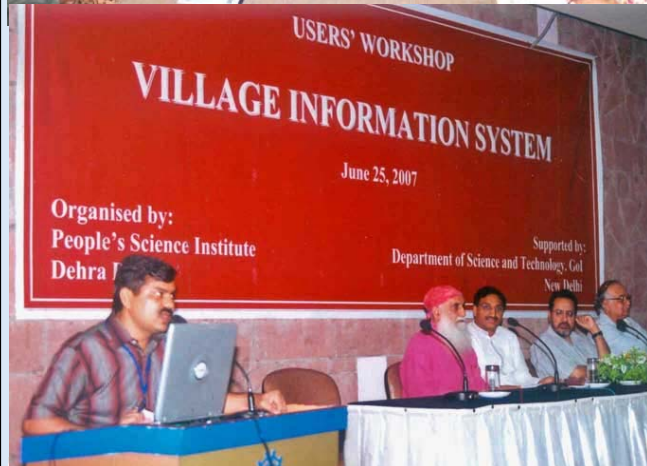


PEOPLE'S SCIENCE INSTITUTE



ANNUAL REPORT (2007 - 2008)



252, Vasant Vihar – 1
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Uttarakhand



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I. NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Natural Resources Management (NRM) activities at PSI are conducted through the Centre for Participatory Watershed Development (CPWD), established in 1996 by a mandate from CAPART (Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India). It provides 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.

In tune with the 2006-2015 decadal vision, the Centre scaled up its efforts to promote the System of Rice Intensification (SRI). It launched a new initiative to promote fodder development in Uttarakhand. A new direction for the Centre was to undertake an EIA scoping study of hydro electric projects in the north-east. It also continued to sustain its watershed activities and completed all the field work on its mountain livelihoods action research project.

I.1 ACTIVITIES

I.1.A Resolving The Himalayan Dilemma: Participatory Watershed Development in the Himalayas

The Centre undertook an impact assessment study of nine watersheds where development activities had been completed under the RTHD programme supported by Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT). It revealed that physical interventions worth about Rs. 1.34 crores were undertaken in 46 villages, benefiting 2707 households out of the total 2806 families. About 27 per cent of the beneficiary households were SC families. Nearly 96 per cent of the poor (BPL) households were covered by these interventions. They provided almost 115,000 person days of employment to the local communities. The village communities contributed almost Rs.25 lakhs (19 %) in cash or by *shramdan* (voluntary labour).



The impact studies showed that watershed development had resulted in substantial impacts in terms of household water availability, expansion of irrigation, improvements in agricultural production and in mobilizing complementary investments. The programme also



succeeded in establishing a few model watersheds in the middle Himalayan and Shivaliks regions. Thus it has significantly increased the availability of natural resources and thereby laid the basis for addressing livelihoods and food security needs in these watersheds.

A summary of the economic impact of the major physical interventions is given in the table below. It shows very high economic returns on the investments made.

Economic Impact of Major Physical Interventions of RTHD

S. No.	Physical Activities	Investment (Rs.)	Area (ha)	Beneficiaries Households		Economic Value of Annual Produce (Rs.)		Net Cash Income/ hold/ Year (Rs.)
				Total	SC	Gross	Net	
1.	Drinking Water	6,93,529	-	436	212	-	-	-
2.	Livestock Water	11,68,154	-	1,788	500	-	-	-
3.	Irrigation Works	18,36,719	108	502	149	38,024/ha	23,992/ha	2,852
4.	Land & Drainage Line Treatment	30,63,418	535	1,797	460	NA	NA	NA
5.	Fuel wood & fodder Plantations	44,28,078	432	2,339	562	3,67,34,496	-	-
6.	Grasslands Development	5,07,363	145	1,513	437	14,65,000	-	2,400
7.	Fruit Plantations	6,27,099	-	1,862	611	1,03,19,650	72,23,755	3,850
8.	SRI Paddy	11,900	0.89	36	10	30,600/ha	18,989/ha	470
9.	Hydrants	37,003	3.32	14	1	25,786/ha	16,530/ha	3,920
10.	Greenhouses	1,70,863	3.89	30	11	11,683/unit	8,178/unit	8,178
11.	Agriculture Demonstrations	3,07,957	9.88	105	17	64,200/ha	41,730/ha	3,850
12.	NADEP Compost	2,16,000	20	72	23	~3600/unit		
13.	Vermi Compost	2,67,000	3	89	30	~1500/unit		

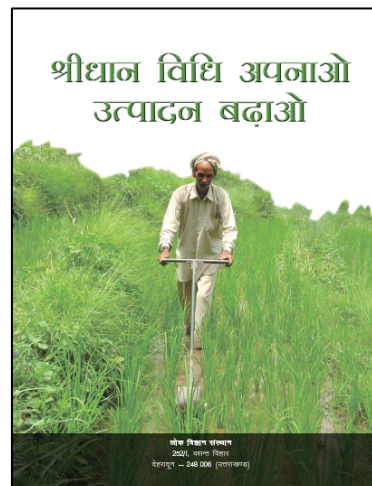
In 2007-08 the Centre continued to provide monitoring and development support to 4 Batch II Partner Organizations (POs) and 3 Batch III POs who were still in their third and second year respectively of the implementation phase. This was done through a Small Grant Programme from SRTT. Resource teams from PSI regularly visited all the watershed projects and provided intensive development support to the 7 Batch II and III POs for implementing the planned activities in their respective watersheds. The main thrust was on improving the work quality and institutional systems and capacity building of NRMT staff and village communities.

PSI now intends to seek funds for a four year follow up programme, "Sustainable Mountain Livelihoods", focusing on livelihoods development to increase household incomes and ensure food security in selected watersheds.

Documentation – "SRI Dhan Vidhi Apnaao, Utpadan Badhaao", a manual describing the SRI (System of Rice Intensification) technique of paddy cultivation was prepared.

I.1.B System of Rice Intensification (SRI)

Building on a successful experiment on 40 farms in the previous year, in 2007-08 CPWD organized capacity building workshops on SRI for more than 1000 farmers in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh with the financial support of NABARD and SRTT. About 600 participating farmers reported that while non-SRI yields stood close to 28-29 quintals per ha, the SRI yields were around 53-55 quintals per ha, an average increase of 89%. The SRI programme has evoked a tremendous response from VOs and farmers in both the states.



Rice is the staple food in the mountain regions. Enhancing its productivity through the SRI method can lead to greater food security for farming families. The stalk volume in the SRI method is also much higher, providing more fodder for cattle, more farmyard manure for fertilizing fields and possibly increasing milk yields. Therefore, PSI has embarked on a mission to promote its widespread use in Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. It plans to attain a critical mass so that both the states' governments can integrate the method into their Annual Agricultural Plans.

In 2008-09, PSI plans to reach out to over 10,000 farmers in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh. Funds are being sought from Sir Dorabji Tata Trust (SDTT) and WWF-ICRISAT.

I.1.C Fodder Programme

More than 50% of the total work force in Uttarakhand is engaged in animal husbandry related activities. But there is a gap of 11.49 MT in the supply of green fodder and 1.17 MT dry fodder. It is perhaps the primary reason for the low productivity of milch animals in the state. This gap in the availability of fodder has also contributed to large-scale lopping in forests causing ecological degradation. As an experiment, in 2007-08 PSI began training village communities in better feeding practices and advanced techniques for preservation of green fodder especially for the lean winter months. CPWD trained three village communities to construct silo towers for fodder preservation and retention of the nutrient content of green fodder along with adopting better feeding practices through the use of chaff-cutters and cattle troughs. In all, six silo towers, four ferro-cement cattle troughs were constructed and three chaff-cutters were installed in the programme areas. In addition, cultivation of American cherry, *Zea mays* and *Hordeum vulgare* has been initiated for filling the silo towers.

SRTT contributed 80% of the total cost of these implements and structures through its Himmothan Pariyojana and the beneficiaries contributed the remaining 20 per cent. Intensive monitoring was carried out to analyze the impact of the programme interventions on fodder availability. Once successful, the lessons will be incorporated in future livelihoods development programmes in the mountain regions.

The programme has generated considerable interest as evident from several requests by neighbouring villages for extending it to their areas. Participating villagers have expressed their willingness to continue the programme and are planning to cultivate *Zea mays* for filling the silo-towers to be used for the winter months of 2008-09. PSI and the implementing POs are discussing possible funding with SRTT's Himmothan Cell.

I.1.D Resource Management For Sustainable Livelihoods

During the year under review CPWD completed field research on the project “Linking Community-based Water and Forest Management for Sustainable Livelihoods of the Poor in Fragile Upper Catchments of the Indus-Ganges Basin”, in the Hilaungad watershed of Rudraprayag district (Uttarakhand). PSI was a part of a consortium of national and international organizations led by International Water Management Institute (IWMI)-Nepal. This project was funded by the Challenge Programme for Food and Water of CGIAR. Its aim was to identify opportunities to ensure food and livelihoods security for poor families based on community managed water and forests. Participatory tools were used for livelihoods and institutional analysis, and assessment of resource gaps in six villages of the watershed along with an assessment of equity (class, caste and gender). Studies on hydrology, soils and forests productivity were also carried out.



The study has identified enhanced sustainable livelihood opportunities and ways to reduce the nutritional vulnerability of poor rural families in the selected watershed, which is representative of upper Indo-Gangetic catchments. The phenomenon of restricted access to often-degraded water, land and forest resources combined with low productivity commons leading to insecure livelihoods, vulnerability to a range of environmental and other hazards and seasonal or permanent out-migration are proposed to be removed through sub-basin level coordination among the resident communities. For this a common platform comprising of representatives of all the 30 villages of Hilaugad watershed was created at a consultative stakeholders' workshop on November 30, 2007. This platform is now guiding the process of preparation of action plans for the watershed.

The first level of platform creation was initiated through a workshop on August 21, 2007, in which a 13 member facilitating committee was formed. The committee organized meetings once every month and facilitated the process of organising the local and district level workshops and the preparation of an action plan.

In 2007-08 CPWD also undertook the promotion of SRI among the Hilaugad watershed communities for generating livelihoods and food security.



I.1.E Backward Regions Grant Fund

PSI was selected as a Technical Support Organisation by the Planning Commission (GoI) to assist the district administrations in Chamoli , Champawat and Tehri Garhwal districts (Uttakhand) and Nuapada district (Orissa) to prepare District Perspectives Plan and facilitate bottom-up planning under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) scheme. This was done in accordance with the provisions of Article 243 ZD (3)(d) which provide for District Planning Committees to consult such institutions and organisations in preparing draft development plans. CPWD initiated the facilitating process and organized meetings with the concerned district administrations in 2007-08. It also conducted a sensitizing workshop for block level officials and members of the Zilla Panchayat in Chamoli district in March 2008. CPWD colleagues have gathered secondary data from various sources and a work strategy has been finalized, which is now awaiting a formal consent from the district administrations.

I.1.F A Framework for Impact Assessment of Large Water Infrastructure Development Projects

The World Wide Fund for Nature–India (WWF-India) requested PSI to develop a framework for assessing the impacts of existing and proposed large water infrastructure projects on biodiversity and local populations in Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. It is the first phase of a larger strategic assessment of the impact of hydroelectric projects to be conducted by WWF–India. PSI’s study focuses on developing the parameters and methodology for impact assessment, identification of baseline information on the existing and proposed hydropower projects, prioritization and identification of two project sites for detailed analysis later and identification of possible alternatives to meet the water and energy needs of the region.

I.1.G Other Activities

Watershed Training Programmes: The Centre generated a total of 3,609 trainee days under the RTHD and other watershed development programmes in 2007-08. Several community based organizations (WCs, VDCs, SHGs, UGs and MMDs), Panchayat Pradhans and WDT members along with Watershed Development Coordinators (WDCs) of the Mid-Himalayan Watershed Development Project and BDOs from Kangra, Kinnaur, Shimla, Sirmour and Bilaspur districts of H.P were trained during the year.

I.2 REMARKS

PSI has made rapid advances in 2007-08 in transforming its focus from resource development to building sustainable institutions for livelihoods development and ensuring food security. This is in keeping with its 2006-2015 decadal agenda. The four year follow-up programme “Sustainable Mountain Livelihoods” focusing on livelihood development will help increase household incomes and ensure food security for all in the selected mountain watersheds. Several activities reported above are feeding into the preparations for this programme.

I.3 FUNDING

S. No.	Project	Funding Partner	Opening Balance	Income	Funds Utilized	Balance
1	RTHD	SRTT, Mumbai	34,22,358	47,75,580	55,90,453	26,07,485
2	Sustaining Monitoring Livelihoods	SRTT, Mumbai	--	30,25,911	10,14,490	20,11,421
3	SRI	NABARD, UkD	--	3,60,000	4,47,785	(87,785)
4	SRI	SDTT, Mumbai	--	--	99,874	(99,874)
5	Fodder	HMC, DDN	--	2,33,350	2,35,794	(2,444)
6	Challenge Programme	IWMI, Nepal	(2,14,702)	8,20,146	7,70,749	(1,65,305)
7	Environmental Impact Assessment	WWF-India	1,35,723	2,32,000	3,67,723	0
8	DPP	DRDAs, UkD	--	--	22,859	(22,859)
9	Training & Development Support	HP Govt. & others	--	25,10,550	25,10,550	0
		TOTAL	33,43,379	1,19,57,537	1,10,60,277	42,40,639

II. **DISASTER MITIGATION AND RESPONSE**

The goal of disaster management at PSI is to assist communities for disaster mitigation, preparedness and response activities. These activities are conducted through the Centre for Disaster Mitigation and Response (CDMR)

II.1 ACTIVITIES

II.1.A Disaster Preparedness and Response in North India

Since 2006 CDMR has been extending a pilot programme on community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) to several disaster-prone districts of Uttarakhand. The main activities in 2007-08 focussed on developing human and social capital for effective disaster preparedness and response. The programme was financially supported by Oxfam India Trust.

Promoting EQ-safe Housing Construction in Uttarakhand: Evidence from major earthquakes (M> 6.0) that have struck India in the recent past shows that earthquakes *per se* do not kill people. House collapses, mainly non-engineered rural buildings, do. Hence it is imperative to build rural homes to withstand earthquakes. CDMR regularly conducts orientations for rural communities on the need to build EQ-safe houses or to secure their existing homes by retrofitting. It also trains local masons in the correct techniques of building EQ-safe houses.

In 2007-08, CDMR organized six masons training workshops on EQ-safe housing construction with the help of partner organizations (POs) to train 96 masons in different districts of Uttarakhand. The 6-day workshops were a combination of classroom lectures, discussions and practical exercises. Teaching aids included photographs, slide shows, a video film, three-dimensional models and specially prepared literature. The curriculum addressed a variety of topics including seismic forces and their effects on buildings, properties of building materials and their proper use, site selection, shapes of buildings, foundations, walls, tie-bands, corner strengthening, location of open spaces, roofs, framed structures, temporary shelters and retrofitting. Practical exercises focused on making cement concrete blocks, foundation filling, plinth band casting, mortar mixing and the construction of walls interlocked at the corners. In keeping with current construction patterns in Uttarakhand, this year CDMR also focused on RCC framed structures. During practical sessions the masons



actually cast columns and beams. Each mason was given a copy of a simply written and well-illustrated step-by-step construction manual for future reference. They were also given copies of posters on EQ-safe construction for load bearing as well as framed structures.

During the review period CDMR organized six one-day follow-up workshops for masons who had been trained earlier. They were able to provide feed back on the difficulties they faced during construction. They suggested training more masons from a few villages instead of training a few masons from many villages. This could encourage EQ-safe house construction in the selected villages and could later spread to other villages. Some of the masons said that the training had increased their demand in the villages, resulting in an increase in income levels.

All the participating masons were enrolled in a Masons Network established by PSI. This network will enable PSI to mobilize trained masons to work in other parts of the country as and when the need arises.

Information Dissemination: In consultation with VOs in the state and individuals, CDMR produced a draft version of the Sphere Guidelines for minimum standards of disaster relief support in Uttarakhand. These are to be published shortly.

In 2007-08 CDMR continued to publish **सुचेतना** its quarterly Hindi newsletter on disaster management. With the increase in readers, particularly masons, the print run was increased from 1000 to 1200. It now reaches masons, community leaders (gram pradhans, mahila mandals, youth groups), VOs, professional bodies, social activists, academicians, journalists, government officials, peoples'



representatives, political leaders and other opinion makers in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

Developing Disaster Management Capabilities in Uttarakhand: Six Uttarakhand-based VOs were selected for capacity building in disaster management. A three-day follow-up practical training workshop on Search, Rescue & First Aid was organized at Ranman village in Almora district. Mahila Haat provided local logistical support. VO representatives, who were trained in the previous year, attended the workshop. Its objective was to develop a pool of professionals who could respond effectively to major disasters in Uttarakhand and elsewhere.

II.1.B Impact Assessment of Masons' Training

In 2005 CDMR carried out an assessment of the impact of masons' training done during the previous year in the Kyunjagad watershed of Rudraprayag district. It led to an improved training curriculum that was implemented in subsequent workshops. A follow-up assessment done in May 2006, showed that against 32 per cent EQ-safe houses built by CDMR-trained masons in 2004-05, 56 per cent of the houses built by masons trained by CDMR in 2005-06 were EQ-safe. A similar assessment in June 2007 showed that 67% of the houses built by its trained masons were EQ-safe.

II.1.C Kashmir Earthquake Response

In its continuing response to the Kashmir Earthquake of October 8, 2005, CDMR initiated a construction support programme for 30 beneficiaries in four villages of Uri tehsil, in 2007-08. The construction started in July 2007 but could not be completed before the onset of winter. PSI provided technical assistance for the construction of houses and financial support upto a maximum of Rs.50,000. This programme received financial support from International Service Society (Michigan). Local logistical support was provided by the Srinagar-based Kashmir Earthquake Relief & Rehabilitation Coordination Centre (KERRCC).



II.2 FUNDING

S. No.	Project	Funding Partner	Opening Balance	Income	Funds Utilized	Balance
1	Disaster Preparedness & Response in North India	Oxfam (India)Trust, Lucknow	407,265	1,387,200	1,447,815	346,650
2	Kashmir EQ-Response	International Service Society, USA	--	1,884,999	1,239,570	645,429
		Total	407,265	3,272,199	2,687,385	992,079

III. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY MONITORING

Environmental Quality Monitoring at PSI involves monitoring environmental pollution and its impact, developing user-friendly pollution monitoring techniques, building the capacities of VO's and communities to gather and interpret pollution data and assessing the environmental impact of development projects. The Environmental Quality Monitoring Group (EQMG) at PSI operates a state-of-the-art laboratory in Dehra Doon. In 2007-08 its activities mainly revolved around providing technical support to WaterAid International (WAI), an international water-focused organisation, and monitoring pesticides and heavy metals. These activities are outlined below.

III.1 ACTIVITIES

III.1.A Technical Support to WAI

EQMG has been providing technical support to WAI since 2005. In 2007-08 this partnership focused on promoting community access to safe drinking water. As a technical partner EQMG conducted training workshops on WQM to build the capacities of the staff of WAI and its regional partners and prepare IEC materials. It carried out research and on-site demonstrations of various water treatment options in the project areas of three WAI regional partners to test approaches that could ensure the supply of safe water in selected problem villages. Specific support activities are outlined below.

Consultative Workshop for WAI & Partners' Staff: A consultative workshop on community-based water quality management (CBWQM) was organized in August 2007 with the staff of WAI and its partners. During this workshop EQMG presented critical findings of past studies conducted in the project villages of WAI partners. The latter and regional managers of WAI gave their feedback about these studies and their expectations from a new programme for CBWQM). The modalities of the proposed programme, including the training pedagogy, data management system and IEC materials were discussed.



Two eminent experts, Dr. R.C.Trivedi, Additional Director, CPCB and Dr. T.K.Joshi, a renowned epidemiologist, spoke at the workshop. Dr. Trivedi discussed the different technical aspects of WQM, while Dr. Joshi spoke about WQ and waterborne diseases.

Preparation and compilation of IEC materials: After the consultative workshop two sets of IEC materials on WQM were prepared, in Hindi and in English for master trainers. The material deals with the importance of safe water and water quality monitoring, water sources mapping by PRA, different WQ parameters and their relative significance (on the basis of health impacts), sampling and analysis techniques, sanitary risk assessment and different water treatment options.

Separate IEC materials are being prepared for village communities. They will highlight the importance of safe water, good sanitation and hygiene practices and water treatment options. They will be a set of flip charts which the master trainers will use during their interactions with the community.

EQMG also prepared a format for conducting household surveys on waterborne diseases, sanitary and hygiene practices. This format was used to establish a relationship between unsafe water, sanitary and hygiene practices and the disease burden. Various socio-economic and cultural factors were also taken into account while establishing this relationship.



Training of Trainers (ToT) on CBWQM: EQMG colleagues conducted 8 state level workshops on CBWQM for WAI's partners across the country. In all 149 persons were trained in these workshops on different aspects of CBWQM. Out of these 114 master trainers were selected.

Follow-up workshops & Meetings: As part of building WAI partners' staff capabilities in WQM, EQMG conducted 8 follow up workshops to evaluate the performance of partners' staff as master trainers.



Later EQMG scientists undertook field tours in the project areas of WAI's partners. As a result 10 villages were identified in Bihar, Jharkhand, U.P. and Orissa as having severe water quality problems.

III.1.B. Pesticides & Heavy Metals Monitoring

The AAS and GC units in the EQM lab at PSI were heavily used during the year. Lok Hit, a Dehra Doon based VO, submitted 20 surface and groundwater samples and 10 vegetable samples from Hardwar and Udham Singh Nagar districts for determining pesticides contents. Six water samples violated the standard of 1 µg/l. Heptachlor epoxide was found in 11 out of the 20 water samples (See chart). Pesticides were reported in four (Chilli, Tomato, Brinjal, Raddish) out of 10 different types of vegetables.

Janhit Foundation (Meerut) brought 10 samples of water and five soil samples from Bathinda district (Punjab). Pesticides in excess of the standard limit of 1 µg/l were found in two samples. Pesticides were also detected in 6 water and 5 soil samples, albeit within the limit for total pesticides (See chart). Banned pesticides were recorded in six water samples and five soil samples.

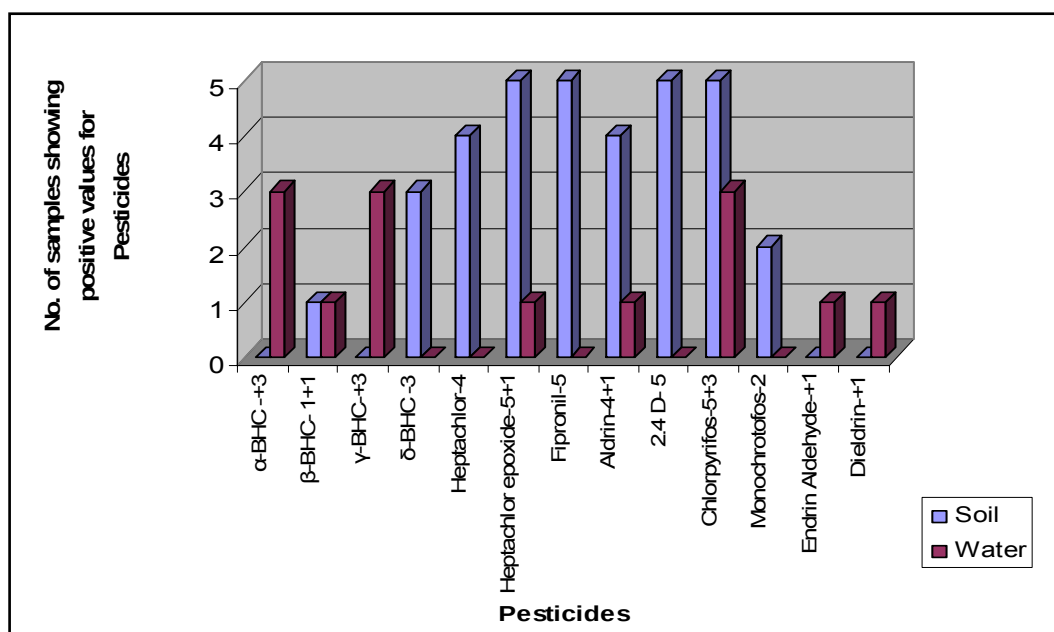


Chart 1: Pesticides in samples provided by Janhit Foundation

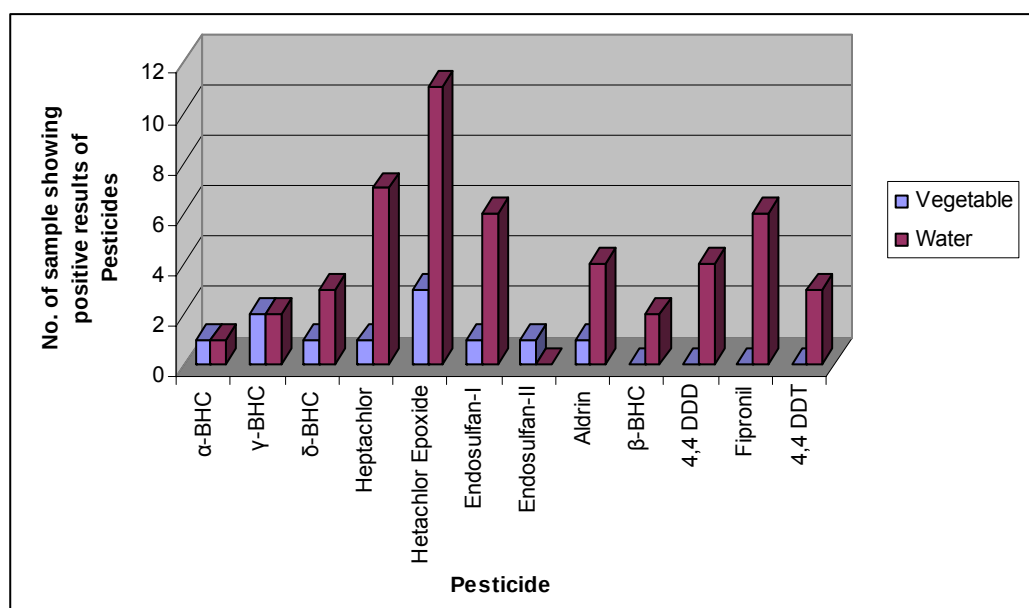


Chart 2: Pesticides in samples provided by Lokhit Foundation

In October 2007, EQMG scientists surveyed six villages in Baap and Phalodi blocks of Jodhpur district to identify dental and skeletal fluorosis on a request from Doosra Dashak, a local voluntary organization. Mild to moderate cases of dental fluorosis were observed among 60% of the surveyed population (age group 6-16 years). No cases of skeletal fluorosis were recorded. The highest fluoride concentration in the water sources of the surveyed villages was



recorded at 2.5 mg/l. Based on their observations EQMG scientists recommended roof rain rainwater harvesting and accessing water supply from the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project.

The EQM Group also analysed 32 water samples and 9 soil samples from Coca Cola bottling plants in Jaipur and Kaladera. The test results showed presence of Cr, Cd and Pb in most of the water and soil samples, as shown in the table below. However, excess Cr was reported for only two water samples.

Heavy metals in water and soil samples around Coca Cola plants at Jaipur and Kaladera

Heavy metals	Number of Samples with positive results	Range mg/l	No. of Samples violating standard	Standards Unit
Water				
Chromium	29	0.009-0.124	2	0.05*
Cadmium	15	0.001-0.006	-	0.01*
Lead	8	0.001-0.009	-	0.05*
Soil mg/kg				
Chromium	9	1.871-6.512	-	Not prescribed
Cadmium	9	0.050-0.200	-	Not prescribed
Lead	8	0.050-0.300	-	Not prescribed

* BIS (IS: 10500-1991)

EQMG regularly receives samples from VO's and public interest groups based in and around Uttarakhand. During 2007-08 it analysed 133 water, 10 vegetable and 76 soil samples in all. In addition, EQMG also supported the Centre for Participatory Watershed Development at PSI by regularly analyzing a large number of soil samples collected from various watersheds. It has also worked with the GIS lab at PSI to prepare a web-based Management Information System (MIS) for WAI. Such collaborations build new synergies at the Institute.

III.2. REMARKS

In PSI's 2006-2015 decadal vision the EQM thrust areas were identified as (i) Fluorosis mitigation (ii) Monitoring the presence and impact of pesticides and heavy metals in the environment (iii) Monitoring air quality and its impacts on human health (iv) Promoting biomonitoring methodology and (v) Sale of water quality testing kits. The foregoing synopsis shows that the EQM Group has not been able to sustain work in several thrust areas though it has added community based water quality management as one. This is largely due to its heavy dependence on its partnership with WAI for its sustainability.

For sustainability EQMG will have to significantly enhance its sale of products and services. In 2007-08 the sale of water quality monitoring kits was not satisfactory. Only 37 water quality testing kits and 149 refills were sold.

III.3. FUNDING

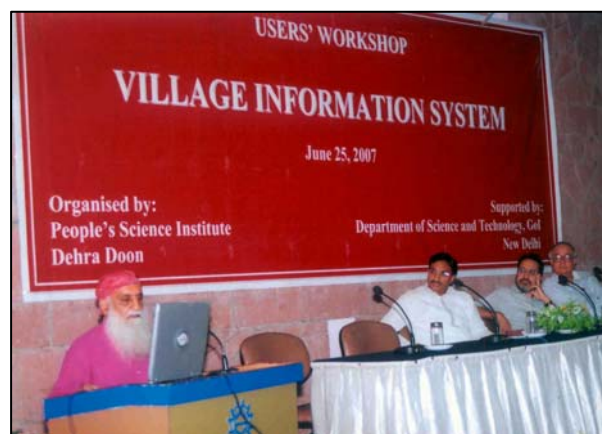
S. No.	Project	Funding Partner	Opening Balance	Income	Funds Utilized	Balance
1	Building capacity of WAI personnel & partners for safe drinking water supply	WaterAid, India	2,22,481	23,27,924	20,34,076	5,16,329
2	Water sampling & analyzing		--	2,34,525	2,34,525	0
3	Water Quality Testing Kits		--	3,61,570	3,61,570	0
		Total	2,22,481	29,24,019	26,30,171	5,16,329

IV. INNOVATIVE PROJECTS

IV.1 ACTIVITIES

IV.1.A. Village Information System

PSI's Village Information System, a web-GIS based system which provides detailed information on every village, district and state in India was formally inaugurated online by Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal "Nishank", Minister for Science and Technology (GoU) in June 2007. It is now available online at www.villageinformationsystem.org. It displays data of about 175 parameters pertaining to demography, infrastructure, social welfare and landuse from the 1991 and 2001 Census of India. It is presently developed only for the state of Uttarakhand.



A one day users workshop was organized in Dehra Doon to orient various stakeholders to the system. The response of the participants was overwhelming as evident from the discussion and suggestions for improvement. They described VIS as an important and useful tool. Most of them recommended adding different layers and data to VIS. Representatives from Himachal Pradesh recommended the system to be expanded to their state also. Some participants proposed charging a membership fee from users.

Work on recommendations is in progress. After completion of Uttarakhand state, work on a VIS for the state of Haryana has been started.



IV.1.B. Development of a Management Information System for Himmothan

A project to develop a web-GIS based Management Information System (MIS) was initiated to create and manage a central database on natural resources for the Himmothan Cell of SRTT. The stated objective of the project is to develop and deliver a MIS database for the Himmothan Pariyojna and Himmothan Projects. It will be GIS based, with geo-referenced maps and updated information to aid quick analysis and interpretation of spatial and non spatial data.

Since September 2007 GIS maps for all the districts of Uttarakhand have been prepared. The geo-referenced maps (spatial information) show village, forest and district boundaries. Each unit is attached with demographic data (attributes) from Census 2001. Standardized baseline and interventions data structure has been developed for all Himmothan projects and attached to each project supported village. Programme impact indicators have also been developed for the Water and Sanitation programme and for Watershed programmes. An exclusive user friendly website has been created for this purpose. GIS maps are accessible through the web-GIS technology.

While creating the system it was felt that an online financial management system should be created within this system. A demo online financial system is being developed for the new Integrated Fodder and Livestock Development project. If the system works efficiently, it will be implemented for all other projects.

IV.1.C. Development of a Management Information System for WaterAid.

The GIS lab at PSI undertook a project to develop a web-GIS based Management Information System (MIS) for providing updated water quality data of all sources in villages supported by WaterAid India in nine states of India.

The GIS group has developed base maps for three states under WAI project areas, i.e., Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand. The base map is a digitized state map along with district & village boundaries of the project sites of WAI partners. Uplinking of the WQ, health, sanitary survey and demographic data of the villages for these states is in progress. The villages will have sources marked along with the type and date of analysis of these sources.

The first layer of the MIS shows all the WAI districts in a map of India. The second layer will show all the WAI project villages within a district. The third and final layer will show all the sources located within a particular village and the distance between any two sources within that village. All these layers can be accessed by a single click on the respective system layers.

WAI will have to create a separate button on its Home Page and link it to the URL to make these maps web-accessible. These maps will be upgraded periodically upon receipt of data from WAI partners.

IV. 1.D. Gram Swaraj Abhiyan: Strengthening grassroots democracy

The stated objective of the Gram Swaraj Abhiyan is “to consolidate and strengthen grassroots democracy in four districts of western Orissa.” The focus is to strengthen democratic processes and village level institutions which form the core of grassroots democracy. While a



Palli Sabha is the main over-arching village organization, responsibilities for various functions like education, health, village development, forest protection, etc. are taken by smaller institutions. Palli Sabha meetings have been regularized in seven panchayats. Different committees have been formed and made functional in these panchayats.

NREGS is one of the key rural employment generation programmes of the Government of India. Large scale misappropriation of funds was observed during the implementation of the programme in the area. Fifteen awareness camps were organized to inform people about its salient features, provisions and their entitlements. This has resulted in better implementation of NREGS in GSA villages. Work Development Committees have been formed in each village. These Committees are regularly monitoring the NREGAS works. They regularly seek details of estimates, expenditure and work days provided, under RTI, thereby making the process transparent.

SRI is also being promoted as an experiment with 150 identified farmers. A large scale follow up programme for SRI in the Kharif season covering more than 1000 farmers is proposed.

IV.2 FUNDING

S. No.	Project	Funding Partner	Opening Balance	Income	Funds Utilized	Balance
1	Development of MIS for Himmotthan	Himmothan Cell	--	4,07,000	4,63,279	-56,279
2	Village Information System	DST, GoI	-1,47,373	3,55,238	2,07,865	--
3	Gram Swaraj Abhiyan	SRTT	--	2,50,000	2,55,118	-5,118
		Total	-1,47,373	10,12,238	9,26,262	-61,397



EXECUTIVE BOARD 2007-08

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 2007-08

S.No.	Name	Date of Joining	Date of Leaving in 2007- 08
1	Manauwar Ali	16.08.2007	
2	Basil Anthony	09.10.1992	
3	Rajendra Bansal	03.10.2005	
4	Nidhi Barthwal	08.03.2007	
5	Deepak Bawari	02.08.2004	31.05.2007
6	Sapna Bhardwaj	17.11.2005	
7	Ayan Biswas	01.09.2003	
8	Krishna C. Bughani	03.06.2004	31.01.2008
9	S.P.Chaturvedi	05.01.2005	
10	Prithvi Raj Chauhan	16.10.2000	18.01.2008
11	Ravi Chopra	01.02.1988	
12	Priyanka Chowdhury	01.11.2007	
13	Salil Das	21.02.1990	
14	D.N.Dwivedi	17.08.1998	
15	Anil Kumar Gautam	01.03.2002	
16	Saurindra Narayan Goswami	07.01.2008	
17	Asha Gupta	01.01.2008	
18	Jharna Gupta	01.01.2001	31.05.2007
19	Anandita Handoo	01.06.2006	31.01.2008
20	Pushpa Juyal	21.12.1992	
21	Ajay Kumar	01.11.2006	



22	Anil Kumar	03.10.2006	
23	Rajesh Kumar	01.04.1988	
24	Shiv Kumar	17.03.2008	
25	Heera Lal	01.04.2002	
26	Navneet Naik	01.04.2005	01.06.2007
27	Devjit Nandi	16.01.2008	
28	Ajay Nautiyal	16.09.2002	
29	Deepak Negi	04.04.2003	
30	Deepa Negi	05.09.2006	31.12.2007
31	Subhashree Pradhan	03.12.2007	
32	Ram Sewak Prasad	01.11.1994	
33	Mahendra Singh Rajwar	01.01.2008	
34	Subhash Chand Ramola	01.11.2007	
35	Ramesh Rawat	16.09.2004	
36	Subhash Rawat	01.05.2002	
37	Bedoshruiti Sadhukhan	03.10.2006	31.07.2007
38	Debashish Sen	01.03.1988	
39	Alok Kumar Sah	11.02.2008	
40	Amita Sharma	01.04.2002	
41	Dinesh Sharma	02.10.1997	
42	Manoj Sharma	10.07.2006	
43	Rajesh Sharma	20.08.1998	
44	Mohit Kumar Singh	01.09.2007	
45	Pavitra Singh	01.11.2006	
46	Ved Prakash Singh	07.11.2005	30.06.2007
47	Vikram Singh	01.02.2000	
48	Menka Thakur	13.09.2007	
49	Chakradhar Tripathi	15.06.1988	
50	Ramesh Tripathi	03.11.2004	
51	Anil Tyagi	01.12.2002	

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

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2008

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	SCHEDULE	FOREIGN GRANTS	LOCAL GRANTS	REVENUES	TOTAL AS AT 31.03.2008	TOTAL AS AT 31.03.2007
I	SOURCES OF FUNDS						
	A. ENDOWMENT FUND		597,837.00	-	-	597,837.00	597,837.00
	B. REVOLVING FUND		1,160,000.00	128,500.00	-	1,288,500.00	1,600,000.00
	C. CAMPUS FUND		4,789,603.00	280,000.00	-	5,069,603.00	3,012,561.00
	D. CAPITAL FUND						
	Opening Balance		827,816.90	2,223,637.08	48,526.30	3,099,980.28	1,285,676.92
	Add: Excess of Income over expenditure		(51,365.09)	(512,885.60)	35,110.00	(529,140.69)	1,814,303.36
	Closing Balance		776,451.81	1,710,751.48	83,636.30	2,570,839.59	3,099,980.28
	E. GRANTS (to the extent unutilised)		1,482,993.21	4,718,331.21	-	6,201,524.42	4,690,660.02
	TOTAL		8,806,885.02	6,837,782.69	83,636.30	15,728,304.01	13,001,038.30
II	APPLICATION OF FUNDS						
	F. FIXED ASSETS (at cost)	I					
	less Depreciation		3,538,083.00	1,187,711.00	3,769.00	4,729,563.00	5,027,677.00
	G. INVESTMENTS	II	4,700,000.00	4,500,000.00	-	9,200,000.00	5,800,000.00
	H. NET CURRENT ASSETS	III					
	Current Assets, Loans & Advances		598,074.02	1,190,543.69	93,350.30	1,881,968.01	2,231,788.30
	Less: Current Liabilities & Provisions		29,272.00	40,472.00	13,483.00	83,227.00	58,427.00
	NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS	IV	568,802.02	1,150,071.69	79,867.30	1,798,741.01	2,173,361.30
	TOTAL		8,806,885.02	6,837,782.69	83,636.30	15,728,304.01	13,001,038.30

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

For S.M. VARMA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

(NEW DELHI)

15 SEP 2008

Place: New Delhi

Director

RAVI CHOPRA

Director

For PEOPLES' SCIENCE INSTITUTE

G.D. AGRAWAL
President

KANWARJIT S. CHAWLA
Board Member



PEOPLES' SCIENCE INSTITUTE

CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31st MARCH, 2008

PARTICULARS	FC AMOUNT	LG AMOUNT	REVENUE AMOUNT	TOTAL AMOUNT	TOTAL AMOUNT
	AS AT 31-3-2008	AS AT 31-3-2008	AS AT 31-3-2008	AS AT 31-3-2008	AS AT 31-3-2007
INCOME					
REVENUE:-					
Grants Unutilised C/f	1,109,338.89	3,581,321.13	-	4,690,660.02	3,913,819.91
Bank Interest	27,105.00	33,151.00	5,243.00	65,499.00	70,654.00
Calendars' Receipts	-	-	349,820.00	349,820.00	102,500.00
Consultancy Receipts	-	-	324,926.00	324,926.00	721,379.00
Donations Received	-	58,600.00	-	58,600.00	501,000.00
Grants received	6,656,249.00	11,746,138.00	-	18,402,387.00	16,609,576.00
Miscellaneous Receipts	-	-	-	-	82,526.00
Publications, Posters & Maps Receipts	-	56,401.00	126,610.00	183,011.00	226,975.00
Return on Investments	339,792.91	145,205.00	43,905.00	484,997.91	427,359.36
Water Sampling Receipts	-	-	-	-	81,900.00
Water Testing Kits Receipts	-	-	234,525.00	234,525.00	196,948.00
Projects Closed	-	-	361,570.00	361,570.00	1,029,494.10
Overheads transferred to General Fund	2,000.00	326,206.80	-	326,206.80	284,007.00
TOTAL (A)	8,134,485.80	16,039,200.93	1,446,599.00	25,620,285.73	24,248,138.37
EXPENDITURE					
Audit Fee	22,472.00	22,472.00	13,483.00	58,427.00	58,427.00
Bank Charges	6,919.00	11,117.00	2,314.00	20,350.00	15,301.30
Board & Lodging	59,730.00	2,511.00	547.00	62,788.00	102,387.00
Books, Periodicals & Data CDs	8,986.00	27,071.00	745.00	36,802.00	37,541.00
Computer Consumables	35,076.00	39,658.00	5,410.00	80,144.00	114,930.00
Depreciation	125,230.00	729,560.00	1,117.00	855,907.00	1,775,265.00
EPF Contribution	118,551.00	156,954.00	23,695.00	299,200.00	305,594.00
Fellowships	248,000.00	-	-	248,000.00	339,000.00
General Expenses	-	10,800.00	-	10,800.00	-
Grants to Other Organisations	-	3,048,053.00	-	3,048,053.00	787,037.00





PARTICULARS	FC AMOUNT	LG AMOUNT	REVENUE AMOUNT	TOTAL AMOUNT	TOTAL AMOUNT
	AS AT 31-3-2008	AS AT 31-3-2008	AS AT 31-3-2008	AS AT 31-3-2008	AS AT 31-3-2007
Honoraria/Consultancies	115,500.00	1,136,171.00	117,200.00	1,368,871.00	950,312.00
Hospitality Expenses	8,001.00	11,087.00	208.00	19,296.00	21,888.00
Insurance Charges	7,459.00	-	5,120.00	12,579.00	13,001.00
Laboratory Expenses	68,340.00	-	66,818.00	135,158.00	138,144.00
Local Conveyance	14,743.00	18,637.00	2,702.00	36,082.00	29,986.00
Meetings/ Conferences /Workshops	199,766.00	108,037.00	1,247.00	309,050.00	457,404.00
Office Maintenance	21,518.00	27,330.00	12,320.00	61,168.00	134,094.00
Photography & Slides	8,477.00	2,403.00	51.00	10,931.00	13,517.00
Postage & Courier	28,639.00	10,619.00	45,137.00	84,395.00	78,774.00
Printing & Stationery	76,317.00	107,525.00	13,197.00	197,039.00	147,439.00
Professional Charges	27,454.00	18,479.00	-	45,933.00	25,780.00
Publications Expenses	220,100.00	47,700.00	159,448.00	427,248.00	505,724.00
Relief & Community Development Works	975,000.00	-	-	975,000.00	137,800.00
Rent	153,300.00	287,303.00	131,981.00	572,584.00	549,150.00
Repair & Maintenance	29,416.00	40,760.00	81,118.00	151,294.00	131,171.00
Research & Documentation	50,036.00	128,655.00	117.00	178,808.00	263,477.00
Salaries	2,050,771.00	2,395,524.00	433,642.00	4,879,937.00	4,483,769.00
Server & Website Expenses	293,446.68	8,326.52	-	301,773.20	296,762.60
Staff Welfare	26,120.00	30,333.00	7,863.00	64,316.00	47,507.00
Staff Medical Reimbursements	20,975.00	-	-	20,975.00	-
Staff Recruitment Expenses	-	36,348.00	4,608.00	40,956.00	32,065.00
Telephone & Fax	79,087.00	175,493.00	16,009.00	270,589.00	167,992.00
Training Expenses	239,027.00	1,230,053.00	-	1,469,080.00	1,296,314.00
Travelling	1,042,112.00	1,216,419.00	150,949.00	2,409,480.00	2,017,493.00
Vehicle Running & Maintenance	34,830.00	23,300.00	24,110.00	82,240.00	86,615.00
Water & Electricity Charges	35,459.00	33,016.00	22,277.00	90,752.00	91,429.00
Water Kist Production Expenses	-	-	68,056.00	68,056.00	69,639.00
Overheads Transferred to G F	2,000.00	92,178.00	-	94,178.00	284,007.00
Projects Closed	-	326,206.80	-	326,206.80	1,029,494.10
TOTAL (B)	6,452,857.68	11,560,099.32	1,411,489.00	19,424,446.00	17,036,430.00
Net Surplus (A-B)	1,681,628.12	4,479,101.61	35,110.00	6,195,839.73	7,211,708.37
Less : Grant Refunded	-	23,456.00	-	23,456.00	706,744.99
Unutilised Grants Carried Forward to Balance Sheet	1,482,993.21	4,718,531.21	-	6,201,524.42	4,690,660.02
Transferred to Campus Fund	250,000.00	250,000.00	-	500,000.00	-
Surplus transferred to Capital Fund	(51,365.09)	(512,885.60)	35,110.00	(529,140.69)	1,814,303.36

For S.M. VARMA & CO.

Chartered Accountants



Date: 15 SEP 2008
Place: New Delhi

SUDHIR VARMA
FCA, CIA (USA)

For PEOPLES' SCIENCE INSTITUTE

Ravi Chopra
DIRECTOR

G.D. AGRAWAL
President
KANWARJIT S. CHAWLA
Board Member