



## 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 4 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 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.

### 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 10 Hand-pumps in Gomia, Bokaro, Jharkhand.

## **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, what-soever, 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

**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 District, Jharkhand
- Sarai Kela Kharsawan District, Jharkhand
- Singarauli District, Madhya Pradesh

**STAFF DETAILS:**

	Delhi	Jharkhand	Bihar	M.P.
<b>Full Time</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>03</b>
<b>Part Time</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>05</b>
<b>Volunteers</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>

## **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. The general consensus across these surveys is that organic farming is less damaging for the following reasons:

### **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

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**

- 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 five years. In 2011 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 programme**

- Organized 10 Camps for HIV/AIDS awareness through IEC campaign in Community
- 50 street plays were organized
- 10000 printed IEC material on HIV/AIDS awareness distributed
- Free condoms distributed on construction sights & Community

## CAMPAIGN AGAINST FEMALE FOETICIDE 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 ration 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.

n this context on 19/10/2012, Deep Welfare Organization organised a National Seminar on **“Against Female Feticide & Protection of Girl Child”** in Constitution Club of India. The seminar was attended by various NGO Representatives, members of Different Government and Private Organizations and common people of society. In this seminar various speaker presented their views on this issue. The speakers who spoke their mind out included Shri J. P. Aggarwal, Member of Parliament, Capt. Jainayaran Nishad, Member of Parliament, Dr. Ranjana Kumari, Director, CSR, Dr. Mansi Mishra, Head, Research & Knowledge, CSR, Dr. Shaily Kamra , Program Officer, PNDT, Delhi Govt., Shri Vikram Dutt, Chairman, Manovikas Community College, Dr. Rajesh, Head Deppt. of Adult Education, Delhi University, Ashok Shrivastava, Spl Correspondent, DD News, and Shri M.M. Vidyarthi, member, DCPCR.

The seminar was chaired by Dr. Ranjana Kumari, Director, CSR and welcome speech was delivered by Shri Ajay Prakash, Secretary of Deep Welfare Organization.

Speaking about skewed child sex ratio, Shri J. P. Aggarwal raised concern about female feticide and recommended a tough law against it, he also laid his concern on how development and protection of girl child is important for the overall development of any society. Dr. Ranjana Kumari stressed her concern about the declining sex ratio in our country and the mentality of people towards the girl child should be changed as a girl child is no longer a burden on her parents, she gave several examples of successful women who brought major changes in our society. Dr. Mansi Mishra emphasized that this problem of female feticide and Infanticide is now spread to the rural area also. She also explained the situation in North India specially Delhi & Haryana by her power point presentation on “meri beti meri shakti”. Dr. shaily Kamra explained the PC-PNDT Act 1994 and its various provisions. She also asked to the people to complain against the Clinics doing unauthorized PNDT Test and people who are taking advantages of it. She said that no one can force a woman to undergo the sex determination test and she also had an interactive session with the participants and asked their views toward the Act.

Speaking about changing time and change of guard in society Capt. Jainarayan Nishad, Member of Parliament said that result will be visible in future and the child sex ration will improve. The Government of India has framed a lot of policy to improve the declining child sex ratio and the time will come when female feticide will be completely erased from the face of our country.

The problem of child sex ratio is a problem created by our society and it can only be improve by us. This was the view of Shri Vikram Dutt who also said that the role of young women is more important in today's scenario and by making them aware about this issue it can be improved soon.

The role of patriarchal society in the declining child sex ration was exposed by Dr. Rajesh and he elaborated that mindset must be changed towards the status of women in society. Shri Ashok Shrivastava, DD News Spl. Correspondent emphasized the role of Indian Media towards the situation and said that only positive role Media can help. In the seminar about 300 women and social activists were participated and enhanced their knowledge to continue the movement.

The other program has been organized in University of Delhi on 31 January 2013. The program was inaugurated by Shri J. P. Aggarwal, M.P. Lok Sabha, Dr. Mansi Mishra, Head, Research & Knowledge, CSR, Shri Vikram Dutt, Chairman, Manovikas Community College, Dr. Rajesh, Head Deppt. of Adult Education, Delhi University and Shri M.M. Vidyarthi, member, DCPCR, Shri Ashok Aggarwal, Sr. Advocate, Delhi High Court, Shri Ambrish Rai, National Convener, RTE Forum and Mr. S. K. Dutta, Renowned Media Personality as our special guest.

In Jharkhand a seminar with the association National Commission for Women was organized on **“female feticide and protection of the girl child” on 31st March 2013** where Dr. Ajay Kumar, , Member of Parliament, Shri Ganesh Kumar, Additional Deputy Commissioner, East Singhbhum, Shri Vikram Dutt, Chairman, Manovikas Community College, Mr. Anup Hore, Plan India, Prof. S.S. Prasad, M.D. Superintendent, M.G.M. College Hospital, Smt. Anuradha Choudhary, Member Jharkhand State commission for women, Mr. Ranjit Kumar, Editor, Prabhat Khabar has participated the seminar and discussed on Major steps in the protection of girl child from different socio-economic aspects.



## 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, 2011 and second camp was organized in June, 2011. 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-2011 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-2011 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 5 years. Our volunteers were visit home to home for giving polio vaccine.

Deep has organized campaign on anti-quackery in association with Department of Health, Govt. of Delhi in North district of NCT of Delhi on 12.03.2013 in Sarita Vihar, 14.03.2013 in Amrit Vihar, 16.03.2013 in Sangam Vihar and 20.03.2013 in Shiv Kunj. Where people were made aware of their health issues with the help of experts and team of doctors.

## UNIQUE EDUCATION CENTRE

Deep Welfare Organisation is running Education centre known as Deep Veena Vadini Gurukul Centre. Veena Vadini is affiliated with MP Education Board and following the same syllabus. But there is much more extra ordinary teaching for students. We provide residential home for poor student and clean environment. Most of students come from Tribal, OBC, SC, ST and Minority. Parents of the most of students are illiterates; they don't understand importance of Education. Poverty and hunger are part of their life. After much counseling, parents allowed their children for study. Now, DEEP have 210 children in the centre and in the past five hundred students got quality education from Deep Veena Vadini Gurukul. Here all Education and motivation activities coordinated by Mr. Birangad Sharma, Who is In charge of the centre. All children write through both hand and speak Multilanguage. We are planning to open more such centers in other parts of the country. This year Deep has made one classroom and a toilet from visitor's donation. Every year visitors come from different school and different places to watch our technique and meet with children. Deep want to extend the capacity to teach more children.

### Salient features of Educational program

- Running Non formal Education centre for non school going children & rag pickers children in Sangam Vihar.
- 105 children joined our NFE in 2011 in which 75% children are girls and belong to minority and BPL families
- Deep members done community counseling for sending children in school.
- Deep had provided residential shelters for poor children at Budhela, Sigrauli in MP at Unique Education Centre which made great achievements and more than 450 children have benefited and presently, 205 children are getting education.

## 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-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. 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 8 Mahila Panchayats
- Organized 2 legal awareness camps
- Formed 85 SHGs in Delhi and Jharkhand
- Distributed 100 sewing machines to individual and SHG's in association with REC Limited.

#### VOCATIONAL TRAINING:

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 & M.P.

Salient features of Vocational Training

- Trained 53 women in cutting & sewing
- Provided 71 adolescents' girls special training in Beauty culture

## 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. Drop out 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 750 sets of wooden bench desk 50 computers and approx 200 chairs and 150 ceiling fans in several schools for the use of under privileged children, and also distributed approx 45 computer sets to schools for computer literacy among the children of the both districts.





