



SCOPE

Society for Community
Participation & Empowerment



Annual Report

2012-13

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Annual Report

2012-2013

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Foreword



The year 2012-13 saw SCOPE expanding its activities.

While the Integrated Farming System Programme in Mugad, Mandihal and Benkatti was concluded successfully in December 2012, a new development programme aiming improved engagement of the community was initiated. This endogenous development programme has generated useful learning for the organization.

Integrated Farming is one of the development tools, SCOPE uses with conviction. The small farmers saw the model as appropriate in their conditions, adopted it with gusto with required modifications for their contexts. More than sixty thousand trees were planted, despite deficiency of rain and most of them survived the harsh first year of their lives. Water harvesting, land treatment and live fencing helped in this achievement.

AgiHabba which translates literally as Festival of Saplings was an effort to make tree plantation in agricultural lands a celebration. Villagers- women and men- on that day in August came together and painted the fields green with saplings of several species. The Research wing of Forest Department in Dharwad joined hands by providing many seedlings to be added to those raised by farmers themselves.

Fellowship programme in water and sanitation sector was a challenging but fulfilling work of SCOPE in the year. Four post graduate Young Professionals (YPs)- two girls and 2 boys- were selected and underwent training, placement studies to understand the sector in the first six months. Organisations that helped in this were numerous including ACWADAM, BAIF, Grampari, Gramalaya, ASF, Hulkoti and Bhageerath. After these initial training, the YPs chose a village each and started staying in those villages. Structured survey and participatory studies made them understand the situation of water and sanitation in their respective villages leading to Participatory Action Plans (PAPs). The YPs then implemented some of these activities in partnership with the communities.

Endogenous Development Programme was conceived on the theory that development needs to be more participatory, community driven and less subsidized and externally pushed. The programme that was started in 2013 is shaping well regardless of the mindsets in the community.

I thank Arghyam Bangalore, Deshpande Foundation along with Give2Asia and the Department of Forest (Research) for their support during the year. Our individual donors have stood with us and I thank them. The support of all the board members and the hard work of staff are remembered thankfully.

The communities in all the villages SCOPE works, have joined hand with us unconditionally and I remember them with gratitude.

About SCOPE

Society for Community Participation and Empowerment (SCOPE) is a non- profit society (registration number - SOR / 141 dtd. 13th September, 2000) headquartered at Dharwad, Karnataka, India. Started in the year 2000 by a group of professionals from different fields, SCOPE focuses on Rural Development in the areas of sustainable livelihood, natural resource management, improved quality of life and environment.

SCOPE believes in participatory processes leading to mobilization, empowerment and community actions for sustainable development.

Major activities of SCOPE include;

- community mobilization,
- livelihoods based on natural resources,
- integrated farming systems,
- soil and water conservation, preserving crop and bio diversity in agriculture
- drinking water and sanitation and
- integrated village development

All the programmes of SCOPE are sensitive to environmental sustainability.

Executive Summary

During the year 2012-13, SCOPE undertook four projects.

A. Mentoring of Young Professionals (YPs) to Facilitate Community-Led Actions for Improved Water and Sanitation (WatSan) in the Rural Areas of North Karnataka

The objective of the project was to develop trained human resource in Water and Sanitation (WatSan) sector. Four (two male and two female) Young Professionals (WatSan fellows) were selected. They were offered training in the WatSan sector for six months. The training included deputation to organisations working in the WatSan sector and contributing to the sector considerably.

The fellows selected their villages of operation and undertook a baseline survey to assess the WatSan status. To implement what they learnt during training, they engaged the community and panchayat and drew up Participatory Action Plans in their respective villages to address various issues such as irregular water supply, wastage of water, rampant open defecation, etc. Ward level committees are formed in each village for implementation of interventions.

B. Drought-Proofing of Agriculture by Integrated Farming System through Community Participation:

The project got over in November 2012. The project achievements are as below.

Mobilized 200 families in to community organization on the principles of self help.

Twenty Self Help Groups formed.

Trained 150 participants in sustainable, integrated farming practices

Celebrated Agi Habba (Festival of Saplings) with the involvement of people from three villages.

Established integrated farming system with partial cost with 100 families with following achieved

- a. Soil and water conservation in 100 acres
- b. Planted 6527 horticulture plants
- c. Planted 45500 forestry seedlings

Established integrated farming system with cost borne by the families achieving following outputs

- a. Soil and water conservation in 36 acres
- b. Planted 1850 horticulture plants
- c. Planted 12,500 forestry plants.

Mrs. Laxmavva Hadapad of Mandihal was awarded “Best Project Participant” prize in 'Krishi Sinchana' programme of Deshpande Foundation

C. Integrated Village Development Project

The project started in December 2012

Through Community Mobilisation, Empowerment and Participation, the program aims to bring about sustainable development of the village in terms of livelihood, quality of life and efficient governance.

Benakanakatti a village from Dharwad taluk, Dharwad district, Karnataka has been selected for its implementation.

Villagers were taken for exposure to model panchayats and to Raikod in Andhra Pradesh for exposure to millet cultivation aspects.

Training on Natural Resource Management was organised

D. SIRIKRISI (Siridhanya Kriyasamiti):

Farmers of three villages were trained and motivated to preserve millets as part of cropping system and subsequently they resolved to form a 'Millet Growers' Association'

Conducted detailed Participatory Rural Appraisal in Mandihal and Benakanakatti villages (Taluk and district Dharwad, Karnataka) to understand the status of millets in agriculture, food and culture.

4. PROGRAMMES

4.1 Mentoring of Young Professionals to Facilitate Community-Led Actions for Improved Water and Sanitation in the Rural Areas of North Karnataka – Water and Sanitation Fellowship Programme

The underlying objective of the project is to develop human resource in the water and sanitation sector, who understand the issues of the sector from the community perspective through a participative approach. The project package is to train the Young Professionals (WatSan fellows) in various aspects of water and sanitation for six months and then to provide them a space to work with a panchayat for a year. The fellows have been staying in one of the panchayat villages, where there are issues to be addressed in the Water and Sanitation sector.

4.1.1 Selection of Young Professionals (WatSan fellows):

The program commenced during the year with the selection. The applicants were selected based on their performance in written test, presentations and viva voce. Finally considering the performances across the rounds, two male and two female fellows were selected for the programme.



Presentations by an aspirant



Viva voce

4.1.2 Induction:

The selected fellows underwent an Induction Programme for 11 days that essentially oriented the fellows to the current WatSan scenario in the world, in India and in Karnataka. They also were apprised of the efforts of the development sector in addressing various issues impacting the health and overall environment



YPs having a look at the RO unit in a village



YPs interacting with school head master who has implemented rain water harvesting in his school at Tippapura

4.1.3 Training:

The fellows obtained training both within SCOPE and from outside. Various sessions on development, sustainable development, watershed, drainage, organisation structures, Participatory Rural Appraisal, Integrated Farming System, soil and water conservation, community mobilisation, etc were conducted by SCOPE.

The fellows also obtained outbound training in organisations such as ACWADAM, Bhageerath, Gramalaya, Grampari, etc. These organisations have been doing yeoman work in the fields of ground water, hydrogeology, waste management, sanitation models, etc.

Arghyam, the organisation that has been sponsoring this unique project, also conducted several training programmes for the fellows. Resource persons from Arghyam deliberated on topics like Rain Water Harvesting, storage of water, water quality, physical, chemical and biological contaminants of drinking water, governance issues (Panchayat Raj Institution), initiatives of the central and state governments in WatSan sector (like Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, etc), water purification methods, data management, technology, etc.



Learning rock types at Ferguson College, Pune



Recharged well at Purandar village near Satara



Having a look at the springs at Ranadullabad, Maharashtra



Fellows using 'A' frame for land leveling



Training at Grampari, Panchagani



Exposure to works of Gramalaya, Trichi



Fellows' participation in Participatory Rural Appraisals

4.1.4 Mentoring of Young Professionals:

In addition to the training sessions, the WatSan fellows also had mentoring sessions through which they could interact with the experienced and committed development professionals who served as role models. Self motivation, working beyond the project, rapport building with the community, unlearning professional biases etc were some of the areas in which the fellows were guided. The mentoring sessions organised were Global Water Scenario, Gandhian Perspectives of Sanitation, Accepting Challenges of Life, acceptable development models for communities and a lecture on “Why we need villages?”

4.1.5 Selection and Survey of panchayats by the YPs:

After having been trained in several fields, the fellows visited panchayats to choose from. Finally the panchayats selected by the four fellows were Korlahalli (Mundaragi taluk) , Kotumachagi (Gadag taluk) belonging to Gadag district and Nigadi panchayat of Dharwad district.

The fellows prepared a comprehensive questionnaire to undertake baseline survey that captured the water, sanitation, health and social facets of the villages. The data was tabulated, analysed and interpreted and a report was prepared. The fellows also tested the quality of water from different sources of their respective village and shared with the villagers. They used H₂S test, pH, Chloride, Iron and Fluoride tests.

The fellows undertook several entry point activities such as shramadan, video shows, street dramas, installation of tippy taps in schools, campaigns, etc. The fellows took a group of villagers for an exposure visit to model panchayats to expose the villagers to best practices in the fields of water, sanitation and governance. Post visit, feedback meetings were held in respective villages by the fellows to reflect on the learnings of the visits.



Shramadana in Villages involving the community

Shramadan in villages involving the community



Street play to create awareness on sanitation

Tippy Tap installed in schools



Villagers interacting with the model panchayat villagers

4.1.6 Participatory Action Plan:

Incorporating the learnings from the trainings and exposures and the learnings of the villagers from the exposure visits, the WatSan fellows arranged for meetings in their respective villages to evolve Participatory Action Plans (PAP) in the areas where interventions are needed. The meetings saw the participation of panchayat members and officials, reputed persons in the village, youth, farmers and women organisations who contributed in evolving a plan for participative interventions in the identified areas.



With the intervention of SCOPE under the project, toilets are being constructed in villages. Various issues such as lack of space, financial constraints, etc that came to the fore for villagers not opting to construct toilets are being addressed. In each village of operation, Village Sanitation Committees are formed and are being offered revolving funds to initiate toilet construction. This is a kind of hand holding till the villagers get their funds from the panchayat as provisioned under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan and MNREGA schemes.

4.1.7 Monitoring and Evaluation of YPs:

The performance of the YPs in terms of learning, motivation and capacity is being monitored and evaluated quarterly to ascertain their ability to perform independently in the sector and any corrective measure needed is being taken based on the assessment.

**We place on record our profound gratefulness for
Arghyam, Bangalore for their support and guidance**

4.2 Drought-Proofing of Agriculture by Integrated Farming System through Community Participation:

4.2.1 Background:

With agriculture becoming increasingly prone to risks like droughts, diseases and pests and market slump, it is necessary to build versatility in agriculture especially for the small and marginal farmers. Diversification of crops and better management of natural resources are what the project aims at. Over 1 year of agriculture cycle, farmers small and marginal are helped to diversify with forestry, horticulture, fodder, livestock etc being integrated in to the system. Natural Resource Management activities like soil and water conservation, live hedge fencing, help in optimizing agriculture productivity. System approach to agriculture ensures income to the families from one or the other activity whenever risks become reality.

4.2.2 Implementation and process:

Three villages viz. Benakanakatti, Mugad and Mandihal were selected for implementation of the programme based on the initial surveys done by SCOPE. Farmer families with land holding of less than 5 acres with marginal and upland under dry land situation were selected. The shortlisted families were taken for an exposure to existing models of Integrated Farming near Dharwad. An interaction with those farmers was arranged in the field where IFS was implemented. The farmers were also given training on the conceptual framework of IFS.

On return, the trainee farmers interacted with the project staff and listed their learning. Then a final list of families willing to participate was drawn out. The families formed Self Help Groups according to their affinity and based on number of farmers in each village

4.2.3 Agi Habba (Festival of saplings):

They also coordinated a tree planting festival during monsoon which was named Agi Habba (Festival of Saplings) in which they mobilized farmers from three villages for the occasion and involved the villagers in the execution of the whole event. The villagers planted fodder, forestry and horticulture species on the field of a farmer where the event was organised. Conservator of forests Mr. Manojkumar representatives from other CSOs and donor agencies were present during the occasion.



Glimpses of Agri Habba

The other achievements under the project are as below.

Mobilized 200 families in to community organization on the principles of self help.

Twenty self help groups formed.

Trained 150 participants in sustainable, integrated farming practices

Established integrated farming system with partial cost with 100 families with following achieved

- a. Soil and water conservation in 100 acres
- b. Planted 6527 horticulture plants
- c. Planted 45500 forestry seedlings

Established integrated farming system with cost borne by the families achieving following outputs

- a. Soil and water conservation in 36 acres
- b. Planted 1850 horticulture plants
- c. Planted 12,500 forestry plants.



**SCOPE thanks
Deshpande Foundation
for supporting the programme.**

4.3 Integrated Village Development Intervention Project:

The project was initiated from December 2012 at Benakanakatti. The project aims to bring about sustainable development of the village in terms of livelihood, quality of life and efficient governance with the efforts and investment from the rural community with least input and financial support from outside. The events organised during the reporting year are enumerated below.

4.3.1 Exposure visit to Model Gram Panchayats:

On 23rd January, a group of 17 men, 4 women, 3 panchayat members (1 woman and 2 men) and Panchayat Development Officer (PDO) visited model panchayats – Rawalgundewadi (Tq:Jatta Dist: Sangli State: Maharashtra) and Gummagol (Taluk: Navalgund Dist: Dharwad)

Villagers could appreciate the following:

Integrated development of village.

Tax collection system, sanitation status, drinking water supply, underground drainage, rainwater harvesting.etc.

Co-ordination between panchayat members and villagers.

Interest shown by the teachers of government school in ensuring quality education



Experience sharing meeting about exposure visit:

The group that visited the model panchayats assembled in a temple of the village a week later and shared their experiences and discussed on the ways of capitalising the learnings. The group resolved to undertake several measures for integrated development of Benakanakatti as below.

To repair the leakages in the pipes to ensure supply of quality drinking water.

To repair the taps of water connections to minimize wastage of water.

To immediately consider construction of toilets at their homes.

To pay tax properly and convince those who are defaulters.

The session provided a friendly platform for both Panchayat members and the villagers to discuss various issues of the village with open mind.

4.3.2 Participation in 'Krishi Sinchana' programme of Deshpande Foundation:

The organisation that has been sponsoring this unique project had organised a programme – 'Krishi Sinchana' on 1st February, 2013 at the BVB Engineering college, Hubli, Karnataka. Twenty seven farmers (including a farm woman) from Benakanakatti attended the programme.

Participants could listen to Mr. Narayan Reddy on organic farming and got their knowledge enriched.

They also paid visits to various stalls in the programme the participants could gain a lot of knowledge on improved agricultural practices. During the programme Mrs. Laxmavva Hadapad of Mandihal was awarded “Best Project Participant” prize while Mr. Gadagayya Yaragambimath and Mr. Shankar Yadravi, field guides of SCOPE working in Benakanakatti and Mugad were awarded with “Best Field Staff” award. The farmers from other areas / NGOs who attended the programme also shared their experiences which benefited the participants from Benakanakatti a lot.

**This project is also sponsored by Deshpande Foundation,
whom SCOPE thanks profusely**



Laxmavva Hadapad , programme participant accepting 'Best Participant' award in agriculture sector

4.3.3 Exposure visit to Raikod to expand knowledge on millets:

Keeping in mind the holisticity of the project, 27 villagers ((21 men and 6 women) were taken to a place called Raikod (taluk; Zahirabad, Dist: Medhak) of Andhra Pradesh on 2nd February, to expose the participants to various aspects of millet cultivation.

The visitors gained knowledge on collection and conservation of millet seeds through establishment of seed banks. They also got an opportunity to taste and appreciate various recipes prepared by millets. At Raikod, 'Millet Mela' was organised with several stalls installed. The visiting group from Benakanakatti visited these stalls and collected information on millets. It was decided by the participants to form a "Millet Growers' Association' in Benakanakatti. On their return the group resolved to grow millets on at least half acre of their agricultural land.



SCOPE participants attending Millet Mela at Raikod in Andhra Pradesh

4.3.4 Training on efficient use of Natural Resources:

To bring sustainability in Agriculture, the 'Integrated Farming Systems (IFS)' is a sure way. The project offered an opportunity for the farmers of Benakanakatti to visit a farmer's field where the IFS components are in place and to notice the impact.

Eighteen farmers and five farm women visited the field of Mr. Mahadevappa Hadagad of Mandihal on 17th February, 2013. Mr. Hadagad has embraced IFS in his field since last three years. The visitors could see demonstration on pruning forestry trees. They also involved themselves in preparing basins around the trunks of horticultural crops and mulching. The visitors noticed the practice of shading the horticultural species during summer.



Farmers of Benakanakatti in Mr. Mahadevappa's field

Mr. Mahadevappa showed the visitors the process of artificial infiltration of water into the bore well through construction of soak pit to recharge the bore well.

4.4 Siridhanya Kriya Samiti (SIRIKRISI)

SIRIKRISI is working as a network of farmers, organisations and individuals to carry out activities to bring back millets as part of the local farming system and also in retaining the social, cultural importance of millets in food and social events.

During 2012-13, the following activities were carried out.

4.4.1 Meeting of millet growers:

On 1st November, 2012, a group of more than 40 farmers from three villages – Mugad, Mandihal and Benakanakatti of Dharwad district assembled to discuss on the status of millet cultivation in their villages and to draw strategies for their revival and ultimately to form an association of their own. Dr. Prakash Bhat and Mr. Shivaraj Hunagund were also present.

The farmers watched a documentary of



Deccan Development Society on the importance of millets. Mr. Shivaraj Hunagund, a millet farmer shared his experiences of millet cultivation. The participant farmers shared the problems they faced in growing millets in their village. The farmers also discussed about the availability of millet seeds among themselves in their villages. Bajra, Navane and Jowar seeds were available with some of the farmers. It was decided to take the help of Mr. Hunagund to obtain seeds of other millets. The farmers appreciated the importance of millets and agreed that instead of buying these essential ingredients of their daily life, it is better they grew these millets themselves. The farmers also agreed to the fact that the more crop diversity, the better it would be for them considering the food and health security aspects. Also the diversity and millets if grown by more number of farmers will reduce the incidence of pests and diseases and also reduces the crop loss due to birds.



At the end the farmers of the three villages undertook two very important resolutions. First they decided to include millets at least on a small portion of their lands and the second, to form an **association of millet growing farmers** to safeguard their interests and achieve selfreliance.

Participatory Rural Appraisal was conducted in Mandihal, a village in Dharwad taluk belonging to Dharwad district, Karnataka. The details of the exercise are as below.

4.4.2 Participatory Rural Appraisal at Benakanakatti and Mandihal:

A group of elder men and women of Benakanakatti and Mandihal village (taluk and district Dharwad, Karnataka) participated in the PRA exercises conducted in their respective villages, sharing valuable inputs on the status of millet cultivation in their village.

The group first listed the millets grown in their village now and 25 years back thus identifying and they also listed their



importance in terms of nutritional, medicinal, cultural/religious, fodder usage aspects. They discovered the manner in which the millets are being neglected and almost decimated despite their religio-cultural, food, and medicinal, importance. They realised the conspicuous shift in the daily diets that, in the past, invariably contained millets. The younger participants in the group also discovered that they were yet to have a look at certain millets like Kodo and proso millets. They also agreed to the fact that even today some millets like bajra, fox tail millet are inevitable in celebrating certain festivals and occasions. They could also rank different millets that they grow or use at present and compared with their own rankings for the same millets 25 years back. They also mapped their village for extent of millet cultivation and soil types. Having discovered and realised the situation, the group resolved to grow millets at least in a part of their farm land.



4.4.3 Exposure visit to Pastapur to attend Millet Mela:

Pastapur is a village in Medhak district of Andhra Pradesh where Deccan Development Society (DDS) has been implementing several programmes for the rural poor. DDS also organises millet melas to showcase the developments in the field of millet cultivation and usage and to exhibit the works of farmers experimenting on millets.

SCOPE organised an exposure visit to Pastapur to provide an opportunity for the farmers of SCOPE's area of operation to witness the melas, update their knowledge and interact with the other farmers attending the millet mela. Twenty seven farmers, both men and women participated in the exposure visit. They also appreciated the community work on millets and were inspired.

Participatory Rural Appraisal exercise

ಸಿರಿಧಾನ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆಗಾರರ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟಕ್ಕೆ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ

ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ ವಾರ್ತೆ

ಧಾರವಾಡ: ಕೃಷಿಕರ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲು ಕಾಣಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಸಿರಿಧಾನ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಣ್ಣರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಪೋಷಕಾಂಶಭರಿತ ಹಾಗೂ ಬರನಿರೋಧಕ ಸಿರಿಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಸಿರಿಧಾನ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆಗಾರರ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ರಚಿಸಲು ಗುರುವಾರ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಸ್ಯೂಜ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಡಾ. ಪ್ರಕಾಶಭಟ್ ಅವರ ಮನೆ ಬಯಲು ಅವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ



ಧಾರವಾಡದ ಪ್ರಕಾಶ ಭಟ್ ಅವರ ಮನೆ ಬಯಲು ಅವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ



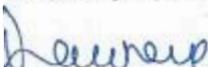
4. Board of Directors

S.No	Name & Address	Designation	Occupation
1	Sri. Vijay Kulkarni Shantubai Apartment Opposite Apsara Restaurant, Line Bazar Dharwad-580 001	Chairman	Development Consultant
2	Sri. Dharendra Mujumdar Plot No.27, Saranga, Tejeswini Nagar, Dharwad-580 002	Vice Chairman	Executive Engineer
3	Dr. Prakash Bhat, No.19, 'Bayalu', Hoysalanagar, Halyal Road, Dharwad - 580003	Secretary and CEO	Development Specialist
4	Sri. Banderao Patwari "Sriram", Plot No.18, Raghavendra Nagar,1st Cross, Dharwad-580 007	Treasurer	Rural Development Professional
5	Sri. Raghavendra N.Tikot "Venkatadri" Shivgiri, Near Jayanagar Bus Stop, Dharwad-580 007	Member	Retd. Prof. of Mrutyunjaya Arts & Commerce College Dharwad.
6	Sri. Pramod Kulkarni Executive Director PRERANA H.No. 1-1-51, Nagar, KSFC, Udaynagar, Raichur-584101	Member	Rural Development Professional
7	Dr. Raghavendrachar Y. Katti, "Ambuja" Shreyas Colony, Haliyal Road, Dharwad-580 003	Member	Selection Grade Lecturer, Kittle Science College, Dharwad
8	Mrs. Angelina Gregory "Grace", Plot No.71, Second Main, Nisarga Layout, Navodayanagar, Dharwad-580 007	Member	Development Professional

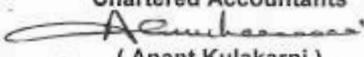
SCOPE
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31-03-2013

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT	INCOME	AMOUNT
NFC		NFC	
Accountant Salary	21,500.00	Receipe Training Amount	9,180.00
Programme Manager Salary	2,000.00	Arghyam Admin Receipts	86,191.00
Office Rent	14,000.00	Give 2 Asia Admin Receipts	22,500.00
Printing & Stationary	14,865.00	Bank Interest	4,249.00
Governing Body Meeting Exps	1,510.00	Bank Interest (Arghyam)	45,139.00
Telephone & Mobile Exps	2,730.00	By Payable Writtenoff	2,729.00
Electricity Charges	1,656.00		
General Exps	18,707.00	Geenal Donation:	16,800.00
Audit Exps	1,714.00		
Water Charges	90.00		
Website Charges	22,819.00	FC:	
Traveling Exps	1,519.00	Bank Interest	24,850.00
FC:		Administration cost from Deccan	
Bank Charges	1,541.00	Development Society	10,000.00
Office Rent	20,000.00	Deficit	2,694.50
Misc Exp	35.50		
Depriciation	99,646.00		
	<u>2,24,332.50</u>		<u>2,24,332.50</u>

As per my report of even date


Secretary



for ANANT KULKARNI & CO.,
Chartered Accountants

(Anant Kulkarni)

Place : Dharwad
Date : 05.06.2013

Proprietor.
M.NO: 025614

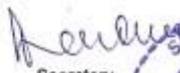


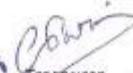
**SOCIETY FOR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT (SCOPE)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31-3-2013**

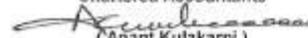
LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	ASSETS	AMOUNT
I&E ACCOUNT (as per last B/S)	247,006.45	Furniture & Fixture	47,870.19
Less: Deficit	2,694.50	Less: Depreciation	4,787.00
Programme Expenses:			43,083.19
Grants from Arghyam	1,276,571.00	Computer & Laptop	5,870.90
Add: Addition	1,390,000.00	Less: Depreciation	3,623.00
	2,666,571.00	Digital Camera	6,975.02
Less: Expenses	1,361,992.00	Less: Depreciation	1,046.00
	1,304,579.00	LCD Project	29,017.30
Grants from Give 2 Asia As per Last B/s (IFS)	511,986.00	Less: Depreciation	4,353.00
Add: Addition	924,423.00	Office equipment	4,260.20
	1,436,409.00	Less: Depreciation	639.00
Less: Expenses	1,212,229.00	Survey Equipment	8,371.65
	224,180.00	Less: Depreciation	1,256.00
Grants from Give 2 Asia received during the year 2012-13 (Rural Dev)	386,471.00	Camera	37,845.00
Less: Expenses	252,623.50	Less: Depreciation	5,677.00
	133,847.50	Laptop & Pendrive	130,608.00
Grants From DDS 2012-13	196,425.00	Less: Depreciation	78,365.00
Less: Expenses	112,636.50	Telephone deposit	500.00
	83,788.50	Employee Advance	4,000.00
Grants for Deccan Develop society 2011-12	32,400.50	Closing balance:	
Less: Expenses	12,396.00	State bank of Hyderabad(NFC)	163,420.39
	20,004.50	SBH ARGHYAM (NFC)	1,181,265.00
Forest Department Fund	25,000.00	SBH (FC)	510,266.30
		KVG Bank	5,067.50
Total	2,035,711.45	Total	2,035,711.45

As per my report of even date

Place : Dharwad
Date : 05.06.2013


 Secretary


 Treasurer

for ANANT KULKARNI & CO.,
 Chartered Accountants

 (Anant Kulkarni)
 Proprietor.
 M.NO: 025614





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