



Annual Report 2022-2023

About Janvikas Samajik Sanstha

Janvikas Samajik Sanstha (JVSS) is a grassroots level non-government, non-profit making voluntary organization registered under applicable laws of the region. The organization has its main office in rural and backward Kaij block of Beed district of Maharashtra, India. Since 1995, the organization is striving for the rights of the vulnerable and weaker sections of the society with focus on their development and ownership.

Legal Registrations:

Bombay Public Trust Act.1950: F-2995-Beed

Society Regd. Act1860: Maha-645/95 Beed

F.C.R.A.-1976: 083770017

Registration under 12-A: AAATJ4540LE20206

Registration under 80G: AAATJ4540LF20206

NGO Darpan Reg.: MH/2017/0159351

CSR Activity Registration: CSR00005342

PAN Card: AAATJ4540L



VISION

- Self dependent society with equal and just opportunities, access to natural resources, people in their own governance with life of dignity and respect.



MISSION

- Socio-economic, educational up-lift-ment of Dalit, NT/DNT, Landless, labors, Farmers, Women, Children, Disables, Tribal, Sugarcane cutter, Victims in disaster and all the invisible, poor and vulnerable groups of the society residing mainly in rural areas.

Target Area:

Janvikas Samajik Sanstha has been working since 1995 for the overall development of women, children, farming, farmers, farm laborers, and education in economically, socially and educationally backward 350 rural areas villages from 7 blocks of Beed district of Maharashtra.

Focus Area:

Women Empowerment.	Environment conservation and protection.
Migration.	Rural Development and Govt. schemes.
Children's education and empowerment.	Right base approach to People's aware people's organization and people's movement.
Dalit's and Social Cohesion.	Capacity Building of social activists.
Agro based and nonfarm livelihood security.	Micro to macro level Networking.
Drought.	Disaster Management.
Health.	Micro Finance Support for women SHG's.

Women Empowerment

1. Women Self Help Group:

In the Beed district of Maharashtra, the organization has established 210 new women's savings groups in the rural areas, including small hamlets, settlements, and colonies, along with the marginalized communities. Each savings group consists of 11 to 13 women members who belong to economically disadvantaged, needy, abandoned, destitute, and widowed backgrounds.



The elected leaders, the chairperson, and the secretary of all these savings groups have jointly opened joint accounts in nationalized banks such as SBI, MGB, IDBI, etc. Every woman

contributes a fixed amount of savings to the group on a monthly basis. The total amount is deposited in the savings group's own account. Moreover, the women in urgent need of money are provided loans at an interest rate of 2% within the group. This helps alleviate the financial difficulties faced by these women.

They are freed from the burden of higher interest rates and harassment by local moneylenders or other individuals. Additionally, proper records of savings group meetings are maintained on a regular basis.

2. Joint Liability Groups (JLG)

A joint liability group is formed consisting of five members from economically disadvantaged, needy, and small business backgrounds. These women in the group are provided with the facility of loans. In the current year, 108 Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been newly formed, and they have been provided loans to fulfill their financial needs.



3. Bank Linkages

Bank proposals are prepared for women savings groups that are facing financial difficulties or those who wish to establish their own small self-employment ventures. These proposals are submitted to the bank, and the women are provided with the facility of loans through the bank. In the current year, proposals for bank linkages have been prepared for a total of 175 savings groups, including 118 existing groups and 57 new groups.



Through bank linkages, a total amount of INR 2,17,00,000 has been disbursed to these savings groups. Notably, 839 women have established small self-employment ventures through this initiative. Additionally, 115 women have utilized the funds for household emergencies, children's education, and medical expenses. All loan recipients diligently repay their loans in installments. A total of 1,054 women have benefited from bank linkages through this organized loan repayment system.

4. Self Employment

The 839 women who have received bank loans have established various small self-employment ventures in villages and talukas. These ventures include grocery stores, flour mills, vegetable sales, chutney production, lentil mills, cattle rearing, goat farming, sheep rearing, poultry farming, and fishery businesses. Each woman earns a daily profit ranging from four hundred to eight hundred rupees through these businesses. As a result, there has been an increase in respect and recognition for these women within their families and communities.



5. Counseling Center

In collaboration with the State Women's Commission, the Women Guidance Center, a part of the police station at the taluka level, is operated to provide assistance to distressed, destitute, and vulnerable women in the Beed district. When a complaint is received from an affected woman, immediate assistance is provided to her. Two staff members work full-time at this center, who are MSW qualified and are capable of handling such cases.



In the current year, a total of 192 cases of affected women have been registered at the Women Guidance Center. Through counseling, 86 cases were resolved amicably by engaging both the affected woman and her husband or family members. This has led to the restoration of happiness in the lives of these women and their families. For the 41 cases that have not been resolved amicably, legal assistance was provided for seeking justice. Additionally, seven women received justice through court proceedings. The Protection Officer referred 16 cases for further action.

6. Women' Health

Beed district is known for its sugarcane industry, and due to this, women in the district often undergo indiscriminate removal of the uterus, causing reproductive health issues. A report highlighting this concern emerged. To assess the health of women in the rural areas of five villages in Kaij taluka, a survey was conducted among 351 women in Beed district. Various questions were discussed related to their menstrual health in the survey.



Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were also conducted with women and adolescent girls. Through government doctors and nurses, guidance was provided on how to take care of their health and well-being. Esteemed women from the village and female government employees were also invited to participate in these discussions. Women were guided regarding the government schemes available for them and their daughters. A health check-up was conducted for 300 women through the Women's Health Initiative.

Livelihood

In the rural areas of Beed district, the government encouraged needy and laboring individuals to apply for various government schemes through the MNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) program by submitting proper applications to the Gram Panchayat. In order to initiate tasks such as land leveling, road construction, drainage, well construction, and house building in the



villages, consistent follow-ups were conducted with the administration and government officials. Through this process, 27 new projects were initiated, providing employment opportunities to 2,122 laborers through the MNREGA program. Additionally, administration and government officials ensured that laborers received timely wages for the work they performed and facilitated the availability of funds for the completed tasks. Payments were disbursed to laborers for the work they had done. As a result, employment opportunities were made available to both these laborers and the local population.

Government schemes

In the project areas of Beed district, training sessions were conducted at the village and taluka levels for the underprivileged, needy, destitute, landless, farmers, and agricultural laborers, in the context of government schemes. Organized meetings were held to provide organized information about government schemes. Assistance was provided to beneficiaries in preparing proposals for government schemes. Follow-ups were done to avail various government schemes for the people. A total of 5,978 individuals submitted proposals to avail the benefits of government schemes.

Furthermore, a monthly pension scheme of INR 1,000 was initiated for 1,329 destitute individuals. Additionally, 379 impoverished individuals received new housing under the Gharakul scheme, and efforts were made to provide them with new residential units. Moreover, 2,947 farmers benefited from various agricultural schemes, including well construction, land leveling, bunding, crop insurance, tree planting, cattle sheds, and livestock farming. In the current year, a total of 4,625 impoverished individuals have been able to avail the benefits of government schemes.

Education

1. Children of migrant laborers engaged in sugarcane cutting have been included in the mainstream education system.

In Maharashtra, the district of Beed is known for being a provider of migrant laborers for sugarcane harvesting. Approximately 50% of the families in the district migrate with their children for seasonal sugarcane harvesting work. However, children between the ages of 5 and 14 accompany their families during these migrations. As a result, there is no provision for their education after migration, and their well-being and safety are compromised. To address this, a survey was conducted of these families and their children, emphasizing the importance of education. The government implemented a temporary residential scheme for these migrant children in the village area. To initiate the scheme, a proposal was submitted. As a result, a total of 784 migrant children from 50 villages were integrated into the mainstream educational system. They were provided with the benefits of the residential scheme.



2. Children from the NT (Nomadic Tribes) and DNT (Denotified Tribes) communities have been integrated into the mainstream education system

In the Beed district, the Paradhi, Laman, Vadar, Kaikadi, Bhill, and Masanjogi communities reside outside the government-gazetted forest land due to encroachment. Around 25 to 50 families typically reside in these settlements. Basic amenities such as electricity, water, roads, schools, or any other physical infrastructure are not available in these settlements. A baseline survey was conducted for the children



residing in these 25 settlements. Among them, a total of 498 out-of-school boys and girls between the ages of six and fourteen were identified. Meetings were held with their parents to emphasize the importance of education. Utilizing the Right to Education (RTE) scheme and in coordination with the government, initiatives were taken to establish schools in 17 settlements. As a result, a total of 338 out-of-school children were mainstreamed into the education system.

3. Capacity building of the education committee

The members of the education committee in 19 villages in Beed district were directly met and made aware of their rights, the education of children, and the seasonal Hostel Scheme. Information was provided regarding out-of-school children, relocated children, and their rights, as well as their integration into the village's education process. In the current year, the committee



received five training sessions, through which they were informed about their rights, privileges, and the Right to Information Act. Meetings were held in their respective villages, which greatly helped in actively involving the committee members in the education process of the village's children.

Agricultural Development

1. Organic farming

Discussions were held with farmers regarding the adverse effects of chemical fertilizers, and training was provided to farmers in thirty villages about organic farming. During these sessions, various questions raised by farmers were addressed, and information was provided on composting waste materials such as crop residue, green manure, cow dung, compost, and decomposed waste. Training was also provided on how to prepare vermicompost, which yields 300 kgs of organic fertilizer in just eighteen days. As a result, 347 farmers from 30 villages have started practicing sustainable farming, and they are receiving prices for their produce that are four times higher than the market rate. This has brought satisfaction and happiness to the farmers.



2. Water Conservation and Development

Water Conservation and Development in mountainous rural villages in Beed district, has been carried out through the Janvikas Social Organization for several years. In recent years, repairs have been made to the existing water structures, resulting in increased water availability in the area. Excavation and canal cleaning have facilitated the cultivation of fifty acres of farmland. In areas with critical needs, rock bunds have been constructed with the active participation of the local community. As a result, water that used to flow down from the hilly region has been retained and has contributed to increased agricultural productivity in the fields.



3. Tree Plantation and Environmental Conservation

In the hilly rural areas of Beed district, bunding was carried out on 25 hectares of land in 3 villages. The land was unsuitable for cultivation and consisted of hilly terrain, so the plantation of fruit-bearing trees was undertaken. The responsibility of nurturing these planted trees was assigned to the local farmers. As a result, tree conservation and preservation were successfully

achieved in the area. The fruits produced from these trees will be sold, and the proceeds will be utilized for the continued conservation efforts by the participating farmers. Additionally, in five villages, organized meetings were conducted to provide structured guidance on tree conservation and environmental preservation, along with workshops to enhance their knowledge and skills.

Trainings

Sr.	Training Name	Total Training	Total Participants
1	Women's Savings Group Training	20	859
2	Self-Employment Training	13	615
3	Government Scheme Training	15	719
4	Women's Health Training	8	388
5	Education Committee Training	10	318
6	Sustainable Agriculture Training	8	305
7	Development Training	4	150
8	Tree Conservation and Environmental Training	3	115
9	MNRGS Training	15	722
	Total	96	4191

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