

ANNUAL REPORT

2015

And

Expected Programme for

2015-2016



PARIVARTAN GRAMEEN SAMAJ SEVI SANSTHA

Village Kanda, Patti Sitonsyun, Kot Block, Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand, India

1. Registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860
2. Registered under FCRA Act 1976
3. It has Income Tax Exemption Certificate 12-A
4. It has Income Tax Exemption Certificate 80 G

Introduction to Demography of Garhwal, Uttarakhand: Modern Uttarakhand State:

Uttarakhand State was formed on the **9th November 2000** as the **27th State of India**, when it was carved out of northern Uttar Pradesh. Located at the foothills of the Himalayan mountain ranges, it is largely a hilly State. It is rich in natural resources especially water and forests with many glaciers, rivers, dense forests and snow-clad mountain peaks. Char-dhams, the four most sacred and revered Hindu temples of Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri and Yamunotri are nestled in the mighty mountains. It's truly God's Land (Dev Bhoomi). Dehradun is the Capital of Uttarakhand.

Uttarakhand is blessed with a rare bio-diversity, inter-alia, 175 rare species of aromatic & medicinal plants are found in the State. It has almost all major climatic zones, making it amenable to a variety of commercial opportunities in horticulture, floriculture and agriculture. It has a vast tourism potential in adventure, leisure, and eco-tourism.

With levels of literacy higher than the national average, the State has abundant availability of quality human resources.

Uttarakhand State has **13 Administrative Districts** which are grouped into **Two Divisions**

1. Garhwal Division.
2. Kumaon Division.

Garhwal Division Districts:Kumaon Division Districts:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Chamoli</i> | 1. <i>Almore</i> |
| 2. <i>Dehradun</i> | 2. <i>Bageshwar</i> |
| 3. <i>Haridwar</i> | 3. <i>Champawat</i> |
| 4. <u>PAURI GARHWAL</u> 4. <i>Nainital</i> | |
| 5. <i>Rudraprayag</i> | 5. <i>Pitoragarh</i> |
| 6. <i>TehriGarhwal</i> | 6. <i>Udham Singh Nagar</i> |
| 7. <i>Uttarkashi</i> | |

Pauri Garhwal District:

The Land of Pauri Garhwal is blessed with splendid view of snow-bound peaks of Himalayas, scenic valleys & surroundings, meandering rivers, dense forests and hospitable people with a rich culture. Diverse in topography, the district of Pauri Garhwal varies from the foothills of the 'Bhabar' areas of Kotdwara to the soul-lifting meadows of Dhudatoli, sprawling at an altitude of 3,000 meters, which remains snow-bound during the winter months. Filled with places of tourist interest, most locations in Pauri Garhwal offer a breathtaking view of the snow laden Himalayan Splendor.

District Pauri Garhwal which is surrounded by the districts of Chamoli, Nainital, Bijnor, Haridwar, Dehradun, Rudraprayag and TehriGarhwal, offers a panoramic view of the great Himalayas from its towns and villages. The majestic Himalaya and its mountain range can be seen from anywhere in the district.

Pauri Garhwal District Location:

Pauri Garhwal, a district of Uttarakhand state encompasses an area of 5230 sq. km and situated between 29° 45' to 30°15' Latitude and 78° 24' to 79° 23' E Longitude. This district is ringed by the districts of Chamoli, Rudraprayag&TehriGarhwal in North, Bijnor&Udhamsingh Nagar in South, Almora&Nainital in East, Dehradun&Haridwar in West.

Pauri is the Headquarter of Pauri Garhwal district and is located at the height of 1650 m. and has a population of 697,078. This is fairly located on high altitude amongst the Deodar forest and on the northern slopes of the ridge, which provide one of the ice-clad mountain chains.

Topography of Pauri Garhwal District:

The topography of Pauri Garhwal is by and large rugged and except for the narrow strip of Bhabar, the entire region is mountainous. The highest point of the area is 3116 meters at Dudhatoli and the lowest point of the area is 295 Meters near Chilla. The village located at the highest level is Dobri, which is 2480 mtrs high. The cross profiles of the fluvial valleys show convex form with steep valley sides, interlocking spurs descending towards the main channel, hanging valleys, waterfalls and rapids and terraced agricultural fields on the gentle slopes on the valley sides. The clustering of villages is confined mainly on the gentle slopes of the ridges on the fluvial terraces. The forest cover is the maximum in Thalain block and the minimum in the Pauri block. Most of the part of the area is approachable by road from its district headquarter. Most of these roads are not yet metalled and are prone to land slips, slides, dusty, except few main roads. The district of Pauri Garhwal as part of the Western Himalaya presents a unique set of ecological characteristics over a complex variety of systems that incorporate forests, meadows, savannah grasslands, marshes and rivers, as well as wildlife, geology and several other phyto-geographically distinctive peculiarities. The occurrence of diverse topographical and climatic factors has resulted in the remarkable biodiversity of the district as a result of which flora also correspondingly differs over its different parts. Forests dominate in the phyto-geography and also constitute the most valuable natural resource of the district

Climate & Rainfall of Pauri Garhwal District:

The region has a sub-temperate to temperate climate, which remains pleasant throughout the year. The maximum temperature recorded in the month of June is 45°C at Kotdwar while in the higher reaches at Dudhatoli it only rises to 25°C. Temperature descends to a minimum of 1.3°C in January, and mean monthly temperature for the region ranges from 25°C to 30°C. The hilly terrain with its densely forested slopes receives adequate rainfall generally commencing from mid-June and extending till mid-September. Occasional rainfall is also recorded in winter. Average annual rainfall in the district is 218 cm. about 90 percent of which is generally concentrated over the monsoon. Relative humidity varies between 54 and 63 percent. The higher reaches receive some snow in winter when temperature falls to freezing point.

Pauri Garhwal District Administrative Divisions:

District Headquarters : Pauri
Area : 5438 sq km
Total Population : 687, 271 male 326829 and female 360442 decrease 1.41% from 2001 which was 3.91% increase to 1991 census

The District is administratively divided into Fifteen developmental "Blocks".

1. Kot
2. Kaljikhali
3. Pauri
4. Pabo
5. Thalain
6. Bironkhal
7. Dwarikhali
8. Dugadda
9. Jaihrikhali
10. Ekeshwer
11. Rikhnikhal
12. Yamkeswar
13. Nainidanda
14. Pokhra
15. Khirsu.

Pauri Garhwal District Irrigation System:

Minor irrigation facilities are the main source of the irrigation in the district. Due to its geographical topography, 'Hydrum' (Pump sets) techniques are also in use but not successfully exploited. In the plain

areas (Bhabar areas) of the districts, Irrigation Wells (Nalcoops) and Canals are used. In hills, Gools (small canals) are used for the fields along the river water channels in valley areas.

Agriculture System in Pauri Garhwal District:

Agriculture is not a profitable means of employment in this hilly district due to its uneven geographical conditions, small terraced fields and non-availability of proper irrigation facilities. The Nayyar (the main river system of the district) catchments are richly endowed with various natural resources viz. Soil, Water, Minerals, Rocks, Forests and a Scenic Landscape. It is still economically under developed. The present form and level of agro economy of the area is considerably poor.

Land Use Pattern:

As per the statistics available for year 2011-2012 for land use pattern of the district, only 10.74% of the total area is under cultivation and its only 9.49 percent area falls under irrigation. It reveals that dry farming prevails in the region.

Land use Pattern as per 2011-2012:

Land usage	Date (In hectare)
Total Area	752364
Forest Area	443977
Non Agriculture Land	35584
Uncultivated Barren Land	46127
With Permanent Pasture Land	18692
Misc. Tree Crops	18182
Follow Land	44998
Net Sown Area	80817
Sown More than once	44490
Gross Cropped	125307
Net Irrigated Area	14837
Gross Irrigated Area	7667

Agriculture Production:

In the district, the agricultural land is in the form of narrow terraces and scattered holdings except in the case of river valleys and in most cases uneconomical for cultivation. The cultivated land is a mostly non-irrigated, terraced field with undulating slopes, with extreme climatic variations and abrupt changes in altitudes. Due to these variations the cropping pattern changes with the altitude and the climatic conditions. Wheat and Barley are the main 'Rabi' crops while Rice, Kodo, Sanva are main 'Kharif' crops of the district. Urad, Arhar are the main pulses grown in the district while Mustard and Soybean dominate in oil seeds.

The important fruits grown in the district are the mango, guava, peach, grape, strawberry, pear, lemon and litchi. Dehra Dun is famous for its litchi. Among vegetables, potato is the most important crop. Potato cultivation in the Pauri Garhwal hills is an old and established industry. Besides, catering to the needs of the town of the district, a considerable portion of the production of potato is exported to other districts of the state.

Crop Production (Major Crops as Per 2011-2012):

CROP NAME	PRODUCTION (In Metric Tons.)	YIELD (In Quintal Per Hectare)
RICE	23143	10.91
WHEAT	42751	11.70
MANDUA	38013	14.03
SANWA	22546	12.19
JAU	7690	11.92
POTATO	10389	225.36

The agricultural production in the district is not fulfilled the requirement of the district. To maintain and increase the productivity, different types of programs are executed with the help of People's contribution and Government's facilities. To fulfill the food-grain requirements of the district, a number of Go downs are available for the storage of food-grain supplied from outside district.

Horticulture:

The agricultural land of the district is much suitable for fruit and vegetable production in comparison of agricultural production. Vegetables can be produced around the year in the district due to climatic differences of hilly and valley area viz. 'peas', 'cauliflower' etc. is produced in valleys during winter while in hilly areas during summer.

There are a number of fruit orchards both big and small distributed all over the district. Among them the Bharsar orchard with an area of 195.6 Hectares falling under block Pabau is the most important. In this orchard, there are a large number of fruit trees. Apple is dominating consisting of an area of 86 hectares and 1500 plants. Besides apple there are 300 pears, 250 Khumani, 125 Plums, 125 Peach, 186 Walnut, 80 Chestnut and Lemon plants.

Apart from this, there are orchards situated in Bironkhal block at Seli, Jogimani, Bawunas, Uphraikhal, Meldhar, Bedikhal, Jamria and Kola growing Apple, Peach, Walnut, Plum, Pear, Orange and Lemon respectively. Jahrikhal block also grows a number of fruits units' orchard, situated at Kandu with an area of 4 Hectares growing Apple, Pear, Khubani and Pear. Banduna with an area of 2 Hectares grows mainly Apple. Jahrikhal with an area of 4 Hectares grows Apple, Lemon, Dhurs with an area of 2 Hectares grows Lemon. Silwar with an area of one Hectare grow Mango, Leechi and Lemon and lastly Raitpur with an area of 2 Hectares grows Mango, Leechi and Walnut Apart from this few less important orchards have also been set up at Rikhnikhal, Pokhra&Thalisain block.

Medicinal Plants:

In Pauri Garhwal district and adjoining areas many valuable and life saving medicinal plants

Acacia Arabica (Babul) – This tree and other of same genus yield a gum, which is used as substitute for gum Arabic.

EgleMarmelos(Bel) – The fruit is a specific in atonic diarrhea and dysentery.

Artemisia Vulgris (Pati) – It has stomachic and tonic properties and is given in fevers.

BoenningHauseniaalbiflora (Pisu-ghas) – Exported and used as a medicine for poultry.

Bauhinia Veriegata (Kachnar) – The root in decoction is useful in dyspepsia and flatulency, the flowers with sugar as gentle laxative, and the bark, flowers or root triturated in rice-water as a cataplasm to promote suppuration.

BerberisLycium (Kingora-ki-jar) – An extract from the roots is known as rasaut. The medicinal extract is highly esteemed as a febrifuge and as a local application in eye diseases.

BombaxMalabaricum (Semal) – The gum is given in asthenic cases, the root furnishes one of the musali and is used as a stimulant and tonic and in large doses as an emetic, and the leaves are employed as an aphrodisiac and in special diseases.

CinnamomumTamalaTej (Bark), Tejpat (Leaves) – The bark and leaves are used as a carminative, aromatic and stimulant in coughs and dyspepsia and generally as substitute for tree cinnamon.

Aconitum HetrophyllumAtis(Root) – It is used as a tonic, febrifuge and aphrodisiac.

Animal Husbandry:

The animal husbandry and cattle breeding is an integral part in the district. According to 1998 livestock census there was 678394 in the district. As per animal census 1998 density of animals per kilometer is 129. Cattle are the main source of manure in the district and it is a tradition to keep the cattle in each household. The milk production from each milch animal is very low presumably below one liter per day. Other than cattle, goats and sheep are the other important constituents of livestock in the district.

Industry and Banking:

As per 2011 census there are total workers in the district are 1,71,647. In 2010-2011 there were only 32 industrial units with 2976 workers operating in the district. Up to 2002-2003 there are 1719 units are registered with industry department. Most of these units are small scale that includes 'Floor-miles', 'Tel-Dhani', 'Carpentry', 'Blacksmith', 'Tailoring', 'Motor-Workshop', 'Restaurants/Hotels', 'Stores' etc

Kotdwar is developing as an industrial town of the district due to its accessibility from other industrial cities via railway and road transport. An industrial area is in developing stage in Kotdwar in which 18 shades and 59 plants are constructed

Pauri Garhwal People:

Garhwal Himalaya has its own distinguished historical traditions and religious importance due to its geographical significance, cultural heritage and social background. The people of Pauri Garhwal as a part of Garhwal Himalaya share this rich heritage in their life styles, which root with their tough economic and hardworking day-to-day life, their work culture and faith in physical labour.

The population in urban areas and yatra routes have intermixed their culture with the visitors and people from other part of the country. A typical Garhwali, Short, Stout, Hardworking & Honest People are to be met in the interior hills and villages. They are simple and shy people, closest to the nature.

Society in the District is a mixed one – Brahmins, Rajputs, Harijans (Scheduled Castes) being the major constituents. Each caste group is subdivided in sub-groups and sub-castes. Inter-caste marriage is forbidden but exception and breeches of the rules are tolerated. The main profession of the villagers is agriculture and animal husbandry.

Pauri Garhwal People Customs & Traditions:

The various customs and traditions of the District are founded on the Hindu religion. "Shiva" is most widely regarded and "Durga" in different forms is also worshipped throughout the District. Most of the fairs and festivals in the District are associated with the worship of the above. Religious faiths and superstitions are deep rooted amongst the people. Individual function on a new birth, marriage, death & etc. govern by ancient customs and traditions. For everything people depends heavily on the astrological forecast of the Brahmins for its auspiciousness.

Besides the Gods of the Hindu religion, Local Gods are also worshipped by the people. These include "Narankar", "NarSingh (Doundiya&Dhudiya)", "Bhairon", "Nagaraja", "Kshetrapal" etc. People believe in Ghosts, Witches etc. and tantra-mantra are used to cure disease and prevent calamities. Tantra-Mantra plays an important role in some customs which are executed at the places called "Shiddhpith" and on the confluence of two rivers. In the District, the places like BinserMahadev, Kingkaleswar Temple, Kanda, Jwalpadevi, Dharidevi, Bhuvneswari, Sitamatamandir and LakshmanMandirDewal, Kot block are very popular for such practices. A number of fair and festival are organized in which sacrifice of he-buffalos, goats & sheep are made for the worship of God or Goddess. The services of a "Jagri" or "Garudi" or "Dhami" are called to treat afflictions caused by "Ghosts", "Witches" and "Angry Gods". The "Bakya" or "Sooth Sayers" is a unique institution in practice. He or she is supposed to read the past and future of the people in trouble and presents the solution, which can include sacrifices and rituals. But for last 2-3 years the sacrifices have been banned by the district authority and supported by people and social activists.

Pauri Garhwal Community Dress & Ornaments:

With the growing influence of developing society and outside people, the traditional costumes are almost extinct. Now only "Kamarbandh", a kind of waistband and "Julka", a chaddar used as a head-gear, are

seen with the old-aged women and women working in terraced fields. Jewellery is widely used. Traditional nose ornaments include "Nath", "Phuli" & "Bulak". " Murkhala", "Tops", "Kundal" are worn on the ears. Necklaces include "Hansuli", "Mala", "Kandi" & "Gulband". Bangles include "Dhagule" and "Kangan". Foot ornaments include "Jhinvara", "Paunta", "Lacha" and "Dhagula".

Pauri Garhwal People Food & Eating Habits:

Because of the climate condition, people are generally meat-eater. Even Brahmins eat meat. Roti prepared with the flour of "Manduwa" and "Bhats" cooked of Rice, "Jhingora" and "Kaouni" are the traditional food of the people. Pulses include "Urd", "Gahat", "Bhatt", "Thora", "Rayansh", "Chimmi", "Massoor" etc. Other cuisines include "Badi", "Paleo", "Chainsu", "Bhattwani", "Ghaithani", "Chainchya", "Rot", "Pathod", "Lagdi", "Baruo roti of Pulses" etc. On special occasion, "Dal kiPakori", "Swale", "Arsa", "Halwa" etc. are prepared. Married daughter carry "Kandi" (basket) of "Arsa" and "Rot" to her in-laws house. Traditionally, happy occasions are celebrated by breaking "Bheli" made of gur and distributed to all villagers.

Transport and Communication Service:

Pauri Garhwal District in Uttarakhand is well linked with roads to other parts. The Tehri-Moradabad Highway links the most important places of the Pauri district like Kotdwar, Lansdowne, Pauri and Srinagar. Since there are railway stations in cities like Kotdwar, Rishikesh, Haridwar&Ramnagar, PauriGarhwal has easy accessibility.

By Air:

The nearest airport to Pauri Garhwal District is Jolly Grant Airport (Dehradun), located at about the distance of 155 kms away from Pauri. Jolly Grant Airport is well-connected to Delhi through regular air services. One can hire taxis from Jolly Grant to Pauri Garhwal.

By Rail:

The closest railway station from Pauri is Kotdwar, about 108 kms away from Pauri Garhwal. The Kotdwar Railway Station is linked with other cities in India through the extensive rail network. One can either take a bus or hire a taxi till Pauri Garhwal.

Railway stations near Pauri Aerial Distance

Kotdwara (KTW)	51 km
Rishikesh (RKSH)	54 km
Haridwar Junction (HW)	73 km
Ramnagar (RMR)	93 km
Kathgodam (KGM)	130 km

By Road:

Pauri Garhwal District is well connected with many cities and towns in the region of Uttarakhand by state and private buses. Private and State buses ply from PauriGarhwal to Rishikesh (117 km) and Kotdwar (108 km) and vice-versa. Pauri Garhwal is then further connected to Haridwar, Dehradun and Mussoorie via Rishikesh and Kotdwar.

By Cab/ Taxi:

One can also drive your way from Delhi to Pauri by own vehicle, private car or by hiring a taxi. It usually takes around 12 hrs from Delhi by car if you start at early hrs of the day or at night otherwise it may take 10-12 hrs or more in the day time due to huge traffic on the highway.

Flora and Fauna:

Flora:

The region is immensely rich with 4000 species of plants, having remarkable diversity in its natural vegetation by virtue of its being at a great range of elevation. In addition to its' climatic variations,

particularly in temperature and precipitation associated with the alignment and altitudes of ranges and nature of valleys, determine the altitudinal growth and variety of vegetation. The flora of this region may be classified into tropical, Himalayan sub-tropical and sub alpine and alpine vegetation. The alpine and sub alpine zones are considered as the most natural abode of the largest number of medicinal plants. Considering the various parameters, the vegetation of this region, can broadly be divided into four parts

Sub-tropical Forest:

This kind of forest zone lies between the altitude of 300 m and 1500 m and comprises of the following forest communities

1. **Sal (Shorearobusta) Community:** This is a deciduous type of plant community ranges from 300 m to 1000 m altitude. The tree species of this community are Semecarpusanacardium, Haldu (Adina cordifolia), Bauhinia vahlii, Madhucalongifolia, Cassia fistula etc.
2. **Chir / Pine (Pinusroxburghii) Community:** This evergreen plant community is mainly found in dry hill slopes between 1200 m to 1800 m. The forest floor is often clear. However, Pyruspashia, Dalbergiasericia, Caseanaelliptica, SyzygiumCumini are other species grow with pine.
3. **Vijaysar (Engelhardtiaspicata) Community:** It is a deciduous type of plant community found in shady and and wet place ranging from 800 m to 1500 m in altitudes. The trees Sapiumonsigne, Dalbergiasissoo, Syzygiumcumini are few among other species.
4. **Ramal (Macarangapustulata) Community:** This is a deciduous plant community mainly found on eroded slopes or riverine area. This community has mainly Mallotusphilippinensis, Toonaserrata etc plants.
5. **Faliyal Oak (Qurecusgloca) Community:** This is evergreen community found in shady and moist place upto 1500 meter altitude. The trees such as Pyruspashia, Emblicaofficinalis and shrubs Callicarpaarborea, Rubusellipticus are the other associates of this community.
6. **Chair Pine and Bany Oak Community:** This community is mainly found between the Altitude 1500 m to 1800 m. Myricaesculenta, Rhododendron arboreum, Pyruspashiaetc are the other tree species of this community.

Sub-temperate Forest:

The sub-temperate forest communities of this zone are generally found 1800 m to 2800 m altitude. The plant communities which belong to this zone are:

1. **Deodar (Cedrusdeodara) Community:** The evergreen communities of plants are found between 1800 m to 2200 m altitude. The shrubs which belong to this community are Rubusellipticus and Berberisasiatica.
2. **Utis (AlnusNepalensis):** This deciduous plant community generally found between 1400 to 2200 m Altitude. Some of the important species of this community are Rubusellipticus and Betulaalnoides.
3. **Horse chestnut (Esculusindica) Community:** This deciduous community occurs between 2000 and 2500 m altitude. The species of trees which belong to this community are Betulaalnoides, Juglansregia and Litseaumbrosa.
4. **Kal (Pinuswalechina) Community:** This ever green forest resides from 2100 mts to 2800 mts altitude.
5. **Banj oak (Quercusleucotriochophora) Community:** This is also an evergreen plant community found between 1800 m and 2200 m altitude.
6. **Rianj Oak (Quercuslanuginosa) Community:** Same as above two this community is also evergreen and is found from 2000 to 2500 m in altitude. Myricaesculenta, Betulaalnoides, Pyruspasia are among

the other tree species of this community. This community also attains the same altitudinal range as mentioned for banj oak forest.

- Tilonj oak (Q florebunda) Community:** This community occurs between 2200 m and 2700 m altitude. The co-dominant species of this forest are R.arboreum, Lyoniaovalifolia, Litseaumbrosa etc.

Sub Alpine Forest Community:

This plant community is found from 2800 to 3800 m altitude. Bhojpatra, BetulautilisKharsu oak, Q.semecarpifolia and Silver fir (Abiespindrow) are the main species of this community.

Alpine Community:

The most interior community of this region lies between 3800 and 5000 m altitude. Low shrubs and grassy meadows are more common categories of this community. With the increase in altitude the plant shape become more and more small and cushion like.

Fauna:

The valleys of Garhwal are quite rich in wild life and are excellent grounds for the naturalist. Shielded from trigger-happy populace, animals and birds abound in the thick forests.

Animals:

The cat family is abundant in these mountains and would include the Tiger, Panther, Civet cat, Leopard cat and Jungle Cat. Relatives of the domesticated dog would include the Himalayan Silver Fox and the Jackal. Various species of deer including the Musk Deer and the Barking Deer roam in the forest. Sambhar and Gural as well as the Bear and the Porcupine can also be seen. The flying mammal, the Bat too is common. Among the most adorable animals in this region are the Chipmunk, the Rhesus Monkey and the Flying Squirrel.

Birds:

Over 400 varieties of birds have been recorded in the Himalayan region. The shore a forest host, the Jewel Thrush, Black headed Oriole, Black headed yellow Bulbul, Rosy Minivet, Laughing Thrush, Golden Backed Wood pecker and the Blue fly Catcher, Wintering waterfowl include the Goosander, Brahminy Duck & Green Shank, Grey headed Fishing Eagles may also be seen by the river edge. After ascending over 5000 feet, the Woodpecker, Thrush & Warbler become more common, between 8000-11000 feet, Grosbeak, Rock Thrush, Crested black Tit & red headed Laughing Thrush are a plenty.

The sub-alpine zones of Pauri Garhwal and outskirts are a natural sanctuary for leopard, Langur, Himalayan black bear, kakar, goral etc. whereas the high altitude zones abound musk deer, popularly called KasturaMrig, snow leopard, blue sheep, thar etc. The entire zone is rich in a remarkable variety of birds possessing plumage of magnificent design and colours like peacock, which include grey quail, Kala Titar, Whistling thrush, Chakor, monal pheasant cheer pheasant, koklas pheasant etc. The relation between the fauna and their favorite flora would be clear from the following table:

Forest Type	Wild Life / Birds
Sub-tropical Forest	Tiger, Chital (Axis axis) Leopard (PantheraPardus), Fox (Vulpesvulpesmontanus), Boar (Susscrofa)
Tropical rain Forest	Goral (Nemoahaedus goral), Kalij Pheasant (Lophuraleucomelana), PeoraPatridge (hill Patridge, Chir Pheasant)
Mixed Cane Forest	Himalayan Thar, Monal, Koklas
Khusoo Forest	Musk Deer (Moschusmoschiiferus), Himalayan Thar, Black Bear
Sub Alpine Forest	Blue Sheep / 'Bharal' (Pseudoisnaoor) Monal
Alpine Forest	Snow Leopard (PantheraUncia), Monal, Black Beer, Marmot, Bharal, Snow Cock (Tetraogallushimalayensis), Snow Patridge (Lerwalerwa) etc.

PROBLEMS:

Pauri is the originator of Uttarakhand Movement that spread throughout the hilly region ignored and exploited by Uttar Pradesh Leadership and bureaucrats from years. We were able to get an autonomous

status as a state but the conditions of people remained the same as the leaders forgot the reason why people sacrificed their lives for this state. The Three Chief Ministers Bhuwan Chandra Khandur, Ramesh Pokhriyal and VijyBahuguna are from district Pauri but none of them thought for this district. The district head quarter and head quarter of PauriCommissionery sabotaged by its own leaders. Most offices from Pauri shifted to Dehradun. The office remained in Pauri became camp offices of the officers. A trend developed since then to shift to Dehradun. Education, health and other earnest requirements abandoned year by year. The migration has become the destiny of the villages and became baron to such an extent that an ancient Garhwali culture is in danger of extinction.

Everyone deserves a good life and there is nothing wrong in that that is the reason for migration here, as there is an acute lack of infrastructure required to live a good life he in the hills of Uttarakhand. Good Education, Good Health, Good Diet and Food and ample opportunities of growth are still a fairy tale here. Govt. can pat their backs by saying that they have provided Schools, Colleges and Hospital but the reality is that,yes there are hospitals but no doctors, schools but teachers do not want to stay there. They are feeding their families residing in cities are not faithful to those students who have no means to migrate themselves to cities and towns. Education percentage is higher but not compatible to other students of the country.

Agriculture and horticulture is far from scientific method. Wild animal have become a chaos on the way of traditional farming. Animal husbandry is also traditional and unproductive. Unemployment has become a way to migrate young generation to the cities and towns. Elderly people and women remain in villages in disparity.

EXPECTED SOLUTION:

There are plenty of natural resources and human resource here so need is to use both in a sustainable way by which migration could be minimize. The human relations and natural values need empowerment and sustainability on which the organization is trying since its inception regularly.

VISION



THE FOUNDER: - Shri Chandra Shekhar Juyal

This hill area has so many difficulties to survive; even then people have been living here for centuries and have to live for the centuries. Migration to the plains and cities is not the remedies so the earnest requirement of the area to plan again a relation between human resource and natural resource management, not only traditionally or with the modern means but with a mixed sustainability and make lives of local dwellers easy. Women and children are being exploited by society and system due to poverty and miseries. Old people are alone having no help, care and sympathy. We want to develop a system by which relations between human beings and complete nature may help each other for progress and sustainability.

GOVERNING BODY 2015-16

S.No	Post	Name	Father/Husb.	Address	Education	Photo
1	Patron	Veena Juyal	C. S, Juyal	Village Kanda, Sitonsyun, Kot, Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand	High School	
2	President	Chandra Shekhar Juyal 09917865085	Chakradhar Juyal	Village Kanda, Sitonsyun, Kot, Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand	MA Hindi, English, MJ, BEEd	
3	Vice- President	Vineeta Sharma 09690780480	Chintamani Sharma	Village Kanda, Sitonsyun, Kot, Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand	BCom, BEd	
4	General Secretary	Shail Suman Tiwari 09999909982	Mahesh Tiwari	Village Pokhri, Sitonsyun, Kot, Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand	MBA	
5	Organizing Secretary	Himanshu Juyal 09917865086	C. S. Juyal	Village Kanda, Sitonsyun, Kot, Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand	BA, LLb	
6	Assistant Secretary	Devendra Singh 09897868607	Rameswar Singh Rawat	Kinaleswar Mohalla, Pauri, Garhwal, Uttarakhand	BA	
7	Treasurer	Vintee Bahuguna 08447028514	Siyaram Bahuguna	20/8, Tapovan, Near Sahstradhara Road, Dehradun, Uttarakhand,	MCom, MBA	
8	Member	Sanjay Kumar 09012812923	Omprakash	Village Saldand, Sitonsyun, Kot, Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand	MA Economics, BEEd	
9	Member	Rachna Bachheti	Sanjay Bachheti	Village Kanda, Sitonsyun, Kot, Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand	High School	
10	Member	Jyoti Dabral	Arun Dabral	Village Kanda, Sitonsyun, Kot, Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand	BA	

Working Staff of the Organization 2015-2016

S. No.	Name	Gender	Post	Qualification	Category
1	Chandra Shekhar Juyal	Male	Principal PPS	M,A, B, Ed. M.J.	Admn.
2	Vineeta Sharma	Female	Accounts Head	B.Com, B.Ed.	Admn.
3	Vintee Bahuguna	Female	Accounts Manager	M.Com, MBA	Admn.
4	Rahul Juyal	Male	Project Manager	MBA	Admn.
5	Himanshu Juyal	Male	Community Organizer	B.A. LLb	Admn.
6	Priya Sharma	Female	Junior Teacher	M.A. B.Ed.	Support Staff
7	Chandni Chaudhary	Female	Junior Teacher	M.A. B.Ed.	Support Staff
8	Megha Panwar	Female	Computer Teacher	M.A.B.Ed. Comp.	Support Staff
9	Jyoti Dabral	Female	Clerk/Data Entry Op.	B.A.	Support Staff
10	Meenakshi Bahuguna	Female	Junior Teacher	MA, B.Ed. NTT	Support Staff
11	Priyanka Bachheti	Female	Junior Teacher	B.A.	Support Staff
12	Shalini	Female	Office Help	10th	Support Staff
13	Rachna Bachheti	Female	Office help	10th	Support Staff
14	Lalita Devi	Female	Office Help/Gardner	10th	Support Staff
Other Staff:					
1	Amitava Basu Sarkar	Male	Consultant Engineer	B. Tech. Civil	Contractual
2	Manisha Rawat	Female	Junior Engineer	Dip. in civil eng.	Contractual
3	Rajeev Semalti	Male	Teacher	MSc B.Ed	Contractual
4	Vimal Kumar	Male	Draftsman	12th	Contractual
5	Vijaypal Singh	Male	Junior Engineer	Dip. - Civil Eng.	Contractual
6	Neelam Bisht	Female	Craft Teacher	12th	Contractual
7	Prem Lal	Male	Plumber	10th	Contractual

**PARIVARTAN SHIKSHA NIKETAN for YOUTH DEVELOPMENT
and PARIVARTAN PUBLIC SCHOOL 2015-2016**





WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAMME



BIO ENERGY AND WATER CONSERVATION



Financial status of the Organization during last 3 years (Rs. In Lakhs)

Year	Income & Expenditure	Receipt & Payments
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2012-2013	Rs. 07,87,636.38	Rs. 10,39,043.95
2013-2014	Rs. 20,47,615.99	Rs. 24,39,633.94
2014-2015		

**PARIVARTAN GRAMEEN SAMAJ SEVI SANSTHA
BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31.03.2015**

FUNDS & LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	ASSETS	AMOUNT
OCAPITAL FUND: (As per Annexure 'A')	53,161.94	FIXED ASSETS: (As per Annexure 'D')	4,44,571.00
FIXED ASSETS FUNDS: (As per Annexure 'B')	4,44,571.00	DEPOSITS:	
UNSECURED LOANS: (As per Annexure 'C')	1,24,278.00	CURRENT ASSETS: (As per Annexure 'E')	1,77,439.94
TOTAL (Rs.)	6,22,010.94	TOTAL (Rs.)	6,22,010.94

**PRESIDENT
PARIVARTAN GRAMEEN SAMAJ SEVI SANS**

**PARIVARTAN GRAMEEN SAMAJ SEVI SANSTHA
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2015**

EXPENDITURES AMOUNT		INCOME AMOUNT	
SWAP-DPMU Pauri, Batch II:		By Grant:	
To SO Staff Salary	89,600.00	From DPMU Pauri	1,08,542.00
To Documentation & Wall Paining	10,660.00	By Bank Interest	2,932.00
To Stationery	5,000.00	By Donation	5,28,900.00
To Education & Training	6,000.00	By FDR Interest	4,988.00
To Farm & Nursery	3,000.00		
To Vehicle Expenses	18,600.00		
To Land Development	2,17,510.00		
To Machinery/Equipments	1,34,100.00		
SWAP-UJS Pauri, PP & IP:			
To SO Staff Salary	1,63,039.00	By Bank Interest	1,943.00
To Documentation & Wall Painting	5,000.00		
To SO Overhead	27,000.00		
To Training Expenses	3,000.00		
To Tours & Travel	4,000.00		
To Eng. Survey & DPR	657.00		
To HESA Expenses	3,000.00		
To Bank Charges	385.00		
SWAP-UJS Pauri Planning Phase:			
To SO Staff Salary	4,12,400.00	By Grant:	
To Documents & Wall Painting	40,000.00	From jal Sansthan, Pauri	5,11,214.00
To SO Overhead	60,000.00	By bank Interest	1,581.00
To Bank Charges	30.00		
SWAP UJS, IP			
To CD Staff Salary	1,68,635.00	By Grant:	
To Tech Staff Salary	35,000.00	From jal Sansthan, Pauri	2,21,880.00
To Water Testing & Eng. Survey	22,250.00	By Bank Interest	425.00

To SO Overhead	30,000.00		
SWAP-UJN Pauri, Planning Phase			
To SO Staff Salary	1,90,800.00		
To Tours & Travel	58,468.00		
To Documentation & Wall Paining	6,660.00		
To SO Overhead	30,000.00		
SWAP-DPMU Pauri, PP & IP Planning Phase			
To SO Staff Salary	57,000.00	By Grant:	
To Documentation & Wall Painting	5,000.00	From Uttarakhand Jal Nigam	4,74,030.00
To Cross Visit	7,700.00	By Bank Interest	1,757.70
To SO Overhead	10,000.00		
To HESA Activities	2,300.00		
Implementation Phase			
To So Staff Salary	91,900.00	By Grant:	
To documentation & Wall Writing	15,000.00	From DPMU Swajal Pauri	82,080.00
		From IPQA	1,04,744.00
SHIKSA NIKETAN:			
To Land Development	25,000.00	By Bank Interest	187.00
FCRA:			
		By Donation	1,000.00
		By Bank Interest	57.29
To Excess of Income over			
34,921.99			
Expenditure			
TOTAL (Rs.)	20,47,615.99	TOTAL (Rs.)	20,47,615.99

PARIVARTAN GRAMEEN SAMAJ SEVI SANSTHA
LIST OF INFRASTRUCTURE/ASSETS

Sr. No.	Particulars	Quantity
<u>List of Fixed & Movable Assets</u>		
1.	Land for Organization (Donated)	Plot size 40 m W x 100 m L Village Kanda
2.	Building	3 rooms along with galary
3.	Motor Cycle	1 No.
4.	Spiral Machine	1 No.
5.	Numbering machine	1 No.
<u>Furniture: -</u>		
5.	Benches	02 No.
6.	Chair	04 No.
7.	Office Table	04 No.
8.	Office Chair	18 No.
9.	Almirhas	02 No.
10.	Computer	14 No.
11	Printers	02 No.
12	Scanner	01 No.
13	Camera	02 No.
14	Sewing Machine	13 No.
15	Scissors	05 No.
16	Fans	02 No.

17 File Racks 03 No.

SPORTS MATERIALS:-

17. **Home Jim Equipment :-**
 Home Jim Machine 01 No.
 Bench Press 01 No.
 Exercise Table 01 No.
 Parallel Bar 04 No.
 Dumbbells 10 No.
 Carom Set 01No.
 Cricket Kit 01No.
 Dumbbells 12No.
 Sport Dress 25No.
 Football 02 No.
 Volleyball 02 No.
 Badminton 04 No.

EXPECTED BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 2014-2015

As we know the SWAp programme is at its end but we have to meet our necessary expenditures till next project comes to the organization as salaries, rent, electricity and tours etc. are to be calculated. The organization will require funds as following:

S. No.	Particulars	Amount
1	Salaries for office staff	3,60,000.00
3	Contingencies	2,50,000.00
	Total (Rs.)	6,10,000.00

3. for Parivartan Shiksha Niketan:

S. No.	Particulars	Amount
1	Land Development	2,00,000.00
2	Front Pusta remaining both side	1,00,000.00
3	Plinth Area Development	1,50,000.00
4	Three rooms	6,00,000.00
4	Road Pusta	50,000.00
5	Plantation at the site	30,000.00
6	Other Requirement	50,000.00
	Total (Rs.)	11,80,000.00
	Grand Total in Rs.	17,90,000.00

Total Requirement of rupees for the year 2015-16 is (6,10,000.00 + 11,80,000.00 = 17,90,000.00)

EXPECTED TARGET FOR THE YEAR 2015-2016

The organization has started formal education along with its other work of rural development so it will focus its work for women empowerment and child development and will try to get fund from corporate and other sources. Following will be its target area for the year.

- Watershed development and ecological sustainability.
- Human resource development, skill development of youths and women, strengthening computer centre and art and craft centre for women, traditional and modern means of employment and marketing.
- Starting disaster management at local level.
- Starting Village Tourism with the co-operation of its members, local leaders, migrated people residing outside in plains.
- Recognition of Parivartan Public School from Uttarakhand Education Department up to 8th standard.

PRESIDENT

CONTACT DETAIL

Office Address: - Parivartan Grameen Samaj Sevi Sanstha
Village - Kanda, Patti – Sitonsyun,
Block – Kot, District. – Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand. India

Phone No. +91 1368 229039

Email ID: Parivartan@pgsss.org/parivartan.uk@gmail.com

Website: www.pgsss.org

C. S. Juyal

Founder (President) Cell: +91-9917865085
Parivartan.uk@gmail.com; parivartan@pgsss.org

Himanshu Juyal

Organizing Secretary & Legal Advisor Cell: +91-9917865086
Mavmay21@gmail.com

Mr. Shail Suman Tiwari

General Secretary Cell: 09999909982
shail_suman@hotmail.com

Rahul Juyal

Advisor (Projects) Cell:+91-8143300077
rahulangela@yahoo.co.in; rahuljuyal80@gmail.com

Our Banks' Name:

Central Bank of India, Pauri, Uttarakhand
For National Support

Account Title: **Parivartan Grameen Samaj Sevi Sanstha**
MICR No. (Central Bank) SGP24601672
IFS Code CBI No. 282583

Syndicate Bank of India
For Foreign Support

Account Title: **Parivartan Grameen Samaj Sevi Sanstha**
MICR No. (Syndicate Bank) 246025999
IFS Code SYNB0008671
Email ID synd8671@syndicatebank.co.in

Chartered Accountants: **M/s Ved Vrat Sharma & Associates**
Bughani Marg, Srinagar Garhwal, Uttarakhand, India
Phone No. 01346 252186 Cell No. 09412079010
Email ID:dimrika@rediffmail.com