



NAYA SAWERA VIKAS KENDRA [NSVK] Jharkhand

Every day, Every step..... to rights

Annual Report 2011-12





Words from the General Secretary

Social change, reformation and Development are process which affects the life of human beings. It depends upon the long term integrated perspective plan and execution. Role of community based organisation is very much vital in this concern.



We are proud of our integrated model of development, which touches all the required aspects of may deprived community in a holistic manner providing natural resources, livelihood, leadership, advocacy, education in a sustainable way.

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

We are grateful to District Administration, Government departments and our well wishers for their co-operation and collaboration in successful implementation of number of development program in the remote and backward areas of the state.

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 also extend our thanks to KVK- Hazaribagh, AFRO-Ranchi and SPWD-Ranchi for their valuable assistance. I would like to thanks our members of Self Help Groups, Gram Ekai (village units), Farmer Groups and multiple issue based committees who actively participated in mobilizing the local community and resources.

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



VISION

Establish an egalitarian and non-exploitative *Sarvodaya* 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



The overall thematic areas of NSVK intervention:

- ⊙ **Livelihood Resources**
 - ✓ Land and forest rights and ownership – land to the landless.
 - ✓ People's access and control over water sources.
 - ✓ People's right to co-exist in a forest environment and access to forest produce.
 - ✓ Sustainable land development and agriculture for local food and livelihood security is being phased in with the land rights campaign.
 - ✓ Mining and Displacement
- ⊙ **Gender**
 - ✓ Women's right to land and property ownership.
 - ✓ Economic self-sufficiency and enhancement for empowerment.
 - ✓ Women's literacy. Child health and education with focus on girl-child.
- ⊙ **Local Self-governance**
 - ✓ People's intervention and participation in the Panchayat Raj Institutions and PESA as and where relevant.
 - ✓ Capacity building to plan, implement and monitor people centred development projects and programmes.
- ⊙ **Natural Resources Management (NRM)**
 - ✓ Implementation of organic farming and protect to traditional seeds and culture.
 - ✓ Implementation of rainwater harvesting for agriculture with community involvement.
 - ✓ Re-introduce and encourage cultivation of indigenous grains, cereals and oil seeds.
- ⊙ **Education & Research**
 - ✓ Value, traditional culture and technical
 - ✓ Residential Primitive tribe school
- ⊙ **Advocacy & Documentation**
 - ✓ Legal Advocacy
 - ✓ Photos and Videos

The organisation's priority community constituencies in Jharkhand are:

- ✓ Scheduled Tribes*;
- ✓ Scheduled Caste;
- ✓ Minorities;
- ✓ Other Backward Castes (OBC); and
- ✓ All other poor, marginal and deprived communities
- ✓ (The cross-sectionality of gender concerns and considerations is always ensured)

* Primitive Adivasi community



Introduction

Naya Sawera Vikas Kendra (NSVK), or *New Morning Development Centre* is a non-governmental organisation working among tribal and Dalit communities in Giridih, Bokaro, Dhanbad, Gumla, Palamu, Koderma and Hazaribagh districts of Jharkhand since 1999.

We primarily work in the direction of citizen rights' education, community organisation and livelihood development with marginalised rural communities in the afore-mentioned districts, exhorting, supporting and fostering their initiatives to work towards systematic change.

Guided by the principles of *gram swaraj* (self-governance) and *gram swawlamban* (economic self-reliance), which aim at effecting local control over land, water, forest and livelihood resources, NSVK has been working towards organisation building and encouraging community participation, focusing especially on fostering leadership capabilities of the youth and women.

Land is a vital component in attainment of the ideal of *gram swawlamban*. Jharkhand's agricultural and forest communities are well aware of depletion and degradation of the natural environment and are concerned about the ecological health of their environment and are also eager to employ their traditional knowledge and skill to protect, regenerate and enhance local eco-system when they receive encouragement and support in that direction.

For rural and particularly tribal communities, land is the foundation of culture, identity and existential well-being. After carefully studying the needs and requirements of the local communities, NSVK in partnership with village leaders has taken on various projects, building on traditional knowledge to secure their own means of livelihood simultaneously conserving and multiplying resources, thus helping local communities to move towards achieving *gram swawlamban*.

Recognising the centrality of this essential resource base in the lives and economy of the rural population, NSVK, through its multiple multi-faceted efforts, aims to promote attainment of a sustainable and dignified living from agriculture and forest produce.





Objectives

NSVK operates with the objectives of capacitating, inspiring and empowering rural communities to understand their rights and struggle for community control over local natural resources that are lifelines for their livelihood and very survival. At the grassroots the interests and strategies of the people have merged with those of NSVK and the community-based efforts are carried out under this identity. The overarching principles and path of work for NSVK are summarised into the following objectives:

- Organisation building to mobilise 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 organisation, awareness building and capacity generation for education and health
- Advocacy
- Promotion of traditional culture, with value-based education.

State of Intervention

08 district of Jharkhand, namely:

- Giridih
- Hazaribag
- Koderma
- Dhanbad
- Bokaro
- Palamu
- Gumla
- Chatra

Programmes

1. Mobilisation and organisation building
2. Documentation and Advocacy
3. Community Development Activities

I. Mobilisation and organisation building

1. Community-based voluntary works

A three-day State-level Youth Camp was organised by NSVK at Kanikend, Markachcho block in Koderma, from 27th to 29th March, 2012, attended by a total of 150 participants. The main idea behind the youth camp was to imbibe among its participants the Gandhian philosophy of 'Shramdan' or donation of physical labour[†]. This was done with the intent to mobilise and bind the assorted volunteers in building of a check-dam on a river-stream at Kanikend village, which once complete would provide irrigated waters to Duhpaniya, Kendua, Gosai and Kanikend villages, as well as meet the minimum daily water requirements of the inhabitants of these settlements. Former JVM leader, Mr. Gopal Yadav, also participated in the training camp. Moreover, to harness the potential of *Shramdan* and utilise it to capacitate local communities in taking charge of their destinies, NSVK initiated other such similar efforts as illustrated in the *facts box*.

Some Facts:

- ☉ At Chinpur, Dhanbad, 80% construction of an earthen dam across a stream completed by the Gram Sabha, which will supply irrigated waters to nearly 1000 acres of land in four villages, benefiting 1200 families in the process.
- ☉ Construction work of 0.8 km canal at Paplo, Markachcho block of Koderma sanctioned by the administration in December 2008, and consistent assertion by the people led to the commencement of the work in January, 2010. The project is aimed at providing irrigation waters' to 300 acres of land spread across four villages.
- ☉ The process of micro-planning for construction of a micro-watershed for storage of harvested rainwater at Jhikrima, Gumla underway, which is the MGNREGA* (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) funded project, and targeted to provide irrigation for about 100 acres of land in three Adivasi-dominated village hamlets.



[†] *Shramdan* – implicitly means creative activities (largely though not wholly related to land, water and forest) undertaken jointly at the level of communities for larger long-term benefits.

[†] The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is an Indian job guarantee scheme, enacted by legislation on August 25, 2005. The scheme provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage of 120 (US\$2.17) per day in 2009 prices.



2. Promotion of Organic farming /initiatives in the field of agriculture

To uphold traditional good practices in farming, forty-one farmers' groups (Gumla, Palamu and Hazaribagh districts) are practising conservation and promotion of the use of indigenous seeds in 22 acres of land, combined with organic composting.

Of the above 41 farmers' groups, 200 selected farmers have been provided with primary orientation on organic farming, including propagating the usage of vermin compost and farm yard manure and **System of Rice Intensification (SRI)**, with traditional seeds. Response of the farmers' has been encouraging as have the initial results of their farm yields subsequent to the adoption of new low-cost technology, leading to demands to replicate the project on a wider level. Following the success of this venture, **System of Wheat Intensification (SWI)** too was introduced, and as of now, nearly fifty farmers are subscribing to both SRI and SWI.

Further initiatives in this regard are as illustrated in the *facts box* below:-

Some Facts:

- ☉ An intensive one-day training workshop on pest control and nutrient-management and farm mechanisation, attended by forty-four participants, including seven women farmers, was organised in December 2011.
- ☉ Soil Health Cards (SHCs) – 433 farmers in our total geographic area were distributed SHCs and were given information on constructive ways to improve the health of the soil and prevent its erosion. Alongside this, an initial testing of soil condition was conducted by trained persons.



The sustained efforts of NSVK in this direction have been rewarded in the greatest possible manner – 20 % of the 35 families practising dual crop cultivation have reported an increase in food consumption at the household level.



3. *Cadre 'Nirman' (building)*

212 young men and women, from 82 villages spread across all seven working districts of the organisation, received cadre-training on non-violent peoples' action for rights and justice. After successful training, they have been active in tackling village problems and issues through different CBUs. A further corollary of the Cadre *Nirman* includes a continual membership drive and to this end, INR 4, 836 was collected as enrolment fees from 3,882 new members who have been enrolled. The cadre vase of youth provides a direct and effective organisational base in the said 82 villages across 7 districts.

4. *Employee engagement and training programmes*

NSVK conducts regular trainings for its office staff. NSVK training programme serves not only as a basis for continuous updation of the knowledge-level and skill-set of its employees, but also a forum for participatory planning through interaction among employees from all areas and programmes. Moreover, these trainings provided a forum for monitoring and reviewing the implementation of current programmes in the field. The performance of each worker is also reviewed and based on workers' and teams' identified strengths and weaknesses, future activities are chalked out. Some of these crucial need based employee trainings conducted in the given period include themes as below:

- Field-worker orientation programme
- Monthly State Core Team and Co-ordinators' Meetings
- Capacity building: Planning/ Review Programme
- Gender training



5. *Social Security Schemes*

Though entitlements for social security benefits have been sanctioned by the government and are available to the people under a variety of schemes, yet massive problems exist in their implementation. The system is beset with apathy/negligence, in which, on the one hand, legitimate beneficiaries are often excluded from the purview of these entitlements, and on the other, funds granted by the government for schemes under this head often lie under-utilised.

NSVK has been actively involved in channelising the demands of the people for their legitimate entitlements, as is evident by the claims filed and subsequently sanctioned by the government, during the previous financial year.



Some Facts:

- ② 106 old persons received INR 2,09,600 as old-age pension from 1423 applications filed.
- ② 121 disabled persons secured Person with Disability (PwD) pension of INR 38,416.
- ② 424 applications for Samajik Suraksha Pension (SSP) of total INR 1,82,808 denomination were sanctioned.
- ② In all working areas, families eligible for BPL cards have been listed and are in the process of securing Gram Sabha confirmation and submission to Block Offices.
- ② 732 families from 35 villages added by the government in Below Poverty Line (BPL) lists and received BPL card number from 4223 applications, such filed.
- ② 3796 families claimed Above Poverty Line (APL) ration cards.
- ② 3161 families claimed BPL (red) card.
- ② 79 families obtained an approval under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and received INR 29,10,000 in multiple instalments for construction of houses.
- ② 90% eligible workers in all the seven working districts have been allotted MGNREGA job cards.
- ② 48 new wells sanctioned by the government for construction, which released an amount of INR 6,66,99,442 for the purpose.

6. Role of women in achieving Swawlamban / Women's Economic Fund

The issue of women's empowerment is intertwined with their economic self reliance. Generally, the trend is such that the work done by rural women is not recognised as economically significant or they are deprived of any avenues to achieve economic interdependence. Critical to the ideal of *Swawlamban* or economic self-reliance, which NSVK subscribes to, is the active and full participation of women in the rural economy. Recognising the untapped potential of women in furthering economic security for households, NSVK has strived to organise women into Self-Help Groups (SHGs)/Mutual Help Groups (MHGs) in

Some Facts:

- ② 33 new/re-new SHGs were formed, 372 women have been enrolled as members. Their savings amounted to INR 11, 7360 and among them, 9 groups have also opened their bank accounts.
- ② 248 existing groups managed to save INR 20, 50,014, out of which INR 10, 01,200 was disbursed internally for members' personal sustainability.
- ② 6 MHGs, 3 each in Bokaro and Koderma districts, have received licenses for operating Public Distribution System (PDS) outlets.
- ② 180 MHGs members have already started kitchen gardening and home nurseries for plantation of various vegetables, done with the purpose of ensuring progressive self-sufficiency of food at the household and village level.
- ② 'Women's Cultivation Group' started cultivating 0.40 acres jointly at Satkira village in Dhanbad.



all of its working areas. The positive performance of these SHGs/MHG's is

demonstrable through the fact that, in the brief period of their existence, they have helped a large number of women to free themselves from the trappings of the local moneylenders. This fact also highlights the capability of the group members' to manage their short-term credit activities, used ably by them for further livelihood generation.



7. Land concerns

Land is a primary resource for people residing in rural communities. However, access of the people to this essential resource base is marred by issues related to entitlement and ownership rights. Such a state of affairs makes them susceptible to harassment and persecution to governmental authorities, which seeks to evict them from their traditional lands. Lack of property ownership further deprives them of their legitimate share of governmental social security and welfare schemes. NSVK endeavours to help people with genuine land

Some facts:

- ⊙ Of the total number of 1812 land-related applications filed for 2131.43 acres of land, 168 deeds were released for 79.6 acres of land.
- ⊙ Mutation- of the 357 families, who filed applications for the receipts of 247.06 acres of land, 61 families got receipts for 44.89 acres of land.
- ⊙ Gair-Mazurwa (GM) land - 59 families filed application for settlement of 51.78 acres of GM land in all working districts of NSVK.
- ⊙ Land for landless – a total of 367 applications, laying claim to 367 acres of land, were filed in 7 districts.
- ⊙ Homestead land - Out of 69 applications towards homestead land deeds, 2 families received 0.13 acres of land deeds.
- ⊙ Bandobasti – 80 applications for 82.54 acres of land were filled in seven districts.
- ⊙ Bhoodan land – Under this head, 25 applicants applied for 36.51 acres of land and one family got right on 0.85 acres of land.
- ⊙ Forest land - 104 individual deeds of 33.73 acres of land were issues to tribal families, against the 699 applications for 1334.24 acres of land filed in seven working districts of NSVK. Along with these, forty community deeds were filed for claim to forest land, across six districts.



grievances by facilitating the process of their land-regularisation. The facts below pour light on some statistical highlights.

8. *Jungle Suraksha Samities /Community forest conservation*

It is a universal fact that deforestation in the name of development has further worsened swiftly changing climatic patterns, and led to several rapid-onset natural disasters like floods. Moreover, the Tribals who are more dependent on the nature are continuously faced with issues of biodiversity depletion, which is ultimately affecting their livelihood. NSVK instituted 63 Jungle Suraksha Samitis across 7 districts and in both focused and contact villages of all 7 districts, the Samitis contribute to community planning, including Gram



sabha meeting, and management skills.



Further, the samitis contribute to community forest conservation for improving micro climatic conditions, regulating rational use of minor timber of forest produce for home use as per need. Though, at present the committees have no recognised rights on forest due to government apathy, they have been successful in saving their forest from illegal cuttings.

II. Community Development Activities

1. Workshop for Women on Land right & Gender Issue

The co-relation between land and gender is deeply socio-economic and cultural in nature, and cannot be divorced from each other. Since ours is a largely patriarchal society, women continue to traditionally face gender discrimination when it comes to having land titles/deeds in their name and recognition as farmers. The socio-cultural hierarchy makes an important asset like land a male prerogative in India, and more typically, in the countryside. This made it crucial for NSVK to intervene in the area of land and gender rights. Resultantly, together with Ekta Mahila Manch, NSVK organised a two-day training camp for the local women to create awareness about their land rights, while dialoguing on the deep rooted gender biases to land rights. The training concluded with formation of Ekta Mahila Manch Committees at block levels across the districts to work as care units for women to address their local issues as well as escalate their concerns to the district and state levels.



2. Gaon Jodo Yatra



In the process, issues of the people were voiced requirements like, electricity supply, roads, halls and other basic facilities, poor implementation the government schemes in the villages and violation of their right over the forest and its produce.

In continuation of the strenuous attempts to raise awareness among the people about their rights and awaken the administration, a two-day foot march was organised, followed by sit-in, by NSVK in preparation of Jansamwad Yatra. Nukkad natak (streets plays) were staged propagating the messages of Jansatyagrah and Jansamwad Yatra. In the fiercely, pertaining to the absence of basic community



3. *Community Indigenous Tribal development centre*

One of the significant components of development is education; it is the primary step to any sort of development. Hence NSVK developmental activities include education too and for the promotion of traditional culture and technical with value educations of tribal's, the organisation establishing a residential school at Birhortanda of Bagodar block in Giridih. The construction work of building is going on, till April 2011, Rs. 10 lacs expended on the building. Coming few months the school will be start with proper functioning.



III. Documentation and Advocacy

1. *Advocacy for Land, Water and Forest Rights*

In addition to working with the people in the field, strengthening the ongoing struggles for land, water and forest rights, NSVK also engaged with parliamentarians, to advocate for implementation of CNT and SPT Acts at grass roots level, and formation of land task force at the government level. In addition to people's campaigns and public meetings, parliamentary advocacy has been carried out with the leaders of ruling and oppositions parties for the formation of State Land Reforms Commission and Land Task Force. Assurances received by



the concerned parliamentarians have been followed up by NSVK rigorously. An alliance of over 100 individuals and organisations, named Sajha Manch (collective forum) held periodic active meetings on land and livelihood rights.

In the run up to the sustained efforts, on March 2, 2012, a group of five representatives met with the former Prime Minister, Mr. Babulal Marandi at the State level Samelan (interface) organised in Ranchi. The idea was to voice people's concerns not just to the government but also to the media.

Among the eminent persons who attended the samelan were, Mrs. Sudha Chaudhry, Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) from the ruling party, Chief Editor in Delhi, Mr. Ved Prakash Vedik, and senior journalist Mr. Prasun Latant, together with senior Social Activists; under the chairmanship of Mr. Raj Gopal P.V., Member of National Land Reform Commission of India).

2. *Jansunwai (Public Hearing)*

Jan Sunwais were organised across the seven districts of the state during Jansamwad Yatra.

Several of applications were gathered and submitted to Mr. Raja Gopal P.V. (Member of

the National Land Reform Commission of India).

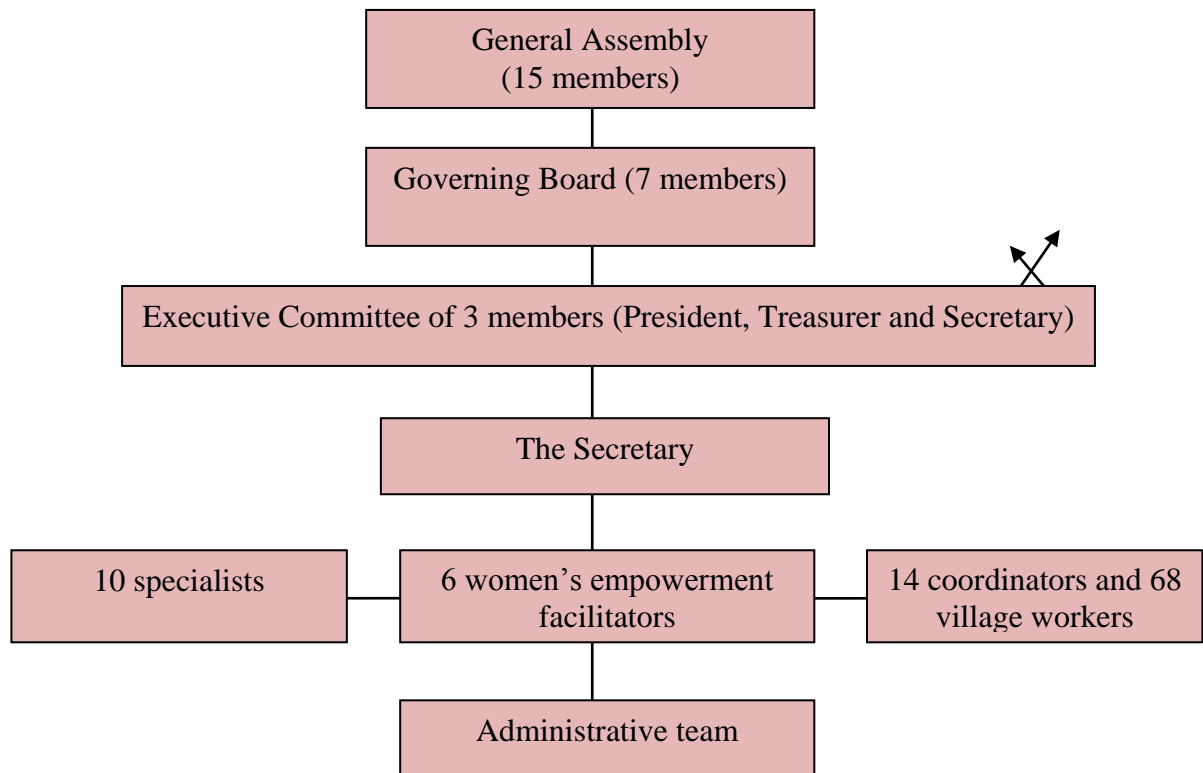
Applications collected from Han Sunwais:

- ☉ Forest land Applications – 545 of 885.41 acres
- ☉ Bhudaan Land – 11 of 5.41 acres
- ☉ GM Land – 45 of 45.86 acres
- ☉ Basgit Deed – 58 of 4.34 acres
- ☉ Bandobasti – 58 of 57.82 acres
- ☉ Mutation – 95 of 83.93 acres
- ☉ Landless (agriculture) – 200 of 200.00 acres
- ☉ Landless (homeless) - 129 of 5.16 acres





Organisational Structure





Board of Trustees:

Team:

Funding:

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

Address

Registered office address:

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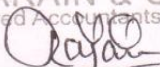
Financial audited statement summary of all projects

NAYA SAWERA VIKAS KENDRA ATKA BAGODAR, GIRIDIH-825322

CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31-03-2012

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT	INCOME	AMOUNT
<u>To Programme Expenses (Revenue)</u>		<u>By Grant in Aid</u>	
SLCW	297671.00	CARITAS INDIA - Extra Farmfield	78475.00
DFID PACS	1775131.00	CARITAS INDIA - Extra Watershed	159000.00
OXFAM NOVIB	2489054.00	CARITAS INDIA - 1st Year Project	461797.00
CARITAS INDIA - Extra Farmfield	78475.00	CARITAS INDIA - 2nd Year Project	8103483.00
CARITAS INDIA - Extra Watershed	159000.00	NEAC - Biodiversity Conservation	10000.00
CARITAS INDIA - 2nd Year Project	8123657.00	OXFAM India	68760.00
National Consultation - Foreign Funds	95000.00	<u>National Consultation</u>	
National Consultation - Indian Funds	194922.00	Action Aid	50000.00
General	68054.00	CASA	20000.00
General-CARITAS INDIA	544727.00	VANI	<u>25000.00</u>
		DFID PACS	2112385.00
<u>To Depreciation</u>		Add: Unspent O.B.	<u>0.00</u>
OXFAM NOVIB	17262.00		2112385.00
SLCW	2921.00	Less: Unspent C.B.	55796.00
CARITAS INDIA	63250.00	OXFAM NOVIB	1442320.00
DFID PACS	31975.00	Add: Unspent O.B.	<u>1221446.00</u>
General	20744.00		2663766.00
<u>To Excess of Income over Expenditure</u>	690648.00	Less: Unspent C.B.	<u>220276.00</u>
		SLCW	383373.00
		Add: Unspent O.B.	<u>7241.00</u>
			390614.00
		Less: Unspent C.B.	<u>101480.00</u>
			289134.00
		<u>By Bank Interest</u>	
		OXFAM NOVIB	45564.00
		SLCW	8537.00
		CARITAS INDIA - 2nd Year Project	20302.00
		DFID PACS	33542.00
		NEAC - Biodiversity Conservation	132.00
		General	6335.00
		<u>By Others - General</u>	
		Donation	224024.00
		Membership Fees	2000.00
		Commission from LIC	1600.00
		<u>Local Contribution</u>	
		Caritas India	544727.00
	<u>14652491.00</u>		<u>14652491.00</u>

PLACE : HAZARIBAG
DATE : 30.04.2012

For U. NARAIN & CO.
Chartered Accountants

(RAJ KUMAR JAIN)
Partner



NAYA SAWERA VIKAS KENDRA

ATKA BAGODAR, GIRIDIH-825322

CONSOLIDATED RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31-03-2012

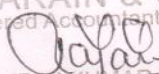
RECEIPT	AMOUNT	PAYMENT	AMOUNT
<u>To Opening Balance:</u>		<u>By Programme Expenses (Revenue)</u>	
Cash-in-hand	13052.00	SLCW	297671.00
Bank Balances		DFID PACS	1775131.00
S.B.I., Hazaribag - A/c No.30422349630	7572.00	OXFAM NOVIB	2489054.00
<u>Bank of India</u>		CARITAS INDIA - Extra Farmfield	78475.00
Atka - A/c No. 483710100006426	1235757.00	CARITAS INDIA - Extra Watershed	159000.00
Atka-A/c No. 483710100005572	25377.45	CARITAS INDIA - 2nd Year Project	8123657.00
Markacho-A/c No. 482710100010483	752.00	National Consultation - Foreign Funds	95000.00
		National Consultation - Indian Funds	194922.00
<u>To Grant in Aid</u>		General	68054.00
DFID PACS	2112385.00	General-CARITAS INDIA	544727.00
SLCW	383373.00		
OXFAM NOVIB	1442320.00	<u>By Outstanding Expenses</u>	
CARITAS INDIA - Extra Farmfield	78475.00	CARITAS INDIA - 1st Year Project	67210.00
CARITAS INDIA - Extra Watershed	159000.00	NEAC - Climate Control	497.00
CARITAS INDIA - 1st Year Project	461797.00		
CARITAS INDIA - 2nd Year Project	8103483.00	<u>By Loan Refund</u>	
<u>For National Consultation</u>		General	225000.00
Action Aid	50000.00	NEAC - Climate Control	1085.00
CASA	20000.00	NEAC - Biodiversity Conservation	7400.00
VANI	25000.00		
NEAC - Biodiversity Conservation	10000.00	<u>By Programme Expenses (Capital)</u>	
OXFAM India	68760.00	DFID PACS	315000.00
		General	144470.00
<u>To Bank Interest</u>		<u>By Advances</u>	
OXFAM NOVIB	45564.00	DFID PACS	2357.00
SLCW	8537.00		
CARITAS INDIA - 2nd Year Project	20302.00	<u>By Closing Balance:</u>	
DFID PACS	33542.00	Cash-in-hand	61269.00
NEAC - Biodiversity Conservation	132.00	Bank Balances	
General	6335.00	S.B.I., Hazaribag - A/c No.30422349630	5344.00
		<u>Bank of India</u>	
<u>To Others - General</u>		Atka - A/c No. 483710100006426	379018.00
Donation	224024.00	Atka-A/c No. 483710100005572	160032.45
Membership Fees	2000.00	Palkot -A/c No. 493010110003443	903.00
Commission from LIC	1600.00	Markacho-A/c No. 482710100010483	884.00
<u>Local Contribution</u>			
Caritas India	544727.00		
<u>To Loan</u>			
National Consultation - Saryu Prasad	66032.00		
<u>To Outstanding Expenses</u>			
National Consultation	46262.00		
	15196160.45		15196160.45

PLACE : HAZARIBAG

DATE : 30.04.2012

For U. NARAIN & CO.

Chartered Accountants


 (RAJ KUMAR JAIN)
 Partner



NAYA SAWERA VIKAS KENDRA
ATKA BAGODAR, GIRIDIH-825322

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31-03-2012

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	ASSETS	AMOUNT
<u>GENERAL FUND</u>		<u>FIXED ASSETS</u>	
Opening Balance	1751182.45	As Per Schedule "A" Annexed	2296883.00
Add : Excess of Income over Expenditure	690648.00		
	2441830.45	<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>	
<u>UNSPENT GRANT</u>		Cash-in-hand	61269.00
SLCW	101480.00	<u>Bank Balances</u>	
DFID PACS	55796.00	S.B.I., Hazaribag - A/c No.30422349630	5344.00
Ekta Foundation	10000.00	<u>Bank of India</u>	
OXFAM NOVIB	220276.00	Atka - A/c No. 483710100006426	379018.00
	387552.00	Atka-A/c No. 483710100005572	160032.45
<u>LOANS</u>		Palkot-A/c No. 493010110003443	903.00
Convention cum Public Hearing : O.B.	18119.00	Markacho-A/c No. 482710100010483	884.00
National Consultation - Indian Funds	66032.00	<u>LOANS & ADVANCES</u>	
NEAC (Biodiversity Conservation)	2232.00	<u>Convention cum Public Hearing</u>	
<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>		Tax Deducted at Source : O.B.	5837.00
National Consultation - Indian Funds	46262.00	<u>General</u>	
NEAC (Biodiversity Conservation)	500.00	Advance to Choudhary Prasad	50000.00
		<u>DFID PACS</u>	
		Advances	2357.00
	2962527.45		2962527.45

PLACE : HAZARIBAG

DATE : 30.04.2012

For U. NARAIN & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Raj Kumar Jain
(RAJ KUMAR JAIN)
Partner



Annexure

Cadre Training & Orientation chart annexed

Districts	Date	Place	Total Participants
Koderma	September 24-25, 2011	Govt. Middle School, Markachcho	59 [29 F + 30 M]
Palamu	September 22-23, 2011	Govt. Middle School, Bishrampur	61 [28 F + 33 M]
Dhanbad	October 20-21, 2011	Panitanki , Topchanchi	62 [34 F + 28 M]
Hazaribagh	October 18-19, 2011	Panchayat Bhawan, Nawada	30 [19 F + 11 M]

Employee engagement and training programmes

S.No	Training	No. of participants	Duration (days)	Agenda	Outcome
1.	Field-worker orientation programme	30	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milestones and strategies of LSP project. Land and livelihood rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual activity plans were formulated for each program, separately for each district.
2.	Monthly State Core Team and Co-ordinators' Meetings	16	24 (2 days each month)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review project progress village wise. Review performance of each worker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed district wise activity-outcome achievement carried out and future plans formulated Plans of action for each worker formed.
3.	Capacity	M 10 + F 6 =	1day,	Discussion on Roles	Continuation of



	Building; Planning/Review programme, NSVK, Hazaribagh	16 EP-NSVK Project Coordinators & Administration Staff	June 4, 2011	& responsibilities and objective of the project	Activity 01 for benefit of Coordinators, Administration staff, Core Team members and NSVK Board Members special focus on roles & responsibilities, to clearly understand objectives, strategic activities [especially advocacy], reporting style-schedules and expected outcomes of the project.

Women workshop Landright & Gender Issue

Districts	Date	Place	Total Participants
Koderma	June 9, 2011	Middle School Markachcho	170 [150F + 20M]
Giridih	October 26-27, 2011	Birhortand Centre, Budhachanch	53 [42 F + 09 M]
Bokaro	March 25-26, 2012	Panchayat Bhawan, Chirudih,	70 [67 F + 3 M]
Palamu	March 28-29, 2012	Middle School, Bishrampur	61 [57 F + 4 M]
Hazaribagh	March 23-24, 2012	Panchayat Bhawan, Kushumbha	55 [54 F + 1 M]
Dhanbad	March 21-22, 2012	Middle School, Chinpur	58 [56 F + 2 M]



Gaon Jodo Yatra

Districts	Duration	Date	Avg. Participants	Area covered
Hazaribagh	2 days	Feb 24 –25, 2012	35 per day	20 villages
Gumla	2 days	Feb 16 - 17, 2012	46 per day	18 villages
Bokaro	2 days	Feb 25 - 26, 2012	30 per day	20 villages
Palamu	10 days	Nov 28 – Dec 06, 2011	20 per day	36 villages
Giridih	10 days	Nov 20 – 29, 2011	18 per day	32 villages
Dhanbad	6 days	Nov 15 – 20, 2011	25 per day	29 villages
Koderma	3 days	Nov 15 – 17, 2011	28 per day	25 villages

Jansunwai (Public Hearing)

Districts	Date	Place	Total Participants
Koderma	February 23, 2012	Banjhedih, Koderma	350 [195 F + 155 M]
Giridih	February 24, 2012	Bagodar, Giridih	240 [120 F + 120 M]
Bokaro	February 26, 2012	Tenughat, Bokaro	195 [110 F + 85 M]
Dhanbad	February 27, 2012	Topchanchi, Dhanbad	280 [170 F + 110 M]
Hazaribagh	February 22, 2012	Barkagaon, Hazaribagh	250 [120 F + 130 M]
Gumla	February 18, 2012	Palkot, Gumla	340 [190 F + 150 M]
Palamu	February 21, 2012	Padwamore, Palamu	220 [115 F + 105 M]