

ANNUAL REPORT 2015-2016

BINOBA AROGYA EVAM LOK SIKSHAN KENDRA



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• ORIGIN

A group of youth having strong faith in the ideologies of Shri Jayprakash Narayan formed BALKS in 1982. These youths were the part of the youth wing called "Chhatra Yuva Sangharsh Vahini". Initially, the group worked as a community volunteers for several years to learn the art of community empowerment. In the initial stages, formation and strengthening of the village level institutions was the basics of the intervention. BALKS got registered as a NGO under the Society Registration Act in 1987 and under the FCR Act in 1988.

• VISION

To establish a self-sustainable society based on the values of equal opportunity, balanced growth, dignity and self-respect.

• MISSION

To organize, capacitate and empower the rural poor in order to invigorate their potential towards socio-economic, cultural and political entitlements and materialization of organizational vision.

• LEGAL STATUS

- Registered under Society Registration Act, 1860 by I.G. Registrar, Govt. of Bihar, Patna. Registration No. 195 dated 14.08.1987.
- Registered under FCR Act, 1976 by Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, New Delhi. Registration No. 031340012 dated 06.07.1988. Renewed by MHA for 5 years under the FCR Act, 2010.
- Registered under 12(A) of Income Tax Act, 1961. Reg. No. VIII-OSD/51-1992-93.
- Registered under 49(A) of Income Tax Act, 1961. PAN AAAAB0762B.

• TARGET GROUP

Men, Women, Children, Adolescents, TB Patients, Disaster Affected Population and Small & Marginal Farmers.

• HUMAN RESOURCES

BALKS has a committed team of professionals, social activists and volunteers who look over the different activities of the organization. At present, there are 12 full-time staff (male-7 and female- 05) in payroll and 256 (male-10 and female-240) are working as voluntary basis.

• OPERATIONAL AREA

| <i>State</i> | <i>District Coverage</i> | <i>Block Coverage</i> | <i>Panchayat Coverage</i> | <i>Village Coverage</i> |
|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bihar | Nalanda | 02 | 23 | 78 |
| | Gaya | 02 | 09 | 27 |
| | Supaul | 02 | 10 | 60 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>03 Districts</i> | <i>06 Blocks</i> | <i>42 Panchayats</i> | <i>165 Villages</i> |

• MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name</i> | <i>Address</i> | <i>Gender</i> | <i>Designation</i> | <i>Experience</i> |
|----------------|--------------------|--|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Bhagwan Singh | NBJK, Korrah, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand | M | President | 40 years |
| 2. | Binod Sharma | At: Baday, Via: Islampur, Nalanda, Bihar | M | Secretary | 35 years |
| 3. | Banke Bihari | At: Shivnagar, Ekangersarai, Dist.Nalanda, Bihar | M | Treasurer | 35 years |
| 4. | Girija Nandan | NBJK, Korrah, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand | M | Member | 41 years |
| 5. | Prabhu Nath Sharma | NBJK, Korrah, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand | M | Member | 41 years |
| 6. | Pano Devi | Vill. Sonawa, P.O. Chandhari Islampur, Nalanda, Bihar | F | Member | 33 years |
| 7. | Chourasi Devi | Vill. Guljarbag, P.O. Barday, Islampur, Nalanda, Bihar | F | Member | 40 years |
| 8. | Sujita Devi | Vill. Bauridih, P.O. Bauri Sarai, Via: Islampur Nalanda, Bihar | F | Member | 17 years |
| 9. | Satyendra Singh | At: Baday, Via: Islampur, Nalanda, Bihar | M | Member | 33 years |
| 10. | Hans Raj | Old Rajendra Nagar, New Delhi | M | Member | 41 years |
| 11. | Santosh Saw | Vill & P.O. Chandhari, Islampur, Dist. Nalanda, Bihar | M | Member | 15 years |

• INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES

BALSK has a well equipped registered office at Islampur, Nalanda with all necessary basic facilities like phone, fax, computers and internet along with meeting halls, demo halls, vocational training center and library. The field offices of BALSK are at Rajgir block in Nalanda district, Pratapganj block in Supaul district and at Khijirsari block in Gaya district in Bihar.

• AUDITOR

Parsad and Santosh
Madhuri Bhawan, Jamal Road
Patna, Bihar

• OUR DONORS SO FAR

| Name | Place/Country |
|--|---------------|
| Misereor | Germany |
| CASA | Kolkata |
| Ministry of Human Resource Development | New Delhi |
| Oxfam India Trust | Kolkata |
| Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) | New Delhi |
| Canadian high Commission | New Delhi |
| Forrad | New Delhi |
| Caritas India | New Delhi |
| Pathfinder International | U.S.A. |
| DFID | U.K. |
| Bread for the World (BFW-GERMANY) through NBJK | Hazaribagh |
| Cord Aid | Netherlands |
| Terre Des Homes | New Delhi |
| Basic Needs Through NBJK | Bangalore |
| Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra (NBJK) | Hazaribagh |
| Pravivesh | Patna |
| Bihar Voluntary Health Association (BVHA) | Patna |
| Trickle Up Program | U.S.A. |
| Give India | Mumbai |
| Swayam Sikshan Prayog (SSP) | Mumbai |
| Damien Foundation | Patna |
| Mamta | Patna |

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR

Program I: HEALTH & DISASTER MANAGEMENT

BALSK with the support of Misereor, Germany is implementing a project for “Community Based Village Development program for underserved population with an Integrated Approach to Health, Disaster Management, Climate Change and Socio-Economic Improvements” covering 43 villages of Islampur and Rajgir blocks in Nalanda district in Bihar. The project goal is to improve the reproductive health by enhancing knowledge and bringing desirable changes in the sexual behavior increased access/control over resources better equipped for claiming of rights and entitlements and improving the disaster management capacity of the target groups. The target groups of the project are:

- Adolescent of age group 14-19 (male & female).
- Young unmarried male & female.
- Newly married couples.

- Eligible couples with first pregnancy/one child.
- 2nd time pregnancy and 2nd child during post partum period.
- Parents in law of eligible couples, influential Person of the target community, local administration and democratic bodies.
- Poor women, youth groups, NGO groups, PRIs and poor general communities as a whole.

Implemented Activities

a. **Formation and Training of Disaster Management Committees (DMCs)**: In order to disseminate regular and timely information to the villagers on disaster management issue, **43** DMCs has been constructed in **43** villages of the Islampur and Rajgir blocks of Nalanda district in Bihar. These DMCs have **516** members who were involved in group meetings in every **6** months which helped them to gain knowledge about the disasters and its mitigation process. One of the important roles of these DMCs is to act as a catalyst to disseminate timely information to the villagers on disaster management.



An exposure visit of **54** DMC members was organized on 30-31 March, 2016 that helped the DMC members to appraise about:

- Timely and correct information at the time of disasters.
- Rescue precautions.
- Relief measures.
- Livestock management.
- Administration of first aid.
- Shelter preparation and grain bank.

These activities helped DMCs to capacitate on different forms of disaster and to undertake timely action for mitigation when disaster occurs.

b. **Formation and Training of Disaster Management Task Force (DMTF)**: Formation and training of the members of the Disaster Management Task Force (DMTF) was an important activity in 2015-16. In all **43** villages, DMTFs were formed with an objective to prepare a team of people, who can manage future disasters more effectively. The members of DMTFs were involved in group meetings in every **6** months that helped them to gain knowledge about the pre, during and post disasters techniques, early warning and rescue system, shelter preparation, preparation of first aid team, livestock management etc. DMTF members gained good knowledge of the issue concerned.

c. **Group Meetings with Adolescent Boys and Girls**: **2244** adolescent boys and girls (age 14-19 years) trained on RH issue by BALS K. These meetings were organized at village level in the batch size of 25-30 adolescents each. The duration of a group meeting was 3 hours through which adolescent boys and girls were successfully capacitated on following topics:

- Physical and psychological changes during adolescent age.
- Minimum age of boys and girls for marriage.
- Problems of early marriage.
- Myths and misconception on RH.
- Nutrition and anemia.
- Menstrual and menstrual hygiene.
- HIV/AIDS, condoms and contraceptives.



d. **Group Meetings and Home Visits with different Community Groups:** Different community groups like newly married couples, husband of newly married women, 1 child mother, post partum women and their husbands, 2 child mother and father and mother and father in law of newly married couples and ASHA/MAMTA were covered on RH/ARH issues through group meetings and home visits in all 43 villages of the Islampur and Rajgir blocks in Nalanda district in Bihar. These group meetings/home visits were quite helpful in minimizing myths and misconception of these community groups on RH/ARH issues. Average size of participants in the group meetings were 5-10 with duration of 2-3 hours. Practiced resource materials and flip charts were frequently used during group meetings and home visits for improving the knowledge of the participants (male and female) on topics like reproductive organs, family planning, spacing between first and second child, immunization, IMR and MMR, precaution to be taken during pregnancy, institutional pregnancy, use of contraceptives, right age of marriage, HIV/AIDS, STI, food habits, maintaining personal hygiene practices etc. were comprehensively covered. This activity helped in minimizing myths and misconception of different community groups on RH/FP and pregnancy related topics in true sense.



e. **Training of project staff, DMC Leaders, TBA/ASHA/MAMTA, Sakhi, Women and SHG Leaders:**

Regular training programs were organized for the above groups by BALKS, so that they can gain knowledge and expertise on project goal, objectives and their roles and responsibilities on reproductive health, social analysis, disaster management, SHG, community mobilization, govt. schemes and programs, so that they can work effectively to provide quality services to the local community in the project area. The process of training was participatory with an emphasis on group sharing and interaction methods. Qualified and experienced resource persons attended these trainings to provide right information to the participants with equal participation of one and all. The details of the trainings are as follows:



| Sl. No. | Training | Date | Place | Participants | Topics Covered |
|----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|--|
| 1. | <i>Project staff on RH issue</i> | 18-19.05.2015 | <i>Islampur</i> | 15 | - Community mobilization. -Communication techniques. -Govt. schemes on safe pregnancy and FP. |
| 2. | <i>Project staff on Disaster Management</i> | 22-23.05.2015 | <i>Islampur</i> | 15 | - Reasons of disasters. - Village wise micro plan. - Role in DRR. - Preparation of pre, post and during disaster period. |
| 3. | <i>DMC Leaders on Disaster Management</i> | 11-12.09.2015 | <i>Islampur</i> | 34 | - Reasons of disasters - Village wise micro plan. - Role in DRR. - Preparation of pre, post and during disaster period. |
| | -Do- | 13-14.09.2015 | <i>Rajgir</i> | 29 | - Contact with govt. departments. |
| | -Do- | 16-17.09.2015 | <i>Rajgir</i> | 30 | - Grain Bank. - Strengthening of DMC and DMTF. |
| | -Do- | 18-19.09.2015 | <i>Islampur</i> | 30 | |
| 4. | <i>TBA/MAMTA /AWS/ASHA</i> | 25-27.09.2015 | <i>Islampur</i> | 45 | -Immunization of pregnant women. -Regular intake of notorious foods, pre and post natal care. -Precaution to be taken during the pregnancy period. -Importance of regular supervision of doctor during the pregnancy period. |
| | -Do- | 18-20.09.2015 | <i>Rajgir</i> | 52 | |
| 5. | <i>DMTF members</i> | 21-24. 02. 2016 | <i>Rajgir</i> | 85 | - Roles & responsibility of DMTF. |

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------|---|
| | -Do- | 7-8.03.2016 | Rajgir | 82 | - Types of Disasters and its management techniques. - Identification of resources etc. |
| | -Do- | 9-14-03.2016 | Islampur | 85 | |
| 6. | SHG Leaders and Active Members | 12-15.01.2016 | Rajgir | 33 | - Fundamental and legal rights of women. - Govt. schemes like Social Security, Food Security, Girl Marriage etc. |
| | -Do- | 26.02.2016 to 3.03.2016 | Islampur | 32 | |
| 7. | Village Sakhi | 18.19.02.2016 | Islampur | 45 | Clean Energy through Solar Lamps. |
| 8. | Poor Women | 15-18.01.2016 | Islampur and Rajgir | 52 | Use of vermin compost for improved agriculture practices. |
| | Total | | | 664 | |

f. **Income Generation Program in Tailoring to SHG Members:** 20-25 SHG women imparted 4 months tailoring training in Rajgir and Islampur blocks. Training was imparted through expert tailoring trainers of the area with an equal emphasis on theoretical and practical aspects of training. As a result, SHG women members gained quality skill in tailoring. Now they are generating good income and have become empowered.

g. **Wall Writings and Street Plays:** Practiced cultural events like **66** street plays and **86** wall writings were done on important topics like health and disasters. The cultural events started with community mobilization through folk songs and plays performed when villagers gather at one place. A good impact of these initiatives was judged among the masses.

h. **Mobile Health Camps:** **218** mobile health camps were organized in **43** intervention villages periodically. The mobile health camps were headed by a homeopathic doctor supported by ANM and Compounder. **3855** patients were successfully benefited by these mobile health camps.

i. **Training to Swasthya Doots:** In order to provide economical treatment to the poor patients "Swasthya Doots" at village level were identified. They were imparted trainings to provide low cost homeopathic treatments to poor villagers and meeting out their health needs.

j. **Exposure Visits to DMC Members:** On 28-29.03.2016, an exposure visit of DMC members were organized that helped them to gain exposure on DRR techniques and practices.



Program II: LIVELIHOOD AND DRR PROGRAM

BALSK has been supported by CASA for improving the socio-economic status through leadership development and develop DRR and livelihood opportunity with focus on Dalit, Mahadalit, Minority and ST population in 10 villages/tolas of the Tekuna and Suryapur Panchayats of the Pratapganj block in Supaul district in Bihar. In 2015-16, following activities were undertaken under the said project:

- a. **Project Launching Workshop:** A project launching workshop was organized by BALKS to inform direct and indirect stakeholders about the goals, objectives and expectations of the project apart from the cooperation needs to be provided from one and all for the successful implementation of the project in Pratapganj block.
- b. **Formation of CBOs:** 10 numbers of CBOs were formed in 10 villages of the Tekuna and Suryapur Panchayats to empower and bring awareness among the people on the socio-economic rights of the Dalit/ Mahadalit, ST and Minority. Quarterly meetings were organized with these CBOs to make them aware and strengthen on every aspect.
- c. **Formation and training of DMCs:** 01 DMCs were formed in all 10 villages comprising 120 people (office bearers and members) that helped making people sensitive about the disaster and climate change issues. Quarterly meetings held by the Animators helped DMCs to get informed about the pre, during and post disaster techniques and disaster kits. Procedures like mock drill, role play and group discussions were used as a means to capacitate DMCs on disaster.
- d. **Formation and training of DMTFs:** For strengthening DRR preparation, 10 DMTFs were formed in 10 villages. Quarterly meetings were organized in batches to aware DMTFs about their roles and responsibilities and become strengthened. DMTFs also received training for improved communication, first aid, livestock management and rehabilitation.
- e. **Formation of Peace Committee:** In order to maintain peace and harmony among the Dalit, Mahadalit, ST and Minority several “Peace Committees” were formed in the project area. Peace Committee meetings were organized in every 3 months to maintain the momentum.
- f. **Formation and training of Youth Groups:** Youth groups were formed and strengthen in the project area to bring youth in the mainstream of development and promote their true empowerment. The roles and responsibilities were discussed.
- g. **Formation of Block and District Level Networking:** Block and district level networks formed and operationalized through which regular sharing of information and participation of Rural Poor, Women, Dalit/Mahadalit, ST and Minority was ensured in the village level planning. The network is working effortlessly for the access of the poor to the govt. welfare schemes and programs and reduction of their problems.



Program III: CLOTH FOR WORK PROGRAM

BALSK has been associated with Goonj since long. Goonj is a Delhi based NGO that uses under utilized cloth & other old materials as a powerful & proven tools for social change,

huge resource for rural/slum development & a valuable assets for income generation too. Due to poverty in Bihar, basic health and feminine hygiene awareness is very low with 75% rural women and girl lacks adequate knowledge on menstrual hygiene and care and a good percentage of them also not able to afford sanitary napkins because of the poverty.

In 2015-16, **230** poor families, old age people and disabled were provided cloths and blankets in Supaul district. Under its “School to School Program” **300** children of the **10** primary and middle schools of Supaul were provided uniforms and shoes.

Program IV: TB AWARENESS PROGRAM

Under the “Tuberculosis Awareness” program, 30 villages/tolas of Islampur block in Nalanda district were covered to bring awareness on TB. During the period, **56** TB affected people identified and were referred to PHC, Islampur for treatment. They were also distributed free medicines also. Regular meetings, wall writing and street plays were also organized to reduce misconception of the masses on TB disease. Under the program, Kewali village has been adopted by B ALSK and has developed as TB free village with the support of villagers. ASHA, MAMTA, Anganwadi Sevika and RMPs were also involved in the program through training and meetings.



Program V: ENVIRONMENT AWARENESS PROGRAM

In order to keep environment clean and pollution free, a campaign was launched by B ALSK in Mohanchak and Beshwak Panchayat in Islampur block in Nalanda district in Bihar. A total of **8** villages were covered in which regular awareness camps, workshop and tree plantation were done. The activity has successfully reached to **3000** populations.

Program VI: WORKSHOPS, MEETINGS & CAMPS

B ALSK believes that information dissemination is important for the development of the society. In 2015-16, number of workshops, meetings and camps were organized in Nalanda and Supaul districts in Bihar by B ALSK covering different issues of socio-economic importance. Experienced resource persons and eminent personalities of the area attended these workshops/meetings/camps and shared their views and knowledge with the participants. The details are as follows:

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Subject</i> | <i>Participant</i> |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| <i>18/01/2016</i> | <i>Gender Inequality and Gender Policy</i> | <i>132</i> |
| <i>22/11/2015</i> | <i>Analysis of Survey Data</i> | <i>52</i> |
| <i>19/12/2015</i> | <i>Village Level Micro Plan</i> | <i>87</i> |
| <i>8/8/2015</i> | <i>Livelihood Promotion</i> | <i>72</i> |

| | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|------------|
| 3/12/2015 | <i>CBR of Disabled</i> | 68 |
| 22/02/2016 | <i>Water Shed Management</i> | 22 |
| Total | | 433 |



Program VII: CHILD LABOUR AWARENESS PROGRAM

Child labor is a social evil. Engaging children below 14 years of age in hazardous activities is prohibited by the Government. On the occasion of Child Labor Day (30.04.2015), a workshop was organized at Islampur in Nalanda district in Bihar. The workshop was attended by 68 child labors and their parents, care givers, social workers/activists and intellectuals. On the occasion, participants came to know about the role of Child Labor Commission, Child Labor Act and Legal Provisions, Dhawa Dal etc.

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