

DESHKAL SOCIETY

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-19



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Bodh Gaya Global Dialogues: Reflections and Insights, 2019

The 2nd Edition of the Bodh Gaya Global Dialogues (BGDs) was organised by Deshkal Society in collaboration with Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi in association with Indian Oil, Indian Council of World Affairs, Tibet House, Water Aid, India and Daulat Ram College with the goal of encouraging informed dialogue on multiple themes under the umbrella of 'Sustainable Development, Heritage and Enlightenment,' held at IGNCA, New Delhi on March 23-24, 2019.

The multi-stakeholder dialogues brought together reputed government and non-government institutions, including of public and private sectors in India. The 2nd Edition of the Dialogues was in continuation of the 1st Edition of the dialogues held on March 9-12, 2018 at the World Heritage Site of Bodh Gaya, which was conceptualized at the consultative workshop in association with IGNCA. The presentation on the first edition of Bodh Gaya Global Dialogues is available at <http://www.deshkalindia.com/festival/>

[report/Presentationon_Bodh_Gaya_Global_Dialogues_Reflections_and_Insights_2018.pdf](#)

The 2nd Edition of the Bodh Gaya Global Dialogues created a platform for expression of experiences, reflections and insights from plural perspectives connecting heritage, education and sustainability for building a future on the foundations of Buddha's legacy on enlightenment and compassion.

Following the soulful and meditative effect generated by the performance on Sitar, the plenary session began with the welcome address and sharing of purpose in the context of the dialogues with reference to the following objectives.

- Facilitate knowledge and develop an action framework for safeguarding heritage and securing sustainable development in India in particular and the world in general.
- To develop modules and content for school children in order to build an understanding of the teaching and learning of Buddha and Buddhism,



including heritage, and history of the Buddhist circuits in India.

- Strengthen relationship and build sustainable networks between Bodh Gaya and South-East Asian nations with glorious recall of the historical and contemporary relationship for safeguarding the heritage and securing sustainable development in the region.

The dialogues manifested itself through a mosaic of parallel events such as plenary session, panel discussions, cultural evenings, film show, travelogue, and an exhibition. Over the two days, the 2nd edition of the Bodh Gaya Global Dialogues had detailed deliberations on the themes of Buddhism: Philosophy, Science and Architecture; Gandhi's Experiment of Satyagraha in Champaran; State, Civil Society and the Heritage City Plan of Bodh Gaya; Heritage, Water Conservation and School; Shared Histories and Common Destinies: Connecting India to South Asia and South-East Asia through the Journey of Buddhism; Journey through the Visual Presentation etc. The selection of the themes and topics was conceptualized by an interdisciplinary/cross-disciplinary approach through multiple and diverse facets of the key themes of the dialogues.

The Dialogues had the first day beginning and ending in lasting notes of music while witnessing the plenary session, an insightful exhibition, participating in engaging discussions through the day, moving to the second and final day of the event with exciting and fascinating panel discussions, conversations, and visual presentations culminating with the screening of Thai fantasy-drama film 'Angulimala'.

The main focus of the deliberations revolved around seeking deeper understanding and advice from panelists, moderators and stakeholders in the second of the series of multi-country dialogues and exchanges in order to build a constituency that brings fresh dimensions in capturing enlightenment as the new leitmotif for human development, with special focus on heritage and sustainable development.

The Bodh Gaya Global Dialogues hosted distinguished delegates from USA, Mongolia, Vietnam and Tibet, in addition to delegates from different states in India. The dialogues were also attended by scholars, monks, artists, development practitioners, policy-makers and civil society.

As part of the outcome, BGDs 2019 succeeded in

bringing together multiple stakeholders, public and private, including international agencies, enabling them to take forward the recommendations of the dialogue. The dialogue also generated a repository of knowledge from multi-disciplinary approach on Heritage, Buddhism, and Sustainability. Additionally, it also succeeded in connecting and sharing the key messages of the deliberation with participants and delegates, especially undergraduate and post-graduate students.

At the end of the two-day-long dialogues, a set of recommendations were made responding to the objectives of the dialogues which is to facilitate knowledge and action frameworks for safeguarding heritage and securing sustainable development.

At first, a report (print and digital) based on the deliberations and discussions in the dialogues need to be published and session-wise short videos will be uploaded on YouTube. The report and videos will serve as an effective public platform for disseminating the key messages and outcomes of the dialogue in the public and policy domains.

There is an urgent need to build a sustainable heritage centre at Bodh Gaya, that will create a ground to develop organic relationship between the knowledge and practice in this region through research, documentation and case studies. The centre is envisaged to have a pivotal role for connecting and disseminating the knowledge output to researchers and more than a million enlightened tourists and pilgrims who visit the region annually.

There is also a need to develop a framework for developing a Master Plan and strategic direction for development of Bodh Gaya and its region; promote ethical heritage tourism and create community-based livelihoods and enterprises; develop content and modules for the teachers, educators and children; create destination branding of Bodh Gaya and generate a knowledge base about Bodh Gaya through research, documentation and case studies.

Therefore, the first and foremost task is to explore ways to institutionalize the dialogue as an annual programme by way of creating a strong support on its sustainability.

Last but not the least, the delegates and participants arrived at the conclusion that the key strategy for achieving these recommendations is through a constructive and meaningful engagement with the state, market, and civil society.

Increasing School Participation and Learning Enhancement of Children through Activity Based Learning in K. Nagar Block, Purnia, Bihar.

Embodied belief systems in schools influence how students connect academic content to real-life applications within and beyond the classroom. The agricultural cycle, growing of crops and harvesting of natural resources provides teachers in rural schools with possibilities to engage their students from agricultural communities by providing real-life contexts. By referring to the lived experiences of their students, teachers can help them to engage in experiential learning and apply what they learn in language, math and social studies. Thus, connecting content to real-world applications, students are able to experience greater learning achievements through Activity Based Learning (ABL).

The endeavours to increase the learning achievements by Deshkal Society began in April 2015 and its first phase concluded in March 2017 in K. Nagar block of Purnia district in rural Bihar. In the following year, from June 2017 to May 2018, the focus was centred primarily on the ABL process to enhance schools effectiveness and learning achievements among students from agrarian communities in the same block. This report details the outcome of the post-project evaluation based on the key findings and resolved challenges of the later period, i.e. from June 2017 to May 2018. Its aim is to facilitate and guide teachers and facilitators in implementing similar ABL projects in the future.



Deshkal Society fulfilled both a primary as well as a complementary role in the implementation of the ABL project. Its primary role was envisaged and duly enacted in the implementation of the project objectives, and the complementary role, on the other hand, was the outcome of ground level interactions and complexities that caused the Society to be in the forefront as a facilitator for the effective implementation of government schemes in the project schools. At the direct implementation level, there was concerted focus on 'child-centric classroom practices' through the provision of effective ABL teaching learning material and demonstration of these practices in class through a hand holding approach.

Developing teachers' skills for ABL based inclusive learning was another important aspect of the project implementation. The introduction of ABL inspired inclusive learning practices were based on teachers' preferences for teaching with the resources at hand and tailored towards the organizational limitations of the school. For this reason, the ABL Tool Kit and relevant training offered essential pedagogic approaches and strategies designed to address the belief systems of the teachers and the required behaviour changes needed to render their teaching truly inclusive. A very important aspect of teacher capacity building has been the teacher training and refresher courses that were conducted through the already existing CRC structure. Motivational strategies were also employed to further strengthen the mutually dependent relationship between parents and schools. In addition to these, regular PTMs, the SEC meetings, with significant representations from parents, were

made more functional and active. In its role of facilitator, Deshkal Society continuously worked with the government machinery with particular reference to building infrastructure, drinking water, toilets, mid-day meals and the provision of free text books across the project schools.

The project explicitly created an enabling environment for delivering quality education to children from diverse socio economic backgrounds, in particular children from agricultural communities. It fulfilled the significant role of a catalyst in order to evolve and strengthen the positive disposition of parents towards the schools, a better parent-teacher relationship, the building of teacher capacity by inspiring behavioural changes and providing pedagogic training. The project also successfully sensitised government officials and thus helped facilitate the efficient implementation of promotional schemes to improve the educational system. All these project components helped transform dysfunctional schools into more active and functional centres of learning.

The project has served as a pilot programme for increasing the learning levels of children from agricultural communities and shows replicable potential in rural areas with similar social and economic conditions. Towards this, initiatives must be undertaken to lobby for inclusion of the emerging benchmark practices into the government policy framework. In this way, the project would eventually exert a much larger impact, beyond its present limited scope, and help usher in much needed learning improvements through frameworks that are educationally both inclusive and qualitative.

Digital Literacy, Land Rights and Agricultural Productivity in Bihar

E-governance—the integration of information and communications technology (ICT) into the management of public programs—has altered the landscape for rights protection and service delivery. But the success of some e-governance initiatives hinges on citizen engagement, which in turn depends on digital literacy, knowledge of rights, and self-efficacy in claiming rights. In Bihar, where tens of millions of below-poverty-line (BPL) smallholder farmers must weigh the promise of agricultural investments against the threat of dispossession because of pervasive land insecurity, the Department of Revenue and Land Reform (DRLR) has recently begun to build up an ambitious set of e-governance platforms. How and to what extent can digital literacy training and the formation of local land rights advocacy organizations for BPL farmers improve land e-governance, and ultimately increase agricultural productivity and livelihood?

To explore these issues, this study evaluates e-Adhikaar, a program designed and implemented by the development organization Deshkal Society. Field organizers form community-based organizations (CBOs) within each program community and train CBO members on digital literacy skills, with a focus on navigating Bihar's land tenure e-governance systems. For example, CBO members are taught to access digital records, register complaints, and file applications. CBO members are then expected to inform, assist, and train other BPL community residents on these digital literacy skills. Digital literacy surrounding e-governance platforms is expected to improve BPL farmers' tenure security. Participants may also benefit from greater access to credit, since land documents can sometimes be collateralized, and from improved access to government services, since land records can help in accessing entitlements. Farmers may then invest more in agricultural productivity, yielding improved livelihood. Credit, government services, and reduced

expropriation risk may also improve livelihood independently from agriculture.

To study the effects of the program, the study employs a mixed-methods impact evaluation centred on a randomized field experiment. 90 villages from across Bihar's Gaya and Purnia districts will be randomly assigned to either a treatment group receiving the e-Adhikaar program or a control group that does not receive an intervention. Supplementary qualitative fieldwork fills the gaps in the quantitative design through semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs) with farmers, government officials, village elites, trainers and CBO members, and other stakeholders and experts, in addition to document analyses.

This study will improve understanding of both the causes and effects of digital literacy in the context of e-governance. Specifically, testing the impact of an original delivery mode will generate insights on a potentially cost-effective mode of improving digital literacy. And testing impacts on use of e-governance platforms, perceived land security, access to finance and government services, agricultural investment, and overall livelihood investment will reveal downstream impacts of the digital literacy intervention model. While the quantitative estimates cannot distinguish the effects of digital literacy from the overall program effects, digital literacy constitutes the core of the program and, moreover, digital literacy never exists independently of a delivery mechanism. Furthermore, by rigorously evaluating a program model that could feasibly be expanded across the state, the study will shed light on the likelihood that scale-up would bring net benefits and, if so, what improvements would maximize impact. Beyond e-Adhikaar, this research contributes more broadly to economists' attempts to better understand the barriers to effective governance, and the ways in which civic-led initiatives can complement government reforms to improve land governance and agricultural productivity for the poor.

Parwana for Legal Entitlements to Homestead land for Dalits in Bodh Gaya

As many as 171 Dalit families were distributed *parwana* for homestead land on Tuesday, October 23, by honorable member of Legislative Council and educationist Neeraj Kumar under the aegis of **Deshkal Society** and **Gaya Sadar subdivision administration** in Bodh Gaya block of Gaya district.

The programme was part of a scheme under which 816 families not having *parcha* and *parwana* of homestead land were identified two years back through a survey in four blocks of the district – Guraru, Bela, Tankuppa and Bodh Gaya. **London School of Economics and Oxford University, UK**, are associated with this policy research project under the programme of International Growth Center. Deshkal Society has, over the past one decade, been running a programme under which 8129 Dalit families of 480 villages of the four blocks have been distributed *parcha* and *parwana* in association with the district and block administrations. This has been accomplished in coordination with the village level community based organizations which were formed as part of the strategy to initiate and facilitate the delivery process for legal entitlement to homestead land for the Dalit communities and landless poor.

Gaya Sadar SDO **Suraj Kumar** and Bodh Gaya circle officer **Shivshankar Rai** were present at the Tuesday's programme.

Speaking on the occasion, **Neeraj Kumar** said that *parwana* not only provides legal right of homestead land to women but also empowers them. The *parcha* and *parwana* of homestead land is given to women

family heads only. The law for this purpose was enacted during Nitya Kumar regime and the programme was expanded to make it a flagship programme.

Kumar urged the district administration to conduct a door-to-door survey to identify the Dalit families which haven't yet been given *parcha* and *parwana*. He exhorted the administration to provide this benefit to all Dalit and landless families within a year.

Gaya Sadar SDO Suraj Kumar assured that the administration would take initiatives to provide *parcha* and *parwana* to all Dalit families and the landless poor. The remaining *parcha* and *parwana* would be distributed soon, he said.

Deshkal Society's secretary Sanjay Kumar said this is a model project relevant for districts other than Gaya too. He called on the state government to convert the **homestead land scheme** into **Right to Homestead Land act**. A bill in this regard is pending with the state government, which needs to be passed by the legislature.

This programme was followed by the media meet at Bodh Gaya addressed by Neeraj Kumar and Suraj Kumar who collectively responded to the questions of the press and called for collective action by all stakeholders in order to make Gaya district as a **model** with reference to the uptake of the right to home land entitlement and emphasized that there is an urgent need to upscale this in all the districts of Bihar.

Deshkal Society's project director Jaiprakash proposed a vote of thanks.

Major Publications

Books

- Manoj K. Tiwary, Sanjay Kumar and Arvind K. Mishra (eds.), *Social Diversity, Inclusive Classroom and Primary Education in India*. Orient BlackSwan, Delhi, 2017.
- Christine Sleeter, S.B. Upadhyay, Arvind Mishra and Sanjay Kumar (eds.), *School Education, Pluralism and Marginality: Comparative Perspectives*. Orient BlackSwan, Delhi, 2012.
- Imtiaz Ahmad and Shashi Bhushan Upadhyay (eds.), *Dalit Assertion: Society, Literature and History*. Orient BlackSwan in association with Deshkal Society, Delhi, 2010.
- Frédérique Apffel-Marglin, Sanjay Kumar and Arvind Mishra (eds.), *Interrogating Development: Insights from the Margin*. OUP, New Delhi, 2010.
- Arun Kumar and Sanjay Kumar (eds.), *Dalit Studies in Higher Education: Vision and Challenges*. Foreword by Imtiaz Ahmad. Deshkal Publication, Delhi, 2005.
- Hemant Joshi and Sanjay Kumar, *Asserting Voices: Changing Culture, Identity and Livelihood of the Musahars in the Gangetic Plains*. Deshkal Publication, Delhi, 2002.
- Ramakant Agnihotri and Sanjay Kumar (eds.), *Bhasa, Boli Aur Samaj: Ek Antahsamvad*. Deshkal Publication, Delhi, 2001.
- Purushottam Agrawal and Sanjay Kumar (eds.), *Hindi Nai Chal Mein Dhali: Ek Punarvichar*. Deshkal Publication, Delhi, 2000.
- Sanjay Kumar and Manoj K. Tiwary, *The status of teachers in elementary schools with reference to the provisions of the Right to Education Act, 2009*. OXFAM and Deshkal Society, 2015.
- *Report on Social Diversity and Learning Achievement: the Status of Primary Education in Rural Bihar*, Deshkal Publication, Delhi, 2014.
- *Report on Enhancing School Effectiveness through Inclusive Teaching and Learning: An Innovative Action Research in Two Rural Government Primary Schools in Gaya District of Bihar*. Deshkal Society, Delhi, September 2012.
- *Inclusive Classroom, Social Inclusion/Exclusion and Diversity: Perspectives, Policies and Practices*. Deshkal Society in association with UNICEF and CARE India. Deshkal Publication, Delhi, 2010.
- Sanjay Kumar and P. D. Singh, *Right to Housing and Homestead Land in Rural Bihar: Status, Issues and Challenges*. Deshkal Publication, Delhi, 2010.
- P. D. Singh and Sanjay Kumar, *Social Hierarchy and Notion of Educability: Experiences of Teachers and Children from Marginalised and Non-Marginalised Communities*. Deshkal Publication, Delhi, 2010.
- Nikhil Raj, Sanjay Kumar and Rahul Agrawal, *Enabling Development in Bihar: Agenda for Action*. Deshkal Society, Delhi, 2006.

Training Manual and Toolkit for the Primary School Teachers in Bihar

- Toolkit for teacher education on inclusive classrooms (in Hindi). Deshkal Publication, Delhi, 2011.
- Teaching Manual for Mathematics and Science: A Guideline for School Teachers (in Hindi). Deshkal Society, Delhi, 2003

Reports

- Manoj K. Tiwary, *Evaluation Report on Increasing School Participation and Learning Enhancement of Children through Activity Based Learning in K. Nagar Block, Purnia, Bihar*, 2018

Key Partners

Government Agencies

- Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, Government of India, New Delhi
- Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA)
- Ministry of Human Resource and Development, Government of India
- National University of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi
- Indo Dutch Programme on Alternative in Development, Indian Council for Social Science Research, New Delhi
- Ministry of Culture, Government of India
- Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, New Delhi
- Indian Council of Cultural Relations, New Delhi
- Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India
- Ministry of Labour, Government of India
- Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

Public and Private Sector

- Indian Oil Corporation, New Delhi
- Winoa Abrasives India Private Limited, New Delhi
- ACC Limited, New Delhi

International Agencies

- IGC, London School of Economics, University of Oxford, UK
- WaterAid, India
- Action Aid, UK
- Care India, New Delhi
- CIDA India, New Delhi
- DFID India, New Delhi
- FES India, New Delhi
- Ford Foundation India, New Delhi
- Heinrich Boll Foundation India, New Delhi
- MONSANTO India Limited
- Prince Clause Fund, Netherlands
- UNESCO India, New Delhi
- UNICEF India, New Delhi
- University of Birmingham, U K
- World Bank India, New Delhi

Media Coverage



Balance Sheet (Financial Year 2018-19)

FORM NO. 10B

[See rule 17B]

Audit report under section 12A(b) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, in the case of charitable or religious trusts or institutions

We have examined the balance sheet of **Deshkal Society**, **AAATD2326G** [name and PAN of the trust or institution] as at **31/03/2019** and the Profit and loss account for the year ended on that date which are in agreement with the books of account maintained by the said trust or institution.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of the audit. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the head office and the branches of the abovenamed institution visited by us so far as appears from our examination of the books, and proper Returns adequate for the purposes of audit have been received from branches not visited by us, subject to the comments given below:

In our opinion and to the best of our information, and according to information given to us, the said accounts give a true and fair view:-


(i) in the case of the balance sheet, of the state of affairs of the above named institution as at **31/03/2019** and

(ii) in the case of the profit and loss account, of the profit or loss of its accounting year ending on **31/03/2019**

The prescribed particulars are annexed hereto.

Place **New Delhi**
Date **28/09/2019**

Name
Membership Number
FRN (Firm Registration Number)
Address


CA HIRA JHA
097069
017450N
4675/21 FF3 FIRST FLOOR GA
NPATI BHAWAN ANSARI RO
AD DARYAGANJ DELHI - 110
002

ANNEXURE

Statement of particulars

I. APPLICATION OF INCOME FOR CHARITABLE OR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES

1.	Amount of income of the previous year applied to charitable or religious purposes in India during that year (₹)	6655859
2.	Whether the institution has exercised the option under clause (2) of the Explanation to section 11(1) ? If so, the details of the amount of income deemed to have been applied to charitable or religious purposes in India during the previous year (₹)	No
3.	Amount of income finally set apart for application to charitable or religious purposes, to the extent it does not exceed 15 per cent of the income derived from property held under trust wholly for such purposes. (₹)	No
4.	Amount of income eligible for exemption under section 11(1)(c) (Give details)	No
5.	Amount of income, in addition to the amount referred to in item 3 above, accumulated or set apart for specified purposes under section 11(2) (₹)	0
6.	Whether the amount of income mentioned in item 5 above has been invested or deposited in the manner laid down in section 11(2)(b) ? If so, the details thereof.	Not Applicable
7.	Whether any part of the income in respect of which an option was exercised under clause (2) of the Explanation to section 11(1) in any earlier year is deemed to be income of the previous year under section 11(1B) ? If so, the details thereof (₹)	Not Applicable
8.	Whether, during the previous year, any part of income accumulated or set apart for specified purposes under section 11(2) in any earlier year-	
(a)	has been applied for purposes other than charitable or religious purposes or has ceased to be accumulated or set apart for application thereto, or	No
(b)	has ceased to remain invested in any security referred to in section 11(2)(b)(i) or deposited in any account referred to in section 11(2)(b)(ii) or section 11(2)(b)(iii), or	No

(c)	has not been utilised for purposes for which it was accumulated or set apart during the period for which it was to be accumulated or set apart, or in the year immediately following the expiry thereof? If so, the details thereof	No
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I. APPLICATION OR USE OF INCOME OR PROPERTY FOR THE BENEFIT OF PERSONS REFERRED TO IN SECTION 13(3)

1.	Whether any part of the income or property of the institution was lent, or continues to be lent, in the previous year to any person referred to in section 13(3) (hereinafter referred to in this Annexure as such person)? If so, give details of the amount, rate of interest charged and the nature of security, if any.	No
2.	Whether any part of the income or property of the institution was made, or continued to be made, available for the use of any such person during the previous year? If so, give details of the property and the amount of rent or compensation charged, if any.	No
3.	Whether any payment was made to any such person during the previous year by way of salary, allowance or otherwise? If so, give details	Yes
Details		Amount(₹)
Salary of Secretary		600000
Rent Paid to Secretary		95832
4.	Whether the services of the institution were made available to any such person during the previous year? If so, give details thereof together with remuneration or compensation received, if any	No
5.	Whether any share, security or other property was purchased by or on behalf of the institution during the previous year from any such person? If so, give details thereof together with the consideration paid	No
6.	Whether any share, security or other property was sold by or on behalf of the institution during the previous year to any such person? If so, give details thereof together with the consideration received	No
7.	Whether any income or property of the institution was diverted during the previous year in favour of any such person? If so, give details thereof together with the amount of income or value of property so diverted	No
8.	Whether the income or property of the institution was used or applied during the previous year for the benefit of any such person in any other manner? If so, give details	No

III. INVESTMENTS HELD AT ANY TIME DURING THE PREVIOUS YEAR(S) IN CONCERNS IN WHICH PERSONS REFERRED TO IN SECTION 13(3) HAVE A SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST

S. No.	Name and address of the concern	Where the concern is a company, number and class of shares held	Nominal value of the investment(₹)	Income from the investment(₹)	Whether the amount in col. 4 exceeded 5 per cent of the capital of the concern during the previous year-say, Yes/No
Total					

Place **New Delhi**
Date **28/09/2019**

Name
Membership Number
FRN (Firm Registration Number)
Address

CATHIRA JHA
097069
017450N
4675/21 FF3 FIRST FLOOR GA
NPATI BHAWAN ANSARI RO
AD DARYAGANJ DELHI - 110
002

Form Filing Details	
Revision/Original	Original

DESHKAL SOCIETY
205, IInd floor, Indra Vihar, Delhi-110009

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST,MARCH,2019			
		Amount (Rs)	
	SCHEDULE	F.Y.2018-19	F.Y.2017-18
<u>SOURCES OF FUNDS</u>			
<u>I.FUND BALANCES:</u>			
a.General Fund	[01]	10,83,129.85	22,86,850.16
b.Assets Fund		4,97,038.00	3,08,465.00
		<u>15,80,167.85</u>	<u>25,95,315.16</u>
<u>II.LOAN FUNDS:</u>			
a.Secured Loans		-	-
b.Unsecured Loans		-	-
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL Rs.	[I + II]	<u>15,80,167.85</u>	<u>25,95,315.16</u>
<u>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</u>			
<u>I.FIXED ASSETS</u>			
Gross Block	[02]	15,82,520.00	15,55,520.00
Less: Depreciation		10,85,482.00	9,98,324.00
Net Block		<u>4,97,038.00</u>	<u>5,57,196.00</u>
<u>II.INVESTMENTS</u>			
		-	-
<u>III.CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES:</u>			
a.Loans & Advances	[03]	2,10,964.00	7,27,011.00
b.Grant Receivables	[04]	11,62,500.00	11,75,000.00
c.Cash & Bank Balance	[05]	64,065.67	15,56,373.16
	A	<u>14,37,529.67</u>	<u>34,58,384.16</u>
<u>Less:CURRENT LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS:</u>			
a.Other Current Liabilities	[06]	3,54,399.82	7,00,870.00
b.Unspent Grant Balance	[07]	-	7,19,395.00
	B	<u>3,54,399.82</u>	<u>14,20,265.00</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS	[A - B]	<u>10,83,129.85</u>	<u>20,38,119.16</u>
TOTAL Rs.	[I+II+III]	<u>15,80,167.85</u>	<u>25,95,315.16</u>
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts	[13]		

The schedules referred to above form an Integral Part of the Balance Sheet.

For & on behalf :
HIRA JHA & CO
Chartered Accountants

[CA HIRA JHA]
Proprietor
MM No. 097039
FRN: 017450N

Place : New Delhi
Date : 27th September 2019

For:

Deshkal Society

[Sanjay Kumar]
Secretary

[Ajit Kr. Dwevedi]
Treasurer

VDIN: 19097069 AAAA-CB8332

DESHKAL SOCIETY
205, 11nd floor, Indra Vihar, Delhi-110009

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31/03/2019			
		Amount (Rs)	
	SCHEDULE	F.Y.2018-19	F.Y.2017-18
I. INCOME			
Grants	[08]	53,71,964.00	60,03,419.00
Donation		1,50,000.00	10,34,994.00
Other Income	[09]	1,56,340.68	5,197.19
Interest Income		49,565.00	2,26,753.00
TOTAL Rs.		57,27,869.68	72,70,363.19
II. EXPENDITURE			
Programme Related Expenses	[10]	56,47,899.49	73,88,713.00
Administrative Expenses	[11]	10,07,959.50	27,59,450.00
Depreciation	[02]	87,158.00	86,939.00
Less : Transferred to Asset Fund		87,158.00	43,964.00
		-	42,975.00
TOTAL Rs.		66,55,858.99	1,01,91,138.00
III. EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	[I - II]	(9,27,989.31)	(29,20,774.81)
IV. EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE TRANSFERRED TO BALANCE SHEET		(9,27,989.31)	(29,20,774.81)
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts	[13]		

The schedules referred to above form an
Integral part of the Income & Expenditure Account.

IN TERMS OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

For & on behalf :
HIRA JHA & CO
Chartered Accountants

[CA HIRA JHA]
Proprietor
MM No. 097069
FRN: 017450N

For:

Deshkal Society

[Sanjay Kumar]
Secretary

[Ajit Kr. Dwevedi]
Treasurer

Place : New Delhi
Date : 27th September 2019

DESHKAL SOCIETY
205, IInd floor, Indra Vihar, Delhi-110009

RECEIPTS & PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31/03/2019		
	SCHEDULE	Amount(Rs.) F.Y.2018-19

RECEIPTS

Cash in Hand		68,098.00
Cash at Bank		14,88,275.16
Fixed Deposit		-
		<u>15,56,373.16</u>

Grants Received	[12]	46,65,069.00
Bank Interest		49,565.00
Donation		1,50,000.00
Other Receipts		1,56,340.68
		<u>65,77,347.84</u>

TOTAL Rs.

PAYMENTS

Programme Related Expenses	[10]	56,47,899.49
Administrative Expenses	[11]	10,07,959.50
Current Liability & Advances Paid		(1,69,576.82)
Purchase of Fixed Assets		27,000.00

Cash in Hand

Cash at Bank

BoM A/c - 20072262996	10,008.72	
BoM A/c - 60082243101	10,591.00	
BoM A/c - 20072286349	9,668.00	
SBI A/c - 11159923404	1,970.00	
BoM A/c - 20072269549	2,030.35	
BoM A/c - 60201612952	5,232.60	
OBC A/c - 12182191032802	2,544.00	
UBI A/c - 540302010004962	22,021.00	64,065.67
		<u>65,77,347.84</u>

TOTAL Rs.

**Significant Accounting Policies and
Notes to Accounts**

[13]

The schedules referred to above from an
Integral part of the Receipts & Payment Account.

For & on behalf :

HIRA JHA & CO

Chartered Accountants

For:

Deshkal Society

[CA HIRA JHA]

Proprietor

MM No. 097069

FRN: 017450N

Place :New Delhi

Date : 27th September 2019

[Sanjay Kumar]

Secretary

[Ajit Kr. Dwevedi]

Treasurer

SCHEDULE [12] : GRANT IN AID

Monsanto Fund "Increasing School Participation and Learning Enhancement"	19,35,845.00
IGC Project	3,21,800.00
PHIA - Internet Saathi	5,85,600.00
Ministry of Cultural Function	1,12,500.00
Bodhgaya Global Dialogues	17,09,324.00
TOTAL Rs.	46,65,069.00



Signature

Signature

Deshkal Society aims to realize the vision of socially and economically inclusive development with dignity, equity, and justice for all through interventions in the thematic areas of sustainable rural livelihoods and culture, right to homestead land and elementary education.



HEAD OFFICE

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