

ANNUAL REPORT 2017-2018 **BINOBA AROGYA EVAM LOK SIKSHAN KENDRA**



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Bihar (India)

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• ORIGIN

A group of youth having strong faith in the ideologies of Shri Jayprakash Narayan established BALS K in 1982. These youths were the part of the youth wing called “Chhatra Yuva Sangharsh Vahini”. Initially, the group worked as community volunteers for years with continuing efforts for community empowerment. In the initial stages, formation and strengthening of the village level institutions were the basics of the intervention. BALS K is registered as an 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. Valid till 2021.
- 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.
- Niti Aayog Unique Id Number: BR/2017/0168348.

• MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Sl. No.	Name	Address	Gender	Designation	Experience
1.	Bhagwan Singh	NBJK, Korrah, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand	M	President	42 years
2.	Binod Sharma	At: Baday, Via: Islampur, Nalanda, Bihar	M	Secretary	37 years
3.	Pano Devi	Vill. Sonawa, P.O. Chandhari Islampur, Nalanda, Bihar	F	Treasurer	36 years
4.	Girija Nandan	NBJK, Korrah, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand	M	Member	43 years
5.	Prabhu Nath Sharma	NBJK, Korrah, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand	M	Member	43 years

	Gaya	2	9	27
	Supaul	2	10	60
	Nawada	2	30	157
Total	4 Districts	8 Blocks	72 Panchayats	322 Villages

• 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, Warsaliganj block in Nawada district, Pratapganj block in Supaul district and in Khijirsari block in Gaya district in Bihar.

• AUDITOR

Prasad and Santosh

Madhuri Bhawan, Jamal Road, Patna, Bihar

• OUR DONORS SO FAR

<i>Name</i>	<i>Place/ Country</i>
Misereor	Germany
CASA	Kolkata
Centre for Catalyzing Change (C3)	Patna
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
Pratवेश	Patna
Bihar Voluntary Health Association (BVHA)	Patna
Trickle Up Program	U.S.A.
Give India	Mumbai
Swayam Shikshan Prayog (SSP)	Mumbai

Damien Foundation	Patna
Mamta	Patna
Rural Youth Coordination Centre	Patna

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR

(I) CASA PROJECT

BALSK has been supported by CASA for improving the socio-economic status of Dalits and Mahadalits population through leadership development, developed DRR and livelihood opportunities in **10** villages/tolas of the Tekuna and Suryapur Panchayats of the Pratapganj block in Supaul district in Bihar.

Indian Government at all levels, announces several social security schemes and programs like "Indra Awas Yojna", "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna", "Ujwala Yojana", Old Age Pension, Widow Pension, Lakshmibai Pension, Disability Pension, Food Security etc. for a cross section of the society from time to time. In 2017-18, BALSK attempted to provide information to the Dalit, Mahadalit and ST community about these social security schemes and how they can get benefits of these schemes for their overall development.

In order to succeed to our this project goal, we successfully formed many types of committee/groups in the project villages such as VDC, DMC, DMTF, Peace committee, Youth Group etc. and by enrolling members from different castes and religion in these committee/groups. Periodic meetings of these committee/groups were held up in good spirit. The Dalits/Mahadalits are now enjoying equal participation in the decisions making the process that has never been achieved before.

The primary livelihood source of people in the project area is agriculture/share cropping and daily wage earning. But poor people do only 3-4 month of work in agriculture because of the lack of facilities and resources. In the project area, 90-95% of population belongs to BPL category and many of these people are yet to be listed in the BPL list. So, people of the BPL category are deprived of the govt. anti poverty programs and facilities. Migration is high and there is also difference in the daily wages of men and women. Women are getting fewer wages than men.

In 2017-18, regular training and meetings were organized by BALSK that had strengthened the economic options of the Dalit/Mahadalit communities. Now apart from daily wage earning, these people have been using their barren lands for cultivation of vegetables, pulses and maizes. This has not only makes them economically stronger but also helped them to get nutritious foods that improves their family health overall and limit their medical expenses to a great extent. Livelihood opportunity also maintained at the time of disaster and climate change. People have now become aware of the collective farming benefits under livelihood model and also started taking up agriculture loans for long term benefits. Under MNREGA, people are getting employment opportunity now which has reduced the percentage of migration as well.

Our activities had made Dalits and Mahadalits politically aware. They are now become aware of their voting rights, PDS, land rights etc. BALSK also promoted these people as "pressure groups" and arranged their regular meetings with BDO, CO and PRI representatives that helped them to understand their different rights and privileges. Now, they are encouraged to meet and interact with govt. officials and panchayat representatives to discuss their problems at length. Due to the collective action of BALSK, block officials beginning to realize their error and started listing out the families not enrolled and attached in PDS. Women leadership development

initiative has also provided excellent results in a very short span of time. They have been instrumental for a ban of alcoholism in the area.

In present context, climate change is a serious concern. The project area is facing the challenges of flood and drought both. So, seasonal farming practices have been emphasized. Through training and exposures, people learnt about seasonal farming, vegetable farming and preparation and use of vermin compost in farming practices through collective efforts. DMC and DMTF have now become more capable in reducing the effects of disasters more effectively.

<i>Implemented Activities</i>			
Sl. No.	Name of Activity	Period	Participant/ Numbers
1.	Group Meetings of VDC	Quarterly basis	VDC Members
2.	Orientation training to CBO members on practices of Community Resilience	2 days (9.03.18 & 11.03.18)	52 CBO Members
3.	Block level workshop to community leaders/volunteers for sensitization and mobilization of participants to present their plans in the Gram Sabha/Ward Sabha	2 days (14-15.03.18)	56 Community Leaders
4.	Panchayat Level Meeting with Teachers/PRI Members/ Shiksha Samiti Members/ Community Influencers	2 days (6-7.03.18)	114 Participants
5.	Exposure visit to chief functionary	7 days (7-13.03.2018)	Chief Functionary
6.	Capacity building training to project staff	3 days (14.10.2017 to 16.10.2017)	42 Project Staff
7.	District Level Workshops with Partners Organization for Alliance Building for Sustainability of Program	1 day (29.03.2018)	64 Participants
8.	Block Level Meeting of CBOs	1 day (24.02.2018)	33 Participants
9.	Block Level Workshop for Community People and other Network Voluntary Organization/Jeevika/ BDRRS/ Govt. Officials	2 days (16-17.03.18)	54 Participants
10.	Workshop on Sensitization of Community Leaders on Legal Rights and Consultancy support	1 day (28.03.18)	51 Participants

11.	Training of CBOs Leaders on Institutional Building and Sustainability, Leadership Development	1 day (26.03.2018)	60 Participants
12.	Exposure visit of farmers on seed production techniques/cultivation, kitchen garden, cash crop cultivation through use of Vermin Compost	1 day (24.03.2018)	40 Participants
13.	Training of Farmers on Seed Production, Cultivation, Kitchen Garden and Cash Crop Production through use of Vermin Compost	2 days (22-23.03.2018)	37 Participants
14.	Block level coordination workshop with CBOs leaders, Govt. Officials, PRI members on MNREGA, Food Security, Land Rights and Sanitation	1 day (19.03.2018)	48 Participants
15.	Creation of Vermin Compost Pits	4 Numbers	4 Numbers
16.	Training to DMC Member and Community Members on Disaster issue	2 days (22-23.12.2017)	52 Participants
17.	Orientation training to Community Leaders with Govt. Official On Govt. schemes	2 days (14-15.11.2017)	45 Participants
18.	Block Level Orientation Workshop on Gender Perspectives	1 day (30.03.2017)	52 Participants
19.	Village Level Interaction with Women, Youth, Villagers and CBO Leaders on Gender discrimination	22-02.2018 to 8.02.2018	10 Villages
20.	Training Program on Outcome, Impact (OIO) collective action	3 days (14.10.17 to 16.10.17)	42 Participants

OUTCOMES ACHIEVED

- VDC members developed Leadership quality and beneficiaries received benefits of govt. livelihood schemes like MNREGA PDS, Social Security Scheme, Mukhya Mantri Seed Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Crop Insurance Scheme, Ujwala Scheme etc.
- Promotion of local resources to meet out disasters and capacity building for better planning for disaster management in future. Encouraged to link with govt. disaster road map. Promotion of better coordination with Bihar Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Society. Development of Disaster Prone Houses also encouraged.
- Capacity building for taking collective action for implementation of Village Development Plan.
- Mainstreaming of school dropout children. Parents got sensitive for girls' education. Poor children supported under the fellowship and notorious food schemes. Increased enrollment of children with improved attendance and strengthening of SMC in schools overall.

- Knowledge enhanced on financial compliance, books of accounts, audit procedures etc.
- Collective action taken for sustainability of the program. Establishment of 1 district level CBOs body.
- Leadership development and advocacy for district and block level problems, Promotion of People's participation on block and village level problems increased.
- Capacity building of the community volunteers on institutional building and information on govt. schemes and programs.
- Integration with govt. schemes and programs initiated.
- Community volunteers get informed on institutional development, capacity building, fundamental rights etc.
- Framers get informed about vermin compost, cash crop production, Seed production, Kitchen garden and organic farming practices, Seed Production, Cultivation, Kitchen Garden and Cash Crop Production through use of Vermin Compost.
- Stakeholders get informed on MNREGA, Food Security, Land Rights and Sanitation. Public Cooperation improved on improved sanitation practices, Pressures put on BDOs for the facility of community toilets to landless families and regular work under MNREGA.
- Developed livelihood Module.
- Enhanced knowledge of DMC and Community Members on Disaster Preparedness and climate friendly agriculture practices.
- Women status in the society got enhanced. Women have now become aware of gender inequality and discrimination.



(II) CEDPA PROJECT

The devolution of powers to Panchayati Raj Institutions as a result of the 73rd amendment of the Indian Constitution empowers Panchayati Raj Institutions to take up any interventions improving the quality of life of its people especially in the areas of health, family welfare, sanitation, livelihoods etc. Effective and planned interventions if takes sincerely under its scope; the PRIs can make a significant differences in the implementation of health and family planning services to the poor people.

As against the powers and responsibilities devolved; Panchayats are entrusted to execute reproductive and maternal health (RH/MH) responsibility. In executing these responsibilities, the Panchayats through its elected representatives (women and men) are expected to influence the community, improves the quality of RH/MH service delivery and prioritize women and girls' health on the agenda of the Gram Panchayats. As against this great responsibility passed on to the shoulders of the elected PRIs; the preparedness for shouldering this responsibility has been ignored and no such capacity building as envisioned has happened in the entire Bihar State. As a result; elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions including the women who ascended the ladder of Panchayati Raj Representation as a result of 50% reservation made mandatory for women from the 2006 PRI elections in the Bihar State; mostly remained inactive and crippled with respect to their role in improving the delivery of health and family planning services.



The PEHEL Project- “Women Leading Change” of CEDPA is a vital intervention to impact by improving the situation of women's health, reproductive health and maternal health and the potential of women PRI members, male PRI members and community level mechanisms to impact sustainable changes in this situation. This is what is being explored through the informed, planned and active involvement of the ERs both men and women as envisioned by the PEHEL project. The component of advocacy by elected representatives of PRIs leads to improved quality in maternal health, reproductive health service delivery system.

As a project partner of CEDPA, BASK is implementing PEHEL Project since July 2017 in 2 blocks namely Roh and Warsaliganj blocks in Nawada district in Bihar covering a total of 30 panchayats and 157 revenue villages.

Implemented Activities

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Activity</i>	<i>Numbers Organized/ Participants/ Data Generated/Formation Done</i>
1.	Mapping and Data Collection of Panchayats and blocks	32 Numbers (2 blocks and 30 Panchayats)
2.	Survey and introductory meetings with Panchayat Representatives	▪ 319 introductory meetings organized ▪ 319 ERs identified

3.	Preparing Data Base and Profiles of Panchayat Representatives	Data base and profile of 319 ERs prepared
4.	Training of ERs	8 batches training of 247 ERs organized
5.	Cluster formation and meetings	8 clusters formed. Quarterly meetings organized.
6.	Formation of PHFW&VSC	28 Panchayats
7.	Bimonthly meetings of PHFW&VSC	Regular basis
8.	Administered checklist of VHSND, HSC and PHC	1 time
9.	Block level interface meetings of ERs with Govt. officials	2 meetings
10.	Organizing/Support Ward Sabha/Gram Sabha	Regular basis
11.	Contact with Block and district level officers	Regular basis
12.	Interaction of ERs	Regular basis



OUTCOMES ACHIEVED

- All ERs mobilized in the selected blocks that have improved the quality of MH/RH/FP services in their respective jurisdictions.
- ERs in general are now beginning to undertake demonstrative actions that result in improved delivery of services.
- ERs are now having direct engagement with relevant officials at the block and district levels.
- Community actions improved on RH/MH services.
- PRI members have now come forward and ensuring accountability for RH/MH services through the use of low cost technology innovation.

(III) OTHER PROGRAMS

BALSK always believes that information dissemination is important for the development of the society. In 2017-18, number of awareness camps and workshops were organized in Nalanda district in Bihar covering different issues of socio-economic importance. Experienced resource persons and eminent personalities participated on these occasions and shared information with the participants that has improved their knowledge on the issue. The details are as follows-

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Participant</i>
14.11.2017	Child Labor Eradication	25
18.07.2017	Water & Sanitation	26
5.01.2018	Climate Change and DRR	45
5.06.2017	Environment Awareness	32
<i>Total</i>		<i>128</i>



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