

Annual Report 2010-11

PARIVARTAN



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Legal Status of Parivartan	
Society Act 1860	Reg. No. MH1692 dt. 11.10.95
Trust Act 1950	Reg. No. F1682 dt. 22.11.95
PAN (IT.) No.	AAATP4114E
FCRA Reg.	Reg. No. 083950022 dt.03.05.02
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Trust Fund A/c	20119721883 (Savings A/c)
Name of the Bank	Bank of Maharashtra
Branch Details (Address & Contact No)	Kherdi, Devkar Complex, Karad Road, Varchi Peth, Kherdi, Tal- Chiplun, Dist-Ratnagiri, Pin-415604, Ph.No.02355- 256813
Branch Code No.	602
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RTGS / NEFT Code	MAHB0000602
Auditor	Mr. Shashikant S. Kale, Partner, Membership No. 31876
80 G Tax Exemption Details	Income Tax Act 1961 Section 139(4)(a) & Income Tax Regulations 1962, Rule 12 Reg. No. Kolhapur/Income Tax Commissioner – II/80G/14/2/2008-09/1745 dt. 03.11.2008

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Background: Parivartan is an NGO working on environmental and developmental issues in Ratnagiri district of Konkan region in Maharashtra State. 'Parivartan' in vernacular, means "transformation". Thus, as the name implies, the basic motto of Parivartan is to work for social transformation, in which the marginalized sections are socially, economically and politically empowered and lead life of security, dignity and prosperity.

Parivartan was founded with an objective of developing pragmatic solutions to the problems of the local communities. These problems related mainly to the deteriorating environmental situation caused due to pollution resulting from rapid industrialization and urbanization. Parivartan also initiated work on other problems related to the overall social and economic development of the marginalized sections of the society. In the pursuit of pragmatic solutions, working closely with the affected people and building their strengths has been hallmark of Parivartan's work spanning a decade. Participatory planning and implementation of all programs was and continues to be the guiding principle underlying the work of Parivartan.

"Parivartan" laid on the foundation of Equity, Social justice, Freedom & Solidarity, is leading the Path to Development alternatives from last 16 years. Parivartan was registered in October 1995. However, Parivartan had been actively agitating on the issue of industrialization along Dabhol creek; Lote Industrial Area, Enron & HOPLCL since 1988.

Initial years of Parivartan were completely devoted to the Interventions for "Environmentally Sustainable Industrial Development". Parivartan effectively facilitated issues aroused due to industrialization in LIA & LIEA. Pollution control, land acquisition, migration; tenancy & other land issues were to name a few. This complete process could be successfully driven only because of the force exerted by the local people's organizations. Building public awareness on their rights & responsibilities, representing the issue on local - district & state level and liasoning with media-academia, experts, industrialists, bureaucracy & Social sector fronts were efficiently handled by Parivartan.

Vision: An ideal society aspired by sustainable development, possessed by freedom, equity and justice, characterized by self-reliance, reverence, solidarity and vitality.

Mission: To work for building the organizations of deprived masses, supporting their struggles for sustainable socio-economic development through participation in planning and implementation of development processes and influencing the policies for transparent, responsive and responsible governance.

MESSAGE BY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The fiscal year April 2010 to March 2011 was the time when the institution really felt the need to reframe the strategies and policies. Till now, Parivartan was much dependent on the outside project funding which formed the major part of the institutional budget. Hence, global recession from last two years had an adverse impact on India and social sector was not an exception to this. Higher impact of recession has been observed on project funding. Many of the partner resource agencies expressed their inability to support the interventions. So, this was a very crucial period for the institution to give impact of the present activities and to plan for future resources as well.

Still, there were some good endeavors to share. Interventions for livelihood rights of fisher and farmer community affected due to pollution in Lote Indl. Area took mileage. Availability of smart cards, vessel registration certificates, formation of fisher co-operative in the completion stage were some of the development factors for fisher community. Increasing pressure for protesting SEZ was relieving factor for farming community. Project intervention on "Panchayats and climate change" helped in organizing villages from Khed on issue of climate change. Strengthening women empowerment through electoral process was another novel experience for us. Participation of women federation members in the process of community awareness through street plays was commendable. Identification of possibility of using Reverse Osmosis (R.O.) technology for potable water scarce villages on Dabhol creek was also one of the significant activities. Fisher hamlet from Pharare village in Dapoli block has been selected for the purpose. In next few months, R.O. plant will start functioning. Hamlet dwellers have taken responsibility of co-ordination, operation & maintenance of the plant. This year opened up some good break through for livelihood enhancement activities. Ongoing project of SRI in partnership with SDTT was accompanied by Pilot Project on Agricultural Innovations and experience of SRI has enabled us to get into partnership with NABARD for promotion of SRI. We hope that these opportunities would give definite positive impact on the livelihood of the farmers. This year SDTT project reached 140 farmers from 28 villages in Kharip season and NABARD project has been worked out for 63 farmers from 5 villages in Rabbi season.

Women federations across 4 blocks have done a great job by advocating the issue of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana at state level. They have brought forward the corruption in the scheme implementation in Ratnagiri district. Enquiry commission has recommended blacklisting of insurance company. Federations had meetings at ministry and secretariat levels. Consistent follow up would definitely give justice to the

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BPL people. Federations are determined to get the new scheme approved for the Ratnagiri district and it is obvious that federation leaders would definitely keep check for transparent and responsible scheme implementation. It has been experienced that whether the issue is of proper policy implementation or policy change, people organizations of Parivartan have always taken vital steps of dialogue, protest and advocacy. So, we are very sure about the success of federations on the issue of RSBY.



Konkan Samajratna Award 2010 given away by Konkan Bhumi Pratishthan in Advantage Konkan 2010 Award ceremony was a prominent achievement for us as its an acknowledgement of our work by our own Konkan. Its true that great challenges bring great success. We experienced the same this year but still a long way to go and I am sure in this journey of Parivartan all the board members, people organizations, working team and partners would feel proud to accompany Parivartan. I am thankful to all of them and many more who have enriched Parivartan's learning and guided us for mainstreaming justice and equality!

Mr. Ashok Kadam

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Project based Interventions:

Project Title: “Empowerment of poor and marginalized communities to establish their rights over natural resources in growing industrial environment in Ratnagiri district of Konkan region”.

Partner Institute: Oxfam India Trust, Mumbai

Intervened Area: 42 fisher hamlets along Dabhol Creek & 4 villages (Asgani, Satwingaon, Lavel, Dabhil) in Lote Indl. Extn. Area, Khed block

No. of target group members: **Direct:** 1286 **Indirect:** Around 10,000

Significant Activities/Events:

- Awareness campaign for sympathizers on issue of Dabhol Creek rejuvenation
- Leadership Development Workshop for Community Leaders from Fishing Community
- Leadership Development Workshop for Panchayat Representatives from Bhoi hamlets
- Exposure Visit of Community Leaders to Tamilnadu Rural Reconstruction Movement (TRRM)
- Capacity Building of the fisher community for livelihood enhancement: Livelihood Enhancement Workshop on functioning of the fisher cooperative society
- Livelihood Enhancement Workshop on functioning of the sand dredging and transportation cooperative society
- Quarterly strategy planning meetings of community leader
- Strategy Planning meetings to discuss the formation of women organization – “Dabhol Khadi Mahila Sanghatan”

“Empowerment of poor and marginalized communities to establish their rights over natural resources in growing industrial environment”:

It's very essential that the natural resources on which community is going to establish their livelihood rights in near future should be in a position to provide livelihood support to these communities. Hence, to rejuvenate the resources, there was a need to get mass support to the advocacy efforts of the community on the issue along with community participation in the policy formulation as well as implementation. Hence, this year had its' focus on getting the support of intellectuals and sympathizers to the community struggle. It also had an agenda of sensitizing women to be organized so that they can play their true role of major stakeholder in the entire process.

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A strategic design was prepared for advocacy, livelihood support and capacity building opportunities for the community, to ensure sustainability of the efforts along with the enhancement of the impact of the programme during the tenure of the project.

Awareness campaign has built positive atmosphere for advocacy of creek rejuvenation and community livelihood rights on creek. Other community members (other than fisher-folk) were influenced for supporting the struggle of fisher community. Significance of creek from point of view of tourism and the revenue for village has mobilized the villagers to act positively in this regard. Campaign in 39 villages has reached to 915 female & 1605 male (Total 2520) community members.

Formation of Vikas Manch was innovative network model launched this year. 160 intellectuals and sympathizers have been personally visited. 127 intellectuals and sympathizers participated in open meetings. Many of them expressed that they were really in search of such platform which does not have any political intervention. Some of them expressed that it's a need of hour for our region. If we don't take any action now, there won't be tomorrow to fight for. This platform has given them an opportunity to use their qualification, goodwill and ability to work for the generations to come. Advocates, Professors, doctors, socialists, media representatives, local movement leaders, fisher community leaders, Panchayat Representatives (Sarpanch, Gram panchayat members, Mahatma Gandhi Conflict Free Village Committee representatives) have participated in these meetings. Response of media was very affirmative and they have given good coverage to the issues of livelihood rights in the local newspapers.

Participation of second line leaders in advocacy efforts shows their perseverance towards the objective of establishing livelihood rights. Leadership development workshop sensitized the leaders on methods of follow up with the bureaucrats. Second line leaders are positively accomplishing the action plan with commitment and priority. Second line leaders have impressed the community and as a result organization of Community convention of Karul has been handed over to second line leaders.

Exposure to TRRM was a good learning for fisher community leaders. The methodology for follow up of issue at state and national level has been understood. Exposure to formal people organization structure and the role of women in this structure has forced the participants to re-think about their present community based organization structure which does not allow women participation in the process. Advocacy issues handled by TRRM are broader, but still management of organization from hamlet to district level has stunned the participants. Need for alliance with

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national forums is being felt by community leaders. Politically unbiased leadership of TRRM was one of the significant remarks of the participants.

Marginal fishing community was confident enough to take initiative for achieving the objective. Second line leaders led the process in their hamlets. Community Organizations acted as pressure groups for concerned line departments. Isolated struggle of fisher community received mass support from the region & the pressures were built for advocacy of the issue at district and state level.

Sustainable development remains incomplete without active participation and ownership of the women. While working with fisher hamlets we have noticed that women have been denied participation in community decision making although they are the actively involved in economic activities of the family. To organize the women, it was necessary to activate them on their concerned issues like water, infrastructure development so as to raise their voice in panchayats with the help of elected representatives.

Intervention in 42 villages strengthened the process as the other hamlets were made aware about the alarming situation of loss of natural resources. The lobby of intellectuals' and sympathizers' strengthened the process with the help of their expertise available. 158 VRCs and 900 smartcards have been processed to establish livelihood rights of fisher community. All the VRCs and 528 smartcards have been received during the period which is definitely going to give better impact on the livelihood activities of fisher community.

Project Title: "Advance Knowledge & Rural Technology Implementation" (AKRUTI) initiative with technical know-how, guidance and consultancy from B.A.R.C.

Partner Institute: Bhabha Atomic Research Center & Rajiv Gandhi Science & Technology Commission.

Intervened Area: 5 blocks in Ratnagiri district namely Chiplun, Khed, Guhagar, Mandangad & Dapoli

No. of target group members: Direct: 567 Indirect: 2500

Significant Activities/Events:

- Entrepreneurship Development Activities for FORCE members.
- Identification of community location for establishment of water treatment unit.
- Agriculture & Horticulture Development at AKRUTI Center.
- Developing dairy project for self-sustainability of Nisargruna.
- Resource Mobilization for AKRUTI.

“Advance Knowledge & Rural Technology Implementation” (AKRUTI) initiative with technical know-how, guidance and consultancy from B.A.R.C.:

AKRUTI program has been implemented by Parivartan in Ratnagiri district from April'07 to March'10. Rajiv Gandhi Science And Technology Commission has granted an extension of period of implementation by one year considering the overall progress of the project implementation and need of completing the remaining work. Accordingly Addendum to MOU has been entered between Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and Parivartan. The addendum intended to initiate activities related to Field Response For BARC Water Technologies in rural sector. To use AKRUTI infrastructure network for training and promoting techno-preneurship through deployment of water treatment units/systems as per regional/local requirement is also one of the objectives of Addendum to MOU.

Identification of community location for establishment of water treatment unit:

Based on the grass-root experience and baseline information available with Akruti Parivartan, Parivartan has finalized the hamlets having acute drinking water scarcity and accordingly mass meetings have been conducted in these villages to identify the possibilities and understand the community view in this regard. The selection was primarily from coastal and creek area. Selection of fisher hamlet, Pharare village from Dapoli block has been done for trial demonstration of RO Plant.

Developing dairy project for self-sustainability of AKRUTI for running Nisargruna:

If Nisargruna is to be made self-sustainable, income generation activities should be linked with input as well as output of the Nisargruna. Hence, one of the strategies to ensure that the capital investment made in the Nisargruna is recovered over a period of twenty years and it becomes an income generating venture and not a cost center for the organization, we have introduced activity of dairy project.

In order to ensure that the investment is not only recovered but it becomes self supporting so that the funds are available for maintenance and up-gradation of facilities, Parivartan has initiated this activity. Parivartan hopes that in the long run most of the activities can be made self sustaining economically and technically and yet retain their social relevance.

Mobilizing natural-resource based entrepreneurial activities:

In Konkan, there is a vast scope for natural resource based industry. Even small and marginal farming families can lead better life with the hidden potential of natural

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resources in the village. Rural people also have a vast pool of indigenous knowledge and expertise which is generally neglected. The important livelihood activities of the resource poor sections are cultivation of land, animal husbandry, forest collection, its processing, sale, developing and maintaining fruit-tree orchards.

In order to strengthen their livelihood, the majority poor need access to capacity building mechanisms. They need opportunities to upgrade skills as well as to take advantage of available information on new technologies, better tools, improved product design, and market opportunities.

The major activities taken up were promotion of small scale income generating activities through SHGs. Rural women who used to do value addition to fruits and forest produce like Mango, Kokum, Karwanda (indigenous fruit varieties) for consumption purpose were motivated to prepare it for sale. Capacity building with regards to maintaining hygiene, cleanliness, proper packaging and use of technology for the purpose was undertaken. Thus, SHGs made available products like mango cake, chikoo chips, jackfruit cake, jackfruit chips, dried kokams, amchur. 4 SHGs took initiative for the activities. The products were sold in the trade fair organized in Chiplun. This has built up the confidence of women. The activities underlined the fact that people develop their creativity and insight through working with others to identify and solve problems. Collectively, they recognize their knowledge, skills, interests and ability to act.

Eminent Visitors to AKRUTI:

Date	Institution	Guests
15.05.10	Eminent Socialist & Writer	Dr. Milind Bokil
04.08.10	Red-R	Mr. Charudatta Pendse, Mrs. Meenakshi Thorat
13.08.10	Coconut Research Center, Ratnagiri	Scientists
27.08.10	Port Inspector, Maritime Board, Dabhol, Dapoli.	Mr. Ajitkumar
17.11.10	NABARD	Mr. V. S. Patil District Development Manager
12.12.10	IIT, Kanpur	Mr. Mayank Mishra & Mr. Agraj Gupta (Students of Fourth Year Undergraduate M.Sc. (int. Economics))
25.12.10	Salvi Farm, Jamsud Guhagar	Prop. Mr. Prashant Salvi (Krishi Bhushan Awardee)

Scientist Visit Details:

Date	Scientist's Name	Objective
14-15.05.10	Dr. Sharma, Controller B.A.R.C. & Dr. A. M. Patankar, Head TT & CD, B.A.R.C.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To recognize the relevance of AKRUTI for rural development.• To discuss the progress of AKRUTI, Parivartan & it's KRUTIKs.
05-06.01.11	Dr. S. T. Panicker, SO/G, DD, BARC & Dr. N. V. Khalap, SO/F, TT&CD, BARC	To explore a possibility of initiating Field Response for BARC Water Technologies in the intervened area of AKRUTI, Parivartan.
10.02.11	Mr. Shivshankar Ram, SA,C BARC Mr. T. H. Salunkhe, SA,E BARC	Sight visit for finalizing plan of action for setting up RO unit.

Project Title: "Strengthening Women Leadership in Panchayats".

Partner Institute: The Hunger Project, New Delhi

Intervened Area: 120 Gram panchayats in four blocks (Mandangad, Dapoli, Chiplun & Guhagar) of Ratnagiri district.

No. of target group members: Direct: 256 Indirect: 2500

Significant Activities/Events:

- Enhanced co-learning and planning of federations through federation meetings.
- Strengthening Women Empowerment through Electoral Process (SWEEP) – Campaign.
- Federation Building of Newly Elected EWRs.
- Block level Alliance Building Dialogue with new EWRs, media and administration.
- TOT on EWRs' federation building
- Women leadership development workshop for EWRs' federation members.
- Media workshop with journalists.

Strengthening Women Leadership in Panchayats:

Although women's social status has undergone considerable changes, they are still faced with numerous constraints, many of which stem from their positions in their families.

At the personal level, women are rooted with problems of illiteracy, a lack of skill and experience and patriarchal customs and traditions. Most women had to deal with the conflicting interests of family and politics. At the family level, women "obeyed" their husbands and in-laws in an attempt to maintain peace in the family and struggled with balancing their time between responsibilities at home and in the panchayat. Problems such as the existence of a patriarchal system, political pressure from male and the objectification of women in politics contributes towards a lack of empowerment of women in politics. The few women, who do manage to achieve power, also face a number of obstacles such as non-cooperation from male leaders, obstacles from society, family, character assassination and charges of corruption. Women's participation is acceptable as long as women continued to conform to stereotypical roles and did not challenge male authority.

In order to empower the leadership of women in PRI (Panchayati Raj Institutions), a campaign called Strengthening Women's Empowerment through Electoral Process (SWEEP) was carried out. The campaign was two-fold. On one hand it focused on the leadership of women and on the other hand worked to empower the PRI themselves. Support structures for EWRs like women Self-Help Groups, Village level women development committees and the block level women federations played pivotal role in the campaign.



Federation leaders were oriented on the electoral process and in turn they conducted meeting with women in newly intervened panchayats, shared their own experience as EWR, guided the contesting women on do's and don'ts. They have also participated in village level meetings organized to acquaint general masses with significance of women as elected candidate. Federation leaders also acted in street plays conducted to serve the purposed. It had longer and deeper impact on the audience. SWEEP campaign also dealt with the general technical guidance on the electoral process for potential EWRs through workshops. Technical guidance and the experience sharing by EWRs has boosted confidence of potential EWRs. Experience sharing by X-EWRs/EWRs was the most appealing factor in the campaign. Posters, pamphlets and booklet on PRI electoral process proved instrumental in mass awareness. SWEEP continued for 5 months.

As soon as the results of election were declared primary meetings were conducted for formation of federation of new EWRs followed by alliance building workshops with media and administration at block level. New EWRs found

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the support platform in form of EWRs federation. They have been sensitized for acting as development agents for their panchayats. The EWRs comprehend the need of federation in form of a sustainable cluster which can shape their tenure & make them an ideal representative. They came forward & expressed their views regarding joining federation & expanding circumference of their work & thus a positive atmosphere for federation was created.

Staff Capacity Building – Training of Trainers on federation building: Before formally federate the new EWRs, we felt the need to train the activists on EWRs' federation building. Hence, TOT was organized for the Parivartan team. Mrs. Ganga and Mr. Saurabh from The Hunger Project team facilitated the workshop. The strategy to work with new EWRs was figured out which would make the activist easy to work in future for federation strengthening.

Three Days Leadership Development Workshop for proposed members of EWRs federation:

This workshop was organized to bring a new cadre of EWR federation leaders into action, to sensitize them on significance of EWR federation leadership & associated power to act on development issue. Silent objective was to create a space for their self esteem & inspire them for organized action.

The module of the Workshop:

Day	Timings	Session Plan
1 st Day 1 st Session	11:00-11:30 am	Enrolling name of the participants, distribution of educational material to participants.
	11:30-12:00 pm	Welcome & Introduction of the women leaders. Initiating the session with the song based on Panchayat Raj.
	12:00-12:15 pm	Tea break
	12:15-02:00 pm	Session on Social Citizenship (Status of an Indian Women in society.) The Session Comprises of Paper work, Paper presentation on topics like Exploitation, Malnutrition, bigotry, domestic violence etc.
	02:00-02:30 pm	Lunch Break
	02:30-03:00 pm	Songs & Games
2 nd Session	03:00-06:00 pm	Session on Political Citizenship (Political status of Indian Women.) Facilitation, group discussion, paper work, paper presentation & conclusion.
	08:00-10:00 pm	Video Film named as Kunku Zhal Vairi based on life of women Sarpanch & her struggle. Discussion with the leaders based on the Film.
2 nd Day 3 rd Session	09:30-10:00 am	Seating arrangements, Singing songs Discussion on the film & comment of the EWRs

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Day	Timings	Session Plan
	10:00-10:30 am	Recap of the first day its conclusion
	10:30-12:30 pm	Session on leadership & vision, Facilitation, group discussion, paper presentation
	12:30-12:45 pm	Tea Break
4 th session	12:45-02:30 pm	Session on Panchayat Raj
	02:30-03:00 pm	Lunch Break
	03:00-03:30 pm	Songs & Games
	03:30-06:00 pm	Session on making vision clear & planning based on making the vision in to reality.
	08:00-10:00 pm	Experience sharing with the leaders & Case Study discussion
Third Day 5 th Session	09:30-10:00 am	Songs
	10:00-10:30 am	Recap of the First & Second Day & its conclusion.
	10:30- pm	Village level planning & Best model Presentation
	12:30-01:30 pm	Distribution of Certificates & conclusion of the workshop

Leadership development workshop resulted in awareness of EWRs on social citizenship, leadership vision and panchayat raj. They found themselves comfortable in the WLW with their prospective role as EWRs. Their confidence has been built with regard to their functions as EWRs.

Pre-Sarojini Naidu Prize (SNP), 2010 Media Workshop:

Media plays a lead role in taking the issue to the hearts' of the people while playing a catalytic role of societal conscience keeper. It is one of the strongest medium of dissemination of information that could reach people living in the remotest of area and could impact on their thinking and ways of looking at the world. To encourage the media for positive writing on EWRs efforts, The Hunger Project give away the Sarojini Naidu Prize every year. On this background, Pre-SNP media workshop was arranged to make the media in Ratnagiri district aware about the SNP and the theme of current year for nomination for the prize. 24 media and newsgroup representatives participated in the workshop. 3 journalists respectively from Lokmat, Tarun Bharat & Pudhari newsgroup submitted the entries for SNP.

The new generation of journalists is giving voice to the "Silent Revolution" by bringing stories of Women Leaders struggles and successes in Panchayat Raj into the homes and minds of civil society groups, the urban elites and professionals, the academia and policymakers. The stories are the evidences of transformation in local governance born out of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act. It is also an announcement for the linkage of media with all those who are working for better social transformation.



Struggle for liquor ban:

The Liquor ban conflict of village Kumble is not yet over. The struggle is going for last three years which has resulted in a grubby atmosphere in the village because the addict drunker don't allow to close the shop & some of the so called village leaders are supporting the liquor sellers. On 27th January 2011, special women gramsabha was held for liquor-ban. The legislative assembly voters list was observed for the purpose. Hence, the process consumed lot of time as the list was not updated. Out of 400 women voters from the list 185 women participated in the gramsabha. Voters names from other two villages were included in the list. 110 women were not in the village (due to marriage, migration & death reasons). It was obvious that women lost this election by 50 votes. In Feb, 2011, federation had given a complaint letter to District Collector stating to take special women gramsabha after updating voters list and also demanding enquiry as to why the voters list was not updated by Revenue department? The process is still going on. The positive point to be noted is that women are struggling with patience and extra ordinary determination.

State level advocacy – New Era for Women Leadership:

Federation members till now, have participated in the advocacies at village, block and district level. This year opened up a new era for their leadership through state level advocacy on National Health Insurance Scheme and federations rowed up a new milestone in their journey. While advocating this issue at state level, the federation leaders were real leaders – no matter to whom they are going to advocate the issue – with true determination, they advocated it at Ministry and Secretariat level. This advocacy has given recognition to federation at district and state level.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana provided health services to the people belonging to BPL families. BPL families (unit of five) were supposed to be covered. Total sum insured was Rs. 30,000/- per family per annum on a family floater basis. 75% of the estimated annual premium, subject to a maximum of Rs. 565 per family per annum was contributed by central govt., 25% by respective state government & the beneficiary paid Rs. 30/- as registration fee. Services were provided through Smart Cards having photographs of the head of the family and fingerprints of the family members. The time period of the scheme was June 2009- July 2010. Task of survey was handed over to one of the stakeholders of the scheme i.e. National Insurance Company and the company was supposed to complete the distribution of smartcards within given time limit i.e. (4 months). During this process, the insurance company was also supposed to empanel the hospitals to serve the smart-card holder BPL families. The publicity of this scheme was the soul of it which was not done in a systematic and proper manner. Insurance company had been absolutely unfair with the government agreement clauses which they had entered in and they had undertaken the activities with sheer intention of profit. Its not exaggeration if we say that not even 1% of work was completed by Insurance Company. As a result of this, BPL families from the district have suffered drastically. Insurance company had received the large amount of

payment in advance. Profit making was the only target of insurance company in this case. They discharged their duties by hook or crook and the poor BPL people, in spite of suffering from major diseases/health problems they couldn't take benefits from scheme. They had to pay for the treatment.

In these circumstances, all the stakeholders: state government, insurance company, smartcard provider were least bothered about the effective implementation of scheme. Women federations noticed the mess as they are dealing with issues of marginalized people in their blocks. They had made this issue a part and parcel of their agenda. Under the guidance of Parivartan, they chalked out plan of action to tackle the issue and systematically implemented the same. As a first initiative they had surveyed the villages of their direct intervention and after complete study of the issue, presented it before the Honorable Labor Minister, Mr. Hasan Mushrif. It was a tough task for them to meet honorable minister and took literally 3 months. On 29th June 2010, delegation of federation leaders and Parivartan had a meeting with Honorable Minister, Department Secretary, Hon. Kavita Gupta Labor Commissioner, Mr. Kakatkar & Insurance Company representatives. Evidences were presented by the delegation. As a result, Minister appointed a Fact Finding Committee to find out the facts related to scheme implementation in Ratnagiri district and also stated that if Insurance Company is found guilty in this case, it will be blacklisted by government. Accordingly fact finding committee has visited Ratnagiri district on 20th & 21st July 2010. Parivartan and federation leaders along with insurance company representatives accompanied the committee. On last day, committee has accepted before media that the scheme implementation is flawed in the district.

Highlights of Advocacy:

- 1) Full proof (with all evidences) Complaint to the State Govt. regarding deficiencies and corruption in implementation of RSBY scheme.
- 2) Cabinet Labor Minister, Mr. Hasan Mushrif called a meeting of Parivartan, Federations, Insurance Company Representatives, Secretary and Jt. Secretary, Labor Ministry.
- 3) Decision by Minister to depute Fact Finding Committee on issue for Ratnagiri district. Formation of Committee and assurance regarding proper action.
- 4) By calling attention motion, MLAs have demanded to penalize the Insurance Co. under 420 Act and also demanded for Insurance Company to be blacklisted. MLAs also stated that the implementation of scheme in other districts is likely to have same chaos. MLAs demanded that the severe action should be taken on the Insurance Company after receiving report of Fact Finding Committee. Accordingly, Labor Minister assured to do so.
- 5) Fact Finding Committee has submitted its' report to the state govt. of Maharashtra. Report throws light on the facts that the issues raised by Parivartan and federations are proper and it also recommends that the Insurance Company should be

blacklisted along with other stakeholders like E-Meditech, Smart Card Vendor Company.

- 6) It has also been recommended by Fact finding committee that the Insurance Company must be given extension of one year without giving any additional funds to make justice to BPL families by providing them service which they have not received when they were supposed to receive it.
- 7) The fact finding report has been received by State govt., meetings of Parivartan and federations were held with Hon. Minister, Secretary and Jt. Secretary, Labor dept., still the state govt. has neither taken any action nor it has made clear the plan of action for future implementation of scheme.

Federation leaders are continuously doing follow up of the issue and have made up their minds that they would not step back until state govt. gives justice to the B.P.L. families in the district on this issue.

This period was a transforming period as there were panchayat elections in 175 GPs in four intervened blocks. Few federation leaders stepped down from the panchayat seats and few federation leaders got an opportunity to step up the panchayats. SWEEP campaign has been significantly operated to support the federation leaders and other potential EWRs in all stages of panchayat elections. Federation leaders played a catalytic role in SWEEP campaign through street plays, public meetings. This also publicized the federations in newly intervened panchayats. The zeal of federation leaders amazed the community members especially women. Guidance on electoral process and significance of women representatives in panchayats has healed the community enhancing their better participation in the electoral process.

Federation leaders' representation and their contribution in various committees at village and block level e.g. Mahatma Gandhi conflict free committee highlights uniqueness of their leadership. Male leaders asking for women leaders' guidance underlines the fact that male leadership has accepted the women leaders' participation in the community development process. Its sheer determination of leaders and support available from The Hunger Project and Parivartan that these leaders have created their identity and are now ready to replicate their role models in new EWRs. New EWRs with strong support of federation have comparatively less challenges and can take up the initiative to learn, understand and replicate the development processes held by federation leaders.

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Project Title: “Raising Awareness about Climate Change Issues with Elected Women in Gram Panchayats and Civil Society”

Partner Institute: The Hunger Project, New Delhi & Environment Development Fund, New Delhi.

Intervened Area: 25 women headed Gram Panchayats in Khed block of Ratnagiri district.

No. of target group members:

Direct: 69 EWRs (Elected Women Representatives) **Indirect:** Around 20000

Significant Activities/Events:

- One days awareness Workshop with EWRs (2)
- Baseline Survey in 25 GPs.
- Developing IEC Material for awareness
- Climate Change Camps (5)
- Conducting Street Play & Padyatras(3)

“Raising Awareness about Climate Change Issues with Elected Women in Gram Panchayats and Civil Society”:

People in Konkan, especially the poorest, are very vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, mainly because the Konkan's economy is so closely tied to natural resources. Most of Konkan's poorest people living in rural areas are almost totally reliant on natural resources for their food, shelter and incomes. They are already experiencing the impacts of climate change, with few resources to cope. Recurrent floods and drought in the plains, changes in summer and winter temperatures and monsoon timings are affecting a wide range of sectors, especially agriculture. Diminishing water resources, frequent natural disasters, degradation of forests and land, food insecurity, air and water pollution are some of the effects of climate change that are playing havoc with the lives of people in Konkan.

For women in particular, impact of climate change means more hardship. In the villages, women constitute more than 50% of farm labor and contribute to the agricultural economy. They are also responsible for fetching safe drinking water, collect firewood, and other natural resources. When climate related disasters strike the poorest families, not only does the workload of the women increase they are also at risk of losing opportunities to participate equally in development. In Konkan, climate change issues will affect not just the natural ecosystems but also the economic and social development of the community.

The Konkan region is a narrow coastal belt in state of Maharashtra adjoining the Arabian Sea. The Sahyadri mountain ranges run from north to south & divide the Coastal region on west & Deccan plateau on east. The number of rivers emanates from mountain & flow from east to west. The main occupation of people in Konkan region are farming & fishing. The area is covered with dense forest. The climatic conditions are suitable for agriculture & growing cash crops like mango, cashew, betelnut, coconut, jackfruit etc.

Modern day development has unpleasant side effects. The people who are victim of such side effects have to pay with their livelihood, their lands, & even with their lives. Man has been continuously destroying the nature for his own selfish desire. In Konkan region, scarcity of water in some of the villages, deforestation, heavy rainfall, flood, water pollution due to release of harmful effluents by the Chemical Industries are some of the major issues. Diminishing annual production of cash crops is highly affecting horticulture activity; decrease in over all agriculture production due to excessive use of Chemical Fertilizers & Pesticides is responsible for losing the fertility of soil. The traditional farming methods are adversely affecting the environment & the annual production. Migration of people due to adverse development process is another major problem.

It is very crucial to understand the significance of climate change and take remedial steps to prepare the community to deal with the same. This has become the need of the hour.

The project aimed to build the capacities of the elected women leaders to understand climate change issues and its impact in their own villages. This has enabled them to exercise their leadership and take steps to reduce their vulnerability as well as formulate strategies to mitigate the climate change risks with the help of people & Gram Panchayat.

The program proposed a three-fold strategy to impact a large population – EWRs, civil society, youth amongst others in the community to generate awareness on Climate Change. Awareness workshops were organized for EWRs from 25 women headed G.P.s in Khed block of Ratnagiri district to highlight the present symptoms of climate change, to explain environmental, social and economic impact of climate change and to draw action plan to increase the community preparedness to cope with the challenges of climate change. Screening of film Arohan giving message to EWRs has been done through these workshops. The message of Arohan is, “Woman sarpanch having great commitment towards her goal can achieve success by optimistically exercising her powers for transforming local governance and sensitizing State on the issues.”

Baseline survey was conducted in 25 intervened G.P.s to identify key issues regarding impact of climate change. 69 EWRs played the role of surveyors with the help of Parivartan team and surveyed 529 community members. Survey Analysis brought forward the following facts:

- 100% panchayats have reported that there is lot of variation in average rainfall and average temperature.
- Experienced elderly community members used to prepare the agricultural activity cycle based on the

climatic conditions. This trend has vanished in these days due to changes in climatic conditions.

- 12 (48%) panchayats have reported that there is increase in land sliding.
- 100% panchayats have reported that the change has adversely affected agriculture, horticulture & health. Swine-flu & viral infections are often observed.
- 4 (16%) panchayats are having air and water pollution as their settlements are near chemical industrial belt. The impacts of industrial pollution are severe. People suffer from various types of diseases of eyes, lungs and skin, stomach ailments, skin ailments, and other minor ailments like fever, joint-pain and body ache.
- 21 (84%) panchayats are not having any kind of pollution. This can be counted upon as a positive impact of various govt. schemes for promoting rural sanitation and hygiene.
- 23 (91%) panchayats observe decrease in forest cover. Major reason for the decrease in forest cover is the 100% private ownership of forest. Woodcutting and sale of wood is beneficial, forest owners are enormously selling the wood. Second reason is forest is being cut to take advantage of various govt. schemes available for horticulture development. Forest fire is also one of the reasons for decrease in forest cover.
- 23 (91%) panchayats observe decrease in forest produce. Decrease is observed in forest produces like honey, medicinal herbs, wild animals, fruits and roots, wood for fuel.
- Water level of wells decreases during March-May and in case of tap water supply schemes, due to technical hindrances some of the remotest hamlets face difficulty in availability of water.
- 4 (16%) panchayats face water pollution problem in case of wells and bore-wells due to industrial area surroundings.
- 14 (56%) panchayats observed changes in primary water resources like rivers and rivulets. The water availability period has decreased by 1-3 months. Changes are also observed in river courses and water level by these panchayats.
- 25(100%) panchayats observed that the land productivity has decreased to a greater extent. The significant reasons for decrease in land productivity are excessive use of chemical fertilizers and deforestation. In 4 panchayats industrial pollution has also adversely affected productivity of land.
- 25 (100%) panchayats observed increase in barren land. The reasons for increase in barren land are the economic infeasibility due to exhaustive cost of inputs like chemical fertilizers and uncertain climatic conditions along with traditional methods of paddy cultivation and single crop pattern.
- 25 (100%) panchayats observed decrease in animal husbandry. Major reason for decrease in animal husbandry is unavailability of good quality fodder for the animals due to less agriculture & low productivity of animals.
- 24 (96%) panchayats observed increase in natural calamities. Major disasters observed are forest fire, heavy rain, land sliding, earthquake & cyclone.

IEC material was developed in form of leaflets and posters which has been disseminated through various programmes of the project. Display of posters was deliberated at the public places often visited by the community. IEC material has played a vital role in conveying the message to the larger communities and sensitizing them on the issue. It also clarified some of the misconceptions of community related to development. It has created long lasting impact on the general behaviour of the community. Community members from outside the intervened area have also been linked to this activity through IEC.



Baseline survey has helped to identify the key issues and the intensity of impact of climate change. It has brought forward the fact that most of the intervened villages are having a more or less similar situation as far as climate change impact is concerned. This could further help to bring forward a common plan of action to mitigate the issue of climate change.

Baseline survey has been followed by Climate Change Camps, Street Plays and Padyatras to raise awareness on climate change issues at community level.

Camps: Role of environment with relation to the living organism was explained. In order to make people understand the perception a comparison between the situations of a decade before was compared to the current situation. A group discussion was arranged in order to

identify the problems of local people & with relation to the problems an action plan was framed. This action plan was further classified into work to be done by the villagers & responsibilities to be handed over to Gram Panchayats.

Street Plays & Padyatras: The Street Play & Padyatras were framed to spread awareness in all the adjoining villages as well. It is the medium which is more approaching to the people & also attracted more attention of the local public which thus fulfilled the objective. The Street play remains fit in to the mind of people as it was easy to understand because of the local language used, it became more appealing.

This programme had sensitized the EWRs to identify the problems of their panchayat & imparted confidence in them to solve those problems. The issue of Climate Change was never given importance at village level however the EWRs are now very much aware about the issue & have started getting support of community as well. The program has proved to be a platform for the EWRs to demonstrate their potential & gain support of community.

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Project Title: “System of Rice Intensification (SRI) SDTT - SRI NGO Partners – Maharashtra 2010-2011”

Partner Institute: Sir Dorabji Tata Trust

Intervened Area: 5 villages from Guhagar block (Sakhri Trishul, Madhal, Shivne, Kajurli, Palkot), 2 villages from Chiplun block (Mundhe, Waderu) & 1 village from Khed block (Asgani).

No. of target group members: Direct: 425 Indirect: 1200

Significant Activities/Events:

- Awareness campaign on SRI and Organic farming.
- Capacity building of Farmers on SRI.
- Systematic Rice Intensification Demonstration Plots.

System of Rice Intensification (SRI) SDTT - SRI NGO Partners – Maharashtra 2010-2011:

One of the key strategies to promote SRI is to focus more on small and marginal farmers involving necessary capacity building, hand holding through on-site technical guidance. Such intervention is critical both for improving the individual farm income and overall production of rice at macro level.

The start up session of the project sensitized the participants about the hidden potential of natural resources in the village on the background of dwindling job opportunities. The need to draw neatly designed plan of “SRI Six Management Practices” for the paddy crop was given a stress on. They were given a brief idea about how to develop existing agriculture produce, bringing down the increasing trend of use of chemical fertilizers and help restore soil fertility by use of low cost environment friendly inputs. The saving of time and labor and lesser requirement of water was emphasized.

Follow up was also undertaken to ensure proper procedures in making applications for these techniques. The applications made, followed up and approved are an indication of the practical implementation and results from this activity.

The project team has provided on-field support for each of the activities undertaken with the target group. The team was successful in providing timely inputs and guidance to the 140 target group members to ensure that the livelihood activities initiated progress systematically.

140 farmers successfully implemented SRI Field Demonstration on 10.52 Ha. (26 acres) with material support of 140 markers, 1960 Kgs. Wormi-compost, Green manure – 1400 Giripushpa stumps and 10 Kono Weeders. 140 target group families who had been encouraged to undertake the SRI method were supported at various

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times like time of nursery bed preparation, transplantation, applying cow dung and wormi-compost, green manuring and monitoring the growth of the paddy under SRI method.

On-field support to the target group household was very crucial and therefore SRI team had number of informal meetings and even one to one discussion with households. Monitoring of the activities from the initial stage was carried out and the detailed monitoring documentation was maintained from which it would be easier to derive lessons at the end of one year regarding increased production/ productivity; better options for selecting methods to be adopted in the future.

The project activities have reached around 1200 marginalized community members through awareness campaign. 107 field promoters have been trained through TOTs and 425 farmers have been trained on SRI. 140 Farmers have initiated the SRI demonstrations on total 1040 gunthas i.e. 26 acres.

The informative leaflet providing technical information on SRI has been prepared and distributed in the intervened 28 villages so also in the other intervened area of Parivartan. The SRI demonstrations' presentation has been shown in various training programmes conducted during the year.

SRI received wider media coverage during this period. We have also facilitated students of "Agriculture College, Mandangad" on concept of SRI and its significance. Krishi Dindi in Malvi, Dapoli has also been facilitated on SRI. Block level interface with PRI and line departments has helped to spread the awareness about SRI at block level. Interface also created space for the farmers to share their ago based concerns related to development with the line department officials. 10 PRI representatives, 6 line department officials and 6 media representatives participated in the interface held at three blocks namely, Mandangad, Guhagar and Chiplun.

We have planned to undertake activities in Rabbi Season but the field visits to proposed villages have brought forward the following facts:

- Rice cultivation in Rabbi Season is solely dependent on irrigated dams in the area but the dam water is primarily available for fulfillment of drinking water requirement.
- Irrigated dams are not proving beneficial for Rabbi Crop due to various reasons. The conditions of canals are worsened (leakage, improper management of water supply). The water supply is not available as per requirement of farmers. In some places, excess water affects the farms and contrast to this in some places, it is scarce at the time it is required.
- In other cases, farmers have to lift the water for farming and the water lifting facilities are not available.
- Secondly, stray animals are a big hurdle for Rabbi farming. The crop is destroyed by animals. Fencing expenses are very high and are not affordable for marginalized farmers. Hence, Rabbi farming is not economically feasible in this area.

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Project Title: "Pilot Project on Agriculture Innovations".

Partner Institute: Sir Dorabji Tata Trust

Intervened Area: 6 villages of Chiplun block.

No. of target group members: Direct: 244 Indirect: Around 12,000



Significant Activities/Events:

- Identification of villages & potential members of Farmers Farm Schools.

Pilot Project on Agriculture Innovations:

This proposed activity has been planned & initiated from February 2011 in order to strengthen the local communities especially the farmers, following the principles of developing Comprehensive Sustainable Agriculture Models. The goal of the proposed program is to increase the agriculture productivity of the various crops – especially cereals, minor millets and pulses for food, nutrition and livelihood security in the region, which will have direct impact of improving agriculture productivity for the households, who currently report household food availability between 3-9 months in the year. To address the above goal of

the program, a pilot project spread over 18 months would be taken up. This is expected to reach out to 3 seasons – Rabbi, summer & Kharif seasons. The core of the program is to introduce improved package of practices with the intention of intensifying existing crops in the region.

Project Components:

- Farmers Farm schools
- Trainings
- Farm Demonstrations
- Exposure Visits &
- Mobilization

Parivartan has finalized to initiate the activities in Chiplun block and is in the process of interacting with farming communities to identify the possibilities of implementing the activities.

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Project Title: “Pilot Project on SRI – in 16 villages of Khed & Chiplun block in Ratnagiri District, under Farmers Technology Transfer Fund”.

Partner Institute: National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD).

Intervened Area: 16 villages from Khed block.

No. of target group members: Direct: 114 Indirect: 411

Significant Activities/Events:

- Video Shows & Village level farmers meet for awareness generation.
- Training for capacity building of farmers.
- Material Support to farmers implementing SRI.

Pilot Project on SRI – in 16 villages of Khed & Chiplun block in Ratnagiri District, under Farmers Technology Transfer Fund :

Work experience of Parivartan in “System of Rice Intensification (SRI) in Maharashtra Launching Phase 2009 SDTT - SRI NGO Partners” Programme has the major share in Parivartan’s association with NABARD through Farmers Technology Transfer Fund Programme. Nabard has sanctioned Pilot Project on SRI for Parivartan. The objective of the project was to enhance food security of small & marginal farmers & families through awareness, demonstrations, technical and material support for promotion of SRI. Video shows and village level farmers meetings were conducted for awareness generation. The focus of these meetings was on sensitizing the participants about the need to draw neatly designed plan of “SRI Six Management Practices” for the paddy crop. Trainings were conducted for capacity building of farmers on SRI. 63 identified farmers demonstrated SRI on 4.36 ha. land in Rabbi season. As this project was initiated in Rabbi 2010, the intervened area selected was 5 villages from Natunagar dam area. While working with these farmers, we realized that dam is not serving its purpose to the satisfactory level. There are many dilemmas in dam water supply. Some of them are as follows:

- Rice cultivation in Rabbi season is solely dependent on irrigated dams in the area but the dam water is primarily available for fulfillment of drinking water requirement.
- Irrigated dams are not proving beneficial for Rabbi crop due to various reasons. The conditions of cannels are worsened (leakage, improper management of water supply). The water supply is not available as per requirement of farmers. In some places, excess water affects the farms and contrast to this in some places, it is scarce at the time it is required.

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- In other cases, farmers have to lift the water for farming and the water lifting facilities are not available.

As a working strategy to improve this situation, Parivartan has initiated dialogue with Natunagar Dam Administration Authority, the authorities have taken some positive measures to improve the situation and maintenance of canals has been done. It is always the communication and dialogues which leads the issues towards its solutions. Community should take one step to resolve the problems instead of keeping complaining about it amongst themselves.

SRI requires some skills, which are very different from the traditional practices of paddy cultivation. The farmer have to learn about seed treatment, raised seedbed, land preparation and drainage, use of weeder, transplanting 8 to 12 days old seedlings, planting single seedling with wider space which are very much in contrast to conventional practices. Unless the farmer is able to adopt all these techniques as a package they may not be able observe the differences. Hence, we conducted trainings for farmers on SRI practice. The training was practical and field based so that farmers can enhance their knowledge on SRI.



2. Key Resources:

- Oxfam India Trust
- Rajiv Gandhi Science & Technology Commission
- National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD)
- The Hunger Project
- Environment Development Fund
- Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Mumbai.

3. Technology Support

Bhabha Atomic Research Center

4. **Special Achievement:** Konkan Samaj Ratna Award 2010 conferred upon Mr. & Mrs. Ashok Kadam by Konkan Bhumi Pratishthan was a remarkable achievement for Parivartan as this was the recognition for Parivartans' work by the entire Konkan. Parivartan owes thank to every affiliated individual and institution for their contribution in this achievement of Parivartan.

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5. **New Publication:** Panchayat Raj System Election Process was a new booklet published in this year with support of The Hunger Project, New Delhi as part of the SWEEP (Strengthening Women Empowerment through Electoral Process) campaign. The booklet has simplified the election process and can be used as a handbook for panchayat raj election process.

6. Media Coverage:



7. Governing Board:

Name	Designation
Dr. Vasant Sakpal	President
Mrs. Shyamal Kadam	Secretary
Mrs. Janki Redij	Secretary
Mrs. Asha Dhuri	Treasurer
Mr. Ashok Kadam	Member
Mrs. Sulabha Pawar	Member
Mr. Dilip Ghaḡ	Member

8. Lessons Learned:

- ✦ Community organization is a platform which is looked upon by the community for their welfare but the leaders of community organization may take disadvantage of their positions and get engaged in self-development. Secondly, instead of making the community organization leaders responsible towards community. Community itself gets under control of the so called community leaders. This leads to the journey of underprivileged community to more underprivileged community. Community awareness on this issue is necessary and this would serve to fulfill the objective of formation of community organization in real sense.
- ✦ The Projects related to natural resource based livelihood enhancement of marginalized community should be initiated well in advance giving due consideration to seasons. It should also have provision for loss of livelihood of the poor community due to change in cultivation method and natural calamities, as the failure directly affect their daily bread. To promote agriculture activities in Rabbi season especially in Konkan region, water management techniques and support should be introduced in the project.
- ✦ Successful community renewal invariably springs 'from within,' when the people who care about a community join together in fierce determination to revive their civic and economic fortunes, whatever the obstacles.

9. Challenges Faced:

- ✦ Establishing proper linkages between two women federations is a challenge because as far as working experience is concerned the present federation members are senior and as far as the rights to handle the issues are concerned EWRs federations would be more powerful. Providing substantial support to established federation for advocacies at state level is another challenge as it would require right support that too at right time.
- ✦ To change the mindset of the rural community is a difficult task. Technology reaches the grassroots through media and networks. Still, rural community is neutral for the use of the technology in their livelihood activities. There is a need to successfully demonstrate the technology in livelihood activities like farming, soil management, water management and so on. Following the demonstrations, the community should get trainings and capacity building supports to get the necessary technical skills and there is a need to establish linkages between the community and the capital supporters. This would help them to replicate the demonstrations.

10. Way Forward:

- ✚ Training Institute on governance and livelihood issues.
- ✚ Nursery for indigenous plants (flower/fruits/herbs plants).
- ✚ Model Plans for Eco-Village Development.
- ✚ Collaboration with Yashada, Pune as Project Training Institute, Ratnagiri district for Integrated Water Management Programme of Maharashtra State Government.

11. Offices & Centers:

Head Office: Parivartan
Behind Welcome Park,
Malewadi, A. & P. Kherdi,
Chiplun, Dist. Ratnagiri.
Email: parijvp@yahoo.com
parivartan@bsnl.in

Akruti Center: At Post Madhal,
Tal. Guhagar, Dist. Ratnagiri.

Information Resource Centers:

Mandangad: Parivartan IRC
Gowale Complex,
Opp. S.T. Stand, Mandangad.

Guhagar: Parivartan IRC
Vijay Vikhare Chawl, 1st Floor,
Opp. R.D.C.C. Bank, Shringartali,
Guhagar.

Dapoli: Parivartan IRC
Shree Mangal Karyalaya,
Mahalakshmi Road, Dapoli

12. Our Team:



13. Institutional Overview

Treasurer's Report

Proposed Budget for the financial year 2010-11 was for Rs. 63,90,000/-. We indicate below the important details of the Audited Accounts of Parivartan:

(In INR '000)

Income	Year ended 31.03.2011
FC Project Grants	31,20,349
Non-FC Project Grants	20,15,055
Others	17,33,448
Total	68,68,852
Expenditure	
FC Project Expenses	28,01,786
Non-FC Project Expenses	12,88,917
Others	6,99,581
Depreciation	360,622
Total	51,50,906
Surplus of Income Over Expenditure	17,17,946

Treasurer, Parivartan

14. Financial Summary, 2010-11

(In INR '000)

BALANCE SHEET As on March, 31, 2011	
Sources of Funds	
Trust Fund	8,07,580
Donation-in-kind	1,45,700
Akruti Project Fund	28,47,535
Current Liabilities (A)	43,51,881
Current Assets (B)	40,23,059
Net Current Liabilities (A-B)	3,28,822
Total	41,29,637
Application of Funds	
Fixed Assets	37,33,987
Investments	3,95,650
Total	41,29,637

Note:

Extracted from Audited Statement of
Accounts 2010-11

Statutory Auditors:

M/s. Limaye Kale & Co.

Chartered Accountant

(FRN with ICAI - 127119W)

15. Unforgettable Moments:

