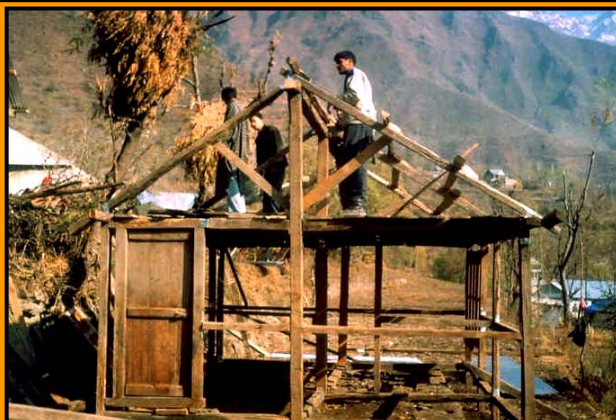
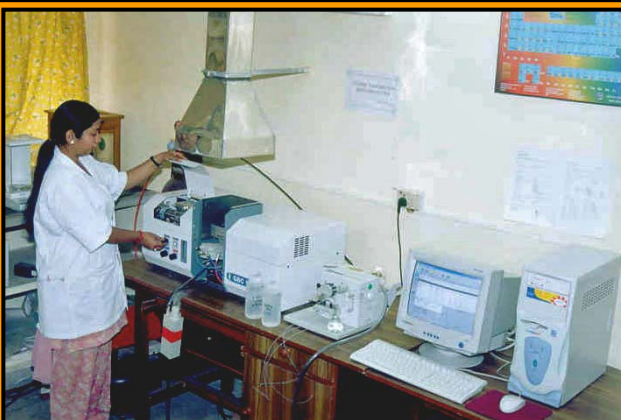


PEOPLE'S SCIENCE INSTITUTE



ANNUAL REPORT (2005 - 2006)



252, Vasant Vihar – 1
Dehra Doon – 248006
Uttarakhand



PEOPLE'S SCIENCE INSTITUTE

ANNUAL REPORT 2005-2006

I. NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The Natural Resources Management (NRM) Group at PSI conducts most of its activities through the Centre for Participatory Watershed Development (CPWD). The latter is mandated by CAPART (Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India), to extend training, development, research and communication support to government and non-government organizations engaged in watershed or NRM projects in the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. During 2005-2006, its premier project "Resolving the Himalayan Dilemma", being implemented in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh with the financial support of Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT), entered its last year of implementation. The Centre began an action research programme "Linking Community-based Water and Forest Management for Sustainable Livelihoods of the Poor in Fragile Upper Catchments of the Indus-Ganges Basin" in partnership with International Water Management Institute (IWMI)-Nepal, Department of Irrigation (Government of Nepal), Stockholm Environment Institute at York and Institute of Water and Human Resource Development (IWHRD), Nepal. The Consultative Group of International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) selected the programme for funding under its Challenge Programme for Food and Water (CPWF). Under a consultancy from Winrock International India (WII), CPWD also began hydrological studies in two micro-watersheds of Kangra district, Himachal Pradesh.

I.1 ACTIVITIES

I.1.A Resolving The Himalayan Dilemma (RTHD)

In 2001-02, PSI started the RTHD programme under SRTT's "Himmothan Pariyojana" to train and provide development support to 15 voluntary organizations (VOs) in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh to undertake participatory natural resources management projects on a watershed basis, each in an area of about 500 ha, over a four year period. In 2005-2006 the following activities were undertaken:

Capacity Building – Special training courses were organised for NRM team (NRMT) members of Partner Organisations (POs) from batches I, II and III on (i) Accounting and Assessment of Works, (ii) Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation, (iii) Vegetative Measures for Watershed Conservation and (iv) Micro-Credit and Enterprise. An experience-





sharing workshop was held in July 2005 for the heads and NRMTs of POs from Batches I and II, to identify problems and to provide specific inputs, related to their programmes.

Development Support – PSI provides development support to all the POs for community mobilization, strengthening of Savings and Credit Groups (SCGs) and User Groups (UGs), nursery raising, promotion of appropriate technologies, undertaking other soil and water conservation measures and assessment of works. The action plans of three batch III POs were approved by SRTT in January 2006. Priority was accorded to community works and biomass conservation in these plans. Mid-term monitoring, by external experts, of the watershed projects of POs of batches I and II was conducted in September-October 2005 with the help of a small grant from SRTT. The performance of all but two projects ranged from satisfactory to good. According to the monitors these projects have created a visible impact on the ground.

Research Activities – Various demonstrative activities were undertaken at the Technology Development, Training & Research Centre based at the Institute's premises in Dehra Doon, including cultivation of off-season vegetables in greenhouses; compost preparation through NADEP, vermi-compost and vermi-wash; cultivation of medicinal plants; roof rainwater harvesting in an LDPE tank; use of a hydraulic ram pump, drip irrigation, micro-sprinklers and a pedal pump. The Centre also began a few research activities in the micro-watersheds of selected POs. These included: (i) Hydrological and water quality monitoring of selected streams, (ii) A performance study of eight low cost hydrams installed in various mountain micro-watersheds, (iii) Establishment of ten agricultural demonstration centres for different ecological zones and (iv) An impact assessment study of selected micro-watersheds.

Capacity Building of Programme Staff - Special training courses and workshops were organized at PSI to enhance the capabilities of the Centre's programme staff. Some of them visited other VO's and research institutions to familiarize themselves with new technologies and approaches.¹

Programme Advisory Committee (PAC) Meeting - The fifth PAC meeting was held in November 2005 at Shimla (H.P.) where various lessons as well as problems and concerns encountered during the reporting period were shared with the PAC members. The members suggested establishing a participatory monitoring mechanism and quantifying the impact of the projects.

Documentation - A documentary film "Our Village Our Plan", describing the micro-planning process adopted by PSI's Gram Swaraj Abhiyan programme in western Orissa was completed. Another film on the Institute's Hamirpur watershed project is in the final stages of production. A monograph highlighting some of its successful outcomes is also nearing completion.

The programme was supposed to end in December 2005 but due to delay in completion, CPWD sought and obtained an extension till December 2006.

¹ These included: (i) A 6-day training programme on Technology Intervention & Marketing Support Options in Rain-fed Farming conducted by National Institute for Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad; (ii) A 2-day in-house workshop at PSI on community mobilisation; (iii) A 2-day workshop on 'Potential for cultivation of Aromatic and Medicinal plants in Uttarakhand', conducted by Matrichaya, Parvatiya Vikas Samiti, Tehri Garhwal; (iv) A 4-day training exercise conducted by CHIRAG (Nainital) for nursery raising and forestry works; (v) A workshop on sustainable livelihoods organised by CUS, Kolkata; and (vi) A 7-day workshop on Organic Farming conducted by Sambhav Ashram at Bhubaneswar.

I.1.B Hydrological Studies of Micro-Watersheds in Himachal Pradesh

CPWD began participatory hydrological studies in two micro-catchments, Bhodi-Suan and Kuhan, in the Changer region of Kangra district in Himachal Pradesh. The objective is to promote incentive-based mechanisms (IBMs) for watershed protection services and improved livelihoods. Winrock International India (WII), New Delhi is supporting the study with funds from the Department for International Development (DFID), UK.

In August 2005, low cost hydrological monitoring stations and systems were established in both the catchments with the help of the watershed communities. Thereafter selected members of the communities were trained to measure and record the hydrological data. The data collected has been analysed for the period August 2005 to March 2006 for generating baseline information on rainfall, stream flow, sediment yield, and stream water quality.

The estimated annual suspended sediment yields for the Bhodi Suan and Kuhan catchments are about 7 t/ha/yr and 12 t/ha/yr respectively, exceeding the desired limits of soil



erosion. In both the streams all the water quality parameters are well within the standards prescribed for stream water quality by the Central Pollution Control Board and the Bureau of Indian Standards. These streams are suitable for drinking (after chlorination), bathing, irrigation and pisciculture. The baseline data has been shared with the concerned communities for planning future catchment area treatment measures. Negotiations have been initiated between upstream and downstream users in the micro-catchments for developing IBMs for watershed

protection services and improved livelihoods.

I.1.C Resource Management For Sustainable Livelihoods

Poor rural families face critical food security and livelihood challenges in marginal upper catchments of the Indian and Nepal Himalayas. Restricted access to often-degraded water, land and forest resources combined with low productivity of open-access resources invariably result in seasonal or permanent out-migration and the loss of traditional knowledge, labor for management and community solidarity to redress resource degradation. The result is insecure livelihoods and vulnerability to a range of environmental and other hazards. Despite active policy and institutional reforms underway in Uttarakhand and Nepal, institutional fragmentation remains a key barrier to integrated approaches on the ground.

The goal of this collaborative three-year research programme is to identify enhanced sustainable livelihood opportunities and ways to reduce the nutritional vulnerability of poor rural families in the upper Himalayan catchments of India and Nepal. This is sought to be achieved through improved understanding of the existing linkages or limitations to integrated

forest and water management, leading to policy support on appropriate institutional frameworks to the respective governments.

PSI is responsible for the study in Uttarakhand while IWHRD will carry out a similar field study in Nepal. Each study will include the following activities: (a) Identification of innovative legal, policy and institutional frameworks, (b) Assessment of the local resource base, its management and relationship to local livelihoods, (c) Examination of expanded mandates for CBOs at the community level, and (d) Scaling up action-research for integrated natural resources management at the watershed (sub-basin) level. The activities undertaken by PSI during 2005-2006 are summarized below.

Activities: PSI hired a legal consultant to study the existing policy, legal and institutional frameworks for NRM in Uttarakhand, with special reference to forests, water resources and institutions for their management. It included (a) Critical reviews of existing policies and laws, Government Orders and legal cases from the perspective of integrated forest and water management, (b) Focus group discussions with members of resource users groups, (c) Discussions/interviews/interactions with various government and non-government stakeholders and their institutions at the district and village level and (d) Interviews with representatives of local self-government institutions. The study report provides insights into constraining and facilitating factors to integrated resource management and makes recommendations for changes in the existing policy, legal and institutional frameworks.

PSI has selected Hilaugad watershed (a sub-watershed of Lastargad Watershed) located in Jakholi block of Rudraparayag district for undertaking the field work with the support of Himalayan Jan Kalyan Evam Bal Vikas Samiti, a Rudraprayag-based VO. PSI and HJKEBVS organized a workshop in March 2006 with representative stakeholders from the entire Lastargad watershed, including villagers, PRI representatives and government officials. Existing problems related to resources management, institutions and policies were discussed at length during the workshop.



A PSI-led field team in the Hilaugad watershed has begun to carry out an assessment of livelihood security in five villages to estimate the gaps in availability and requirement of resources through PRA exercises, household surveys, biomass estimation, etc. By the end of March 2006 the assessments had been completed in two villages along with an assessment of equity (class, caste and gender).

In 2006-07 PSI will conduct hydrological, soil and forests productivity studies in the selected watershed. Participatory work plans for integrated natural resource management will be developed for the five villages to enhance livelihood security and minimize the gaps between resource needs and availabilities. The plans will also identify appropriate institutions for implementing them. They will be scaled up to the sub-basin level in the last year of the project.



I.1.D Other Activities

Watershed Training Programmes: During 2005-06, the Centre generated a total of 2,651 trainee days under the RTHD and other watershed development programmes. Several community based organizations like WCs, VDCs, SHGs, UGs and MMDs, Panchayat Pradhans and WDT members along with BDOs from Kangra, Kinnaur, Shimla, Sirmour and Bilaspur districts of H.P were trained during the year.

Development Support Activities: The Centre extended field support to other organisations like (1) Ambuja Cement Foundation in Solan (Himachal Pradesh), (2) Pradushan Niyantaran Evam Urja Vikas Samiti in Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh), (3) Foundation for Development Action and Research in Almora (Uttarakhand), and (iv) Aga Khan Development Network, Afghanistan.

Promotional Workshops: Two promotional workshops for CAPART's Watershed Conservation and Development Programme were conducted at Dehra Doon for POs of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Representatives from 51 VOs attended these workshops, where 20 proposals were generated.

I.2 REMARKS

The RTHD programme completed its stipulated period of four years in December 2005. As many of the planned activities are yet to be completed, the programme has been granted a one-year extension till December 2006.

The planned watershed activities have so far helped in strengthening the resource base in the form of assured household water supply, increased fodder production, reduction in soil erosion and increased agricultural incomes. The Centre expects to develop about six model watersheds out of the 15 selected at the start. A significant success indicator is the commitment of many VLIs to continue to work for transparent and self-reliant development even after the projects are over. PSI intends to seek financial support from SRTT for livelihood promotion activities in the successful micro-watersheds in the next phase of the Himmothan Pariyojna.

Participatory field studies under the Challenge Program Project have already helped in the formation and/or strengthening of village level institutions concerned with the management of water and forests in the selected watershed. Livelihoods assessment through PRA exercises gave opportunities to the selected communities to discuss and analyse their existing problems. This itself is an empowering process where people begin to initiate action themselves. A good example is that of Sann and its four neighbouring villages who plan to establish one institution for managing their common forest. In Bainoli village a defunct Mahila Mangal Dal has been activated and mobilised for resource management and livelihoods development. The village level work plans can be utilised later by the local Panchayats for implementation using available government funds.

I.3 FUNDING

S. No.	Project	Funding Partner	Opening Balance	Income	Funds Utilized	Balance
1	RTHD	SRTT	1,636,380.38	2,693,675.00	3,336,607.00	993,448.38
2	Challenge Programme	IWMI	-	797,513.00	559,595.00	237,918.00
3	Training & Dev. Support	DRDA & Others	-	1,865,601.00	1,663,978.00	201,623.00
4	Hydrological Study	Winrock Int'nal	-	49,020.00	11,747.00	37,273.00
5	Promotional Workshop	CAPART	(52,588.50)	414,000.00	222,180.50	139,231.00
6	Pauri Watershed Dev.	DRDA (Pauri Garhwal)	(12,557.91)	643,142.00	35,765.00	594,819.09
		Total	1,571,233.97	6,462,951.00	5,829,872.50	2,204,312.47

II. DISASTER MITIGATION AND RESPONSE

The Centre for Disaster Mitigation and Response (CDMR) at PSI was mainly engaged in consolidating the community-based disaster preparedness and response work started in Rudraprayag district in 2004. In 2005 it completed its commitments in the tsunami-affected areas of Tamil Nadu and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Centre also responded to the Kashmir earthquake of October 8, 2005 during the year.

II.1 ACTIVITIES

II.1.A Disaster Preparedness and Response in Uttarakhand

In 2004 CDMR began a community-based disaster preparedness and response programme, with the financial support of Oxfam (India) Trust, in 53 villages located in three contiguous valleys – Kyunja Gad, Akash Kamini and Kusum Gad of Rudraprayag district. The initial focus was on the establishment of village-level disaster management task forces and disaster-preparedness planning. In 2005-06 the unfinished planning process was completed and preparedness-related activities were begun.

Consolidation of the Planning Process: In 2004 draft plans detailing hazards and emergency response activities were prepared for all the villages. These plans have information about the villages' population, resources, history of disasters, hazard maps, risks and vulnerability assessments, identification of safe areas and mitigation, emergency relief and response measures among other related data. In 2005-06 all the 53 villages' Disaster Preparedness Plans (DPPs) were completed and presented to the villagers for formal approval. The villagers made several useful suggestions for making the Village Disaster Management Task Forces more active and effective.

Creating a Culture of Disaster Preparedness: An important focus of the year's activities was on creating a culture of preparedness in the selected villages. In each village there is a Disaster Management Task Force. It includes representatives from Mahila Mangal Dals, PRI representatives, masons, *dais* and teachers among others. At various times during the year Task Force (TF) members were trained in search, rescue and first-aid techniques, in the construction of temporary shelters and earthquake (EQ) safe houses. All the TFs were given computer-printed copies of the DPPs along with the original plans, poster sets and pamphlets related to EQ-safe construction features. It is expected that the TF members will supervise the construction of new houses in their villages to ensure that they are built in an EQ-safe manner.

At the village level, safety messages were written on walls at prominent locations. Home owners were also given an orientation on EQ-safe construction methods. At village meetings the local people were informed about the Uttarakhand State Disaster Mitigation, Management and Prevention Act (2005) and the disaster related activities of the district administration. A 4-page Disaster Resource Directory for Rudraprayag district, containing the contact details of the relevant district officials, departments of the district administration and other useful persons was prepared and distributed in all the villages. A series of mock drills was organized in local schools to make the children, teachers and administrators evacuate school buildings quickly and safely in the event of an earthquake.

Two workshops on retrofitting houses with EQ-safety features were organized for TF members, including masons. CDMR also carried out an assessment of the impact of masons' training conducted in the previous year. A comparison of the houses built by masons trained by PSI and others showed that trained masons were almost twice as likely to build a fully EQ-safe house as other masons. The study also revealed scope for improving the training so that masons would avoid some common mistakes. It recommended that monitoring of the construction work undertaken by the masons should follow the training programme to ensure that all houses are built in an EQ-safe manner. The training programmes should be accompanied by information dissemination and orientation of the home-owners who should demand EQ-safe construction features.

Production and distribution of IEC material: A variety of IEC material was developed by CDMR. It included : (i) 1000 sets of four posters in Hindi on the correct techniques for building framed structures; (ii) An 11-minute video film of a shaking table test comparing the performance of models of an EQ-safe house and a conventional rural house. CDs of the film are now available from CDMR; (iii) A 4-page Disaster Resource Directory for Rudraprayag district containing contact details of important district officials, departments and other resource persons in the district and (iv) A Disaster Resource Directory profiling various departments, organizations and persons connected with disaster management in the state of Uttarakhand.



Support to CDI: The Centre for Development Initiatives (CDI), Rudraprayag is CDMR's local partner in the programme. During the year PSI provided technical support to CDI in its field-based activities. An important activity was the disaster week organized by CDI in all the three valleys. From October 14 to 21, 2005 a number of school-based events were organized including *Prabhat Pheris*, mock drills, quiz and poster competitions and skits by CDI's communications team. On the last day a function was organized at the resource center at Bedubagar. It was presided over by Ms Shaila Rani Rawat, Chairwoman of the Zilla Panchayat. An exhibition was also organized on the occasion.

II.1.B Tsunami Response

On December 26, 2004, massive tsunami waves struck the Andaman & Nicobar Islands and the southeastern coastline of India following an earthquake epicentred in Indonesia. About 8000 people were killed in India. Coastal Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala along with the Andaman and Nicobar islands were heavily damaged. CDMR renovated temporary shelters hastily put up by official agencies in Tamil Nadu to house the homeless immediately after the disaster struck the state. This work was done with the financial assistance of Sadanand Trust and India Friends Association. It provided technical support to Swayam Shikshan Prayog (SSP), Mumbai, under a consultancy contract for its reconstruction work in Tamil Nadu. In the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the Centre undertook a technical support consultancy with Calcutta Urban Services (CUS) for housing reconstruction.

Tamil Nadu Response: The Centre's support to SSP was mainly in Nagapattinam district. An important innovation was the renovation of temporary shelters in Pumpoohar village. To build sturdy shelters and meet the climatic conditions of the coastal area, PSI's engineers mounted burlap fabric -- coated with cement slurry -- on triangulated bamboo frames. Pleased with the



construction, the DM of the district requested PSI to construct more such structures. But before this was possible the state government stopped all construction in the proposed areas, saying that permanent houses would be built on those lands. PSI did help SSP to construct 40 such shelters in Savarikuppam village. It organized two one-day orientation workshops on disaster-safe housing construction for 32 masons in Pumpoohar village. A model disaster-safe house with a floor area of 290sq ft and a 5000 litres roof

rainwater harvesting tank was also built in Pumpoohar. PSI designed two Area Resource Centres in Nagapattinam district for SSP. IEC material in Tamil was also printed and distributed.

Activities in A&N Islands: Rajesh Kumar, Director, CDMR along with Yusuf Kabir and Stevens Gonsalves of CUS made a reconnaissance visit to the Andaman island in May 2005 and chalked out a year-long programme. It was recognized that housing styles on the Islands were different

from those generally seen on the mainland. Hence new posters and models of cost-effective disaster-safe houses for the islands were developed in consultation with the local people. CDMR designed and prepared estimates of Community Centres with rainwater harvesting tanks for CUS. It conducted four 4-days practical training workshops for masons and carpenters on the construction of disaster safe houses for training about 50 local masons on Andaman Island. Along with them, two one-day orientation workshops for masons were also held in Little Andaman Island. The masons and villagers appreciated the posters prepared by PSI. The masons were encouraged to install rooftop rainwater harvesting systems to effectively use rainwater for meeting domestic needs. PSI built 10 permanent structures. It also assisted the construction of five other units.

II.1.C The Kashmir Earthquake

On October 8, 2005 a major earthquake measuring 7.6 on the Richter scale shook the entire Kashmir region. Its epicenter was located about 40 km north-west of Muzaffarabad, in the Pakistan-administered region of Kashmir (PoK). The tremors lasted for about 55 seconds and caused wide-spread destruction in northern Pakistan, Afghanistan and northern India. An estimated 1300 people perished, 4500 were injured and more than 1100 houses were destroyed in Jammu and Kashmir.

Immediately after the earthquake, a team of experienced engineers, Mr Dunu Roy and Mr. Rajesh Kumar of PSI, made a reconnaissance visit to the affected areas of Uri and Tangdhar.



Based on their observations a year-long programme was worked out in collaboration with Kashmir Earthquake Relief & Rehabilitation Co-ordination Centre (KERRCC) based in Srinagar, Kashmir.

Construction of Temporary Shelters: Since winter was fast approaching, it was necessary to construct temporary shelters which would not only last for at least a year, but would be quick to construct and safeguard the villagers against the cold. PSI constructed, 14 temporary shelters with the support of local volunteers provided by KERRCC. One of these was constructed in Tangdhar and the rest in Uri tehsil. These shelters acted as demonstration units to show the local people cost and time-saving construction methods. A four-page manual for building temporary shelters was prepared in Urdu.

II.2 REMARKS

In recent years, many experts and administrators have proposed community-based disaster preparedness and response measures as a desired disaster management strategy.² PSI's

² Parasuraman S. and Unnikrishnan P.V. (2000) : "Towards a Disaster Preparedness and Response Policy ", in India Disaster Report, Parasuraman S. and Unnikrishnan P.V. (Eds), Oxford University Press, New Delhi, pp 375-380.



experience in Rudraprayag reveals that this is easier said than done. Disaster preparedness is not a priority for most people in the absence of a disaster, even in areas locally recognized to be disaster-prone. Many official preparedness activities on the ground are little more than one-time events that lack rigour and sustainability. The Rudraprayag experiment has yielded very valuable knowledge on the activities that can be and need to be undertaken for disaster-preparedness in mountain regions. It has also shown that sustained efforts are required to create trained human resources, local institutions, plans, physical assets and a culture of safety. These are essential elements of any disaster preparedness strategy. While local administrators and officials have responded positively to the Rudraprayag experiment, strong advocacy will be required at the state level to bring depth and perseverance to government programmes on this issue. Though funds had been sought for extending the programme to a new disaster-prone district, this activity was shelved after a mid-term review of the programme, in favour of continuing efforts to consolidate the work in Rudraprayag and the need to persuade other VOs in Uttarakhand to make disaster management a component of their regular activities portfolios.

II.3 FUNDING

S. No.	Project	Funding Partner	Opening Balance	Income	Funds Utilized	Balance
1	CBDP Programme	Oxfam (India) Trust	327,990.00	1,436,940.00	1,159,931.00	604,999.00
2	Tsunami Response (A&N)	Calcutta Urban Service	-	198,000.00	185,799.00	12,201.00
3	Tsunami: Temp. Shelters (TN)	Sadanand Trust (ISS)	-	500,000.00	502,725.00	(2,725.00)
4	Tsunami & Kashmir EQ Response	India Friends Asso. (IFA)	(93,767.00)	434,158.00	306,246.00	34,145.00
5	Tsunami: Reconstruction	Swayam Shikshan Prayog	-	250,000.00	250,000.00	-
		Total	234,223.00	2,819,098.00	2,404,701.00	648,620.00

III. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY MONITORING

PSI has established a state-of-the-art environmental quality laboratory, with qualified professional staff at Dehra Doon, with the help of a grant from The Ford Foundation. The Environmental Quality Monitoring Group (EQM) Group at PSI monitors environmental pollution and its impact, undertakes research studies, develops low-cost and simple-to-use test methods and kits and disseminates information on environmental quality related issues. It also provides technical support to other organizations. Its thrust areas are (i) Fluorosis mitigation (ii) Monitoring pesticides and heavy metals in the environment and their impact (iii) Air quality monitoring and assessment of impact on human health (iv) Promoting biomonitoring

methodology and (v) Sale of water, air and soil quality kits. Highlights from its activities conducted in 2005-06 are described in the following sections.

III.1 ACTIVITIES

III.1.A Supporting Citizens' Action Against Ranbaxy

In February 2004 Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited sought permission from the Himachal Pradesh State Environment Protection & Pollution Control Board (HPSEP&PCB) to expand the capacity of its fermentation plant, set up in 1994 in Ganguwala, from 8 TPA to 120 TPA and to construct a formulation unit in nearby Batamandi village. On July 21, 2004 four villagers filed a public interest petition in the Himachal Pradesh High Court against Ranbaxy's plans contending that they violated the H.P. Tenancy & Land Reforms Act (1972), H.P. Ceiling on Land Holdings Act (1972), the Factories Act, the Explosives Act, the Development Plan of Paonta Sahib and the Pollution Control Board's Zoning Atlas guidelines. On April 1, 2005 the Court established a three-member committee of senior state officials to study these charges and to assess the potential pollution impact of the proposed plants and the availability of remedial measures for them. Realising that the case would involve hard scientific data and analysis, Subodh Abbhi, a local entrepreneur contacted Dunu Roy, Director, The Hazards Centre in New Delhi and Dr Ravi Chopra, Director, Peoples' Science Institute (PSI) for technical support.



PSI's scientists analyzed the Rapid EIA Report submitted by Ranbaxy and found it to be seriously flawed. Tests conducted by the EQM Group with water samples collected from storm water outlets of the Ranbaxy plant and the adjacent Yamuna and Bata Rivers showed that the effluents from Ranbaxy and the Yamuna river downstream of the plant were highly polluted. Toxicity tests also revealed that they were highly toxic for rice, the farmers' main crop. The results of these tests were consistent and they lent credence to the local people's apprehensions that the Ranbaxy plant was discharging toxic, non-biodegradable chemicals into the rivers and the surrounding environment. PSI's findings were submitted to the High Court Committee.³

III.1.B Groundwater Quality in Plachimada

People's Science Institute and The Hazards Centre, New Delhi investigated the groundwater quality in the area surrounding the Hindustan Coca Cola Beverages Pvt. Ltd plant

³ In July 2006 the Court held that a Site Appraisals Committee had not approved the fermentation plant at Ganguwala, and Ranbaxy had violated different provisions of the Factories Act and other Acts as contended by the petitioners. The Court directed Ranbaxy to prepare a comprehensive EIA before further construction, giving details of the expected effects of environmental pollution, the remedial measures to be taken thereof, the effects of the effluents on the aquatic life and agriculture through bioassay tests, and to make adequate provisions for safe disposal of the solid wastes for a period of at least 35 years.

at Plachimada in Kerala to assess the plant's impact on the surrounding environment. PSI undertook this study on the request of the Plachimada Solidarity Committee. It was done without any outside financial support.



Water samples were collected from nine bore wells, hand pumps and open wells. The sampling sites were located at different distances from the factory. All the samples showed the presence of heavy metals like Pb, Cr and Cd. In many cases the concentrations were above the permissible limits prescribed by BIS. The concentrations decreased with increasing distance from the plant. Bore wells showed higher concentrations indicating that the contaminants had leached into the deep aquifer and polluted the groundwater, which meet a major part of the water needs of the villagers.

PSI's staff along with the Mr. A.K. Roy, Director, The Hazards Centre, addressed a press conference at the Press Club of India, New Delhi to publicize the results.

III.1.C Capacity Building For Water Quality Monitoring

Domestic water supply and water quality testing subjects are to be transferred to Panchayati Raj Institutions under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. PSI completed a pilot training programme "Community Capacity Building on Water Quality Monitoring and Water Sources Management" in Shimla district with the support of the Himachal Pradesh State Council for Science and Technology & Environment (SCSTE). Six of the nine blocks in Shimla district had been covered during the previous year. Panchayat representatives and villagers were trained in water source management and water quality monitoring.



The workshops included lectures and group exercises on WQ and WSM. Each workshop also included field exercises for identification of catchment area treatment measures of water sources and demonstration of water quality testing. The villagers were trained in water quality testing using PSI's kits. More than 200 villagers were given an orientation and about 100 were trained in all the nine workshops. At the end of the programme PSI's staff made a presentation of the outcomes to the Member Secretary, SCSTE.

PSI trained community representatives and project coordinators from 26 partner organizations (POs) of WaterAid India from the states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Madhya



Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh in water quality monitoring and methods to improve domestic water quality.

The participants were trained in water quality monitoring techniques using specially designed, simple-to-use water quality testing kits. They were also educated about the different parameters of drinking water quality (DWQ) and their relative significance, the relationship between water quality and health, as well as the interventions for improving water quality. Once the training was completed, a water quality testing kit made by PSI, was handed over to all the organisations. PSI scientists also demonstrated a format to file results of WQ testing.

III.1.D Workshop on Environmental Education In Schools Of Uttarakhand

PSI organized a two-day consultative workshop on environmental education in the schools of Uttarakhand, on April 22-23, 2005 in Dehra Doon for teachers of government and public schools in Uttarakhand. The objectives of the workshop were to conduct a critical analysis of the curriculum for environmental education in schools prepared by NCERT and expose the teachers to practical methods of determining environmental quality.

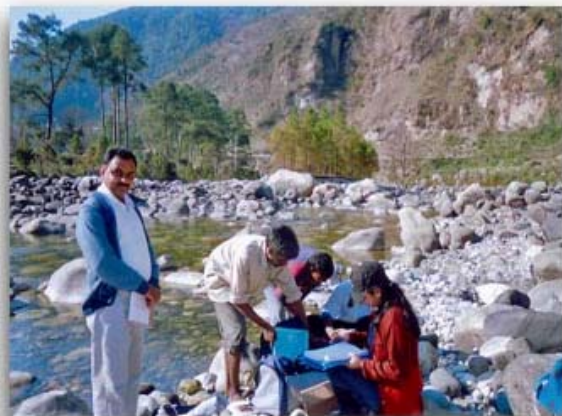
NCERT's Syllabi for Environmental Education in Schools was critically analysed by Dr. G.D. Agrawal, Honorary Professor, Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramodaya Vishwavidhyalaya, Chitrakoot and Dr. Ravi Chopra, Director, People's Science Institute. The participants heard expert presentations by Dr. Rashid Siddiqi, Retired Professor, Aligarh Muslim University on quantification of environmental processes, Dr. B. C. Choudhury, Professor, Wildlife Institute of India on ecological aspects of environmental education and Mr. A. K. Roy, Director, The Hazard's Centre, New Delhi on innovative methods of teaching environmental science in schools.



Group discussions among the teachers concluded that the syllabi proposed by NCERT was very general and did not address mountain specific issues. They noted that there was no continuity between different sections of the syllabus. It was felt that traditional/local knowledge should be a part of the curriculum. There was a consensus that 50% weightage (in terms of time and marks) be given to practical work. The participants also noted that the syllabi should emphasize the need to balance development and conservation.

The workshop was hosted by PSI with financial support from Envirotech Instruments (Pvt.) Ltd.

III.1.E Biomonitoring Of Ganga River



PSI did biomonitoring of Ganga river and its tributaries in Uttarakhand along with the Uttaranchal Environment Protection & Pollution Control Board (UEPPCB). They selected 35 sampling stations. A critical review report of the first round of monitoring was submitted to CPCB and UEPPCB. But there was no favourable response from either CPCB or UEPPCB. Due to a delayed response from CPCB and UEPPCB, PSI conducted the third round of monitoring on its own initiative. Although CPCB approved a grant Rs. 4,84,000 for the project, a sum of only Rs, 200,000 was released after two rounds of monitoring.

III.1.F Conference on Public Action for Pollution Mitigation

The EQM Group at PSI organized a conference, “Public Action For Pollution Mitigation”, on August 13-14, 2005 in Dehra Doon to inform a variety of organizations working on pollution mitigation issues, including VO's, government agencies -- particularly Pollution Control Boards – and donor agencies about the work done at PSI on pollution monitoring and to explore the potential for joint action by the participating agencies.

The conference revealed a grim picture of India's environmental health. The participants were unanimous that public action could effectively mitigate environmental pollution. They felt that more emphasis had to be put on mobilizing support from the affected communities. There is a definite need for professional skills and services to make public action for pollution mitigation more effective. The process of bringing together organizations engaged in public action for pollution mitigation needs to be expanded by linking with more like-minded organizations and individuals. There is also a need to build broader alliances so that there can be a pooling of resources (knowledge, facilities and funds) and skills (advocacy, communication). It was suggested that the workshop group should work on prioritizing pollution issues of common interest. It was also suggested that a group like this with new additions should meet at least once a year to review its effectiveness.

The EQM Group made a detailed presentation of its activities, distributed its research reports and information materials and organized a visit to the EQMG lab. Most participants felt that EQMG's lab facility should be maintained and strengthened. They expressed a desire to access its facilities more often and pay for the services. The EQM Group pointed out that it had been hard to get government support for its activities. Though the UEPPCB had signed an MOU with PSI recognizing its EQMG lab as a referral lab for one year, no work had been forthcoming. On the other hand, the CPCB had approved a grant for joint bio-monitoring of the Ganga river by EQMG and the Pollution Control Boards, but the study had been curtailed midway.



III.1.G Other Activities

The above conference was the last scheduled activity of the tie-off grant provided by The Ford Foundation in the previous year. The EQM Group helped seven villages in Orissa prepare fluorosis mitigation plans, in an extension of similar work done in Sonebhadra district in the previous year. It carried out an awareness campaign among farmers in Meerut district against the use of pesticides, following a monitoring exercise there. The EQM group also published a set of 8 posters to stress on the health impacts of chemical pesticides and the benefits of organic farming.

PSI continued to use every opportunity to promote the public interest for clean air in urban areas. At a planning meeting of the UEPPCB to set goals for the Board, Dr Ravi Chopra, Director, PSI recommended a 50 per cent reduction in air pollution levels in the major cities in Uttarakhand within the next five years. PSI's study on the impact of urban air pollution on human health continued to be used for public education.

The Citizens' Action Group, Dehra Doon sought PSI's support in preparing its response to the draft Master Plan for Dehra Doon City (2005-25). Data from EQMG's study on Dehra Doon's air quality and its impact on human health was used. This data was also used to try and counter the government's proposal to build a stadium in the middle of the city, one of the areas most affected by vehicular pollution. The matter has now been placed before the state Lokayukta.

During April-June 2005, PSI carried out three small projects on the water quality of Dehra Doon, impact of land use on stream water quality in mountain watersheds and the water quality of traditional water harvesting structures in Uttarakhand.

As a part of their efforts to phase out POPs in India, Toxics Link and Janhit Foundation supported by IPEN (International POPs Elimination Network) sought PSI's assistance in analyzing POPs in soil, water and vegetable samples of Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Ghaziabad and Noida districts (U.P.).

III.2 REMARKS

The EQM Group feels considerably strengthened by the experience gained in working on the Ranbaxy and Hindustan Coca Cola cases along with monitoring pesticides and heavy metals in the environment. These projects kept the EQM lab fully occupied during the year. The Ranbaxy and Coca Cola pollution cases show that governments, their agencies and industrial enterprises cannot be trusted to ensure compliance with environmental regulations and guidelines. It is important for civil society, which bears the brunt of environmental degradation, to remain vigilant to ensure that the environmental safeguards are adhered to.

The water quality training programmes with the partners of Water Aid India and in Himachal Pradesh with the Himachal Pradesh State Council for Science, Technology & Environment (HPSCSTE) marked a new beginning in community based water quality monitoring to ensure improvement in the quality of drinking water in rural areas. It is recognized that one-time training by itself does not lead to the desired outcome, i.e., improved



water quality. Hence it was proposed that the trainees regularly monitor the water quality in their areas. The EQM Group scientists circulated a format for the trainees to file the results of water quality tests done by them. PSI offered to visit their work areas and cross-check their data. WaterAid India agreed to this offer and signed a consultancy contract with PSI for the same. These activities have helped sell more than 50 WQ testing kits, generating revenues to support its other public interest activities.

The EQM group at PSI is now looking for long-term sustainability. It has established new contacts while keeping the old ones. It plans to establish a Fluorosis Mitigation Centre, work on community based water quality monitoring and management, analyze heavy metals and pesticides in the environment, undertake environmental impact studies in response to specific requests from pollution affected communities and carry out air pollution and biomonitoring studies.

III.3 FUNDING

S. No.	Project	Funding Partner	Opening Balance	Income	Funds Utilized	Balance
1	Tie-off Grant	The Ford Foundation	539,525.54	-	542,088.00	(2,562.46)
2	Community-based WQM	H.P. SCSTE	(162.00)	15,000.00	55,953.00	41,115.00
3	Bio-Monitoring of Ganga River	UEPPCB	33,397.00	-	42,189.00	(8,792.00)
4	Environment Education	Envirotech Instr. Pvt.Ltd	94,853.00	-	82,660.00	12,193.00
5	Ken Betwa Study	Envirotech Instr. Pvt.Ltd	-	200,000.00	66,025.00	133,975.00
		Total	667,613.54	215,000.00	788,915.00	93,698.54

IV. INNOVATIVE PROJECTS

Innovating processes and technologies are the leading edge of PSI's work. Innovation at the Institute involves research, development and diffusion of new community mobilization processes, technologies and administrative procedures. The Innovative Projects (IP) Group's main activities during the year were focused on the Gram Swaraj Abhiyan in western Orissa, development of the Village Information System (VIS) for Uttarakhand and the promotion of rainwater harvesting in the rural areas of Uttarakhand.

IV.1 ACTIVITIES

IV.1A Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (GSA)

The Gram Swaraj Abhiyan is PSI's response to the starvation deaths in 2001 in Orissa. It is a programme of self-reliant development based on plans prepared by local communities.⁴

⁴ The central activity of this programme is to prepare village and panchayat level development plans. The process motivates local communities to identify development projects, establish village-level institutions, volunteer labour (*shramdan*), access government funds and implement their projects.

Between 2002-06, 314 village development plans were prepared and formally ratified by their respective Palli Sabhas. Of the 12 Panchayat plans (covering 108 villages), nine have been ratified by their Gram Sabhas till now. The main outcomes so far include the establishment of hundreds of village-level institutions in the participating villages; over 200 village resource persons trained in engineering, health, pisciculture and rural marketing; *shramdan* for development works; regular functioning of schools and village visits by ANMs; successful anti-corruption campaigns and forest protection and maintenance of community assets.

In 2005-06 the focus was on consolidating the gains accruing from the human and social capital created earlier along with the promotion of sustainable livelihoods. Among the specific economic achievements were:

- Sunflower and onion cultivation on 1000 acres yielding a net profit of Rs 1.3 crore
- 314 fish ponds over 421 acres yielded an annual income of Rs 70 lakhs⁵
- 49 women's SHGs traded in mahua for a profit of Rs 4.5 lakhs
- Quick approval of projects for the NREG Scheme enabled individual GSA villages to each access about Rs 3-5 lakhs for providing livelihoods to the poor
- The total assets of over 500 thrift groups grew to Rs 58 lakhs



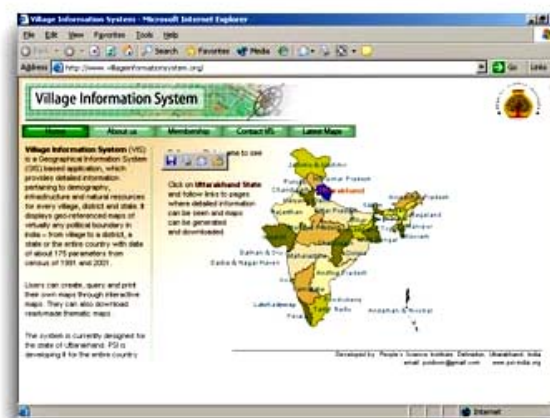
PSI and its local partner, Sahabhagi Vikash Abhiyan (SVA), can at best add 100 villages each year to the Gram Swaraj Abhiyan. A better way to expand the coverage of the programme is to mainstream it through major government programmes. At the initiative of WASSAN, a Hyderabad-based support organization, PSI and SVA agreed to assist the Orissa Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) in introducing GSA's micro-planning process into the OTEL Programme, which will ultimately cover about 2000 villages. The GSA staff trained some of the OTELP partners and helped them to prepare three watershed development plans.

IV. 1.B Village Information System (VIS)

PSI has developed a revolutionary software application, Village Information System (VIS), for knowledge-based decision-making. It is a user-friendly, geo-referenced Geographical Information System (GIS) application that can display data from the 1991 and 2001 Population Census of India in the form of maps, tables and graphs to present thematic information for the use of planners, policy-makers, administrators and researchers.

⁵ The fishing is done by women's SHGs who take loans from their thrift groups to bid against contractors when Panchayats auction fishing rights.

A demonstration model of VIS for the state of Uttarakhand provides detailed data on every village, tehsil, district in the state. It displays Census data covering about 200 parameters related to demography, social welfare, infrastructure and natural resources for each unit. It allows analysis of all these parameters and their trends at the village, tehsil, district and state levels. It can prepare thematic maps in response to user's queries presented in normal language. This allows for a rapid and visual grasp of the implications in terms of spatial variations.



In 2005-06 the IP Group upgraded the Uttarakhand data by adding data from the National Education Survey of 2002. At the request of the state ICDS Director, it prepared 20 maps for three districts showing a variety of coverage and performance data. The Group is also working to create 3-dimensional topographic maps for selected locations where appropriate contour data is available.

The Department of Science Technology (DST), GoI, invited PSI to present a proposal for funding the Institute's VIS work. It resulted in a grant of Rs36.41 lakhs for web-loading the Uttarakhand VIS already prepared by PSI. It provides for the purchase of equipment and for other facilities to design and upload the interactive VIS programme. Despite final approval of the grant in December '05, the sanctioned amount was not released during the financial year.

IV. 1.C Reviving Traditional Water Harvesting Structures (TWHS)

Nature has endowed Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh with a bounty of water resources. Yet, over a third of the villages and almost all urban areas in these two states, suffer from water shortages and a variety of associated developmental problems pertaining to domestic water supply and irrigation. They affect the quality of life, particularly of women, and livelihoods. PSI has estimated that 35 to 40 per cent of the annual water needs of the two states are met by traditional water harvesting structures (TWHS). But a large number of them have become dysfunctional due to neglect of the structures and their catchments.

Since 2004, PSI has supported activists and organizations with funds and technical know-how, to help local communities renovate 42 TWHS and restore their catchments in Chamoli, Pauri, Nainital, Almora, and Pithoragarh districts. The emphasis is on remote rural locations that are less likely to be adequately serviced by the state agencies.

Five *Jal Sanskriti* Fellows, with financial support provided by India Friends Association (California), completed the restoration of 21 structures and their catchments located in Chamoli (5), Pauri (5), Nainital (5), Pithoragarh (5) and Almora (1) districts. Basanti Bahen, in Almora district, was persuaded by local villagers in the uppermost reaches of the Kosi river, to focus her work on increasing the year-round Kosi river flows rather than reviving a few *naulas*. Basanti Bahen decided to replicate the water sanctuary model in Ufrenkhal developed by



Sacchidananda Bharti, also a *Jal Sanskriti* Fellow. She has mobilized the women of 15 villages near the origin of the Kosi river to completely ban the lopping or cutting of trees in the adjacent forests and to dig trenches on the slopes to harvest rainwater.

With the help of a small grant from the India-Canada Cooperation Office (ICCO), PSI worked with five organizations to undertake renovation of TWHS and restore their catchments. Out of 49 structures proposed for renovation by these organizations 21 were selected on the basis of the degree of water shortage in the village, absence of better options, guarantee of open access for the dalit community, beneficiaries' contribution of at least 20 per cent of the costs as *Shramdan*, and a major role for women in the User Groups (UGs). The selected structures are located in Pauri (6), Almora (10) and Nainital (5). Renovation of all the structures was completed in 2005-06. Plantation activities were completed in 13 out of the 21 locations.

IV.2 REMARKS

Progress in the GSA programme slowed down in 2005-06 due to the inability of PSI's partner organization to raise adequate funds. The significant increase in incomes of the villagers from a variety of economic activities, however, is very encouraging. Local PRIs, VOs and government agencies are requesting GSA for training support and replication of the GSA process in their areas. Therefore the programme is becoming demand driven and there is excellent scope for expanding it.

The VIS grant from DST will help PSI to establish a GIS laboratory at the Institute for promoting knowledge-based development activities. PSI's staff from the NRM, EQM and CDMR Groups are already availing the facilities and inputs available from the VIS team for their projects.

PSI's *Jal Sanskriti* programme has generated significant interest in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh for reviving traditional water harvesting structures. In Pauri district the *Pani Raakho Andolan* started by Dudhatoli Lok Vikas Sansthan joined hands with the *Jal Sanskriti* Fellowships programme to renovate *naulas* in remote villages of the Dudhatoli mountains range. Local communities have begun exciting initiatives without any external support. Almora city, known as the Cultural Capital of Uttarakhand is reputed to have once had 360 *naulas*. But now only 69 are said to exist and nearly all of them have fallen into disrepair. In 2003, Shaishanik Chetna Samiti organized a campaign to clean the *naulas* in the city. Now the Naula Sudhar Samiti has begun to repair the major *naulas* used for ritual purposes.

The efforts of *Jal Sanskriti* Fellow, Basanti Bahen, are an eye-opener for PSI and the people who live in the middle Himalayan region of Uttarakhand. Here the local streams and rivers are fed by springs. Due to rampant deforestation in the last 150 years and the growing demand for water in the region, many important rivers in this region, e.g., Kosi, Eastern Ramganga, Eastern and Western Nayar and Panar, etc. have very low flows after the summer monsoons. This is leading to water shortages in the towns and villages fed by them and the curtailment of water for irrigation is affecting livelihoods. A worsening of this situation will lead to social conflicts between the rural and urban populations and greater out-migration from the villages. There is an urgent need to regenerate these streams and rivers by combining



afforestation with rainwater harvesting, e.g., community-led development of watersheds or water sanctuaries.

IV.3 FUNDING

S. No.	Project	Funding Partner	Opening Balance	Income	Funds Utilized	Balance
1	Gram Sawraj Abhiyan	Prime Minister's Relief Fund	85,072.79	-	297,531.00	(212,458.21)
2	Community-led Restoration of TWH Structures	CIDA	812,384.00	93,000.00	691,819.00	213,565.00
3	Jal Sanskriti Fellowships	IFA	203,926.00	290,638.00	204,412.00	290,152.00
		Total	1,340,881.59	383,638.00	1,212,268.00	512,251.59

V. END NOTES

V.1 LOOKING AHEAD

At its annual review meeting in December 2005, PSI's staff identified the likely developmental challenges and opportunities in the coming decade (2006-2015), in the context of India's rapidly altering political economy and the accompanying social changes. A programmatic response to these challenges is being conceptualized keeping in view PSI's mission, "To help eradicate poverty through the empowerment of the poor and the productive, sustainable and equitable use of available human and natural resources", and based on its proven strengths and potential to add new capacities.

The review concluded that PSI must help poor communities to successfully absorb the expected changes. To create a significant impact, the Institute plans to expand its activities so that successful past experiments in niche areas can be implemented on a large scale. For this it will have to focus on organizational development and add new capabilities and resources. The review also concluded that the anticipated economic boom would create a huge demand for skilled workers and educated professionals. Talent will be in short supply, making it difficult for VOs to recruit professionals and retain them. For sustaining large planned interventions, it is therefore imperative for the Institute to immediately begin raising corpus funds and money for building its own campus.

V.2 FINANCES

The total income of the Institute in 2005-06 was Rs.16,359,157 (against Rs.17,327,469 in the previous year). Receipts totalled Rs.11,224,986 in 2005-06 against Rs.10,512,044 in 2004-05. PSI's total expenditure in 2005-06 was Rs.12,001,610 a utilization of 73% of the total income. Payments during the year at Rs.11,197,705 almost equalled receipts for the year.

The main source of income was grants and donations amounting to Rs.9,779,716 (Rs.9,521,447 in 2004-05). Of these, Indian grants and donations at Rs.6,210,548 accounted for 64% of the total; the rest, Rs.3,569,168 being foreign grants. Six grants were wound up during the year. Investment and interest income increased modestly from Rs.425,154 in the previous year to Rs.443,255. Receipts from training and development support (Rs.1,859,101), sale of products and consultancies (Rs.972,965) and interest from banks and investments (Rs.443,255) amounted to just over 29% of the total receipts, showing a healthy effort by the Institute at self-sustenance.





EXECUTIVE BOARD 2005-06

Dr G.D.Agrawal	Chairperson	Environmental Scientist
Dr K.S.Chawla	Treasurer	Geotechnical Engineer
Dr B.K.Joshi	Hony. Dean	Political Scientist
Mr Abhay Bhushan	Member	Information Technologist
Ms Madhu Sarin	Member	Architect
Dr Leela Visaria	Member	Sociologist
Dr Ravi Chopra	Director (Ex-Officio)	Scientist

PSI STAFF 2005-06

S.No.	Name	Designation	Date of Joining/Leaving in 2005-06
1	Rakesh Aggrawal	Research & Documentation Officer	Left on 31-07-2005
2	Anita Akoijam	Research Scientist	Left on 30-08-2005
3	Basil Anthony	Admin Assistant	
4	Rajendra Bansal	Research & Documentation Officer	Joined on 03-10-2005
5	Deepak Bawari	Project Coordinator	
6	Sapna Bhardwaj	Program Assistant	Joined on 17-11-2005
7	Krishna C. Bughani	Program Engineer	
8	Ravi Kumar Bhupati	Research Assistant	
9	Ayan Biswas	Research Scientist	
10	S.P.Chaturvedi	Research Scientist	
11	Prithvi Raj Chauhan	Driver	
12	Ravi Chopra	Director	
13	Salil Das	Director, Innovative Projects Group	
14	D.N.Dwivedi	Project Assistant	
15	Shipra Garg	Research Assistant	Left on 30-08-2005
16	Anil Kumar Gautam	Program Coordinator, EQM Group	



17	Jharna Gupta	Training Coordinator, CPWD	
18	Rajesh Gupta	Research Scientist	
19	Narendra Jamwal	Program Assistant	
20	Pushpa Juyal	Admin Assistant	
21	Anil Kumar	Office Assistant	
22	Rajesh Kumar	Director, CDMR	
23	Heera Lal	Program Assistant	
24	Basudev Munda	Project Coordinator	Left on 30-11-2005
25	Navneet Naik	Program Engineer	Joined on 01-04-2005
26	Ajay Nautiyal	Research Assistant	
27	Deepak Negi	Librarian	
28	Manas Ranjan Panda	Program Engineer	
29	Rahul Pandit	Program Assistant	Left on 31-07-2005
30	Pushpa Pant	Project Assistant	Left on 22-06-2005
31	Surya Prakash	Research Scientist	Left on 31-05-2005
32	Ram Sevak Prasad	Technical Assistant	
33	Kunwar Singh Rawat	Project Assistant	Joined on 03-10-2005
34	Ramesh Rawat	Gardner	
35	Sandeep Rawat	Accounts Assistant	
36	Subhash Rawat	Office Assistant	
37	Debashish Sen	Director, CPWD	
38	Amita Sharma	Program Assistant	
39	Dinesh Sharma	Graphic Artist	
40	Rajesh Sharma	Program Assistant	
41	Ved Prakash Singh	Program Engineer	Joined on 07-11-2005
42	Vikram Singh	Office Assistant	
43	Preeti Tewari	Research Assistant	Joined on 07-11-2005
44	Madan Lal Tiwari	Program Engineer	
45	Chakradhar Tripathi	Office Assistant	
46	Ramesh Tripathi	Research Scientist	
47	Anil Tyagi	Accounts Officer	

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

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2006

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	SCHEDULE	FOREIGN GRANTS	LOCAL GRANTS	REVENUES	TOTAL AS AT 31.03.2006	TOTAL AS AT 31.03.2005
I	SOURCES OF FUNDS						
	A. ENDOWMENT FUND		597,837.00	-	-	597,837.00	597,837.00
	B. REVOLVING FUND		1,300,000.00	300,000.00	-	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00
	C. CAMPUS FUND		3,012,561.00	-	-	3,012,561.00	3,012,561.00
	D. CAPITAL FUND						
	Opening Balance		679,720.41	535,550.80	26,158.30	1,241,429.51	1,241,429.51
	Add: Excess of Income over expenditure		15,268.38	29,989.03	(1,010.00)	44,247.41	(285,230.87)
	Closing Balance		694,988.79	565,539.83	25,148.30	1,285,676.92	1,241,429.51
	E. GRANTS (to the extent unutilised)		1,787,084.64	2,126,735.27	-	3,913,819.91	4,578,927.60
	F. LOANS & ADVANCES	I	-	-	-	-	101,536.24
	TOTAL		7,392,471.43	2,992,275.10	25,148.30	10,409,894.83	11,132,291.35
II	APPLICATION OF FUNDS						
	F. FIXED ASSETS (at cost)	II	3,997,103.00	327,417.00	8,116.00	4,332,636.00	4,356,285.00
	less Depreciation						
	G. INVESTMENTS	III	2,796,603.00	900,000.00	-	3,696,603.00	3,652,301.00
	H. NET CURRENT ASSETS						
	Current Assets, Loans & Advances	IV	670,663.43	1,781,694.10	28,256.30	2,480,613.83	3,167,785.35
	Less: Current Liabilities & Provisions		71,898.00	16,836.00	11,224.00	99,958.00	44,080.00
	Closing Balance		598,765.43	1,764,858.10	17,032.30	2,380,655.83	3,123,705.35
	NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS	V					
	TOTAL		7,392,471.43	2,992,275.10	25,148.30	10,409,894.83	11,132,291.35

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

For S.M. VARMA & CO.
Chartered Accountants



Date: _____
Place: New Delhi

For PEOPLE'S SCIENCE INSTITUTE

G.D. Agrawal
G.D. AGRAWAL
Chairman

Ravi Chopra
RAVI CHOPRA
Director



PEOPLE'S SCIENCE INSTITUTE

CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31st MARCH 2006

PARTICULARS	FC AMOUNT	LG AMOUNT	REVENUE AMOUNT	TOTAL AMOUNT	TOTAL AMOUNT
	AS AT 31-3-2006	AS AT 31-3-2006	AS AT 31-3-2006	AS AT 31-3-2006	AS AT 31-3-2005
INCOME					
REVENUE:-					
Grants Unutilised C/f	2,507,174.04	2,071,753.56	-	4,578,927.60	6,366,262.45
Bank Interest	11,254.00	31,473.00	2,377.00	45,104.00	44,054.00
Calendars Receipts	-	-	43,716.00	43,716.00	420,890.00
Consultancy Receipts	-	-	380,020.00	380,020.00	-
Donations Received	-	287,660.24	-	287,660.24	117,595.00
Grants received	3,569,168.00	5,922,888.00	-	9,492,056.00	9,403,851.54
Hydram Receipts	-	-	24,750.00	24,750.00	-
Miscellaneous Receipts	-	7,887.00	9,473.00	17,360.00	5,148.00
Publications, Posters & Maps Receipts	-	-	82,268.00	82,268.00	20,405.00
Reimbursement Accounts	-	23,540.00	-	23,540.00	34,171.00
Return on Investments	344,263.68	53,887.00	-	398,150.68	381,100.14
Water Sampling Receipts	-	-	113,200.00	113,200.00	6,450.00
Water Testing Kits Receipts	-	-	317,161.00	317,161.00	78,379.00
Projects Closed	30,623.49	448,120.21	-	478,743.70	101,012.00
Overheads transferred to General Fund	24,000.00	52,500.00	-	76,500.00	348,150.40
TOTAL (A)	6,486,483.21	8,899,709.01	972,965.00	16,359,157.22	17,327,468.53
EXPENDITURE					
Advertisement Expenses	37,982.00	7,540.00	-	45,522.00	25,135.00
Audit fees	16,836.00	16,836.00	11,224.00	44,896.00	44,080.00
Bank Charges	4,986.70	7,410.00	3,986.00	16,382.70	12,775.33
Boarding & Lodging	37,845.00	152,519.00	286.00	190,650.00	250,245.00
Books, Periodicals & Data CDs	10,969.00	41,995.00	83,226.00	136,190.00	60,652.00
Computer Consumables	33,788.00	39,502.00	3,267.00	76,557.00	46,631.00
Depreciation	143,481.00	101,056.00	4,125.00	248,662.00	467,773.00
EPF Administration Charges	10,525.00	19,379.00	3,267.00	33,171.00	32,908.00
EPF Contribution	78,410.00	144,461.00	24,360.00	247,231.00	245,289.00
Fellowships	215,600.00	-	-	215,600.00	787,200.00
General Expenses	-	1,500.00	-	1,500.00	2,476.00
Grants to Other Organisations	493,000.00	-	-	493,000.00	631,253.00



PARTICULARS	FC AMOUNT	LG AMOUNT	REVENUE AMOUNT	TOTAL AMOUNT	TOTAL AMOUNT
	AS AT 31-3-2006	AS AT 31-3-2006	AS AT 31-3-2006	AS AT 31-3-2006	AS AT 31-3-2005
Honoraria/Consultancies	97,070.00	566,774.00	72,467.00	736,311.00	714,214.00
Hospitality Expenses	9,879.00	24.00	3,561.00	13,464.00	14,529.00
Hydram Expenses	-	-	11,797.00	11,797.00	-
Insurance Charges	1,996.00	3,832.00	-	5,828.00	15,879.00
Laboratory Expenses	32,646.00	5,960.00	5,582.00	44,188.00	151,877.00
Local Conveyance	4,952.00	18,211.00	1,828.00	24,991.00	27,026.00
Meetings/ Conferences /Workshops	83,273.00	238,073.00	1,000.00	322,346.00	276,646.00
Office Maintenance	17,442.00	68,682.00	2,236.00	88,360.00	86,899.00
Photography & Slides	10,420.00	7,459.00	85.00	17,964.00	49,559.00
Postage & Courier	7,478.00	11,534.00	8,782.00	27,794.00	68,292.00
Printing & Stationery	44,682.00	86,918.00	4,468.00	136,068.00	138,459.00
Professional Charges	21,638.00	18,097.00	3,000.00	42,735.00	38,551.00
Publications Expenses	123,100.00	-	13,250.00	136,350.00	633,941.00
Relief & community Development Works	414,527.00	296,300.00	-	710,827.00	-
Rent	121,000.00	338,800.00	12,000.00	471,800.00	433,900.00
Repair & Maintenance	49,509.00	54,902.00	-	104,411.00	44,182.00
Research & Documentation	10,775.00	136,643.00	-	147,418.00	204,766.00
Salaries	1,307,270.00	2,230,161.00	438,653.00	3,976,084.00	3,771,360.00
Staff Welfare	17,250.00	10,843.00	1,316.00	29,409.00	32,455.00
Telephone & Fax	53,246.00	76,801.00	13,507.00	143,554.00	136,832.50
Training Material / Expenses	212,648.00	496,409.00	-	709,057.00	490,408.00
Travelling	549,882.00	859,191.00	92,228.00	1,501,301.00	1,958,291.00
Vehicle Running & Maintenance	9,550.00	75,871.00	6,900.00	92,321.00	101,416.00
Water & Electricity charges	29,283.00	25,770.00	3,790.00	58,843.00	81,933.00
Water Kts Production Expenses	-	-	143,784.00	143,784.00	11,682.00
Web Site Expenses	-	-	-	-	10,200.00
Overheads Transfer to G F	24,000.00	52,500.00	-	76,500.00	101,012.00
Project Closed	30,623.49	448,120.21	-	478,743.70	348,150.40
TOTAL (B)	4,367,562.19	6,660,073.21	973,975.00	12,001,610.40	12,548,877.23
Net Surplus (A-B)	2,118,921.02	2,239,635.80	(1,010.00)	4,357,546.82	4,778,591.30
Less : Grant Refunded	316,568.00	82,911.50	-	399,479.50	484,894.57
Unutilised Grants Carried Forward to Balance Sheet	1,787,084.64	2,126,735.27	-	3,913,819.91	4,578,927.60
Surplus transferred to Capital Fund	15,268.38	29,989.03	(1,010.00)	44,247.41	(285,230.87)

For PEOPLE'S SCIENCE INSTITUTE



Date:

Place: New Delhi
SUDHIR KUMAR
FCA, CIA (P.S.)

G.D. Agrawal
G.D. AGRAWAL

Ravi Chopra
RAVI CHOPRA
Director

