



ANNUAL REPORT 2013-14



DEEP WELFARE ORGANISATION

(Registered under Societies Registration Act-XXI of 1860)

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PREFACE

On behalf of Deep Welfare Organization I am glad to present this annual report of the organization for the year 2013-14. With all your direction, suggestions and support, Deep Welfare Organisation has got great achievements in all its campaigns. As you know Deep Welfare Organisation has taken several initiatives during the year.



Deep Welfare Organisation has done a wonderful work on child issues and especially on girl child. Our organization has run National campaigns against female feticide and protection of girl child. We have organized two national seminars, first at India International Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi on 30th October 2013 on "Constitutional Rights of the Girl Child : Interface among Practitioners Academicians and Policy Makers" and second at Constitutional Club of India, Rafi Marg, New Delhi, 24th January 2014 on "Against Female Feticide and Protection of Girl Child". On the other hand Deep a very significant work towards strengthening of school education by distributing Computer, bench desk, ceiling fans and chairs in several schools of Bokaro, Dhanbad and Giridih Districts of Jharkhand State. Towards empowerment of women and SHGs Deep has distributed several sewing Machines to individual women and SHGs of BPL families for their livelihood support and self employment.

We worked on the issues of community organization, empowerment and increase in access of basic requirements such as health, education, skill development and livelihood in both rural and urban areas.

In the following pages of the annual report, an attempt has been made to provide its readers a glimpse of the record of growth and development made through different programs and activities undertaken under the umbrella of Deep Welfare Organisation.

All our efforts together have created some positive results towards development of poor and deprived section of the targeted population. This report tried to document all our activities, processes, learning and achievements so far at different fronts of human development, which we have experienced during the year 2013-14.

We pledge in future, our organization will work for the development of the society and we are committed for the upliftment of the weaker section of the society especially for women empowerment and child development at the grass root level.

During presentation of this annual report our sincere thanks to our donors, sponsors, Government Departments, consulting agencies and our well wishers for their continuous support and cooperation. Also we would like to thank and congratulate different NGOs representatives and the volunteers without whom such task could never be possible.

We convey our sincere thanks to all of them

Thanking you,

Ajay Prakash
Secretary
Deep Welfare Organisation

PREAMBLE

“Deep” is a Hindi word which means 'Lamp'. We at 'Deep Welfare Organization' feel that the deprived people of the society need light to move on to the right path.

INTRODUCTION

DEEP is a non-profit making, non-political registered social organization, committed to the cause of disadvantaged groups since its inception from 2005. Believing in equity, equality and social justice the organization has been relentlessly working for the poor, vulnerable, under-privileged and downtrodden sections of the society, with special focus on the issues of women and children. DEEP is incredibly optimistic that the weaker sections of the society will emerge with new livelihood opportunities and excel in the fields of education, health and information technology, if our society interventions are able to build their confidence and make them realize their capabilities.

VISION

To promote equity, equality and social justice without any discrimination on any ground as enshrined in the constitution of India, the supreme law of the land.

MISSION

To foster better education for the children and to protect the rights of women and children through Social Action, Campaign, Research and Advocacy.

ORGANIZATION'S VALUE AND MOTIVATION

- Respecting every Individual's Right to Life with Dignity;
- Partnership with the Government and other Agencies for ensuring greater access to the available facilities and full empowerment of citizens as a whole including the vulnerable and marginalized sections of the society;
- Professional expertise being constantly upgraded;
- Democratic functioning and commitment to human rights and values;
- Practice and promotion of secular values, development of scientific temper and rational approach
- to individual and social problems;

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The main aims and objectives of the organization are as under:-

- To provide and arrange health care facilities for the poor, under privileged and down trodden people;
- To organize and promote health and HIV/AIDS awareness programme;
- To develop human resources especially in rural and backward area by opening school, providing books, scholarships and other relevant facilities;
- To work for green and clean environment, disaster management and animal care;
- To establish medical and technical institution, libraries, orphanage, old age home etc. for achieving the aims and objectives of the organization;
- To promote women S.H.Gs, Child and Women development programmers, legal awareness, non-formal education, vocational training centers, seminars, rallies etc.
- To promote Indian medical systems such as Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Homoeopathy, Physiotherapy etc.
- To promote rural development programs and modern cultivation system for farmers.

- To work for human rights, consumer rights, Right to Information and Fundamental Rights available in the constitution of India;
- The Society shall publish journals and Magazines to fulfill the object.
- The Society shall purchase / get allotment of land for establishment of school, library, orphanage, old age home etc. for achieving the aims and objects of the society.
- To collaborate or participate with other organizations, NGOs, Panchayati Raj Institution, Govt. and Semi-Govt. Organizations, financial institutions for fulfillment and carrying out the aims and objectives of the organizations

All the incomes, earnings, movable/immovable properties of the society shall be solely utilize and applied towards the promotion of its aims and objectives only as set forth in the Memorandum of Association and no profit no there of shall be paid or transferred directly by the way of dividends. Bonus profits or in any manner what soever to the present or past members of the society or to any person claiming through anyone or more of the present or past members. No member of the society shall have any personal claim on any movable or immovable properties of the society or make any profits, whatsoever, by virtue of the membership.

Legal Status:

- Deep Welfare Organization' is a registered organization under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 No. S-52165 dated 24/3/2005
- Deep Welfare Organization' is registered under Income Tax Act. 12A of 1961 F.No. DIT(E)/12A/2007-08/D 1272/549 dated 20.09.2007.
- Deep Welfare Organization' is registered under section 80G by the Director, Income Tax Exemption, New Delhi No. DIT(E)2007-08/D-1272/1626 dated 20.9.2007 and further renew dated 16.3.12 on wards file No. DIT(E) 2011-12/D-1272/ 5715.
- Permanent Account No: AAATD 8724G
- Deep Welfare Organization is registered under FCRA Act 2010 Reg. No. 231661456 dated 29.7.2013.

Operational Area:

The Major activities of the organization are in NCT of Delhi, Madhaya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Bihar. The following are the districts where the organization is working continuously.

- North District, Delhi
- Rohtas & Kaimur District, Bihar
- East Singhbhum, Giridih, Bokaro, Dhanbad, Palamu District of Jharkhand
- Singarauli District, Madhya Pradash

CAMPAIGN AGAINST FEMALE FETICIDE AND PROTECTION OF GIRL CHILD

The women has to suffer from the mother's womb is not a new concept. This concept is as old as the civilization itself. Mainly after two world wars the numbers of female feticide is growing at an alarming speed. India has more female feticide as cases filed in India, Its 416 in December 2007 according to the PCPNDT Act. About 5-7 lakhs girls a year or 2000 girls a day go missing in India due to female feticide. The child sex ratio for the age group of 0-6 years has currently 927 per 1000 boys. Punjab has 798 girls, Haryana 819, Delhi 868 and Gujarat 883 per 1000 boys. In all states the girl child sex ratio is declining which is a sever alarming situation.

The PCPNDT Act has been come into existence on 20 Sept. 1994 and be it enacted by Parliament of India. PCPNDT is an 'Act to provide for the prohibition of sex selection, before or after conception and for regulation of pre-natal diagnostic techniques for the purposes of detecting genetic abnormalities or metabolic disorders or chromosomal abnormalities or certain congenital malformations or sex-linked disorders and for the prevention of their misuse for sex determination leading to female feticide and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.'



The Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act came into force in for regulation and prevention of misuse of the diagnostic techniques. Subsequently, following a Supreme Court order on its proper implementation certain amendments were made to the Act. The declining sex ratio in India particularly in the 0-6 year age group is a matter of grave concern. It was expected that proper implementation of the PCPNDT Act would check the pre-natal sex determination and elimination of the female fetus within the womb at least to some extent. However, although there has been ample time for implementing the Act, there is no sign that the decline in child sex ratio has been halted. Most states have set up the infrastructure prescribed in the Act, but this infrastructure is still to be effective. The problem of decline in sex ratio is very grave in almost all over India as on today.

According to the Registrar General of India & Census Commissioner C. Chandramouli released the provisional data for census 2011; the child sex ratio in the age group of (0-6 years) has declined from 927 females per 1000 males born in 2001 to 914 females per 1000 in the country.

The girls have not vanished overnight. Decades of sex determination tests and female feticide that has acquired genocide proportions are finally catching up with states in India. The girl child campaigners urge that the imbalance is there because parents continue to view daughters as financial liabilities and sons as earning members. Literacy plays a vital role for development. As female literacy is low in the country, the status of women is also very low. The women don't have any say at the family level. Early girl child marriage is rampant. Strong son preference prevails in the rural as well as urban areas too. Most of the male persons want at least two leaving sons at each family level. This is also one of the reasons for declining girl child sex ratio in the country.

To address the above problem, after comparing the child population (0-6 years) from 1961 to 2011, it clearly brings out the fact that after 1991 there has been consistent rise in overall sex ratio. On the other hand, the fall in child sex ration has been unabated since 1961 census. As per the 2011 census of India, it has one down to the lowest level ever of 914. The child sex ration in the age group of 0-6 years was 927 in the 2001 census on India.

In this context on 30/10/2013, Deep Welfare Organization organised a National Seminar on 'Constitutional Rights of the Girl Child: Interface among Practitioners, Academicians and Policy Makers'. The objective of the National seminar was to bring in discussion the Inter-linkages between education and child marriage and vice versa and ensuring Constitutional and Legal Protection of Rights of Girl Children through Prohibition of Child Marriage and Promotion of Right to Education. The key Themes that will form the nucleus of discussion will be



- Education till Higher Secondary
[Article 15(3), Constitution of India]
Article 21 A should be extended for Girl Children till the age of 18 years (marriageable age)
- Child Marriage in Context of Sexual Abuse (POCSO, 2012 and PIL) Inconsistency within the Law leading to discrimination against the girl child

The seminar proposes facilitate a process of *Interface among Practitioners, Academicians and Policy Makers*. The participants will include an eclectic mix of individuals belonging to the law fraternity, NGOs, Government institutions, mechanisms and commissions, UN and affiliated Agencies among others.

The seminar was attended by various NGO Representatives, members of Different Government and Private Organizations and common people of society.

The Inaugural session highlighted the following issues

1. India has refused to co-sponsor U.N. Human Rights Council resolution against the practice of child, early and forced marriages on the ground that of the resolution's vague definition of "early marriage". While there is no legal impact of this, however we failed as a Nation to acknowledge our stance against child marriage, globally.
2. There are lots of issues related to women and girls, such as female feticide, gender inequality, dowry, family hereditary etc. which are obstructing the growth and development of the girls. Education of girls and women can have an impact on the situation.
3. There is definite imbalance in the sex ratio, which could mean that after 15-20 years, for 2 crore male there would be no female. There seems to be a linkage of marrying young children as demand for brides is high.
4. As the RTE Act, 2009 talks about free and compulsory education till 14 years of age, Government is not compelled to make schools with classes above 8th or provide Higher education especially in the rural areas. It becomes important that free and compulsory education should be made till 18 years of age which forces the government and parents to provide their girl child with education till 18 years.
5. Education also means learning life skills, other culture and to respect others value and having overall knowledge. It becomes essential that children are given this kind of education as well. The session began with a Welcome address by Mr. Ajay Prakash, Secretary, Deep Welfare Organization, followed by key note address by Mr. Vikram Srivastava, Founder, Independent Thought who laid down the framework and background in terms of the PIL information.

The Chief Guest Hon'ble Chairperson, National Commission for Women, Ms. Mamta Sharma, gave insight on the topic of Child marriage and education in India and shared her personal experience in the field. Prof. Dr. Manoj Kumar Sinha, Director, Indian Law Institute, enlightened on the International aspect of the law on child marriage and India's stand on the resolution of Human Rights. The session ended with Ms. Jarjum Ete, Ex Chairperson, State Commission for Women, Arunachal Pradesh who gave detailed information on the status of Child marriage in north-eastern 5 region and among the tribal people. The session was presided over by Mr. MM Vidyarthi, Member, Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights.

The second session focusing on the importance of education in life of girls and the need for extending the provisions of the Fundamental right provisions till 18 years of age, brought the following key points;

1. Girl Child Protection and Education are correlated. The children between age of 14 to 18 years should have
2. fundamental right to education and the concentration should be on holistic child right development
3. There is a need to have technical roundtable discussions among the civil society, academicians, government and UN officials on the issue of girl child protection and education and find solution for girl child protection.
4. There is an urgent need of neighborhood schools/Common school system – where all children irrespective of class living in a particular neighborhood can study together and upward and downward extension of RTE is required.
5. There are several reasons for girl child drop out after primary schools and few of them are child sexual abuse in schools, text books are gender biased, system is antigirl and the issue of Child marriage is more of political problem than social problem.
6. While Education should not be seen as a panacea for all societal ills, there is no denial that there is a logical linkage between education and child marriage.

Mr. Amrish Rai, Convenor, RTE Forum gave detailed information about the RTE Act, 2009 and the actual status of law after 4 years of its inception. He was followed by Mr. Virendra Vidrohi, Social Activist, Alwar, Rajasthan who shared his work experience in the field of child marriage and education. Dr. Sanjeev Rai, Save the Children cautioned that education has its limitation and circumstances have to be seen while stopping the child marriage. Mr. Ravi Prakash, PACS put emphasis on direct connection between child marriage and education and how education has a critical role in delaying marriages. Ms. Vijayalakshmi Balakrishnan, Centre for Social Development raised pertinent issue as to the



complexity in relation to child marriage and the need to study the changing demography in last few decades. Mr. Pankaj Mehta, Child Rights & You (CRY) Commented on India's stand on child marriage and its relation to International laws. The session was chaired by Dr. Rajesh, HOD, Department of Adult Continuing Education and Extension, Delhi University. The Third Session began with presentation from the Breakthrough on their ground study of the issue of child marriage and education of children. This was followed by presentation of CHILDLINE. The presentation was followed by comment of Ms. Mamta Sahai, Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights on the issue of child marriage within Delhi NCR based on the complaints received and actions taken by the Commission. The session was continued by Mr. Ashutosh Srivastava, Access to Justice, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) who gave brief on the project of UNDP in relation to child marriage. Ms. Shobhana Boyle, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) pointed that the best approach to handle the issue requires comprehensive and integrated approach. The session ended with comments of Adv. Soumya Bhaumik (Child Marriage & State Rules) on the existing various state rules of Child Marriage and the prevailing confusion on roles of CMPO.

The final session began with comments of Ms. Tanushree Soni, Regional Gender Programme Specialist, PLAN Asia on the aspect of child marriage and status of children education in South Asia and South East Asia and also laid down the strategy and way forward for the issue. Mr. Vikram Srivastava, Founder, Independent Thought emphasized that while there is no denial on the social dimensions of child marriage, it's high time that all state and non-state actors start looking at child marriage as a rights violation where state cannot be a silent spectator and leave life of children at the mercy of parents wisdom. The seminar ended with the last comment of Mr. MM Vidyarthi, Member, DCPCR who consolidated the day long discussions and pointed out the strategy to tackle the issue of child marriage and the role education plays in it.

DEEP Welfare Organisation has organised a seminar to promote awareness and sensitize people on the serious issue of **Against Female Feticide and Protection of Girl Child** at Dy. Speaker Hall Constitution Club of India, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-110001 on 24th January, 2014. In the introductory talks Mrs. Najma Heptullah (Minister of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India), Dr. Jyotirmoy, (Sr. Physician, Jaipur Golden Hospital), Mr. Vikram Dutt, (Chairman, Manovikas Community College), Dr. S.K. Dutta (Renowned Media Personality) were invited on stage in Inaugural session. Mrs. Najma Heptullah was invited to give Inaugural speech. First of all Mrs. Heptullah appreciated Deep Welfare Organisation for its activities and community work. Mrs. Heptullah told that today the biggest shame for our nation is female feticide which is prevailing in our society till this date and she also sought after more strict laws to control this situation. She again appreciated Deep Welfare Organization and focused on the relevance of the day 24th January which is female feticide day for this Seminar, and she said that on this day we should make the country believe that girls are their strength not burden, were Goddess are worshiped such kind of heinous act could not be tolerated in a country like India.



In the Second session Dr. Indu Aggarwal was invited to present a detailed analysis of the current Status of Girl Child in India with the help of a power point presentation to the participants. She raised a question that she has been talking on this issue from last five years and for long she will have to talk. When the changes will come? But she was happy to note that men have started participating in these issues today. She focused and praised that many male are actively participating in today's Seminar.



The theme of 3rd session was "Effective implementation of PC-PNDT & MTP Act". Dr. Shaily Kamra (Nodal Officer, PC-PNDT, Govt. of Delhi), Dr. Abha Sood (HOD & Gynecologist, Jaipur Golden Hospital) were the experts in the Third session. Dr. Shaily Kamra had an interactive session with the participants and that 10,000 deaths per year is happening because of unsafe abortions. She told that 4 million illegal abortions are taking place. She informed that MTP act was formed in 10/08/71 and came in force in 01/04/72. She told to the participants by her beautiful power point presentation about MTP Act. She told that under circumstances like risk to life of pregnant women,

grave injury to physical/ mental health of mother, child born can be seriously handicapped, rape, failure of contraceptive, MTP is allowed. She also told about the places where MTP is allowed and who is authorized to do an MTP. Dr. Abha Sood told us how girl child is not a burden today and how they are making their family proud, she emphasized on the implementation of the several child protection law prevailing in our society and also urged that involvement of every citizen is very important to make this a success and motivated the participants towards the education and health factor of girl child and pointed out the Dowry as the major factor towards female feticide in our country.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT & DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The discrimination against women is widespread in the area of health, education and so on, the key to human development. Women are being conferred secondary status with little or no “say” in the decision making process, within the family and in the society. Most of the women's work inside the house goes unnoticed and unpaid. Even outside the house, they remain underpaid. Education of women calls for urgent attention in order to reduce the inequalities, exploitation and discrimination against the marginalized groups of society and thus eliminating the thousands of social evils with the best remedy called “Education”. Women still lag behind men in Education.



Discrimination against women is deeply rooted in societies' overall perception. The girl child deemed as a liability where as whether the boys are considered to be an asset. Educating the boys as regarded as an investment for future economic return where as investing in girls education is deemed as immediate economic loss and deprivation of a loyal and unpaid household helper, who will do household chores, take care of younger siblings and help in agriculture activities in rural areas. The general perception in India is that since girls are to be married and sent to another's house, investing in their education is not a viable option.

Considering the above situation, we have designed all our activities in terms of women empowerment. When we seat for writing achievements in women Empowerment then firstly, the preliminary census report of 2011 comes before us, as per Report present female ratio is 940 compare to 933 and as such there is an increase of 7 female in 1000 in Ten years. It is a positive sign but women literacy rate is 65% compare to men literacy of 82%. That means Gender discrimination/ Gaps is high and large no. of women is still away from Education. The other problems like Child marriage, Domestic violence, Dowry death, Rape and Crime against women are too high to solve by the Govt. alone. DEEP is fighting in all way for changing the Life of women through knowledge, legal awareness camps, information and training.

In general, the socio-economic condition of a woman is very poor in tribal area of Jharkhand. They are daily wage bread earner and semi skilled. Most of them are urban and rural poor. They don't have any means of livelihood. Deep Welfare Organisation thinks that the Self Help Group (SHG) is a better way to rebuild their life. Believing in this simple strategy, Deep Members and community co-ordinators are working hard on SHG formation continuously. Till date Deep has helped in formation and promotion of 75 SHGs. In Delhi and Jharkhand, Deep Welfare Organisation have formed 10 Self-Help-groups in which 200 women are active members and actively participating to improve their socio-economic conditions. The Deep Welfare Organisation is empowering them through organizing various capacities development program. Deep Members and community coordinators are working hard under the leadership of local women leader SHG formation in East Singhbhum district of Jharkhand. They are continuously visiting remote villages of East Singhbhum and meeting with illiterate women, adolescent girls, hearing day-by-day economic and social problems and give them hope for fighting the hurdles. Most of the villagers belong to Scheduled caste and Schedule tribes' community. They are forming SHGs. Deep is trying to empower them with small income generation programs. Deep Welfare also organized various talks

programme on small savings habit with the SHG groups. The bank officials and organization working on micro credit were the resource persons. As a result, the members of the SHGs understood the importance of small saving habit. Thereafter, members of the Self-Help- Groups started nominal savings in the group. They are also doing inter-lending amongst themselves. This is a huge financial assistance to the members of the SHGs. Moreover, the office bearers of the Self Help Groups are also acquiring the skills in day-to-day functioning.

Deep Welfare Organisation has made an effort to strengthen the women by providing them with approx 150 sewing machines for self employment and creating an environment of self sufficiency and building their confidence towards entrepreneurship.



- Organized 12 Mahila Panchayats
- Organized 3 legal awareness camps
- Formed 90 SHGs in Delhi and Jharkhand
- Distributed 150 sewing machines to individual and SHG's in association with REC Limited.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

During our various program implementations we found that, violation of Child Rights is rampant due to basically lack of awareness of the parents, ignorance of the government primary stakeholders. Child's education is seriously ignored. A large number of child laborers has been found in our target areas are engaged in different jobs and engaged with household work. The girl children are extremely neglected and majority are drop out from regular school. Malnutrition among the younger children and anemia among the adolescent's girls are unchecked. Illiteracy, early marriage, early & repeated pregnancy, number of children, early old age and early death are the normal fate of the girls/women. Obviously extreme poverty of the families is the basic cause. Where food security is uncertain how majority families will think of for education and proper rearing of their children? The issues of the children have not been addressed due to various reasons.

Indian Constitution gives right to education for every child. But despite this provisions no states has achieved 100% children enrolments in school till Now. Large numbers of children away from school. To ensure education for every children Indian govt. enacted new law namely Right to Education Act in the year 2010. Right to education completed two years but no big changes occurred at the ground level. According to UNICEF, at present 44 million children are out of school. Dropout rate has been improved little bit but it is not sufficient. After going through Govt. data and ground reality, DEEP is running different type of Education programs. The organization has been running Non-Formal Education (NFE) centre from last 4 years at Sangam Vihar, Wazirabad, North Delhi. 120 children joined in our centre in 2012, 75% children are girls and belong to Minorities. They are not going any school. They work with parents and parents don't send

them school. There is no any Government School at Sangam Vihar, MCD Schools are situated in Jharoda and Wazirabad, Some private school are running but here parents don't have single rupees budget to spent on children's education. Analyzing the situation DEEP started Non-Formal Education and our members visit house to house to convince parents to send their children in centre for only two hours. Some parents were not agreed but most became agreed. For giving better environment for these children we also invited school going children's after 6 month 50% children got admission in School. But some children are still coming to centre. In the above mentioned target communities about 120 families are living, they don't have Shelters, Rations card, Voter cards and they are living in makeshift home. Their children are not attending any schools. Parents are busy in rag picking. Our members use to visit the rag-picking sights and counsel parents for enrolment of the children in School regularly. Our team have visited residential sight of rag-pickers and called meeting of rag-picker parents. We heard the problems and tried to find out solution so that their children could get education. A aware father was much concerned about children education. He had done a lot in gathering parents and preparing list of children who do not go to school. But all parents want to set up centre in same sight and after much effort no one provided place for running centre. Every land owner wants huge money but DEEP was not in a condition to hire expensive land neither their parents were in conditions so that they could support us.



Deep Welfare Organisation has donated Bench Desk, Computers, fan and chairs in different Government and non-government schools in Giridih and Bokaro districts of Jharkhand in Association with Rural Electrification Corporation and National Hydroelectric Power Corporation. Deep has distributed approx 1135 sets of wooden bench desk 61 computers and approx 550 plastic chairs and 140 ceiling fans in several schools for the use of under privileged children.

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Salient Features of Educational Programme:

- > Running Non formal Education centre for non school going children & rag pickers children in Sangam Vihar Wazirpur, Delhi.
- > Deep Members done community counseling for sending children in School.
- > Deep has distributed 61 computer sets of several schools for computer education.
- > Deep has distributed 1155 sets bench ;desk to several school in Jharkhand.
- > Deep has distributed 140 ceiling fans to several school in Jharkhand & Other Items like office tables, Almirah chairs etc.



VOCATIONAL TRAINING & SKILL DEVELOPMENT: VOCATIONAL TRAINING & SKILL DEVELOPMENT:

Youth force of any country is the most important population. This youth force need to be trained on various skills so that they can earn through that skill and help the family too. So several vocational training need to be organize for the youths and women so that they will be earning members and enlighten citizen of our country

In our country, the crisis is in between unemployment and scope of self-employment/employability. At the same time, there are scope of employment and self-employment based on skill development as per the local need of the area. The only option is to develop skill of the youths on different trades so that, they will be self-employed in the future or able to earn money for maintenance of their own and family. This is the only alternative option for the youths of the area for skill development, self-employment & wage employment. To make the youths skill oriented, DEEP imparts vocational training on sewing, cutting, designing and beauty culture to women. The objective is to provide new hopes to the women for enhancing their earning capacities and improve their life. The centre of Deep follows the syllabus and certification from Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Govt. of India. This year Deep has extended capacity of its Vocational training centre in its different district centers of Delhi, M.P. & Jharkhand.

**Salient features of Vocational Training**

- Trained 42 women in cutting & sewing.
- Provided 45 adolescents' girls special training in Beauty culture.

HEALTH AWARENESS PROGRAMME



The health services in the country have been the responsibility of the government, which provides curative and preventive health services free of cost to the consumer from primary to tertiary level. The total government cost account for about 18% of the overall health spending and 0.9% of the Gross Domestic product (GDP). In contrast, a fee-levying private sector plays a dominant role in the provision of individual curative care through ambulatory services and accounts for about 82% of the overall health expenditure and 4.2% of the GDP. The data on nationwide health care utilization rates show that private health services are directed mainly at providing primary health care and financed from private resources, which could place a disproportionate burden on the poor (Country Health Profile- WHO, 2005). The provision of health care by the government (public sector) is a responsibility shared by state, central and local governments, although it is effectively a state responsibility in terms of service delivery. State and local governments incur about three-quarters and the central government about one-quarter of public spending on health. The health status of Indians, is still a cause for grave concern, especially that of the rural population. To address this, Central Government launched a program "National Rural Health Mission" in April 2005 with the objective to reduce the burden of infant (63/Per 1000-SRS) and maternal mortality (407/100000 live birth SRS, 1998) in the country by using strategy of decentralization and improved management system such as autonomy to health institutions, involvement of local people, timely procurement of goods/drugs, cadre management and improving monitoring system. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has to face several challenges in terms of lack of human resources for reaching quality health services to the poorest households in the remotest rural areas, making the public health system accountable, affordable and accessible by improved management and community action, developing pro-people partnerships with the non-governmental sector to provide quality health care services to the poor, making health professionals and paramedics deliver quality health services in remote rural areas through improved human resource & management, and forging alliances with wider determinants of health under the Panchayat like water, sanitation, social and gender equality. DEEP is much concern about healthy life of every citizen especially for Rural India. Govt. has launched National Rural Health Mission for improving Life of rural peoples. But NRHM is not sufficient to look after every one. We organized health awareness camp in Sasaram block in Rohtas District and Kudra block of Kaimur district. Found that people was not aware NRHM benefits. DEEP has organized Health awareness two camps Rohtas and Kaimur in Bihar and two in Singhbhum district of Jharkhand, two in North District of Delhi. In Bihar first Camp was organized in April, 2013 and second camp was organized in June, 2013. More than 600 people got benefits of camp. Medicine provided by local medical stores. When we taken initiative for organizing some camps in Jharkhand. There too many medical experts come forward for support. We have organized camp in August-2013 at Ghatshila block. More than 400 peoples got immediate benefits and large numbers of people were advised by our facilitator. Second camp was organized in November-2013 at Govindpuri in Golmuri block of Jamshedpur. There 500 people took benefits of Health awareness camp. In Delhi DEEP is giving services for improving health of the slum area people regularly. Two camps were organized in Sangam Vihar and Burari for free health check up and mental counseling. Deep is associated with Pulse Polio Abhiyan for last 6 years. Our volunteers were visit home to home for giving polio vaccine.

In North Delhi Deep actively participated all Govt. health programs with Govt. Departments. Aproximate 300 patients were benefited from local Govt. Dispensary through our initiative (in Jharoda, Wazirabad & Jagatpur Dispensary run By Delhi Govt.). Our volunteers and members insured the weaker section people and created awareness that Govt. providing free and better health service compare to private and expensive health hospitals.

Salient features of Health awareness Programme:

- 3 Health Awareness camp organised in Jharkhand
- 2 Health Awareness camp Organised in Bihar
- 2 Health Awareness camp organised in Delhi
- Participated in Pulse polio Abhiyan in Delhi
- Creating Awareness about NRHM; Bihar, Jharkhand & M.P.

HIV/AIDS Awareness Program

HIV/AIDs have been rapidly spread all over India due to lack of awareness among the common people especially for the migrant laborers. In the project target area due to illiteracy and lack of exposure to mass media avenues people remain ignorant on the facts concerning HIV and AIDS. Most of the people in the project area either migration-in from the rural areas in search of job or migration-out from the villages to nearby towns and other cities in search of job during the lean period. And it is this group that is most vulnerable and not made aware of the risks involved. Thus the main problem with regard to HIV is creating awareness among the masses about the same. The first AIDS case in India was detected in 1986 and since then HIV infection has been reported in all states and union territories. The spread of HIV in India has been uneven. India has a population of 1.21 core and around half of them are adults in the sexually active age group. Although much of India has a low rate of infection but certain places have been more affected than others. HIV epidemics are more severe in the southern half of the country and the far north-east. The highest HIV prevalence is found in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka in the south; and Manipur and Nagaland in the north-east. In the southern states, HIV is primarily spread through hetero-sexual contact. Infections in the North-east are mainly found amongst injecting drug users (IDUs) and sex workers. All of us have to take promise and precautions to stop spreading HIV. And only awareness can do good



job in preventing AIDS. Deep is continuously acting pivotal role in spreading awareness from last five years. In 2013 our organization have done a good job in mass awareness through IEC campaign in Community. Twenty such camps were organized by Deep. Deep has a good team of young students who are expert in acting/ street play. More than 50 street plays were organized in East Singhbhum district of Jharkhand, Rohtas and Kaimur District of Bihar and in Slum areas of North Delhi. printed HIV/AIDS awareness materials distributed. All programs had been coordinated by Shashi Bhushan. Resources have been mobilized from communities. Some private companies and agencies provided printed materials, condoms, Banners and posters.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT & FOOD SAFETY PROGRAMME:

As a development organization 'Sustainable Livelihood' of the target population is one of the most important activities of DEEP. To achieve this agenda our organization has followed sustainable livelihood approaches. The sustainable livelihoods approach is a way to improve understanding of the livelihoods of poor people and the poverty situation and to act accordingly so that it solved by the people themselves.

As on today, our agriculture systems after seeing side effect of pesticides and chemical using in farming. But people are not much concerned how to get rid of from pesticides food. Deep Welfare Organisation are much concerned to save our farming from pesticides. We are continuously generating awareness through ours programme known as Krishi samadhan, Kisan Sabha, help of local Panchayats, This type of programs have organized in Kaimur district and Rohtas district of Bihar and 5 Kisan Sabha programme organized in Jharkhand in Kharsawa-Saraikela district of



Jharkhand. Our experts told to farmers how organic food and farming are safe than pesticides farming. Several surveys and studies have attempted to examine and compare conventional and organic systems of farming.

An Initiative was taken by Deep welfare for electrification of rural streets by installation of 375 numbers of street lights in 14 blocks of of Gridih and Bokaro Districts in Jharkhand where number of villages were benefited by this. This types of initiatives make the rural roads safe and working till late nights.

Salient features of Rural Development & Food Safety Programme

- > Organic farms do not consume or release synthetic pesticides into the environment some of which have the potential to harm soil, water and local terrestrial and aquatic wildlife.
- > Organic farms are better than conventional farms at sustaining diverse ecosystems, populations of plants and insects, as well as animals.
- > When calculated either per unit area or per unit of yield, organic farms use less energy and produce less waste, e.g., waste such as packaging materials for chemicals.
- > During the year we have supported 220 farmers providing seeds for cultivation.
- > Installation of 375 Street Lights with the support of NHPC in 14 Blocks of Gridih and Bokaro Districts in Jharkhand.



ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION, WATER & SANITATION PROGRAMME

In our rural target area, the people don't have awareness on Forest & Livelihood related issues. So, there is high Deforestation in the nearby forests. The people of the area need to aware regarding the forest based livelihood which will not destroy the forest. At the same time, forest rights act has to be discussed. The people of the area to be motivated that, they can use the non-timber forest products without cutting the trees. The forest protection committees also will be strengthening through this camp.

Today global warming affects our lives and climate change is destroying our life through natural calamity like Flood, Drought, Tsunami etc. Some time ago when environmentalists and activists warned that if we will not save environment then life will be more difficult in future. Deep is running campaign to protect and clean environments. We use to aware Community peoples in every meeting and people gathering. We trained our SHG members for protecting environments. Deep is organising regular awareness program under the project of National Environment Awareness Campaign with the help of Ministry of Environment & Forest for last 6 years. Deep Organised Camps in North Delhi and Played Nukkad Natak.

Deep is spreading awareness about clean rivers. In 2013, hundreds of new plants have been planted on barren land in Ghatshila block of East-Singhbhum in Jharkhand by Deep. We have launched special programme for plantation and every members and volunteers have to plant 20 plants in every years. Deep is truly committed to save environments. Accordingly a set of awareness campaign and action component has been designed in the plan already mentioned above which will be very much useful for the people of the area for promoting forest based livelihood opportunities.

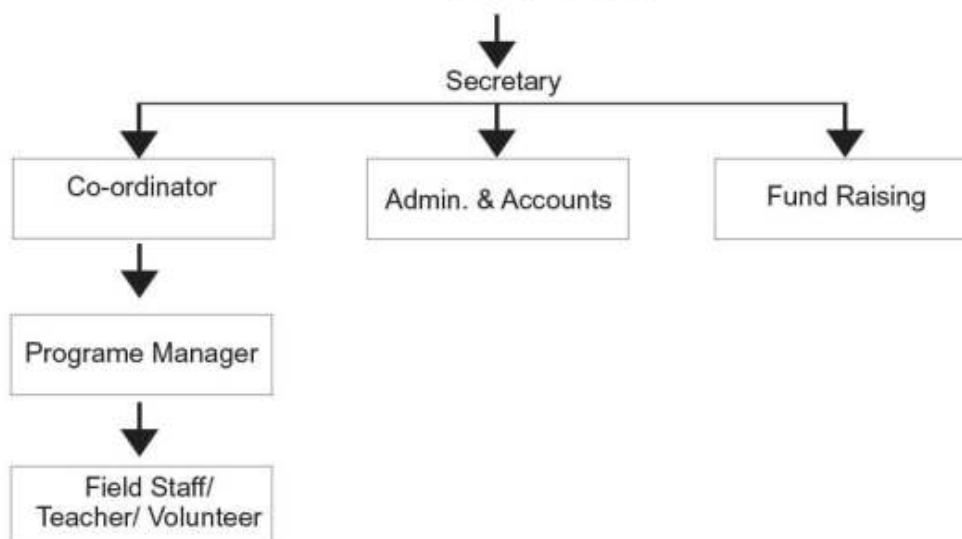


Deep has taken initiative for installation of hand-pumps in Jharkhand with the support of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited. The hand-pumps were installed in Bokaro district of Jharkhand in several drinking water affected villages. A Ghat on River Argadaha was constructed in Pratappur, Block Jamua in Giridih Jharkhand.

Salient features of Environment protection & Sanitation Programme

- Deep trained their SHG members for keeping environment clean
- Deep have launched special program for plantation
- Deep has in collaboration with ONGC installed 30 Hand-pumps in Gomia, Bokaro and Dumri in Jharkhand.
- Construction of Ghats on Pratap Pur, Block-Jamua on the bank of Argadaha river

ORGANISATION STRUCTURE DEEP BOARD





FANK & COMPANY

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

329, 3rd Floor, Vardhman Tower, Preet Vihar, Community Centre, Delhi-110092
Ph.: 011-22051838, 42421251 Email: fank2050@gmail.com

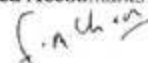
AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet, Of "DEEP WELFARE ORGANISATION" as at 31st March 2014 & also the attached Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date annexed thereto. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Trust committee. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

1. We have obtained all the information and explanation which to the best of my knowledge & belief were necessary for the purpose of the audit.
2. In our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950 and Rules thereunder and Bye-Law of the Trust have been kept by the trust which give all information required by the Act and in the manner so required.
3. The Balance Sheet and the Income and Expenditure Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the Books of Accounts of the trust.
4. In our opinion and to the best of my information and according to explanation given to us, the said accounts give all the information required by The Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950 and Rules therein in the manner so required and give a true and fair view :
 - i) In the case of Balance Sheet of the state of affairs of the Trust as at 31st March, 2014.
 - ii) In the case of Income and Expenditure Account of the excess of Income over Expenditure of the Trust for the year ended on that date.

For Fank & Company
Chartered Accountants


FAREED AHMAD KHAN
PARTNER



Date : 08/08/2014
Place : DELHI-110092

ANNUAL REPORT 2013-14

DEEP WELFARE ORGANISATION
H.No. B-2983, Gali No.74, Sant Nagar, Burari, Delhi - 110 084

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2014

Particulars	Sch. No.	As at 31-Mar-2014 (Rs.)
<u>SOURCES OF FUNDS</u>		
Reserves & Funds	1	66,200.98
Total		66,200.98
<u>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</u>		
Fixed Assets:		
Gross Block	2	158,789.00
Less : Depreciation		52,617.00
Net Block		106,172.00
Current Assets & Liabilities		
Current Assets	3	1,580,190.98
Less : Current Liabilities	4	1,620,162.00
Net Current Assets		(39,971.02)
Total		66,200.98

For & on behalf of management

Fai Shanker
Apurkash
Potom

Place : New Delhi
Date : 08-08-2014



As per Books of Accounts,
Information & Explanations,
Provided to us.

For FANK & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants

F. A. Khan
Fareed Ahmad Khan
(Partner)
M.No. 504204

DEEP WELFARE ORGANISATION H.No. B-2983, Gali No.74, Sant Nagar, Burari, Delhi - 110 084 Income & Expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2014

Particulars	Sch. No.	Year Ended 31-Mar-2014 (Rs.)
<u>INCOME</u>		
Grant, Donation & Contribution		1,277,796.00
Grant, From REC LTD		4,045,000.00
Grant From ONGC LTD		1,658,750.00
Grant From NHPC LTD		5,886,672.00
Sponsorship		
Grant & Sponsorship Campaign Against Female Feticides and Protection of Girl Child		920,000.00
Other Income		495.00
Bank Interest		7,278.00
Total		13,795,991.00
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>		
Administrative & Programme Expenses, Delhi	5	1,548,768.00
Administrative & Programme Expenses, Bihar	6	109,730.00
Administrative & Programme Expenses, Jharkhand	7	11,995,072.00
Administrative & Programme Expenses, Madhyapradesh	8	92,400.00
Total		13,745,970.00
Depreciation		52,617.00
Sub Total		13,798,587.00
Excess of Expenditure over Income Transferred to General Reserve		(2,596.00)
Total		13,795,991.00

For & on behalf of management

Fai Shanker
Apurkash
Potom

Place : New Delhi
Date : 08-08-2014



As per Books of Accounts,
Information & Explanations,
Provided to us.

For FANK & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants

F. A. Khan
Fareed Ahmad Khan
(Partner)
M.No. 504204

Acknowledgment

Without the help & co-operation of so many Organizations, Govt. Departments & Individuals it would not have been possible to initiate development activities in the background area of Bihar, Jharkhand, M.P. and the slums of Delhi. We take the opportunities to extend our heartiest gratitude and sincere thanks to all of them. We hereby mention a few of them for reference :

- Deptt. of Adult Education (University of Delhi)
- Samarth the Profesasonals
- Bank of India
- Union Bank of India
- Bank of Baroda
- Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd.
- Oil & Natural Gas Corp. Ltd.
- Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd.
- National Hydro Power Corp. Ltd.
- National Thermal Power Corp. Ltd.
- Indian Gas Auto Ltd.
- Asra Enterprises
- Rastriya Chemical & Fertilizers Ltd.

APPEAL

On behalf of **DEEP WELFARE ORGANIZATION** we hereby request to the Philanthropic organizations, C.S.R. & Individuals those who are concern for the cause of the poor and marginalized people of India for their generous support & contribution for the noble cause for all round development of our target people.

***All donations to Deep Welfare Organization is exempted under 80G of I.T. Act, 1961
Govt. of India***

For any information please contact in the address stated below :

DEEP WELFARE ORGANIZATION

Regd. Office : B-2983, Gali No.74, Sant Nagar, Burari, Delhi-110084

E-mail : deepwelfare@gmail.com Web : www.deepwelfareorg.com

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