

# Annual Report 2013-2014



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## Words from the General Secretary



It gives me immense pleasure to contribute with you all, the intensification done by our organization during the reporting session. Taking Right Based Approach for the rural community was a challenging task and the way that we all contributed was a matter of appreciation. From capacity building of the community based organization through regular village visit conducting meeting and spreading awareness among the rural community and further networking, alliance building with government machineries for sustainable livelihood. The process

helped us lot in facilitating various government schemes to the rural community and the community who responded very positively.

We feel self-important with the integrated model of development, which includes all the required aspects of deprived community in a holistic manner providing natural resources, livelihood, leadership, advocacy, education in a much sustainable way.

NSVK feels a great pleasure to present its Annual Progress Report before you in a noticeable way.

We would also like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who has been involved in the successes and developments of this organisation during the last year. Especially we are gratefully to all of our funding agencies, resource agencies and partner organisations of network for their support, guidance and collaboration. We also wish to thank the local communities that we work with, who make the mission possible through shared endeavour, participation and the willingness of volunteers

We also express our heartfelt gratitude to Oxfam India, DFID – PACS Programme, SCAIF – Caritas India and Swiss League of Catholic Women (SLCW) for their regular guidance, financial and technical supports to socially & economically promotions of SEGs (SC, ST, Muslims, Women, PwDs etc.) and poorer.

We express our thanks to our board members and staffs whose dedication, active participation and commitments made us to move ahead to achieve our mission & vision.

Sincerely

Birendra Kumar

## About the Organization

NSVK has been working towards the empowerment of the poor and the marginalized since 1999. Born out of concern and commitment to serve the multitude living under alien and subhuman conditions, it has effectively worked through towards uplifting the conditions of the denied and the deprived. In this relentless pursuit, NSVK has initiated several interventions to meet the changing socio economic and political context and be relevant and working directly with the communities through the community based organizations and their networks.

NSVK had been in close touch with and participated in the activities of EKTA PARISAD National a people based organization committed to the Gandhian approach of non-violent action for justice and peoples control over livelihood resources. The intervention also referred to as Collective Forms of Cooperation, one such initiative to bring about development by supporting grassroots level communities in a collective framework. The overall purpose is to facilitate processes against constant denial of human rights, dignity, participation, justice and space and opportunity for poor and the marginalized. The understanding is based on the principles of democracy, democratic functioning and decentralization and transfer of power, functions and decision making (for self reliance) in its true and genuine sense.

Naya Sawera Vikas Kendra (NSVK) has worked on numerous of programmes at State, district, block and panchayat level emphasizing the issues of land and livelihood rights of poor and marginal. It has been addressing the problems and issues expressed by the deprived communities in rural areas with exceptional focus on rights and development of Adivasis, Dalit and Women.

The development of *Manch*, (*Van Adhikar & Ajivika Shuraksha Samity*), the main policy behind this was to organize rural communities through a campaign on rights to land and livelihood based awareness building, advocacy and community mobilization. It has being raising other issues of social significance especially those related to empowerment of women and livelihood security for the poor through various opportunity at State, National and International levels. NSVK is knowledgeable highly in capacity and perspective building for institutional strengthening, network and alliance building, research and documentation all the way through livelihood security and income generation programmes.

Thus promoting a spirit of co-operation and coordination, in bring about collective understanding and action on issues affecting the life of poor and marginalized. As detailed, the resources have to reach out to the most poor and the marginalized, which are powerless, downtrodden, deprived, unprivileged of their rights and exploited. It sincerely recognizes a just, participatory and sustainable society as the basis of development through building and strengthening organizations of the poor and marginalized. The concept has a very specific focus in dealing with specific issues concerning specific groups (Tribals, Dalits, Women and Marginalized). Apart from supporting individual field interventions around commonly identified issues the cutting edge of the initiative is the emergence of Gram Ekai, ASK (Ajivika Sahayta Kendra) and SESK (Sahayta Evan Sansadhan Kendra) at the grassroot.

Naya Sawera Vikas Kendra has highly promoted with the support of Poorest Areas Civil Society (PACs) and strengthens CBOs, SHGs, Mahila Mandals, PRIs and federation so as to encourage people-centered and people owned process of development. Developing leadership by promoting their institutions on issues and simultaneously

the process of strengthening on the same issues. The process has facilitated them for raising their voices in more organized manner for the equitable and judicious development process by initiating actions at the grass root level having rigorous interaction with the local communities and groups by raising the issues at the apex level guided by democratic and participative decision making process through active planning, evaluation and ensure discussion for continuous experience sharing of processes.

through their cultural and traditional knowledge, establishing a network of organizations around specific issues and are in

## VISION

**Establish an egalitarian and non-exploitative *Sarvoday* social order that will promote and uphold justice and economic self-reliance**

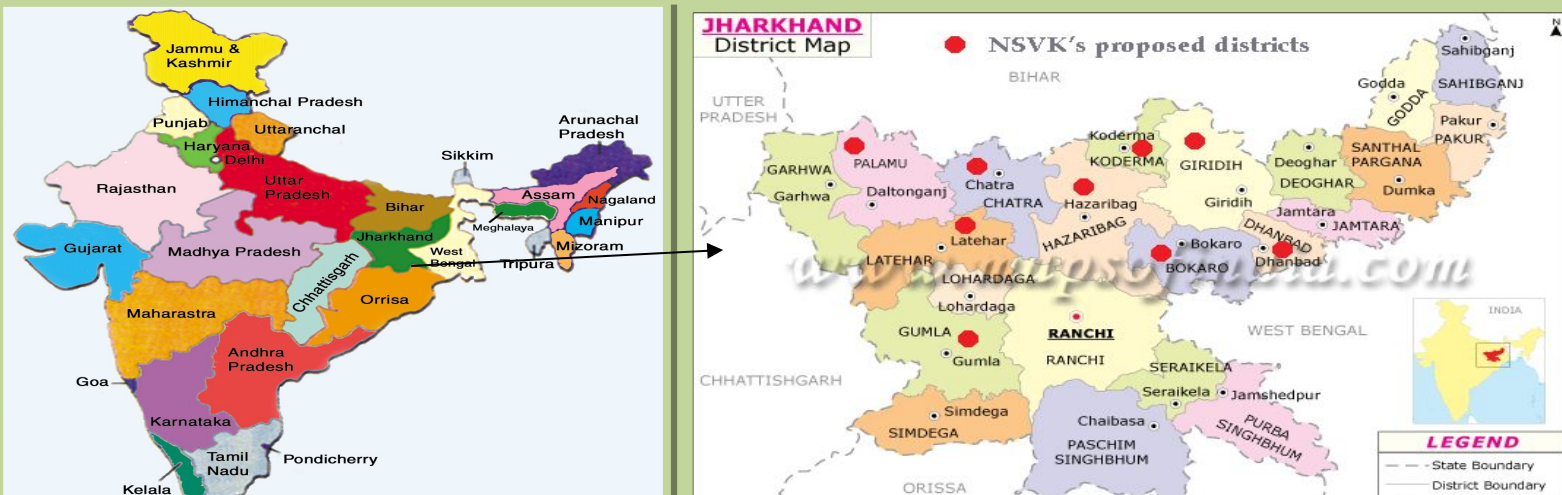
## MISSION

**To organize, empower and initiate sustainable development processes with underprivileged and marginalized communities so they can access and control essential livelihood resources**

## OBJECTIVE

- ✦ The overarching principles and path of work for NSVK are summarized into the following objectives:
- ✦ Organization building to mobilize people's pressure to resolve and address land problems related to:
  - ✦ *Bhoodan* and Land Ceiling Act;
  - ✦ Regularising settlements of homestead and cultivated land;
  - ✦ Land distribution to the landless and homestead land;
  - ✦ Access to land and forest produce for traditional forest communities;
  - ✦ Women, land rights and gender; &
  - ✦ Land, forest rights and livelihood.
- ✦ Empowerment of women, especially in relation to their equal right to land and property.
- ✦ Conservation and regeneration of natural resources for local livelihood and food security.
- ✦ Community organization, awareness building and capacity generation for education and health
- ✦ *Advocacy*

## Thematic Area: NSVK has Working on Key Thematic Areas



**AREA OF INTERVENTION: IN 9 DISTRICT, (Giridih Hazaribag, Koderma, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Palamu, Gumla, Chatra, Simdega)**  
**Covering 30 Blocks and 981 Villages**

### Strategy:

- Alliance building with likeminded groups and promotes networks for social transformation
- Public policy analysis discourse and dissemination
- Capacity building for Institutional building for sustainable livelihood
- Resource materials collection, compilation and dissemination for awareness generation
- Developing potential human resource base
- Promotion and strengthening of local institutions and youth groups
- Promote development models for encouraging sustainable livelihood and forest rights

**Area wise interventions/ ongoing programmes:**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Thematic Area</b>	<b>Coverage</b>
Hazaribag, Giridih, Koderma, Dhanbad, Bokaro	Implementation of FRA, Land entitlement, claiming IFR & CFR, promotion of Gram Ekai, women SHG & entrepreneurship, Promotion of Traditional culture with value education	75 villages
Gumla, Chatra, Giridih, Bokaro, Palamu	Implementation of MNREGA, demanding job card, work demand, assets creation, implementation of FRA, RSBY, Income generation through SHG, Land and Forest Rights	658 villages
Gumla	NRM based Livelihood: watershed management, Organic farming in agriculture, crop diversification, Lac cultivation, women empowerment, SHG promotion, women entrepreneurship, Animal Husbandry, promotion of farmers club,	10 villages
Simdega	Organic farming in agriculture, crop diversification, Lac cultivation, women empowerment, SHG promotion, women entrepreneurship, Animal Husbandry, promotion of farmers club, NTFP, Income generation through SHG, Land and Forest Rights	10 villages

**Community Mobilization for Institutional Strengthening**

**Community preparing VDP village development plan (An effort of Gram Ekai for preparing VDP):**

The Formation of Gram Ekai (Village Unit) at the village, an issue based committees formed by the village community to solve specific problems of the village. All the issue based community hold monthly meetings and discuss for village development along with, they do saving (money and grains) as “Gram Kosh” and “Anaj Kosh” as well as when the applications for grievance collected by the committees

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Qty</i>	<i>Members</i>
Land Rights Committee	164	637
Social Security Committee	148	593
Livelihood Committee	156	536
Forest Rights Committee	209	936
SHGs	386	3855
<b>Total Institutions</b>	<b>1726</b>	<b>13,380</b>

of Gram Ekai they discuss and finally call for Gram Sabha.



Through community awareness programme at village has increased the capacity of the members of the Gram Ekai as well as the community members, each issue based committees of Gram Ekai hold meeting and raise issues, problems of the community members and are capable in decision making process. They are now getting into preparation of village development programmes.



Village development programme is a process in which all the village communities gather together and discuss on socio-economic and political issues. With the help of community members they do social and resource mapping. At first the map is being prepared on the ground, then on chart paper and then finally on the wall.

VDP focuses on seeing each and every individual's development, the village community collectively take responsibilities and plan for the village. They prepare map of the village and indicated where pond, well etc to be constructed that will be benefitted to the entire village community.



**Community preparing Assets through MGNREGA:** The main objective of the NREGA is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. NREGA has helped in providing a strong social safety net for the vulnerable groups (STs and SCs) and providing a fall-back employment source, when other employment alternatives are scarce or inadequate.



It has enhanced sustainable development of an agricultural economy. Through the process of providing employment



Kaam Mango Abhiyan		
District	Work Demand (HH)	Work Received (HH)
Bokaro	4950	4465
Chatra	4325	4028
Gumla	24637	21146
Giridih	58741	44141
Palamu	6585	5610
<b>Total</b>	<b>99283</b>	<b>79390</b>

on works that address causes of chronic poverty such as drought, deforestation and soil erosion. It seeks to strengthen the natural resource base of rural livelihood and create durable assets in rural areas. Effectively implemented, NREGA has the potential to transform the geography of poverty and empowerment of rural

poor through the processes of a rights-based Law.



In the project area many households belonging from ST/ SC communities and have enrolled their name in the job cards and are working under the scheme. Working under the scheme has provided them daily wage employment. The rates of migration are being check and the village communities are not moving in search for employment. The process has helped in forming an alternative for their sustainable livelihood development.

Through NREGA the community is involved in creating assets such as

Job card	Work demand application	Workdays demanded	Social audit	Public Hearing	Block level people action	District level people action	State level people action
6341	15,472	4,42,830	49	25	40	25	1

ponds wells roads land leveling in the village. The creation of these assets is formed to be the source of irrigation which is helpful to increase their agriculture production. Fisheries and horticulture a source of extra income has enhanced their livelihood activity. The developments of rural roads led to better connectivity and growth of rural areas as well the community.

Through awareness program on NREGA it has build the capacity of the vulnerable community, there is an increase in work demand and faith for taking NREGA as an alternative for sustainable livelihood development.

### Sahayta Ewam Sansadhan Kendra Functional in 10 blocks of Giridih district: (SESK)

MGNREGA is one of the critical programmes which have directly resulted in improving the lives of the poor household. The government of Jharkhand has taken up various measures to strengthen the interventions at the grassroots.

However, the need for working closely with communities and enable them to access the provisions of the Act have been realized. The Sahayata Ewam Sansadhan Kendra conceptualized as an



MGNREGA- Resource Centre Aims. To strengthen and operationalize the grievance redressal system- grievance recording (database); facilitating redressal, working closely with the respective Ombudsman; coordination with block





and district administration; providing status updates and feedback etc, Capacity building of the Rojgar Sewaks and Mates, Strengthening the role of Ombudsman through workshops and consultations, Facilitating Social Audits and Public Hearing, Document case studies, generate reports and analyze data, Coordinate and engage with District and State Administration to implement the pilot projects. The successful running of SESK in 10 blocks of Giridih districts with support of PACS proving to very supportive for community as well as the MGNREGA beneficiaries.

**Empowering Women's group:** The growing social awareness across has brought a number of issues to the forefront among which gender equality and empowerment of women are very important. NSVK realize the importance of devoting attention to the economic betterment and development of rural women's and guarantees that there shall be no discrimination on the grounds of gender. However, rural women have harder lives and are often discriminated against with regard to land and property rights, women undertake the more onerous tasks involved in the day-to-day running of households and literacy rates are lower than those of men.



NSVK has been promoting community based organization for empowerment of poor marginal and excluded communities in the project areas to ensure their access to and control over livelihood resources through community based units. Empowering women by forming community based units like Women SHG Women farmers group and Mahila Samuh through awareness and capacity building. The Mahila Samuh



formed at Chatra is working independently for the betterment of the group as well as the village community. The members of the group are involved in agricultural activities and are selling the agricultural products to the local markets. The money earned through selling of agricultural product was used for buying utensils and other material used for cooking foods, that to be used as a business purpose at the time of marriage and other functions in the village. The Mahila Samuh provide these utensils during the functions held in the village or outside village on rent and earn profit from it. The profit earned is been utilised by the group at the time of need.

There are also women's groups who are preparing leaf plates and are selling in local markets and making profits from it. There are also groups who are engaged in fisheries and selling fish in markets and are earning their livelihood.

**Foreigner's visit With Mahila Samuh:**

It was highly encouraging when some foreign women's from France showed interest to visit with the Mahila Samuh who was engaged in making leaf plates and including other income generation activities at the village. They tried to get acquainted how these women's earn their living through various activities.



### Perspective and Capacity Building for Institutional Strengthening:

Perspective and Capacity building for institutional strengthening has emerged as an important area for further strengthening of collective



- Field-worker Orientation Programme
- Monthly State Core Team Meetings
- Capacity building: Planning/ Review Programme
- Gender training
- Workshop
- Training
- Exposure
- Awareness Programme

efforts at micro levels. Main focus of intervention is information dissemination, awareness and skill building levels for strengthening people's organizations, other local institutions and CBOs, networks etc

for a wider role in sensitization and capacitating individuals, federations of CBOs, NGOs and Panchayats etc to carry forward the process of empowerment and changes. The process has also enable and provided capacities for development of collective strategies. It helps the community to enhance skills and learning. Capacity building training help in mobilizing and bringing the community together to effectively implement people centered programmes for sustainable and equitable development.

**Involvement of Women’s members in various activities:**

Women’s are better representative in bringing changes in the village. They are more responsive towards the development of the family and community. Group formation process has emerged as a vital instrument for social and economic changes in the society. SHG’s, Mahila Mandal, Youth Group and its federation are the logical evolution of this intervention. Groups have been capacitated from time to time through different capacity enhancement exercises at group and at apex level. It has improved the capacity of group members and raised awareness and paved the way for involvement in economic development at individual and group level.



- **Women Collective Farming** is very much common among the group members and is highly involved and found that women’s groups are doing collective farming. This has increased the agricultural production among the community members. The group members have also provided support to their families.



- In the project area in Gumla Palkot Block the women members are involve in the Lac Processing and are handing the **Lac Processing unit**. Through Lac Processing Unit has increased the income generation.

- **Display on SRI, (System of rice intensification technology) and SWI** is used in the project areas by the community members. Continuous awareness generation and the collective efforts by the



community members have increased the use of the technologies which has provided support in increased production of agriculture products. It has also increased in the income of the community members.

Village/s with Vermin Pit With Azolla Tank	Income Generation Through SHGs	Village/s Engaged with Economic Activities	Women Groups doing Organic Farming	Soil & Water Management	Promotion of Women Entrepreneur	Livelihood Promotion	Organic Farming & Crop diversification	Lac Processing Units
335	25 shg	80 villages	10 Groups	656 HH	320	380 Families	4500 Farmers	1



**Organic Farming practiced by the village community for increase in production:**

The practice of Organic Farming is a production system of crops which avoids the use of synthetic and chemical inputs like fertilizers pesticides, it mainly on crop rotation, crop residues, animal manures green manures, natural pesticide and biological pest control to maintain soil productivity and supply important nutrients. This system has adopted by the village community and has helped them to increase the production.



**The use of vermin compost bed and azolla tank is being adopted by the village community**



Organic farming & Azolla used	Vermin compost pit	Maize & Ahar	Kitchen garden	Nursary Raising	Soil testing
354 farmers	355	345 farmers	560 households	40 villages	533



### Community collecting traditional seed as Seed Bank:



Grain Bank / Village Bank Information				
District	Village	Grain Bank	Village Bank	
Chatra	Sewai	11 Quintal		
	Belkhori	1.5 Quintal		
	Asadiya	1.5 Quintal		
	Dhodi	2.5 Quintal		
	Barahamana		750/-	
	Mangerdaha	50 Kg	500/-	
	Jaledh	62 Kg	250/-	
	Giridih	Badatoli	1 Quintal	1000/-
	Bargandh	50 Kg	500/-	
	Tetari Salidih	25 Kg	400/-	
	Bokaro	Udda	5 Kg	500/-
	Kenduwa	50 Kg	2000/-	
Palamu	Keri	6 Kg	130/-	
	Dhawaiya	10 Kg	310/-	
	Tamdaga	120 Kg	2000/-	
	Tulbula	70 Kg	1500/-	
	Ahrapur	100Kg	2000/-	
	Chatayi	20 Kg	60/-	
	Tatipathal	10 Kg	50/-	
	Murma Kala	5 Kg	18/-	
	Chacheriya	2 Kg	11/-	
	Sira	1 Kg	40/-	
	Nawkadih		30/-	
	Patan		108/-	
	Kajri		94/-	
	Bandala	3 Kg		
	Batsara	7 Kg		

The community members are aware and know the importance of the traditional seeds. Now there seen a change of time people where the village community are adopting various hybrid seeds, due to which the existing of traditional seeds are diminishing. The community members realized the value for the traditional seed and thus focusing on to preserve these traditional seeds they have made seed banks. In these seed bank they collect and keep the traditional seed. The preserved seed are used at the time of need and unavailability of the seed.

The establishing of “Seed Bank” by the community members in the village is proving to be more suitable for the community in preserving the traditional seed.

### Training Sensitization Programme

**State level Consultation on FRA:** A state level consultation on FRA was organized collectively by NSVK, Hazaribag, Dalit Vikas Bindu Koderma and Badlao Foundation, Jamtara at Ranchi. The main aim of the consultation was to identify the hindrance faced by the rural community while applying for IFR and CFR and how to make the process accessible so that village community can apply for FRA easily. The consultation was attended by 244 participants coming from different district of Jharkhand including government officials.



Jharkhand is an important state from the view point of tribal population in India. There are thirty two types of schedule tribes and eight types of primitive tribes. Tribal culture is directly in relation to the forest and the nature. Even today the agriculturist tribes still engage in a considerable amount of gathering activity and there remains evidence of collectivist behaviour in economic activities. The area is primarily dependent on combinations of agriculture, forests and labouring. Their culture and festivals are so much associated with nature and if taken out from the forest they will not be able to survive.



There is lots of uncertainty related to CFR. Forest department does not allow ( Tendu Patta) and the large area to be given to the community, but its approved by the government. The Kits has to be provided to the FRC but it's not been done, the government does not have the land record (Khatyan II). Mapping is a big issue and there is also lots of problem as unavailability of Ameen. Village communities are also not too aware about the FRA, but are interested for CFR than IFR SDLC/ DLC, State level monitoring committee take least interest for proper implementation of CFR. In the sanctuaries areas the government is not prepared to give CFR and make excuses that the forest department is not allowing to give. Due to mines, power plants and the multinational companies the government is not taking interest in giving CFR to the communities.

FRA Entitlement					
IFR Claim	Claim Received	Area of Land	CFR Claim	Claim Received	Areas of Land
2137 Families	1134 Families	526 Acers of Land	54 Villages	In Process	26445 Hectors of Land

Role of village community is very essential for claiming IFR and CFR. More and more awareness need to be imparted to the village community regarding FRA and it process for filing forms to get the entitlements. The FRC Forest Rights Committees need to be strengthening through training programmes where role and responsibilities for the FRC members are needed to be imparted. The PRI members and the FRC members need to organize training programme collectively for awareness, knowledge for filling forms, prepare map and for site verification.

**NSVK State Coordination Meeting:** the coordination meeting was organized at Dumri SESK Office situated in the Dumri block campus at district Giridhi, Jharkhand for all the NSVK field staffs and the office staff. The meeting was facilitated by Mr. Birendra Kumar, Secretary NSVK Hazaribagh and Mr. Praveen Bajray Project coordinator NSVK Hazaribagh. The aim of the meeting was to share about the ground reality which the field staff faced, as a facilitator facilitating to the villagers while raising issues which the village community especially the socially excluded community face in their day to day life. NSVK realize the exiting situation, problems among the community and tries to show more concern towards them and develop strategies so that things get easily accessible to them.



The concept of village visit initiated by NSVK aims, to develop awareness capacity and gain strength among CBOs, village community and other socially excluded community. A sense of accountability among all members of the society need to be developed so that they can realize their problems and bring solutions to it. In this process we need to fetch more time for the community providing support through knowledge sharing and information dissemination. The concept emerged keeping in mind how development process can be mobilize among the community and improving in much better way, through a process of sharing, learning and to tackle problem in

more deliberate manner, enhancing more hand holding to the community. Learning through the community is a continuous process and it can be brought to the forefront through getting aware with every situation which the rural communities are facing.

**Workshop for Farmers Group:** A workshop for the farmers group on “Residential Training on Improved Crop Management & Crop Rotation for Marginal farmers was organized by NSVK Gumla on 25<sup>th</sup>&26<sup>th</sup> June 2014 at KVK, Bishunpur, Gumla. Total number of participant was 27 farmers from Palkot block.



The main objective was to organize this workshop, to make farmers equip to do cultivation for all the season. In this workshop the farmers got knowledge and awareness about the area of farming by the professional in KVK. The area of enlightenment was Soil scientist, Crop management, Horticulture management, Plant protection management, Livestock management, Agriculture equipment and its use, Home science etc.

## Networking and Advocacy

Efforts are continued to influence the policies of government in favor of the poor and the marginalized sections of the society. Methods and tools used under this intervention were alliance building among Gram Ekai, SHGs, CBOs, Socially Excluded Groups, Panchayat representatives, and other stakeholders those are working for the Rights of the deprived.

Various activities are conducted included trainings, workshops, dialogue and conventions on Rights Based Issues. Participants from various institutions, Govt. offices and local community attended these workshops, meetings, dialogue coordination meetings included, members of Gram Ekai, BPL families, NGO’s staffs, Panchayat representatives, governments officials from block, district, state offices, agriculture department, fisheries department and bank officials.

Naya Sawera Vikas Kendra, networking with **JVAM (Jharkhand Van Adhikar Manch)** for effective implementation of FRA (Forest Right Act). JVAM providing a platform to the community on FRA so that the claim for IFR (Individual Forest Rights) and CFR (Community Forest Rights) is easily accessible to the community.

Networking with **RSBY (Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojna )** for providing RSBY smart card to the community. As a result of this intervention various kind of local network are emerging like, network of social security scheme beneficiaries, tribals network on land rights.

## The School for the Birhor Tribe: An initiative for the PTG



**The Birhortanda School:**

The Birhor' is one of the primitive tribes in Jharkhand known to be Birhor tribes. The meaning of *Birhor*, *Bir means Hero and Hor means Group*. The Birhor people are forest people traditionally nomadic based on nomadic gathering and hunting.

Before the opening of the school by NSVK at Buddachanch of Bagodar block of Giridih District, the Birhor families



along with the children used to roam about in the forest. There are around 42 students (aged 5- 12 years) in the school. All the students belong to "Birhor" primitive tribal community coming from the village Buddachanch. Out of 42, boy students are 27 and girl students are 15. All students are belonging to deprived and marginalized families. The students are coming from very poor families, and are showing eager to access the primary education comprising of local language.



3 teachers (2 male & 1 female) named Mr. Sunder Besra, Mr Gopal Mahto and Ms. Sarita, engaged in teaching 42 children with much enthusiasm. The students are taught Hindi, English, Maths and other local language particularly on Allchili. The teachers are giving full time and support to extend knowledge and educate the children. The method of teaching is done in simple way so that the students easily comprehend. Till now students are grasping easily to read and write. The subjects are

regularly taught to them and being repeated every day for better acquiring the knowledge among children.

Apart from teaching and studying more importance is given on game and sports for the complete learning. Students are provided the game materials like football, carom board, Dice (cube) Game etc for entertainment and complete growth. All these have tied the children to come to school regularly.

The Birhor community a primitive vulnerable tribe group having no source of livelihood and spend more time in jungle to collect forest produce. There is also lack of awareness knowledge among the community members and are devoid of any government supports. Teachers are also involved in the village development of Buddachanch, Birhortanda hamlet apart teaching. They are helping the women to form self help group not only to save money but to bring awareness and enhance recognition in society. There is 1





SHG with 14 members and youth groups in it having regular monthly meeting with Rs.10/- as saving.

## Success Story: Changing Destiny

### HUNGER TO HOTEL- A SINGLE HEADED WOMEN STORY

Rubni  
headed  
years lives  
Palkot  
District.  
her so



Devi is single  
women aged 53  
in Tetertoli of  
Block Gumla  
Her husband left  
many years back

because she is gynaecological unable. She was alone and helpless, it was even hard to arrange food for her. Her life was pathetic and she used to work for others' fields, hotel and house for her life survival.

In 2012, Naya Sawera Vikas Kendra in cooperation with Caritas India contacted her and supported her with an allowance of Rs-3000(which was the amount corresponding for support money for single headed women in APP project). After getting the money, she started selling morning breakfast on roadside of tetertoli and after a while she gave the money back to the SHGs. Nowadays, she has constructed a kacch hotel near the school of tetertoli. NSVK gave a new morning in her life, a life with respect and dignity. Now she is earning Rs150-200 every day and she owns also some of Rs 8000(around savings) in banks.

Now she doesn't struggle for her livelihood any more, she has a good living style. Finally, she has expectations and prospective in her life.

She is very much thankful to SCIAF for giving changes in her life.



**Audit Report**

**NAYA SAWERA VIKAS KENDRA**  
ATKA BAGODAR, GIRIDIH-825322

**CONSOLIDATED RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31-03-2014**

RECEIPT	AMOUNT	PAYMENT	AMOUNT
<u>To Opening Balance:</u>		<u>By Programme Expenses (Revenue)</u>	
Cash-in-hand	51472.00	SLCW - Old Project	160943.00
Bank Balances		SLCW - New Project	68000.00
S.B.I., Hazaribag - A/c No.30422349630	15778.00	Other Foreign Funds	6485.00
<u>Bank of India</u>		OXFAM INDIA - C Year 1	393648.00
Atka - A/c No. 483710100006426	1925257.00	OXFAM INDIA - C Year 2	1590367.00
Atka-A/c No. 483710100005572	166515.45	MADELINE	105940.00
Palkot -A/c No. 493010110003443	69535.00	DFID PACS	4330715.00
Markacho-A/c No. 482710100010483	1039.00	DFID PACS TOPUP	2542415.00
		CARITAS INDIA - Old Project	374333.00
		CARITAS INDIA - New Project	586805.00
<u>To Grant in Aid</u>		IGSSS	893847.00
SLCW - New Project	827000.00	GENERAL	205281.00
OXFAM INDIA - C Year 1	400000.00		
OXFAM INDIA - C Year 2	1600000.00	<u>By Programme Expenses (Capital)</u>	
MADELINE	152220.00	DFID PACS TOPUP	58000.00
DFID PACS	3042686.00	MADELINE	85538.00
DFID PACS TOPUP	2653361.00	GENERAL	1000.00
CARITAS INDIA - New Project	500000.00		
IGSSS	901405.00	<u>By Refund of Grant</u>	
<u>To Bank Interest</u>		OXFAM INDIA - Old Project	61846.00
OXFAM INDIA - C Year 2	6762.00	OXFAM INDIA - C Year 1	6352.00
CARITAS INDIA - New Project	1667.00		
DFID PACS	20800.00	<u>By Outstanding Expenses paid</u>	
DFID PACS TOPUP	17714.00	OXFAM INDIA - Old Project	8100.00
IGSSS	1659.00	DFID PACS	17000.00
MADELINE	54699.00	CARITAS INDIA - Old Project	10000.00
General	8611.00		
<u>To Others - General</u>		<u>By Advances</u>	
Donation	304565.00	DFID PACS	38892.00
Membership Fees	6000.00	<u>By TDS</u>	
Commission from LIC	3800.00	GENERAL	380.00
<u>Local Contribution</u>			
IGSSS Project	49505.00	<u>By Closing Balance:</u>	
<u>To Outstanding Expenses</u>		Cash-in-hand	79430.00
SLCW - New Project	15000.00	Bank Balances	
MADELINE	10538.00	S.B.I., Hazaribag - A/c No.30422349630	181455.00
DFID PACS	119075.00	<u>Bank of India</u>	
DFID PACS TOPUP	104932.00	Atka - A/c No. 483710100006426	1134504.00
CARITAS INDIA - New Project	87905.00	Atka-A/c No. 483710100005572	173434.45
IGSSS	4000.00	Palkot -A/c No. 493010110003443	7751.00
		Markacho-A/c No. 482710100010483	1039.00
	13123500.45		13123500.45

PLACE : HAZARIBAG  
DATE : 30.04.2014

For U. NARAIN & CO.  
Chartered Accountants  
*U. Narain*  
(RAJ KUMAR JAIN)  
Partner

*Birendra Kumar*  
**BIRENDRA KUMAR**  
Secretary  
Naya Sawera Vikas Kendra

**NAYA SAWERA VIKAS KENDRA**  
ATKA BAGODAR, GIRIDIH-825322

**CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31-03-2014**

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT	INCOME	AMOUNT
<u>To Programme Expenses (Revenue)</u>		<u>By Grant in Aid after Adjustment of</u>	
SLCW - Old Project	160943.00	<u>Unspent Grant</u>	
SLCW - New Project	68000.00	SLCW - Old Project	160943.00
Other Foreign Funds	6485.00	SLCW - New Project	68000.00
OXFAM INDIA - C Year 1	393648.00	OXFAM INDIA	61846.00
OXFAM INDIA - C Year 2	1590367.00	OXFAM INDIA - C Year 1	400000.00
MADELINE	105940.00	OXFAM INDIA - C Year 2	1583605.00
DFID PACS	4330715.00	MADELINE	136779.00
DFID PACS TOPUP	2542415.00	DFID PACS	4309915.00
CARITAS INDIA - Old Project	374333.00	DFID PACS TOPUP	2582701.00
CARITAS INDIA - New Project	586805.00	CARITAS INDIA - New Project	500000.00
IGSSS	893847.00	CARITAS INDIA - Old Project	307586.00
GENERAL	205281.00	IGSSS	892188.00
<u>To Depreciation</u>		<u>By Bank Interest</u>	
OXFAM INDIA	25350.00	OXFAM INDIA - C Year 2	6762.00
DFID PACS	38309.00	CARITAS INDIA - New Project	1667.00
DFID PACS TOPUP	26700.00	DFID PACS	20800.00
CARITAS INDIA - New Project	24576.00	DFID PACS TOPUP	17714.00
GENERAL	18857.00	IGSSS	1659.00
<u>To Refund of Grant</u>		MADELINE	54699.00
OXFAM INDIA - Old Project	61846.00	General	8611.00
OXFAM INDIA - C Year 1	6352.00	<u>By Others - General</u>	
<u>To Excess of Income over Expenditure</u>	18576.00	Donation	304565.00
		Membership Fees	6000.00
		Commission from LIC	3800.00
		<u>Local Contribution</u>	
		IGSSS Project	49505.00
	11479345.00		11479345.00

PLACE : HAZARIBAG  
DATE : 30.04.2014

For U. NARAIN & CO.  
Chartered Accountants

*(Signature)*  
(RAJ KUMAR JAIN)  
Partner

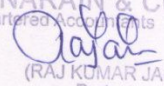
*(Signature)*  
**BIRENDRA KUMAR**  
Secretary  
Naya Sawera Vikas Kendra

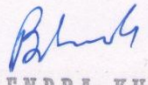
**NAYA SAWERA VIKAS KENDRA**  
ATKA BAGODAR, GIRIDIH-825322

**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31-03-2014**

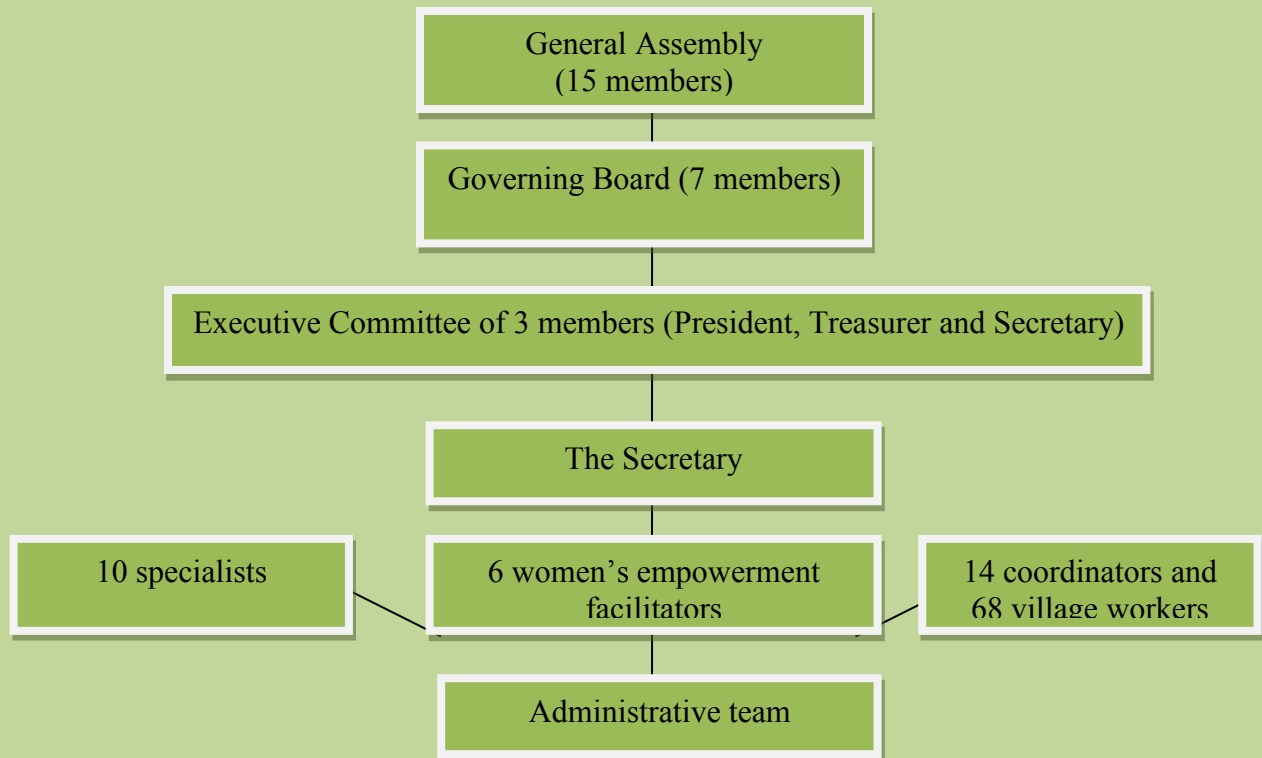
LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	ASSETS	AMOUNT
<u>CAPITAL FUND</u>		<u>FIXED ASSETS</u>	
Opening Balance	30000.00	As Per Schedule "A" Annexed	2374102.00
<u>GENERAL FUND</u>		<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>	
Opening Balance	2474319.45	Cash-in-hand	79430.00
Add : Excess of Income		Bank Balances	
over Expenditure	18576.00	S.B.I., Hazaribag - A/c No.30422349630	181455.00
<u>UNSPENT GRANT</u>		<u>Bank of India</u>	
Ekta Foundation	10000.00	Atka - A/c No. 483710100006426	1134504.00
SLCW - New Project	759000.00	Atka-A/c No. 483710100005572	173434.45
DFID PACS	106654.00	Palkot -A/c No. 493010110003443	7751.00
MADELINE	22408.00	Markacho-A/c No. 482710100010483	1039.00
DFID PACS TOPUP	70660.00	<u>LOANS &amp; ADVANCES</u>	
IGSSS	9217.00	TDS : O.B.	5837.00
CARITAS INDIA New	87905.00	Add Deduction in the year	380.00
OXFAM INDIA - C Year	16395.00	DFID PACS-Advances	38892.00
	1082239.00		
<u>LOAN</u>			
Convention cum Public Hearing	18119.00		
National Consultation - Indian Funds	66032.00		
NEAC (Biodiversity Conservation)	2232.00		
<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>			
<u>Outstanding Expenses</u>			
National Consultation - Indian Funds	46262.00		
NEAC (Biodiversity Conservation)	500.00		
IGSSS	4000.00		
DFID PACS TOPUP	104932.00		
SLCW - Old Project	5000.00		
DFID PACS	119075.00		
SLCW - New Project	15000.00		
MADELINE	10538.00		
	3996824.45		
			3996824.45

PLACE : HAZARIBAG  
DATE : 30.04.2014

For U. NARAIN & CO.  
Chartered Accountants  
  
(RAJ KUMAR JAIN)  
Partner

  
**BIRENDRA KUMAR**  
Secretary  
Naya Sawera Vikas Kendra

## NSVK Organogram



**Board of Trustees:**

SL	Name	Address	Designation	Honorarium
1	<b>Ramswarup</b>	At+Po – Atka, Bagodar, Giridih 825322 Jharkhand Mob: 9934338448	President	10,000/ PM
2	<b>Birendra Kumar</b>	At+Po – Atka, Bagodar, Giridih 825322 Jharkhand Mob: 9431556892	Secretary	5,000/PM
3	<b>Saryu Prasad</b>	At- Karmatand Po – Atka, Bagodar, Giridih 825322 Jharkhand Mob: 9471723712	Treasurer	12,705/PM
4	<b>Chaudhary Prasad</b>	At – Chalkari, Po- Atka, Hazaribagh Mob: 9431503475	Member	----
5	<b>Dr. Suresh Kumar</b>	Soysaray, Biharsharif Nalanda Bihar Mob: 9431503470	Member	----
6	<b>Shanti Hansda</b>	At- Jhilaar, Po- Lalpur Kawakoul, Nawada Bihar Mob: 9572740795	Member	----
7	<b>Puja Hembram</b>	At- Odbariya, Po- Lakshmipur Dist.- Jamui	Member	----

**Travelling coast for Chief Functionary: 22,000 PA****Staffs Salary Ratio:**

Monthly Salary of Staffs (In Rupees)	Men	Women	Total
<b>&lt; - 5,000</b>	16	12	28
<b>5,000 – 7,000</b>	41	22	63
<b>7,000 – 10,000</b>	6	2	8
<b>10,000 - &gt;</b>	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	63	36	99

**Funding:**

- ✓ Oxfam India
- ✓ Scottish Government- South Asia Development Programme (PACS Programme)
- ✓ Caritas India
- ✓ Swiss League of Catholic Women (SLCW)

**Contact us:**

**Registered office address:**

At + Post – Atka, Via – Bagodar  
Distt. – Giridih, Jharkhand  
Pin – 825222

**Coordination office address:**

Shanti Nagar, Hearanganj  
Hazaribagh - 825301, Jharkhand  
Phone: 06546-223794,  
Mob: +91 9431556892

E-mail: [epnsvk@gmail.com](mailto:epnsvk@gmail.com) & [nayasawera\\_vikaskendra@rediffmail.com](mailto:nayasawera_vikaskendra@rediffmail.com)  
Visit to us: [www.nsvk.in](http://www.nsvk.in)