



# ANNUAL REPORT 2015-16



## बैटी बचाओ - बैटी पढ़ाओ



### PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

- ★ PREVENT GENDER BIASED SEX SELECTIVE ELIMINATION.
- ★ ENSURE EDUCATION OF THE GIRL CHILD.
- ★ IMPROVE THE NUTRITION STATUS OF GIRL CHILD.
- ★ PROMOTE A PROTECTIVE ENVIRONMENT FOR GIRL CHILD.

### DEEP WELFARE ORGANISATION

(Registered under Societies Registration Act-XXI of 1860)

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### Message

On behalf of Deep Welfare Organization I am glad to present this annual report of the organization for the year 2015-16. With all your directions, suggestions and support, Deep Welfare Organization has got great achievements in all its activities. As you know Deep Welfare Organization has taken several initiatives and activities during the year.



Deep Welfare Organization has done a wonderful work on child issues and especially on girl child. Our organization has launched several campaigns against female feticide and protection of girl child. On the other hand Deep a very significant work towards Skill development for the out of school adolescent with Functional Vocational Training and Research Society. Deep has also worked for the educational programs for the children and the youth. Awareness Campaigns have been organized for bridging the intergenerational gaps in various parts of Delhi and other states also. Deep has also worked on environment protection, health programs for the community including pulse polio activities and other sensitization programs, Various activities for senior citizens, rural development programs in various parts of Jharkhand, Women empowerment issues, etc. 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. These all activities were undertaken in association, support and coordination with various agencies.

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 under taken under the umbrella of Deep Welfare Organization.

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 2015-16.

We expect 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, corporate, 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 volunteer's without whom such task could never be possible.

We convey our sincere thanks to all of them.

Thanking you,  
Ajay Prakash  
Secretary  
Deep Welfare Organization

## 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;
- To publish Journals and Magazines;
- 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 a 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 a 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 29/07/2013

#### **Operational Area:**

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

- North District, Delhi
- Rohtas & Kaimur District, Bihar
- East Singhbhum District, Jharkhand
- Sarai Kela Kharsawan District, 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 lakes 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.

Deep Welfare Organization has organized one national seminar on this issue on 16<sup>th</sup> October 2015 in Constitutional club of India, New Delhi. And several other seminars, workshops, community meetings and awareness programs and activities like street plays, Nukkad Nataks etc. in Delhi, Bihar and Jharkhand.



## 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 Delhi and Jharkhand, Deep Welfare Organisation have formed Self-Help-groups in which many 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. Volunteers are continuously visiting remote villages 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-loaning 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.



## 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 6 years at Sangam Vihar, Wazirabad, North Delhi. 120 children joined in our centre in 2015, 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

## EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

### **Silent Features of educational Programs:**

- Running Non formal education centres for drop-out childrens and rag picker children in Sangam Vihar, Wazirabad, Delhi
- Entrepreneurs Development Program for unemployed youths
- Life- Skill Training Programs to the youngsters and women.

### **VOCATIONAL TRAINING & SKILL DEVELOPMENT:**

Youth force of any country is the most important populace. 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 with the support of Functional Vocational Training & Research Society, Bangalore.





Sl No.	Name of Trade	No. Trained		Employed	Self Employed	Name of the recognizing accrediting/affiliating/ Central/State Govt. agencies/others
		Male	Female			
1.	Beauty and Culture	0	242	69	152	Jan Sikshan Sansthan, Govt. of India
2.	Dress Making	0	94	45	49	Jan Sikshan Sansthan, Govt. of India
3.	Beauty & Culture	0	50	17	25	FVTRS
4.	Basic Computer	28	17	30	5	FVTRS
5.	Dress Making	0	43	21	14	FVTRS

We have achieved the target to train the number of youth for the different trades and also managed to motivate them for further benefits after the completion of the course. Surveyed the whole targeted area according to the guidelines and managed to get the most out of it. The learning is that we have to sustain our efforts for long to get the desired result

Name- Sarita, Age- 31, Married and her husband's name is Uma Gupta. She is class 5<sup>th</sup> educated and is a resident of H/No. 24/19, Gali No. 2, Jharoda Part-I, Delhi. She has three children 2 sons and a daughter. Her husband works at a cloth shop and earns 5000 per month. To support her family and kids she got enrolled in our Garment making program to enhance her skills and after completion of her 6 months training program she got placed in a nearby boutique and is earning 5000 per months as salary and now by this her family income has increased from 5000 to 10000. Training for Youth in Vulnerable Condition from FVTRS is being implemented by Deep Welfare Organization. She is drop out from school due to poverty. This training has made her self-confident and self dependent.

### CASE-STUDY-1



### CASE-STUDY-2

Name: Saroj Kumari, Age 19, is a resident of Gali No. 5, Khasra No. 23/19 A, Surendra Colony Part-I, Jharoda Majra, Delhi – 110084. Her Father's name is Munni Lal, she is youngest in her siblings of 2 brothers and 4 sisters.

She is educated till class 3rd due to financial problems she didn't pursue her studies after class 3rd. her brother is working as a tailor and earns 4000-5000 per months. She has a large family which needs more financial support thus she also planned to support her family at this younger age, and thus she joined Beauty and Culture program in our vocational training centre supported by FVTRS. Now she has been placed at Shakhi Beauty Parlour after completion of her course and is getting 4000 as salary. Now she feels good and confident about her and is also supporting her family at this younger age.





### 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. Found that people was not aware NRHM benefits. DEEP has organized Health awareness many camps in Delhi, Bihar and Jharkhand.

There was Approx 1000 people took benefits of Health awareness camp. In Delhi DEEP is giving services for improving health of the slum area people regularly. Camps were organized in Sangam Vihar, Burari and other areas for free health check up and mental counseling. Deep is associated with Pulse Polio Abhiyan for last 9 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 150 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**

- 2 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 eight years. In 2015 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. 10000 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.

**Salient features of HIV/AIDS Awareness program**

- Organized 3 Camps for HIV/AIDS awareness through IEC campaign in Community
- 5 street plays were organized
- 30000 printed IEC material & Pamphlets on HIV/AIDS awareness distributed
- Free condoms distributed on construction sites & Community.

## **RURAL DEVELOPMENT & AGRICULTURE**

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 Organization is much concerned to save our farming from pesticides. We are continuously generating awareness through our program 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.

- 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 farmers providing seeds for cultivation.

## **ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION, WATER & SANITATION PROGRAM**

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 2011, hundreds of new plants have been planted on barren land in Ghatshila block of East-Singhbhum in Jharkhand by Deep. We have launched special program 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.

#### 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 previously installed 40 Hand-pumps in Gomia, Bokaro and Dumri in Jharkhand and now maintaining those.
- Construction of Ghats on Pratap Pur, Block-Jamua on the bank of Argadaha river has been done previously which is maintained is the current year also.

#### PROGRAM FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

**Deep Welfare Organization has been actively working for the cause of senior citizens since its inception. Deep has organized several seminars, workshops and other activities in the past also for senior citizens. This year also DEEP has worked on multiple ways for the senior citizens.** Elderly or old age consists of ages nearing or surpassing the average life span of human beings. The boundary of old age cannot be defined exactly because it does not have the same meaning in all societies. People can be considered old because of certain changes in their activities

or social roles. Also old people have limited regenerative abilities and are more prone to disease, syndromes, and sickness as compared to other adults. The medical study of the aging process is called gerontology and the study of diseases that afflict the elderly is geriatrics. The United Nations World Assembly on Ageing, held at Vienna in 1982, formulated a package of recommendations which gives high priority to research related to developmental and humanitarian aspects of ageing (United Nations, 1987). The plan of action specifically recommended that “International exchange and research cooperation as well as data collection should be promoted in all the fields having a bearing on ageing, in order to provide a rational basis for future social policies and action. Special emphasis should be placed on comparative and cross cultural studies in ageing”. The phenomenon of population ageing is becoming a major concern for the policy makers all over the world, for both developed and developing countries, during last two decades. But the problems arising out of it will have varied implications for underdeveloped, developing and developed countries.

#### **Sensitization of youth about intergenerational Gap among senior citizens and youth**

In India the size of the elderly population, i.e. persons above the age of 60 years is fast growing although it constituted only 7.4% of total population at the turn of the new millennium. For a developing country like India, this may pose mounting pressures on various socio economic fronts including pension outlays, health care expenditures, fiscal discipline, savings levels etc. Again this segment of population faces multiple medical and psychological problems. There is an emerging need to pay greater attention to ageing-related issues and to promote holistic policies and programs for dealing with the ageing society

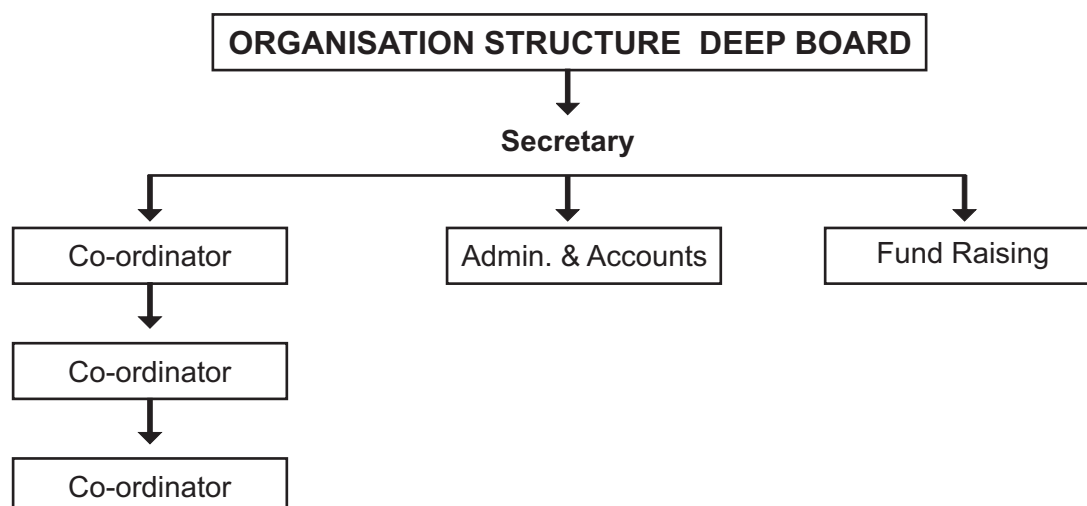


Keeping these factors in mind, DEEP has kept its focus on Senior citizens also. In current year, DEEP has run project for welfare of senior citizens, seminars, workshops, awareness drives, legal awareness programs for senior citizens, knowledge exchange program, literacy program etc. in association with different agencies and organizations. DEEP has also conducted **sensitization Programs to Bridge Intergenerational Gap.**

#### **Sensitization of youth about intergenerational Gap among senior citizens and youth**

In India the size of the elderly population, i.e. persons above the age of 60 years is fast growing although it constituted only 7.4% of total population at the turn of the new millennium. For a developing country like India, this may pose mounting pressures on various socio economic fronts including pension outlays, health care expenditures, fiscal discipline, savings levels etc. Again this segment of population faces multiple medical and psychological problems. There is an emerging need to pay greater attention to ageing-related issues and to promote holistic policies and programs for dealing with the ageing society.

Keeping these factors in mind, DEEP has kept its focus on Senior citizens also. In current year, DEEP has run project for welfare of senior citizens, seminars, workshops, awareness drives, legal awareness programs for senior citizens, knowledge exchange program, literacy program etc. in association with different agencies and organizations. DEEP has also conducted **sensitization Programs to Bridge Intergenerational Gap.**







## FANK & COMPANY

### CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

329, IIIrd Floor, Vardhman Tower, Preet Vihar, Community Centre, Delhi-110092  
Ph.: 42421251 Mob. : 9891186161 E-mail: fank2050@gmail.com

### FORM NO. 10B

[See Rule 17B]

*Audit Report under section 12A (b) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 in the case of  
Charitable or religious trusts or institutions*

We have examined the balance sheet of **DEEP WELFARE ORGANISATION** as at 31st March 2016, the Receipt & Payment Account and the Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date which are in agreement with the books of account maintained by the said Trust / Society.

We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of the audit. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the above-named trust/ Society visited by us, so far as appears from our examination of the books and proper returns adequate for the purposes of audit have been received from branches not visited by us subject to the comments given below: -

In our opinion and to the best of our information, and according to information given to us the said accounts give a true and fair view: -

- (i) in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Trust / Society as at 31st March, 2016;
- (ii) in the case of the Receipt and Payment Account, of the receipt of the Trust / Society for the year ended on that date; and
- (iii) in the case of the Income & Expenditure Account, of the expenditure of the Trust / Society for the year ended on that date.

For FANK & Company  
Chartered Accountants

*f. a. Khan*

CA Fareed Ahmad Khan  
Partner  
M. No. 504204



Place : Delhi  
Date : 19-09-2016

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

**[FOREIGN & LOCAL CONTRIBUTION]**  
**Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2016**

Particulars	Sch. No.	As at 31-Mar-2016 (Rs.)
<b><u>SOURCES OF FUNDS</u></b>		
Reserves & Funds	1	(34,039)
<b>Total</b>		<b>(34,039)</b>
<b><u>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</u></b>		
<b>Fixed Assets:</b>		
Gross Block	2	3,17,924
Less : Depreciation		75,488
<b>Net Block</b>		<b>2,42,436</b>
<b>Current Assets &amp; Liabilities</b>		
Current Assets	3	4,61,455
Less : Current Liabilities	4	7,37,930
<b>Net Current Assets</b>		<b>(2,76,475)</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>(34,039)</b>

For & on behalf of management

*Fareed Ahmad Khan*  


Place : New Delhi  
Date : 19-09-2016

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

For FANK & COMPANY  
Chartered Accountants



*Fareed Ahmad Khan*  
Fareed Ahmad Khan  
(Partner)  
M.No. 504204

## DEEP WELFARE ORGANISATION

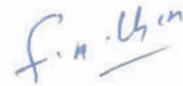
H.No. B-2983, Gali No.74, Sant Nagar, Burari, Delhi - 110 084

## [FOREIGN &amp; LOCAL CONTRIBUTION]

Income &amp; Expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2016

Particulars	Sch. No.	Year Ended 31-Mar-2016 (Rs.)
<b>INCOME</b>		
Grant, Donation & Contribution		64,67,037
Bank Interest		4,782
Other Income		3,478
<b>Total</b>		<b>64,75,297</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
Administrative & Programme Expenses, Delhi	5	32,64,604
Administrative & Programme Expenses, Bihar	6	1,04,575
Administrative & Programme Expenses, Jharkhand	7	32,81,984
<b>Total</b>		<b>66,51,163</b>
Depreciation		75,488
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>67,26,651</b>
Excess of Expenditure over Income Transferred to General Reserve		(2,51,354)
<b>Total</b>		<b>64,75,297</b>

For &amp; on behalf of management


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

Place : New Delhi  
Date : 19-09-2016For FANK & COMPANY  
Chartered AccountantsFareed Ahmad Khan  
(Partner)  
M.No. 504204



**द सेवा सत्र/दिल्ली** 16 अक्टूबर 2015 से 22 अक्टूबर 2015 तक



सदस्य, मोजेजी के प्रकाश कोषान आजादा  
एन के प्रकाश, मोजेजीजीआर के पूर्व माद  
एन प्रम प्रमिनाम ने सोयता को संरक्ष  
किया । दूसरी तरफ इत कैपन को प्रम  
प्रधान कार्य के लिये जिन्नी बर्गमिना  
प्रतिनिधि को भी शामिल किया ग  
संरक्षितक क्षेत्र के बर्गमिना ग्रामा  
आजुर्जीजी, इंदरन आर्यन, मन, इंदरना  
प्रेमनाम, आनन प्रमिनाम, सुनिन  
के कैपन को प्रमिनाम किया ।

गोपेन्द्र  
मुंडे शिक्षक। सामान्य शैली में लिखें

**-प्रदेश एक्सप्रेस**

कन्या भ्रूण हत्या व बालिकाओं की सुरक्षा पर दीपवेलफेयर आर्गनाइजेशन ने किया नेशनल सेमिनार का आयोजन

दिनांक 3

...ing, going to work three times  
to see [himself] to get some-  
thing done. I didn't go there  
but I got very close to it until  
last April, and then that ended.  
I wanted to do nothing more,  
and I was so tired, my legs hurt  
all day long. I was so tired,  
my legs hurt all day long.

It goes well with  
any food, and it's  
easy to make.  
Just mix the  
ingredients and  
serve.

## Press Clipping

01 नवम्बर से 07 नवम्बर, 2015

## A group of people, including a man in a military-style uniform, standing in front of a wall with text. The man in the center is wearing a light-colored shirt and dark pants, and is looking down at something in his hands. To his left is a woman in a green and white patterned top. To his right is a man in a dark jacket. In the background, there is a wall with text and a small portrait.

[illegible]

## Press Clipping

१०. अगर हम बालिकाओं के प्रति  
 नज़र नहीं देते, तो हमें आने वाले  
 दिनों में दुःख भरी जिन्दगी का ज़िरे  
 पड़ाई भरा दर्शन मिलेगा। विषा मुनिराज  
 ११. हमें २० सौगंधों से अपने सपनों  
 में एक किताब लिख देना होगा शरीर में  
 एक हल्का फुल्का भी बाणों से  
 हमें कभी कभी कठपुतली के रूप में  
 हमें कभी कभी कठपुतली के रूप में  
 हमें कभी कभी कठपुतली के रूप में  
 हमें कभी कभी कठपुतली के रूप में



जुलै, २०१५

यथेष्ट एकदशक के दौरान भारत को अनेक विकास के अवसर मिले हैं। इन अवसरों का उपयोग करके भारत को एक विकसित राष्ट्र बनाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। भारत की विकास योजनाओं में अनेक विकास के अवसर मिले हैं। इन अवसरों का उपयोग करके भारत को एक विकसित राष्ट्र बनाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

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Wed, Catering & Drilling Party

220, H. Fazel Gani, Chaurasha Kanpur  
298276, 956482045, 9556221212, 9563127451

संजल के बाद वह बड़े सख्त और दृढ़ हो जात अर्पित करे। जल पाने के बाद ही लाल रु भी तुरंत हो गइल। - सुरेश कर्पूरलाल 'मेरी' (भाजपा नेता, बड़ दिल्ली)

नृसिंहोदयदर्शन (मासिक)