

# Annual Report

PARMARTH SAMAJ SEVI SANSTHAN

2017-2018



*Preparing People to Help Themselves*

Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sansthan  
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## About Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sansthan

Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sansthan is a non-government and non-profit organization registered under the Society Registration Act of 1860 and having FCRA certification. It has also been registered under sections 12 (A) and 80 (G). The aim of the organization is to work for the betterment of weaker and deprived sections of the society. The organization is working to bring qualitative changes and improvement in the lives of the weaker and deprived sections of the society. The organization has engaged diverse community groups and stakeholders like women and adolescent girls' and boys' groups, youth, social activists, academicians, media persons, lawyers, researchers, change makers, students, political persons, Panchayat members in the developmental processes. The organization strongly advocates for participatory processes both within the organization and with the community. The organization believes in demanding and displaying transparency and accountability mechanism in the interest of poorest and marginalized community groups. The organization also provides a healthy, democratic and gender friendly working environment.

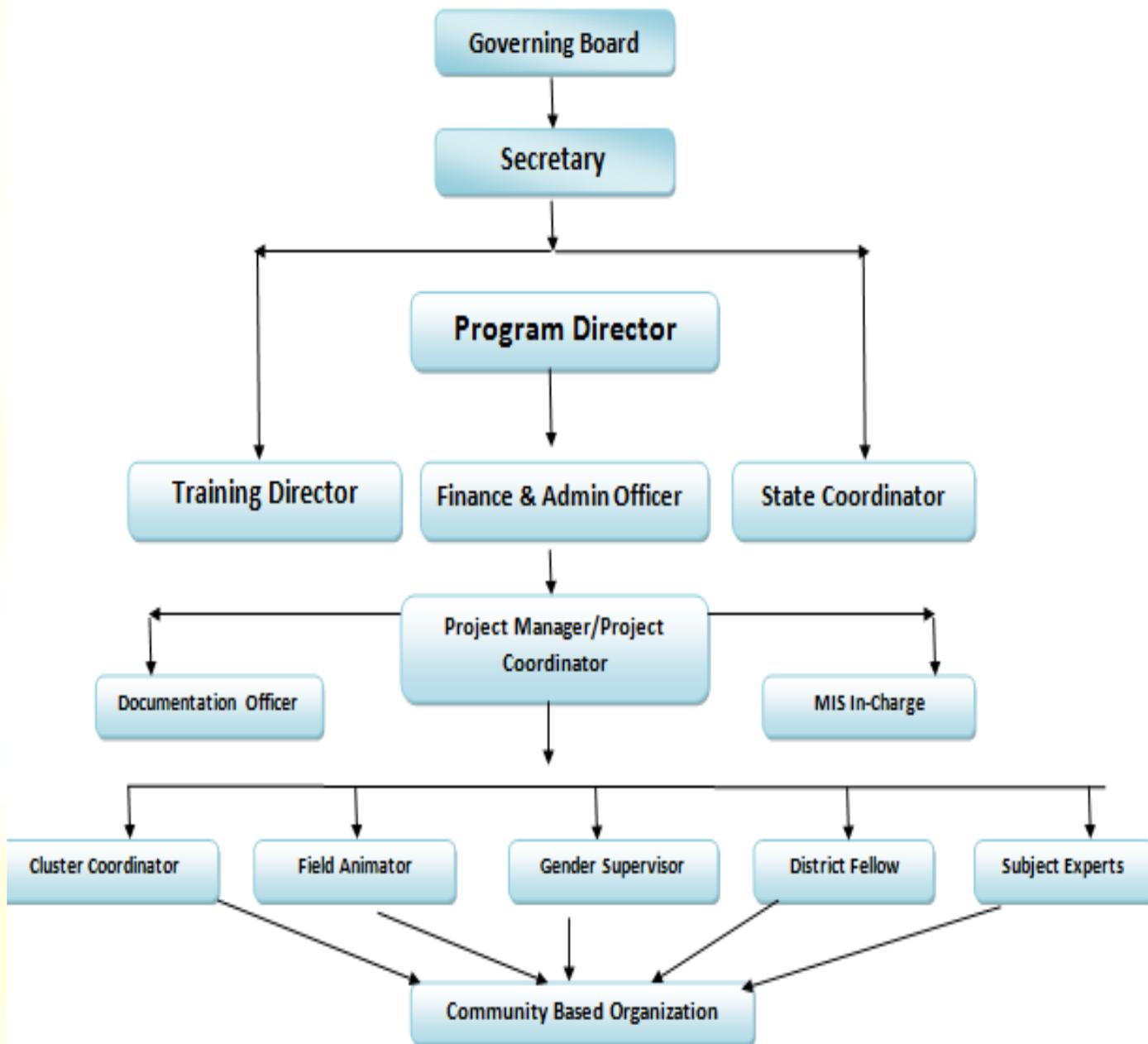
Parmarth is working in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The organization has direct outreach in 243 villages of 17 blocks in six districts of Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh (UP) and Madhya Pradesh (MP). The organization has engaged 264 CBOs having approximately 6310 community members. Its intervention area are four districts of Uttar Pradesh (Jalaun, Hamirpur, Lalitpur and Jhansi) and two districts of Madhya Pradesh (Tikamgarh and Chhatarpur).

ParmarthSamajSevi Sansthan owes its genesis to a strong belief that caring and capable people – rather than material resources – are crucial in accelerating the process of social development in Bundelkhand region. Parmarth's Human Resource Development Unit was set up with the core agenda of ensuring that young, educated and experienced people with empathy and the desire to bring about positive changes in the lives of others, are recruited, nurtured, and placed in grassroots projects.

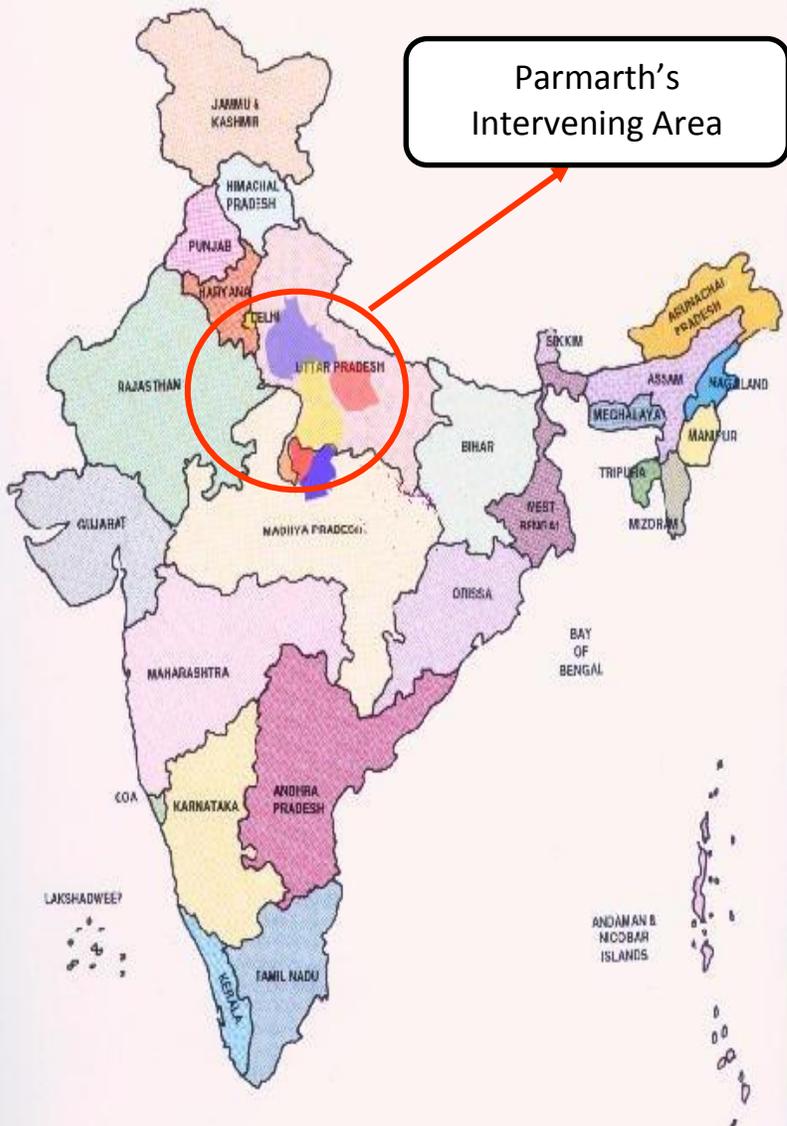
Parmarth's structure has been designed to provide space for self-expression to each professional staff's desire to work for a super-ordinate goal. At all levels, strong integration is ensured with processes of mentorship, peer review, structured training inputs and collective leadership to equip individuals to respond to changing field problems and role demands.

In the last few years, the Parmarth's HRD unit has developed a broad framework to provide development professionals with necessary inputs to gear up for life and role transitions. The in-career programme focuses on enhancing human, technical and conceptual capabilities required by each role in the four broad arenas of work, viz. personal application and growth, grassroots transformation, organisation roles, and building strategic alliances. Programmes are designed to help professional staff acquire the necessary capabilities to play their roles more effectively as well as to create systematic opportunities, exposure, and training for executives to make the transition to assume bigger responsibilities

# ORGANIZATION ORGANOGRAM



## Intervention Area of ParmarthSamajSevi Sansthan



### *Mission*

*Capacity building and empowerment of deprived and vulnerable communities through information, education and organization for their better access to rights and entitlements*

### *Vision*

*To contribute in building a society where all people can gain access to basic amenities such as education, health care, water & sanitation and livelihood opportunities and where all people can realize their full potential as well as conserve natural resources*

The major focus of the organization is on Dalits / Women groups and their capacity enhancement for fighting against their vulnerabilities. The organization also prepares leaders for taking forward the Parmarth's agenda towards its sustainability mode. The organization mobilizes communities' members and forms their collectives for social action and collectivization processes so that they can assert their rights and entitlements. The organization has been particularly working for model demonstration with community based participatory approaches for its wider replication in the areas.

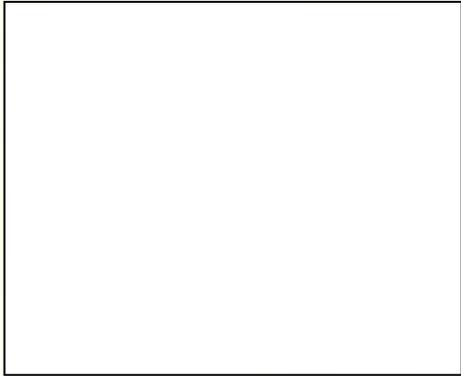


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## DIRECTOR DESK



On behalf of Parmarth, I wish to share that we have completed our journey of two decades of working towards social and economic development of the most marginalized communities in drought-prone and extremely backward region of Bundelkhand. We take pride that we have strengthened civil society organizations and now they working with great zeal and enthusiasm on the issues of water conservation, livelihood and sustainable agriculture. We have also created successful models of water conservation. Our efforts have reached to 436424 people, covering six districts of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. This year our major achievement is the **Jal Jan Jodo campaign (People Water Alliance)** that raised awareness in the community and strengthened civil society organizations towards water conservation. This campaign highlighted and raised issues like Water Security Bill, cross-boundary river disputes, river rejuvenation, revival of water bodies, community control over water and revival of traditional water harvesting systems at various forums.

Parmarth has developed models of improved water conservation and management practices and replicated amongst marginalized communities. Our efforts promoted improved agricultural practices and cropping pattern through measures of agro water use efficiency.

The livelihood security of the Dalit/Tribes with focus on women was assured through the creation of quality and durable community and individual assets under MGNREGA and other government programmes.

We also initiated and deepened our work on child protection and child security along with assuring girl child education and vocational training among marginalized community.

All this would not have been possible without the support of community, civil society organizations and hard work of our capable team members. We also would like to thank all our partners and supporters whose faith and guidance directed us towards empowering deprived and vulnerable communities for better access to their rights and entitlements.

Anil Singh  
Programm Director

- **Mr. Narendra Singh**
  - President
- **Major Ghanshyam Gautam**
  - Vice President
- **Mr. Sanjay Singh**
  - Secretary
- **Mr. Bhupendra Gupta**
  - Treasurer
- **Mrs. Neelam Prabhat**
  - Member
- **Mr. Santosh Kumar**
  - Member
- **Mr. Baliram**
  - Member
- **Mrs. Divya Gupta**
  - Member
- **Dr. Durgsh Kumar Singh**
  - Member
- **Mr. Gopal Srivastava**
  - Member
- **Mr. Deep Kumari**
  - Member



## LEGAL STATUS OF ORGANIZATION

- Registered under Society Registration Act 1860, Registration No - 624, Dated - 11th January, 1996
- Registered under Foreign Regulation Act (FCRA) -Registration No 136500010, Dated - 7th January, 2000 (Renewal up to 31<sup>st</sup> Oct 2021)
- Registered under Income Tax Act, 1961 under section 12(A) No. 17/12 A/IT Commissioner-II/Tech/Kanpur, Dated - 25.11.2002
- Registered under Income Tax Act, 1961 under section 80(G) IT Commissioner-II/80-G/124/Tech/Kanpur/923, dated - 17.06.2009
- Income Tax Permanent Account Number: AAATP6454F
- TAN - KNPP01309A
- Registered with Darpan Portal of NITI Ayog with unique ID UP/2016/0099233



*Legal Documents*



**Village Level Community Based Organization and Civil Society Organization alliance**

Since last 23 years Parmarth is focusing on empowering community to become leaders for their own betterment. Parmarth believes that “ If you give fish to a hungry person ,you provide him/her one time meal, but if you teach him/her to catch fish then you help him for a lifetime”. Parmarth focuses on decentralized governance to solve problems at the village level itself. Bundelkhand Jal Manch, Pani Panchayat, Jal saheli and self help groups are example of collectives formed by Parmarth which are strong and active to reach out to the right person in the government for solutions. These CBOs are formed of people from all societies Dalit, marginal and landless farmers, women, to ensure their involvement and to dispel discrimination.

Parmarth believes in mobilization of people to form village level institutions and to strengthen their leadership so that they can access the rights and entitlement of the vulnerable sections of society. During the reporting period a total of 17Pani Panchayats were formed and 22 civil society organization alliances was created.

<b>Name of CBO</b>	<b>Number of members</b>	<b>Issue on which they worked</b>
Pani panchayat	2268	Water conservation, water management, environment protection
Jal saheli	584	Village level cadre to join hands on water and related issues
Women self help group	108	Financial security during natural disasters like drought or heavy rain
Farmer producer company	600	A cooperative for common trading farm produce
Bal samooh	23	Children’s collectives for WASH and education in village schools
Child protection committee	13	Work on child right and protection.
Farmer union	5	Farmers’ rights and issues
Pahuj Vikas Manch	500	Work on Dalit rights, food security, right to labour wage and their rights.

In addition to regular monthly meetings, need-based meetings of PPs( Pani Panchayats) were conducted in 116 villages. In total, 1238 meetings of PPs were held at village level during the project period. The discussion points in these meetings revolved around village development issues like, water availability, livelihood, agricultural practices and social security schemes of the government. The members of PPs maintain a register of the attendees, major decisions taken during the meetings and the action points for respective members of the community.

### **Key discussion points of PP meetings:**

- Need for processes for the preparation of WUMP
- Awareness on minimising drought impact through the adoption of improved agriculture practices such as SWI,SVI, LEISA and the preparation and usage of Jeevamrit and Amrit Pani
- Cost-benefit analysis between traditional and improved agriculture practices
- Organizing Shrimdaan Shivar camps to protect natural resources
- Awareness and benefits of kitchen gardens through the utilisation of waste water
- Awareness regarding change in cropping patterns and the adoption of vegetable farming
- Concept of a 'seed bank'
- Identification of beneficiaries such as small and marginal farmers for seed support
- Labour, water structures, cleanliness of ponds, etc.

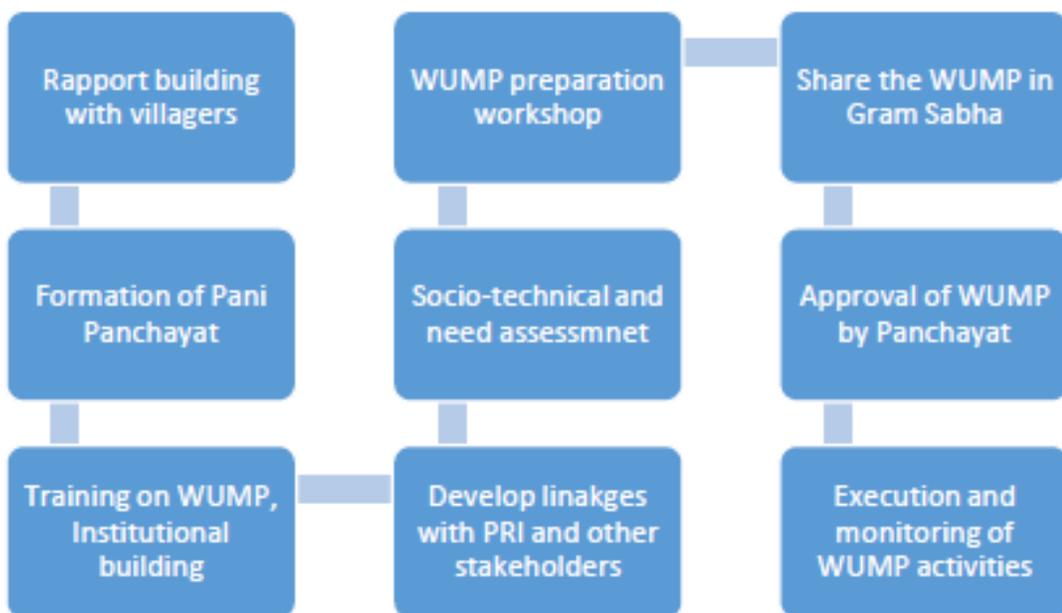
### **Key outcomes of PP meetings:**

- 49WUMPs were prepared with the villagers, which included participation from SCs and women, as well as representatives of PRIs.
- PP encouraged the community members to contribute labour for the overall benefit of the community. During the project tenure, four ponds were cleaned across four different villages. This developed a feeling of collective responsibility amongst the community members.
- Participatory processes were followed in the selection of project beneficiaries for key project activities such as seed banks and kitchen gardens, which is a change from the feudal system practised amongst the villagers.
- Community members, under the leadership of PPs, started voicing their demands in front of the concerned authorities. For instance, the community placed the agenda of a check dam construction in Barhara village to the representative of the Minor Irrigation Department.
- A total of 400 toilets were constructed in Mamna, Beelapur, Barhara, Neolibasa and Jalapur villages through the respective panchayats under the Swachh Bharat Mission.
- 140vermicompost pits were constructed by the respective gram panchayats under district Jaivik KrishiYojna in Mamna, Atrauli and Barhara villages under the leadership of PPs.
- 22 hand pumps were repaired through gram panchayat funds in Jalapur, Mamna, Beelapur, Neolibasa and Atrauli villages. These projects were under the leadership of the respective PPs.

## Water User Master Plan (WUMP)- A Good Planning Tool

The Water Use Master Planning process helped the village community to identify, prioritise and focus on implementation with much efficiency. WUMP is a holistic, participatory and inclusive planning process that takes an integrated approach to the management of water resources and conjunctive water uses at the village level. It empowered the marginalized groups to claim their rights to an equitable share of water within and between communities. The WUMP also helped local governance bodies like PRI, Farmer Cooperatives etc., with annual and periodic planning and project prioritization. The WUMP process as stated by Organizationis depicted below:

### WUMP PROCESS:



## Empowering Women and Marginalized Sections of Community



Gender and inclusion perspectives are the core of the ideology of the organization and they are constantly adhered during the course of project planning and execution. Through participatory approach participants are selected for training, besides beneficiaries are also identified through participatory methods. The organization has provided training to women, youth, representatives of likeminded CSOs on SHG Management, improved agriculture method, water management, river basin management, improved

agriculture practices, water use efficiency, etc.

TITLE OF TRAINING	DATE	MAIN SUBJECT	PARTICIPANTS
Social Leadership Development	31/03/2017-04/04/2017	Water Governance River Basin Mgmt. Ground Water Recharge	338(CSO representatives, Intellectuals, Social activists etc.)
Drought & Flood Management	17/06/2017-19/06/2017	Drought & flood Management	55(Youth social workers, Students. etc.)
Water Efficiency in agriculture	14/07/2017-16/07/2017	Water Efficiency in agriculture	41(Youth social workers, Students. etc.)
River Basin Management	23/08/2017-25/08/2017	River Basin Management	62(Youth social workers, Students. etc.)
Water Pollution	16/09/2017-18/09/2017	Water Pollution	55(Youth social workers, Students. etc.)
Water Governance	19/11/2017-22/11/2017	Water Governance	80(Youth social workers, Students. etc.)
Drought and Flood Management for resilience to climate change	21/12/2017-24/12/2017	River Basin Management	113(Youth social workers, Students. etc.)

Through regular meetings and trainings, the Organization has inbuilt the perspective of gender equity, inclusion perspective, etc. among the targeted groups in the areas.

Organization has involved the panchayat members and has developed rapport with the panchayat on the agenda of safe drinking water, sanitation and water conservation and management. The

project has also imparted trainingsto the elected women panchayat representatives about their roles and responsibility, women rights’ and importance of water and sanitation agenda. The leadership roles of PANI PANCHAYAT has resulted in sensitization of panchayat members for taking forward the agenda of construction and revival of water bodies, their repair and maintenance of drinking water sources on priority basis in their respective gram panchayats. Panchayat members have also started recognizing the members of PANI PANCHAYAT and Jal Saheli towards incorporating the agenda of WATSAN and Water Conservation and Management of women and SCs / STs in their respective panchayats.

In the reporting year, 559 new village level cadres have been identified and capacitated as well as workshops of Jal Sahelis from different village 10 **Jal Saheli Sammelons** were also organized. The details are provided below:

S.No.	Date	Place	Number of Participants
1	25 <sup>th</sup> April 2017	Talbehat Block, District Lalitpur	52
2	27 <sup>th</sup> May 2017	Babina Block , District Jhansi	150
3	27 <sup>th</sup> May 2017	Talbehat, District Lalitpur	60
4	30 <sup>th</sup> June 2017	Jhansi	92
5	25 <sup>th</sup> June 2017	Talbehat, District Lalitpur	49
6	27 <sup>th</sup> July 2017	Talbehat, District Lalitpur	40
7	30 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2017	Talbehat, District Lalitpur	72
8	31 <sup>st</sup> Oct 2017	Babina Block, Distict Jhansi	132
9	30 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2018	Babina Block, District Jhansi	62
10	20 February 2018	Talbehat Block , District Lalitpur	42

## WATER CONSERVATION, SANITATION and HYGIENE



Water is the most important natural resource and major component for sustenance of life and livelihoods. Sixty nine percent of India's population lives in rural areas and are dependent on water for irrigation, domestic needs, livestock requirements and other livelihoods needs. Deterioration in

quantity and quality of water due to erratic rainfall, loss of vegetation, over-exploitation of ground water and indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers / pesticides affect the health and livelihoods of the dependent communities and thus increases their vulnerability and poverty. In order to address issues around water holistically, the Integrated Water Resource Management theme was targeted.

The Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) is not a dogmatic framework, but a flexible, common-sense approach to water management and development. While there are no set IWRM “rules”, the approach is framed around the Dublin principles (adopted from GWP, 2008), which assert that:

- Fresh water is a finite and vulnerable resource, essential to sustain life, development and the environment.
- Water development and management should be based on a participatory approach, involving users, planners and policy-makers at all levels.
- Women play a central part in the provision, management and safeguarding of water
- Water has an economic value in all its competing uses and should be recognized as an economic good.

Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sansthan has been implementing the projects on Integrated Water Resource Management since its establishment .The objectives of the IWRM projects are: Models of improved water management practices are established and replicated amongst marginalized communities of selected districts of Bundelkhand; Processes and mechanisms for community management of water related resources are institutionalized and access to entitlements are increased.

The interventions were designed to attain the five specific result areas namely:

- Water conservation using traditional practices and modern technology improved
- Water Use Efficiency (WUE) in agriculture and allied activities enhanced
- Availability of safe drinking water and sanitation improved
- Multi-stakeholder linkages with Government and Non-Government agencies developed
- Community based institutions for ensuring Water Democracy strengthened

Following efforts are being undertaken during IWRM concept in the intervention areas of Parmarth:

#### **CREATION AND REVIVAL OF WATER HARVESTING STRUCTURES THROUGH COMMUNITY MASONARY:**

The Organization conducted feasibility and technical assessments in the project areas, with the support of representatives from PPs. The focus was on the creation and revival of water harvesting structures with the active participation of the local community. Parmarth extended support towards the construction of 52 water harvesting structure. Organization has supported the development of a community monitoring system’ led by Pani Panchayat towards the proper management, utilization and maintenance of these structures. It is expected that the construction of these water bodies will contribute in increasing the ground water level as well as in recharging existing water resources in the area. It will also help to ensure better access to safe drinking water, as well as improving greater irrigation facilities in farming. This effort will ensure irrigation of 1138.56 acres of agricultural land, belonging to 1058 farmers in the targeted villages.

S.No.	Name of Water Body	Numbers	District	Beneficiaries
1	Checkdams	05	Hamirpur	375
2	Spill way	01	Jalaun&Hamirpur	18
3	Earthen Dam	06	Jalaun&Hamirpur	74
4	Outlets	04	Jalaun&Hamirpur	43
5	Borewell recharge	11	Tikamgarh&Chhatarpur	154
6	Dugwell	25	Tikamgarh&Chhatarpur	394

### Through Convergence

SN	Village name	Structure name	Size (In M)	Duration	Concerning department	No of beneficiaries	Treated land (In Acre)
01	Barhara	Check Dam	15	06 Apr 18	SWC	18	55
			25	31 Jul 18		16	50
02	Barhara	Pond De-silting	10	May 2018	Gram Panchayat	30	10
03	Barhara	Earthen dam	1200	Feb 2018	Gram Panchayat	40	90
04	Harsundi	Check dam	25	Jan 2018	Minor irrigation department	42	82
05	Basariya	Earthen bund	200	Apr 2018	Gram Panchayat	05	18

### List of different interventions under IWRM across the Organization's working area:

S.No.	Theme	Name of the interventions taken up
1	Water conservation using traditional practices and modern technology improved	Chandela tank renovation, check dam, earthen bunding, Pond renovation
2	Water use efficiency in agriculture and allied activities enhanced	LEISA, SWI, SVI, Drip, Mulching, improved low water intensive seed support, Farm ponds
3	Availability of safe drinking water and sanitation improved	Hand pump renovation, soak pit, sanitation awareness
4	Multi-stakeholder linkages with Government and Non-Government agencies developed	Water User Master Plan Developed, approved from Panchayat and fund mobilized
5	Community based institutions for ensuring Water Democracy strengthened	Pani Panchayat, Water User group, training, exposure

## Ground Water Development- Wells

### Ground water layer mapping through geophysical techniques (through vertical electrical sounding) and identification of the suitable borewells for recharge.

The main purpose of the geophysical survey in the project was to identify areas where possible preferential flow paths could be located on which boreholes may be targeted.

for proper management and construction of the structure, the project team members collected secondary information from Geo Metrological Department for mapping of ground water layer by using geophysical techniques through vertical electrical sounding. This information will be useful for identification of the suitable bore wells for recharge



Under various project organization constructed total 36 recharge structures with the support of community participation approach. The Structures constructed the existing bore well / well and filled the pit with filter material (such as boulders, stones, pebbles and sand) in layers. Small holes filled on the casing pipe of the bore well before filling the filter material and allow the water to seep in. In case of well, the filtered water goes to well through accumulation pipe. Surface run-off from rainfall from the upstream catchments areas is diverted towards this bore well recharge structure. Thus, the rain water will pass through the filter material and clear water will enter the bore well and will reach the underground aquifers. Conventional methods of water conservation and harvesting, work on the principle of catching and storing the rain water on the ground surface. Major portion of stored water is lost as evaporation and only about 10-15% of that percolates through the soil medium to the sub-surface with a considerable lag period. In this innovative bore well recharge technique, most of the water flows from the catchments will directly reach the hard-rock aquifers without any losses. The defunct bore wells at upstream of the drinking water sources will be taken up for recharge. As a result of recharge of ground water, the dried hand pumps are expected to revive. It improved the capacity of bore wells to provide irrigation water.

Villages	Dug Well Recharge Structure	Bore Well Recharge Structure	Beneficiary
Nadiya	22	3	397
Panya	3	8	154



**Dug Well Recharge Structure of Rajkumar Kevat:** Rajkumar Kevat is a farmer of Village Nadiya. His only source of irrigation was a well in the field. However the well dried by the end of December last year. The innovative bore well recharge structure was installed in the well. As a result the well is now having water for irrigation even after low rainfall in monsoon. He has cultivated wheat and is expecting good produce.



**Dug Well Recharge Structure of Saraju Kushwaha:** Saraju Kushwaha is a farmer of Village Nadiya. His only source of irrigation was a well in the field. However the well dried by the end of December last year. The innovative bore well recharge structure was installed in the well. As a result the well is now having water for irrigation even after low rainfall in monsoon. He has cultivated wheat and mustard and is expecting good produce.



**Bore Well Recharge Structure of Nandkisor Yadav:** Nandkisor Yadav is a farmer of Village Nadiya. His only source of irrigation was a well in the field. However the well dried by the end of December last year. The innovative bore well recharge structure was installed in the well. As a result the well is now having water for irrigation even after low rainfall in monsoon. He has cultivated wheat and mustard and is expecting good produce..



**Dug Well Recharge Structure of Swami Pal:** Swami Pal is a farmer of Village Nadiya. Only source of irrigation was well in the field. The well dried by December. After observing the success of bore well recharge structures in his village, he has installed the recharge structure in the well and is expecting good result after next monsoon.



**Bore Well Recharge Structure of Yasin Ali:** Yasin Ali is a farmer of village Panya.

## FARM and Earthen bund – SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION EFFORTS

Lack of water and low moisture while cultivation and soil erosion during rainfall are the major challenges of agriculture of local farmers in the project areas. These issues have been addressed through construction of bunds in plain lands to minimize the flow of rain water and storage of surface water in limited boundary. Farm bunds are among the most common techniques used in agriculture to collect surface run-off, increase water infiltration and prevent soil erosion.

### In-situ demonstration of low cost soil and water conservation practices

With the objectives to introduce the community with various low-cost water conservation techniques as well as to create awareness and build capacity of the community on various water and soil conservation techniques, **08 Bori bandhan** has been constructed under In-situ demonstration of low cost soil and water conservation practices. It will reduce input cost and improve the soil quality in the project areas. Promotion of model farming will also help in decreasing the dependency of external inputs and use of external fertilizers. Demonstration of low cost soil and water conservation practices has been done on the 23.71 acre of agricultural land in Rageda, Ragauli Villages of Jalaun district.

### Pipe outlets

The main objective of Pipe Outlet construction is conservation of water along with conservation of soil. It is a type of farm bunding in which PVC pipes are fitted through which excess water of the field drained out without harming the farm bunding. In the reporting year, a total of 4 such structures have been established by the community members inspired by the organization model.

S.No.	Name of Structure	Units	District	Beneficiaries
1	Earthen Bund	950 mtr	Jalaun	41
2	Farm Bunding	4215 mtr	Jalaun	54
3	Earthen Bund	1960mtr	Hamirpur	43
4	Farm Bunding	6766 mtr	Hamirpur	23
5	Pipe outlet	08	Hamirpur	42
6	Spillway	01	Hamirpur	18

## Promotion of Micro Irrigation System

### Sprinkler Set

Due to consecutive droughts, in Bundelkhand region ground water depletion is a common phenomenon as still there is a dominant practice of flood irrigation in agriculture farming among the community. In many areas, the farmers are hesitant to use micro irrigation practices as they believe that access to water would result in better yield. Through consistent efforts and discussions the farmers from intervention area have now showed their willingness to try Micro Irrigation System practices. The programme has introduced a new intervention, a 'sprinkler system', which can irrigate the entire soil surface. Through the intervention, 5 sprinkler sets were used on 90 acres of land belonging to 24 farmers. The farmers mentioned that 40% of the water was saved, which in turn has reduced their cost of irrigation.

### Drip and Mulching :

Mulching is used in the farms to reduce the moisture from the soil by evaporation and drips are the most water efficient way to cultivate cereals and vegetables. In combination the mulch and drip can help in growing good crops even during droughts. They are very useful in efficient water usage in the fields.

Another achievement of Parmarth is promotion of use of latest technologies in farming in drought prone areas. A discussion was initiated in pani panchayat committee about the scarcity of water for farming. The representative from Parmarth informed the members about Drip technology and mulching, sprinkler etc which can reduce the use of water to a great extent. The details were shared in the gram sabha meeting and several farmers who were willing to cultivate in the drought prone region were selected and provided with the equipment.

Drip mulching kits were supplied by the Parmarth to several farmers for cultivation with less quantity of water.

S.no	Beneficiary Name	Father's / Husband Name	Village	Land used for drip mulching (acre)
1	Santosh kevat	Heerakevat	Bangaay	0.5
2	RajveerAhirwar	Khumanahirvar	Kaanti	0.5
3	Ram Sahay Kushwaha	KALLU KUSHWAHA	Nadiya	0.5
4	BrajeshYadav	Bhagirath yadav	Nandanpur	1
5	Ramkishore Yadav	Har Prasad yadav	Kodiya	0.5

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene practice improved

Drinking water program is very important to ensure access of safe drinking water to the rural community. As Bundelkhand is a drought-prone region, there is tremendous lack of drinking water. To ensure the availability of drinking water to the targeted community, the PPs have prepared a plan to repair and maintain the non-functional hand pumps in their respective areas.

Furthermore, through the various project support the repair and maintenance of 146 HPs in 39 villages in the different villages of Organization's intervention area. Through this effort, a total of 1752 HHs now has access to drinking water.

## Awareness drive on water and sanitation

A two days long awareness drive on Water and Sanitation was organized on 12-13<sup>th</sup> January 2018 at Dharaupur village of Project area with the objective to sensitise the community on drinking water and sanitation issue, to strengthen Pani Panchayats in respective village with active participation of community, to increase awareness in the community about their role towards keep their village neat and clean, to seek support and solidarity from the communities. In this campaign exhibition was placed and information about practices on WASH was disseminated by using chart, poster and pamphlet



among community. Awareness rally was also organized in village. Mr. Satish Chandra from Parmarth addressed the community and said that each and every family member must follow and adhere the practices of sanitation and hygiene which would enhance the health and reduce the cost of any expenditure of diseases. These efforts can enhance socio-economic condition of families. During the campaign total 62 participants were present including teachers, representatives of Anganwadi etc.

Through convergence:

- 12 Handpumps has been rebored in Jalalpur and Bangara villages by Panchayat in project area through which 204 families able to access potable water.
- Through efforts of Pani Panchayat total 11 handpumps has been rebored through which 92 families are able to access potable water.

- 2 memorandums have been submitted in Gram Panchayat in Baank (for handpump repair of Maihar Devi handpump) and Vidokher Purai (for handpump bore of the handpump adjacent to Vinay Sharma's door) respectively countersigned by 18 people and 22 people respectively.
- With respect to the memorandums submitted, the handpump at Baank has immediately been repaired by the respected Gram Pradhan, Baank and the one at Vidokher Purai will be repaired very soon (as assured by Gram Pradhan, Vidokher Purai).
- A total of 400 toilets were constructed in Mamna, Beelpur, Barhara, Neolibasa and Jalalpur villages through the respective panchayat under the Swachh Bharat Mission.
- Gram Pradhan of Shekhar of Babina block in Jhansi district rapidly work towards 75 toilet construction after submission of memorandum.

## Socio-Economic development through improved agriculture practices



The objective is to enhance socio-economic status of small and marginal farmers of intervention area through agriculture and allied activities in combination with water resource management and their management systematically. Agriculture development through diversification which includes high value crops, horticulture, vegetable cultivation, nursery raising, etc, combined with animal husbandry including goatry, poultry, etc have given exceptional results in terms of making dent on rural poverty. Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sansthan has been focusing on agriculture and allied programs for last 2 decades and the results have been truly phenomenal. Also, since the activities are taken up and managed by CBOs, it gives assurance of sustainability to these programs.

Parmarth leverages various program on agriculture development with the support of NABARD, Asia Initiative, PwC India Foundation, Save Indian Farmers, Welthungerhilfe, Indo Global Social Security Services and Coca Cola India Foundation. These programs mainly focuses on;

- Promotion of improved agriculture practices
- Adaptation of standard packages of practices (PoP) in all the crops
- Shift to high value crops
- Demonstration of System of crop Intensification like Wheat and vegetable
- Demonstration of on field training on agriculture practices
- Establishment of Seed bank
- Promotion of organic farming

- **Improved agriculture practices SWI, SVI and LEISA:**

Earlier, the villagers faced huge water scarcity due to unsustainable agricultural practices and over use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. This resulted in the reduction of soil fertility and also increased the costs of cultivation.

Parmarth educated farmers and encouraged them to adopt the new improved and sustainable agricultural practices. To achieve the change, organization has conducted trainings and on-field demonstrations, as well as provided handholding support to the farmers. These practices include line sowing, seed treatment before sowing, SWI and SVI.

Previously, the farmers used to sow the wheat seeds randomly, which required more seeds (around 20 kg of wheat), but now the seeds are sown in the nursery and later transplanted in a line using a rope with eight centimeter spacing marked out. By adopting the line sowing technique, **10–15 kg of seeds were saved** while the yield increased by **30–40%**.

The interventions such as SWI and SVI and seed distribution were cost-effective and much appreciated by the farmers. The benefits from improved agricultural practices, as reported by the identified farmers, have been quite remarkable. There is a noticeable saving in terms of seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and irrigation water due to organic farming and intensification methods.

During reporting year total 45 improved agriculture demonstration has been done like SVI/SWI, Staking through which 340 farmers have been adopted in their field. Additionally LEISA practice has been adopted by 550 farmers of 15 villages in project areas. In which they started using organic manure, low intensive seeds, Amritpani, Jeevamrit in their agriculture land.

- **Seed support through community led seed banks**

Parmarth worked with small and marginal of Bundelkhand region for drought resilience. During the initial observations and discussions, it was learnt that the small and marginal farmers were facing problems in accessing improved and quality seeds during the time of farming. During the last three years, the region faced consecutive droughts which affected the productivity of the region.

Previously, farmers used to store crops that had to be used in the next season. However, due to losses in agricultural yield or less produce, these farmers were not able to store crops for future purpose. These farmers did not have access to government schemes and loans as many had already defaulted on bank loans.

Observing these circumstances in the project areas, the intervention included the formation of 'seed banks' in 11 villages. Respective PPs facilitated the creation of seed banks at the village level. The selection of beneficiaries was done in the meeting of the PP, and the farmers were chosen on the basis of their socioeconomic conditions. It was agreed during the meetings that the beneficiaries will return the quantity of seed received with an additional 25% after the harvest to their respective seed banks. All of the above was recorded and formed a part of the bye-laws of the seed bank which was prepared collectively during the meeting of the PP.



Seed distribution carried out to provide quality and improved seed support to small and marginal farmers at the time when they need it most. The other purpose was to sustain seed banks through some commonly agreed rules. These included receiving seeds and returning with an additional 25% of the total quantity of seeds received to ensure sustainability of these banks. There were 5,300 kg of different seeds that were given to 339 small and marginal farmers from 10 villages. A total of 6,567 kg of seeds were given back by the beneficiaries to their respective seed banks. Now, the seed banks are operational under the leadership of PPs in all 11 project villages and are expected that these seed banks will meet the requirement of needy farmers in the upcoming rabi season.

- **Promotion of Organic Farming:**

In Bundelkhand region, there is a lack of irrigation facilities, due to which only rain-fed agricultural practices had been prevalent. Additionally, most farmers used chemical fertilisers which reduced the soil fertility and required excess amount of water. Through the baseline assessment, it was observed that 97% of the families were involved in using chemical fertilisers.

The organization created awareness on organic farming during the meetings conducted by the PPs. The organization trained the farmers on various methods of organic farming such as vermin composting, Jeevamrit, Amrit Pani, seed pre-treatment, screening of quality seeds and organic pesticides. Approximately 250 farmers have adopted the improved agricultural practices.

A total of 250 small and marginal farmers have started using organic manure (Jeevamrit) and organic pesticides (Amrit Pani) in their kitchen gardens, for vegetable production, and in gram and wheat crops. It has not only contributed in reducing input costs but also has increased crop yield and maintained soil fertility.

Various demonstrations, on-field trainings and exposure visits have resulted in changing the practices of farmers. As a result, 450 farmers have adopted climate smart agricultural practices such as organic farming and also use low water intensive seeds and kitchen gardening.

- **Demonstration and on-field training:**

The organization under various projects has created awareness on sustainable and improved agricultural practices among villagers in the project areas through meetings, trainings, exposure visits as well as demonstrations by the Parmarth team. The farmers learned about sustainable agricultural practices, which had the potential to use water more efficiently. The project provided on-field demonstration support to 39 small and marginal farmers on LEISA. Through this, 22 demonstrations of SVI, 13 demonstrations of SWI and 4 demonstration of SRI were conducted in 11 villages. The beneficiaries for these demonstrations were selected through the PPs. A PoP was agreed upon and shared with the farmers to improve upon their capabilities. The PoP included advice on nutrient management through crop rotation, composting, cover cropping, farm diversity, intercropping, green manuring, use of panchgavya, bio-fertilisers, pest, disease, and weed management through mulching, biological pest control, botanical extracts, neem and cow urine.

## Outcome

- 344 farmers started adopting the techniques
- It was reported that increased practices of SWI/SVI helped saving 45% of water in comparison to practice of old practices.
- It is shared by Shri Ramlakhan S/O Parsuram of Ragauli village that he has adopted SVI (Radish, cauliflower, Lady Finger, Spinach, Saag, Bringle) in 0.16 hectare of agriculture field in the month of September 2017 and earned benefits of 12000 to 18000 in one season. Similarly Shri Randhir S/o Prem Singh of Ragauli village has done SWI in 0.161 Hectare of agriculture field and enhanced productivities by 1.25 times by practicing SWI technique.
- Total of 57 demonstrations on LEISA techniques was done during reporting period. It is reported that 77 trained participants started adopting LEISA practices in their farming.
- Adoption of techniques of SWI/SRI/SVI is not only enhanced the productivity but it also reduced input cost by 20-25% in one season ultimately, farmers gained higher productivity.

## Promotion of Vegetable cultivation:

Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sansthan with the support of Asia Initiative and Save Indian Farmers has discussed the concept of Individual and community kitchen garden among community. In this process members of SHGs were also made aware of the process, benefits and management of kitchen gardens. After mutual consent of all the members, It was decided that project will support seeds for kitchen garden to them who will contribute any kind of support/initiative for village development like awareness generation about social security schemes, promotion of use of toilet, promotion of use of organic farming, demand raise for MGNREGA, village cleaning activities etc.



In 44 villages, a total of 56 Individual and 42 community kitchen gardens have been established during the project tenure. Those not having homestead lands, use available land near the house, or with mutual consent, homestead lands of others on lease. Based on this practice Parmarth promoted

the concept of Community kitchen garden under leadership of SHG members. It has also been designed as a nutrition-based cultivation in homestead lands. The intervention covering over more than 600 households was intended to enrich the diet and improve the nutrition status of the families. All the households did not have homestead lands; and wherever available, the size varied between 2 and 10 sq., the most common being 5 sq. ft to 7 sq. ft. Families of small and marginal farmers with farmlands less than two hectares, grew kitchen gardens. In addition to saving money, kitchen gardens substantiated the diet of the families. From their kitchen gardens, they availed different types of vegetables, three types of green leafy vegetables from at least one agricultural cycle. Through these kitchen gardens, crop wise production detail has been mentioned below:

Crop	Total Produce ( In KG)		
Tomato	741 KG	Carrot	178 KG
Brinjal	549 KG	pumpkin	643 KG
Coriander	349 KG	Fenugreek	7 KG
Spinach	544 KG	Ridge gourd	468 KG
Sugar beets	504 KG	Lady Finger	314 KG
Chili	72 KG	Cucumber	25 KG
Radish	1275 KG		

### **HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT (WADI)**

With the Support of NABARD, WADI Project was Initiated in the year 2017 in Talbehat Block of Lalitpur district for the holistic development of the Tribes in the Project Villages. This Programme is aimed to promote, strengthen

and address to the livelihood options of the tribal community on empowerment approach. During the reporting period the programme has covered 500 acre with 500 farmers and formed 15VDC , the strong village level CBOs, which could bring out the socio economic change of the poor and targeted farmers.



Arrangement was made towards providing equipments and other necessary inputs for farming. The arrangement of water was also done through farm bunding, Earthen bunds, desilting of wells. These structures not only provided irrigation to the land owner but also to other Wadi owners.

### **Convergence under other schemes (Govt/Banks/others)**

- In village Rampura Khathbar 3 check dams has been constructed through convergence from Panchayat which ensured irrigated facility to 30 WADIs
- 25 irrigation wells has been created in project area through MGNREGA
- 380 families have been able to access benefit of Ujjwala scheme through project efforts
- 80 Government residence has been supported to tribal families in project area
- 185 beneficiaries have been registered in agriculture schemes
- 30 beneficiaries has been got support of diesel engine pipe
- Farm bunding has been done in the land of 112 beneficiaries
- 40 families got benefit through Aganwadi centre

### **Outcomes:**

- 140 new WADIs having guava, mango, Anwala plantation have been established benefited to 142 families of targeted 40 Acre area.
- New dug wells & deepening of existing wells have availed drinking water availability to 76 families throughout the year.
- Farm bunding have been done in 22 acre of land to ensure soil & water conservation on 22 hectare area that increased the moisture retention .
- 4 Self Help groups with association of 44 members are operational in project area.
- 27 families continued to do Kitchen Garden and produced seasonal vegetable crops that helped them in availing nourished meal improving their health status.
- Targeted area people were enhanced their knowledge and awareness on health, nutrition & livelihood agenda.
- Health camps were enabled to check the health status of targeted community and made check up of 457 people in 3 villages.

## TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING OF CSOs/CBOs

**Mobilization and capacity building** : Women in the community were mobilized for becoming of Jal Sahelis. A comprehensive training and capacity building programme was undertaken on right to water and sanitation, natural resource management, and policy intervention on safe and adequate water for survival. The project identified and selected Jal Sahelis and empowered, educated and trained them about water management issues, so that Jal Sahelis can take lead roles in providing the needs of water and sanitation resources for the community members. The project also mobilized community members and organized them into Pani Panchayat. The project worked towards strengthening of the Pani Panchayat, so that the respective Pani Panchayat takes lead role in the enhancement, management and distribution of the water resources. Jal Saheli, members and leaders of the community groups were closely involved at each level of planning, designing, execution, operations, maintenance and monitoring.

### Strengthening CBOs

The overarching aim of Parmarthis to enable CBO members to understand and access their rights, working together to demand and to secure these entitlements. Parmarthis achieved these objectives through:

- **Training CBO members about their rights under our key thematic areas:** Employment rights under the Water right, MGNREGA scheme, land and forest rights, the Right to Education Act, health scheme, the Integrated Child Development Services scheme and key legislation.
- **Supporting CBOs to lead public information campaigns and advocacy events in their communities,** such as mass rallies, interactive meetings and public hearings, to teach others about their rights.
- **Helping CBO members to carry out community-based monitoring of services** and to speak out to the relevant authorities when service providers are not meeting their service obligations.
- **Strengthening the confidence of CBO members to participate in meetings with local governance** at village and Panchayat (local self-governance system) level to advocate for their rights and for more inclusive policies and practices.

Large number of professionals and field functionaries are receiving benefits of our training programmes that are designed and are implemented through experienced professionals and other resource persons. During the reporting year, 17 training programs of different durations covering 951 participants were conducted in the training institute which is located in conducive and serene environment. Table below shows the break up:

S.No.	Particulars	No. of Trainings	Training days	No. of participants
1	Training CSOs improved strategic direction, governance and accountability systems	01	03	35
2	Training on Water Use Efficiency in agriculture	04	03	245
3	Training on river basin management	03	04	220
4	Training on Drought & Flood Management	01	03	55
5	Training on Water pollution	01	03	55
6	Training on water governance	01	04	80
7	Training on Drought and Flood Management for resilience to climate change	01	04	113
8	Training of farmer's, Pani Panchayat representative on LEISA and improved agriculture practices to strengthening of CBOs towards water Budgeting and water use efficiency	01	02	30
9	Training of CBO on Soil & Water Conservation	01	02	38
10	Training of Pani Panchayat member and women watch dog and nutrition committee member about role & responsibility for leveraging the government scheme	01	02	38
11	Training on advocacy tools	01	02	42

### Women Development and Livelihood promotion through allied activities

Bundelkhand region is having strong patriarchal mind set in the community and conservative norms where women participation and decision making is almost nil. Usually women do all the household chores and remain confined within the boundaries of their homes. In the target area, women are facing don't come forward in decision making process. Then, Micro finance was thought as a key strategy for addressing issues of poverty alleviation and women's empowerment. Access to financial services and the subsequent transfer of financial resources to poor women would enable them to become change agents. Women would be self-reliant economically and would contribute to family income and would play a more active role in decision making. All will lead to gender equality and equality in the project areas..

In this regard Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sansthan with the support of numerous donors facilitated the concept of SHGs to encourage the women to participate in their own development and work collectively through small savings. 52 SHGs are successfully functioning in the 52 villages. A total of 559 women are members of these SHGs.

Total of 118 members of SHGs has started their own business/ income generating activities during the reporting period.

During reporting year, 396 SHG meetings were organized. The SHG members discussed on methods of setting up kitchen gardens, health, personal hygiene, social security schemes, and livelihood issues during these meetings. SHGs members have started thrift and credit in their respective SHGs. Major topics discussed during these SHG meetings have been mentioned below:

- Vegetable crop selection for community kitchen garden
- Preparation of organic manure and spread the awareness among community about benefit of organic manure instead chemical fertilizer.
- Awareness among community towards cleaning the water source surrounding and clean community places through own contribution.
- Regarding account opening of SHG
- Importance of timely deposit the monthly saving
- Regarding follow up of Kitchen garden maintenance
- Demand generation for work under MGNREGA and collective application for toilet construction

### **Sessions on reproductive health education with SHGs**

During the reporting period, reproductive health education sessions were undertaken with an aim to disseminate awareness and sensitization among women and adolescent girls on reproductive health in a holistic way. During the project tenure, 375 health sessions were undertaken in the villages of project area. In these sessions ASHA and Anganwadi workers discussed about ante natal care and precautions during pregnancy, vaccination and preventive methods. In those sessions they also discussed on menstruation hygiene. ASHA also sensitized the women on need of toilets instead of open defecation and shared the information regarding the Swachha Bharat Mission scheme for toilet construction.



### **Digital Literacy through tablets:**

To promote the digital literacy among women and girls, Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sansthan has launched the concept of



digital literacy by using tablets. During regular meetings of SHGs, pre loaded videos on Sanitation, Health, Hand Washing Practices, Government schemes, motivational stories and roles of Gram panchayat etc were shown to women. Now they are able to access the tablets, they can switch on, off and play the videos by their own. Now they are also spreading these messages to others that they have learnt from tablets. Maya Devi from Sonepura village has started raising the demand of toilet construction when she came to know about entire process and fund disbursement channel through the videos. During the reporting period, 79 such sessions has been organized in different meetings.

### **Case Study; Women Entrepreneurship**

Updesh Kumari is a 48 years old married woman is from the village Sonepura in Jalaun district, Uttar Pradesh. Her husband, Brijesh Kumar is a wage labourer and he earns merely Rs.30000/- annually. They have three children, two daughters and a son. They are studying in the 8th, 10th and 12th standards respectively. She has to manage all the family expenses including bearing the expenses of the education of her children within this meagre income of her husband. She wanted to start a dairy from her home to increase their family income. She was confident that she could do it easily as it is a low risk business . Since Updesh Kumari lacked the capital to start her new business, she has applied for a loan amount of Rs.35000/- to buy a buffalo and fodder for it. The buffalo she bought, gives around 4 litres of milk every day which fetches Rs.35 per litre. It is with this money that Updesh Kumari buys her weekly provisions. Although her name appears on the BPL list, she is yet to receive the card and has not been able to purchase anything from the ration shop. Since the family grows their own vegetables, they are able to manage the household.



However, Updesh Kumari still needs support to expand her business for which she feels that she would seek support from her SHG

### **New Beginning of Shanti Devi...**

The Jai Hind SHG in Kunwarpura village in UP is just a year old, but is already settling into routine savings and exploring microcredit options for livelihood initiation. Shanti Devi, a 42-year-old widow living in the village thought it would be a good idea to build a network with other like-minded women and share her experiences with them and learn from theirs.

One year down the line, she has not only begun depositing Rs.50 as savings in the SHG but has also been introduced to affordable microcredit, thanks to Parmath Samaj Sevi Sansthan. With guidance from them, she applied for a loan, which was used to buy four goats from the local market.

When we spoke to Shanti in March, she told us that the goats had given birth to three kids so far. Since the animals are young, she has no plans to sell them immediately but is happy that her investment has already begun showing positive results.

As the mother of four children in the age range of 7-19 years, she finds the mounting expenditure difficult to cope with. Her son Sonu had to drop out of school after completing his 10th standard exams and went to work in a mill in Punjab. He sends money once in two months to support the family.

Besides, Sonu's income, Shanti's brother-in-law Umesh also extends support to keep the younger children in school. He mostly works as a farm labourer and owns four bighas of land on which he practices farming at the subsistence level. The wheat and pulses he grows are invaluable to the family as they have very little money available to them.

Now that Shanti has embarked on a new livelihood, her family is hoping to see a change in their quality of life. For Shanti, being a part of an SHG has opened the doors not just to a new livelihood opportunity but also increased her social participation. She enjoys attending the educational programmes conducted by Parmarth during which SHG members learn more about domestic violence, water conservation and other issues. "It is exciting to learn something new," said Shanti, who is now learning how to use tablets as part of Parmarth's programme.

### Usha Silai School-

USHA Silai Schools are community based initiatives with the aim of empowering village women to become entrepreneurs through tailoring and setting up sewing schools. USHA in partnership with Parmarth, sets up Silai (Tailoring) Schools in some of the country's most remote and rural corners. Parmarth facilitates and supports USHA to identify, set up tailoring training schools and also motivates village women to join these schools where they are trained in sewing (and given a free sewing machine) after which they can teach and train other women forming a network of self-reliant and enterprising women.

The Organization has set up Silai Schools in 98 villages of Jalaun, Hamirpur, Lalitpur and Jhansi districts of Uttar Pradesh.

**The Classic Silai Schools** – Under this kind of school, the organization trains women from rural communities in sewing, tailoring and also in repairing of sewing machines. These women are given an USHA sewing machine, a syllabus and a Silai School signage. They are encouraged to teach other community women tailoring and sewing. Once these Silai school learners become expert teachers, they can establish their own Silai schools in the same or in the neighbouring village. These schools are called Satellite Silai Schools. A 'multiplier effect' is initiated with at least two women from every Silai School opening their own satellite schools. Till now 98 Classic Silai Schools and 30 Satellite Silai Schools



have been formed. All these schools aim at skill building of women and thereby to break the cycle of poverty.

### ➤ Education for vulnerable, deprived and drop out children of society

PARMARTH believes that right to education is important to close the gap between the rich and poor. Education is the most adversely affected aspect of children's lives in the events of drought and indebtedness. Children are often withdrawn from school and are compelled to work on the field or look for some labour work, or simply have to migrate with their parents. In all these cases their education is compromised. The organization is working towards increasing people's access to quality, universal and inclusive elementary education in the mainstream public education system, with a special focus on the Dalits, Adivasis, minority groups and girls. The organization is working towards strengthening of a community-based monitoring mechanism for schools, improving the processes that determine the quality of education, influencing the functioning of government schools, and advocating through the campaign to ensure effective implementation of the RTE Act with a special focus on conditions of learning and child-friendly elements of schools. The project will first ensure quality education of children studying in the primary and middle school of the project areas. These schools will be ensured to become more functional as per norms/provisions of RTE Act, 2009. This model will be shared and advocated with education department for replication in other schools.

In this regard, Parmarth is implementing project with the support of Asha for Education in 5 villages of Madhugarh block of Jalaun district of Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. The project has reached out in 5 primary schools and 3 upper primary schools. The selection of 5 primary school and 3 upper primary school has been done on following criteria...

- High concentration of dalit children in the school
- Remote location of school
- Poor school infrastructure in school
- Organization's presence in the villages and community organizations / institutions are functional in the areas

During project implementation regular meetings of formed school management committee were organized in 3 villages i.e. Meengani, Haidalpura, and Asahana at primary and middle schools. In these meetings roles and responsibility of committee as well as regular execution of the same were discussed. During meetings, members of SMCs also discussed on ways to strengthen the quality education of students; making defunct toilets functional and increasing presence of students in school.

## Block Level Teaching Learning Center for the poor student of 8th to 12th Standard is Established:-

As the Bundelkhand region has seen consecutive droughts, which impacted over agriculture production, the socio- economic condition of local community is deteriorating day by day. In this situation parents are not capable to send their children to schools and the education of the children is badly affected. To mitigate this challenge ParmarthSamajSevi Sansthan with the support of ASHA for Education has been initiated free coaching classes in Madhaugarh block. During reporting period 60 children have joined classes. Subject specialist facilitated these classes on the subjects- Mathematics, Science and English.



	Boys	Girls	Total Students
Class VIII	16	2	18
Class IX	5	7	12
Class X	5	6	11
Class XI	6	3	09
Class XII	6	4	10

## Community-level meeting & door to door campaign:

In order to promote awareness among the community regarding Importance of Education, quality of Education, RTE Act, community level meetings are conducted. We have organized community to inform them about the Right to Education Act and its importance and made the community aware on importance of Education. The door to Door campaign to promote awareness among the parents and guardians of the students were also conducted. During the campaign we have discussed issues like sending students to school every day, ensuring proper study time at homes etc. We also motivate marginalized families to send their children to the Teaching and Learning Center for better study support.

## Kasturba Gandhi AwasiyaBalikaVidhyalaya:

*“Empowerment of Women is possibly the most critical pre- condition for the participation of girls and women in the educational process”- NPE 1986*

PARMARTH SAMAJ SEVI SANSTHAN has been implementing Kasturba GandhiAwasiyaBalikaVidyalaya (KGABRV) Scheme for deprived adolescent girls education with the support from Basic Education Department of Uttar Pradesh, since 2006-07, in Jalaun district of Uttar Pradesh. The objective of KGBV is to ensure access and quality education to girls from disadvantaged groups of SCs, Other Backward

## Goal of KGBV

To ensure access and quality education to the girls of disadvantaged groups of society by setting up residential schools with

Communities (OBC) and minorities by setting up residential schools at upper primary level. At present 100 girls are studying from class 6 to 8th. Apart from formal literacy and education the girls are also trained on computer literacy, sewing, drawing, self-defence.

The KGBV education also uses the component of SarvaShikshaAbhiyan (SSA) principles and guidelines in the overall context of child rights, and by ensuring the implementation of the Right to Education Act, 2009.

### **Distribution of Karate dress, Scouts and Guides Uniform, Towels, Canvas Shoes and Socks**

Apart from the regular uniform all Girls in KGBV School are provided with Karate Dress, Scout and Guide uniform, 2 pair of Towels, Shoes and socks, Sports uniform, good quality bucket and mug in the beginning of the academic year.

### **Scouts & Guides Training**

Scouts & Guides training is given to the girls by the field experts to emerge as accountable and better citizens. Scout training will encourage and inculcate the values of loyalty, trust, humanity, courtesy, discipline and courage in the students. It also inculcates the spirit of leadership quality, togetherness, life skills, self confidence and promptness among the students. They are motivated through the training to help the poor and the needy. In nutshell, they would become leaders of the society. They have been given information about Scout and Guide history, flags, motto, symbols, songs, troop formation, award details and camps. In this training, various activities like welcome claps, simple exercises, March past, awareness on disaster management and first aid, prayer, flag songs, pledge, prayer and flag ceremony, camp activities, environment education, tree plantation, traffic control, vocational training, service at fair, etc has been taken place. This Guide camp was very useful to all girls.

### **Imparting Vocational Education**

Vocational education programs have made a real difference in the lives of countless young people nationwide; they build self-confidence and leadership skills by allowing students to utilize their unique gifts and talents. Vocational education consists basically of practical course through which one gains knowledge and skills and experience directly linked to the future. A part time teacher for tailoring has been appointed in every KGBV. Training on tailoring is given to students for 4 days in a month. Students are taught how to handle the sewing machine, make kaj, and tie buttons and to make embroidering. The girls enthusiastically involved in stitching pillow covers, chudithars, handkerchief, skirts and also Jute bags. Since the machines are available at the centre, students can stitch their own clothes. These types of trainings pave way to earn for their own life in future and increase the level of their self confidence.

### Movement for water literacy in India



Jal Jan Jodo campaign was launched in 2013 by experts and activists working on water issues from eleven states under the leadership of conservationist and Stockholm Water Prize winner popularly known as 'Waterman' Rajendra Singh. The main objective of the campaign was to connect people with water conservation issues. The campaign leaders believe that government schemes alone will not be able to end the water crisis in the country and so to make them effective, people's participation and ownership is necessary.

The campaign has a three tier management structure operating at national, state and district level. It has a clear stage wise strategy to achieve its objective. While the first stage is about awareness building, the second stage includes creating inspirational models for water conservation and efficient water use. The third stage creates a legal and policy framework for rights and responsibilities. The fourth stage will be enforcement of policy and rules through Satyagraha- peaceful nonviolent protest. The fifth stage aims at providing stability and sustainability to institutions based on values of equality.

Under the campaign various grassroot intervention took in place:

- Cadre building leadership development camps
- Preparation of Water User Master Pan
- Strengthening of Pani Panchayat and Jal Saheli
- Advocacy efforts for water security
- Shrimdaan Shivirs
- Awareness rally
- Water literacy camps
- Dushkal Mukh Yatra
- Gram Sabha resolutions to protect natural resources
- Social actions to ensure water security



***Jal- Jan- Jodo Abhiyan; Leadership building Camp for Social Activists at TBS, Alwar, Rajasthan: 31<sup>st</sup> March to 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2017***

With the objective to build the local leadership base and enhance capacity of local cadres on various issues of local governance, non-violent action, advocacy, social inclusiveness and diversity, during reporting period, 4 days Leadership Development Camp were organized at Tarun Jal Vidhyapeeth, Bhikampura from 31st March to 3rd April 2017. On the 1st day of camp Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Shivraj Singh Chauhan visited Tarun Bharat Sangh Ashram to inaugurate the three-day camp for leadership building among the environmentalists and Social Activists like Anna Hazare & Chandi Prasad Bhatta. During the inauguration session, he told that when he came to know about that such a camp was being organized at Tarun ashram, he could not stop himself from attending it. He thanked to water right campaign for organizing such a gathering of social activists. He met the eminent persons like Anna Hazare and Chandi Prasad Bhatt and said that he has heard a lot about the revival of rivers by the Waterman but today he got the opportunity to witness the change that a river can bring in the lives of a common man. He said that he too has a plan for the revival of Narmada River in Madhya Pradesh. For the same, he has organized Namami Narmada Yatra for raising the awareness of the community for the revival of the rivers. The objective of the three-day camp was to build the capacity of the social activists working for the conservation of the rivers and the environment at the grass roots level.

## National Water Conference on Water Security Bill, 15-17 May 2017

Jal Jan Jodo Abhiyan is taking initiatives to unite the strength of civil society including social welfare organizations, community-based organizations, academicians, professionals, philosophers, thinkers, youth, women, and students who have the willingness to reverse the cycle of destructive development through sustainable water resource management. In order to make India free from drought and famine, Jal Jan Jodo Abhiyan and Jal Biradari, organized the National Water Conference in the Auditorium of Gandhi Peace Foundation, where around 250 water prominent activists, experts Jal Sahelies and social workers across the country assembled to sensitize the Government and larger civil society on conservation of water, rivers and water resources and importance of Water Security Bill & River Rejuvenation Bill for protecting river, conserving water and water resources by respecting community Rights and developing community responsibility

## National Water Convention at Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh, 1-3 Dec 2017

The convention for drought free India took place on 2-3rd December 2017 at the Mela ground (fairground) in Khajuraho. Around five thousand residents from Bundelkhand's villages and representatives from various civil society organizations as well as activists and subject specialists took part in the event and shared their views.

The event was inaugurated by the state's Chief Minister Shri Shivraj Singh Chauhan, who announced that all the water bodies in Madhya Pradesh will be identified and demarcated,

one of the key demands of the Jal Jan Jodo campaign. He also requested the civil society organizations to provide support in making Madhya Pradesh water sufficient by identifying places for new ponds and by reviving old ponds. The Chief Minister asked the officials to complete all the work related to ponds by 15th June 2018 .

Addressing the convention, social activist Shri Anna Hazare said that water conservation is very important for the progress of villages as well as the country. He said that it is very urgent to make India drought free. He shared examples of his village Ralegaon Siddhi where efforts of water conservation are showing positive results still after 30 years of their implementation.

In his address, Waterman Shri Rajendra Singh said the objective of the water convention was to highlight the serious drought situation in the Bundelkhand region and the steps to be initiated to bring relief to the people. He emphasized that the administration and the society need to work together to make India drought free.



## 2 Days ShrimDaanShivir for Pond renovation : 28-29 April 2017

In Bundelkhand region large numbers of small to medium sized ponds exist. Such ponds could be a viable alternative for other forms of surface irrigation. But, with the lack of efficient management, many of these ponds remain underutilized. Small-scale water resources such as village ponds and tanks have played an important role in rural life. An effort was made to facilitate the rehabilitation of such a pond in Gewra village of Talbehat block of Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh.



The pond rehabilitation was planned and executed by the Pani Panchayat community, with guidance from the district fellow. During a focus group discussion, a common understanding of how the community pond is being used. In this reference 2 days ShrimDaan was organized on 28-29 April 2017 at pond. The contribution of voluntary labour by villagers and members of Pani Panchayat for renovate the village pond which shows the commitment of community towards protection of natural resource. This shrimdaan was done in two phase, 1st phase was done for 3 hours at early morning and second phase was done for 3 hours in evening. During ShramDaanShivir more than 70 villagers contributed as volunteers.

## DushkalMukt Jal Yatra

India has been experiencing severe impacts of natural calamities very frequently. Floods and droughts are causing havoc on unpredictable scale resulting in human misery and economic loss. While there are natural factors responsible for these devastations, human interference in destruction of natural resources has also aggravated the situation. Natural resources are exploited to fulfil growing needs of the society and to fulfil market demands.

In view of this Tarun Bharat Sangh, Jal Jan Jodo Abhiyan and Jal Biradari led by Waterman- Dr.Rajendra Singh Ji have launched a nationwide “Water Literacy Yatra” which will cover the entire nation. The campaign comprises of two phases- One yatra from Kanyakumari to Kashmir and the other from Goa to Guwahati. There will be at least

101 sub yatras to strengthen and reach out to masses on the importance of water conservation. The yatras will converge at Bijapur( Karnataka) on August 15th, 2017 to coincide with celebrations of 70th Independence day of India.



## Release of Water Security Bill - New Delhi- 25th July 2017

Since last five years, Jal Jan Jodo Abhiyan, Jal Biradari, Tarun Bharat Sangh has been trying to bring awareness to the people of the country towards the water, over 200 meetings, public consultation, workshops, seminars throughout the nation were organized regarding Water security bill for 2017 to achieve permanent solution to the water crisis in India. The format of the draft bill has been drafted in a manner so that right to water are secured and at the same time it intends to empower the



communities in India towards their responsibility to conserve our water resources. This draft bill, mainly emphasize on demarcation and notification of water structures to maintain their ecological and hydrological diversity. The role and responsibility of local bodies have been fixed for safeguarding and distribution. It has been suggested to promote social auditing practices in relation to water, and provision of controlling excessive exploitation of ground water.

### Impact

#### ➤ Child Right & Protection through Childline-1098

In 1996, CHILDLINE India Foundation (CIF) launched CHILDLINE, the country's first toll-free tele-helpline for street children in distress. CHILDLINE stands for a friendly 'didi' or a sympathetic 'bhaiya' who is always there for vulnerable children 24 hours of the day, 365 days of the year. A phone number that spells hope for millions of children across India, CHILDLINE is India's first 24-hour, free, emergency phone service for children in need of aid and assistance. Whether you are a concerned adult or a child, you can dial 1098, the toll free number to access our services. We not only respond to the emergency needs of children but also link them to services for their long-term care and rehabilitation. Child line has, till date, reached out to over three million children across the nation through such calls.

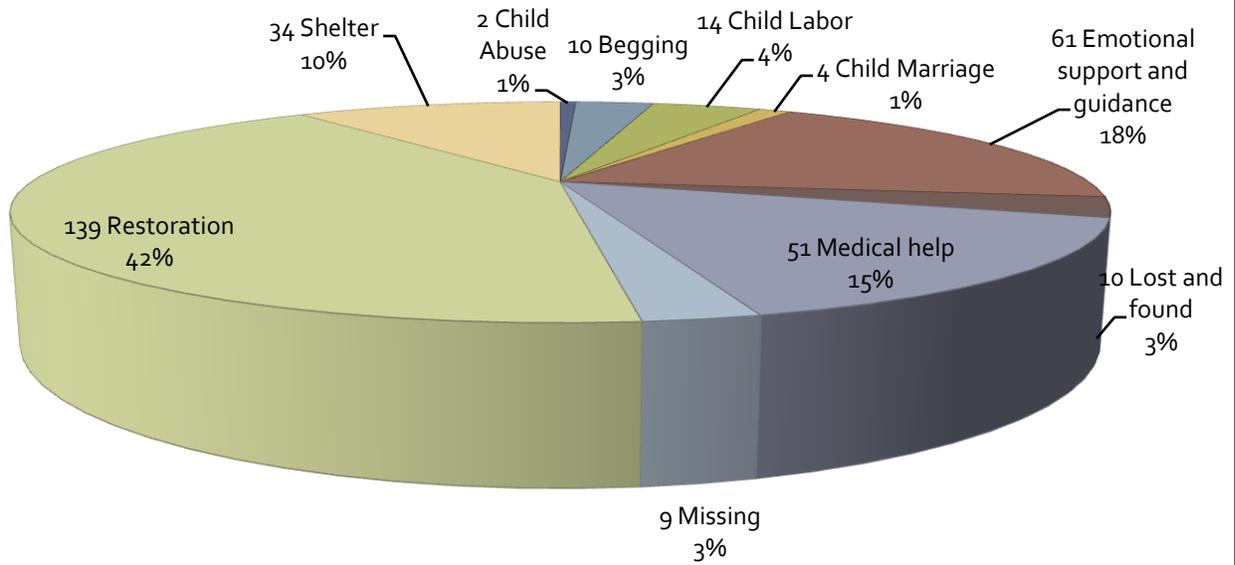
#### **Child Protection Issues:**

- Abuse & Violence
- Trafficking
- Child Labour
- Conflict with Law
- Child Marriage
- Child Sexual Abuse
- Without Parental Care
- Street Children
- Birth Registration
- Armed Conflicts
- Disability
- Drug Abuse
- Girl Child
- HIV - AIDS
- Missing Children

During reporting year, following cases were being addressed by Childline Jhansi team:

S.No.	Type of case	Numbers
1	Child Abuse	2
2	Begging	10
3	Child Labor	14
4	Child Marriage	4
5	Emotional support and guidance	61
6	Lost and found	10
7	Medical help	51
8	Missing	9
9	Restoration	139
10	Shelter	34

### Cases Addressed by Childline Jhansi



## Health and Nutrition

### Work for HIV+ patients

In India, as elsewhere, AIDS is perceived as a disease of “others” – of people living on the margins of society, whose lifestyles are considered “perverted” and “sinful.” Discrimination, stigmatization, and denial (DSD) are the expected outcomes of such values, affecting life in families, communities, workplaces, schools, and health care settings. Because of HIV/AIDS-related DSD, appropriate policies and models of good practice remain undeveloped. People living with HIV and AIDS (PLHA) continue to be burdened by poor care and inadequate services, while those with the power to help do little to make the situation better.

Parmarth has been a forerunner in running a direct intervention program in Jalaun, Madhaugarh and Orai with following objective :

- To aware health seeking behavior.
- To increase community ownership of the project by ensuring at least 55% community representation in the decision making process.
- To ensuring, advocacy, networking, liasoning with different government department, organization, institution like. ICTC, PPTCT, STI CLINIC, BLOOD BANK
- To bring the HRGs to the Social mainstreaming process with increasing the livelihood options (to link them with different schemes running by state & central government )
- To ensuring 100% education facilities among the target communities
- To provide abscess management and abscess prevention services to 20% of the IDUs population through project clinic.
- To mobilize all primary and secondary stake holder to support project activities
- To formation more committee for community mobilization.
- More health facilities shall be provided to the STI.
- Hands up for HIV Prevention

The majority of cases are Injection drug use (IDU) and Female sex workers(FSW).. Parmarth has always tried to come up in front to help the outcasted to come into the mainstream society. As part of its effort during reporting year, 5 children between 6-14 yrs of age HRG IDU’S were supported under the “Free and compulsory education act 2009”.

Parmarth has been intervening for reducing incidences of HIV/AIDS andsexually transmitted diseases among the High Risk Groups (HRGs) in Orai city, Jalaun by socially mainstreaming them by increasing their livelihoodoptions. Parmarth has been working with two kinds of HRGs viz., FSWs(Female Sex Workers) and IDUs (injection Drug Users). During the year 2017-2018, the organization has registered 684 HRG consisting 408 IDUs and 276FSWs. 172 HRGs were STI treated at linked clinic centre and 1671 HRGs were provided Regular Medical Checkup. 846 HRGswere tested forHIV at ICTC and 10 HRGs were linked with ARTcentre. Abscess management & Abscessprevention were made for 17 & 240 HRGsrespectively. The organization has also maderegular advocacy for making

governmentservices i.e. PDS, pensions etc accessible to HRGs for ensuring their livelihood opportunity.

**Camp for HIV Sentience surveillance (15 - 4 - 17 to 15 -7 -17)**

Samples from 250 patients from random selection have been taken under the NACO HSS program.

**World health day-**

An awareness camp was organized at Indira Gandhi Junior Highschool, Umrarkheda, Orai . People from HRG's shared. The objectives of the program was to clear the myths about HIV

**Tuberculosis checking camp-**The immune system of the HIV and aids patient is very weak and high number of Tuberculosis cases have been seen. 20 HRG have been diagnosed in District Drops centre and found them positive.

**Camp on heat stroke and Nirjalikaran-**A camp was organized in June 2017 to provide safety measures against heatstroke and Nirjalikaran in which 35 HRG's took part. Mr. Sanjeev Gupta from Static clinic took part and made people aware about excessive drinking and protection against heatstroke. He also gave free medicines to the HRG's.

**World environment day** –On the world environment day, 5 June 2017, 2 SHG's were formed among HRG FSW. The discussion also covered the topic of cleanliness and environment sustainability was also discussed. Trees were also planted by the HRG group.

**Anti tobacco day** – On the Anti tobacco day,31 may 2017, a program was conducted to educate the HRG'S against Tobacco and its harmful effect.. 35 HRG's were present in the program and were made aware about the harmful effects .Parmarth's work was recognized in the field of NCO HSS and Parmarth was made a member in tobacco control committee.

**Labour department registration-** The building and other construction workers board has started 19 schemes ,the benefit of which is given to selected beneficiary who works in building and construction work. 5 IDU and 3 FSW were registered in the schemes of labour department



**Health Camps:**

To meet immediately healthcare needs of the marginalized community and analyze the local diseases among community during project tenure total 6 health camps were organized in the villages of Project area. Bundelkhand region is synonyms of drought and also faced climate hazards. Variation of temperature low nutrient food and improper diet cause various diseases among women, children and old age persons. Villages of project do not have smooth functioning medical facilities and also minimum transportation facilities.

During crop harvesting women and men engaged in field, in this situation they are unable to take treatment of their children if any diseases occur. To get rid from above complications, total 6 Health camps were organized. During health camp beneficiaries from target villages came for checkups. After registration of all participants at the initial stage of health camp, Project team members took an awareness session about symptoms of seasonal Diseases and protection from the same. After session, patients were provided checkups was done specialist doctors on various disease such as sugar test, blood pressure test, hemoglobin test, headache, body pain, joint pain and fever etc. Keeping in mind the privacy of women and adolescent girls, team had conversation with them then after provided them medicines. It was emerge during health camp that maximum of patients were suffering from body pain, fever and body ache,



which were cause by lack of potable water and awareness about hygiene & Sanitation practices. After checkups of all participants medicine was distributed. None of the patients were in serious conditions

### **Impact of Health Camp:**

During health camp almost participants belong from poor economic conditions who are not able to take treatment in private clinics and hospitals. There is no medical facility available in nearby village. Through health camp farmers and other community enhanced their understanding about seasonal diseases and method of prevention as well as they are able to take free health checkups and medicines. Through these health camps, total 1250 community members including SHG members came for check up and diagnosed.

**Follow up-** Parmarth Team will follow up by asking the changes in the health because of medicines and will ask about their health after health camp.

**Detail of Health camps:**

Sn	Date	Venue	No of Participants	No of patient treated	No of patient Hospitalized	No of doctor attend the camp
1	28-02-2017	Madhaugarh	118	118	0	1
2	28-03-2017	Teehar	125	125	0	2
3	06-06-2017	Madhaugarh	151	151	0	2
4	26-11-2017	PHC Gopalpura	315	315	4	2
5	25-12-2017	Parmarthpuram	216	216	9	2
6	28-03-2018	UPS Mallahanpura	199	199	8	2

➤ Publication and media coverage



# युवकों ने ली जल सुरक्षा की शपथ

जल जम जोगो अभियान बुंदेलखंड जल संवर्धन परियोजना के तहत युवकों ने जल सुरक्षा की शपथ ली।



युवकों ने जल सुरक्षा की शपथ ली।



## ➤ About partnership in reporting period

### **Government**

- NABARD
- Ministry of Women and Child Development, GoI
- Rajiv Gandhi Watershed Mission, Madhya Pradesh
- District Education Department, Jalaun (U.P.)

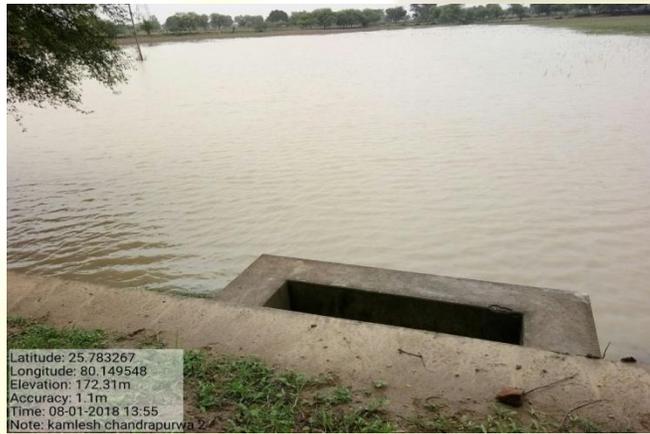
### **Corporate**

- Hindustan Unilever Foundation
- PwC India Foundation
- Usha International
- Sitaram Jindal Foundation

### **Institutional**

- Welthungerhilfe
- Asia Initiative
- Save Indian Farmers
- Asha for Education
- Childline Foundation
- Rang De
- Integrated Village Development Society
- Association for Democratic Reform (ADR)
- UPSACS

# Page photo gallery



# Balance sheet

PARMARTH SAMAJ SEVI SANSTHAN  
H.O.Mona house, Churkhi Road, Orai(Jaloun)

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2018

LIABILITIES	AMOUNTS	AMOUNTS	ASSETS	AMOUNTS	AMOUNTS
<b>Reserve &amp; Surplus</b>			<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>		3,378,142.84
Opening Balance	12,853,479.10		( As per Schedule Attached )		
Add:- Excess of Income Over Expenditure	3,756,359.67	16,609,838.77			
<b>CURRENT LOANS &amp; LIABILITIES</b>			<b>CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS &amp; ADVANCES</b>		
Current Liabilities	3,395,903.79		Revolving Fund		160,000.00
Non Current Liabilities	94,868.00	3,490,771.79	Advances		108,090.00
			TDS A/c		58,533.00
			Security		1,000.00
			<b>Closing Balances</b>		
			<b>FCRA</b>		
			Cash in hand	22,328.10	
			Bank Balance	9,040,202.07	
			Fixed Deposit(Inclusive of accrued interest)	2,074,716.80	11,137,246.97
			<b>Indian</b>		
			Cash in hand	9,084.10	
			Bank Balance	5,248,513.65	5,257,597.75
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>20,100,610.56</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>20,100,610.56</b>

Subject to our separate report of eventdate attached herewith.

for : SUDHINDRA JAIN & CO  
Chartered Accountants

( G.K.SUKLA )  
Partner

PLACE : KANPUR  
DATED : 31.08.2018

FOR : PARMARTH SAMAJ SEVI SANSTHAN

( Secretary )



**PARMARTH SAMAJ SEVI SANSTHAN**  
**H.O. Mona house, Churkhi Road, Orai (Jaloun)**  
**Consolidated Income & Expenditures Account for the year ended on 31st March'18**

Expenditures		Amounts	Incomes		Amounts
<b>To Expenses</b>		<b>43,396,506.09</b>	<b>By Grant Recd</b>		<b>46,500,290.89</b>
Indian Project	21,799,723.04		Indian Contribution	14,723,477.67	
Foreign Project	21,596,783.05		Foreign Contribution	31,776,813.22	
<b>To To Depreciations</b>		<b>414,612.52</b>	<b>By Bank Interest</b>		<b>455,073.80</b>
			Indian Contribution	276,525.00	
			Foreign Contribution	178,548.80	
<b>To Excess of Income Over Expenditures</b>		<b>3,756,359.67</b>	<b>By OTHER RECEIPTS</b>		<b>612,113.59</b>
			Indian Contribution	608,921.59	
			Foreign Contribution	3,192.00	
<b>Total</b>		<b>47,567,478.28</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>47,567,478.28</b>

Subject to our separate report of evendate attached herewith.  
for : SUDHINDRA JAIN & CO.  
Chartered Accountants.

( G.K.SUKLA  
Partner



PLACE : KANPUR  
DATED : 31.08.2018

FOR : PARMARTH SAMAJ SEVI SANSTHAN



( Secretary )

**PARMARTH SAMAJ SEVI SANSTHAN**  
**H.O. Mona house, Churkhi Road, Orail Jaloun**  
**Consolidated Receipts & Payment Account for the year ended on 31st March'18**

Receipts		Amounts	Payments		Amounts	
By	<u>Opening Balance(FCRA)</u>		3,735,859.44	To	<u>Project Expenses Paid</u>	43,615,402.02
	Cash in Hand	5,963.10			Foreign Contribution	23,995,959.24
	Bank Balance	3,729,896.34			Indian Contribution	19,619,442.78
By	<u>Opening Balance( Indian )</u>		10,806,717.74	To	<u>Parmarth General Exp</u>	1,226,781.75
	Cash	7,398.10			Foreign Contribution	40,616.25
	Bank Balance	10,799,319.64			Indian Contribution	1,186,165.50
By	<u>Grant Recd</u>		46,500,290.89	To	<u>Parmarth General Liab. Paid</u>	454,573.00
	Foreign Contribution	31,776,813.22			Foreign Contribution	143,130.00
	Indian Contribution	14,723,477.67			Indian Contribution	311,443.00
By	<u>BANK INTEREST</u>		455,073.80	To	<u>FIXED ASSETS</u>	1,672,109.00
	Foreign Contribution	178,548.80			Foreign Contribution	417,134.00
	Indian Contribution	276,525.00			Indian Contribution	1,254,975.00
By	<u>OTHER RECEIPTS</u>		612,113.59	To	<u>ADVANCES PAID</u>	108,090.00
	Foreign Contribution	3,192.00			Foreign Contribution	108,090.00
	Indian Contribution	608,921.59			Indian Contribution	-
By	<u>Parmarth General Liabilities Payable</u>		1,382,058.03	To	<u>TDS Receivable</u>	20,313.00
	Foreign Contribution	47,975.00			Foreign Contribution	8,302.00
	Indian Contribution	1,334,083.03			Indian Contribution	12,011.00
					Fixed Deposit	2,000,000.00
					Accrued Interest on FDR	74,716.80
				To	<u>Closing Balance( Indian)</u>	5,257,597.75
					Cash in hand	9,084.10
					Bank Balance	5,248,513.65
				To	<u>Closing Balance(FCRA)</u>	9,062,530.17
					Cash in hand	22,328.10
					Bank Balance	9,040,202.07
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>63,492,113.49</b>		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>63,492,113.49</b>

Subject to our separate report of evendate attached herewith.  
for : SUDHINDRA JAIN & CO.

Chartered Accountants

( G.K.SUKLA )  
Partner

PLACE : KANPUR  
DATED : 31.08.2018

FOR : PARMARTH SAMAJ SEVI SANSTHAN



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---

686, Shivaji Nagar, Behind Bharat Traders  
Jhansi-284001, Uttar Pradesh, India  
Phone: 0510-2321051

**Training Center:**

---

Parmarthpuram,  
Sihari Road, Madhaugarh  
District Jalaun-285001  
Uttar Pradesh

**Regional Office:**

<b><u>Lalitpur</u></b> Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sansthan Behind Punjab National Bank, Talbehat, District Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh	<b>Tikamgarh:</b> Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sansthan Near Airtel Tower Mohangarh, District Tikamgarh, Madhya Pradesh
Near Nagar Panchayat Office, Block Sarila, District Hamirpur, UP	Block Sumerpur, District Hamirpur, UP
Sagar Road, Ghuwara, District Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh	