

ANNUAL REPORT (2014 - 2015)



People's Science Institute

653, Indira Nagar, Dehra Doon – 248006 Uttarakhand



ABOUT PEOPLES' SCIENCE INSTITUTE (PSI)

People's Science Institute (PSI) is registered as a society in New Delhi under the Societies Act (1860) and the Foreign Contributions Regulations Act (FCRA). Its stated mission is, "To help eradicate poverty through the empowerment of the poor and the productive, sustainable and equitable use of available human and natural resources." Operationally it provides technical and managerial support to communities and organizations that work with them, implements development programs and undertakes public interest research. The Institute is known in India's voluntary sector for its pioneering work in the fields of community-based natural resources and watershed management for improved livelihoods, environmental quality monitoring, river conservation and dissemination of appropriate technologies.

PSI has active units for natural resources management, disaster mitigation and response, environmental quality monitoring and innovative projects. Each unit implements development projects, undertakes research and provides training as well as professional support. The Institute has a competent staff of socially conscious engineers, scientists and social workers to carry out these tasks. This annual report outlines the major activities of each group in 2014-15.

I. NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The Natural Resources Management (NRM) Group executes the Institute's natural resource management activities. It assists rural communities to fulfill their basic needs in a sustainable, self-reliant, democratic and socially just manner. It promotes community-led micro-planning for food and livelihoods security and participatory watershed development projects. It also undertakes research in improved agricultural practices, hydrology, water technologies, and NRM institutions and policies.

In 2014-15, the NRM Group was largely involved in implementing a livelihoods restoration activities as a part of its Uttarakhand Floods Disaster response. It was also involved in organizing two workshops on the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) and a number of Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) training courses. The details are discussed in this section.

I.1 Response to Uttarakhand's 2013 Floods Disaster

During the year, PSI continued its Participatory Livelihoods Rehabilitation activities in 25 selected villages (2090 resident households) of (i) Madhuganga valley in Ukhimath block of Rudraprayag district, and (ii) Revati and (iii) Saryu valleys of Kapkot block in Bageshwar district. For this program PSI has adopted its *Gram Swaraj* approach, i.e., building self-reliant villages. Program activities are being implemented in the three clusters with the help of local

partner organizations (POs) with the financial support of Star India (in Madhuganga and Revati valleys), Axis Bank Foundation (in Saryu valley) and from donations received from hundreds of generous individuals and enterprises.

Up to December 2014, a comprehensive exercise of participatory micro level planning for livelihoods restoration, especially focusing on weaker sections (896 Below Perceived Poverty Line or BPPL households) of the local communities was conducted. The implementation of livelihoods enhancing interventions began in January 2015. The major activities undertaken during 2014-15 are summarized below.

a) **Community Mobilization**

In continuation with the earlier year, *Sandesh Yatras* (in April-May 2014) were organized in all the villages to inform the communities of the *Gram Swaraj* approach. School level awareness camps (in June-July 2014) and celebrations of Women's Day (in March 2015) were organized in different clusters. From January 2015 onwards regular *aam sabha* meetings were also begun.



Aam Sabha Meeting at village Uniyana, Madhuganga, district Rudraprayag

Entry Point Activities (EPAs) were undertaken as part of community mobilization in 2014. These included:

- (i) **Tree Plantations:** Fuel wood and fodder trees and *Ringaal* (in 12.5 ha of community lands and 4.5 ha of private barren lands) and fruit trees and napier grass (on private lands of 776 BPPL households) were planted during the 2014 monsoon in all the three clusters. Subject matter specialists from PSI regularly monitored the plantation activities. Observed survival rate in various plantations varied between 60 to 80 per cent, except for napier grass which had a low survival rate of less than 40 per cent, especially in the Revati cluster. Gap filling activities will be undertaken again by the concerned individuals and communities in the 2015 monsoon season.



Plantation of Fuel wood and Fodder Plants by Mahila Mangal Dalat Bedula, Madhuganga, district Rudraprayag

Table 1: Details of Plantation Activities undertaken as EPA

Fuel & Fodder Plants	RingaalPlants	Napier Grass Slips	Fruit Plants
11, 005	3,805	29,160	189

(ii) System of Wheat Intensification (SWI): About 200 households were trained to try SWI in wheat fields of 19 villages at about 0.5 *nali* per household on an average. Mid-term monitoring done by PSI's experts showed most farmers adopting line to line spacing of 20 cm without following the recommended seed to seed spacing. In the middle of the season, special efforts were made to encourage farmers to increase plant to plant spacing to at least 5 cm by thinning. According to observed tillering later in the season, an estimated incremental yield of more than 50 per cent was expected in SWI crop as compared to the conventional practice.



SWI plot at village Sumgarh, Saryu valley, district Bageshwar

b) Livelihoods Development Planning

Participatory planning exercises were conducted by trained Livelihood Development Team (LDT) members of PSI and POs for preparation of village Livelihoods Development Plans (LDPs). The steps in livelihood planning included rapport building with communities, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercises, livelihoods gaps estimation, determining socio-technical feasibility of proposed activities, budget preparation, designing institutional systems, internal reviews of plans by PSI experts and sharing of LDPs at *aam sabha* meetings, revisions and documentation of final plans, and formal approval by *aam sabha*.



Sharing of LDP in Aam Sabha Meeting at Ransi, Madhuganga, district Rudraprayag

Content of Livelihoods Development Plans

Village at a glance

Chapter -1 Introduction

Chapter -2 Planning process

Chapter -3 Resource status

Chapter - 4 Estimation of resource needs and gaps

Chapter - 5 Proposed activities and budget

Chapter - 6 Community based institutions



c) Implementation of Developmental Activities

The implementation phase of the program started in January 2015 and is expected to be completed in March 2017. Different activities carried out under the program include:

(i) Institution Building: Institution building covers a wide range of activities including the formation and strengthening of *Gram Swaraj Samiti* (GSS) – the executive body of an *aam sabha*, *Mahila Swaraj Sangathan* (MSS), Special Interest Groups (SIG) like saving and credit groups, Farmers Interest groups (FIGs) and Users Groups (UGs). The GSS will be responsible, for implementation and sustenance of program activities at the village level. Rest of the institutions while performing their own tasks, will actively co-ordinate with the GSS for effective implementation of the LDPs and achieving the overall program goals. The process of institution building was initiated in all the three clusters, through series of meetings leading to the formation of GSSs.

(ii) Construction of Poly-tunnels: Poly-tunnels have been proposed for BPPL households as a means to increase their income through cultivation of off-season vegetables. Two days' cluster level training camps were organized for beneficiary households. Fifty poly tunnels were constructed up to March 2015, by the beneficiary farmers with the support of LDT members in all the three clusters. Seeds of tomato, capcicum, brinjal and squash were subsequently sown in them.



Poly-tunnel constructed in Ransi village, Madhuganga cluster, Rudraprayag

(iii) Construction of Vermi-compost pits: Training on benefits and construction of vermi-compost pits was undertaken at the cluster level in Saryu and Revati valleys. (In the Madhuganga valley, the Uttarakhand Organic Board (UOB) has come forward to promote

vermi-composting through the concerned PO). Immediately after training, 6 vermi-compost pits were constructed in Saryu and Revati clusters each. Filling of pits and transfer of worms followed. Construction material for the remaining vermi-compost pits was transported to the two clusters in March. Beneficiary farmers began constructing them with the support of trained LDT members and farmers. Monitoring of poly-tunnels and vermi-compost pits was done by PSI's subject matter experts to ensure quality work.



Vermi-compost pit Constructed during Training, Revati valley, district Bageshwar

d) Capacity Building of Program Staff

Two capacity building workshops for LDT members were organized as described under.

- (i) **Working with Communities:** The LDT members and the cluster coordinator from each PO along with PSI's program support team attended a three days' workshop on "Working with Communities" in Dehra Doon in November 2014. The objective was to sensitize the teams for sustainable development and on PSI's approach to Gram Swaraj. Senior PSI members shared their experiences of the Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan implemented in Odhisha and Bundelkhand regions.



Training Workshop on Working with Communities

- (ii) **Participatory Ground water Management (PGWM):** Many villages in the three clusters face problems of drying springs, especially during summers. A two member team from each cluster underwent a 15-days' training workshop on Participatory Ground water Management (PGWM) at Dehradun in December 2015. This training was organized by PSI's Environment Quality and Management Group (EQMG). It covered the geology and hydrology of mountain areas and managing its ground water resource, especially springs.

After the training, the teams identified some springs for treatment in each cluster. Ground water colleagues from PSI visited the identified springs to discuss site specific interventions with the villagers and develop treatment plans. These spring-shed development activities will be undertaken in the coming year through active participation of the local communities.



Training Workshop on Participatory Ground Water Management

e) Program Monitoring

During the year, the POs and LDTs organized internal monitoring of the programme activities and gave valuable inputs to the communities at the *aamsabha* meetings. Subject matter specialists from PSI also conducted regular field visits to monitor the programme activities and guide the LDTs. A program advisory committee will be constituted in the coming year for ensuring more regular monitoring and guidance to the local communities and program staff.

I.2 SRI Workshops

Two workshops on SRI were organized by PSI at Dehradun and Delhi. The details are as under.

a) Dehradun Workshop

On 16 June, 2014 PSI organized a workshop on SRI at Hotel Aketa, Dehradun to promote a better understanding of the science of SRI. Sixteen participants including PSI's colleagues and scientists from Central Soil & Water Conservation Research and Training Institute (CSWCRTI) attended the workshop.



SRI Workshop at Hotel Aketa, Dehradun

Dr. Normal Uphoff, Professor at the Department of Govt. and International Agriculture, Cornell University spoke on "Some Scientific Lessons Explaining SRI Results". He emphasized the role of roots and soil biota in SRI's performance along with the importance of other factors such as temperature, sunlight, spacing, friable soil, nutrients, water and oxygen. He further explained

the effects of morphological and physiological changes from SRI management. Prof. Uphoff ended by reemphasizing on feeding the soil with organic matter (rather than the plant with fertilizer) and focusing on growing better roots rather than the plants above the ground.

In another session, Dr. Willem Stoop, a retired agricultural scientist and currently mentoring PSI on SRI related research, spoke on "SCI/SRI: Sound Crop Science Principles and Mobilizing Farming Communities to Adapt New SRI Practices". He pointed out that successful SRI practice requires understanding plant and soil microbiology. SRI practices are counter-intuitive to farmers as compared to their risk-averse traditional practices. Giving examples from farm based experiments conducted by PSI on SRI and SWI in the previous year he illustrated how farmers can be mobilized step by step towards adopting various principles of SRI. Debashish Sen from PSI concluded the session by highlighting the need for developing flexible options rather than a rigid set of practices for farmers to choose from according to their agro-ecological and socio-cultural conditions.

b) Delhi Workshop

PSI along with the National Consortium of SRI (NCS), Wageningen University (WUR), The Netherlands and the Xavier Institute of Management Bhubaneswar (XIMB) jointly organized an international conference on "Changes in Rice Production and Rural livelihoods: New Insights on the System of Rice Intensification as a socio-technical movement in India" June 19-21, 2014 in New Delhi. The workshop was financially supported by HIVOS, Oxfam-India and ICCO.



International SRI Workshop at New Delhi

Over the past four years, a research programme of Wageningen University and XIMB studied SRI as a social-technical movement in India looking at different dimensions of agricultural transformation, gender and labour issues, water management, political economy and socio-economics. SRI has also been studied by different researchers in India and elsewhere. The first two days of the workshop discussed at length the research findings on SRI across regions and arrived at broad generalisations on both the agronomy of rice production and its socio-economic impacts.

The third day focused on policy issues exploring the implications of the studies presented for food security and rural livelihoods in India. The workshop helped NCS (currently anchored by PSI) continue its engagement with policy actors on SRI in India. It aimed to get SRI research linked to policy makers in agriculture and rural development departments along with

grassroots- based civil society organisations and donors including NABARD that have been involved in funding SRI programmes in India.

At the end of the workshop, a meeting of NCS was held where it was decided that the secretariat of NCS would move to PSI immediately upon the return of Debashish Sen to the Institute. It was also decided that NCS would soon bring out a brochure on SRI for promoting the technique through the newly launched *Adarsh Gaon Yojna*.

I.3 IWMP Training Courses

The National Rainfed Areas Authority (GoI) has identified PSI as a training centre for the Integrated Watershed Management Program (IWMP) for the northern states of India.

In 2014-15 PSI organized 26 training courses of 3-5 days duration in Dehradun for 724 participants from six districts of Himachal Pradesh. The course participants included members of Watershed Development Teams (WDTs), PRIs, user groups, SHG members, junior engineers, *jalagamshayaks*, and data entry operators from IWMP projects in Himachal Pradesh. They were trained in concepts and principles of watershed, along with the main features of the IWMP common guidelines (2011) issued by the Government of India. A draft training manual has also been produced.



IWMP Training Workshop and Field visit to Sahastradhara micro-watershed

An exposure visit of civil servants from Solan district (including the Deputy Commissioner, SDMs, Project Director DWDA, BDO and SDO) was organized from 10-12 September, 2014 to Udhagamandalam in collaboration with CSWCRTI, Udhagamandalam, Tamil Nadu. The participants got an opportunity to visit a model watershed in Nilgiris district and were exposed to different soil and water conservation



Exposure visit of civil servants to different micro watersheds at Udhagamandalam (T.N)

structures, community based institutional systems and participatory monitoring mechanisms. It also illustrated the potential of developing a convergence model with the forward and backward linkages with the government sponsored schemes and IWMP.

I.4 Remarks

Preparation of livelihood development plans for the rehabilitation of Uttarakhand floods (June 2013) affected families was the major work during this period. The total estimated budget of proposed interventions and facilitation costs for the three clusters is Rs. 11.40 crore out of which expected contributions from STAR-India and Axis Bank Foundation are Rs. 5.68 cr (50 per cent) and community contribution is Rs. 0.88 cr (8 per cent). The remaining Rs. 4.84 cr (42 per cent) will be raised through convergence with government schemes and other sources, including donations received by PSI for this purpose.

One of the biggest challenges was to ensure maximum coverage of the BPPL households, reducing their livelihood gaps and lifting them above the estimated BPPL line for each village. Some families having limited resources like land and workforce expressed their constraints in adopting proposed livelihood development activities. Innovative livelihood interventions need to be identified for such households. Skill development activities like computer training for rural youth and training courses for creating a pool of village development workers are being planned for the coming year. Community based tourism is likely to be initiated in the Madhuganga cluster in the near future.

The success of the program lies in community mobilization and strengthening of village level institutions (VLIs). Ensuring the sustainability of such institutions is a major challenge. It has been decided to prepare a Process Document (in Hindi) spelling out structure, function and operation of different VLIs. Once the formation of Gram Swaraj Samitis (GSSs) is complete, accounts of GSS are opened and money is transferred to them, the VLIs will become active. Establishment of cluster level resource centres is also planned.

Farmers in the three clusters expressed their satisfaction seeing the enhanced tillering in SWI crop and were ready to expand the application of SCI practices to other crops as well as increase the area coverage. It was decided that in the next *Kharif* season, SCI practices will be applied for direct seeded un-irrigated paddy, *mandua* and *rajma*. The initiation of vegetable cultivation through poly-tunnels and construction of vermi-compost pits has generated a lot of excitement among farmers with expected increase in income levels. The biggest challenge in this activity is scheduling and timely sowing of vegetables, protection of crops from diseases, predators and pests and marketing of the produce. Farmer interest groups at the village level and cluster level federations will be established in the coming season for the above purpose.

With a better understanding of SRI science and farmers' constraints in its practice, PSI looks forward to undertake farmer based experiments on application of SCI principles on other crops for coming up with recommendations under different farm conditions.

The NRM group has also decided to undertake IWMP training needs assessment to develop need based training schedules for different target groups. The GoI, however, has recently made major changes in allocation of funds which is likely to affect the demand for training from the next financial year.

I.5 Financial Statement

NRM Groups Financial Statement (2014-15)

S. No.	Project	Funding Partner	Opening Balance (Rs.)	Income (Rs.)	Utilization (Rs.)	Balance (Rs.)
1	Uttarakhand Flood Disaster	Individual Donations	23,375,037.36	2,540,875.00	1,667,488.00	24,248,424.36
2	Uttarakhand Flood Disaster	Star-TV	37,130,921.11	1,012,703.00	3,962,988.00	34,180,636.11
3	Uttarakhand Flood Disaster	Axis bank	(65,119.00)	1,587,080.00	2,698,186.24	(1,176,225.24)
4	Uttarakhand Flood Disaster	IIT-UK	Nil	460,357.05	Nil	460,357.05
5	WUR	RRA- Hivos , ICCO,WU & Oxfam	Nil	1,663,003.00	1,459,052.00	203,951.00
6	WSRP	Stoop Consultant	560,672.00	Nil	335,300.00	225,372.00
7	VHF	Vishal Himalaya Foundation	181,341.17	1,195,474.40	1,376,815.57	Nil
8	Training & Development Support	DoRD, various dist. HP	Nil	5,408,150.00	5,408,150.00	Nil
	Total		61,182,852.44	13,867,642.45	16,907,979.81	58,142,515.08

II. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY MONITORING

PSI's Environmental Quality Monitoring Group (EQMG) monitors environmental quality, pollution levels and their impacts. It builds the capacities of VOs and communities to gather and interpret pollution data and plan for mitigating pollution-related problems. It also assesses the environmental impact of developmental projects. It operates a well-equipped laboratory in Dehradun. In 2014-15 EQMG completed phase-I of two major programs, i.e. participatory ground water management (PGWM) in the Himalayan region with financial support from Arghyam, and provision of safe drinking water in fluorosis affected villages of Dhar district (M.P) with the financial support of Frank Water, U.K.. Both these programs got into phase-II with additional financial support from the respective agencies. The Group also undertook a study on environmental flows in Uttarakhand's Western Ramganga river. It initiated piloting of the PGWM concept in the Neeranchal supported IWMP program in Madhya Pradesh.

II.1 Participatory Ground Water Management (PGWM)

Since 2011, PSI has been promoting Participatory Groundwater Management (PGWM) practices using a three pronged approach – Training, Action Research & Advocacy with the financial support of Arghyam. PGWM interventions have regenerated springs and have led to an improvement in the availability of water in selected villages of Thanakasoga panchayat in Sirmour district, H. P. . After successfully completing the first phase of the program, in August 2014 PSI moved into a second three-year phase to deepen and expand the principles of PGWM in the Himalayan region and also in some new geographical regions. The details of these activities are elaborated below.

Training (Capacity Building)

During phase-I of the PGWM program, PSI had received requests from some VOs of the Himalayan region for support on groundwater issues and spring-shed development so that they could initiate PGWM in their program areas. A training workshop on Participatory Groundwater Management was therefore organized in Dehradun from December 2-16, 2014, which was the eighth in the series of such workshops. The participants (22) included PSI's three partners (MVDA, KSS and VIMARSH) from the flood affected clusters and four other organizations - Himalaya Sewa Sangh (HSS) and Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (CHIRAG) in Uttarakhand, Chinmaya Organization for Rural Development (CORD) in Himachal Pradesh and Kalimpong Krishak Kalyan Sangathan (KKKS) in Kalimpong (W.B.) .

The purpose of this training workshop was to create a regional talent pool of persons trained in hydrogeology to work on groundwater resources in the Himalayan region. The training course focused on groundwater management, geological and hydro-geological mapping, designing

watershed development plans, and monitoring groundwater quality with the help of rigorous theoretical and practical sessions. Practical sessions included reading topographical maps, mapping, drainage analysis, measuring and understanding spring discharge, water quality analysis, field visits etc. The training helped the participants realize that groundwater is a community resource that requires planning, development and management for sustenance.



Exposure visit

Action Research

During phase-1 of the program, a pilot action research was initiated in five villages - Thanakasoga, Luhali, Dhyali, Dandor & Sattarbhadon of Thanakasoga panchayat, district Sirmour (H.P.), to develop an understanding of mountain aquifers and to augment and manage local groundwater resources using physical, vegetative and social measures with community participation. In phase-II, PSI decided to strengthen and deepen the understanding of PGWM in Thanakasoga and extend the program in new geographical regions like Bundelkhand region and Dhar district in Madhya Pradesh.

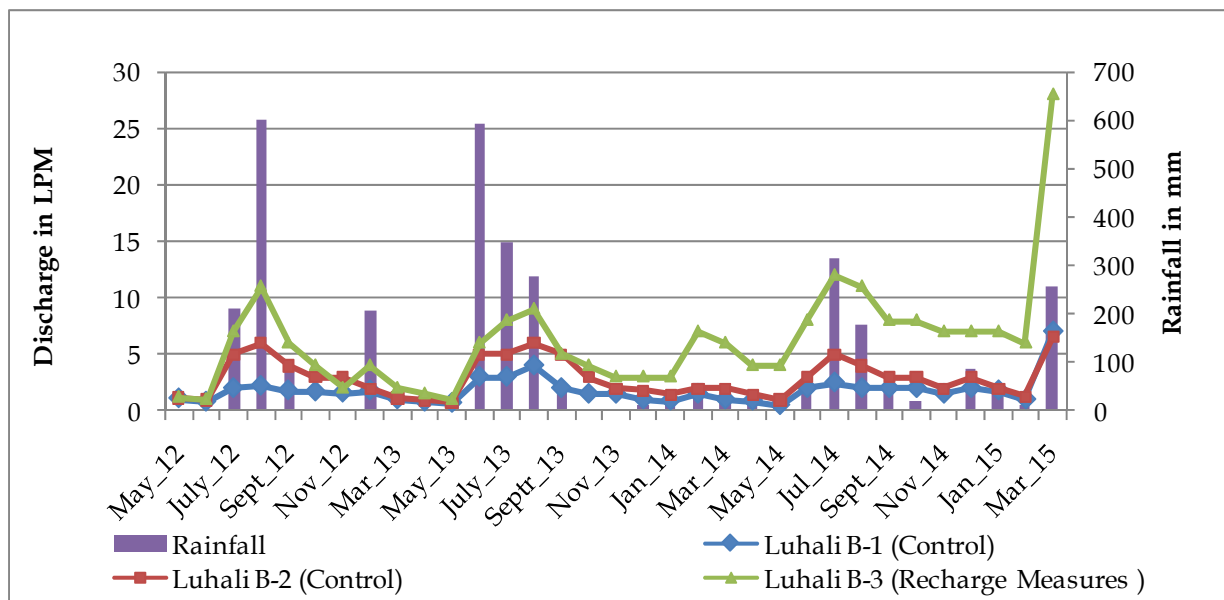


Figure 1: Hydrographs of 3 baoris in Luhali village, along with rainfall data

The interventions in the above mentioned villages of Thanakasoga led to an improvement in the availability of water in the selected *baoris*. PSI continued monitoring the monthly discharge and

water quality for all the 12 *baoris* selected under the five villages. The hydrograph (Figure 1) clearly shows the positive impact of the physical and vegetative interventions and the bar graph (Figure 2) shows reduced levels of fecal coliform (measured in pre-monsoon, monsoon and post monsoon) with social interventions.

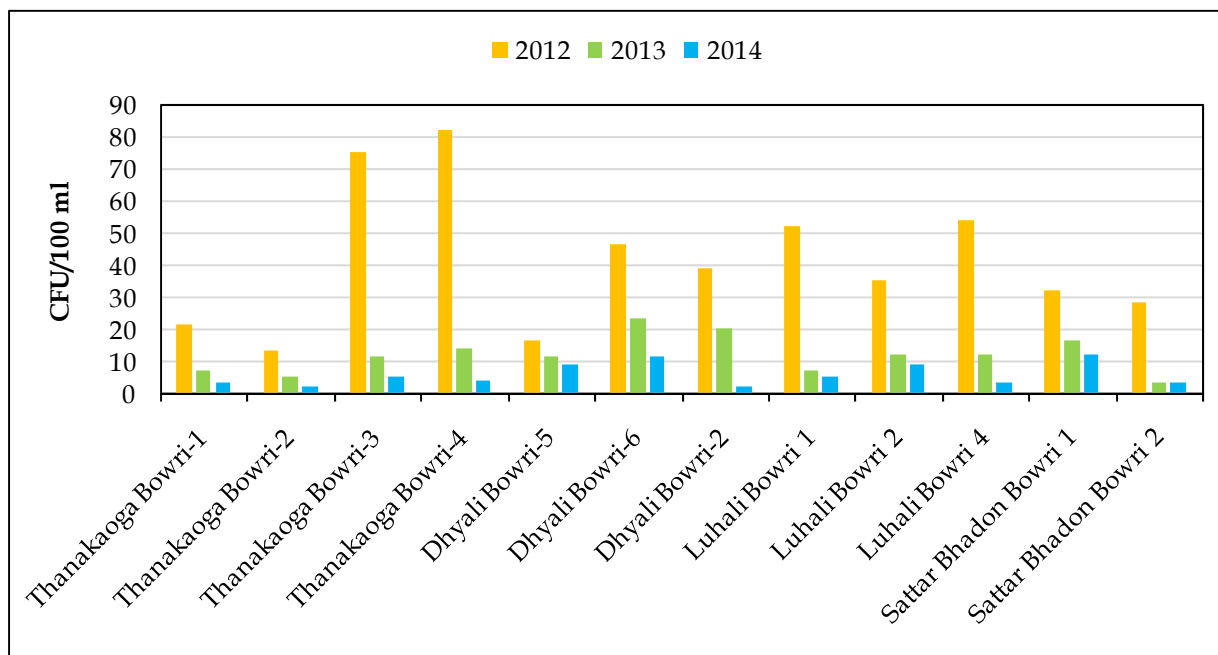


Figure 2: Status of Faecal Colliform (Pre-Monsoon Data) of 12 Baoris of Thanakasoga

Villagers in the Thanakasoga panchayat were further motivated to introduce SCI practices requiring less water for irrigation. These practices not only reduce the usage of water but also enhance food security (with increased production) and resilience to climate change. To begin with, the technique was introduced in 3 villages - Thanakasoga, Luhali & Dhyali. The SCI technique was applied by 50 per cent of farmers (33 out of 65 farmers) in potato and garlic fields covering approximately 2.9 ha whereas SWI has been adopted by 54 per cent of farmers (35 out of 65 farmers) covering about 7.5 ha.



SWI in Dhyali, Thanakasoga Panchayat

In order to extend the PGWM approach, PSI has included its concept and practices in all its major programs. These programs are in geologically different locations having ground water quantity and quality related issues. Five such areas are in district Dhar (3 villages) of Madhya

Pradesh, Chattarpur and Panna districts (3 villages) of Bundelkhnad, and Rudraprayag district (5 villages in Madhuganga valley) of Uttarakhand. Hydrogeological surveys have been initiated in these areas.

Advocacy

The objective of advocacy in the PGWM program is to mainstream the principles and practices of PGWM into state supported development initiatives, programs and academic systems. To move in the above direction, PSI planned to organize a workshop on 23-24 April 2015 in Guwahati to advocate PGWM in the North East. It will be attended by state officials, representatives of civil society organizations, researchers, and funding agencies. Some government departments and civil society organizations from the north east have further asked PSI to provide technical support in management of springs in their working areas.

II.2 Providing Safe Drinking Water to Communities in Dhar, M.P.

Dhar lies in the southern tribal belt of Madhya Pradesh. It is a major drought prone area with high levels of fluoride in its ground water. Hydro geological surveys and water quality assessment was done in seven critical villages of the district. PSI selected three villages -- Kaalapani, Badichetri and Daheria of Manawar and Dharampuri blocks -- for initiating community based safe drinking water supply systems using open shallow wells. In each village three water tanks have been constructed which supply well water

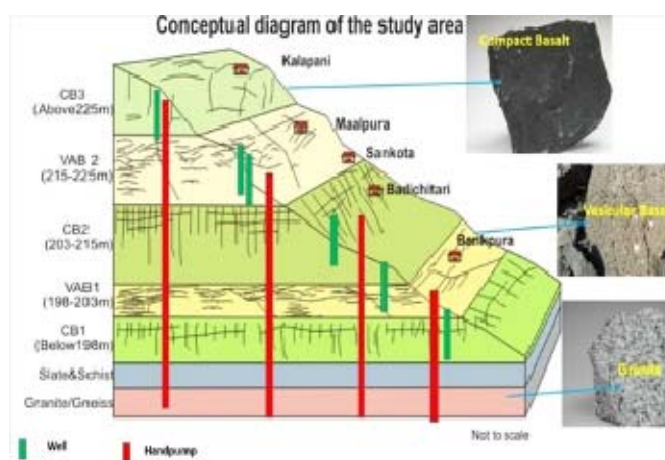


Figure 3: Geology of the Study Area, Dhar

twice a day to the villagers. Based on the principles of PGWM, the entire system is being operated and managed by the communities themselves. Within a short period of time, the team has built up a good rapport with the communities and the work has created awareness amongst them about water and sanitation related issues. In phase II of the program four new villages have been selected for additional coverage through the support of Frank Water, UK.

II.3 Assessment of Environmental flows for Ramganga

After working on the Ganga, WWF initiated environmental flows' assessment for the Ramganga, using a modified version of the BBM methodology. The objective of the research component which PSI took up was to assess the socio-cultural aspect of environmental flows for

Ramganga River. The socio-cultural flows can be taken to mean as those flows that satisfy the requirements of the people living along the river.

The study was carried out through surveys and PRA exercises at 8 cross-sections (See Figure 4) of Ramganga river. It was able to understand and document the relationship that people have with the river. As per the study there is a near-symbiotic relationship with the river. People have preserved in their memories both an image of the river as it was before being dammed, and a record of the flow regimes of this non-disrupted river. A majority of the people met during the study are certain that there can be an improvement in the ecological health of the river with a return to near-natural flow regimes. The flows recommended by riparian communities were presented by PSI's research team at the E-Flows setting workshop, along with flows recommended by other subject experts. Desired flows by the community matched the seasonal flow requirements of the fish and invertebrates thriving in the Ramganga waters.

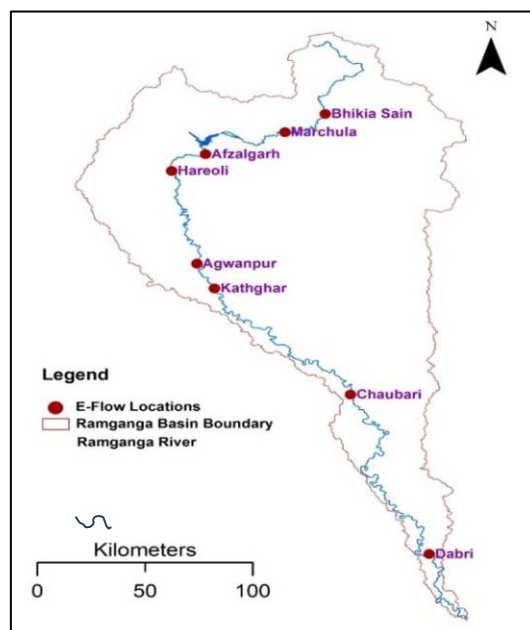


Figure 4: Sampling Stations, Ramganga

II.4 Neeranchal

Neeranchal National Watershed Development Project has been initiated by the Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Government of India, in collaboration with the World Bank to positively influence the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) outcomes by providing technical and financial support to concerned organizations. The objective is to pilot PGWM at scales of watersheds and aquifers in the Neeranchal supported IWMP program in 18 districts of different states over a period of five years. PSI has been assigned Jabalpur district in Madhya Pradesh. The aim is to develop community capacity to manage groundwater to enable drinking water and sanitation security and sustained improvements in agricultural yields. As a first step towards meeting this goal, a detailed situational analysis is being carried out to document the current use of groundwater resources in Jabalpur and assess the extent of problems related to its exploitation and contamination.

II.5 Other Activities

Renovating and Reactivating Environmental Laboratory of Banwasi Sewa Ashram (BSA) at Govindpur: Singrauli region has been identified as a critically polluted area by the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests. There are more than 13 coal mines, 9 super thermal power plants and rapid development of industries. Looking at the severity of the

environmental problems, in 1996 an environmental quality monitoring lab was established at Banwasi Sewa Ashram (BSA). This lab was reactivated by PSI with a small grant from Guru Ganga Envirotech Trust (GGET), New Delhi. Six students (intermediates and graduates) were trained to carry out air, soil and water quality monitoring work.

Partnering Springs Initiative: Springs Initiative is a loose association of NGOs, communities and government agencies around the country that works to innovate best practices, develop participatory models, as well as perform applied research and advocacy. It was started to mainstream a participatory and scientific approach to spring management. PSI became a part of this association.

Water Quality Monitoring: EQMG operates a state-of-the-art laboratory in Dehradun, equipped with sophisticated instruments like an atomic absorption spectrophotometer (AAS), a gas chromatograph, flame photometer, spectrophotometer, etc. In 2014-15, around 196 drinking water samples were tested in the lab. Most of them came from institutions like Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Doon School, Himmothan, Himalayn Jan Kalyan Samiti, Neer Foundation, Hitona, Uttarkashi etc. The group also produces low cost water testing kits using standard APHA methods. The kit tests have been verified by Shriram Laboratories. In 2014-15, it sold 42 kits and supplied 21 refill orders.

II.6 Remarks

This year EQMG was basically engaged in working on participatory groundwater management (PGWM) based projects. Since 2011, it has trained 178 people belonging to NGOs, Watershed Development Teams (WDTs), community representatives, government officers and staff, SLNAs, CGWB and state government program officials from different states on PGWM concept and practices.

PSI is looking forward to expand PGWM in other regions by partnering with four other voluntary organizations (VOs) and establishing sub-regional resource centres in the Himalayan region. In the coming year PSI is especially going to focus in the North Eastern states. Working in new typologies is going to be a new experience which will further help in expansion of PGWM.

The challenge that lies ahead in the action research site of Thanakasoga is to build social sustainability to ensure that committed and capable local people can manage their groundwater resources on their own in the long run. In the coming year, local communities will be involved in regular monitoring of spring discharge in the area. Neighbouring panchayats have approached PSI for undertaking similar works.

Use of the PGWM concept in fluoride affected area Dhar is probably the first of its kind. Here, the science of hydrogeology has been used to correlate the depth of fluoride mineral bearing

rocks and water contamination. The Group is planning to organize a state level workshop in Bhopal the coming year to advocate community based fluorosis mitigation.

A major innovation planned for Phase-II is to explore the possibility of extending PGWM to an industrial area. Groundwater quality monitoring in the Barotiwala-Baddi-Nalagarh area of H.P. will be initiated for the above purpose. This will further initiate a dialogue between the community and industry associations like CII (Northern Region) and the Association of Indian Industries (Uttarakhand).

The Group has acquired a good degree of stability with long-term projects and partnering with some good agencies and voluntary organizations.

II.7 Financial Statement

EQMG Group's Financial Statement (2014-2015)

S. No.	Project	Funding Partner	Opening Balance. (Rs.)	Income (Rs.)	Utilization (Rs.)	Balance (Rs.)
1	Frank Water	Frank Water	1,595,166.66	1,796,715.70	1,750,433.00	1,641,449.36
2	PGWM-I	Arghyam	502,705.00	Nil	502,705.00	Nil
3	PGWM-II	Arghyam	Nil	4,358,451.00	1,610,215.00	2,748,236.00
4	GGET	Guru Ganga Envirotech Trust	(63163)	Nil	Nil	(63163)
5	GGET	Guru Ganga Envirotech Trust	Nil	3,00,000.00	271,756.00	28,244.00
6.	UNDP	United Nation Development Programme	Nil	301,456.90	Nil	301,456.90
7.	WWF-India	WWF-India	Nil	1,020,800.00	752,703.00	268,097.00
8.	PGWM-Training		Nil	17,500.00	17,500.00	Nil
	Total		2,034,708.66	7,794,923.60	4,905,312.00	4,924,320.26

III. INNOVATIVE PROJECTS

In 2002 Innovative Projects Group (IPG) pioneered the Gram Swaraj Abhiyan as a community-led developmental response to the starvation deaths in western Odisha. This innovative and very effective social process was appreciated by many. In 2010 the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, approached PSI to replicate the effort in Bundelkhand as this region too had witnessed repeated droughts in the last decade. From 2011 till 2013 the Group focused on the Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (GSA) program in Bundelkhand through NIRD's financial support. After successfully completing the program in 15 panchayats (40 villages) of five districts in Bundelkhand, the group launched another program in 20 villages (2300 households) of Chattarpur and Panna districts with the financial support of Tata Education Trust in December 2013.

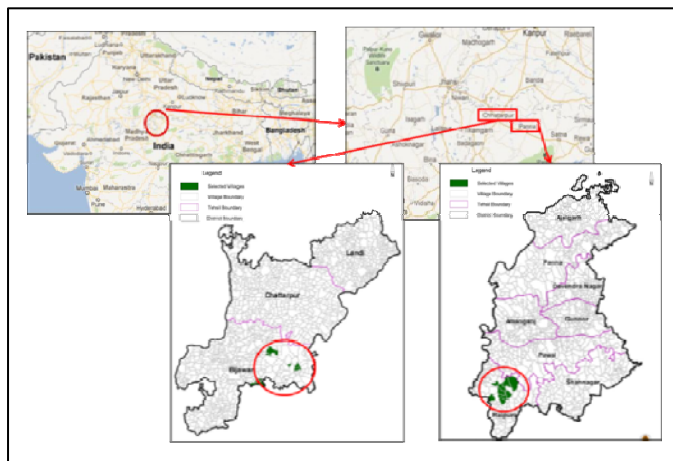


Figure 5: Location Map of Chattarpur and Panna Clusters

III.1 Gram Swaraj Abhiyan

Gram Swaraj Abhiyan is PSI's long term program of poverty eradication and drought mitigation to enable and empower communities in Bundelkhand to initiate self-reliant development in a sustainable and socially just manner. It combines self-help with improved governance and convergence of funds from government schemes. The expected outcomes after three years are as follows:

- Improved food security and income through improved agricultural productivity by increase in food grain production by more than 10 quintals per household.
- Improved access to irrigation for 25 per cent households in the villages.
- Increase of Rs. 17000 in the average annual income per household.
- Village institutions which will sustain self-reliant development and good governance.
- Long term goals developed at the village level, shared with the community and followed up at the level of *Gram Sabha* in 20 villages.
- An approach sustainable natural resource development through community mobilisation will be prepared for the Bundelkhand region.

The first four months (Dec. 2013-March 2014) of the programme was a preparatory phase for setting up a local office, selecting villages, a local cadre of activists (village engineers, *sahayaks*, *loksevaks*, agriculture resource persons), capacity building for micro-level planning (MLP) and commencement of MLP in the two selected clusters. In 2014-15 the major focus was on preparing village development plans (VDPs) through the process of MLP, mobilizing communities, establishing and strengthening village level institutions, introduction of SRI, and initiation of some physical works through the VLIs. As part of PSI's efforts towards making the process sustainable, energies were invested in capacity building of local paraworkers (*loksevaks*, village engineers, *sahayaks*, agriculture resource persons) on various issues like NREGA, other government schemes, gender issues, SWI and SCI techniques, engineering techniques etc.



Aam Sabha Meeting in Makkepala village

Community Mobilization and Institution Building: The MLP process proved instrumental in sensitizing the community towards the causes of their deprivation and the potential solutions to their problems. Emphasis during the process was on participation through the platform of *Aam Sabha*, with a special focus on the weaker and vulnerable sections – the marginalized, the poor and the women. *Aam Sabhas* were held regularly in almost all the villages and several issues like education, health, water, water sharing, special focus on poor in the schemes have been raised by villagers in *Gram Sabhas* held at the panchayat level. Villagers are gaining confidence and realizing their right through the *Aam Sabhas*. Subsequently, instances of social action have begun to take place.

Shramdaan was also emphasized in order to reinforce the strength of the community, encouraging them to achieve their aspirations without or with very little external aid. This labour contribution has been invested for the construction or renovation of water harvesting structures, road repairing, community well repairs, etc.



Repair of earthen check dam through Shramdan (worth Rs. 57,000), Gopalpura, Chattarpur

In order to assign women a central role in the developmental efforts, women's organizations and savings and credit groups have been formed in the target villages. These SCGs have been formed not just for savings and credit activities but also to provide them a forum to discuss their problems and act as pressure groups in the local democratic institutions in future.



Formation of Women's Organization and S/C Groups

Village level executive committees named "Gram Swaraj Samitis" were formed in 8 villages for the implementation of works. The main functions of the GSS are - organizing regular *Aam Sabha* meetings, execution of decisions taken by *Aam Sabha*, implementation and monitoring of the developmental activities in a village, maintaining the accountability and transparency. The execution of project activities increases the confidence of communities to carry out developmental activities.

Village Development Plans: As a part of VDP, participatory NRM plans were prepared for all the 20 villages in Panna and Chattarpur districts. These include soil and water conservation works like contour bunds, field bunds, plantation, fodder development, etc. and rain water harvesting structures like earthen check dams, stop dams, weirs, farm ponds, etc. The beneficiaries of each work have been identified, with a special focus on marginalized farmers/landless families during the planning process. Water sharing mechanisms were discussed and established in some of the villages. The second phase of VDP is household level livelihood planning which has also been completed in most of the villages.



Planning for Earthen Check Dam - Profile Measurement by V.E.

System of Crop Intensification: The targeted villages are mainly rain-fed, with average land holdings of 3-4 acres. Agriculture is the prime livelihood activity in the targeted villages for almost 95 per cent of households, but erratic rainfall, low soil fertility and completely rain-fed situation leads to non-viability of agriculture coupled with lack of access to governmental

schemes, leading to distressed migration. Along with provision of protective irrigation, SRI and organic farming were thought to be promising solutions in such a situation to enhance incomes and to achieve food security.

Capacity building programs were organized for master trainers (MTs) and village level resource persons (VLRPs), who in turn oriented 500 farmers in the villages for initiating demonstrations in the Rabi season. Farmers were asked to set up demonstrations in at least 100sq. mt. per crop following recommended spacing, regular weeding, and application of organic manure. PSI finally set up 267 demonstrations during the Rabi season (See Table 2). A controlled plot experiment was set up for wheat, mustard and gram with various combination of sowing types under different conditions of irrigation. The total area covered under SCI was 5.7 acres.

Table 2: Number of SCI Demonstrations in Rabi 2014

S.No.	Cluster	Wheat	Mustard	Gram	Total
1	Panna	116	11	42	169
2	Chattarpur	35	34	10	79
3	Control Experiment	6	9	4	19
	Total	157	54	56	267

PSI along with its partner organization organized exposure visits for farmers from all the villages to SWI farms before the harvest. Crop cutting exercises were conducted in March 2015 under the monitoring of experts from PSI, M.P. Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and government officials. Experience of PSI towards addressing food security through SCI in the region was documented. Results of the Rabi season showed 30-40 per cent enhanced grain yields in SCI wheat, gram and mustard as compared to conventional practice.



Promotion of SMI (System of Mustard Intensification)



SWI Crop Cutting during Rabi 2014

Implementation of Physical Works:

Seed money has been granted by SDTT to initiate some soil-water conservation and water harvesting structures as an entry point activity and also to demonstrate the construction of such structures through community participation. The fodder plantation program was implemented

with 100 farmers during the rainy season as a demonstration. The communities were motivated to form fodder root banks to support other farmers next year. Other works were also identified during the MLP phase. The planning and estimation of these structures has been completed. GSSs formed in the villages, will be trained to supervise and monitor these works in transparent manner. The implementation of these structures will take place from April'15 onwards.

Key Achievements during the Year:

- 20 MLPs completed leading to preparation of VDPs for natural resource management.
- A trained cadre of 37 dedicated, capable *Gram Swaraj Sahayaks*, *Lok Sevaks*, Village engineers, and agriculture resource persons.
- *Aam Sabha* meetings regularized in 20 villages and Gram Sabha meetings conducted in all six panchayats.
- 16 Women's Organizations and 6 Gram Swaraj Samitis formed and functioning.
- 15 Saving and Credit Groups formed with 211 members and savings up to Rs.42,000 by March'15.
- Collective actions reported in many villages in the form of *Shramdan*, *Anshdan*, and through activism. mainly initiated by women's organizations.
- Successful demonstration of SRI techniques in the *Kharif* and *Rabi* season with 121 and 267 demonstration plots (approximately 250 farmers) respectively - enhanced productivity achieved in rice, maize, wheat, gram and mustard.
- Farmers' training cum orientation workshops in each village during SWI crop cutting phase
- Organic farming adoption by SRI/SWI farmers and additionally 288 farmers adopting heap compost techniques.
- Introduction of fodder development (napier grass on field bunds) with 100 farmers during 2014-15.



Promotion of Heap Composting



Fodder Plantation on Field Bunds

III.2 GIS

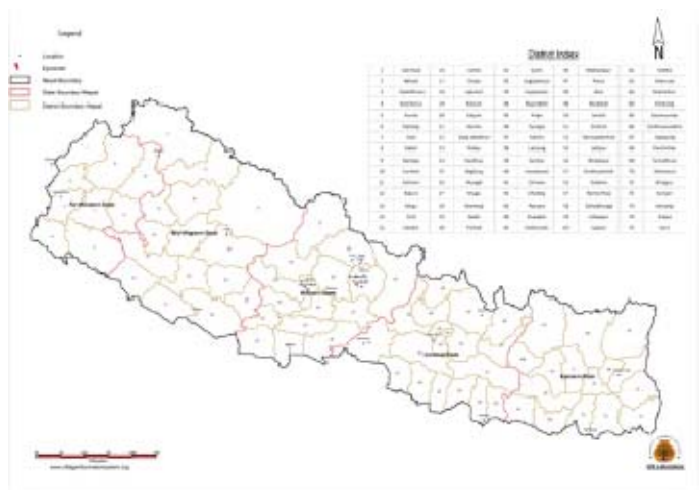
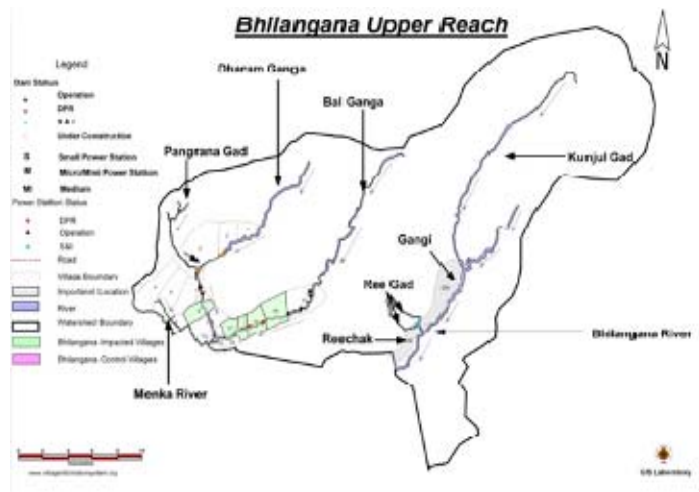
Web based Village Information System which was developed by PSI's GIS lab in 2006 provides a wide range of information in three categories, i.e., demography, infrastructure & natural resources in visual & data form.

This year the GIS lab was mainly focused on the north eastern states. The states of Sikkim, Tripura, Manipur & Meghalaya have been covered. Besides digitization, processes like image registration & attachment of metadata with secondary data have been completed. Work for the states of Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh & Mizoram is in progress.

Also the census data updation of Haryana State has been completed.

During the year lab also facilitated the work related to the on-going projects of PSI by preparing resource, drainage, villages, visual representation of focused area, etc.

Given below are some of the maps prepared by PSI's GIS team.



III.3 Remarks

The year marked the completion of village development planning process and initiation of people's action through community mobilization in Bundelkhand. Community participation was the main focus during these processes. The experience shows that more than just awareness, sensitization is required to enthuse communities that have been alienated or dominated for long. Still longer hand holding with community would be required to establish the strong grass-root democracy.

The village development plans after being formally ratified by villagers through Aam Sabhas and Gram Sabhas, will be submitted to Gram Panchayats for convergence. Efforts are being made to propose some of these works under the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) through cluster planning approach. The cluster level plan for Panna cluster will be prepared and submitted to the State level agency with the support of RRA network by August 2015.

Implementation of community level physical works, household level livelihood interventions and enhancing the productivity of agriculture will be the main focus of the program in the coming year in these villages. Another focus area will be the formation and capacity building of various VLIs, especially the Gram Swaraj Samitis to ensure participatory and effective monitoring of works. Community-led strategies for enhancing productivity of natural resources and innovative livelihood opportunities will be promoted. These include value addition for local NTFP production, agro-forestry/horticultural systems, improvement of productive agriculture, value addition in agricultural production (e.g. vegetable farming and marketing of produce), and livestock rearing. The additional funds will need to be raised for these activities through convergence or other funding agencies.

III.4 Financial Statement

Financial Statement (2014-2015)

S. No.	Project	Funding Partner	Opening Bal (Rs.).	Income (Rs.).	Utilization (Rs.).	Balance (Rs.).
1	An innovative programme for developing self-reliant villages in Bundelkhand	National Institute of Rural Development	(30,99,206.09)	28,02,033.00	(2,97,173.09)	Nil
2	Natural Resource Management through Community Mobilization in Bundelkhand region of M.P.	Tata Education Trust	5,827,612.00	3,28,616.00	3,720,178.88	2,436,049.12
	Total		27,28,405.91	31,30,649.00	34,23,005.79	24,36,049.12

IV. OTHER PROJECTS & ACTIVITIES

IV.1 Hi-Nex

HI-NEX is a two years research project initiated in January 2015. The project is led by University of Arizona (USA). Other partners are PSI, Dehradun; Kumaun University, Nainital; University of Delhi, New Delhi and International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Kathmandu. Its goal is to help strengthen synergies and minimize trade-offs between hydropower and irrigation systems, improve gendered livelihoods and enhance ecosystem services. It is supported by the Water, Land and Ecosystems (WLE) program of the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

The specific objectives of the Hi-Nex project are to:

1. Develop a knowledge base on interconnections among water resources (irrigation, potable water supply and disaster resilience), energy (different design and scale of hydropower projects), food production and livelihoods with a focus on women and youth.
2. Identify policy and institutional opportunities and obstacles to harness irrigation-hydel nexus for current and future livelihood resilience including climate adaptation, gender and youth empowerment, and ecosystem conservation.
3. Identify opportunities to pilot applied research-cum-community based water, energy, and food systems development led by women and youth.

A project inception workshop was organized by PSI at Dehradun from 18-20 February 2015. The primary purpose of this workshop was to (i) inform and involve the different stakeholders, especially the state level policy makers and relevant government officials, (ii) seek inputs and guidance from subject matter experts on various research components to



Hi-Nex Project Inception Workshop, Dehradun

be considered for the project, and (iii) decide upon the selection criteria of research areas. The participants included Dr N. Ravi Shankar, Chief Secretary and Dr Uma Kant Panwar, Power Secretary, officials from UREDA, IMD and subject experts in disciplines like fisheries, geology, wildlife etc.

Two sub-basins, Bhilangana in Garhwal and Saryu in Kumaon, have been selected for the project, to be covered by PSI and Kumaun University respectively. Presently, there are three operational HEPs in the Bhilangana valley - AgundaThati (3 MW), Bhilangana II(Phalenda, 22.5 MW) and Bhilangana III (Ghuttu, 24 MW). Besides, at least a 30 km stretch of the Bhilangana River, upstream of the confluence of Bhilangana and Bhagirathi rivers is impacted by the Tehri Dam reservoir.



Agunda-Thati HEP

PSI will lead the irrigation based agriculture and livelihoods component as well as research and outreach for the Garhwal region while Kumaun University will cover Saryu basin in Kumaun region. Dr Ravi Chopra from PSI will be a senior policy expert and advisor for this project, along with Dr. R.S. tolia.

PSI team conducted a recce of the entire Bhilangana sub-basin to visit the operational HEPs and villages impacted by them, and identified locations of proposed HEPs. The research methodology suggested is primarily focused to understand the impacts of projects on five types of livelihood assets namely - human, social, natural, physical (infrastructure) and financial. For each of the three operational projects and the stretch impacted by Tehri Dam Reservoir, impacted and control villages (village with relatively less impact/ no impact and at geographically similar locations) have been selected. A baseline study (involving PRA exercises, Focus Group Discussions and Household Surveys) is to be carried out to establish the status (both qualitatively and quantitatively) of above livelihood assets with respect to ownership/tenure rights, accessibility, productivity & gaps. To ensure the coverage of people from all caste, class, gender in the selected villages, purposive sampling would be carried out.

IV.2 Internship at PSI

Each year, PSI hosts a large number of interns. Our internship program generates valuable benefits for both the interns and us. It not only provides the interns an opportunity to develop new skills and gain exposure to field work but also provides us short-term assistance and their fresh outlook about our ongoing projects leading to new ideas and creative solutions. Being an

Institute which also works for social upliftment, we consider hosting interns as a good way to give back to the next generation of socially concerned people. This year PSI hosted eight interns from reputed institutes like Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Information and Communication Technology, Gandhinagar; S.P Jain Institute of Management & Research, Mumbai; and Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar. The interns basically worked in Uttarakhand's disaster hit areas to prepare livelihood development plans.

IV.3 Financial Statement

Other Projects (2014-15)

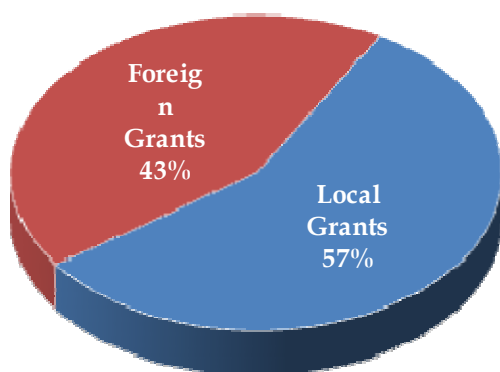
S. No.	Project	Funding Partner	Opening Balance (Rs.)	Income (Rs.)	Utilization (Rs.)	Balance (Rs.)
1	Hi-Nex	University of Arizona	Nil	Nil	3,34,575	(3,34,575)
	Total		Nil	Nil	3,34,575	(3,34,575)

V. FINANCIAL REPORT

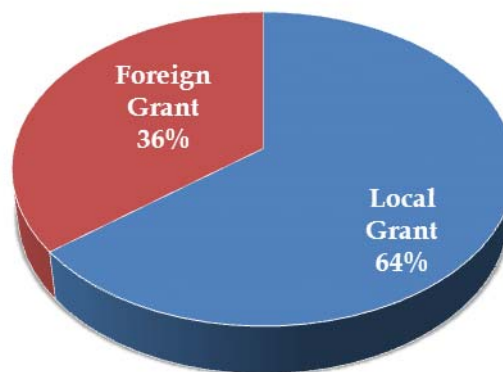
PSI's balance sheet and consolidated income and expenditure account for 2014-2015, ending March 31, 2015 are attached as Annexures 1a and 1b.

During the year the Institute generated grants worth Rs. 1,43,78,175 and donations worth Rs. 2,574,875. Other receipts from consultancies, sale of products and publications amounted to Rs. 1,47,66,825. Adding the opening balance and other incomes the total income for 2014-2015 amounted to Rs 10,01,46,918. The Institute spent Rs. 2,90,17,526, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,11,29,391. It is proposed that Rs. 30,00,000 be transferred to the campus fund. With unutilized grants carried forward amounting to Rs. 6,50,73,535 & Rs. 18,83,235 grant refunded during the year, the surplus transferred to the capital fund is Rs. 11,72,621.

The pie-charts below show the sourcing of income from local grants and foreign grants for 2014-2015 & the previous year.



2013-2014



2014-2015

The main donors for local and foreign grants are listed below. PSI is thankful to all of them for their support.

Indian: Tata Education Trust, Guru Ganga Envirotech Trust, Government of HP, Star-TV (India), Axis Bank, Arghyam, NIRD, UNDP, and WWF-India.

Foreign: Star-TV, Frank Water, Vishal Himalaya Foundation, Wageningen University, IIT-UK, HIVOS, Oxfam-India, ICCO, University of Arizona, UNDP and Stoop Consult.

VI. EXECUTIVE BOARD 2014-15

Dr. K.S. Chawla	Chairperson	Geotechnical Engineer
Mr. A.K. Roy	Treasurer	Chemical Engineer
Dr. B.K. Joshi	Hony. Dean of Research	Political Scientist
Ms. Tinni Sawhney	Member	Rural Management
Dr. Leela Visaria	Member	Sociologist
Dr. Kshama Metre	Member	Medical Practitioner
Dr. Ravi Chopra	Director (Ex-Officio) till 31.12.14	Scientist
Mr. Debashish Sen	Director (Ex-Officio) 01.01.15 onwards	Scientist

VII. PSI STAFF 2014-15

S. No.	Name	Date of Joining	Date of Leaving
1	Bhupendra Bartwal	01.11.2013	
2	Puran Bartwal	03.01.2011	
3	Siddharth Bhatia	04.06.2013	30.06.2014
4	Malavika Bhatt	03.12.2014	
5	Ravi Chopra	27.06.1988	
6	D.N.Dwivedi	17.08.1998	
7	Anil Gautam	01.03. 2002	
8	Vishal Gupta	16.12. 2011	
9	Pushpa Juyal	21.12.1992	
10	Surendra Kaintura	01.10. 2012	
11	Neha Khandekar	01.03. 2014	
12	Ranjana Khare	01.12. 2011	
13	Ozair Khan	11.11.2014	
14	Hriday Khattry	18.08.2014	
15	Arvind Kumar	02.08.2010	30.06.2014
16	Harendra Kumar	02.08.2010	20.10.2014
17	Manoj Kumar	10.07. 2006	



18	Ravinder Kumar	01.02. 2014	
19	Darshan Lal	01.06. 2013	
20	Mohd. Tavish Malik	12.01. 2015	
21	Poonam Mall	05.06. 2014	
22	Amrita Mishra	01.11.2013	31.03.2015
23	Vinod Niranjn	15.01. 2014	
24	Krishna Mohan Poddar	02.07.2012	31.03.2015
25	Anchal Prajapati	18.04. 2013	
26	R.S. Prasad	01.11.1994	
27	Puja S. Raghuvanshi	01.11. 2013	
28	Surender Singh Rana	01.06. 2012	
29	Ramesh Rawat	16.09. 2004	
30	Subhash Rawat	01.06. 2002	
31	Seema Ravandale	05.03. 2012	
32	Amogh Sahaje	02.07.2014	
33	Ankit Saxena	05.06.2014	
34	Debashish Sen	01.03.1988	
35	Anita D. Sharma	02.07. 2012	
36	Dinesh Sharma	02.10.1997	
37	Rajesh K. Sharma	20.08.1998	
38	Sunesh Sharma	01.04. 2011	
39	Dharmendra Singh	06.10.2014	31.10.2014
40	Mahendra Singh	01.01. 2008	
41	Vikram Singh	01.02. 2000	
42	Yashpaul Singh	03.01. 2011	
43	C. Tripathi	15.06.1988	
44	Kuldeep Uniyal	09.03.2015	
45	Ravish Raj Yadav	05.06.2014	

PEOPLES' SCIENCE INSTITUTE
E-57, PANCHSHEEL PARK NEW DELHI-110 016

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2015

S.NO	PARTICULARS	Notes	FOREIGN FUND	LOCAL FUND	TOTAL AS AT 31.03.2015	TOTAL AS AT 31.03.2014
I	<u>CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES</u>					
	<u>CAPITAL FUND</u>					
	ENDOWMENT FUND		597,837.00	-	597,837.00	597,837.00
	Add: During the year		-	-	-	-
	Closing Balance		597,837.00	-	597,837.00	597,837.00
	CAMPUS FUND					
	Opening Balance		7,235,133.00	6,422,000.00	13,657,133.00	11,657,133.00
	Add: Transfer from General Fund		2,250,000.00	750,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
	Closing Balance		9,485,133.00	7,172,000.00	16,657,133.00	13,657,133.00
	GENERAL FUND					
	Opening Balance		1,110,861.89	(205,348.90)	905,512.99	3,924,533.65
	Add: Excess of Income over expenditure		764,139.57	140,384.41	904,523.98	(3,019,020.66)
	Closing Balance		1,875,001.46	(64,964.49)	1,810,036.97	905,512.99
	GRANTS (to the extent unutilised) Receivable / Unutilised (Net)		34,010,140.25	31,331,492.41	65,341,632.66	68,427,042.71
	<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>					
	OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES	1	265,453.00	485,794.00	751,247.00	800,293.00
	TOTAL		46,233,564.71	38,924,321.92	85,157,886.63	84,387,818.70
II	<u>ASSETS</u>					
	<u>Non-Current Assets</u>					
	<u>FIXED ASSETS</u>					
	<u>TANGIBLE ASSETS</u>					
	less Depreciation	2	3,630,158.95	1,086,039.85	4,716,198.80	4,511,682.80
	NON CURRENT INVESTMENTS	3	40,117,604.00	32,606,016.00	72,723,620.00	64,329,762.00
	<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>					
	Trade Receivable	4	-	40,650.00	40,650.00	33,640.00
	Security Deposits	5	-	181,180.00	181,180.00	170,804.00
	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	6	561,046.76	3,202,558.07	3,763,604.83	13,498,299.90
	OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	7	1,924,755.00	1,807,878.00	3,732,633.00	1,843,630.00
	NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS	8				
	TOTAL		46,233,564.71	38,924,321.92	85,157,886.63	84,387,818.70

"As per our separate report of even date attached herewith"

For S.M. VARMA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
002598N
New Delhi
SUDHIR VARMA
FCA, CIA (USA)

For PEOPLES' SCIENCE INSTITUTE

DEBASHISH SEN
Director

KANWARJIT S. CHAWLA
President

A.K.Roy
Board Member

Date: 21st September, 2015
Place: New Delhi

PEOPLES' SCIENCE INSTITUTE
E-57, PANCHSHEEL PARK, NEW DELHI- 110016

CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31st MARCH, 2015

PARTICULARS	Local Fund	Foreign Fund	Total Amount	Total Amount
	AS AT 31-3-2015	AS AT 31-3-2015	AS AT 31-3-2015	AS AT 31-3-2014
INCOME				
Grant Unutilized	30,784,958.04	37,642,084.67	68,427,042.71	1,686,486.37
Grants received	9,262,624.90	5,115,550.15	14,378,175.05	17,719,880.16
Donations	2,574,875.00	-	2,574,875.00	70,041,118.73
Environmental Education Programme	3,948,284.00	-	3,948,284.00	8,718,979.00
Environmental Services	2,462,650.00	-	2,462,650.00	455,443.50
Water Sampling & Kits	291,715.00	-	291,715.00	695,621.00
Publications, Posters & Maps Receipts	8,780.00	-	8,780.00	6,570.00
Interest on Income Tax Refund	14,440.00	-	14,440.00	7,319.00
Interest from Bank	2,734,463.00	3,659,628.00	6,394,091.00	2,406,980.00
Hostel Receipts	52,950.00	-	52,950.00	40,545.00
Misc. Receipt	21,611.00	55,294.00	76,905.00	60,590.01
Project Closed	741,041.59	-	741,041.59	500,725.04
Overhead Transferred to General Fund	127,303.00	648,665.57	775,968.57	452,320.00
TOTAL (A)	53,025,695.53	47,121,222.39	100,146,917.92	102,792,577.81
EXPENSES				
Books & Periodicals	32,999.00	7,086.00	40,085.00	49,449.00
Travel Cost	1,771,764.00	1,820,468.00	3,592,232.00	2,680,399.00
Grant to Other Organization	1,442,701.00	1,114,265.00	2,556,966.00	3,273,489.00
Honoraria/Consultancy	1,264,627.00	730,000.00	1,994,627.00	1,730,540.00
Lab Expenses	409,578.00	15,247.00	424,825.00	31,769.00
Meeting/ conference/ Workshop	112,127.00	226,499.00	338,626.00	579,555.00
Relief & Community Development Work	854,532.00	1,479,518.00	2,334,050.00	8,902,939.00
Training Expenses	2,979,297.00	33,601.00	3,012,898.00	4,315,131.00
Salaries	6,661,377.00	2,861,567.00	9,522,944.00	8,446,388.00
PF Employer's Contribution	338,081.00	154,045.00	492,126.00	361,976.00
Staff Welfare	98,266.00	6,838.00	105,104.00	95,386.00
Audit Expenses	52,510.00	8,567.00	61,077.00	6,169.00
Audit fees	-	-	-	75,281.00
Annual Maintenance Charges	-	-	-	76,729.00
Bad Debt	-	-	-	64,350.00
Bank Charges	7,268.12	3,016.00	10,284.12	13,266.72
Brokerage	-	-	-	25,556.00



PARTICULARS	Local Fund	Foreign Fund	Total Amount	Total Amount
	AS AT 31-3-2015	AS AT 31-3-2015	AS AT 31-3-2015	AS AT 31-3-2014
Computer Maintenance	65,198.00	8,360.00	73,558.00	73,225.00
Gratuity	35,983.00	-	35,983.00	85,673.00
Hospitality Expenses	-	-	-	35,910.00
Internet & Data Usage	16,129.00	9,123.00	25,252.00	13,568.00
Insurance	4,788.00	-	4,788.00	4,701.00
Local Conveyance	25,518.00	71,229.00	96,747.00	45,473.00
Misc Expenses	73,530.00	26,033.00	99,563.00	44,930.00
Office Maintenance	77,205.00	9,983.00	87,188.00	138,538.00
Postage & Courier	10,438.00	2,543.00	12,981.00	20,737.00
Printing & Stationery	221,159.00	67,452.00	288,611.00	384,788.00
Professional Charges	35,189.00	121,524.00	156,713.00	349,991.00
Rent	721,824.00	597,820.00	1,319,644.00	1,197,852.00
Repair & Maintenance	102,247.00	15,519.00	117,766.00	97,268.00
Server & Website Expenses	6,000.00	-	6,000.00	43,926.00
Staff Recruitment	-	-	-	6,750.00
Telephone & Fax	146,700.00	20,108.00	166,808.00	191,922.00
Vehicle Running & Maintenance	108,210.00	24,117.00	132,327.00	245,712.00
Water & Electricity Charges	94,293.00	5,899.00	100,192.00	107,887.00
Water Kit Cost	116,951.00	-	116,951.00	393,338.00
Overhead Transferred to General Fund	127,303.00	648,665.57	775,968.57	452,320.00
Project Closed	741,041.59	-	741,041.59	392,845.04
Depreciation	165,750.00	7,850.00	173,600.00	328,829.00
TOTAL (B)	18,920,583.71	10,096,942.57	29,017,526.28	35,384,555.76
Balance (A-B)	34,105,111.82	37,024,279.82	71,129,391.64	67,408,022.05
Less : Grant Refunded	1,883,235.00	-	1,883,235.00	-
Transferred to Campus Fund	750,000.00	2,250,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Unutilised Grants Carried Forward to Balance Sheet	31,331,492.41	34,010,140.25	65,341,632.66	68,427,042.71
Surplus/Deficit transferred to Capital Fund	140,384.41	764,139.57	904,523.98	(3,019,020.66)



For S.M. VARMA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
SUDHIR VARMA
FCA; CIA (USA)

For PEOPLES' SCIENCE INSTITUTE

Kanwarjit S. Chawla
KANWARJIT S. CHAWLA
President

Debashish Sen
DEBASHISH SEN
Director

A.K. Roy
A.K. Roy
Board Member

Date: 21st September, 2015
Place: New Delhi