



An Experiment in Rural Reshaping



Manavlok Ambajogai

33rd

Annual Activity Report

1st April 2014 to 31th March 2015



Index

Annual Activity Report 2014-15

1. Minutes of the General Body's Annual Meetings
2. Management of Institution
3. Self Help Groups
4. RTRS (Round Table on Responsible Soy)
5. Farm Mechanisation (Accessibility of Farm Equipments to Small Land holders)
6. Remedial Measures for Farmers Affected by Natural Calamity
7. Drought Prevention and Climate Change Adaptation in Dry Belt
8. Jansahayog (Peoples Initiative to Fight Against Injustice)
9. Health Department
10. ChildLine
11. Manaswini Mahila Prakalp (MMP)
12. Education
13. Hostels
14. Training Center and Monitoring Related
15. Skills Training
16. Agriculture and Environment Development Project
17. Store / Processing / Vehicle
18. CONSTRUCTION
19. Other Programmes
20. Networking or Linkages
21. Donor Agencies 2014-15
22. Individual Donors
23. Special Events
24. General Events
25. Social Worker's Participation in various workshops, Meetings & Conferences
26. Visitors

Manavlok Ambajogai

33rd Annual Activity Report

1st April 2014 to 31th March 2015

Minutes of the General Body's Annual Meetings

The general body annual meeting was held at MANAVLOK's headquarter on 16th August 2014 and the Activity Report for the period 1st July 2013 to 30th June 2014 was presented by Mr. Aniket D. Lohiya, Secretary Manavlok. The activities during 2013-14 were performed successfully according to the agenda and resolution passed in the Executive meetings. The Financial statement (April 2013 to March 2014) was also presented before Executive, Trustees and General Body Members. During this General Body meeting, we paid homage to departed soul of Manavlok's well-wishers.



Some major resolutions passed in the meeting are as follows:

- The board members had granted powers to Secretary for exercising the internal financial transaction to run the projects.
- The construction of compound wall of Manavlok campus is completed.
- Bank account operation of the Manavlok's College of Social Sciences will be done through the signatories of Mr. Aniket D. Lohiya (Secretary: Manavlok, Ambajogai) and Dr. Prakash Jadhav (Principal: Manavlok's College of Social Sciences).
- Two posts of Asst. Professors and three non-teaching posts were recruited as per the guidelines and norms of Dr. B.A.M.U. Aurangabad.
- Coloring had been done at Manavlok's College of Social Sciences.
- Manavlok's College of Social Sciences had deposited Rs. 1,12,360/- as per guideline for NAAC (*National Assessment and Accreditation Council*) for their visit.
- Proposal of "General assistance development" for Manavlok's College of Social Sciences had been submitted to B.A.M.U. Aurangabad.
- Proposal of "Library Building Construction" for Manavlok's College of Social Sciences had been submitted Shree Shiddhivinayak Ganpati Mandir Nays- Mumbai.
- The activities of helping the affected villagers due to unseasonal rain and terrifying hailstorm during February end to middle March 2014 was successfully taken up with the financial support of Rs. 11,97,175/- from **Sadanand Trust, India** and **Vaishnava Centre for Enlightenment, USA** under the proposed theme "Remedial Measures for Farmers Affected by Natural Calamities".
- A sum of amount Rs. 1,91,000 was given to 56 workers of Manavlok as Diwali bonus.
- Manavlok's Land at Mandi Bazar had been constructed Protection wall through DPDC Grants.
- The rules and regulations framed for NRHM-CBM project is continuing.
- Advertisement for the admission of BSc Home Sciences at Manavlok's Home Sciences College had been given but no student comes for the admission.
- Followed-up had been done regarding the application for Duplicate Certificate of Society Registration at Charity Commissioner Office-Beed.
- FCRA Renewal process is going on.

- Manavlok has been spent a sum of amount Rs. 22500 on printing booklets title “Vidhi Likhit” for the National Conference “Strong Water Policy for Sustainable Rural Development”. And we sold 894 booklets for Rs. 35,760.
- A Programme of the 1st Death Anniversary of Dr. Shaila Lohiya was held on 24th July 2014, published a book “Manaswini- Dr. Shaila Lohiya’s Athawanincha Samrutigandha” by Dr. Jaganath Wani (Maharashtra Foundation-USA).
- Camps of Fitting Artificial Limbs had been organized in collaboration with “Sadhu Vasavani, Mission” Pune, held on 26th and 27th July 2014 at Ambajogai and Salegoan respectively.
- The board members approved to take Tutelminds Consultancy Services-Mumbai as consultant of the Manavlok. Staffs’ capacity building training for two days on 11th and 12th December 2014 had been given by the particular consultant.
- Manavlok’s Godown at Pardewadi Sub-Center had been given to ADM Agro Private Ltd. for 11 months on rent of Rs.6500 per month.
- The Manavlok’s bank account Kilari branch had been closed and transferred the amount of Rs. 94221 to Manavlok’s bank account Ambajogai Branch.
- 2015-16 budgets of Manavlok had been submitted to Assistant Charity Commissioner Office-Beed.
- New office of Manavlok is opened in Beed and the rent of the office is Rs.3000 per month.
- Advocate Kalyani Virde has been appointed as legal advisor of Manavlok and to look after the project of Gender Sensitization at Manaswini.

Management of Institution

Since inception of the Manavlok till present day Dr. D. S. Lohiya (Founder: Manavlok, Ambajogai) is the biggest asset for our organization in guiding the team with diversified experienced.

Under the dynamic leadership of Mr. Aniket D. Lohiya (Secretary, Manavlok Ambajogai) with untiring efforts and devoted works and proper guidance to his dedicated team, all the meetings, projects work, networking, etc. were performed timely. The sub-sections like accounts, computer, store, training, vehicles, HelpAge, Manaswini Mahila Prakalp (Manavlok’s Women Resource Center), seven Sub-centers (Yelda, Poos, Pisegaon, Bhavthana, Patoda, Pardhewadi, Salegaon) performed appreciable cooperation in the interdependent works. Pardhewadi sub-centre is independently working under Vichardhara Sanstha.

Meetings:

We conducted regular meetings on evaluation and feedback of the activities and project implementation at different levels. 12 meetings for all workers, 46 meetings for sector/ department/ sub-centers incharge, 4 meetings for Executive Members and 1 Meetings for General Body.



Self Help Groups



We have four types of Self Help groups namely Krushak Panshayat, Bank Linkages, Micro Enterprises and HelpAge. It focusing on different developmental activities or programmes as per the requirements of the groups' members. We have networking and linkages with different governmental departments and banks in assessing the programme/schemes in order to reach to right beneficiaries.

Table of Self Help Groups during 2014-15			
Type of SHGs	Total Groups	Total Villages Covered	Total Members
Krushak Panshayat	118	44	1294
Bank Linkages	15	9	165
Micro Enterprises	100	35	1200
HelpAge	20	12	221

Krushak Panchayat

MANAVLOK initiated many projects for farmers to uplift their socio-economic and formed Krushak Panchayat (Farmers' Club) during 1983. There were around 30,000 members. For these member we created awareness and given training on agriculture development (which is related to GAP), watershed development (community-wells, check-dams, CCT, compartment bunding, land renovation, plantation, borewells, bio-gas), sanitation, government schemes, etc. This Krushak Panchayat has changed into SHGs during 2006. Through this activity we could see much progress in the community and the beneficiaries also slowly developed socially and economically. And we are happy to say that due to development the number of members of KPs/SHGs is decreasing slowly. Also it creates self-confidence and leadership among the vulnerable groups of society. Now many persons of this group become leader in the community like Gram Panchayat Members, Cooperative Society's Members, etc.

Presently we are focusing on the marginal farmers to be free from money lenders. These marginal farmers are



finding financial difficulties to buy seed and fertilizers for agriculture activities. They have no accessibility of agriculture loan from bank due to several reasons. Therefore they are tends to fall into the trap of money lenders. As per the requirement of these marginal farmers we provided seeds and fertilizers of a sum of amount Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10000 approximate per beneficiary for two Percent (2%) as interest rate per annum, One Percent for group's fund and One Percent for administration expenditure. Without recovery officer the capital amount along with the two Percent interest rate is recovered 100% successfully. This activity is continuing smoothly and in the reporting

year (2014-15) we supported seeds and fertilizers for 1294 members of 118 SHGs from 44 villages.

Sub-Centers Wise Groups of Krushak Panchayats-2014-15					
Sl. No.	Sub-centre	Villages	Self Help Groups	Members	Distribution of amount in rupees
1	Patoda	10	34	393	20,81,426/-
2	Pisegaon	10	28	340	20,53,598/-
3	Poos	07	14	141	7,91,464/-
4	Yelda	06	16	148	7,16,693/-
5	Salegaon	10	25	269	13,68,092/-
6	Ambajogai	01	01	03	29,080/-
	Total	44	118	1294	70,40,353/-

HelpAge: Through HelpAge India sponsorship, Manavlok had provided nutrition, cloth, medical treatment and medicines, etc. to 406 senior citizens. Presently there are twenty Self Help Groups of aged people. The recovery of loan given to eleven groups are smoothly repaying regularly. Regular meeting of president and secretaries of the self-help groups was held. World Senior Citizens Day was organized by Jansahayog Team where it was celebrated with the 700 senior citizens. On this auspicious day Encouraging talk were given by Dr. Dwarkadas Lohiya about dignity life of Senior citizens and Dr. Praveen Gujar about importance of Self Health care. The refreshment for this World Senior Citizens Day was sponsored by Mr. Datta Ambekar, Mr. Manoj Lakhera, Mr. Nagth Kamble, and Mrs. Nanda Salunke.



RTRS (Round Table on Responsible Soy)

We came to know about RTRS (Round Table on Responsible Soy) from ADM Agro Industries India Pvt. Ltd. while sharing about developmental activities. Manavlok found it very interesting of RTRS' Principles even though it was not very new thing for us. With the objectives of enhancing the knowledge of farmers about GAP (Good Agriculture Practices), producing quality agriculture products and promote direct benefits system for farmers.

Manavlok had implemented RTRS Programme with the financial support of ADM Agro Industries India Pvt. Ltd.



for two months (May-June 2014). Solidaridad and National Platform for Sustainable Soy provided us trainings and guidance about the RTRS and sustainability as knowledge partner. We assisted the farmers to enroll/apply for RTRS program through application form comprise with consent to follow the RTRS Principles and we received 5740 farmers' application forms covering 11237 hectares of soybean crop area from 56 selected villages of Ambajogai Taluka and Kej Taluka.

Rationale of the Project: We take into very serious term about the consumption of water by sugarcane factories and sugarcane farm in drought prone area. Sugarcane crop consumes huge water where the water consumption of 1 hectare of sugarcane farm is equal to the water consumption of 5 to 10 hectares of other crops (For one hectare of sugarcane farm the amount of water consumption is 2,50,00,000 liters as minimum requirement). As

per official record there is 2,30,530 hectares of sugarcane farm in Marathwada region. Cutting down to 50% area of sugarcane farm will improve the drought situation into 5 times and it will make available of water for drinking and Rabi Crop. We strongly disagree of growing Sugarcane, Banana, and Grapes in drought prone area which consume huge water. Growing Sugarcane, Banana, and Grapes in drought prone area is not at all a Good Agriculture Practice (GAP). To convince both the government and farmers about a suitable crop pattern of drought prone area to be cultivated is a huge challenge. However, Implementing RTRS Project will help to reduce sugarcane growing and prevent drought situation in Marathwada region. Soy is merely a suitable crop for drought prone area because it does not need water as much as required by Sugarcane, Banana, and Grapes. As far as RTRS Principles concerned GAP is defined as agriculture without disturbing the environment and self. Therefore RTRS project can be an innovative replicable model of drought prevention and adaptation of good agriculture practices among farmers in Marathwada region.

Farm Mechanisation (Accessibility of Farm Equipments to Small Land holders)

The concept of “Farm Mechanisation” for the “Accessibility of Farm Equipments to Small Land holders” was sprouted while dealing with socio-economic issues among marginal and small land holding farmers. Agriculture operations are usually considered as manual labor work/activity mostly in rural part of India. The system of agriculture manual labor outcomes ineffective production/yield crops due to inability of timely perform activity for instances late-sowing, late-weeding, late-harvesting, etc. However, there are scanty availability of labors and excessive expenditure on labor. Therefore, farmers especially among the marginal and small land holding farmers have immense problems in rural areas. In Dist. Beed



of Maharashtra State, Majority of the population among farmers are marginal and small land holding farmers. As far as their socio-economic concerned they are not in a position to bear the capital cost of the agriculture equipments. Lack of acceptance the modern technology to implement in day to day activity among farmers is also a great challenge. Due to this even the rich farmers do not access farm mechanization. This project targets not only to poor farmers but also the rich farmers for creating sensitivity and awareness among all farmers about the requirement of change in agriculture tradition for positive productivity and sustainable agriculture. Lack of awareness about using of agriculture technology among rural population is one of the causes which lead to poor/poverty among farmers.

Activities under “Farm Mechanisation” during April 2014 to March 2015			
Name of the Activities	Villages Covered	Total Beneficiaries	Total area Covered (in Acres)
Ploughing	3	19	40.61
Cultivators	2	18	45.89
Rotavator	6	13	21.97
Sowing with (BBF) seed drillers	4	52	111.85
Boom Spraying	2	21	45.5
Harvesting	15	63	138.28
Transporting	2	15	30 trips



Background of the Project: The so called “Farm Mechanization” project came to reality after **ADM Cares; USA** donated all the required agricultural equipments(Tractor, M.B Plough, Cultivator, Rotavator, Broad Bed Furrow (BBF) seed drillers, Boom Sprayer, Harvester, Lesser Land Leveler, TATA Xenon, Trailers, etc), aiming to uplift the socio economic of the marginal farmers (poor farmers) through minimizing their agriculture expenditure and yielding more crops by end to end operation of agriculture technology. The agriculture operation needs to be implemented and completed timely. Likewise, fertilizer applications, pesticide management & weeding through sprayer, Harvesting, etc. are to be done at proper time and appropriate stages.

Remedial Measures for Farmers Affected by Natural Calamity

Background: While dealing with the difficulties of poor and marginal farmers for more than three decades, we come across different types of natural disasters like earthquake, drought, hailstorms, cyclones, erratic rainfall, etc. in our project area. Therefore Manavlok initiated numbers of relief works in the past and present.

In the period of last week of February 2014 and early March 2014 there was a grief among farmers due to destructions on main source of farmers’ income like Rabbi Crop, animals, houses, etc by Untimely Rains with Terrible hailstorms and some farmers had taken extreme step to Suicide. Manavlok shared the pains and sufferings with vulnerable farmers in Maratwada region of Maharashtra. We made appeals for donation to meet the needs of vulnerable farmers, but we got very poor responds from public on this issue. Even though it was very big caused but Public considered it as normal things because it occurred very often. The proposal on the Theme “**Remedial Measures for Farmers Affected by Natural Calamity**” with the objective; Restoration of farmers’ socio economic resources was responded from **Sadanand Trust, India and Vaishnava Centre for Enlightenment, USA** on time through Mr. ShrikumarPoddar.

Identification of Most Affected Villages: We visited numbers of villages in Beed and Osmanabad districts of Maharashtra to verify the most affected village by Untimely Rains and Hailstorm which cause to destruction of the Rabi Crop.

Selection of Beneficiaries: In the Project proposal we put the criteria to be a beneficiaries are dry land holders below one hector of land but in the implementation we put upto 2 hectors because they are found same condition due to bigger family sizes, and the other criteria are also viz; farmers residing in the affected area, farmers below poverty line, no single member of the family engaged in Government sector, and the source of family income is only from own farm or as agriculture laborer.

Activity Taken-Up: Under the Theme “Remedial Measures for Farmers Affected by Natural Calamity” we had taken-up 4 activities namely 1) Distribution of Seed and Fertilizers, 2) Desilting and Pouring Silt, 3) Water Accumulating Deep Trenches (WADTs), and 4) Roof/Rain Water Harvesting. Also these activities are accepted as relief services by the Beneficiaries. These activities had been started during 1980s while dealing with the drought situation and issues of dry land holding farmers. It has number of positive outcomes of these activities like improving drought situation and increase agriculture production of dry land farms. Manavlok intends to implement these activities at drought prone area till the drought situation is resilient because scarcity of the Water is not only by receiving less rainfall but it is also due to the lack of sensitivity on preservation of water, lack of prevention measures initiatives and lack of awareness about the basic methods to improve the situation of water.

Distribution of Seed and Fertilizers:

This particular activity was taken-up in the developmental aspects to help the vulnerable farmers who are not able to buy basic needs (Seed and Fertilizers) for the forth coming crop season (Kharif Crop). We invited to all the selected beneficiaries on 15th June 2014 and organized small program for the distribution of Seed and Fertilizer. The average cost of seed and fertilizer per beneficiaries is amounted to Rs. 2837.83. We are proud to see our beneficiaries make use of the schemes properly on time; they started working in their field without borrowing money for buying seed and fertilizers.



Village Wise Statistic of Distribution of Seed and Fertilizers		
Sr. No.	Villages	Number of Beneficiaries
1	Bardapur	1
2	Bhavthana	40
3	Dakepahl	8
4	Dongar Pimpala	11
5	Dhanora	3
6	Girwali	12
7	Gitta	6
8	Kalanimbala	4
9	Kaldevnimbala	13
10	Kaudgao	1
11	Kumbephal	11
12	Kuranwadi	12
13	Mudegao	9
14	Patoda	12
15	Poos	12
16	Radi	5
17	Salegaon	13
18	Satephal	11
19	Yelda	1
	Total	185

Desilting and Pouring Silt

For this activity we have to follow basic steps as 1) Desilting the dry water bodies & lifting silt had been done by JCB, 2) Transportation & Pouring Silt on farmers land had been done by Tractor, 2) Farmers themselves spread the silt on their farms. The impact will be accessible or visible on both desilted water bodies and silt poured farm after six months.



This activity was attracted by farmers, especially by the dry land or barren land holding farmers because wherever the silt is poured they don't need to use fertilizer. Also it agriculture products came out as organic products. As per our impact assessments on the activity- there are remarkable outcomes of pouring of silt on the dry land farm; Production of farm without pouring silt yield 1 quintal approximate per acre whereas Production of farm with pouring silt yield 3 quintals approximate per acre. And desilted water bodies have



become more water storage capacity and increase in water percolation capacity which has lot of positive impacts in the vicinity.

Here one trip of silt means a quantity of 3 cubic meters of silt. It

required 50 trips (150 cubic meters) to fill one acre of land. The Table depicted that there are 1077 trips of silt has been given to 108 farmers from 6 villages.

Village Wise Statistic of Desilting and Pouring Silt			
Sr. No.	Villages	Number of Trips	Number of Beneficiaries
1	Bhavthana	300	30
2	Dakepahl	110	11
3	Dongar Pimpala	160	16
4	Kuranwadi	170	17
5	Satephal	150	15
6	Yelda	187	19
Total		1077	108

Water Accumulating Deep Trenches (WADTs):

This Program is a continuous replication activity of our success method or experiment on prevention of Water Scarcity at drought prone areas. In every village there are 2-3 streams or rivulets or brooks or rivers. The excessive rain water from land or village comes to brooks or streams or rivulets and ultimately flows to rivers. At the same time it carries soil also. Rain water in the brooks or rivulets or streams or rivers accumulates in the



Dug WADTs and percolates underground. This certainly benefit the wells (dug wells) in the vicinity. The size of the WADTs varies according to the landscape or structure of the streams or rivulets or brooks or rivers. The size of WADT for small brook can be 5m*3m*2m, dig at regular or irregular distance in the brooks or rivulets or streams or rivers. The water storage capacity in a WADT of 30 Cubic meters sizes is 30000 liters at one time filled. In a year it fills minimum 5 times; which means rain water percolated underground minimum 150000 liters in a WADTs of 30 Cubic meters size. As per our past impact assessment of the activity, the outcomes were 1) prevent the soils to reach to river or dams during rains, 2) the soil accumulated in the pit and farmers using the soil as manure, 3) the accumulated water were percolated underground that prevent evaporation. Thus the wells in the vicinity produces more water even in the period of delayed rains for Kharip and Rabi crops.

This year too we dug WADTs at Eight villages under two Districts (Beed and Osmanabad) of Maharashtra where are the drought most affected villages/areas. WADTs were dug at different sizes but we calculated 30 Cubic meters pit is equal to one WADT for the conveniences of accounting and impact assessments. The Table depicted that there are 145 WADTs in 8 villages shared by 104 farmers. These 145 WADTs will be storing minimum 21750000 liters of water every year.

Village Wise Statistic of WADTs			
Sr. No.	Villages	Number of WADTs	Number of Beneficiaries
1	Bhavthana	13	4
2	Dakepahl	13	10
3	Dongar Pimpala	13	11
4	Kalanimbala	51	34
5	Kaldevnimbala	10	8
6	Kumbephal	8	5
7	Salegaon	3	3
8	Yelda	34	29
	Total	145	104

Roof/Rain Water Harvesting (RWH):

This activity is for awareness among villagers in drought prone area about preservation of water and improves the situation of water. We implemented this program on public buildings like schools and temples where it is visible by public.

This year we installed RWH at three different educational institution namely; 1) Shri Sane GurujiVidyalaya, BhavthanaVilage, 2) Krantisingh Nanasaheb Patil, Yelda Village, and 3) Manavlok College of Social Science, Ambajogai. As a method of rain water harvesting to improve the scarcity of water we put Tin Curb Water Filter Lock at the edge of the roof and connected to wells with plastic pipes. The total area covered of Roof Water Harvesting is 925 Running Feet.



The impact of this activity is seen in the wells and water hand-pumps of the vicinity. The result is very encouraging; after one Inch Rainfall, the bore well in the school and well in the vicinity started yielding water.

Group Weddings for the Hailstorm Affected Farmers

The wedding for the children of **hailstorm** affected farmers were arranged by combined efforts of Manavlok, Moreya Corporation Nigadi, Akurdi, Chinchwad and Rotary Clubs of Talegaon Dabhade, Pimpri Town, Chinchwad, and Ambajogai City. On this auspicious day thirteen couples got married in the presence of thousands of people. Among these, twelve couples were married in Hindu Custom and one couple was in Muslim Custom.

In this function, both the Bride and Bridegroom were provided all the requirement of marriage ceremony (i.e. attires and rings, priest, etc) by the organizer. Basic daily requirements of family like utensils, cooking stove with gas cylinder, etc. were gifted to these 13 married couple.

Help of Rs. 5000/- was given to the family of late Mahadev Ashok Shelke who committed suicide due to the crop lost by heavy rain fall and hailstorm. The responsibility of education of his sister was also taken up by Manavlok.



Drought Prevention and Climate Change Adaptation in Dry Belt

This activity is a joint venture of Manavlok and AFARM funded by AWO. This project is a pilot project of 18th month's activities for reducing Drought Situation and Climate Change Adaptation in Dry Belt region. For this project we adapted a Kuranwadi village, Tq. Ambajogai, Dist. Beed. We started this project activity on 14th January 2015 with awareness about the project. And it was inaugurated on 9th February 2015 by Mrs. Sangita Thomre (MLA; Maharashtra) and Mr. Navalkishor Ram (District Collector; Beed).



In the reporting year we implemented the 1st phase of the project activities which comprises with the awareness and trainings focusing on educating the villagers about adaptability of sustainable livelihood along with the climate change. This project will be ended on

June 2016.

Before we implement this project we organized a Mass Meeting (Gram Sabha) on 2nd November 2014 at Kuranwadi Village. On this particular meeting we had deep discussion with the villagers on several issues of village developments. The meeting was chaired by Manavloks' Representatives, Sarpanch, and Gram Sevak.

Jansahayog (Peoples Initiative to Fight Against Injustice)

Manavlok believes that advocacy is the process of community development through public protest to the misuses of public funds and untimely delivery of schemes by concerned department. Manavlok has a vibrant advocacy team "**Jansahyog**" to create awareness among people about, their rights. Through Manavlok initiatives in advocacy, many of the unutilized government schemes have been utilized in the region across.

It is a branch of Manavlok for Social Action Project. It empowered among BPL people and other vulnerable groups (Aged, Destitute, Deserted Women and Handicapped). There are various schemes of government allotted for the vulnerable and marginalized groups of people to improve economically, socially, politically and mentally but unfortunately some people including government officials tried to benefit from those schemes by delaying in delivery and drain away. Therefore Jansahayog activities focused on Govt. schemes to be delivered at right time and right place to right person. It strives to stop practicing among Govt. servants and elimination of exploitation to poor people.

Due to lack of certain certificates among poor citizens they find difficulties to access government schemes therefore Janshayog team intervened on government departments system to deliver certificates or schemes timely. This activity has been started during 2005 in respond to the vulnerable groups in our society. During 2014-15 we help 3270 beneficiaries to access the government schemes. Consistent Follow-up of remaining applications is going on.

Circumstances compelled our Jansahayog team to pressurize the concerned culprits by organizing various public demonstrations, Satyagraha and Gherao, before the office of Thashildar. In the reporting year too we submitted 19 memorandums to Government's Authority to respond the need of the people. We visited 179 times to Government Offices for Advocacy on the same cause.

Table of Jansahayog Activities and Beneficiaries		
Activity	Current year Beneficiaries	Total Beneficiaries
Ration card for BPL Families	34	1806
Ration card for APL Families	42	400
Renew Ration Card	34	34
Food Security Card	1600	1600
Income Certificates	469	6469
Certificates of Identity Proof (Domicile, National, State, etc)	237	779
Certificates of Non-Creamy Layer	8	278
Caste Certificate	26	73
Landless Certificate	35	3235
Old Age Pension Schemes	135	2455
National benefit schemes	2	58
Sanjay Gandhi Yojana (schemes for Widow, Widower, handicapped, mentally disorder, lifelong diseases)	148	252
Domestic Workers	123	1409
Opening Bank Accounts	357	357
Honorarium for domestic workers from Labor Department (Rs. 10000 per beneficiaries)	20	20

Table of Jansahayog's Social Action Events		
Activity	Total events	Participants
Sit in Protest	1	1500
Old Age Day	1	400
Women's Day	1	600
Rally on Women Issues	1	400
Public Meetings on the issues of Manual laborer	2	70
Labor Day for Domestic Workers	1	400

Domestic Worker's Association: Jansahayag formed an association for Domestic workers called "Domestic Worker's Association" to overcome their difficulties by sharing and voice-out. Till date they are guided by our Jansahayog team. The 7th annual day of Association of Domestic workers was arranged. They were addressed by Mr. Rajkumar Ghayal, labour leader , Beed and Dr. Jostna Chate from Kunkulol Hospital, Ambajogai. On this occasion Dr. Dwarkadas Lohiya (Babuji), Datta Ambekar Journalist, Mr. Aniket Lohiya, Mr. Lalasaheb Agle, the staff of Manavlok and college of Social work were

