meghalaya, Mamit of Mizoram, Kiphire of Nagaland, Chandel of Manipur and Dhalai of Tripura.



Mrs. Asha Mishra, National Coordinator, TAD and Vice President, BGVS, Sri Dnyanesh Reguntwar, Project Manager, TAD, TATA Trust, Ms. Monika Shukla, Project Coordinator, TAD, FRENDA, Sri Samiran Brahma, Director SRC Assam cum Cluster Coordinator, TAD, NE 1, Shri Biplap Ghose, Cluster Coordinator, TAD, NE-2 cum EC member of BGVS and Sri Mohan Kumar Chetri, State Secretary of GVS Assam participated in the said meeting. At the



outset of the Review meeting, Sri Samiran Brahma, Director, SRC Assam introduced and welcomed the distinguished persons coming from National team with Traditional Assamese Phulam Gamosa. Thereafter, self introduction of the participants was taken place.

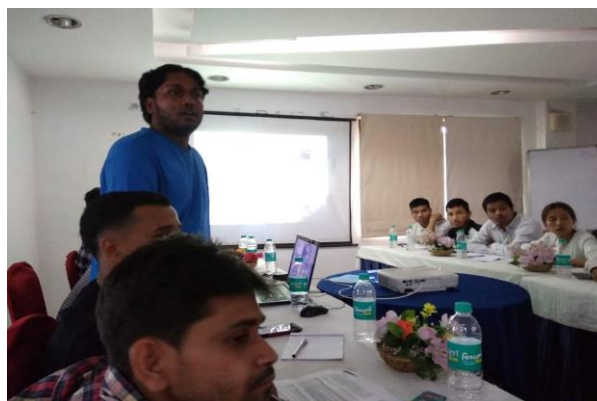


After introductory session, Mrs. Asha Mishra, National Coordinator, TAD explained the objective of the meeting. The schedule of the meeting and role to be played by the participants was also highlighted by Asha Mishra. Accordingly, Sri Samiran Brahma, Cluster Coordinator, NE-1 presented PPT on related issues. He had also highlighted learning experiences of Wave 1 & Wave 2, its strength. In regards of Training content, CC NE 1 said that Imparting of training through online mode need to be changed and process of Offline training may be reconsidered from now. In regards of Material, CC NE 1 said, the district of Ri-bhoi and Udalguri are facing problems due to absence of material in Regional languages. In reply, Ms. Monika Shukla, Project Coordinator, TAD, FRENED said that due to technical reason, the materials have been developed in Assamese for Udalguri. She said, to avoid technical error, a single language for the state has been formulated. She said, to resolve these issues, the district needs to select Volunteers who can understand both languages (Assamese and Bodo). Referring to Khasi language for Ri-bhoi, she said, matter has been noted for future consideration.



The Cluster Coordinator, NE 1 raised to initiate process of alert SMS in regards starting and closing date of survey from time to time to all levels of Volunteers. The team from National centre has taken the point for consideration.

After completion of NE-1 Presentation, Shri Biplap Ghosh, CC, NE – 2 started his presentation through PPT. In his presentation, he had highlighted region wise and district wise geographical conditions and rituals by different society. He had highlighted how the districts like Chandel known as Indias highest incidents place following extremist act. Referring district wise population, he said the district like Momit having population only 80,000 and having villages not more than 70. He said, it is not easy now to identify link villages as most of the villages have now been covered under TAD district. He said, the cost of expenditure on road transportation and unmanageable of expenditure with present honorarium paid to the volunteers need to be reconsidered. He said, the district of Kiphire and Chandel are also doing good survey like Momit despite several constrains. In this regards, Shri Dnyanesh, Project Manager, TAD, TATA Trust requested to prepare one page profile of each TAD



district to understand basic information's of the concerned district. After his presentation, the DCs and BCs have shared their learning experiences from wave 1 and wave 2 surveys.

Before lunch break, Ms. Monika Shukla, Project Coordinator, TAD, FRENED discussed about process of quality Monitoring and how districts to follow the entire process of monitoring tools for augmenting of its effectiveness. In her presentation, she said, FRENED has formulated quality monitoring tools and progress of status is shared regularly in the dash board. Showing the monitoring tools on screen, she displayed the process of quality monitoring and its records keeping system. She said, under this system, how holistically and how much time spheres by volunteers in the HH survey could easily be traced out.

She said, to collect details data based on questionnaires, each volunteers should ensure to spend minimum 40 minutes time. She said, FRENED has coding color like Green, Yellow and orange. In this regards, she said, we are not concerned about Showing green but concerned is on Yellow and Orange which means less progress or not progress made. Ms. Monika Shukla, Project Coordinator, TAD, FRENED emphasized about the need of proper training to the Volunteers.

She also wanted to know whether volunteers have collected 15 numbers of strata 1 from each village for Round 3 survey from Anganwadi Centre or ASHA workers. In this respect, DCs and BCs have shared their status of collection data of Strata1.

The post lunch session was started with a song sung by Kamal Kumar Nath, BC of Udalguri district. Thereafter, Shri Dnyanesh Reguntwar, Project Manager, TAD, TATA Trust started discussion on upcoming round 3 survey process. He said, from learning experiences of wave 1 and Wave 2, changes would be taken place in Wave – 3. The Project Manager, TAD, TATA

Trust gave a free hand training to the participants related to questionnaires and other co related issues of round 3 survey. He said, to avoid bad practices and to follow good practices, a process of field testing are being undertaking by TATA Trust and FRENED. In this regards, he used practical demonstration of the APPs in which most of the participants participated. Referring plan of field testing in two villages of Udalguri on next day, he said, through field testing, the factual information's could be understand at the level of apps and questionnaires.

After detail discussion on various issues, the review meeting declared end with a group song.

4(II): REVIEW MEETING

DATE: 8th September 2019 , VENUE: Conference Hall, SRC ASSAM



A one day Review Meeting on Legal Literacy Initiative in three states of Assam was held on 8th September, 2019 at the Conference Hall of SRC Assam. The meeting was chaired by Dr. Ganeswar Saharia, Chairperson, SRC Assam. The topics discussed in the Review Meeting were Engagement of Field Supervisors and their association, Progress and outcomes of the Project. The purpose of the Review meeting was briefed by Shri Samiran Brahma, Director, SRC Assam. In the review meeting the members from the Parent Organization of SRC Assam, the Nodal Officer of SLMA Assam, EC members of SRC Assam, Field Supervisors, RPs, and Faculties of SRC Assam were participated.



In the review meeting the following points came up in the discussion:

1. The Review Meeting suggested the Director SRC Assam to ensure completion of Approved Project as per Schedule targeted date and time.
2. The Meeting emphasized for Qualitative documentation of the Project.
3. The Meeting suggested materializing IEC materials developed in different languages purposefully reaching Booklets and Pamphlets to the needy people.
4. Provide effective training covering all target beneficiaries.
5. To organize more Review Meeting periodically etc.

At the end, the Chairperson, SRC Assam thanked all members who have participated in the Review Meeting and requested the members to extend all possible cooperation in future.

4(III): REVIEW MEETING

DATE: 5th November, 2019 , VENUE: Conference Hall, SRC ASSAM

A one day Review Meeting on Legal Literacy Initiative was held on 5th November, 2019 at the Conference Hall of SRC Assam chaired by Shri Samiran Brahma, the Director of SRC Assam. The topics discussed in the Review Meeting were on Progress of Activities as per schedule plan, its outcomes and constrains if any. The



project team along with staff of SRC Assam participated in the Review Meeting.



During Review meeting, supply of IEC materials to ASLSA for Guwahati Book fair from 1st Nov. 2019 was come up. The outcomes of Interactive meeting organized from October, 2019 to Nov. 2019 in Assam and Sikkim was also reviewed.

The progress of IEC materials developed in English and responses of the translators were broadly reviewed.

4(IV): REVIEW MEETING

DATE: 12th March, 2020, VENUE: Conference Hall of SRC Assam

The third one day review meeting on Legal Literacy Project was held on 12th March, 2020 at the Conference Hall of SRC Assam under Chaired by the Director, SRC Assam. In the said review meeting the following points of discussion come up.



- Visit of a two member's Evaluation team of National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) Delhi deputed by the Director, DoJ, New Delhi to access activities carried out on Legal Literacy activities proposed in third Project. The team of NCAER visited SRC Assam on 23rd & 24th January, 2020. SRC Assam extended full cooperation and provided all required informations and data as desired by the team.
- Three days training programme conducted from 6-8th March, 2020 at Tezpur, Assam and its outcomes.
- Strategy and action need to be taken for proposed Training programme in Sikkim from 19th -21st March, 2020.
- Strategy and action need to be taken for proposed Jatha programme which was proposed on 3rd – 4th Week of April, 2020

5. AWARENESS AND MEETING

5(I): INTERACTIVE MEETING ON LEGAL LITERACY:

State Resource Centre Assam organized numbers of Interactive and Awareness Programme on Legal Literacy in the states of

Assam, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. The main objective of Interactive programme is

State Resource Centre Assam



mobilizing awareness to the villagers, village head and head of society towards access of legal provision and to get benefit from it. During interactive meeting other than Village head the participants like PRI members, Preraks, Anganwadi workers, ASHA workers, SHGs, house wives were participated.



The proposed number of Interactive programme was 300 which were proposed in all three states. It is happy to share that the proposed target of interactive meeting was successfully undertaken in support of local administration.

The series of interactive meeting started from Nov. 2019 and continued till 18th September, 2020.

Topic Covered in Discussion:

In the Legal Literacy Project, there are 11 title identified to address before society in general and needy people in particular. The target of Interactive meeting to be organized was 300 covering 300 GPs comprising of three states (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim). Out of 300 Nos. proposed interactive meeting, total 298 Nos. Interactive meeting was organized. The rest two Nos. interactive meeting could not organize due to 2 GP declared as COVID-19 containment zone. As the meeting supposed to be conducted in a day, hence, we have identified only most important and relevant topics like Domestic Violence Act 2005, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956 and Free Legal Aid.

Venues:

For conducting of Interactive Meeting, we used the venues like CEO Office, Block Office, GP Offices, Community Centre, Public Road and open places. We have received proactive support from local administration including greatening of venues.

Resource Persons:

For each programme of interactive meeting, we have utilized the services of Trained Resource Persons. Apart from we have hired subject experts working on different legal issues like Advocate available locally, Law faculty and experience legal activists.



Materials used:

During Interactive meeting, inspite of providing pen & pad, the materials like folders in 11 legal issues, feed back forms from participants, attendance sheet were used for smooth conduction of interactive meeting.



5(II): REVIEW MEETING ON TAD OF WEST:

Review meeting for NITI AAYOG initiative of transforming Aspiration District was held on 5th September, 2019 at the conference hall of Deputy Commissioner of West Sikkim district at Geyzing under the chairmanship of Shri Karma R. Banpo, IAS, Deputy Commissioner, West District, Sikkim.



The meeting was attended by Ms Aishwarya Alexander, Consultant, Niti Aayog, New Delhi. She came to West Sikkim to validate and evaluate the ongoing activities and current status of the Programme. The meeting was attended by Bankers, officers of the concerned department, officials of TAD project.

The objective of the meeting was addressed by Sri Tushar G. Nikhare, IAS, SDM, Gyalshing, West Sikkim has been taken as Aspiration District by the Niti Ayog with an aim to expeditiously improve the socio – economic status through the programmes of Convergence, Collaboration and competition



focussing in the field of Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture and water resources, Financial inclusion & Skill Development and Basic Infrastructure. The officers of the departments involved presented the Power Point Project in regards to progress towards the improvement of the indicators of Aspiration District in West Sikkim.

The Deputy Commissioner interacted with the officials of the departments and suggested for ensuring the submission of data regularly into the portal. The DC advised the officers to keep proper records and work with full enthuse. He urged the officers engaged in the programme to render their service with full dedication and devotion in the interest of progress of West Sikkim district.



The SDM urged the departments to focus more on the programmes of the Aspirational District and act promptly. He also interacted with District Coordinator and other functionaries of TAD project in regards to status of survey works.

5(III): CELEBRATION OF WOMENS DAY:

SRC Assam in collaboration with Gyan Vigyan Samiti Assam organised a Meeting on International Women's Day at Shri Sankardev Satra, Khoirabari of Udalguri District on 8th March 2020. The meeting was presided over by Shri Gajendra Baruah, Retired Head Master of High School and Social Activist. Shri Kamal Kr. Nath, Reporter and Activist of Gyan Vigyan Samiti Assam explained the objectives of the meeting.



Shri Samiran Brahma, Director State Resource Centre Assam and Cluster Coordinator of NE, TAD Project addressed the gathering. He spoke about International Women's Day and the Niti Aayog Survey in the country as well as in Udalguri.



Smt. Anuradha Baruah, Programme Coordinator of SRC Assam and District Coordinator, Udalguri of TAD project explained about International Women's Day and its significance in present day situation.

Shri Mohan Kr. Chetry, General Secretary of Gyan Vigyan Samiti Assam spoke about the organisational structure and activities of Gyan Vigyan Samiti Assam. He announced that a District Committee will be formed on that day.



After that, Social activist Dwipen Deka, Ganesh Deka and Lokeswar Nath spoke about Women Empowerment.

A District Level Gyan Vigyan Samiti has been formed with Shri Gajen Baruah as

President, Dwipen Deka as Secretary and Shri Dhiren Mahalia and Jt. Secretary and other members.

5(IV): CELEBRATION OF INTERNATIONAL LITERACY DAY:

SRC Assam celebrated the International Literacy Day on 8th September, 2019 of its office with lighting of Ceremonial Lamp by distinguished persons. The objective of International Literacy Day was explained by Sh. Azizul Hoque, Programme Coordinator, SRC Assam. On the occasion of International Literacy Day, the services of thousands volunteers, stakeholders, learners were remembered at large. Dr. Ganeswar Saharia, the Chairperson of SRC Assam and Sh. Mozibur Rahman, President of GVS Assam delivered valuable speech in the function.

5(V): PLANNING MEETING ON JATHA PROGRAMME:

State Resource Centre Assam organized numbers of Awareness Programme on Legal Literacy components through Jatha (Drama mode) from 30th August, 21st Sept. 2020 in different Tea Garden areas of Sonitpur and Tinsukia district of Assam. The Programme was organized in support of Deptt. of Justice, Ministry



of Law & Justice, Ministry of Law & Justice, Govt. of India, Tea Garden Management Committee, Dhekiajuli College and Zilla Parishads. The objective of the programme was to disseminate the messages of different legal aspects to the Tea Garden Community in the form of Jatha (Drama Form) so that Tea Garden Community can receive information's towards access of legal provisions for the society.

To organize the said activity, a one day planning meeting was held for necessary preparation to organize Jatha Programme on Legal Literacy held at Hotel Angel, Tezpur Chaired by S. Brahma, Director, SRC Assam on 7th March, 2020. During planning meeting, Shri Nirmal Ch.

Deka, Programme Officer, Mrs. Sushnata Goswami, Research Officer and Shri Himangshu Saikia, RP SRC Assam was present. Shri Rajen Rohidas and other members from Jatha Performing team participated in the planning meeting.

6. PUBLICITY:



The publicity of different field level activities undertaken by SRC Assam is one of the core activities of SRC Assam. During entire period from April, 2019 – March, 2020, the following activities were carried out to sensitize the public and its beneficiaries. These are stated below:

6(I): HOARDINGS:

As a part of publicity activity on Legal Literacy Programme, a total 160 nos. of Hoarding focusing Free Legal Aid in Assamese, English and Nepali languages were installed in Bongaigaon, Goalpara, Karbi Anglong, Sonitpur, Kokrajhar and Tinsukia districts of Assam, Namsai of Arunachal Pradesh and West district of Sikkim.



These hoarding were displayed in front of District Commissioner's offices, Zilla Parishad, Block Development Offices, Community Health Centres and Public Health Centres, Market Places etc. In most of the District, people viewed those hoardings and went for legal help to DLSAs. The theme which was highlighted in the Hoarding was Free Legal Aid, it's important and access of services. The size of the Hoardings which were installed was 6/8 fit (multicolor) made with Iron post and Iron framing. The displayed Hoardings were prepared in Assamese for Assam and Nepali for Sikkim and English for Arunachal Pradesh respectively.

6(II): NAME CASTING:

To make rigorous publicity amongst society on Free legal Aids, the SRC Assam sought cooperation from Bhagyadevi Theatre, a renowned Mobile theatre of Assam. As a part of publicity activity on Legal aspects especially on Free Legal Aids, an agreement was made between SRC Assam and Manager of Bhagyadevi Theatre on 25th January, 2020. As per terms of agreement, the mobile theatre was agreed to display messages on Free Legal Aids through Name casting mode for 10 seconds w. e. f. 27th January to 31st April, 2020. The display of Free Legal Aids was continued from 27th Jan, to 20th March, 2020, unfortunately, the show got stop on 21st March, 2020 following outbreak of COVID-19. Bhagyadevi Theatre, a leading mobile theatre group of Assam, which has crossed over 52 years of their performance.

Assam's mobile theatres are playing to packed audiences in both urban and rural areas despite jazzed up cinema complexes and cable television. Thousands of people prefer to sit in grassy fields to watch the plays with themes ranging from contemporary events to mythologies, Greek tragedies, Shakespearean plays and Indian classics. An average 600 audience used to watch the show per day and that in itself is an indication of the popularity of the mobile theatres. The groups contribute almost 40 percent of their income to local



education and other community projects - another reason for the people's acceptance of the mobile theatres over other modes of entertainment.

Outcomes:

With this initiative, we have had total 53 days show with around 600 audience presence per day. It is expected that around 31000 (thirty one thousand in numbers) audiences received basic message on FREE LEGAL AIDS.

6(III): NORTH EAST BOOK FAIR:

The 21st North East Book Fair, 2019 was held at Assam Engineering Institute (AEI) field at Chandmari here from 1st November 2019. Organized by the All Assam Publishers and Book Sellers' Association, the book fair continued for 12 days. It was inaugurated by Vice President of India N Venkaiah Naidu in the presence of Assam Governor Prof Jagdish Mukhi and Chief Minister of Assam Shri Sarbananda Sonowal.



As many as 217 book stalls, participated in the fair. Assam State Legal Service Authority was one of them. They exhibited the IEC Materials on legal issues developed and printed by State Resource Centre Assam in the fair.

6(IV): ACTIVITY COVERAGE BY PRINT MEDIA:

The activity undertaken by SRC Assam was covered by different print media. The paper clipping on various activities are given below:



7. STUDY & VISIT:

7(I): VISIT BY NCEAR TEAM:

As desired by Deptt. Of Justice, Govt. of India, New Delhi, a two member's team of National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) Delhi visited SRC Assam on 23rd & 24th January, 2020. The team members are Sh. Mohit Pandey and K. Subbaraje Urs, Associate Fellow of NCAER. The objective of visit was to undertake Evaluation on Legal Literacy Projects implemented by SRC Assam. During two days Scheduled Programme, the following points were come up:



On First day, at the outset, the Director, SRC Assam introduced the Evaluation team before the staff of SRC Assam. Thereafter, the Director, SRC Assam introduced all staff of SRC Assam before Evaluation team. The Director, SRC Assam briefed about organizational structure of SRC Assam, its management and functions.

The major points shared by SRC Assam as desired by Evaluation team were :

1. Development mechanism of IEC materials on Legal Literacy in each component like booklets, Pamphlets and Posters in different languages.
2. Advocacy and distribution of IEC materials in Project areas.
3. Utility and Feedback on IEC materials receives from beneficiaries etc.
4. Training strategy, methods of training, challenges and constrained
5. Learning points of the training and its improvements in future.
6. Support receives from stakeholders, RPs and trainees in respect of Training activities.
7. Advocacy activities organized like Interactive meeting, Jatha Programme, display of Hoardings, media publicity etc and its impact.

On the second day the team interacted with Stakeholders like State Govt. officials, SLSA Assam & RPs involved during training Programmes.

Before starting Formal Interactive session, a documentary on Legal Literacy activities and Documentary on Jatha Performance was displayed.



Thereafter, Shri Anupam Dutta, Senior Faculty, State Institute of Panchayat and Rural Development (SIPRD), Govt. of Assam participated and shared how institute is involved with SRC Assam, their role in the Project and its outcomes.

Shri Anjal Kumar Dutta, Project Coordinator, SLSA Assam participated and shared his views. He said, SRC Assam and SLSA Assam have a good Coordination. He said, the IEC material published by SRC Assam is very useful to address Legal Literacy Provisions.

Shri Himangshu Saikia, Shri Kamal Bhattacharjya and Shri Jayanta Bora, RPs of the training also participated and shared their valuable views in respect of Training and other components of the Projects.

After the interactive meeting the Director, SRC Assam offered vote of thanks to the visiting Evaluation Team.

7(II) : FIELD VISIT PROGRAMME ON TRANSFORMING ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS INITIATIVES:

A one day Field Testing Programme on TAD in connection with Round 3 survey was conducted under Kalaigaon Block of Udalguri district. The visiting team comprise of Mrs. Asha Mishra, National Coordinator, TAD, BGVS, Ms. Monika Shukla, Project Coordinator, TAD, FRIEND, Sri Samiran Brahma, Cluster Coordinator, TAD, NE-1, Mrs. Anuradha Baruah, District Coordinator, Shri Kamal Kumar Nath, Block Coordinator, Sri Phunka Brahma, Block Coordinator and concerned volunteers.



At first, the team arrived in the house of Kangkan Baruah under Niz Kalaigaon village.

The members of the family were found busy with cleaning of their rooms and surroundings. The members of the family were also keeping busy of gathering their household items which was sub merged under water following heavy flood In that particular house, we met Mrs. Nisha Baruah, a mother of two children.

Before going to technical conversation with the mother of 4 months child, Mrs. Asha Mishra, National Coordinator, BGVS explained the basic purpose of visit. Thereafter, Ms. Monika Shukla, Project Coordinator, TAD, FRIEND started conversation with Mrs. Nisha Baruah. During conversation, whether concerned mother having MCP card or not, whether



THR or other supplementary food items provided to her from Anganwadi centre or not, numbers of vaccination taken, receive of Iron tablets etc. during pregnancy were came up. On conversation, it was found that Mrs. Nisha Baruah receives all said items including onetime incentive of Rs. 1400 from Hospital Authority. An Anganwadi worker of the area was also present during visit of the household.

The team visited next venue located at Anganwadi centre under Bholabari Bagicha. The team interacted with Village head, ASHA workers, Anganwadi Workers, School Teachers and mothers and children which regularly come in the Anganwadi Centre.

Thereafter, the team proceeded towards Khash Ranthali village for Strata1 field test. The team visited the house of Soneswari Deka, head of the family and apprised her and other members of the family about purpose of visit. The HH of Soneswari Deka was not listed within 200 HHs. Hence it was listed adding in a new HH list. Sri Lokeswar Nath, volunteer of said village undertaken listing job. In that HH, we met two months pregnant women and collected all information related to Strata 1.

Last but not least we went to the house of Tirtha Deka of Kash Ranthali Village. Shri Deka around 80 years of age has got only four members in the family. The only son of Tirtha Deka is earning member. His daughter in low presently two and half months pregnant. During conversation with pregnant women, it was tried to know whether pregnant women going to sub centre, receives ANC, having MCP card or not. In reply, it was understood that the said women undergoing regular check up and getting other necessary Medicare from Sub centre.



Around 1 pm, the team rushed back to Guwahati asking Block Coordinators and Volunteers to undertake more field test at their level. Accordingly, the team of volunteers undertook few numbers of Strata 1 field test in the same village.

At last Mrs. Asha Mishra, National Coordinator, TAD appreciated the TAD team, Volunteers for such effort.

7(III): STUDY TO THE TAD OF WEST SIKKIM BY CONSULTANT, NITI AAYOG

Ms Aishwarya Alexander, Consultant NITI Aayog visited the educational institute, health centre under the district of West Sikkim on 3rd and 4th September, 2019. She was



accompanied by Sri Nirmal Ch. Deka, Programme Officer, SRC Assam and Sri Purna Prasad Sharma, Block Coordinator, TAD, West Sikkim. During her field visit she expressed her satisfaction with the progress in health sector. Based on her field visit, She gave her comment on the progress of ongoing project and suggested some remedial measure to be taken in future. She gave some idea and technique on the road map of the programme for achieving the goal. By applauding the efforts put in by Health Department She asked other dept to follow up the programme more energetically.



8. OTHER ACTIVITIES:

8(I): MEETING OF 9th EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF SLMA, ASSAM

The 9th Executive Committee meeting of the State Literacy Mission Authority Assam was held on 7th June 2019 in the Conference Hall of Chief Secretary, Assam under the Chairmanship of Shri Alok Kumar, IAS, Chief Secretary, Assam.

Shri Nirmal Ch. Deka, Programme Officer of State Resource Centre Assam attended the the Executive Committee Meeting in place of Director, SRC Assam.

The welcome address was delivered by Shri Preetom Saikia, IAS, Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Education (Sec. & Ele.) Department and Member Secretary, SLMA Assam followed by a Power Point presentation by Shri F. H. Choudhury, ACS, Joint Secretary to the Govt of Assam, Secondary Education Department

Following resolutions were taken in the meeting :

- i) The EC has given Ex post facto approval to the refund of central share interest for the financial year 2016-17 and 2017-18 to the Govt. of India.
- ii) The EC suggested to send a reminder letter to Govt. of India for the settlement of Saakshar Bharat Mission accounts.

The EC meeting was attended by following dignitaries :

1. Shri Preetam Saikia, IAS, Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Education (Sec. & Ele.) Department.
2. Shri Ghanakanta Pegu, Additional Secretary to the Govt of Assam, Secretary, Finance Department
3. Shri Faizul Hoque Choudury, ACS, Joint Secretary to the Govt of Assam, Secondary Education Department
4. Shri D. D. Sharma, AFS, Sr. Financial Adviser Secondary Education Department
5. Shri Phanindra Jidung, AFS, Director of Secondary Education Assam
6. Shri Sanjib Kr. Bhuyan, AFS, Director of Elementary Education, Assam
7. Shri Nirmal Ch. Deka, Programme Coordinator of State Resource Centre Assam



8(II): MEETING OF GENERAL COUNCIL OF SRC ASSAM:

A special Meeting of General Council of SRC Assam was convened on 8th September, 2019 at the Conference Hall of SRC Assam. The meeting was presided over by Sh. Mozibur Rahman, President of GVS Assam cum Chairman of General Council of SRC Assam.

In the General Council Meeting, the following agenda were discussed and taken resolutions.

The meeting endorsed upon the constitution of General Council with 33 members drawn from different background. In addition of above, the meeting opined additional members to be co-opted which is senior most activist of Parent Institution as Special Invitee. Accordingly, Shri Bhusan Ch. Saharia, The Principal, Burha Higher Secondary School, Sipajhar, Darrang has been inducted as Special Invitee in the General Council.

Based on nature of functions of SRC Assam, the meeting was also decided to Co-opt a Legal Practitioner as one of another special invitee of the General Council. The meeting empowered the Director, SRC Assam to identify a compatible advocate in consultation with the Chairperson of the Executive Committee.

The Director, SRC Assam presented Revised Guidelines of SRC Assam which was amended as per recommendation made on 24th August, 2019 by Ad hoc Committee of SRC Assam. As per decision of the Ad hoc Committee Meeting, a drafting committee was constituted with following members:

1. Sh. Samiran Brahma, Director, SRC Assam
2. Dr. Dipanka Saikia, Educationist
3. Mrs. Rubi Sarma Bhagawati, SPC for SRCW.
4. Sh. Mohon Kumar Chetri, General Secretary, GVS Assam.

Apart from above members, the Ad hoc committee advised the Director, SRC Assam to assign following official of SRC Assam so as to start drafting process without further delay. The officials from SRC Assam were:

1. Sh. Jamini Ranjan Das, Administrative Officer, SRC Assam
2. Sh. Nirmal Ch. Deka, Programme Coordinator, SRC Assam
3. Sh. Azizul Hoque, Programme Coordinator, SRC Assam.

The draft guideline was shared on 28th September, 2019 with concerned members of the Drafting Committee and sent back to the Director, SRC Assam on 3rd September, 2019 after making necessary suggestion and addition thereof.



9 (I): STAFF POSITION OF SRC ASSAM

Chairperson	:	Dr. Ganeswar Saharia
Director	:	Sh. Samiran Brahma
1. Jamini Ranjan Das	:	Administrative Officer
2. Nirmal Ch. Deka	:	Programme Coordinator
3. Azizul Hoque	:	Programme Coordinator
4. Mrs. Anuradha Baruah Singha	:	Programme Coordinator
5. Mrs. Sushnata Goswami	:	Research Officer
6. Rajen Bhuyan	:	Accountant
7. Prasanna Kalita	:	Associate Prog. Coordinator
8. Ghanashyam Saikia	:	Programme Associate
9. Tilok Ch. Deka	:	Office Assistant
10. Pradip Kalita	:	Peon

9 (II): PART TIME (Contractual)

1. Himangshu Saikia	:	District Coordinator
2. Jayanta Bora	:	Field Supervisor

9 (III): KEY RESOURCE PERSONS

Sl. No:	Designation	Address
1. Mrs. Kakoli Bora	Adult Educator	Sonitpur, Assam
2. Mrs. Dimpi Sarma Barthakur	Adult Educator	Sonitpur, Assam
3. H.P. Dhakal	Additional Director	HRDD, Govt. of Sikkim Gangtok, Sikkim
4. Purna Prasad Sharma	Block Coordinator	TAD, West Sikkim
5. Purna Bahadur Sharma	Field Supervisor	SRC Assam, West Sikkim
6. Shanta Kumar Sharma	Field Activist	TAD, West Sikkim
7. Anupam Dutta	Senior Faculty	SPIRD, Kahikuchi
8. Shantanu Sarkar	Sr. Advocate	Gauhati High Court
9. Kamal Bhattacharjya	Adult Educator	Hojai
10. Kamal Kumar Nath	Block Coordinator	TAD, Udalguri
11. Saikat Laskar	Block Coordinator	TAD, Hailakandi
12. Dulumoni Nath,	Principal I/C,	Tezpur Law College
13. Sajidur Rahman,	Coordinator	DLSS Sonitpur
14. Abha Borah	Panel Lawyer	Tezpur Court
15. Dhriti Dipa Barman	Advocate,	Bongaigaon Court
16. Pulak Sarmah	Advocate	Bongaigaon Court
17. Jayashri Baruah	Advocate	Bongaigaon Court
18. Anjal kr. Dutta	Coordinator	SLSA Assam
19. Debut Payem	Block Coordinator	TAD, Namsai
20. Pingdah Saket	Block Coordinator	TAD, Namsai



9 (IV) MEMBERS OF GOVERNING BODY

Sl. No	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
01	Dr. Ganeswar Saharia	Chairperson	Principal Hekra Higher Secondary School , Kamrup, Assam	Nominated by Parent Organization
02	Sh. Durlab Chetia	Vice Chairperson	Millon Nagar Dibrugarh, Assam	Nominated by the Executive Committee of SRC Assam
03	Dr. Kalyan Das	Member	OKD Institute of Social Science Guwahati	Representing from a leading Research Institute
04	Dr. Dipanka Saikia	Member	D/2, Paresh Tower Odalbakra Near Modern English High School, Kahilipara Guwahati	Representing an eminent educationists and experts in Formal / Non Formal Education
05	Dr. Dhiren Shrutikar	Member	Associate Professor KRB Girls College Guwahati.	Representing from a leading educational institute .
06	Sh. Nripen Ch. Dutta	Member	Principal Dhekial Higher Secondary School Dhekial, Golaghat	Representing from a leading educational institute .
07	Dr. Premalata Devi	Member	Research Officer (Rtd) SRC NEHU, C/O Dr. S. Sarma Geophil House, House No. 75, Lutuma 4 th A.P. Bn. Road P. O. Guwahati.	A Women member representing Voluntary Organization having field experiences in Education and other Social Evaluation issues.
08	Mrs. Rubi Sarma Bhagawati	Member	State Project Coordinator SRCW House No: 23 Jaganath Path, Bhetapara Beltola, Guwahati.	A Member representing having working experiences on various Developmental & Social Schemes.
09	Mohon Kumar Chetri	Member	General Secretary Gyan Vigyan Samiti Assam Mandovi Apartments GNB Road, Ambari Guwahati- 781001 Ph. No: 9401042056	Member nominated by the Executive Committee of Parent Body / Gen. Secretary of the Parent Body.
10	Sh. Munin Kakati	Member	Director Jan Shikshan Sansthan Kamrup Ratnagiri Path Bamunimaidam Guwahati.	A member representing skill building and entrepreneurship development activities.
11	Samiran Brahma	Member Secretary	Director State Resource Centre Assam, Mandovi Apartments, GNB Road, Ambari,Guwahati.	The Director of the Resource Centre as Member Secretary



