

**Samajik Shaikshanik Vikas Kendra  
(SSVK)**

**An Initiative in Grassroots Mobilization, People's Action and Coordination of Voluntary  
Efforts For Policy Advocacy, Development and Social Change**

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Campus of North Bihar Training Cum Field Office

## **BACKGROUND AND GENESIS**

Samajik Shaikshanik Vikas Kendra was registered as a society in 1986. Shri Deepak Bharti, the founder of this organisation, had his initiation into social commitment in the course of the 1974 students' movement that broke out all over Bihar. Subsequently, he stayed in student politics involved in issue-based rather than party-based activity. In 1982 he took to journalistic activism, starting off with a daily called Janmat in Dhanbad. In 1984 he moved to Madhubani and launched a weekly called Samachar Darpan from there. Financial difficulties led to the winding up of this weekly. Next, he worked as a journalist for the Patliputra Times, Navbharat Times and Hindustan. As a journalist, Shri Bharti, consistently focussed on issues relevant to the welfare of the deprived and marginalised sections of society. Moved by the phenomena of discrimination, deprivation and disintegration of the society as a whole and inspired by the ideals of Jai Prakash Narain and Mahatma Gandhi, he, along with other young minds, formally registered SSVK under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Its registration under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) of Government of India followed subsequently in 1989.

## **AREA OF OPERATION**

The organisation is at present working intensively in Madhubani, Saharsa, Darbhanga and Supaul. Over the years the organization has geographically extended its coverage around mobilisation of identical target groups in 14 other districts of Bihar(India)

## **PROBLEMS OF THE AREA**

The problems of the area where SSVK is intensely working are unique owing to its location and the socio-economic-political set up. The major problems of the area which cumulatively impact on perpetuating the marginal status of the organisation's target group:

### **Iniquitous land holding**

- Improper and indifferent implementation of land reforms
- Redistribution of ceiling-surplus and bhoodani land not enforced
- Displacement of bonafide title holders who had benefitted from redistribution of bhoodani lands
- Illegal encroachment of the gairmajarua lands by the dominant sections
- Tenurial rights not secured
- Depressed wages

### **Recurrent floods and the consequent restricted period of agricultural operations - low wage - large scale migration.**

- Period of agricultural operations severely restricted by the recurrence of floods
- The target group, largely landless and at best a marginal holder: opportunities of agricultural wage labour consequently uncertain and limited. Absence of alternative employment opportunities further depresses wages.
- High incidence of seasonal migration in search of wage earning opportunities
- Displacement of the flood affected
- High incidence of water borne diseases

### **Dependency on Moneylenders**

Poor dependent on moneylenders for meeting their consumptive needs. Exorbitant interest rates ranging from 5 to 10% charged per month. Makes the poor fall into the debt trap. Often have to forfeit their homestead plots. Inability to pay and fear of reprisal makes some even flee their villages.

### **Social and Political Problems**

- Low literacy level
- Lack of safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation

- Problem of housing
- Child labour and child marriage
- Exploitation of women at times even sexual
- Discrimination on lines of caste, class and gender
- Superstitious beliefs and practices
- poor functionality of health and educational services
- poor credit outreach of the banking institutions
- apathetic implementation of government development and welfare programmes resulting in poor outreach to the target population
- inadequate strengthening of Panchayati institutions
- appropriation of institutions of local governance (panchayats) by vested interests
- Political, social, cultural, economic and educational neglect of the area

### **Infrastructural Backwardness**

Communication linkages extremely weak. Riverine regime leaves water as the main channel of communication. Floods and insufficient boats leave even this mode of communication extremely weak. Pitch roads are virtually absent and unpaved roads are grossly insufficient. The area is extremely deficient in public utilities like hospitals and schools. Given the extreme backwardness of the area, even the government remains apathetic to the needs of the area.

### **TARGET GROUP**

The target group of the organisation primarily consists of below poverty line Mushar families. In addition commitment also lies with other below poverty line groups coming from other scheduled castes, depressed backward classes and minorities. These communities comprise the most depressed sections of the society. Embedded structural inequity (class and caste) in a context of extreme ecological vulnerability (recurrent floods) has been responsible for their extreme poverty by limiting their access to, and control over, assets, education, health care and other constitutionally ordained entitlements. The communities tend to depend on agricultural wages or casual non-farm jobs for income, as a large percentage are landless, owning, if any, lower quality livestock. Even such opportunities are rendered scarce by the recurrent floods and the poor evolution of the secondary and tertiary sectors in the region forcing men to depend on seasonal migration to bigger cities or other states to secure their livelihood. For most of the year, predominantly women, children and elderly people are left in the villages.

Historically marginalised with literally no opportunities to participate in decision-making processes, the marginalisation of the target communities manifests itself even in spatial terms as they reside on the periphery of the settlements in a hamlet at some distance from the village. Dominant social forces coupled with the drudgery entailed in meeting survival needs hardly allow these communities to organise and to resort to development initiatives collectively. Fatalism is a predominant characteristic of these communities who look upon their present state as a fate ordained for them by some superior force which in turn hinders any conscious building of social capital. Thus class and caste characteristics get strongly associated with lack of opportunities with scheduled castes being thrice as poor when compared with upper castes. Lack of education, poor health, inadequate access to safe drinking water and sanitation and poor hygienic conditions get further perpetuated by these high levels of poverty.

### **ORGANISATIONAL PERSPECTIVE**

Locating the developmental anomaly in structural causes such as control/ownership of and access to resources; economic, political and social structures; ideological factors (habits, beliefs, cultural preferences); and insufficient awareness and knowledge; SSVK stands committed to the effective empowerment of the marginalised people. It lays a strategic focus on the element of local action,

treating it as an essential part of the development process involving changes, most important of which is, in the attitude and action of the marginalised who become participants in the process itself. Rural development is viewed as a complex process involving continuous reorientation and adaptation of traditional values , practices and institutions in order to facilitate appropriate interventions/technologies to enhance quality of life and welfare, and the consequent bargaining /negotiating powers, of the disenfranchised and the disempowered.

#### **VISION**

The organisation envisions the establishment of an egalitarian society devoid of any kind of discrimination and exploitation based on caste, class, gender, race or religion: a society that would permit the collective flowering of human potential for humane ends.

#### **MISSION**

The organisation's mission is to work for the effective empowerment of the socially, economically and politically marginalised people through their conscientisation, mobilisation and organisation around issues impinging on their development to ensure their equitable participation in the societal mainstream.

#### **STRATEGIC ORIENTATION**

The methodology adopted by the organisation for the attainment of its goal is one of a harmonious blend of the twin approaches of activism/struggle and development.

#### **The Mobilisational Approach:**

Samajik Shaikshanic Vikas Kendra (SSVK), with its project area in one of the most backward pockets of Bihar, has been involved in grassroots mobilisation, organisation, and facilitating mass activities to enable the most marginalised sections of society [**the dalits (the scheduled castes) in particular**] to access their rights and entitlements. In its perception the way to effective empowerment is one hinging on and oriented towards evolving autonomous community based organisations endowed with capabilities required for the actualisation of a spirit of self-determination and self-reliance. The organisation's approach received a major thrust in the direction of activism through its extensive capacity building at the grassroots geared towards creation of a trained and informed pool of social animators, mostly from its target community. A significant fall out of this intervention has been the evolution of a strategic network of community based organisations, under the banner of Lok Shakti Sangathan, a frontal organisation with an avowed aim to facilitate issue based interventions from time to time and advocate for desired changes in the policy framework. This network, now intensively spread over 1399 villages of Madhubani, Saharsa, Supaul and Darbhanga Districts and with a growing presence in 14 other districts (310 villages) of Bihar, has contributed greatly towards enhancing the self-esteem and self-worth of these families. Strategies deployed for mobilisation involve intensive animation inputs at the village level, periodic larger meets on entitlements related issues and mass contact programmes through `Padyatras`. Protest strategies involve petitioning, demonstrations, sit ins and legal redressal.

## **The Developmental Approach:**

Given the level of government apathy and the prolonged time factor, which inheres in entitlement oriented struggles, SSVK, in order to cater to some of the crucial needs of the people, also undertakes sectoral interventions like primary health care, non formal education and income generation, with an emphasis on thrift and credit operations. Even in these interventions the emphasis has been on promoting the self-help initiatives and the limited service delivery that has been there in these interventions has been strategically geared towards demand generation at the target group level for their effective mobilization.

## **OBJECTIVES**

Within its developmental perspective, the organisation is committed to the following objectives:

1. Facilitate the social and economic development of the deprived sections in rural areas with special emphasis on the dalits, the scheduled tribes, women, minorities and the depressed backward classes
2. Create amidst them an awareness of their physical, social, economic, legal and political environment to induce an attitude of meaningful and constructive action on their part
3. Enable the empowerment of its target population through organizing them as self-defining groups with a strong sense of self-identity and with capacities to act as a pressure group.
4. Promote gender equity
5. Fostering conditions for enhanced access of target group to services and entitlements from the governments
6. Utilise all the project based interventions as an opportunity for affecting policy level choices at the government level
7. Network with all like minded groups committed to the cause of empowerment of the poor through people's action
8. To ensure human rights of its target group
9. To promote pro-poor governance.
10. To strengthen the disaster coping mechanisms of the targeted communities

## **PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES**

- The programmes and activities being run in the intervention villages include:
- Health Education and promotion of primary health care with an emphasis on reproductive and child health, Water, Sanitation and hygiene.
- Non Formal Education and Adult Education with a focus on socially relevant education and an equal opportunity of participation for the girl child.
- Income Generation with emphasis on facilitating control over and access to land and water based productive resources, ensuring just wages, enabling access to the governmental employment generation programmes. Additionally promote complementary income generating initiatives through thrift and credit initiatives
- Legal Assistance and Education
- Environmental Awareness and mobilisation on the ecologically sensitive issues of the project area
- Capacity Building of Organisational Staff
- Training of social animators and community level leaders
- Training in Panchayati Raj
- Rehabilitation of child labour

- Consciousness raising on relief and rehabilitation related issues coupled with carrying out relief and rehabilitative interventions and running pilots on disaster preparedness.
- Publication of newsletter and information dissemination through thematic publications on issues of relevance to the development of the marginalized
- Community Organisation is the key activity in the organisation's scheme of development. Apart from being the organising and integrating basis of the externally aided concrete constructive interventions in project based villages, the social mobilisation initiatives have extended their outreach to 1399 other villages intensively spread out over Madhubani, Saharsa, Supaul and Darbhanga. All villages have an active community organisation, their functionality highlighted by the existence of a vibrant Gram Kosh (internally generated financial resource pool through community contribution) into which contributions are regularly made. Mobilisational initiative has been launched to extend coverage to 310 villages spread over 14 other districts of Bihar.

### **HIGHLIGHTS OF ACHIEVEMENTS**

1. Network of Community Organisations, under the banner of Lok Shakti Sangathan, now spreads over 1709 villages. Approximately, 162'355 families stand mobilised under this initiative. It has contributed greatly towards enhancing the self-esteem and self-worth of these families.our initiatives like Gram Kosh are viewed as expressions of autonomous, decentralized initiative, as manifestations of democratic processes and forms, as non-profit voluntary efforts, as expression of social commitment for an equitable and just society. Over the years it became obligatory for the CBOs wanting to come under the banner of Lok Shakti Sangathan to have a gram kosh of their own. Currently gram kosh is an essential constituent of the CBOs in all the 1709 villages spread over 18 districts which have come to be under the banner of Lok Shakti Sangathan. As on date the Lok Shakti Sangathan (LSS) has a collectively generated internal resource pool of approximately Rs 13780150.00 (Rupees one Crore thirty seven lakhs eighty thousand one hundred fifty only). It has not only reduced the dependence of its target group members on the local money lenders but also enabled them to sustain many a struggle for their rights. The contribution of gram kosh has been in no small measure in enabling the LSS members to successfully struggle for laying claim to 525 acres & 18 Kattha of arable and homestead land and 127 acres & 12 Kattha of pond area. Thanks to Gram Kosh the struggle for laying claim to another 1055 acres 14 Kattha of land and 49 acres & 12 Kattha of pond continues.
2. SSVK's leadership development initiatives at the community level have led to the Lok Shakti Sangathan being instrumental in the formation of 1039 SHGs in the districts of Madhubani Saharsa , Supaul and Darbhanga
3. SSVK's target group has been able to sustain struggles and wrest victories on issues related to just wages, control over land and water related productive resources, access to governmental development and welfare programmes and redressal of issues pertaining to victimisation by the local administration and dominant elements within their village set up
4. SSVK has conducted 5 CAPART sponsored `Training of Trainers' programme wherein 2 trainers each were covered from 300 NGOs. Furthermore it has trained over 700 Social Animators and 120 Social Organisers. Many of these trained animators came from the organisation's target community and were subsequently instrumental in setting up community based organisations now part of the `Lok Shakti' umbrella. They still stay very active in mobilisation, organisation and the petition, protests and struggles of the poor

- without ever having drawn any stipendary support from the organisation. They share their linkages with the organisation in terms of guidance on perspective and strategic choices.
5. Members from its target group have been elected to various tiers of the Panchayati Raj. The organisation has been instrumental in setting up of a Panchayat Adhikar Samiti to ensure the effective devolution of powers to the Panchayati bodies. Training and mass awareness camps for effective functioning of the Panchayat bodies have been carried out which have promoted more responsible functioning on the part of elected representatives and also contributed to informed participation by the target group members in the gram sabha meetings. The organization convened a conference in November 2005 to pass a set of 22 resolutions on desired reforms in the Panchayati Raj Act, the most notable amongst which was the submission of a memorandum to government for 50% reservation for women in Panchayati bodies which in fact was done three months prior to the government taking a policy decision on it.
  6. Through its health intervention it has appreciably improved the health status of its target group on indicators pertaining to infant mortality, maternal mortality, child mortality, incidence of malnutrition. Particularly sustainable gains at the community level have been the creation of a pool of trained TBAs capable of conducting safe deliveries and that of health promoters with skills of ante-natal and post natal check up and diagnostic abilities for addressing minor ailments occurring in the community. Attitudinal and behavioural change as reflected in improved dietary practices and the wide scale adoption of ORS as a response to diarrhoeal outbreak have been the other notable gains
  7. Another significant achievement of the organisation has been in the area of primary education. A major thrust of the organisation here has been the setting up of NFE centres to kindle the interest of the target group children in education and motivation of their wards about the significance of education with the eventual aim of enrolling the children in the formal education system. With support from Swiss Red Cross the organisation had been running 20 NFE centres in 20 villages. A survey conducted in these 20 villages in 2001 found that 656 children of the eligible age group from the target group were still not attending any school. A major drive for their enrollment either in government schools or NFE centres eventually led to the number of non school going children coming down to 150 from 656 by March 2003. The organisation has also backed up its efforts of enrollment in government schools by ensuring that the various governmental schemes, like scholarships, incentives and nutrition support, targetted at the underprivileged children actually reach them. Community representatives regularly monitor these schemes. These efforts have helped bring down the drop out rate of target group children from the government schools. A survey conducted in the government schools in and around the aforementioned 20 villages found that of a total of 4339 children enrolled in these schools, 822 came from the dalit community. The CBOs are being regularly motivated by the organisation to petition the relevant authorities for improving student teacher ratio and to look into the absence of teachers from government schools.
  8. SSVK has conducted state level review workshop of social organisers and social animators as well as a regional review workshop of 10 states of eastern and north eastern India.
  9. The organisation has been instrumental in the installation of 550 ( PH-6 ) & India Mark II handpumps, making of 150 modified treadle pumps; the construction of 900 low cost latrines and construction and renovation of 100 houses. These works were carried out with the assistance of CAPART, DRDA and Swiss Red Cross. In line with the organisation's

- overall approach of encouraging community participation and community management of these assets, these installations were mandatorily accompanied by the training of local masons and hand pump mechanics and the responsibility for the maintenance of these assets was vested in popularly elected village committees. Regular drinking water and sanitation campaigns were carried out to sensitise the communities.
10. The organisation has also been instrumental in carrying out relief operations as it works in a flood and earthquake endemic area. However, the approach has been to involve the beneficiaries not as passive recipients but as active relief workers in the running of the relief camps. Since 2002, panchayat representatives have also been involved as members in the Relief Disbursement Committee instituted by the organisation for effective implementation and monitoring of relief operations. The organization has recently initiated a pilot intervention for enhancing the disaster preparedness capacities of the vulnerable communities that it works with in Ghanshyampur Block of Darbhanga district.
  11. A food for work programme, supported by CASA, was utilised for the excavation of a filled up pond over which the target group had been able to gain control after a protracted struggle.
  12. The organisation has also carried out awareness and preventive campaigns on Kala - Azar with assistance from IGSSS and OXFAM.
  13. Publication of a quarterly newsletter by the name of 'Lok Shakti' for the past 15 years.
  14. Publication of 'Bihar Insight ' a thematic compilation of news clippings on issues like floods, other disasters, health, education, gender, human rights, dalit rights, environment, food security, governance, social action and advocacy.
  15. Under the School to school , cloth for work programme Cloth and specially schools mats, bags & notebooks (Around Sixty Thousand piece of clothes) and around Ten thousand Napkin for womens distributed with the help of GOONJ, New Delhi.
  16. Lok Shakti Sangathan is one of the nine Indian member constituents of the World Dignity Forum and has been an active co-participant in the conferences, public rallies and protest marches organized by it in the interest of the dalit communities. As a constituent of this forum, Lok Shakti Sangathan organized a public rally in New Delhi in 2005 as a "Musahar Rights Day" to give the problems of the Musahar, a recognition on the national level. Ten thousand musahars , under the banner of Lok Shakti Sangathan, participated in the rally which was followed up the next day by a march to the Parliament.. This event had also the participation of dalit groups from all over the country. The World Dignity Forum is a forum against casteism, racism, other forms of discrimination and exclusion. The Forum in India roots itself amongst Dalits and Dalit organisations, and consists of more than 125 social, cultural, voluntary, Dalit and non-governmental organisations. Within the country, it also endeavours to reach out to other progressive, secular and struggling sections of the society and their organisations. The key constituents of the Peoples' Dignity Rallies at the all-India level are the *National Conference of Dalit Organisations, National Forum for Forest People and Forest Workers, All India Pasmanda Muslim Mahaz, Lok Shakti Sangathan, Lok Shakti Abhiyan, National Federation for Dalit Women, All India Backward Classes Forum and National Campaign Committee for Construction Workers*. We work together with an universal vision, to ensure the dignity of every citizen. Our mission is to bring freedom, through justice and rights. Our objective is to establish peoples' power and governance, through participatory and inclusive democracy.



The World Dignity Forum emerged through the processes and the events of the World Social Forum 2004 at Mumbai, India. The Forum has been an open space for imaginations, dreams and aspirations of all the discriminated people of the world – Dalits of South Asia, Bedouins of West Asia, Burakumins of Japan, Quilombolas and Blacks of Brazil, Afro-Americans of USA, Aborigines, Indigenous, migrants, displaced, occupied (physically and territorially), women, unemployed and youth. At the call of the World Dignity Forum and the Social Movements International Network (Call of Porto Alegre/WSF), the world observed 5 December 2004 as the World Dignity Day – International Day of Dalits’ Struggle/A Day of Mobilisation for Dignity and Social Inclusion. A significant political and social mobilisation took place in the form of a Peoples’ Dignity Rally in Delhi, India. Rallies were held at Nepal, Bangladesh, and solidarity programmes organised in altogether nineteen countries of the world, including Brazil, Canada and UK. The participation of representatives of various social movements from Brazil, Nepal, UK and Thailand at the Peoples’ Dignity Rally in Delhi was a significant political message to the world regarding the inclusiveness of the demands of the WDF. 3 At the World Social Forum 2005, Porto Alegre, Brazil, the World Dignity Forum forged alliances with several prominent Latin American social movements and organisations, including Via Campesina, Brazilian Landless Workers Rural Movement (MST), Social Movements Network, Criola, Social Network for Justice and Human Rights, Sustainable and Democratic Brazil/FASE and Inter-American Platform for Economic, Social and Cultural Human Rights. Thousands joined the World Dignity March and other programmes of the WDF. They together brought out Asian, Latin American and African perspectives, and highlighted struggles related to democracy and multiculturalism. They underscored the dignity and livelihood struggles of dalits, blacks, quilombolas, women, displaced, migrants, landless and occupied. The death anniversary of the historic Indian Dalit leader, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, on 6 December; the need to continue the struggle for secularism, and for the dignified existence of minorities; and 10 December being the International Human Rights Day, and the challenge to deepen the human rights struggles of the poor and discriminated, once again urges us to invite everyone worldwide to join the action and observe 5 December as the World Dignity Day - International Day of Dalits’ Struggle and 5 December - 10 December 2005 as the World Dignity Week.

17. The organisational Secretary has been an invitee participant in the World Social Forum Meets held in Mumbai and Brazil. The organization Secretary visited Hong Kong on the occasion of 6<sup>th</sup> WTO ministerial level conference.
18. Two Dalit women from SSVK and LSS were nominated for Nobel Peace Prize 2005 and were among the 91 nominated from all over India. In recognition of their nomination, the Ryan Foundation awarded them with “Women of Substance Award 2004”. One of the two also received “Out Look Speak Out Award 2005”.
19. Since 2007 SSVK has been a part of Dalit Watch in Disaster Mitigation Bihar along with 5 networks of people,s organization and NGOs. In the aftermath of 2007 floods in Bihar, Dalit Watch, a forum for Equity and Inclusion of Discriminated in Relief and Rehabilitation,

carried out an extensive survey spread over 11 districts, 112 blocks, 716 panchayats and 2378 villages. On the basis of data gathered and analysed, the assessment confirmed the fact that relief distributed by the government was far short of the actual need and many villages were yet to receive them. Further, even where relief was distributed, *dalits* and other marginalized communities had very limited access and discrimination was extensive. This was raised in the coordination meeting between the state and INGO/NGOs. There was consensus among a few organizations to work together on eliminating discrimination and ensuring equity and inclusion in relief measures. 'Dalit Watch' emerged as the platform of these organizations. Members include *Bachpan Bachao Andolan, Bihar Baarh Sukhad Mukti Andolan, Dalit Samanway, Lokshakti Sangathan, Nari Gunjan and NCDHR* and the collective is backed by the support of Praxis – Institute for Participatory Practices. Subsequently the activities of Dalit Watch have been geared towards the following:

- a. Assessing damaged of life, habitation and livelihood of marginalized communities through rapid assessment, accessing government database, building database;
- b. Building a network of cadre at panchayat, block and districts level and orientating them on rapid assessment monitoring mechanisms
- c. Monitoring state and civil society relief and rehabilitation programme by establishing block, district level Dalit watch center, bring out manual for monitoring of relief and rehabilitation packages, facilitating complaints and demands for equitable humanitarian aid. District and state level advocacy for strengthening demands from the community

## **ORGANISATIONAL RESOURCES**

### **Financial**

Membership Fee  
Local Contributions  
Government of India  
Government of Bihar  
Grant-in-aid from national and international agencies

### **Physical Assets**

Land  
Training cum Residential Centre in 39000 SQ Feet  
Office Furniture and Equipment  
Motor Vehicle both four wheeler and two wheeler  
Bicycles  
TV, DVD and Generator  
Computer and Accessories  
Telephone , Fax and Internet  
Typewriter and Cylostyling Machine  
Mega - Mike  
Musical Instruments  
Medical Instruments

### **Staff strength**

The SSVK team presently consists of 5 full time staff and 12 part time staff backed up by a huge volunteer force of 3418 comprising 2 community leaders from each of the 1709 villages falling under the Lok Shakti umbrella.

## SOURCES OF FUNDING

- CAPART (Govt. of India)
- DRDA (Govt. of Bihar)
- SIDA, Sweden
- CIDA, Canada
- Oxfam, England
- IGSSS, Germany
- USIP, USA
- Heinrich Boll Foundation, Germany
- Swiss Red Cross, Switzerland
- ActionAid International
- The Hunger Project, USA
- All India Disaster Mitigation Institute, Ahmedabad
- Helpage India
- Swiss Labour Assistance (SLA ) Switzerland & AWO International e.V. Germany

through Life Help Chennai

## Registration Details

Name of the organization	Samajik Shaikshanik Vikas Kendra (SSVK)
Registration No. and date	Registered under: <b>Society Registration Act XXI, 1860</b> by IG Registration, Govt. of Bihar at Patna Dated 5 <sup>th</sup> April 1986 Registration No – 162 Year 1986-87
FCRA No. and date	<b>Foreign Contribution Regulation Act .FCRA</b> Regn No- 031290010 Dated-14 march 1990
Registered under 12A of Income Tax Act.	<b>IT Act 12A</b> of Income Tax Act. Regn No-12A/1-70/344- 48 dated 09.04.1991. Register SI No -03
Registered under 80G Tax Exemption.	<b>Section 80G of IT Act.</b> 80G Tax Exempted. No-151/03-04/1341 dated 15.09.2005 Valid from 01.04.2005 to 31.03.2008. Renewal in process
Registered under Tan	<b>TAN (Tax deduction at source account number)</b> Tan No-PTNS02583A
Registered under Pan	<b>PAN (Permanent account number)</b> Pan No-AADTS2221G
FCRA Account Details	Core Banking STATE BANK OF INDIA, JHANJHARPUR , Bank Code: 03266 Account No: 11462682338

General Account Details	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. STATE BANK OF INDIA, JHANJHARPUR Bank Code: 03266 Account No 11462685088</li> <li>2. BANK OF INDIA, RAJAKHARWAR (DARBHANGA) Account No: 1475</li> </ol>
Statury Auditors	M/A G. Mandal And Co (Chartered Accountant, Near Indira Bhawan, West Boring Canal Road, New Punai Chal , Patna- 800023

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ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

