

2015-16

Dehati Gramathan Vikas Samiti

Annual Report For The Financial Year
2015-16

“Dehati Gramathan Vikas Samiti” is a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization established by a group of committed social workers and volunteers in the year 1986 under section 21 of Indian Society Registration Act 1860. “DGVS” makes efforts for the sustainable development of marginalized, deprived, vulnerable, ignored section of society by giving them a platform through its creative programs and activities.



जी-न्यूज उत्तर प्रदेश-उत्तराखण्ड से आये रिपोर्टर श्री बृजेश श्रीवास्तव एवं टीम के सदस्य वृद्ध महिला आश्रम चित्रकूट की संवासिनियों से इन्टरव्यू लेते हुए

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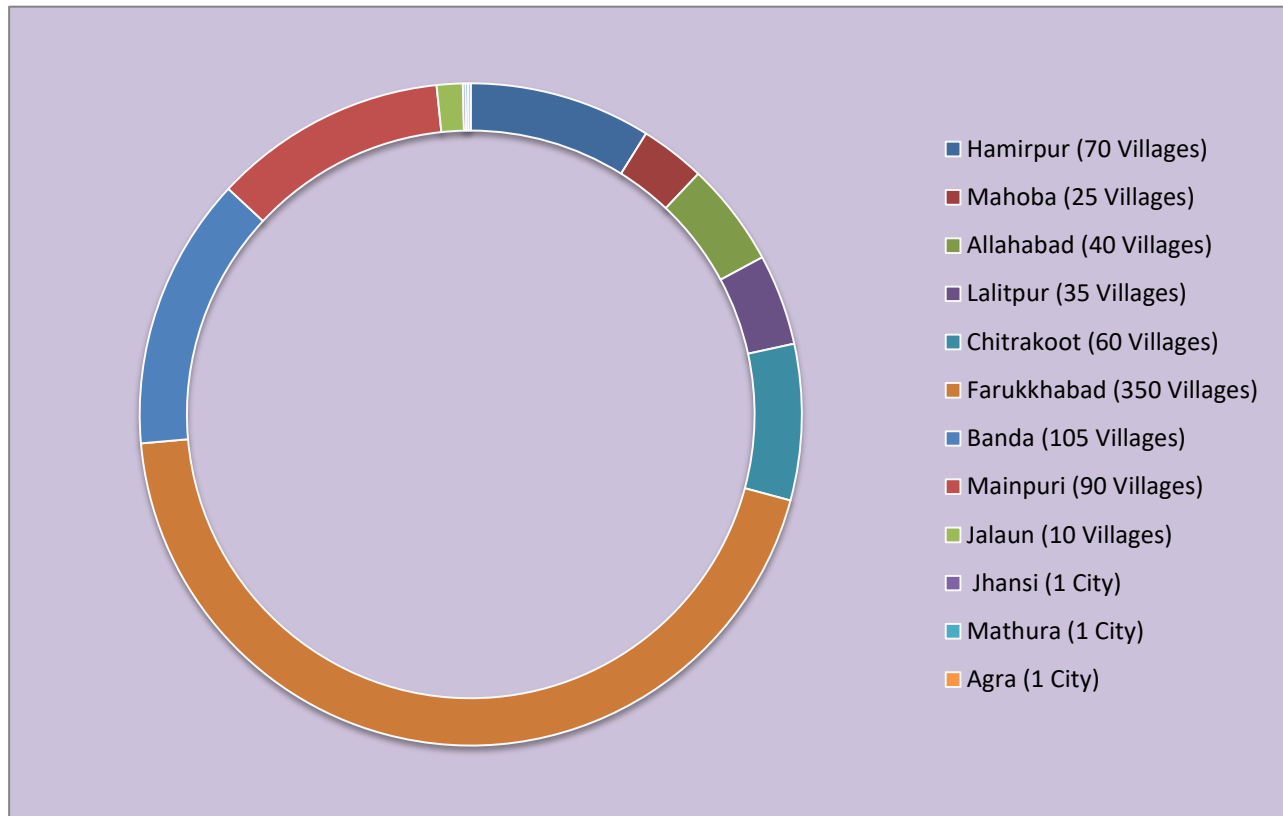
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Area Of Operation



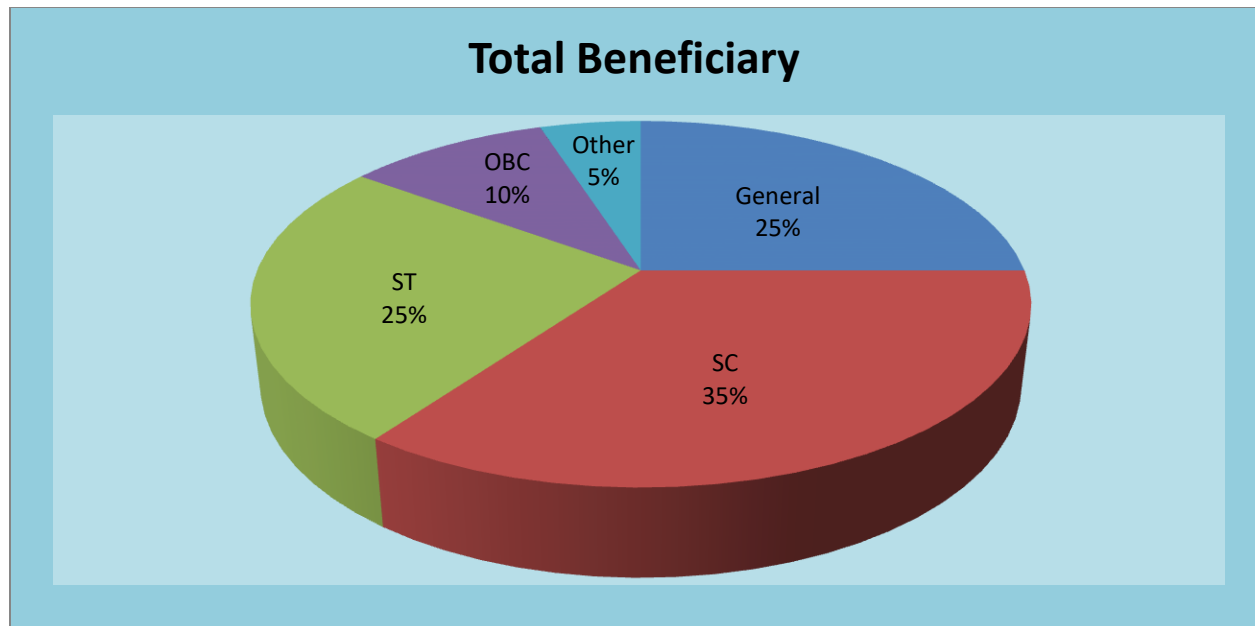
HUMAN RESOURCES

S. No.	Particulars	Full time	Part Time	Total
1.	Volunteers	10	90	100
2.	Professionals	35	15	50

3.	Un-Professionals	25	45	70
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Highlights Of The Year (2014-2015)

S. No.	Projects	No. of Direct Beneficiary
1.	Old Aged Home (Mahila Kalyan Nigam Supported)	35
2.	Old Aged Home (Samaj Kalyan Board Supported)	48
3.	SHG Formation	4500
4.	Sodic Land Reclamation (Bhoomi Sudhar Nigam)	2458
5.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Program	321
6.	Mahila Kisan Awareness Program	345
7.	Rural & Agriculture Development Program	214
8.	Minority Welfare Program	378
9.	Health Awareness Program	299
10.	Women Empowerment Program	417
11.	Awareness Against Sexual Harassment of Women	112
12.	International Day for Biological Biodiversity	179
13.	World Environment Day	313
14.	World Water Day	89
15.	International AIDS Day	195
16.	World Day Against Child Labor	183
Total Beneficiary		11,435



HISTORY OF DEHATI GRAMOTHAN VIKAS SAMITI:

☞ About Dehati Gramothan Vikas Samiti (DGVS):

Dehati Gramothan Vikas Samiti (DGVS) is a leading voluntary organization registered under SRA 1860 and successfully launched on 13 Aug. 1986. DGVS has been working with the existing government system, community groups and stakeholders for more than two and half decade on issues confronting the most disadvantage and marginalized section of the society. On the basis of its learning the society is in a continuous process of evolving strategy which is contextually relevant, sustainable, replicable and achievable. DGVS has been succeeded in developing linkages between various projects and working in an integrated manner towards achieving the desired results. Since last 27 years the organization has been implemented a number of projects of various nature, such as Women Empowerment, Education,

Reproductive Child Health, Water and Sanitation, Ravine stabilization, Water Recharging, Road Safety and Drivers Training, Advancement of Agriculture, Community Mobilization, SHGs, Micro -credit and Vocational Trainings for Youths. DGVS primarily focuses on Children Education, Women Empowerment and Socio economic upliftment of the Poor's in the community Health and environment. We have now started intervening in the Panchayats, as all the developmental plans are now being initiated and implemented by the Gram Panchayats.

☞ Our Objectives:

- ❖ To mobilize and leverage action and resource in support of less privileged and marginalized through linkages with public, corporate, private and communities.
- ❖ To advocate at multiple levels for the rights of women including Health, nutrition, education and livelihood.
- ❖ To strengthen capacity through training and support for the organizational development.
- ❖ To bring up the standard of living of the last person of the society in all spheres of life like socially, politically and mentally.
- ❖ To improve the standard of living of the Dalits, Minorities and the Scheduled Castes.
- ❖ To improve the literacy among the marginal sections of the society.
- ❖ To empower the women through proper education so that they can be politically and socially strong also promoting their SHGs to use their united strength to stand up for their rights in political arena.
- ❖ Supporting people in assisting small businesses in gaining access to credit and finding market for their produce.

❧ Principle Of DGVS:

We are committed to actively work for the sustainable development of the less Privileged and marginalized sections of the community through appropriate strategies in primary education, community organization, income generation, health, hygiene, rural micro-credit and empowerment activities. We believe in espousing and supporting all such causes that help the marginalized and deprived people.

“To contribute without political, religious or social prejudice to the full social recognition of the community especially marginalized and deprived.”

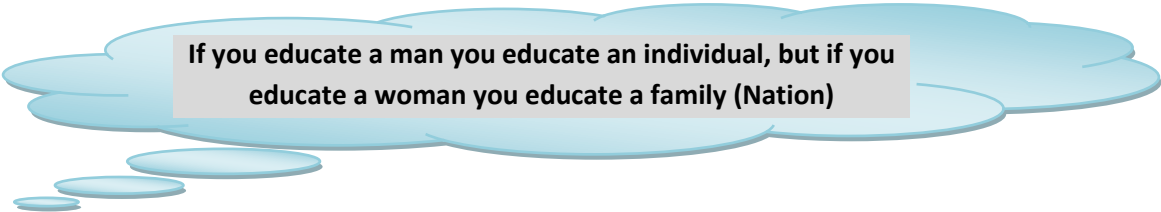
❧ Mission:

- Our obligation is to empower bucolic communities through micro-credit and SHG formation.
- Making the people self-reliant by contributing in their development through capacity building, various policies, strengthening participation, enhancing their work skills, etc.
- We keep raising the voices of Poor and Backward sections for their social, mental and economical development in each and every sphere of society.
- Democratic governance and to improve the status of women is our aforementioned aphorism. In our mythology the lady is believed to be the Goddess Durga, Mother of each one of us, thus we should apprehend their position in this human race and so we should work towards their betterment.

- We are also operational towards making apiece affiliate of our society literate so that he can stand by himself in this fast moving world.

❧ Vision:

Our revelation is to create this earth an enhanced place to subsist. We deem in the saying “Live and let other’s live” and wish that each one of us should believe it so. We wish to improve the living standard of the rural people and other underprivileged section of societies. We want every women of our country to be self sustained and self dependent which would help them in every sphere and they would be able to scrap with the evils existing in the society. Our vision is also to make each one of us to be that sufficient that they could accomplish their indispensable requirements like food, clothing and shelter.



If you educate a man you educate an individual, but if you educate a woman you educate a family (Nation)

❧ Our Values:

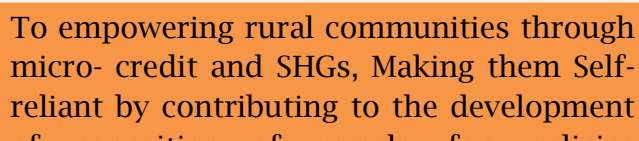
- ✓ Values are the principles an NGO commits to uphold in all aspects of its work. Accountability and transparency are two values all NGOs must share. DGVS has adopted a strong value system which is pivotal and guides in its work and processes.

The values in action at DGVS are:

- Process of building system that are effective, efficient, transparent and interdependent.
- Value of commitment to project affiliate group through responsible team actions.
- To increasingly reflect excellence and productivity in individual and corporate performance.

❧ Our Strategy:

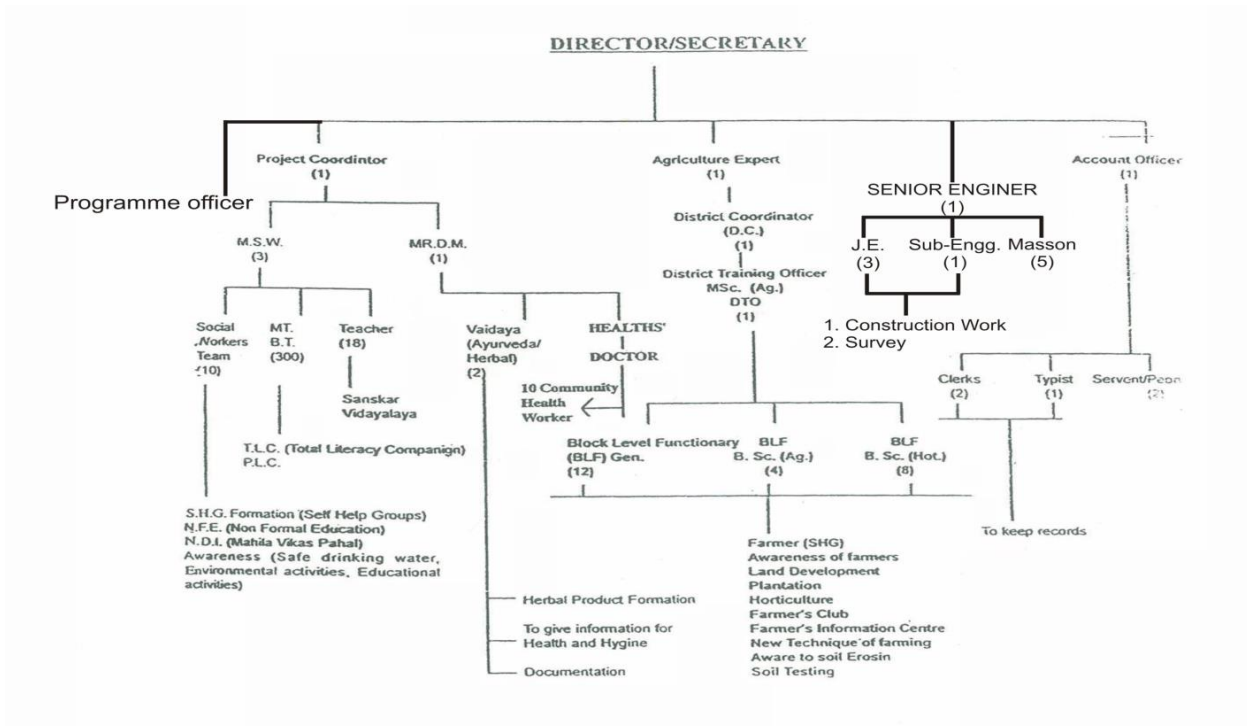
- Developmental strategies long term effect.
- Commitment to “people approach.”
- Emphasis on participatory process.
- PLA as complete tool to interact with communities for join situational analysis, micro-planning and implementation and subsequent- monitoring and impact assessment. The thread of “joint action” is common throughout all phases.
- Core group formation: enabling the communities to address their own needs.
- Intrinsic value is given to community driven development, nearly 40 to 50 percent core group member are women.
- Monitoring and evaluation system for measuring the input, outcome effects of objectives and goals.



To empowering rural communities through micro- credit and SHGs, Making them Self-reliant by contributing to the development of capacities of people for policies

Targeting women, especially the marginalized, commit the foundation to bring about a change in the existing imbalances.

Organizational Structural:



Annual Activity Report:

1. OLD AGED HOME

It is a project funded by Mahila Kalyan Nigam Ltd. In this we keep the old deprived and left out women of the society. Our target group in this project is basically 60 and above. We facilitate these women by giving them homely feeling so that they do not feel sad and lonely in the house. We provide them each and every thing which is required by them. Food, shelter and food which is the basic need of the humans is given to them. In spite of this they also get pocket money. We give them emotional Support which is very essential to them. Today we have more than 35 women in our old aged home who are very happy with us. We are thinking positively towards the fact that today many people are left out as they could not compete with the going world. They are thought to be dropouts. But we think them to be a brighter part of the society. Thus we feel privileged to run a shelter home like this.

It has been developed as a tranquil sanctuary for Senior Citizens who desire:-

- To lead an active life, both physically and socially
- To live with dignity and not at the mercy of caregiver
- To have chronic medical problems attended to regularly and urgent medical problems promptly
- To have security, comfort and care without worrying about cooking or cleaning
- To avail all modern facilities/amenities
- Ideal for individuals or couples whose children are staying abroad or faraway.
- It also offers a wide range of services for the terminally ill or those requiring long term care.



2. OLD AGED HOME

It is a project funded by Samaj Kalyan Board. In this we keep the old deprived and left out women of the society. Our target group in this project is basically 60 and above.

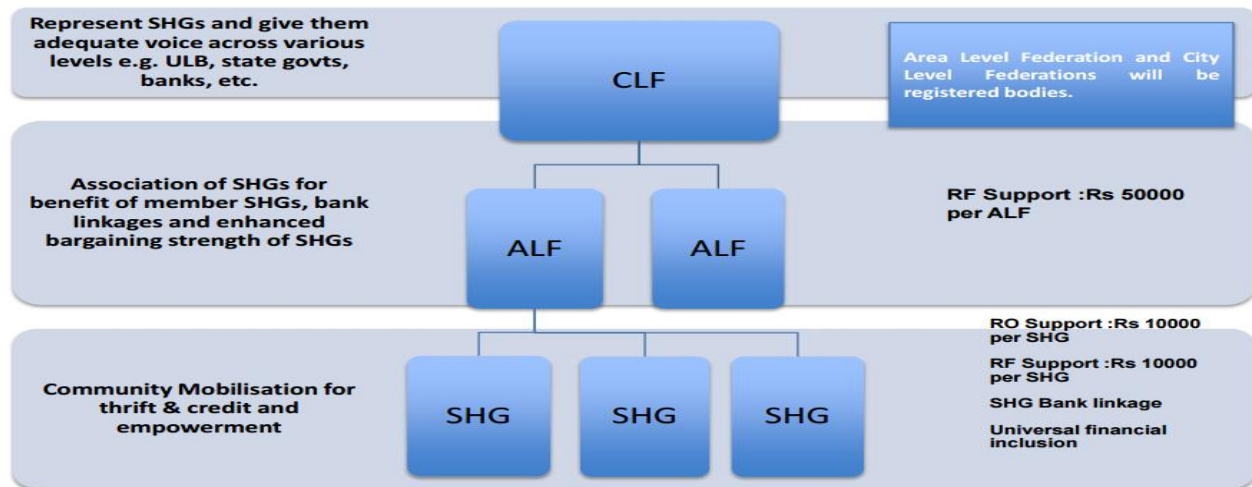
Growing old is a characteristic feature of all living creatures but man stands out distinctly from others in thinking about it. Old age is inevitable. Every person on the earth has a

dream of living a long life. It is no more a dream as it has become possible because of the advancement in the field of medical sciences. But old age is the most critical stage a person goes through. It is the stage where man faces problems socially, physically, mentally and even economically. The elderly of the world today are more in need of love, kindness, safety and comfort from their own children and family members than that coming from a stranger. They need the aid of a helper in their daily lives, it is true – but it is for a smile, a kind, polite word, attention and love that they really crave for. They crave for somebody who will talk to them and laugh with them – people who will stay by their side when the darkness of night falls and the fear of dying alone creeps in. Whether you want to believe it or not, old



people crave for a TRUE AND LOYAL FRIEND. An emotional and moral “SUPPORT SYSTEM” that comes from one’s own loving and caring family members has more curative value in the longer run than all the allopathic drugs and medicines put together. We have made lives of such old aged easy and better. Our sole motive is to bring out the life of these elderly residents.

3. SHG FORMATION



This project is supported by State Urban Development Authority (SUDA). Our organization worked as Resource Organization (RO) in the project. To reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor. The target of NULM is the urban poor, including the urban homeless. Social Mobilization of SHGs is not just the ‘formation’ of groups, but empowerment, financial self-reliance, and participation and access to government, its schemes and programmes for the urban poor. NULM with help of ROs focused on these elements with special attention to bank linkages for purpose neutral loans to meet the credit needs of the urban poor. We envisage universal social mobilization of urban poor into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations. At least one member from each urban poor household, preferably a woman, should be brought under the Self-Help Group network. These groups will serve as a support system for the poor, to meet their financial and social needs. Normally, women SHGs are formed; however male SHGs of handicapped persons are allowed to be formed.



4. SODIC LAND RECLAMATION (BHOO MI SUDHAR NIGAM)

Our organization is working with Uttar Pradesh Bhumi Sudhar Nigam towards the betterment of the farmers. This project is funded by the World Bank. Our organization is working with the farmers to

improve their soil quality so that they could yield a better quality of crop from their land. Gypsum and other fertilizers are distributed by the organization to the farmers so that the acidity of the soil can be maintained and can be brought up to the fertile level. Farmers are also given training from scientific agriculturists so that they could adopt modern farming techniques and can produce better quality and quantity of crops from their field. Our organization covers the district of Farukkhabad and all its blocks and villages.

Objectives Of the Project:

- ✓ Reverse the process of sodicity through sustainable of sodic lands & poverty alleviation.
- ✓ Prevention of further increase in sodicity in the district of Farukkhabad.



A. On-Farm Development and Land Treatment:

- ☞ About 700 hectare of sodic lands.
- ☞ Mobilization of village communities.
- ☞ Detailed mapping and classification of sodic lands.
- ☞ Formation of Water User Groups (WUGs).
- ☞ On-farm development through land-leveling, bunding, and linking field drains to link and main drains.
- ☞ Provision of shallow tube-wells to help in reclamation operations and provide irrigation.
- ☞ Application of chemical/organic amendments and plant nutrients to the soil.
- ☞ Cultivation of rice-wheat-green manure crop.
- ☞ Organization also follows a watershed development approach, focusing on in situ moisture conservation, local water harvesting, reducing soil erosion, improving natural vegetation, and enhancing crop and livestock productivity.

B. Improvement of Drainage Systems:

- ☞ The drainage network would require rehabilitation.
- ☞ Re-modeling and rehabilitation of main drains.
- ☞ Maintenance of main drains.

C. Agriculture Support Services:

- ☞ Training farmers in effective land and water management practices.
- ☞ Dissemination of improved agricultural technology and production practices through on-farm demonstrations.
- ☞ Support for livestock production, including dairy development and small ruminants as appropriate.
- ☞ Exposure visits, farmer fairs, animal health camps and other “means” for rural communication and outreach.
- ☞ Training and capacity building of line department staff and other relevant providers of support services to farmers.

D. Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building for Market Access:

- ☞ Mobilization and capacity building of community based institutions like SHGs and producer groups (PGs).
- ☞ Support to cluster level producer groups for productive assets.
- ☞ Investment support for productive assets.
- ☞ Improving rural market infrastructure.
- ☞ Organization of innovation forums.

E. Project Management:

- ☞ Establishing and supporting project units at village level of the district.
- ☞ Creating a project monitoring, evaluation, and learning system to regularly inform project staff and stakeholders of progress and processes.
- ☞ Engaging the services of an external Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) agency to track project progress and confirm reporting from the project system.
- ☞ Technical assistance to improve implementation and nurture innovations in that regard.
- ☞ Liaising with the farmers, PM and the BSM Cell.



5. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Organisation has a diverse knowledge in animal husbandry and dairying as we have handled many such projects in Rath Block of Hamirpur District. With The Human Need we also covered Villages likes Beerpur, kakera and sarsoi of Jalaun district. Dairying is an important source of subsidiary income to small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. The manure from animals provides a good source of organic matter for improving soil fertility and crop yields. The gobar gas from the dung is used as fuel for domestic purposes as also for running engines for drawing water from well. The surplus fodder and agricultural by-products are gainfully utilized for feeding the animals. Almost all draught power for farm operations and transportation is supplied by bullocks. Since agriculture is mostly seasonal, there is a possibility of finding employment throughout the year for many persons through dairy farming. Thus, dairy also provides employment throughout the year. The main beneficiaries of dairy programs are small/marginal farmers and landless labourers. Camps were organized to motivate the farmers for Dairy Development at different Village. Farmers were motivated to adopt dairy farming as the secondary business which would give them a double income and would also improve their economic strata. Many farmers took our meet very seriously and took major interest in the course. Few have developed a dairy farming as a secondary business in their lives. 321 were the number of beneficiaries in this task.

To create public awareness on animal health 7 camps have been organized during the year. Its main objective was to improve the public sensitivity not only the production but their health concerns also. Check-up of 279 women's animals have done in these camps. They have been informed about immunizing their animals in time and may take the services of paravets of their villages concerned. In total 24 target villages, 24 trained paravets are providing their services.



6. MAHILA KISAN AWARENESS PROGRAM

The brief objectives of the program are as follows:

- ❖ Create sustainable livelihood institutions of women around agriculture and allied activities by strengthening Women Self-help groups
- ❖ Create sector-specific geography specific sustainable package of practices
- ❖ Drudgery reduction for women farmers
- ❖ Sustainable increase in income from primary sector livelihoods (Rs. 30,000 to 50,000 per annum)
- ❖ Promoting and enhancing food and nutritional security at Household and Community level
- ❖ Create a wide pool of community resource persons for scaling up livelihood interventions in the entire country
- ❖ Enable women to have better access to inputs and services of the government and other agencies
- ❖ Poorest of poor focus—specific initiatives for the landless, small and marginal farmers as project participant
- ❖ Initiate use of local resource based developed organic pest and fertilizer in farming system



The primary objective of the MKSP is to empower women in agriculture by making systematic investments to enhance their participation and productivity, as also create and sustain agriculture based livelihoods of rural women. By establishing efficient local resource based agriculture, wherein women in agriculture gain more control over the production resources and manage the support systems, the project seeks to enable them to gain better access to the inputs and services provided by the government and other agencies. Once the production capacities of women in agriculture improve, food security ensues for their families and communities. We promoted such program in Hamirpur and Farukhabad Districts.



7. RURAL AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Dehati Gramothan Vikas Samiti is committed to reducing rural poverty, particularly in resource-poor, degraded or remote environments. It concentrates on a small number of programs of significant scale. The model of participatory rural development it has pioneered combines a set of common development principles with the flexibility to respond to specific contexts and needs. Programs typically link elements such as rural savings and credit, natural resource management, productive infrastructure development, increased agricultural productivity and human skills development with a central concern for community-level participation and



decision-making. The ultimate goal is to enable community members to make informed choices from a range of appropriate options for sustainable and equitable development.

Leading a reputed NGO, DGVS, for 27 years we have many handled many projects on rural and agricultural development. The NGO has done pioneering and widespread work in rural poverty reduction through Natural Resources Management (NRM) in general and integrated watershed development in particular and transformed many people's life completely which is our one of the major achievement.

We tried to motivate the rural people for following things:

- Operating agro-service centers;
- Production of agricultural inputs such as bio-fertilizers, vermin-compost, bio-pesticides, bio-fungicides, mushroom spawn, fruit and forestry plants in nurseries, seed production, processing and marketing, production of concentrate feed, complete feed, mineral mixture for livestock silk worm eggs and promotion of silk reeling and spinning;
- Collection of non-timber forest products;
- Processing of food and forestry products;
- Installation and servicing of irrigation units, tube-wells, hand pumps and biogas plants;
- Use of natural fiber and grasses for rope making.



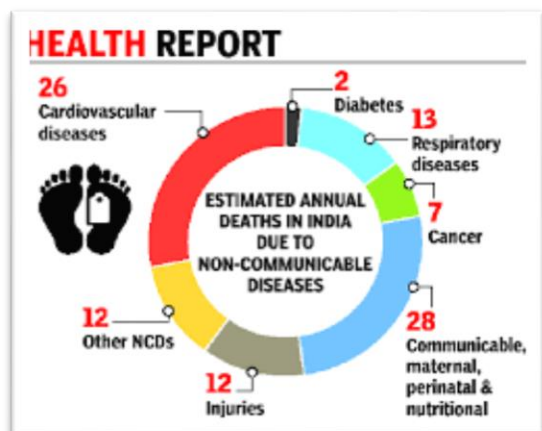
Today, DGVS's programs in State have four main components:

- ★ Economic development: agricultural and non-agricultural interventions that help improve food security, increase agricultural incomes and reduce risks of the landed farmers and provide livelihood options for the poor and landless farmers.
- ★ Social development: programs that address social inequities and integrate everyone regardless of gender, caste or "tribal" origins in the decision-making process, providing a "voice" to the marginalized.
- ★ Basic services: to fill the perennial need for water, energy and fodder, DGVS works to provide infrastructure for drinking water, technical know-how as well as infrastructure for generating alternative energy and fodder growth for cattle.
- ★ Improved governance: DGVS encourages the formation of a range of organization at the village, sub-village and multi-village level that are responsive to the needs of their communities and influence local governance structures; it also works at the state level to influence government policies regarding the rights of such groups.

8. MINORITY WELFARE PROGRAM

The status of women in the country, particularly those from the disadvantaged sections of the society, is unfavorable. A girl child suffers from discrimination even before birth and also after birth in the allocation of household resources such as food, education, access to health care and at puberty, coerced into early marriage. Most women in the rural areas suffer from double burden of carrying out less visible work like cooking, fetching water, sending children to school, agriculture labour, feeding cattle, milking cows etc., while the men folk perform visible activities like selling milk and grains produced by the household. Women in the minority communities fare badly too. They are not just a minority, but the

'marginalized majority' and are sidelined in decision making in the family, and usually cut off from a full involvement in the workings of the society and from an equal share in the society's rewards. As an initiative for creating educational and social awareness and inform minorities about the government welfare schemes is been done by DGVS. We arranged many camps in for the awareness of minority women in Lalitpur(Madwara & Baar), Allhabad (Shankargarh), Jalaun (Mohamdabad &Khadwai) and Banda (Barokhar & Kaamasin) district. The objective of the scheme for leadership development of



minority women, including their neighbors from other communities living in the village/locality, is to empower and instill confidence in women, by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks, and intermediaries at all levels. The life of majority of women in the traditional settings is of daily drudgery and their hardship is further compounded by non-availability of infrastructure and services relating to civic/basic amenities and socio-economic conditions. Unless women stand up and fight for their rights, mitigation of their hardship may take time. The scheme is envisaged to reach out to women through non-governmental

organizations/organizations/institutions who will be provided with financial support for conducting leadership development trainings so that women are empowered and emboldened to move out of the confines of home and community and assume leadership roles and assert their rights, collectively or individually, in accessing services, facilities, skills, and opportunities besides claiming their due share of development benefits for improving their lives and living conditions.

9. HEALTH AWARENESS PROGRAM

The DGVS recognizes health as a developmental imperative. Through this program, the DGVS hopes to bring healthcare within easy and affordable reach of villagers in rural areas. Local people were trained to identify and treat common ailments with locally available resources. Last year, 15 women and 20 men were trained as Community Health Workers in the Rath Block of Hamirpur District. Organization arranged camps on World Health Day i.e. on **7th April** in Maudaha of Hamirpur District and in Beerpur of Jalaun Block of Jalaun District. Where children actively participated in the Group Discussion for better health facilities. People were informed about the value of being healthy. They were aware about the communicable and non-communicable diseases. The importance of proper sanitation was also given to the community so that they can keep themselves healthy which is very important to be happy.

Under the Reproductive and Child Health DGVS is working with unserved or underserved people in nine villages of Hamirpur Block. DGVS works to build the capacity of their employees, through trainings, workshops, resource mobilisation and technical support to improve the maternal and child health status in the community at large. Efforts focus on increasing immunisation, the coverage of complete ante-natal care and institutional deliveries among pregnant women, increasing the spacing between children, increasing acceptance of family planning methods and promoting male participation. DGVS is implementing the awareness, which works to improve the knowledge, attitude and practices related to infant and young child feeding. The aim is to ensure that children receive adequate nutrition as part of their attainment of good health status.

The organization emphasizes on measures, which focus on educating women and girls and enabling families to adopt appropriate hygiene practices. In Chitrakoot District DGVS arranged Health



camp to give a better health to the poor people. It also arranged camps in Vridha Aashram where old left women who are detained from their families are kept. We insured for their better health. In Shankargarh Block of Allahabad district Kol tribal of neighboring districts from Chitrakoot and Rewa come for the work in Silka sand mines and breaking stone grits, digging and cleaning silka sand. Due to silka sand they generally come in the grip of silkosis disease and very soon went into the mouth of death. For creating awareness among these tribal, the organization has accomplished an awareness campaign in the area.

10. WOMEN EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM

MEANING OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: The word women empowerment essentially means that the women have the power or capacity to regulate their day- to- day lives in the social, political and economic terms -a power which enables them to move from the periphery to the centre stage. Empowerment is an active and multidimensional process, which enables women to realize their identity and power in all aspects of life.

We have handled various projects on women empowerment in various districts but our major role in the respective field is seen in Rath Block of Hamirpur Jalaun and Dakore Blocks of Jalaun District with Human Need where more than 200 SHGs are formed by our organization. Working for gender equity and women's rights has been one of DGVS's major commitments. This option holistically addresses the issue of violence against women. It was realized that a fresh intervention strategy within the Criminal Justice System was needed to be addressed collectively. Violence against women both in the public and the domestic sphere is on the increase and most women get very little or no re-addressal to their problems on reaching a police station. It was felt that in the absence of any specialized training of the police or civil society institutions to handle the psychological and social needs of the victims, the women seeking assistance were further victimized. Cases of violence against women (VAW) not only need multiple interventions but a shift in approach, to give the women the right to make an informed choice when subjected to violence.



In the awareness meeting it was discussed that -- Women have four basic qualities to be a good

HEALTH AWARENESS
Its Important!

body weight healthy exercise doctor diet blood pressure high weight loss sugar week health gym lose



investor; they have lots of patience, systematic analysis, discipline and a feeling of being ignored, which

creates a passion to succeed. On the basis of such qualities through 'Self-Help-Group' village women can be empowered. This will minimize domestic violence and evil social stigma for women. Government organizations like DRDA, SIRD are working to facilitate the SHGs. Our organization explained the government beneficiary schemes, where women can participate successfully. They also highlighted the role of 'Gaon-panchayat' for rural development and appealed the women to associate with 'panchayat-meeting' to cope up with all rural development issues.



11. AWARENESS AGAINST SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN

DGVS is the activist core of the public forum providing the umbrella for the different aspects of our work, which have taken different yet specific organizational forms over the years. We ran many programs against women harassment in Rath Block. Our interventions include.

- ✚ Reaching out to women in distress through offering emotional and legal support, direct intervention, facilitating negotiated settlements and providing shelter.
- ✚ Focused public campaigns on specific issues like dowry harassment and deaths, sex selective abortions, violence against women in prostitution, sexual harassment at work place etc.
- ✚ Morchas, dharnas, sit outs and other forms of creative public action to mobilize public opinion on issues of public concern or to pressure authorities to take action in specific cases of injustice
- ✚ Strengthening community support structures and women's solidarity groups to prevent violence against women.
- ✚ Lobbying and advocacy on issues related to women's human rights at the local, national and international levels.
- ✚ Using theatre, song, film, art and other creative media to infuse another aesthetic into our political expression.
- ✚ To provide psycho-social support to victims of violence.
- ✚ To empower youth and facilitate their mobilization towards the prevention of violence against women and children, particularly traffic in women and children.

Activities:

- ❖ To provide a forum where youth can share and discuss emerging issues and problems with their peers.
- ❖ Mobilize youth to raise awareness about violence
- ❖ Youth counseling centers.
- ❖ Workshops and training to local government bodies about violence issues.
- ❖ Skills and technical support to local youth group, including advocacy training, to influence local planning and to safeguard the rights of women and children.
- ❖ Street dramas to raise awareness about violence against women.

In Bundelkhand region women are ignorant about their right. They often become the Victim of Sexual Harassment but due to fear of losing social dignity and honor, they do not open their mouths. For creating awareness against sexual Harassment among the women, camps were organized by the organization in respective Places - Mohamdbad of Dakor Block in Jalaun District, Rath, Gohand,

Maudaha, Muskara and Sumerpur Block in Hamirpur District and at Charkarai block in Mahoba District. A federation of women is also constituted in Rath Block, which is raising the issues of women.

12. INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

The United Nations has proclaimed **May 22**. The International Day for Biological Diversity (IDB) to increase understanding and awareness of biodiversity issues. The day provides unique opportunity to raise public awareness on understanding the importance of biodiversity related issues to promote its sustainable utilization. Every year a different theme is adopted to emphasize upon a certain aspect of Biodiversity. Events and programs are organized all over the world based on the annual theme. **Water and Biodiversity was the theme for International Day for Biological Diversity (IDB) in 2013**. Water is essential for life. No living being on planet Earth can survive without it. It is a prerequisite for human health and well-being as well as for the preservation of the environment.

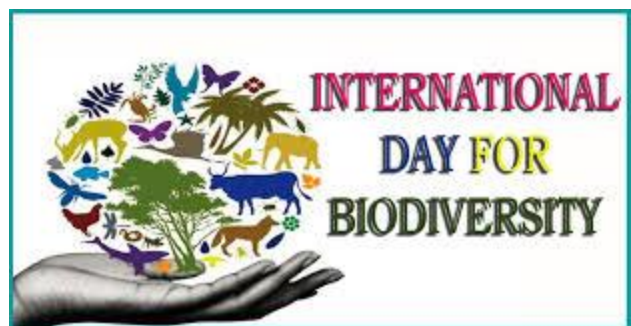
The theme Water and Biodiversity was chosen to coincide with the United Nations designation of 2013 as the International Year of Water Cooperation. We also arranged small camps within the villages to endorse biodiversity. Our social activists guided the populace about the effect of biodiversity on human scenario. Thus we also arranged a program on the fact in Chitrakoot District.



"Man has no moral right to destroy nature and other beings that dwell on earth."

13. WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY

The goal of environmental education is to develop a world population that is aware of and concerned about the environment and its associated problems and who has the knowledge, skills, attitudes, motivations and commitment to work individually and collectively towards solution of current environmental problems and prevention of new ones. School system provides the largest organized base for environmental education and action. It offers an effective instrument for embedding in them the desirable environmental ethics. Teacher is one of the important factors, which is bound to affect this program. Teachers can provide a vital link in the delivery of environmental knowledge, its associated problems and their solutions. Taking into consideration this situation, the investigator felt a need to conduct a study to examine whether residential background has any effect on the environmental education awareness of school teachers along with their level. Our Organization conducted many school presentation, art competitions etc of Hamirpur and Allahabad District just to endorse awareness among students and teachers. Climate change is one of the major issues being faced by all the communities. We have organized climate change awareness program. Our volunteers visited



the village, distributed literature door to door and mobilized the public to improve awareness on adverse effects of climate change. We also taken up action component like digging of pits and plantation of trees. 250 medicinal plants of Aloe Vera, Tulasi, Amla, Neem, Peepal, Bargad and Citrus were planted.

*AWARENESS COMPONENTS:

1. Campaign for awareness among the public about forest conservation and sustainable management.
2. Campaign to protect sacred groves.
3. Campaign against the grazing of animals in forests.
4. 'Save the Greens' – campaign in schools and educational institutions.
5. Conduct programs for farmers on bio-farming.
6. Promote eco-friendly and organic products.
7. Revive traditional herbal remedies among the public / practitioners.
8. Campaign against use of wildlife products.
9. Capacity building workshops / awareness programs for Panchayat body functionaries.
10. Publication and imparting awareness material / eco-literature on sustainable development of forests.
11. Promote alternate energy sources like solar and wind energy.
12. Use Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to enhance livelihood options.



*ACTION APPARATUS;

1. Setting up 'Community forests' for conservation of Forests and Sustainable Livelihoods.
2. Initiating and setting up of seed banks among forest communities and dwellers.
3. Collection and propagation of local medicinal species.
4. Promotion and revival of traditional medicine practices
5. Creating 'Biodiversity Registers' in forest communities /panchayats / villages.
6. Implementing alternatives to chemical pesticides and bio-pesticides.
7. Stopping pollution of protected water bodies and forests.
8. Establishment of sustainable technologies – Non-conventional energy practices.
9. Ecological restoration of degraded forest areas and adjoining lands – Plantation of indigenous species.
10. Afforestation of wasteland for fuel wood, fodder, timber, etc.
11. Assisting national level bodies in recording and preserving rare and endemic species.



☞ Every individual can make a small and yet significant effort in the race to save our planet and Conserve forests:

- Promote use of nature based products.
- Plant and nurture trees wherever possible. Join hands in conserving forests, wetland, grasslands and mangroves.



- Avoid using insecticides, pesticides and inorganic fertilizers and try to use natural plant-based substitutes wherever possible.
- Paper and cloth should replace non-biodegradable plastic and polyester which damage the ecosystem.
- Curb unregulated and illegal mining activities.
- Ban the inflow of industrial effluents as well as domestic waste into rivers and other fragile ecosystems.
- Promote natural-farming, which is less intensive and environmental-friendly.
- Promote the use of sustainable technologies like smokeless chulhas, ground water recharging unit, wind energy, solar power, etc.
- Curb the greed for products made out of animal parts like skin, fur, ivory, bones, nails, etc.

"Man has no moral right to destroy nature and other beings that dwell on earth."



We also celebrated World Environment Day i.e. on **June 5**. The function which was attended by a large number of local people, school children and representatives of NGOs and experts of environment. The participants highlighted the need for conservation of the ecological balance. Representatives stressed the need for adopting an eco-friendly life-style and urged people of the area to cooperate in the work towards better atmosphere.

14. WORLD WATER DAY

Our Secretary, Mr. Pradeep K. Misra demonstrated the fact of necessity of water and sanitation in India. He executed a plan to his team of workers and guided them towards a straight direction through which they could achieve a greater success in their activity. He assured that all the efforts would be taken for river management, water harvesting, ensuring quality of water. "Global warming and climate change leads to a major dent on water resources", he said and assured to ensure drinking water to all while making all efforts to protect the water bodies. Facts also came into highlights like:

1. Less than a third of people have access to sanitation in India and over 186000 children under five die due to diarrhea every year.
2. 93.6 million people in India don't have access to safe water.

Organization organized camps and stalls in Maudaha on World Sanitation Day i.e on **19th November**. People were informed about the importance of proper sanitation. Activities were made to make the people aware about how a clean and healthy atmosphere can keep them fresh and energetic. People were told that proper keeping of sanitation would always keep them fit and they would avoid from falling ill. On the other hand they were also made focused on how can they save money if they would not fall ill. 557 number of people were benefited by our work. They also



adopted proper sanitation methods in their lives is our biggest achievement. We hope that we would keep our work in same manner so that more and more people can adopt the same thing for better and healthier life style. People were aware to use covered toilet instead of going in open.

On **22 March** our organization also participated in World Water Day activity in which many students and people joined hands together and committed to safeguard water and keep it clean for our coming generations.

15. INTERNATIONAL AIDS DAY

The organization has organized a rally of school children of Rath and Jalaun Block on the occasion of International AIDS day. After rally students and other people gathered in Gandhi. Inter College and Participated in the Gosthi. Many students, teachers and some other intellectuals have expressed their view about AIDS and suggested precaution to protect oneself from the disease. They have explained the four main reasons that causes the HIV/AIDS. Firstly, HIV/AIDS causes due to unsafe intercourse. Secondly, by using infectious blood of an HIV patient. Thirdly, by using used syringe and the fourth and last to a child from his pregnant mother. The numbers of participants were about 672.

Aids Protection Camps:

During this financial year DGVS has organized a camp to create awareness about HIV/Aids among the rural people and truck drivers at Rath Block of Hamirpur. The main objective was how they can protect themselves from infection of HIV/AIDS, About 672 people have participated in the Camp. The migration in Bundel Khand region is on a huge scale for the search of work. The migrant people become the Victim of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases as they are unaware about the fatal affect of the disease.



16. WORLD DAY AGAINST CHILD LABOUR

Every **12 June**, DGVS and its member organizes a campaign to celebrate the **World Day against Child Labour**. This time our organization undertaken the parades and other activities in Beerpur Of Jalaun District with Human Need Which is another organization and Hamirpur District itself. It is an occasion to highlight the global extent of child labour and raise awareness on the situation of millions of children, girls and boys, working across the globe. For DGVS and its member organizations, World Day against Child Labour is also a good time to reiterate that every child has the right to a free quality public education.

DGVS encourages teacher unions to also contribute with public activities in their country to end child labour and promote education opportunities for all children. The ILO launched the first World Day in 2002 as a way to highlight the plight of working children and to serve as a catalyst for the growing worldwide movement against child labour.



FUTURE PLANS OF THE ORGANISATION:

In future DGVS will concentrate on:

- An end to the commercial sexual exploitation of children
- The development and construction of a de-addiction centre
- The development and construction of a school building for the underprivileged children
- A Humanity and brotherhood movement
- The development and construction of a vocational training institution for young adults and the families of the underprivileged children
- Making the women and child aware of their rights.
- Awareness of human trafficking.
- Management of Natural Resources.
- Providing quality science and technology, education to rural Girls and Boys for Rural Development.
- Technical education to young generation to make them self-reliant.
- Marketing and promotion of handmade environment-friendly articles and natural processed foods made by destitute and marginalized women.
- Diversification of Agriculture.
- Promoting organic farming.
- Participatory Forest Management, poverty Alleviation and environmental Awareness.
- HIV and AIDS care and counseling.

We are also planning in the following thing in future:

- ☞ To work on program this supports ecological integrity, economic and social justice, and provides sustainable livelihoods.
- ☞ To work for human health and environmental sustainability through promotion the programs and activities for rural development and natural resources management.
- ☞ To work for generating awareness and capacity building of community to cope up with drinking water, sanitation and hygiene issues of the region.
- ☞ To promote the programs which facilities the traditional and indigenous pattern of living that respect and honor the earth and its life support system amenity with medicinal plants, bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides, organic farming, effluent treatment and utilization as fertilizers etc.
- ☞ To work for generating awareness and to develop understanding about mitigation measures of global warming and climate change.

PARTNERS AND DONORS:



INVITATION FOR THE VISITORS:

“We Welcome Visitors”

Do call us in advance to arrange a mutually convenient time.

Pradeep K. Misra

Secretary

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ANNUAL AUDIT REPORT:

1.	Annual Turnover (in Rs.)	2015-16	
		2014-15	Rs 52,51,337.00
		2013-14	Rs 58,68,607.00



**Uttar Pradesh Bhoomi
Sudhar Nigam**



**Uttar Pradesh Urban
Development Authority**



**Uttar Pradesh Mahila
Kalyan Nigam Pvt. Ltd.**



**Samaj Kalyan
Nideshalaya**