



# EXPLORER EYES

SATRA

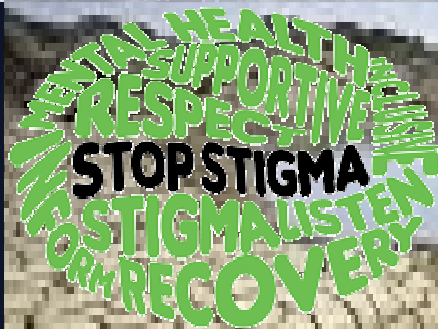
Annual Activity Report 2019-20



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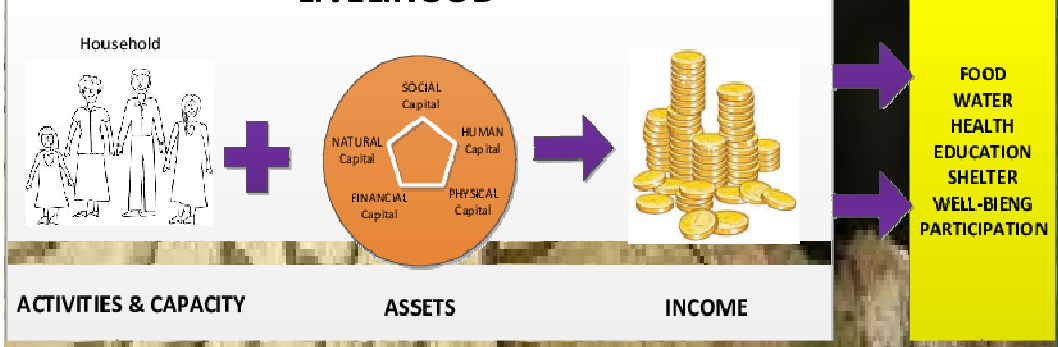
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## LIVELIHOOD



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## Annual Activity Report SATRA (April 2019 to March 2020)

### GENESIS OF SATRA

The birth of SATRA was in the year 2002. On 27th February 2002 Mrs. Jyoti Prava Bora invited few social activists from different parts of Assam her residence where it was decided to form an organization with a view to work for greater interest of our society. Dr. Dinesh Baishya, former principal of B. Borooah College Guwahati is the man who named the organization as Social Action For Appropriate Transformation And Advancement in Rural Areas (SATRA). Mrs. Jyoti Prava Bora a young lady started SATRA with its head office at Sipajhar and acts as the founder chief functionary. Sri Nani Kr. Saikia guided the organization from the very inception.

Vision, Mission and Objectives of SATRA

#### Vision:

To establish a progressive, peaceful and developed society based on the values of equity, justice, trust, love, honesty, dignity and mutual help.

#### Mission:

To organize and empower the rural poor to promote development as a liberating force for achieving social justice, economic growth and self reliance.

#### Objectives:

To create a peaceful society for all without prejudice of caste, creed, colour and religion where all the people can live unitedly and harmoniously.

*People for  
development  
development  
for people.*

## **REGISTRATION DETAILS OF SATRA**

1. Societies Registration Act. XXI of 1860.  
No : RS/DAR/247/C/10 of 2002-03.
2. Nity Ayoog Registration (Darpan)  
Unique ID: AS/2017/01533817
3. IT Act.1961 U/S 12A & 80G.
4. Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act.1976.  
FCRA No : 020740039
5. PWD (People with disability) Act.
6. National Trust.  
No: 210716131855007/MR/CP/AUTISM/MD
7. Employees Provident Fund  
No : NEGHY/9388
8. TAN No : SHLS04922B
9. PAN : AAETS7554F.
10. Accredited with desirable norms by  
Credibility Alliance.  
New Delhi. Vide CA/20/2015
11. Awarded Assam Chief Minister best Community ac-  
tion award in 2007

## From the desk of chairman

SATRA as a team always try to be in an exemplary position, on the onset of the report I would like to thank all our SATRA team members for the commitment, dedication & skills for which we are being able to provide quality service in all the program we implement. Proud of an organization that is able to professionalize itself and adapt to the challenges of our times while staying attentive to what we do best: contributing to the development of people, communities and organizations in the social and humanitarian spheres. We need to keep up this work, day after day. We need to reinforce our position while remaining united and committed to our mission. At the same time, we must keep in mind that our organization does not exist on its own, but through the interaction and integration of the people who are part of it. It is our reason for being: people. Those that we are committed to helping. Those who trust us, who support and fund us and of course all of us.



Successful implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction Programme since 2011 supported by Oxfam (India) brought about drastic changes in the flood prone areas of Darrang district there are areas the impact can be seen even where there were no direct intervention. The post flood disease often taken lives of many children was of outmost concern at the beginning of the project but today it reduces significantly and here one has to recognize the work of Village level WASH committee promoted under the project. My sincere word of appreciation to those committee members. Cattle rearing is the secondary source of income for all the family of the area but the scientific management was not practiced due to which loss of cattle after flood was very common but after the intervention a link with veterinary department established in every villages and therefore pre and post monsoon vaccine camp is held in every village now resulted in minimising loss of livestock due to flood. Tdh-Germany partnered SATRA to work with the children of the ethnic violence effected areas, it is really good to see children from the area campaigning through music, dance & street play for social causes like global warming, Children environmental Right, Global Hand Washing Day etc. SATRA has been working to provide assistance in the areas of health, Mental Health, DRR, Protection child right, food security, clean water, the environment, education, poverty alleviation, and emergency aid, among others. This year we have new collaboration with Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives to work in the community mental health project in Darrang. We are proud to be partner of Organization like Azim Premji.

I thank those children, parents, teachers and community for the support and participating in the activity of the project. A special thanks to our partners, donors and well wisher a big thanks to communities with whom we have worked at the field level. Last but not the least a word of appreciation to the commitment & passion of our team again,

Thanking All

Dr. Prassana Kr. Nath

Chairman, SATRA

## From the desk of executive director

Mental health and well-being, is not recognized as health priority in India. A report by the World Health Organisation (WHO) revealed that 7.5 per cent of the Indian population suffers from some form of mental disorder. Mental illnesses constitute one-sixth of all health-related disorders and India accounted for nearly 15% of the global mental, neurological and substance abuse disorder burden. The treatment gap, which is defined as the prevalence of mental illnesses and the proportion of patients that get treatment, is over 70 per cent. WHO also predicts that by 2020, roughly 20 per cent of India will suffer from mental illnesses. And to cater to this demographic, we have less than 4,000 mental health professionals. (Source: The Economics Times 10<sup>th</sup> October 2019, World Mental health Day). The mental health programmes and services need significant strengthening and / or scaling up to deliver appropriate and comprehensive services for the millions across the country who are in need of care. Due to the prevailing



stigma, mental health disorders often are hidden by the society and consequently persons with mental disorders lead a poor quality of life. SATRA has been working in Community Mental Health Program Since 2006. In between from 2011 to 2014 implemented a community mental health program in association with Ashadeep with the support from Tata trust. Since 2014 SATRA carried out the program without any external support. From November 2019 Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives support the Community Mental Health program and now we are implementing the program in 80 villages of Darrang District with the objectives to De-Stigmatize & De-Mystify Mental health in the society. A very Dedicated young team is working in the project. Under the project we organize mental health screening camps, provide handholding support to patients and care giver and trained them to strengthen their capacity to handle & work against social stigma attached to it.

Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) is a vaccination program launched by the Government of India in 1985. It became a part of Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme in 1992 and is currently one of the key areas under National Rural Health Mission since 2005. India's UIP will now provide free vaccines against 13 life threatening diseases, to 27 million children annually. Calling it one of the most significant health policies in the last 30 years. The immunization coverage in the country is at 92.2% (as per HMIS for April 2019 to Dec 2019). However there are still pockets of low coverage like Darrang district. The reasons for low immunization coverage identified are: (i) lack of awareness of benefit of Immunization, (ii) apprehensions of Adverse Effect Following Immunization (AEFI), (iii) travelling of children, (iv) refusal for vaccination and (v) operational gaps. To mitigate the identified reasons of low immunization coverage, strategic interventions like advocacy, social mobilization, community engagement, inter personal communication at family level SATRA partnered with Voluntary Health Association India in 2019 and working with dedication to ensure that every child is immunized. The conflict management and peace education for children & adolescents in Udalguri district, supported by tdh-Germany is another project going on for last two years, it's holistic & creative approach for all round development of children. A right based programme been going on with the support from Churches Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA), the programme address the livelihood rights and gender empowerment. Special tanks to Oxfam (India) for not only building meaningful partnership, also for guiding SATRA to reach today. I remain thankful to all the well wisher, SATRA staff, board, Partner agency, donor, Darrang district administration, Community we are working with and volunteers for the many contributions they make to SATAR.

Nani Kr. Saikia

Executive Director . SATRA

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# Disaster Management

## Brahmaputra River Basin Resilient Building Program



SATRA is implementing a Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programme called Brahmaputra River Basin Resilience Building Programme with the support from Oxfam (India). The programme began in the year 2011 and now it's on the third phase, presently working in 15 worst flood affected villages.

The north east region of India is not new to the devastation brought about by floods. Each year, the mighty Brahmaputra River traversing across the length of Assam causes huge destruction and irreparable loss to the state's economy which is largely agrarian during monsoon season.

Several areas –The districts of Darrang - are ranked as some of the most flood prone districts in the State. There are highly vulnerable flood prone pockets within these districts that are exposed to hydro-meteorological hazards, such as floods and erosion and, since 2004, have faced severe catastrophic floods in 2004, 2008, 2011, 2012, 2015, 2017, 2018 and most recently in 2019. There is also a high presence of socially and economically vulnerable communities in these districts.

Floods, flash floods, river-bank erosion, and sand casting (deposition of large amounts of sand by flood water) are the most frequent water- induced hazards in the eastern Brahmaputra basin in Assam. The history of floods for the villagers in this region is also the history of the erosion of the south bank of the Brahmaputra River. The combined impact of floods and land erosion has resulted in some villages disappearing altogether and migration of the displaced to new locations along the river.

Flooding has inflicted the greatest harm to the communities in the district of Darrang. Thousands of people, livestock and property are affected every year. Large tracts of land in Darrang district are also affected severely by soil erosions. The consequences of these disasters on lives, livelihoods, property and environment can last up to months, often eroding hard-won assets of individuals, hindering human development. The poor and socially disadvantaged groups face greater stress when managing the impact of natural disasters, since they are the least equipped to cope with them. .

Without better economic options and with continuous depletion of their assets, the poor are forced to live in vulnerable areas prone to flooding and erosions or in shelters unable to withstand long water logging or strong winds. The situation aggravate during monsoon time every year. The Oxfam (India) supported DRR programme phase wise in Darrang district since year 2011. presently 3<sup>rd</sup> phase programme called “Brahmaputra River Basin Resilient Building programme” is going on. In this year three no programme on Panchayat level campaign on risk informed and inclusive GPDP conducted, where PRI President, Secretary, members and representatives from community participated. Also programme on Pacnahayat level campaign/Design Display on Low cost Disaster Resilient Toilets under SBM awareness meeting organized where DPO, DDMA Darrang Shri Jagadish Bhat-tacharrya took part as resource person. Where PRI are promise to adapted of flood resilient design for flood prone areas. Organized one Interface meeting with DDMA and other stakeholder department on integrating Social Inclusion framework in DDMP, where Veterinary & Animal husbandry, Health, KVK, Agriculture, WRD, Horticulture, PHED, PRI delegation and office bearer of DRR committee from intervening villages are participated. Celebrated days of global importance like DRR day, Global Hand washing day, World Humanitarian Day, World Environment day and International Women day in the intervening villages. Training on capacity building for task force team where organized and conducted by Civil defence, Task force from all the intervening villages participated in the programme



### SATRA Raising Day

SATRA Observed 17th raising day on 24th February 2020. On the occasion as every year this year also all SATRA staff and volunteer donated blood in the Mangaldai Civil Hospital Blood Bank. Dr. Daud Ali the

in charge of blood bank Mangaldai Civil Hospital attended the blood donation camp. Dr. R Nunisa The Joint Director, Health & Family Welfare, Darrang district, Dr. J M Katoky Chief Medical & Health officer Darrang district also visited the donation camp. We thank and appreciate the medical team for encouraging us on the occasion.





**Objective 1.****Outcome 1:****Output 1.1****Identification and strengthening on Village Land Management and Conservation Committees:**

Target all VLMCC members in our programme village are identified and strengthening their capacity for mainstreaming DRR work at village level with DRR committee and Task Force Team.

**Strengthening of VDMC:**

Strengthening/ capacity building of Village Disaster Management Committee done in 15 programmes. Where 241 male, 191 female 5 boys and 4 girls are attended the programme

**Capacity building of the Task Forces**

*13 Programme done in our programme village, where 148 male and 192 female, 9 Boys and 13 girls are attended the programme.*

**Participatory Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (PVCA):**

*Community Hazard, resources, vulnerability, Capacity, opportunity and threat mapping were done involving all task forces, VLMCC or VDMC and on the participatory basis of finding in the CAP updating 15 programme village were organized altogether 247 male, 310 female, 9 Boy and 11 Girls attended the programme. Some of our active VDMC member regularly monitoring with GP Plan and working together*

**DRR in Schools:**

*DRR in schools-Task force formation & training in 7 schools. At-least one training is being organized in each of the 5 new villages. Where 69 boys, 81 Girls attended the programme. Those trainings focused on the mitigation of Disaster risk and also to reduce those risks within their circumferences..*

**Mock drill:**

It was a day long program, at the beginning roles and responsibilities of various departments and stakeholder were discussed briefly and executed the Mock Drill in first half of the day. On the previous day evening a Table top exercise were held with all the stakeholders. Separate report is enclosed.

**Community Resource Centre:**

We have resource centre at cluster level. Where all cluster village's seat together and making decision for community development with focus on disaster.

**World Humanitarian Day:**

On 19<sup>th</sup> August we have conducted World Humanitarian Day. Where 27 male and 26 female are attended the programme. DPO, DDMA Darrang and Executive Director SATRA was the resource person in this event.

### **International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction :**

On 13<sup>th</sup> October we have conducted IDRR Day. Where 24 male and 49 female are attended the programme. DPO, DDMA Darrang, Additional Deputy Controller, Civil Defence, Executive Director, SATRA was the main resource person in that event.

### **Complain & Suggestion Box Installed:**

In this year we installed complain & suggestion box in our programme villages.

### **Output 1.2.**

Through Mock Drill and other awareness program peoples are aware of importance of disaster preparedness. A capacity of CBOs in terms of approach to concern government department has improved over the

#### **Objective 2.**

**Improved access to and use of flood resistant water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) systems for**

**Outcome 2: Safe, sustainable and disaster resilient drinking water and sanitation infrastructure is available and accessed by vulnerable population in the target villages.**

#### **Output 2.1**

People are aware of water related issues, disease transmission, use of sanitary toilets and personal hygiene.

PHP Awareness programmes for partner staff and community on hygiene promotion, & school based PHP) Promoting positive hygiene behaviours, including correct use and maintenance of Watsan facilities, village cleaning etc

In this year we repaired 3 no raised toilet and 5no HP repaired and one HP reinstalled.

#### **Output 2.2**

School led neighborhood hygiene promotion under the ambit of School DM Plans

Water related issues, sanitation and hygiene have substantially improved.

This Year we procure two no field water testing kit from Prerana Labotory. The Master Kit can be used to test 8 major chemical parameters in drinking water. - Hardness - Residual Chlorine - Chloride - Iron - Nitrate - Fluoride - pH - Turbidity It contains everything required to test water at site itself. The testing procedures are simple enough for even a layman to carry out. The results are obtained within minutes. Also, Bactoscope can be used to detect the presence/absence of bacteria in water, thus decide if water is fit for drinking or not. It is a simple Yes/No type Kit. The results are obtained within 18-48 hours.

**Objective 3. Improving food security and supporting livelihood opportunity generation through providing productive assets, protecting livelihood assets and building resilience in maintaining productive assets even when disrupted by disasters.**

**Outcome 3:**

Marginalized communities in 15 villages demonstrate improved local capacities in livestock management before, during and after disasters

**Output 3.1**

Introduction of high yield Rabi seeds has resulted in fulfilling incurred losses during flood and livelihood support like fishing net, looms and flood tolerant paddy seeds has contributed in securing livelihood.

**Output 3.2.**

People are aware of maintenance of land and soil testing, aware of use of organic manure.

**Objective 4. Strengthen Government, Civil Society and community action for disaster risk reduction in order to enable communities, government and CSOs (Civil Society Organizations) to identify, plan and act for reducing the vulnerabilities of communities to disasters**

**Outcome 4:**

Local Self Government (Panchayati Raj Institute) structures are influenced to adopt and implement risk informed development planning approach.

**Output 4.**

Government stakeholder departments and community dwellers are more affective actors in disaster awareness, relief and response.

**Output 4.2**

**Advocacy result through Govt. linkage:**

One village namely Chereng Chapari covered as Double Farming Income (DFI) by KVK.

Veterinary department continued their service at village level for vaccination.

**Interface meeting with Government:**

**Study on Disaster Management Act 2005:**

*In last year we organized mass awareness on DM Act.2005 where government officials, PRI members and representatives from community participated. Two awareness meeting organized where ASDMA delegate Mr. Kishor Dutta, Project Officer, Training and Capacity Building and DPO, DDMA Darrang Shri Jagadish Bhattacharrya was the resource person. This year we planned in the month of December.*

### Key outcomes/achievements to highlight in this period

As this reporting period was affected by flood, achievement in terms of communities approached to the Government department can be listed, due to the extensive awareness campaign, during and after flood it is observed that community people approached Government department for various facility extended by the department. On live-stock management people themselves made linkage with the Veterinary Department for Veterinary camp in some villages, two villages approached PHED department to chlorinate drinking water source, Many villages approached KVK and Agriculture department for seed support and it is also noticed that the hygiene practice of the community has considerably improved during and after flood. **SATRA** reported & updated the flood condition of Darrang district during flood and IAG Assam. Pachim Chereng village farmers club get maije seed and maneor support from

## Mock Drill on Emergency



Darrang district is situated in the central part of Assam and its headquarters are located at Mangaldai. The north east region of India is not new to the devastation brought about by floods. Each year, the mighty Brahmaputra River traversing across the length of Assam causes huge destruction and irreparable loss to the state's economy which is largely agrarian during monsoon season. The district of Darrang is ranked as one of the most flood prone districts in the State. There are highly vulnerable flood prone pockets within this district that are exposed to hydro-meteorological hazards, such as floods and erosion and, since 2004, have faced severe catastrophic floods in 2004, 2008, 2011, 2012, 2015, 2016, 2017 and most recently in 2019. There is also a high presence of socially and economically vulnerable communities in these districts. Periodic mock drill are required to identify gap and better prepared the responders and management team. Flood Mock drill are real flood situations by preparing in advance. The exercises are carried out by imagining about flood scenarios and carrying out measures as if in real situation. SATRA in association with District Disaster Management Authority and District administration conducted a flood mock drill program on 24<sup>th</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> September 2019.

**Objectives of the Mock Drill:** To identify the existing gaps in the response capabilities of various Government departments, agencies & Community. The stakeholders have specific roles and responsibilities for management of flood. This mock drill will help to identify the areas where more improvement is required and enhance the capacity of communities and humanitarian actors, particularly their skills and confidence to plan and execute responses to a flood event. Involvement of community was also aimed for generating awareness on various aspects of flood management.



Expected results: Persons and departments responsible for risk monitoring and communication (e.g. village level task forces and volunteers) are confident to communicate with appropriate authority and disseminate flood risk information timely and effectively.

The better coordination & Action between communities and other stakeholders.

Enhances communities' capacity & skills to respond to risk quickly & systematically.

Identified areas of gap for all stake holders from community, volunteer to DDMA, district administration, NDRF & SDRF etc.

Community people understand to cooperate and support during search & rescue.

**Execution of Mock drill:** It was a day long program, at the beginning roles and responsibilities of various departments and stakeholder were discussed briefly and executed the Mock Drill in first half of the day. On the previous day evening a Table top exercise were held with all the stakeholders and the following groups were formed :

Heath group

Responder

Search & Rescue.

Community Responders & Volunteers group

**Execution of Field drill:** Village Cherang is one of the most flood prone villages of the Mangal-dai Revenue Circle, The community call on emergency help line number 1077 and informed about a boat accident in the overflowing Mangaldai River an tributary of the Brahmaputra. (- A FLEWS (Flood Early Warning System) alert will be disseminated to the DPO. On receipt of the alert, he/she will act as per SOP given in the Assam DM Manual.) Another incidents of similar nature occurred in the Rangamati Village. On getting the call DDMA acted immediately and co-ordinated with the SDRF and 108 emergency ambulance service. The SDRF team reached the spot within 20 minutes and rescued Mr Madan Sarkar, who was unable get out of overflowing water. The 108 emergency ambulance service give him the preliminary treatment on the spot and took him to district hospital for better treatment. The community from Rangamati also call on 1077 at the same time, the civil defence reached the spot in half an hour time and by then community people rescued all the persons. The Civil Defence gave the preliminary treatment like CPR to few people who felt from the boat and the civil defence team organised a first aid training to the public who gathered there.

On the second half of the day after lunch the "HotWash" or debriefing session was held as concluding part with the concerned government officials like Health officials, SDRF, Civil Defence etc. Discussed about the gaps and identified areas need to improve.

If the similar kinds of incidents happen in the two/three spots at the same time. DDMA does not have enough resources like man power, search & rescue team etc. to respond immediately.

*Gaonburha* (Village head man) the first responder of the government but does not stay in the particular village.

Even after taking decision together on the previous day about the drill and time no field officer of DDMA reach the spot before ending the drill, However the persons present in the "HotWash" appreciate the role and cooperation of DPO, who not only reached the spot but also help largely to successfully conducting the drill.

# Conflict Management & Peace Education for Children and Adolescents

## Project on protection of Child Right

Supported By tdh-Germany.

The state of Assam is a multi-ethnic state with 31 million inhabitants. Around 22% are migrant workers (mostly indigenous Adivasi who migrated due to work in the tea plantations), 30% were former refugees and about 12% ethnic minorities. Within Assam, the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC)



enjoys a special status. The series of agitation, armed movement by different ethnic group is still active in the region resulted in the mistrust among the ethnic groups and resulted in recurring bloody skirmishes by parts of the movement and territorial claims lead to persecution especially in the years 2008, 2012 and 2014 where highest tension was reached. Time and again there are conflict erupting and violent fights, destruction of property and loss of human lives are often the consequences of these. There is an atmosphere of mistrust and suspicion among the groups. Villages which were formerly multi ethnic, drift apart to such an extent, that the different ethnic backgrounds live in different parts of the villages. Instability and recurring persecution lead not only too stubborn poverty and bad infrastructure, but also to the fact that children disrupt their education, become child labourers, experience exploitation and in the worst case get recruited by militant groups. The Conflict management and peace education for children and adolescents in North East India is a project supported by tdh-Germany and implemented in four districts of Assam by a consortium of four NGO's. SATRA is implementing the project in Bhakatpara area of Udalguri district. The rate of illiteracy in Udalguri districts is particularly high which can be explained firstly by early school disruption, secondly by lack of quality education. Many children do not make it to middle school, because their primary education especially in natural sciences lacks in quality, the teachers are unmotivated, government programmes (like midday meals) are not very successful. 70 % of school age children who do not go to school come from poor families in rural areas. Girls are married off early, the whole family migration to other place in search of



liveliness there are more which the right children project is to the right children, among communities promote



hood and many problem denied of children. The protect of the build trust the community and peace

in the region. Following are the details of the project.

**Super goal (Impact):** The project contributes towards peace promotion and reduction of ethnic conflict in Assam, India.

**Project goal (Outcome) :** Children and youths of different ethnicities from 66 villages in 4 districts in Assam overcome prejudices and aversion against each other and can build a peaceful community life through better quality of education as well established protective structures at the community level.

**Subgoal 1 (Output):** children of different ethnic and experience peaceful conflict management to education and games together.



Focus Group discussion with Youth and Children of The project village.

Subgoal 2 (Output): Youths of different ethnic backgrounds are prepared and qualified for their professional life; they commit themselves to social integration, a peaceful community and rights of children and youths in their communities.

Subgoal 3 (Output): Sponsors at the community and district level, media representatives and parents are aware of children's rights and implement these, particularly the right to protection against exploitation and violence as well as the right to education.

### Activity under the project towards achievement of goals

1. Creation of supplementary education and leisure activities in primary and middle schools and promotion of playful learning.
2. Training of community workers and teachers.
3. Practice oriented teaching in sciences for 22 middle and high schools.
4. Installation of water hand pumps at 10 schools.

## Rights under the CRC

- **Survival and development rights**
  - Rights to the resources, skills and contributions necessary for survival and full development
- **Protection rights**
  - Protection from all forms of child abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence
- **Participation rights**
  - Entitled to express their opinions and to have a say in all matters that affect them

5. Re-assimilation of school drop-outs and support for drop-out endangered children.
6. Founding and support of multi ethnic children groups at the community level.
7. Implementation of programme days and organised exchange between communities.
8. Founding and support of 13 youth groups.
9. Career guidance for youths.
10. Training for youth for entry in to the professional world.
11. Exchange and campaign work of youths.
12. Sensitization of parents towards children rights.
13. Setting up of child protection committees at the village level.





14. Strengthening of school management committees at the village level.
15. Capacity Building of relevant institutions and committee.
16. Advocacy at district and central level on relevant government programmes.

#### Project progress :-

- I. **Creation of supplementary education and leisure activities at 13 primary and 1 Middle schools and support of playful learning:**
  - A. To improve the reading skill, strengthened and kindle curiosity and motivation and acquire knowledge the rotating library were set up under the project in all the 13 primary and one middle school. The books given in the library are all different and would be rotated from one school to the next and it would be done every six months. One more library was set up centrally with youth resource centre. Reading skill of the children being monitored by the community organiser with the help of school teachers.
  - B. MelJol an organization based out of Mumbai working worldwide on children joyful learning is helping to implement *Aflatoon* programme, this is all about motivating children through song and dance to be a good human being.
  - C. MelJol Mumbai also assisted SATRA in implementing „Children’s social & financial education programme“ which makes children think critically, make them aware of their rights and duties and familiarize them with economic thinking. Social competence, gentle handling of resources - be it money or environment, health and hygiene - belong to the programme just as well as sociocultural aspects. The programme is no rigid curriculum, but rather adapts to the respective circumstances. In the given context, education and dealing with armed conflicts, religious freedom, peace building and respecting children’ rights plays an important

role. Method wise the programme works with songs, stories and role-play and address discrimination based on class, caste, religion, ethnic background and gender.

## **II. Training on games and sports:**

Two Sports training camp particularly football is organised and regular football coaching beside other sports is going on. In the year 2018 five girls under 13 years got selected in the district under 13 football team and three boys got selected in the under 19 district football team from the coaching organised under the project.

## **III. Practice oriented teaching in natural sciences for middle schools:**

The lack of knowledge of natural sciences frequently leads to school drop-outs. An improvement in sciences would therefore work against this risk. To counter lacking knowledge of natural sciences, practice oriented classes one science facilitator is being trained and he is taking practical science class in middle schools.

## **IV. Installation of Hand Washing Station in Schools.**

To improve health and hygiene and inculcate the habit of hand washing the hand washing stations have been installed in 10 schools. All the station has running water.

## **V. Reintegration of drop-out school children and aid for drop-out endangered children**

Altogether 12 drop-out children 8 female and 4 male readmitted in the school and supported them with tuition school and books. A mass campaign launch in the project area against the drop-out.

## **VI. Formation of Multi-ethnic youth and children group.**

9 multi-ethnic youth group and 15 multi-ethnic children were formed in the schools and villages this is to mix-up and to provide a platform for interaction.

## **VII. Formation of Village Level Child Protection Committee (VLCPC)**

Village level child protection committee were formed in all the 9 villages with 11 members in one committee. Half of the committee members are women, the gaon burha (Village head men) is the member secretary, village school teacher, Anganwadi teacher, ANM and PRI representatives are members among other leading village men and women.

## **VIII. Campaign days and organised exchange programme between communities**

The world days with importance and special significance like Red hand Day, world environment day, Global hand washing day were observed and children organised signature campaign, street play and postering on these occasion. All those days observed with the children successfully attract the attention of the society.

## **IX. Strengthening of school management committees (SMC) at the village level**

According to the national law that regulates the right to basic education, each school shall have school management committees consisting of parents (50% mothers), local authorities,

teachers and pupils. They are responsible for creating so-called School Development Plans (SDPs), which in turn present, assess and demonstrate improvement of universal access, universal coverage, adequate school infrastructure, teacher training and student achievement. Each school requires an SDP, which is renewed every 3 years. The task of the SMCs is to create and monitor the plan and manage the school's finances. SMCs, were just on paper, even the members of the committee does not know about the role and responsibility so the training of the school management committee were organized in each of the school under the project village. In monthly meetings, the SMCs are revived and motivated to play their role as a major player in the access to and quality of education.

#### **X. Establishment of Youth Resource Centre.**

A youth resource centre established in a center place of the project village which has a library, computer with internet connection and printer and youth can avail all the facility free of cost. The career related information for any youth are available in the centre are given in the youth center.

**Sustainability :** Project activities are implemented through community level institutions such as multi-ethnic children and youth groups, child protection committees and school management committees. Regular training of the groups and committees is built into the project design and strengthens the groups to continue activities independently after the end of the project. They are also informed about the government's existing programs and funding opportunities. The project team members support the groups at the beginning and bring them into contact with the appropriate departments. At the end of the project, the groups have the ownership and the groups are expected to be able to work independently for their interests. Many activities in the field of education have school-based components to ensure sustainability. Teachers are involved in school-based activities and training so that the activities can be handed over to schools and continued at the end of the project.





# Akhoj Agoloi—A step ahead

## A Programme on Livelihood Right

### Supported By CASA.

#### Development goal of the Project: -

The selected communities of the Project Area has become cognizant and is availing the government entitlements and enjoying their rights through justice and have access and availability to a just and peaceful society where natural resources are optimally used and sustainable livelihood, climate adaptability, and good governance are practiced through advocacy and accompaniment of partners and stakeholders.

#### Project objective

1. Community from the targeted households is able to access livelihood resources
2. People's Institutions with active involvement of female members are taking up collective actions at micro level for influencing local bodies for proper implementation of schemes and policies.

#### Components of the Project and Activity

<b>Workshop on gender main-Entitlements</b>	<b>Component:</b> Advocacy on Livelihood, Disaster and Rights and
---	---

**Activities:** . I. Baseline survey and problem analysis

II. Promote 15 Gaon Adhikar Samittee(Village Rights Forum)

III. Conducted study or research on quality of soil and impact of plantation on soil and the ecology at Southern part of Darrang District. Raised awareness on Food Security Act to getting admission to Colleges and Polytechnics to MNREGA, Land Acquisition Act, etc

IV. Conducted workshop to raised awareness On Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change, Eco-friendly lifestyle, Rights and entitlements at community and Government Officials level.

V. Lobbying with Youths organization, Dist and State level Forums like Advocates association, IAG, MAKAM, NGO Forum, Press club, PRI, Majjid Committee, Temple committee, local and state government to advocate for sustainable livelihood, Land Rights and Entitlements of citizens.



**Component:** Community Organization, Leadership/ Cadre building and their perspective and capacity Building.

**Activities:** I. Baseline survey and identified the local leader.

II. Volunteers were trained and their capacity built on methods of advocacy, social

analysis,

Survey/FDG , Gender budgeting, conflict resolution and negotiation.

III. Documentation of Human right violation (If any)with special focus on legal right and

UN mechanisms.

IV. Legal Consultation and legal assistance



**PRA in Progress**

specific

rights/laws,



**PRA in Progress**

## Community Mental Health & empowering Persons with Disability In-Collaboration with Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives.



Lahabul Haque, before treatment



Lahabul Haque 2 months after 1<sup>st</sup> consultation



Lahabul Haque 2 months after 1<sup>st</sup> consultation

The three year program on Community Mental Health & empowering Disability began from the 1<sup>st</sup> November 2019 implementing by SATRA in collaboration with Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives. The staff recruitment was done in the month of October 13 persons were recruited (4 female & 9 male). In-house induction training of the staff was organized from 5<sup>th</sup> Nov.2019 to 18<sup>th</sup> of November. The training covered the History, Mission & Vision of SATRA & how the various program contribute to achieve Objectives of SATRA. Few other activities are as follows

1. Shared information on project, objectives & expected outcome etc. Make all the staff understand that the project is beyond only treatment and mainly includes, Promotion of well-being and mental health promotion, Stigma removal, Rehabilitation of those in need, management of learning and behavioral problems in children through parents and teachers, Capacity building of the community to deal with stigma & awareness, Promotion of non-specialist mental health worker etc.
2. A five day transect walk program in the mental health project area villages was organized from 19<sup>th</sup> Nov. 2019 to 23<sup>rd</sup> Nov.2019. to get a sense of socio economic & political scenario of the community. A baseline survey was done using android mobile application kobo collect and open source software kobotoolbox in 122 villages out of which selected 80 villages to implement the program. Proper identification of MI patients in the baseline is not possible as many people does not have knowledge of mental health problem and many other do not reveal because of stigma attached to it.
1. 21 village level disability committee has been formed which help us in identifying MI patients and creating awareness. In the first year we planned to promote 30 village level committee. Capacity building training of the committee member is delayed because of COVID 19. Now we are planning from 2<sup>nd</sup> week of September.
2. A 5 day training program from 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2019 to 6<sup>th</sup> December 2019 for all the staff was organized by Psychiatric Social Work Department (PSW) of “Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institutes of Mental Health” (LGBRIMH) Tezpur. The training gives an idea of concept of mental health, mental health problem & mental health disorder, causes of mental illness, psychotic & non-psychotic disorder. Other session of the training were on identification of severe mental health disorder like schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, intellectual disability, Autism, Hyperactivity attention deficit disorder and disorder commonly affect women. This training helps staff to create awareness and works towards de-



stigmatize & de-mystify mental illness in the community.

1. An agreement was signed with Dhawani Foundation, Bengaluru for a project management software called Goonjan. Two persons were suppose to come from Bengaluru for the training but due to COVID 19 lockdown it is delayed. The software is still on training stage it will be used fully from September.
2. Conducted 9 Mental health Screening camps three normal camps at different location and six online camps on zoom. Admitted 342 patients under the project.
3. Facilitate to provide disable certificate to 35 persons with disability.
4. Facilitate 30 persons with disability to apply for ex gratia grant provided by Ministry of Social justice as COVID 19 lockdown response.
5. Facilitate 32 persons with disability to apply for Deendayal Rehabilitation Scheme in which social welfare department of Govt. of Assam to provide Rs. 20,000.00 (Rupees Twenty Thousand only) against livelihood project.
6. Provide two Goats each to 42 very poor MI patients, later they will be given one more Goat. They were also provided training on scientific Goat rearing.



### Psychiatrist on online mental health camp.

#### Challenges:

1. Planned to organize 18 mental health screening camps in the 1<sup>st</sup> year of the project but due to unprecedented lockdown for COVID 19, has to reduced the number of camps to 13 and adjusted the amount of the 5 camps in covid response.
2. 150 MI patients were supposed to get livelihood support reduced the number of patients by half and amount of 75 livelihood support adjusted for covid response.
3. We were supposed to promote 50 community para mental health worker but because of pandemic we dropped this component and adjusted the budget in covid response.
4. A workshop was planned with teacher, police & other govt.officials to create awareness on mental health but this component also dropped to adjust the budget on covid response.
5. It was assumed to identify 950 MI patients in the 1<sup>st</sup> year but till now 484 patients identified and 432 admitted under the project, till year end of the project it is assumed to be identified approx. 700 patients, shortage of 250 patients.

#### Next year Planned:

1. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of the project we will target to identify & support at least 900 MI Patients & support 1700 other persons with disability.
2. 200 care giver will be given care giver training and build capacity to handle stigma, look after the patients and income of the family.
3. 50 volunteers will be trained from the project village as non-medico para mental health worker aiming at creating community human resource. They will be able to facilitate treatment of MI patients & create awareness in the community.
4. 120 MI patients will be given handholding livelihood support.
5. Village level disability right protection committee (VLDRPC) are very important for identifying patients & creating awareness so 50 VLDRPC will promoted and build capacity of the member.
6. Advocacy with media & PRI members.
7. 50 awareness program like street play by children & volunteer, drawing competition etc. against the stigma attached with mental illness & mental health.



**Mental health Screening Camp**



## The Samvidhan Live- The Jagrik Project

The **Samvidhan Live- The Jagrik Project** is a nationwide initiative designed and anchored by ComMutiny an organization based out of Delhi, that aims to build young people's awareness of their fundamental rights and duties as citizens of India. The program is implemented in different states through partner, SATRA is partnered to implement the program in Darrang & Udalguri district. The project engaged 18-24 young people between the ages of 12 and 25 over a 8 week period, to undertake a series of community and self-reflective tasks associated with different fundamental rights and duties. Participants were divided into pairs of two and called Jagriks, a portmanteau of *Jagruk Nagriks* or Active Citizens. On a weekly basis, through a roll of dice, each Jagrik pair would be given a specific fundamental right and duty with corresponding activities. Each pair would choose one group task and one individual task from over 12 different activity options, ranked in order of difficulty as a gold, silver, or bronze task. At the end of each week, all the Jagriks would come together to share their experiences and lessons with the group. Many of the Jagrik's experiences were recorded and shared online on social media.

## CHILDLINE 1098 Service

CHILDLINE 1098 is a service of Ministry of Women and Child Development. Childline India foundation is a non-government organisation (NGO) in India that operates a telephone helpline called Childline for [children](#) in distress and they operate in District through partner NGO. In Darrang district SATRA is partnered with Childline India Foundation to operate Childline 1098 service. Childline 1098 service is available all over India. CHILDLINE 1098 is India's first 24 - hour, free, emergency phone outreach service for children in need of care and protection. Any concerned adult, or a child in need of help can dial 1098, the toll free number to access our services. We not only respond to the emergency needs of children but also link them to services for their long-term care and rehabilitation. CHILDLINE reaches out to all children in need of care and protection. These include: street children, child labourers, children who have been abused, child victims of the flesh trade, differently-abled children, child addicts, mentally ill children, and children infected by HIV/AIDS - any child who needs our help.

## Immunization Program

India has the world's largest immunization programme, the Universal Immunisation Programme. Every year this ambitious programme targets around 26.7 million infants and 29 million pregnant women. Due to the extensive efforts of the government, the percentage of children age 12-23 months who have received all basic vaccinations increased from 44 percent in 2005-06 to 62 percent in 2015-16. Even though there is an increasing trend for complete immunization, India needs consistent efforts to achieve the SDG 3, Good Health and Wellbeing which includes that a country's target population is covered by all vaccines included in their national programme. Community institutions, both informal and formal, have long been recognized as a key influencer in individual and family behaviours, establishing norms, promoting behavioural practices, and ensuring behavioural compliance. CBOs offer a powerful, cost effective delivery platform to reach women and families directly. Therefore, VHA and UNICEF collaborated for the present intervention which aims to empower the community based organizations (CBOs) to increase immunization coverage. SATRA partnered with VHA to implement the program in Darrang district.

## Weaving (Women Livelihood )

Women empowerment through income generating activity.

Result of Sustained Sericulture project



Women of Sipajhar area have traditionally rearing silk worm and producing mulberry silk as well as silk cloth. It was observed that the activity in the area were declining in the late nineties. SATRA did a study in 2005 to understand the cause. Traditional activity sustained only with scientific application & management. The scientific application was lacking right from plantation to the end production of yarn, as a result less production of leaves, high mortality of larvae and silk worm, subsequently production of poor quality cocoon & yarn. Therefore, people were considering it as a non-profitable activity. Another findings of study was that the people were unaware of commercial aspect of it. The challenge was to revive the traditional activity. The eco-friendly natural silk with good elasticity, high durability, aesthetic appearance, lustre and shiny softness always claim the aristocracy in the society. It acquires an exalted position in the world market. Prospect of growing it as a rural industry was evident from the fact that Sipajhar is still free from industrial pollution which is favourable for silkworm rearing as it is eco-friendly and very sensitive to the adverse environmental conditions. SATRA in collaboration with RGVN and NEDFI and technical support from Central Silk Board and State Sericulture department Mangaldai, intervened by implementing a pilot project with 20 beneficiaries in 2006. The main objectives of this project were to motivate the farmers for scientific management of the Mulberry plant cultivation and scientific rearing of silk worm. The beneficiaries



were provided seeds, manures, rearing appliances, various trainings on mulberry cultivation and scientific rearing of silk worm, etc. Input of technology and scientific management in the pilot project showed improved quality of leaf production, cocoon size and yarn quality and raised the income of farmers by threefold. Encouraged by the outcome of the pilot project SATRA approached SDTT (Sir Dorabji Tata Trust) in 2008 and SDTT agreed to support 100 women beneficiaries with similar objectives. The farmers were encouraged by the income they generated. In 2014 we further expanded the activity and cover 500 women of Sipajhar and Balipota area with the support from SDTT. “Intensification of Sericulture and promotion of Silk Producer Company”. The project completed on March 2017. The project was on women empowerment by creating livelihood opportunity through sericulture. Under the project SATRA successfully promoted the producer company in the month of November 2016 with



550 women farmers & legal identity as “SATRA Silk Producer Company”. Encouraging by the outcome of reeling machine installed last year we furthered explore the possibility to add value to the yarn which is already uniform and fetching a price of Rs.3000-Rs.3200 earlier it was just Rs.1000-Rs.1200. Expert including principal from Sowalkushi Institute of Fashion Technology visited SATRA several times and recommended for degumming, natural dye of the yarn and go for weaving to generate even better income for the women and with larger objective to promote Sipajhar another Silk hub of Assam. Comparing the sericulture scenario of Sipajhar area in 2005 and 2017 it can be said that the activity would not only sustained but could be good source of livelihood and also contribute towards women empowerment. The previous intervention successfully protect the age-old activity and established that the activity can be a major tool for economic upliftment of the underprivileged



**Silk production and weaving are an intrinsic part of Assamese culture. Traditionally, a girl's weaving skills determined her eligibility for marriage. Such was the signifi-**



poor family. Those community who were not traditionally doing the activity are also interested and many of them are doing well. As target of better quality yarn and promotion of silk producer company was achieved with value addition of degumming and natural dye to the yarn. It is established that the activity SATRA began in 2005 with just 20 women now in 2018, more than 10000 women engaged in this activity, so it can be said that the activity is sustained. After adding the value to the silk yarn the women were producing now next was to explore for engaging women for weaving which is also traditional activity for most of the women of Assam. So SATRA began with weaving with 50 women in 2017 and now more than 250 regular weaver are weaving cotton and pat silk. Gamosa, Chadar Mekhala, Sari & Scarf are some of the product selling very well in the market.





# Respectful Maternity Care

In every country and community worldwide, pregnancy and childbirth are momentous events in the lives of women and families, and represent a time of intense vulnerability. The concept of “safe motherhood” is usually restricted to physical safety, but childbearing is also an important rite of passage, with deep personal and cultural significance for a woman and her family. Issues of gender equity and gender-based violence are also at the core of maternity care, so the notion of safe motherhood must be expanded beyond the prevention of morbidity or mortality to encompass respect for women’s basic human rights. Women’s autonomy, dignity, feelings, choices, and preferences must be respected, including their choice of companionship wherever possible.



WHO while recommending on respectful maternity care during labour and childbirth stated that Respectful maternity care - which refers to care organized for and provided to all women in a manner that maintains their dignity, privacy and confidentiality, ensures freedom from harm and mistreatment, and enables informed choice and continuous support during labour and childbirth. Respectful maternity care (RMC) is in accordance with a human rights-based approach to reducing maternal morbidity and mortality. RMC could improve women’s experience of labour and childbirth and address health inequalities. The Government encouraged women to give birth in Health Institution under the care & supervision of skilled health care professionals, which alone may not assure respectful maternity care. Disrespectful and undignified care is prevalent in many health care facility in our country particularly for underprivileged populations, and this not only violates their human rights but is also a significant barrier to accessing intrapartum care services. Human rights are fundamental entitlements due to all people, recognized by societies and governments and enshrined in international declarations and conventions. Maternal health rights within the broader context of human rights. Seven rights are included.

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### Seven Rights of Childbearing Women

Sl. No	Category of Disrespect and Abuse	Corresponding Right
1	Physical abuse	Freedom from harm and ill treatment
2	Non-consented care	Right to information, informed consent and refusal, and respect for choices and preferences, including companionship during maternity care
3	Non-confidential care	Confidentiality, privacy
4	Non-dignified care (including verbal abuse)	Dignity, respect
5	Discrimination based on specific attributes	Equality, freedom from discrimination, equitable care
6	Abandonment or denial of care	Right to timely healthcare and to the highest attainable level of health
7	Detention in facilities	Liberty, autonomy, self-determination, and freedom from coercion

A study was conducted by Diya Foundation Loharghat, Kamrup on the “Women’s Experiences during Maternity Care Services in Assam” following are the findings:

**Detention in the facilities:69.5%** of the women surveyed reported that they paid informal payments to nurses, doctors, sweepers and ward boys at the time of discharge.

**Physical abuse (8.6%)** - Slapping woman, tying her legs to an iron ring, hitting and strapping her in cloth or rope were reported manifestations of physical abuse during maternity care.

**Abandonment or denial of care (27%)** - Mostly, women reported being left alone, health providers not answering their calls and in some instances women were even asked to clean to floor and bed after immediately after the delivery.

**Discriminations based on specific attributes (7.6%)** - Women reported being discriminated due to poor socio-economic status, lower educational status and religion.

**Non-consented care (16%)**- Not taking permission before doing examinations and inserting copper-T without permission were commonly reported forms of non-consented care.

**Non-dignified care (including verbal abuse)**- Women (33.6%) reported stances of health providers scolding them and humiliating them.

for Health Workers, ANM's, ASSA Workers, Doctors.

Dessinimnate RMC Charter in PHC's and CHC's in Darrang District.

**Non-confidential care-** 35.8% of the women surveyed from Assam reported that they were not covered with screen or curtain during examinations and delivery. Making them easily visible to non-medical staff.

SATRA has been working on creating Respectful Maternity Care since last year in partnership with Diya Foundation for six months and later included Respectful Maternity Care with other ongoing project. Activity SATRA implemented are as follows:

Create awareness by disseminating posters and flairs on RMC for Safe Motherhood and RMC Charter in regional languages.

Organized district level sensitization workshop for Media on RMC and Safe Motherhood.

Sensitization workshop in District/Block/Panchayat level on RMC and Safe Motherhood



### **Labour Right.**

SATRA works closely with wage earner and labour in all the project and working for labour right has been regular activity. Our objectives is to improve social and economic well-being of labour, women worker & migrants by creating awareness among them about the labour rights & entitlement. With this we educate workers, works with Government officials for proper implementation of government scheme for labour welfare and advocate for policy change. SATRA is promoting workers right largely through various project we implement. There are many schemes for construction worker, mansion & other labour which they are not aware of.



## Campaign on Environmental Right



The world is witnessing the devastating effects of climate change and with increasing threats to the climate come dangers for human race and all living organism. SATRA campaign and educate children about the environmental right, create awareness among communities about the losing natural resource, losing agricultural soil health, campaign against deforestation and educate people on the significance of segregating waste material into biodegradable waste. Educate people on current environmental issues and solution by organizing public talk, facilitating the participation of various categories of stakeholders in the discussion on environmental issues street play and through various medium. Organize children of all our project areas to participate in global campaign like #Fridaysforfuture and observe environmental day, world earth and all other global days of importance. Launch campaign to make all our project village a plastic free by 2021 December.







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 TRUST OR INSTITUTIONS**

1 We have examined the Balance Sheet of SOCIAL ACTION FOR APPROPRIATE TRANSFORMATION AND ADVANCEMENT IN RURAL AREAS (SATRA), VILL - SATGHARIA (TRINAYANPUR), P.O-SIPAJHAR DIST - DARRANG (ASSAM) as at 31st March, 2020 and the Income & Expenditure account for the year ended on that date which are in agreement with the books of account maintained by the said Institution.

2 We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our Knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of the audit. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Institution so far as appears from our examination of the books, and proper returns adequate for the purpose of audit have been received from branches not visited by us, subject to the Comments, if any, given below:

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

(i) In the case of Balance Sheet, of the State of Affairs of the above named organization as at 31st March, 2020 and

(ii) In the case of the Income & Expenditure Account, of the excess of Expenditure over Income of its accounting year ending on 31st March, 2020.

4 The Prescribed particulars are annexed hereto.

IN TERMS OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE  
M/S RAJESH GOENKA & ASSOCIATES  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

PLACE : GUWAHATI  
DATED : 25-08-2020

(Rajesh Goenka, FCA)


Proprietor  
(M No 062107)

UDIN- 20062107ANNACT 9651

ANNEXURE  
(STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS)

I. APPLICATION OF INCOME FOR CHARITABLE OR RELIGIOUS PURPOSE

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Amount of income of the previous year applied to charitable and religious purposes in India during the year   | :- Revenue Expenses: 79,19,037.09/-<br>Capital Expenses: NIL                     |
| 2 | Whether the institution has exercised the option under clause (2) of the Explanation to section 11(1) ? If so the details of the account of income deemed to be been applied to charitable or religious purposes in India during the previous year. | :- NO<br>:- N.A<br>:-<br>:-  |
| 3 | Amount of income accumulated or set apart for application to charitable or religious purposes, to the extent it does not exceed 15% of the income derived from property held under trust wholly/ in part only for such purposes.                    | :- YES<br>:- Rs. 6,92,549.32/-<br>:-<br>:-                                       |
| 4 | Amount of income eligible for exemption under section 11 (1) (c) (Give details)   | :- NIL<br>:-   |
| 5 | Amount of income in addition to the amount referred to in item 3 above, accumulated or set apart for specified purpose under section 11 (2)   | :- Rs. 59,84,935/-<br>:-<br>:-   |
| 6 | Whether the amount of income mentioned in items 5 above has been invested or deposited in the manner laid down in section 11 (2) (b) ? If so, the details thereof.  | :- Yes ( Lying/Deposited into the Bank<br>:- Accounts of the Institution )<br>:- |
| 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 income of the previous year under section 11(1B) ? If so, the details thereof.   | :- No<br>:-<br>:-<br>:-  |
| 8 | Whether during the previous year any part of income accumulated or set apart for specified under section 11(2) in any earlier year-   | :- No<br>:-<br>:-  |
|   | (a) has been applied for purpose other than charitable or religious purposes or has ceased to be accumulated or set apart for application thereto, or   | :- No<br>:-<br>:-  |
|   | (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 (b) (iii), or  | :- No<br>:-<br>:-  |
|   | (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 immediately following the expiry thereof ? If so, details thereof                     | :- No<br>:-<br>:-<br>:-  |

  
 Executive Director  
 Social Action for  
 Appropriate Transformation  
 and Advancement in  
 Rural Areas (SATRA)



ANNEXURE  
(STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS)

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| 2 | Whether the institution has exercised the option under clause (2) of the Explanation to section 11(1) ? If so the details of the account of income deemed to be been applied to charitable or religious purposes in India during the previous year. | :- NO<br>:- N.A<br>:-<br>:-  |
| 3 | Amount of income accumulated or set apart for application to charitable or religious purposes, to the extent it does not exceed 15% of the Income derived from property held under trust wholly/ in part only for such purposes.                    | :- YES<br>:- Rs. 6,92,649.32/-<br>:-<br>:-                                       |
| 4 | Amount of Income eligible for exemption under section 11 (1) (c) (Give details)   | :- NIL<br>:-   |
| 5 | Amount of income in addition to the amount referred to in item 3 above, accumulated or set apart for specified purpose under section 11 (2)   | :- Rs. 59,84,935/-<br>:-<br>:-   |
| 6 | Whether the amount of income mentioned in items 5 above has been invested or deposited in the manner laid down in section 11 (2) (b) ? If so, the details thereof.  | :- Yes ( Lying/Deposited into the Bank<br>:- Accounts of the Institution )<br>:- |
| 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 income of the previous year under section 11(1B) ? If so, the details thereof.   | :- No<br>:-<br>:-<br>:-  |
| 8 | Whether during the previous year any part of income accumulated or set apart for specified under section 11(2) in any earlier year-   | :- No<br>:-<br>:-  |
|   | (a) has been applied for purpose other than charitable or religious purposes or has ceased to be accumulated or set apart for application thereto, or   | :- No<br>:-<br>:-  |
|   | (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 (b) (iii), or  | :- No<br>:-<br>:-  |
|   | (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 immediately following the expiry thereof ? If so, details thereof                     | :- No<br>:-<br>:-<br>:-  |

  
 Executive Director  
 Social Action for  
 Appropriate Transformation  
 and Advancement in  
 Rural Areas (SATRA)



**SOCIAL ACTION FOR APPROPRIATE TRANSFORMATION AND ADVANCEMENT IN RURAL AREAS  
(SATRA)**

**VILL :- SATGHARIA (TRINAYANPUR) P.O-SIPAJHAR DIST :- DARRANG (ASSAM)**

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2020**

SOURCES OF FUNDS	SCH	AS AT	AS AT
		31.03.2020	31.03.2019
		AMOUNT	AMOUNT
<u>GENERAL FUND ACCOUNT</u>	A	38,61,264.73	31,88,615.41
<u>LOAN FROM MEMBERS</u>		8,36,000.00	5,84,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>44,97,264.73</b>	<b>37,52,615.41</b>
<b>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</b>			
<u>FIXED ASSETS</u>	B	21,29,855.00	20,25,367.00
<u>INVESTMENT (In Shares)</u>	C	4,200.00	4,200.00
<u>CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS &amp; ADVANCES</u>			
Loan and Advances	D	52,170.00	52,170.00
Fixed Deposits & Other Investment	E	31,00,000.00	9,00,000.00
Cash & Bank Balances	F	49,57,793.73	5,46,249.41
Tax Deducted At Source	G	2,39,181.00	2,24,629.00
	(i)	<b>83,48,144.73</b>	<b>17,23,048.41</b>
<u>Less : Current Liabilities</u>			
Provision made/amount set aside for specific purposes	N	59,84,935.00	-
Provision against Standard Loan Assets.		-	-
	(ii)	<b>59,84,935.00</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>	(i) - (ii)	<b>23,63,209.73</b>	<b>17,23,048.41</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>44,97,264.73</b>	<b>37,52,615.41</b>

IN TERMS OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE  
M/S RAJESH GCENKA & ASSOCIATES  
Chartered Accountants

Place : Guwahati  
Dated : 25-08-2020

*(Signature)*  
Executive Director  
Social Action for  
Appropriate Transformation  
and Advancement in  
Rural Areas (SATRA)



*(Signature)*  
(Rajesh Goenka, FCA)  
Proprietor  
(M.No.062107)



SOCIAL ACTION FOR APPROPRIATE TRANSFORMATION AND ADVANCEMENT IN RURAL AREAS

(SATRA)

VILL :- SATGHARIA (TRINAYANPUR) P.O-SIPAJHAR DIST :- DARRANG (ASSAM)

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH,2020

PARTICULARS	SCH	AS AT 31.03.2020 AMOUNT	AS AT 31.03.2019 AMOUNT
<b>INCOME</b>			
Interest	H	1,76,981.00	1,76,050.00
Grants	I	1,34,95,086.41	51,18,158.41
Donation/Contributions	J	6,91,140.00	6,54,500.00
Other Income	K	33,414.00	5,300.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(i)</b>	<b>1,45,06,621.41</b>	<b>60,54,008.41</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Incentives & Interest		-	2,14,903.00
Administrative & Other Expenses	L	5,14,755.52	8,34,027.65
Expenses on Specific Projects & Training	M	73,19,465.57	46,68,979.78
Depreciation of Assets	B	84,816.00	45,713.00
Provision made/amount set aside for specific project	N	59,84,935.00	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(ii)</b>	<b>1,39,03,972.09</b>	<b>59,63,623.43</b>
Surplus/deficit before provision for bad debt.	(iii) = (i) - (ii)	6,02,649.32	(9,615.02)
Add: Provision against Standard Loan Assets	(iv)	-	22,407.00
<b>Surplus transferred to General Fund Account (iii) - (iv)</b>		<b>6,02,649.32</b>	<b>12,791.98</b>

IN TERMS OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE  
M/S RAJESH GOENKA & ASSOCIATES  
Chartered Accountants

Place : Guwahati  
Dated : 25-08-2020

Executive Director  
Social Action for  
Appropriate Transformation  
and Advancement in  
Rural Areas (SATRA)



(Rajesh Goenka, FCA)  
Proprietor  
(M.No.002107)

**Board Meeting;**

During this year 5 (Four) board meeting was held.

Total Board Member: 11

Date of the meeting	Member Present
9/07/2019	07
20/10/2019	07
25/12/2019	06
8/03/2020	06
23/03/2020	07

**Name and Address of Board Members:**

S.No	Name	Designation	Occupation	Blood relation with any board member
1	Dr.Prasanna Kumar Nath	Chairman	Associate Professor,Sipajhar College	No
2	Dr.Bazrul Islam	Member	Veterinary officer,Mangaldai	No
3	Dr.Arup Kr. Nath	Do	Assistant Professor,Tezpur University	No
4	Mrs.Purnima Bora	Do	Subject Teacher,Kamrup Academy Higher Secondary School,Guwahati	No
5	Mrs.Binita Saharia	Do	Teacher	No
6	Mrs.Jyoti Prova Bora	Do	Assistant Teacher,Bordoulguri High School	No
7	Mr.Kamal Bhattacharjya	Do	Advocate,Guwahati High Court	No
8	Mr.Santanu Saikia	Do	Social Activists,Guwahati	No
9	Mr.Sunil Deka	Do	Associate Professor,Dimaria College	No
10	Mr.Biplab Saharia	Do	Director,Operation,SDFPL	No
11	Mr.Nani Kr. Saikia	Executive Director	CEO,SATRA	No

**SATRA Volunteer:**

We have 260 volunteer with different capacity at community level like search and rescue, WASH, Livelihood, Health,DRR

**SATRA Staff Pattern:**

Type of Staff	Male	Female	Total
Full Time	26	11	37
Part Time	0	0	00

Nature of engagement	Male	Female
Permanent	6	2
Contractual	20	9

**Distribution of staff according to salary level for all staff:**

Slab of gross month salary plus benefit paid to staff	Male	Female	Total
Upto Rs.5000	00	0	00
5001-10000	8	07	15
10001-25000	13	3	16
25001-50000	05	01	06

The salary and benefit of the organization head,:

Remuneration paid to Board member during the year 2018-19: Nil, Except Nani Kr. Saikia, towards his full time involvement as Director (Programme)

**Network membership:**

- 1)VANI(Voluntary Action Network India) New Delhi
- 2)IAG(Inter agency Group) Assam
- 3) White Ribbon Alliances, Assam Chapter

**Award, Recognition, Accreditation:**

01. Assam Chief Ministers best community action award in the year 2007
- 02.NESI Award, North East Social Impact Award 2015 by Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Youth Development, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Govt. of India, New Delhi
03. Accredited by Credibility Alliances, New Delhi with desirable norms

**Acknowledgement: SATRA remain ever grateful to the donor agency, Agencies, Individual , All partners and all well wisher.**



**Agency (Foreign):**

S.No	Name of the Agency	Purpose	Place
1	Oxfam(I)	Disaster Risk Reduction(DRR)	Darrang District
2	IGSSS	Right to Food campaign	Chirang Dist
3	ICCO (India)	Livelihood	Darrang Dist.
4	TDH Foundation	Flood relief,Survey on FSM	Darrang
5	TDH Germany	Flood relief and Peace building in conflict areas	Darrang and Odalguri Dist.
6	CRY	Child rights and development	Darrang
7	Action aid	Right to Food campaign	Darrang
8	Give 2Asia	Livelihood	Odalguri Dist.

S.No	Name of the Agency	Type of Support	Address
1	Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives	Project Grant	Bangalore
2	Rashtriya Gramin Vikash Nidhi(RGVN)	Grant,Exposure,Training	Guwahati
3	North East Network(NEN)	Grant,Exposure,Training	Guwahati
4	Foundation for Social Transformation(FST)	Grant	Guwahati
5	CAPART	Grant	Guwahati
6	NABARD	Grant	Guwahati
7	NEDFi	Grant,Loan,Exposure,Training	Guwahati
8	Sishu Sarothi	Grant,Training	Guwahati
9	Ashadeep	Grant,Training	Guwahati
10	SIDBI	Grant	Guwahati
11	Assam Science Society	Grant	Guwahati
12	NYK(Nehru Yuvak Kendra)	Grant	Mangaldai
13	CML(Centre for micro finance and livelihood)	Grant,Training	Guwahati
14	SDTT(Sir Dorabji Tata Trust)	Grant,Exposure	Mumbai
15	SRD Group	Grant	Mangaldai
16	KVIC	Grant	Guwahati
17	GVM	Grant,Training	Nalbari
18	Diya Foundation, Loharghat	Grant,Training	Kamrup Rural

**Govt.Department**

<u>S.No</u>	<u>Name of the agency</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Place</u>
1	Registrar of Societies,Assam	Society Registration	Guwahati
2	Income Tax Department	Tax exemption under section 12A&80-G	Guwahati
3	Home Ministry, Govt of India	FC Registration	New Delhi
4	Director Social Welfare,Assam	PWD Registration	Guwahati
5	Nity Ayog, New Delhi	Darpan	New Delhi
6	National Trust	Registration	New Delhi

**Agency Provided Non financial/technical sup-**

<u>S.No</u>	<u>Name of the agency</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Place</u>
1	District Administration, Darrang	Overall	Darrang
2	District Veterinary Office	Skill training, vaccination support for our beneficiaries	Darrang
3	District Sericulture Department	Skill training of our beneficiaries	Darrang
4	Central silk board	Skill training of our beneficiaries	Darrang
5	KVK, Darrang	Skill training of our beneficiaries	Darrang
6	Social Welfare Department	Support for disabled persons	Darrang
7	Agriculture Department	Skill training of our beneficiaries	Darrang
8	ASDMA	Skill training, Information	
9	DDMA, Darrang		Darrang
10	Civil Defense	Skill training of our volunteers	Darrang
11	Circle Office Sipajhar revenue circle	Legal and development	
12	IAG, Assam	Capacity building, linkage	Assam
13	The Ant	Skill training, linkage	
14	Ashajyoti	Disability area	Darrang
15	VANI, New Delhi	Legal and other guidelines specially FC related	
16	North East Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, Guwahati	Cancer camp and treatment	Darrang
17	GNRC, North Guwahati	Health camp	Balipota, Darrang
18	Psychiatric Department, Mangaldai Civil Hospital	Camp for psychiatric patient, medicine and technical support	Darrang
19	Grameen Sahara	Livelihood, Linkage	
20	Ajagar Social Circle	Livelihood, Linkage	
21	NEADS	DRR	
22	Morigaon Mahila Mehfil (MMM)	DRR	
23	Lekhika Samaroh Samitee, Sipajhar	Collaboration	Sipajhar
24	Mangaldai Municipality Board	FSM survey	Mangaldai

**Legal Agency :**

<u>Sl</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Place</u>
1	Dr. Dinesh Baishya	Ex-Principal, B. Borooah College	Guwahati
2	Dr. Monisha Behel	Executive Director, NEN	Guwahati
3	Dr. Amiya Sarma	Executive Director, RGVN	Guwahati

S.No	Name	Designation	Place
4	Mr.Hiranya Kr. Nath	Businessman	Sipajhar
5	Mr. Bhupen Kr.Nath	Social worker	Sipajhar
6	Mr. Jyoti Kr Nath	Teacher	Paneri
7	Mr.Jaideep Das	Asstt. Director, RGVN	Guwahati
8	Mrs.Keteki Bardaloi	ED,Sishu Sarothi	Guwahati
9	Mr.Mukul Goswami	Secretary, Ashadeep	Guwahati
10	Mr.Ashim Das	Manager, NEDFi	Guwahati
11	Sri Lohi Ch. Kalita	National Awardee Teacher	Sipajhar
12	Sri Rajani Kanta Nath	National Awardee Teacher	Sipajhar
13	Sri Badan Ch Saikia	Former Principal,Sipajhar b.Ed College	Sipajhar
14	Chandra Kanta Nath	Teacher and social worker	Sipajhar
15	Mr.Samrat Deka	Industrialist	Mangaldai
16	Mr.Pankaj Chak-raborty	ACS	Former ADC Darrang
17	Mr. Naranarayan Nath	ACS	Former ADC Darrang
18	Mr.Bishnu Dutta Sarma	ACS	Former Circle officer Sipajhar
19	Mrs.Monali Jain	ACS	Circle Officer,Sipajhar RC
20	Nibedan Das Patowary	ACS	Former Circle Officer,Sipajhar
21	Mr.Dinesh Barua	Manager, Store	B.Borooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati
22	Dr.Dhrubajyoti Saharia	Associate Professor	Guwahati University
23	Dr.Debadutta Barkataki	Educationist, Social Activists	Guwahati
24	Dr.Munindra Medhi	Psychiatrist	Mangaldai
25	Dr.Jyoti Kr. Nath	Psychiatrist	Mangaldai
26	Mr.Rajesh Goenka	CA	Guwahati
27	Jennifer Liyang	The Ant	Roumari,Chirang
28	Mrs.Usharani Devi	NEN, Sipajhar unit	Sipajhar
29	Dr.Pradip Deka	Principal Sipajhar College	Sipajhar
30	Mrs.Jebunessia Choudhury	Mahila Samata Society, Darrang	Darrang
31	Dr.Dhiren Nath	ENT, Specialist	NE Cancer Hospital and Research Centre
32	Sashidhar Nath	Educationist and Literary pensioner	Sipajhar
33	W.Prabin Singh	Manager, NEDFi	Guwahati
34	Mrs.Aneeta Dutta	Asstt.Director, RGVN	Guwahati