

2016

Dehati Gramothan Vikas Samiti

Estd. in 1986



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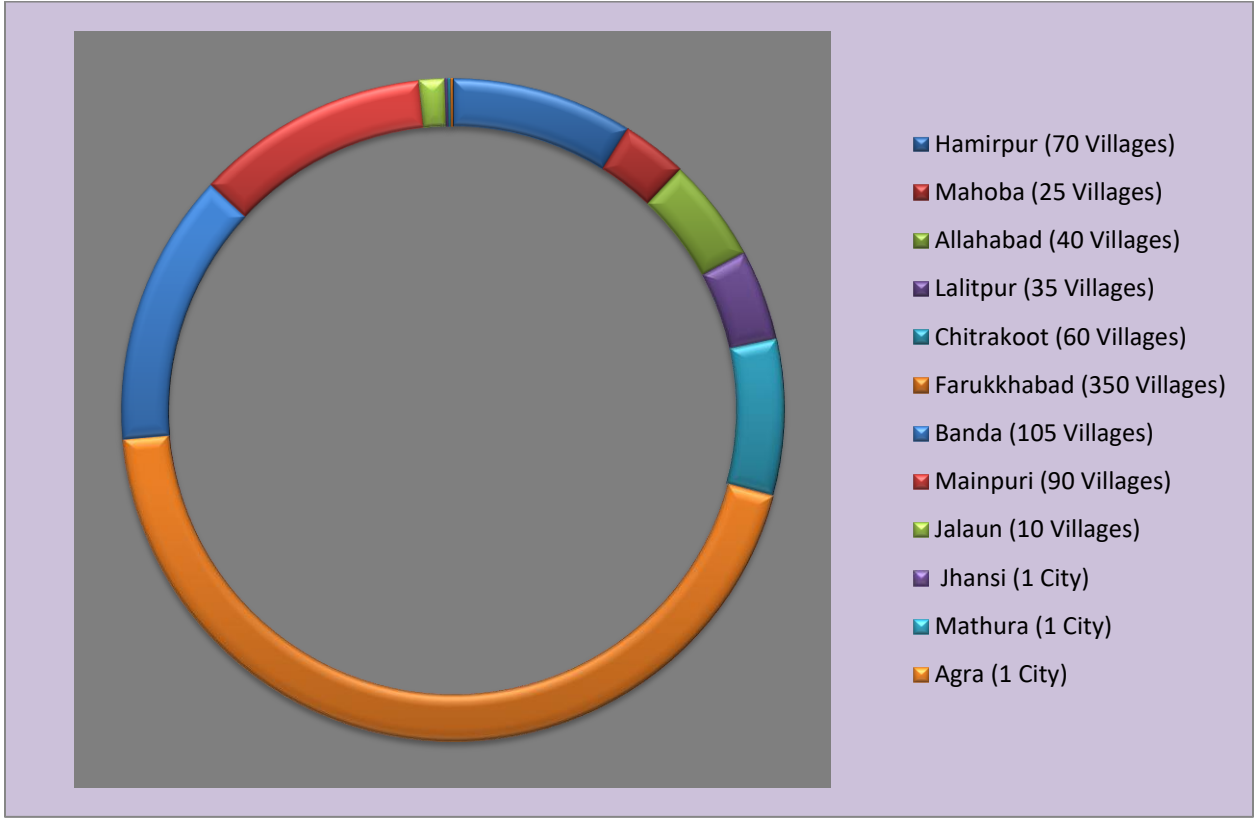
POTRAYAL

“Dehati Gramothan Vikas Samiti” is a non-profit, non-governmental organization established by a group of committed social workers and volunteers in the year 1986 under section 21 of Indian Society Registration Act 1860. “Dehati” 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.

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Area Of Operation



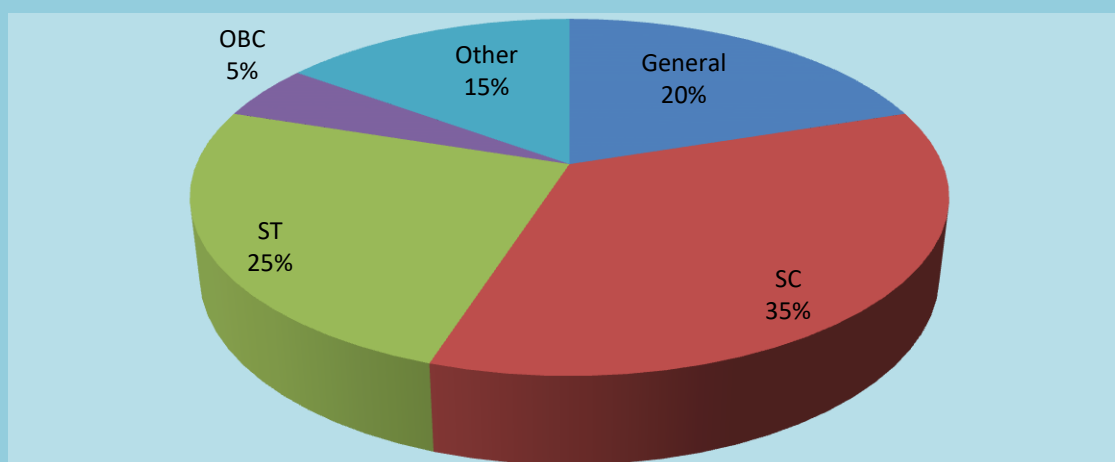
Human Resources

S. No.	Particulars	Full time	Part Time	Total
1.	Volunteers	10	40	50
2.	Professionals	25	7	32
3.	Un-Professionals	50	30	80

Highlights Of The Year (2014-2015)

S. No.	Projects	No. of Direct Beneficiary
1.	Sodic Land Reclamation (Bhoomi Sudhar Nigam)	2241
2.	Old Aged Home	55
3.	SRI/SWI	531
4.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Program	439
5.	Mahila Kisan Awareness Program	485
6.	Rural & Agriculture Development Program	294
7.	SHG Promotion Program	798
8.	Minority Welfare Program	559
9.	Health Awareness Program	385
10.	Women Empowerment Program	512
11.	School Awareness Program	463
12.	Awareness Against Sexual Harassment of Women	198
13.	Women Legal Awareness Program	175
14.	Consumer Awareness Program	264
15.	International Day for Biological Biodiversity	213
16.	World Environment Day	464
17.	World Water Day	104
18.	International AIDS Day	384
19.	World Day Against Child Labor	227
Total Beneficiary		8,791
Total Staff		75

Total Beneficiary



HISTORY OF DEHATI GRAMOTHAN VIKAS SAMITI:

About Dehati Gramathan Vikas Samiti (DGVS):

Dehati Gramathan 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:

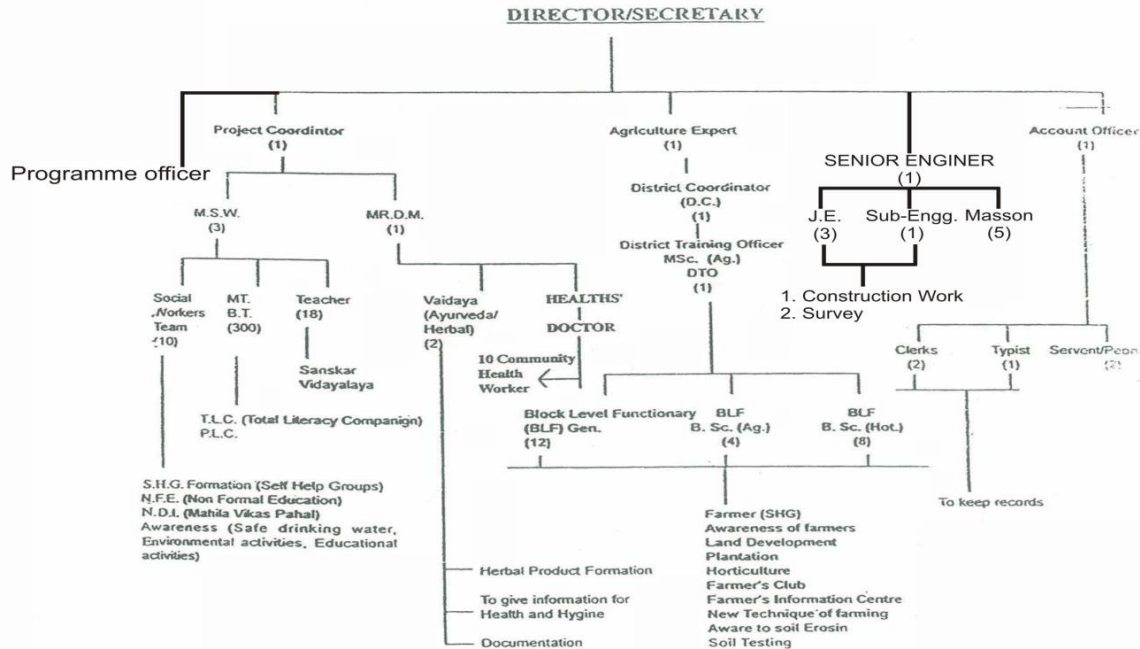
- Process of building system that are effective, efficient, transparent and interdependent.
- Value of commitment to project affiliate group through responsible team actions.
- To increasingly reflect excellence and productivity in individual and corporate performance.

Our Strategy:

- Developmental strategies long term effect.
- Commitment to “people approach.”
- Emphasis on participatory process.
- PLA as complete tool to interact with communities for joint 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.

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

Organizational Structural:



Annual Activity Report:

1. Sodic Land Reclamation (Bhoomi Sudhar Project):

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.



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.

2. Old Aged Home (Apna Ghar):

It is a scheme funded by Mahila Kalyan Nigam Ltd. and it's been functioning in Chitrakoot District of Uttar Pradesh. In this we keep the elderly destitute and left out women of the society. Our target group in this scheme is principally older people with 60 age 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 compulsory by them. Food, shelter and cloth which are the fundamental requirement of the humans are given to them. In-spite of this they also get pocket money. We provide them emotional support which is very essential to them. Today we have more than 54 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. NGO organized many medical camps for the betterment of the health of these elderly people. All the health issues related to women were also looked into the matter.



3. SRI/SWI Project:

DGVS has identified Systems of Crop Intensification (SCI) as an activity to be taken up for livelihood strengthening of small and marginal farmers in specific pockets of Rath Block of Hamirpur District.

SCI (Popularly known as SRI) is a methodology for increasing the productivity of crops by changing the management of plants, soil, water and nutrients while reducing external inputs.

Principles

SRI is based on the following principles:

- Young seedlings between 8-12 days old (2-3 leaf stage) are transplanted to preserve potential for tillering and rooting ability.
- Careful planting of single seedlings rather than in clumps that are often plunged in the soil.
- Wider spacing at 25 cm x 25 cm. in square planting rather than in rows.
- Use of cono-weeder/ rotary hoe/power weeder to aerate the soil as well as controlling weeds
- Alternate wetting and dry method rather than continuous flooding in the field.
- Use of organic manure or vermicompost / FYM.



Principles of the System of Wheat Intensification (SWI) is based on the prevalent system of wheat cultivation which requires more chemical fertilizers and nearly 120-180 kg of seed per hectare. SWI uses only 20-30 kg of improved seed in one hectare. Twenty to twenty five cm spacing between rows, use of manure and organic seed treatment ensures higher yield. Sufficient spacing between the plants and sowing of two seed grains at one point facilitates desired moisture, aeration, nutrition and light to the crop roots. This helps faster growth of plants. Only 2-3 times irrigation and weeding through cono-weeder save time and expenses on labor. SWI is primarily based on these two principles of crop production



1. Principle of root development and
2. Principle of intensive care

4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Program:

Livestock sector plays a crucial role in rural economy and livelihood. This is the sector where the poor contribute to growth directly instead of getting benefit from growth generated elsewhere. The overall growth rate in livestock sector is steady and is around 6% and this has been achieved despite of fact that investment in this sector was not substantial. The rural women play a significant role in animal husbandry and are directly involved in major operations like feeding, breeding, management and health care. As the ownership of livestock is more evenly distributed with landless laborers, and marginal farmers, the progress in this sector will result in a more balanced development of the rural economy, particularly in the reduction of poverty ratio. Even many small & medium farmers who derive yearly savings from agriculture are dependent on livestock especially dairy & poultry for daily subsistence. 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. 439 were the number of beneficiaries in this task.

- ❖ Animal Husbandry and Dairying sector contributes about 22 percent of the value of the output from total Agriculture and allied sector.
- ❖ Employment (1993-94) in animal husbandry sector was 9.8 million in principle status and 8.6 million in subsidiary status.
- ❖ Women constitute 71% of the labour force in livestock farming. In dairying, 75 million women are engaged as against 15 million men, while in case of small ruminants, the sharing of work with men is almost equal

To create public awareness on animal health 5 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 282 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 18 target villages, 18 trained paravets are providing their services. The activities were conducted in Rath, Farukhabad, Hamirpur and Sumerpur blocks.

DGVS helped the people to be aware that livestock production is an important source of income for the rural poor in developing countries. It enables poor and landless farmers to earn income using common-property resources. Livestock, crop by-products that would otherwise become waste; land that has no other sustainable agricultural use. Livestock products are an appealing and convenient nutrient source. The addition of milk and meat provides protein, calcium, vitamins, and other nutrients that are lacking in their usual diets. Besides providing food, the driving force behind increased livestock production, they have other valuable uses. Livestock remain the most important if not the sole form of non-human power available to poor farmers in much of the developing world. The poor, in particular, use fertilizer from livestock operations, especially when rising petroleum prices make chemical fertilizers unaffordable. Livestock also store value and provide insurance for people who have no other financial market available to them. Skins, wool, oil and other resources are used as inputs in other industries. The rapid growth in livestock production is critical to designing policies that promote the incorporation of the rural poor into economically and environmentally sustainable growth patterns.



5. Rural And Agricultural Development Program:

Agriculture and rural development are essential to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Three in four poor people in developing countries live on the countryside. Most of them depend directly or indirectly from agriculture to survive. Women play an important role in food production, in food processing and in the commercialization of food. Agricultural development can make a difference in the lives of a billion of poor people, mainly of women, and can contribute to both economic growth and to poverty reduction and food security. Climate change will have a far-reaching impact on agriculture and mainly hit the poor. There is an urgent need for measures to reduce the impact on crop yields. Invest in small-scale irrigation and good water management, strengthen systems so small producers gain access to better seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, introduce small-stock farming to the production system. Organization worked in Banda, Hamirpur Rath, Jhansi, and Allahabad blocks of Uttar Pradesh State. Few of the actions that DGVS supports and that contribute to higher crop yields and better revenue. With the right support small producers can become efficient and reliable suppliers for local markets and cities, and even for new global markets. Investing in small processing businesses, which add value, can increase the revenues of the poor on the region. DGVS supports several actors who help improve the market position of small producers, such as



farmer organizations, rural financing institutes and service centers. It is important that civil society, the private sector and the government closely work together.

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.

6. SHG Promotion Program:

A Self-Help Group is an informal association of 10 to 20 poor women belonging to the same village and sharing a common socio-economic background. The group enables its members to gain their identity as individuals, while realizing - and utilizing - the immense power of mutual aid. It provides them with a platform from where they can access banks and public services, and spearhead changes that affect them as poor women. Nurturing Self-Help Groups of rural poor women is DGVS's key tool in fulfilling its mission and goals. The Self-Help Groups work for the women in a number of ways: they provide guidance; they give support and assistance to women; and they identify and promote home-based enterprises among its members. These home-based enterprises, called "honeybee activities", involve a myriad of ventures. The SHG members take loans from the SHGs and set out to begin an enterprise of their own. As a result of DGVS's intervention efforts, an increasing number of rural families, especially women are engaging in independent livelihood activities. These activities serve as opportunities for diversifying and enhancing their incomes. Organization's SHG promotion activities are done in Hamirpur, Banda, Rath, Jhansi, Farukhabad, Chitrakoot, Mathura, Agra, Jalaun and Allahabad.



DGVS gives particular attention to women because even as they comprise half of the country's population, they remain the most disadvantaged sector among the poor. Yet it is the women who prove to be most effective in fostering change in their families and communities. With DGVS's guidance and the members' own experiences, SHGs can potentially play four key roles through the different stages of evolution:

- mutual help,
- financial intermediation,
- livelihood planning,
- social empowerment.

We regularly monitor and evaluate the SHG's in participatory process with the SHG members on following major parameters:

1. Record Keeping Capacity.
2. Group's Internal Democracy.
3. Group Saving and Loan Return
4. Member's Loan Taking Capacity.
5. Income Generation activities and Group
6. Demand for training & their participations

7. Health Awareness Program and Reproductive & Child Health:

In line with our commitment to 'Health for All' we have a regular program for organizing health camps which apart from providing solutions, focus on information dissemination and preventive healthcare practices.

Rural Healthcare is one of the biggest challenges that India is facing today. High mortality rates are subjected to poor health care facilities in the rural areas of India. More than 70% of India's population is living under the roof of rural setup. These poorly established houses experience lack of proper supply of water and electricity. They manage to get a little water from far away distant places in order to proceed with their daily activities.

Apart from this, their situation is vulnerable because of lack of education and public health awareness. The key challenges in the health care domain are poor accountability, low-quality care, lack of health awareness and limited access to health facilities. As a result, majority of people in India, turn to local private health sector as their first choice of care. Local private health care is expensive and unregulated sometimes.

Considering the entire picture, DGVS took the initiative of introducing rural India to health awareness program. With the objective to, fill the gaps in implementation of various policies and programs failed to meet the goals of a healthy rural India. It aims to educate rural India and make them aware of how to take proper care of their health. This program is focused towards addressing issues of personal health care, vaccination, hygiene, and illness prevention.



Highlights of the awareness program:

- Integration of all programs related fertility regulation, maternal and child health and reproductive health.
- Services are client oriented, demand driven through decentralized participatory process and target free approach
- Up-gradation of facilities : creation of First referral units
- Provision of specialist services for STD and RTI
- Provision of outreach services for vulnerable groups

The organization operates with the commitment to health for all. Organizing various health camps at regular intervals are targeted towards providing health solutions. These health camps

impart health education and sensitize the community on preventive and promotive health grounds. These camps are aimed at generating awareness, diagnosis and treatment of numerous health hazards. Specialized health camps are organized for Eye care, TB, Malaria, Anemia, Dengue, and Diarrhea, Worm infestation, Skin infections and STD/HIV diseases. For all these, people are encouraged to incorporate healthy habits and take various preventive measures. In addition, people are also spurred to boost up their daily nutrition intake. They are also given information on how to integrate and maintain hygiene in their lifestyle. Apart from that, special attention is given to women's reproductive health. Women health care camps also foster women to seek medical aid for their reproductive health and well-being. Counseling couples, educating adolescent girls and other informative activities too are undertaken by DGVS. In the field of reproductive and child health, organization gave its full output.

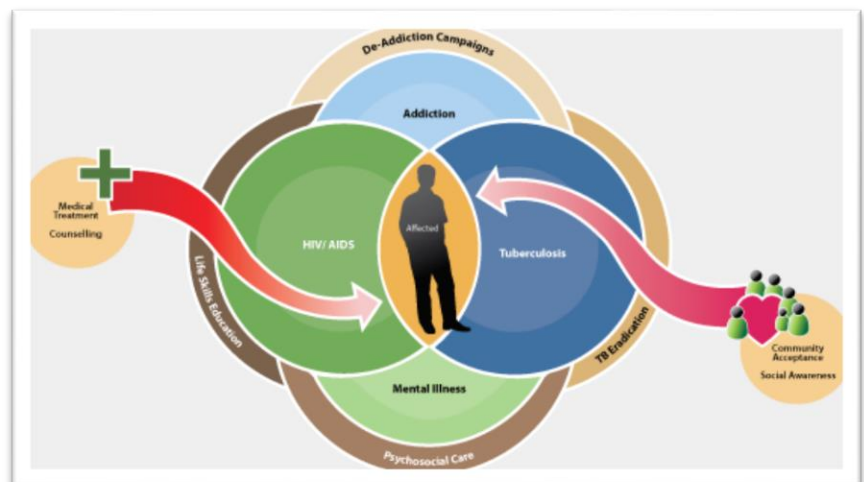
Components of Reproductive and Child Health:

- Women's health, safe motherhood (including safe management of unwanted pregnancy and abortion women's development)
- Child health (child survival and child development)
- Adolescent Health (sexuality development, adolescence education and vocational component)
- Effective family planning (Ensuring Informed choice, Counseling, gender equality and greater male participation)
- Prevention, detection and management of Reproductive Tract Infections, Sexually Transmitted Infections, HIV/ AIDS and cancer of the reproductive system
- Prevention and management of infertility and other reproductive disorders
- Prevention, detection and management of genetic and environmental disorders
- Reproductive health care of elderly persons.

Service DGVS covered:

- MTP services
- Dai Training
- Violence against women
- Male Involvement

Organization also Identified un-served and underserved areas in consultation with the district health department through mapping of the district based on parameters socioeconomically backward areas and having no access to healthcare services from the existing government health infrastructure, especially urban slums, tribal areas including SC/ST habitations. In specific terms these areas are: where the post of MO, ANM and



LHV have been vacant for more than 1 year; the PHC is not equipped with minimal infrastructure and performance on critical RCH indicators is poor.

Organization arranged camps on World Health Day i.e. on 7th **April** to encourage more health services to the people. Organization is doing all possible efforts to encourage the people and make them understand the value of better water and sanitation. Apart from this, organization is also promoting health educators in each village.

8. Women Empowerment Program:

The objective is to enable poor women to have a wider range of choices and opportunities in the economic, social and political spheres so they can improve their own well-being and that of their households. The program supports and strengthens women's self-help groups and their apex organizations, and provides them with access to financial services, fostering linkages with banks and supporting microfinance institutions.

The program works to improve livelihood opportunities by developing participants' skills, fostering market linkages and providing market and policy support. It provides access to functional literacy and labor-saving infrastructure, and it strengthens women's participation in local governance. It also supports government policies that empower women and develop the capacity of executing agencies.

The strategy adopted for interventions includes

- Capacity building of local women groups/councilors/political representatives
- Exploring opportunities for economic and social up-liftment and transferring information, knowledge and skills to women
- Networking with national and regional level organizations for advocacy and lobbying at policy level
- Influencing policy makers and parliamentarians through demonstrations, walks, seminars and rallies

To ensure the transformation we work towards extends beyond the empowered women and their communities, we **influence the government** and other stakeholders to make non-traditional livelihood options with dignity **universally accessible to women** in India. We also advocate for the **social concerns being considered** in livelihood programs for women.

In the awareness meeting it was discussed that -- Women have four basic qualities to be a good 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. Activities of the organization focused in Hamirpur and Rath blocks of Hamirpur District.



9. Awareness Program Against Women Harassment And Legal Issues:

This violence against women and children has tremendous costs to communities, nations and societies—for public well-being, health and safety, and for school achievement, productivity, law enforcement, and public programs

and budgets.

If left unaddressed, these human rights violations pose serious consequences for current and future generations and for efforts to ensure peace and security, to reduce poverty and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and the next generation of development goals we are discussing.

- ❖ The objectives of the Women's Rights campaign include:
- ❖ To empower women by generating awareness of their rights so they can seek justice and dignity within their families and communities.
- ❖ To train and build strong women who will become leaders in the movement.
- ❖ To formulate and develop tools and programs for serving the specific needs of women for their growth and development.
- ❖ To create space for women through strategic intervention wherever and whenever needed.
- ❖ To foster gender sensitivity within DGVS through concrete policies.



- ❖ To dilute discriminatory patriarchal culture, making non-negotiable the belief and practice of equality.

Within the Women's Rights Program, DGVS performs the following:

- ✚ Offers legal, social and emotional support/security to women applicants who have suffered abuse.
- ✚ Raises awareness of women's rights in the villages through meetings and training programs.
- ✚ Organizes
- ✚ Ensures that all DGVS's activists are trained in the specific laws pertaining to women's rights.
- ✚ Encourages exposure visits to upgrade the knowledge of senior women staff concerning women's issues in other parts of India.
- ✚ Helps to identify key aspects for women's development that need to be addressed in other DGVS programs.



10. World Environment Day:

*AWARENESS COMPONENTS:

1. Campaign for awareness among the public about forest conservation and sustainable management were Done in Hamirpur and Maudaha Blocks.
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."

Future Plans Of DGVS:

We are working very hard to get done all the things in time and also our team is involved in ensuring the things get done:

- To undertake research and action activities in the domains of health, education, natural resource managements etc.
- To building Community based organizations.
- To promotion and capacity building of WSHG.
- To initiate activities on a wide spectrum of socially relevant



problems including child rights, women's empowerment, care of the elderly and improvement of livelihood.

- To training for folk-theater and dance.
- To strengthen democracy in grass-root level by capacity building of PRI.
- Promotion of sustainable livelihood program. And increasing per capita income of the outreach population.
- Ensure child rights
- To work on programs which 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 mainly 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 & Donors:



**Uttar Pradesh Bhoomi
Sudhar Nigam**



**Uttar Pradesh Urban
Development Authority**



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

Invitation For The Visitors:

“We Welcome Visitors”

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

Pradeep K. Misra

Secretary

Dehati Gramothan vikas Samiti (D.G.V.S.)

Mobile No: +919956084588; +917376631144

Email: dgvsindia@gmail.com; dgvsup@yahoo.co.in

Annual Audit Report:

1.	Annual Turnover (in Rs.)	2014-15	Rs 52,51,337.00
		2013-14	Rs 58,68,607.00
		2012-13	Rs 81,11,890.00