

**ANNUAL
REPORT
2023-2024**

PRADAN FOUNDATION

**AT. -1ST FLOOR, MOTI COMPLEX, OKNI
MORE, PUGMIL ROAD, P.O.& P.S.-
HAZARIBAG SADAR, DISTT. -
HAZARIBAG (JHARKHAND). -825301**

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Chief Executive Message

Dear Friends,

It gives me immense pleasure to share the Annual Report of “PRADAN FOUNDATION with all of you. The nature of governance with its inherent dynamics of Government and Non-Government mindsets and the professional execution of the negotiated mandate of the organization, make PRADAN FOUNDATION a unique organization with unique character and this needs to be valued. Since the day of its establishment, the organization has been supporting remote and grass root communities to ensure decent conditions for life and work.

Today I am happy to mention considerable increase in efficiency and effectiveness of our work as well as involvement of new thrust areas in our programs as a result of research and survey conducted by our organization. PRADAN FOUNDATION is extremely happy for this performance and hopes to continue in the same spirit for years to come, bringing solace and prosperity to vulnerable.

I call upon our long-standing supporters to further strengthen PRADAN FOUNDATION so that we can keep the organization relevant and live to the development needs of communities. Wish you all the Readers and the whole team a very happy and prosperous future.

Secretary

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OF

PRADAN FOUNDATION Your Executive Committee/Board of Trustee has pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of the Organization along with Audited Statement of Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon for the year ended 2019.

☀ *To receive, Consider and adopt the Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2024, the Receipt & Payment Account and Income & Expenditure Account, for the Year ended on that Date and the Reports of the Executive Committee and Auditors Thereon.*

☀ *To approve the constitution of the Executive Committee.*

☀ *To transact such further or other business may properly come before the meeting or any adjournment thereof.*

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TO,
The Member
PRADAN FOUNDATION

Hon'ble Members

During The period under review the financial, physical Performance as under:

1ST APRIL 2023 TO 31ST MARCH 2024

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT	INCOME	AMOUNT
TO ESTABLISHMENT EXP.(As per details in Receipts & Payments A/c)	5,98,661.00	BY DONATION & SUBSCRIPTION	13,02,520.00
TO ACTIVITIES EXP.(As per details in Receipts & Payments A/c)	34,16,191.00	BY LOCAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION	14,25,201.00
TO DEPRECIATION	1,09,288.00	BY MEMBER'S FEE & CONTRIBUTION	96,230.00
		BY MISC. RECEIPTS	42,562.00
		BY FEE RECEIPTS FROM STUDENTS (COMPUTER & MOBILE REPAIRING)	
		ADMISSION REGISTRATION FEES	11,49,140.00
		TUTION FEES COLLECTION FROM STUDENTS	
		BY EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME CARRIED OVER TO B/S	1,08,487.00
TOTAL RS .	41,24,140.00	TOTAL RS .	41,24,140.00

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To,

The Member,

PRADAN FOUNDATION

Hon'ble Members,

Our Executive Committee takes pleasure in presenting Annual Report for the year ending 31st March 2024 along with Audited Annual Accounts for the year ended on that date. During the year under review, the following are our achievements.

ACTIVITIES & PROGRAMMES

SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME

The organisation conducted the programme in Hazaribag District of Jharkhand State. A major problem faced by educated Youth in rural areas, is the lack of locally available employment opportunities. It results in frustration and consequent migration. If rural youth get adequate opportunities for taking up gainful ventures at the local level, they would not only be able to improve their well being but also contribute to the economy. Self-employment is a possible solution to this problem. A small step in a remote village in the country, proved to be a significant milestone in this direction. OUR society aims to transform rural youth to acquire a productive identity through short duration intervention, which include motivation and training.

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NEW & RENEWAL ENERGY (SOLAR PANEL INSTALLATION)

The organisation conducted the programme in Siwan District of Bihar State. Renewable energy is energy derived from natural sources that are replenished at a higher rate than they are consumed. Sunlight and wind, for example, are such sources that are constantly being replenished. Renewable energy sources are plentiful and all around us.

Fossil fuels - coal, oil and gas - on the other hand, are non-renewable resources that take hundreds of millions of years to form. Fossil fuels, when burned to produce energy, cause harmful greenhouse gas emissions, such as carbon dioxide.

Generating renewable energy creates far lower emissions than burning fossil fuels. Transitioning from fossil fuels, which currently account for the lion's share of emissions, to renewable energy is key to addressing the climate crisis.

SAVE WATER AWARENESS PROGRAMME

It is observed that water is contaminated further in the households due to poor storage methods and unhygienic means of handling the water. Contamination occurs mainly due to lack of awareness about simple methods, which if practised, can influence health outcome in a positive way. Methods such as covering water storage pots and use of a ladle with a long handle to take out the water need to be popularised.

The water pots should be kept above ground level so that dust does not enter into the pots.

Use of simple cloth filter kept clean with regular washing helps to avoid many water-related diseases.

Water should be boiled before drinking.

Awareness programme based on these simple techniques should be popularized in villages so that people practice these methods. According to the society, NGOs can play a crucial role in this endeavor.

According to the society a village-level information system needs to be developed so that information about various water related issues might be more easily available to the people.

In villages community toilets can be popularized, with adequate awareness programmes for keeping them clean. Accordingly, society's survey suggested that people are willingly to contribute for the construction of in-house and community toilets. This contribution can substantially reduce the burden on the government treasury for providing the required facility.

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VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMME

Unemployment is the biggest problem for the country. The problem is hydra-headed connected with many other problems. The Dantawala Committee discovered the various causes of unemployment. Population's Growth is one of the causes. Five-year plans aimed at increasing employment opportunities but the target could be reached in satisfaction. Our PROJECT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, has studied the various and after careful studies and research. It was stressed to conduct income-generating, vocational training programme for self-reliance.

Training is an important component of any programme. To reduce and available jobs for unemployed people your society running vocational training programme. Under vocational training programme our society-started computer training, typing, handcrafting, tailoring-sewing, weaving, painting, T.V., Transistor and Tape-recorder repairing programmes. Main view of society's vocational training programme, encourage people for self-reliance and self-employment that were unemployed and searching job or wanting part time jobs in they're off time.

ROAD SAFETY AWARENESS PROGRAMME

Day by day increasing accidental cases on the road it is big problems of the Govt., Society & People at a glance we can give answers in simple word reason is increasing rush of the traffic on the road. But according to society it is not facts of the cases of accidents. Many people don't know the rules of traffic. Some people are only maintainin g rules of traffic some are who they know rules of traffic but not maintain on the road. We have organized seminar and awareness camps on the above topic for the aware and teach the traffic rules.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Society organised many programme for rural development and working for upliftment of the life and livelihood of rural India. It aims to promote a single window delivery need based services in the areas of education, health, nutrition, weather, environment, agriculture and livelihoods to rural women and men. According to society developmental programme for rural areas is necessity to up gradation of economic, social and gender equity. Society helps to enhance ecological and livelihood security and accelerate human development and quality of life by taking the benefits of the space age for improving the productivity, profitability and sustainability of agriculture and for generating value addition on farm and non-farm employment.

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HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME

The rural health programme has been conducted by the institution. The analysis of development was made based on the experiences in Jharkhand and Maner blocks argue that a relevant determinate of the development status of these areas are not within the reach and functioning of public services.

The people argued that resilient government inertia as far as public provisioning of services is concerned, be it health, education, or public distribution systems, appears to be a relevant determinant for the striking differentials in Bihta and Maner as compared to the area. While the authors have identified a deeper failure to achieve social change as a cause of the specific failure of public services, this does not detract from the argument that the reach and functioning of the public sector per se is a relevant determinant of the development of villages in the state. One of the most significant and critical determinants of improved health in villages is the response of governments to the health needs of its people. Implicit to the response of governments is the reach and functioning of public health services.

YOGA AND NATUROPATHY PROGRAMME

Yoga described as wisdom in work of skilful living amongst activities harmony and moderation. The word yoga is derived from the Sanskrit root “Yug” meaning to bind join attach and yoke, to direct the concentrate one’s attention on, to use and apply. It also means union or communion. It is the true union of our ‘will’ with the ‘will’ of God. ‘It means the disciplining of the intellect, the mind, the amotion, the will, which that Yoga presupposes, it means a poise of the soul which enables one to look at life in all its aspects evenly.’

Yoga could the mind, intellect and self (ahamkara) are under control, freed from restless desire, so that they rest in the spirit within, a man becomes a yukta-one in communion with God. Today’s the life of men is restless and living with harassments. Men have no time for their fitness maintain. So society organised yoga programme in many areas to teach people about Yoga, “Yoga-a way of Life”. Society also teaches about naturopathy for joyful life of people.

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SPORTS TOURNAMENT & AWARD DIST. EXP.

Our organization highlighted the conscious of youth towards the national integration and shape of the youth feelings. Because Youth has power to change the society. The organization organized vision development programme, and shared their ideas among youth. In this programme society organize a survey programme in the village for aware the people. Atrocities on women in this district are under wide survey. The society has deputed its voluntary workers for the identification and survey of “DYNE CUSTOM”, “DOWRY EFFECTED” women grass root causes of prostitution getting rise on. The comprehensive data are under evaluation during the year. The final analysis and report is expected to present in coming year.

Under this programme, a seminar on the topic ‘Science for all’ was conducted by the society. Over 252 people of the locality were participated in Programme had display the various practical aspect of science and technology in the field of agriculture and rural small-scale technologies. The Programme was over wheeling appreciated by the people. It was also emphasized to organize such programme in future also.

LABOUR CHILD EDUCATION PROGRAMME

The initiatives and support for the Eradication of Child Labour in India, through the government sector, non-government sector, judiciary, social workers and public at large has raised hopes for creating mass movement against the menace of child labour and provide universal compulsory education for children. Several legislations have been passed from time to time to prohibit or improve the working conditions of child labour. Legislation relating to the regulation of child labour concentrates mainly on four basic issues;

Minimum age for employment of children,

Maximum period of work per day and forbidding work at night

Prohibition of certain types of work for children, and

Medical examination of all working children.

A Child Labour Technical Advisory Committee has been setup to advise the Central Government in addition of occupations and processes to the schedule contained in the child labour. The committee was empowered to undertake reviews and frame rules as necessary to ensure that the work is regulated in accordance with part.

Two pronged strategy i.e. direct action (raids, rescue operation, consumers awareness Programmes, rehabilitation etc.) and indirect Action (campaigns, marches, demonstration and seminar and workshop) are being adopted for the crusade against bonded child labour and child servitude. The NGO has

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liberated of 4000 children languishing in servitude. A transitory, rehabilitation cum vocational training centre for the liberated children was set-up by Bachpan Baccho Andolan. Not only child labour issues carry on this programme also other problems of the labour's faced there on are taking i.e. their health, economic, working capacity and other issues.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE PROGRAMME

AGRICULTURAL extension services is being reoriented to provide more demand based and sustainable services, taking account of the diversity, perceptions, knowledge, and resources of farmers, Participatory extension in empowering, interactive and action oriented processes, aiming to increase peoples capacity, both farmers, including women and marginalized farmers, as well as extension workers and their managers. It is a bottom up approach, which requires openness and cleanliness of government agencies. Being a holistic process, the institutionalisation of participatory extension should involve all stakeholders related to agricultural extension and rural development. Participatory extension can play an important role in improving rural livelihoods and strengthening bottom up planning systems.

CLEAN INDIA (SWACHH BHARAT) AWR. PROG.

organized sampurn Swachhata Abhiyan at village kanhauli under block Khajauli in the district of Hazaribag state of Jharkhand. PRADAN FOUNDATION has surveyed One-thousand (1000) household at Hazaribag and the latrines were built along with sixty beneficiaries.

Nukad Natak also organized by the Sanstha the following programme implemented by us.

- i) Signpost were built
- ii) Sale of sanitation items by loudspeaker rickshaw.
- iii) Election and Training of Motivators
- iv) Formulation of W.S.C

BLOOD DONATION CAMP

The society continued to discharge its social obligations and addressed environmental concerns with added vigour. During the year, the society organised 36 community-based programmes throughout the state, which included medical, eye and general check up camps, tree plantation camps and blood donation camps.

Society working for the benefit of downtrodden, weaker sections of the society, orphans, underprivileged, spastics, handicapped, mentally retarded children, women is shelter homes etc. Society also runs programmes for fighting the diseases like diabetes, tuberculosis, kalazar, AIDS, leprosy etc.

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Expenses were also extended for construction of roads for the villages & schools and organisation of seminar and conferences on various economic and social issues. The society regularly conveys its greetings to the people on important occasions like Republic Day, Independence Day, Deepawali, Environment Day, Women Day, Diabetes Day etc.

WOMENS EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME

In Indian culture and civilization, the girl child represents beauty,

auspiciousness and prosperity. She is worshipped as Dawn, the bringer of hope.

The beautiful dancer of Mohenjodaro indicates a highly sophisticated culture.

She is the mother of humankind. The position of women started deteriorating

after the first millennia. Though our constitution and many other legislative acts have promoted gender equality, their status continues to be low.

The empowerment of women concerns women gaining control and power over their own lives. It involves awareness raising, building self-confidence, expansion of choices, increased access to and control over resources.

Empowerment should come from within, women empower themselves. Inputs to promote the empowerment of women should facilitate the articulation of their needs and priorities and more active role in promoting these needs and interests. Women have a crucial role to play in the modern society.



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HELPT TO OLD AGE. DISABLE PROG. & ST/SC GIRLS

Disabilities have been perceived differently throughout history, through a variety of different theoretical lenses. There are two main models that attempt to explain disability in our society: the medical model and the social model. The medical model serves as a theoretical framework that considers disability as an undesirable medical condition that requires specialized treatment. Those who ascribe to the medical model tend to

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focus on finding the root causes of disabilities, as well as any cures—such as assistive technology. The social model centers disability as a societally-created limitation on individuals who do not have the same ability as the majority of the population. Although the medical model and social model are the most common frames for disability, there are a multitude of other models that theorize disability.

There are many terms that explain aspects of disability. While some terms solely exist to describe phenomena pertaining to disability, others have been centered around stigmatizing and ostracizing those with disabilities. Some terms have such a negative connotation that they are considered to be slurs. A current point of contention is whether it is appropriate to use person-first language (i.e. person who is disabled) or identity-first language (i.e. disabled person) when referring to disability and an individual.

WORLD DISABILITY DAY

The social model centers disability as a societally-created limitation on individuals who do not have the same ability as the majority of the population. Although the medical model and social model are the most common frames for disability, there are a multitude of other models that theorize disability.

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HANDICRAFT TRAINING PROGRAMME

Our society organized handicrafts exhibition-cum-sale of traditional Indian handicrafts and home based products made by women who get vocational training in living of society from various to celebrate the festival season, during the period of Dushehara to Deepawali. This handicrafts exhibition will showcase a wide collection of handicrafts and products including Maheshwari and Chanderi weaves, Tussar, Mirror work and Banaskantha, Jute and terracotta products, Chikan ki kadai, Papad-achar, and ayurvedic products. This programme is organized by our society for welfare of women workers belonging to the informal economy. Its twin goals are full employment and self-reliance. It is not just an organization but also a confluence of three movements- labour, women and cooperative.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Four major categories of change due to COVID-19 included new safety measures, changes in food distribution process, changes in volunteerism and staffing, and changes in amounts of food distributed. This study helps

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identify susceptibilities in EFAOs' food distribution chain should be addressed to manage future emergency food insecurity crises more effectively. An understanding of the changes/challenges incurred by EFAOs during the COVID-19 pandemic can inform policymakers to ensure local food distribution organizations are prepared to fill the needs during future a crisis of food insecurity.

BEGGAR FREE AWARENESS PROGRAMME

Begging (also panhandling) is the practice of imploring others to grant a favor, often a gift of money, with little or no expectation of reciprocation. A person doing such is called a beggar or panhandler. Beggars may operate in public places such as transport routes, urban parks, and markets. Besides money, they may also ask for food, drink, cigarettes or other small items.

Internet begging is the modern practice of asking people to give money to others via the Internet, rather than in person. Internet begging may encompass requests for help meeting basic needs such as medical care and shelter, as well as requests for people to pay for vacations, school trips, and other things that the beggar wants but cannot comfortably afford.[]

Beggars differ from religious mendicants in that some mendicants do not ask for money. Their subsistence is reciprocated by providing society with various forms of religious service, moral education, and preservation of culture.

HEALTH-UP CAMP & MEDICAL DIST.

Free medical camps are set up with a sacred aim to bring awareness amongst the deprived population of the country who have no access to basic healthcare services or knowledge about the diseases they are suffering from. So, medical camps provide free medical advice, medicine to the unfortunate people and refer for specialized treatment or surgery whenever it is required. These camps make sure people are getting the healthcare at the right time, and seeing the doctor early enough before a small health problem turns serious.

Medical camps are conducted by health professionals to carry out a limited health intervention amongst the underprivileged community. The poor attend these camps to get free check-up and treatment. Getting the appropriate kind of health checkup is vital for every human being and while considering it, some important factors like age, lifestyle, family background, and risks are taken into account.

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TRANSENDER REHABILITATION PROGRAMME

Participants in Transgender Awareness Week are encouraged to organize events that serve as educational opportunities to the community. One possible event is the screening of a trans-themed movie, such as the film Paris is Burning, which highlights gay and transgender ball culture in New York City. Another educational event is the personal testimonies of local transgender people and the issues they face because of their gender identity. "I AM: Trans People Speak" is a collection of videos regarding transgender people's personal testimonies that could be shown in place of a live testimony. Other events have revolved around the discussion of trans-themed books or the observation of a trans-themed art show or performance. The first week of November typically begins with third parties hosting events at venues (including online venues) surrounding a main central venue, followed the second week by more venues at the main area showcasing more and more in-depth events. The purpose of Transgender Awareness Week is to educate about transgender and gender non-conforming people and the issues associated with their transition or identity.

EYE SCREENING CAMP & SPECTACLES DISTT.

The hospital has a dedicated outreach team of camp organisers. We receive requests to hold camps from local organisations. Camp organisers visit the location to assess accessibility, infrastructure and the credibility of the local group. Preferred sites are school buildings, because we need at least three rooms and some furniture to arrange a proper eye examination.

We first explain the process and objectives to the local organisers, who are then responsible for publicity. They are supplied with standardised communication material so that there is no distortion of facts. Patients are registered and then their visual acuity is tested. The next step is a preliminary examination by an ophthalmologist. After that, some patients are directed for some basic investigations, such as Schiötz tonometry, lacrimal syringing, blood pressure recording and random urine sugar estimation. Some patients are directed for refraction, which is performed by the optometrists in a makeshift dark room. After this, patients are examined again by an ophthalmologist. The last step is counselling the patients who need surgery and fixing the date for surgery. We carry some essential eye drops and tablets, especially to camps in remote places, for the patients who need medical management.

TB ELIMINATION PROGRAMME

Diagnostic services under the program are provided through a network of various types of laboratories operating in a three tier fashion. At the service/ facility level there are microscopy and rapid molecular tests, constituting the first tier. The second tier is constituted by Intermediate Reference Laboratories (IRL) and Culture and Drug Susceptibility Testing (C&DST) Labs, which provide advanced DST facilities and supervisory support to the first tier. The National Reference Laboratories constitute the third tier, and provide quality assurance and certification services for C&DST labs and co-ordinate with WHO Supra National Reference Laboratory Network. In addition to the above, Chest Radiography, available at tertiary and secondary healthcare levels, also play an important role in screening for Tuberculosis signs and clinical diagnosis. Given TB's high curability rate 6–12 months after diagnosis, moving toward a clinical and treatment-based strategy was a sensible progression from the NTP.[11] The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) thus formulated, adopted the internationally recommended Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) strategy, as the most systematic and cost-effective approach to revitalise the TB control programme in India. DOTS was adopted as a strategy for provision of treatment to increase the treatment completion rates. Political and administrative commitment were some of its core strategies, to ensure the provision of organized and comprehensive TB control services was obtained. Adoption of smear microscopy for reliable and early diagnosis was introduced in a decentralized manner in the general health services. Supply of drugs was also strengthened to provide assured supply of drugs to meet the requirements of the system. The RNTCP was built on the infrastructure and systems built through the NTP. Major additions to the RNTCP, over and above the structures established under the NTP, was the establishment of a sub-district supervisory unit, known as a TB Unit, with dedicated RNTCP supervisors posted, and decentralization of both diagnostic and treatment services, with treatment given under the support of DOT (directly observed treatment) providers.

STUDY MATERIAL DISTRIBUTION

Distributions are widely used in the theory of partial differential equations, where it may be easier to establish the existence of distributional solutions (weak solutions) than classical solutions, or where appropriate classical solutions may not exist. Distributions are also important in physics and engineering where many problems naturally lead to

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differential equations whose solutions or initial conditions are singular, such as the Dirac delta function.

HIV/AIDS AWARENESS PROGRAMME

India is sitting on an HIV/AIDS “time-bomb” and the epidemic could soon become like it in Africa unless immediate steps are taken to accelerate efforts to stem it. This is the warning from the head of an international survey agency. “The HIV/AIDS deadly disease in India is extremely grave. It is ticking time bomb. The epidemic is rising rapidly and could soon get out of control, unless the response was scaled up massively.”

The trajectory of the epidemic in India is the same as that in Africa and though the current level of the epidemic here may be 10 to 15 years behind that in Africa, it may not be long before it catches up. The catastrophic situation being faced in Botswana and other parts of Southern Africa “is just a vision of the future” that India could face. In Bihar and Jharkhand, for instance, no one knows how many persons are affected.

Your society accepted the need participating of community and social workers for minimize this problem. Without participating and involvement of the corporate sector, the NGOs and community-based organizations the Government would not be able to tackle the problem all by itself and more effectively in anti-AIDS programmes.

CLOTH/BLANKET MOSQUITO NET DIST. PROG.

Mosquito nets are often used where malaria or other insect-borne diseases are common, especially as a tent-like covering over a bed. For effectiveness, it is important that the netting not have holes or gaps large enough to allow insects to enter. It is also important to 'seal' the net properly because mosquitoes are able to 'squeeze' through improperly secured nets. Because an insect can bite a person through the net, the net must not rest directly on the skin AND distribution for poor people in nesseary need.

DRUG ABUSE AWARENESS PROGRAMME

The use of psychoactive substances for obtaining relief from emotional tension or physical discomfort or for gaining new experience has been known since time immemorial. Between three and four per cent of the world's population regularly consume illegal drugs and the number of countries affected is growing. Intravenous drug use is one of the leading causes of the spread of AIDS, with devastating consequences across the globe. The consumption of some new drugs is also increasing, especially among young people; criminal organisations have no scruples in taking

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advantage of globalisation and technological advances in illicit trading of such substances.

Drugs continue to harm and destroy many human lives. Valuable human and financial resources continue to be diverted away from productive activities. So, your society adopting Drug Control Programme to strengthen drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programmes.

Your society planned and working to generate public awareness of the harmful effects of drugs and undertakes research to monitor the drug problem. Our society sponsors activities to generate public awareness of the harmful effects of drugs and undertakes research to monitor the drug problem and launched new initiatives to ensure that the necessary information, technology and funds be available on a long-term basis to combat these problems.

YOUTH EDUCATION & DEVELOPMENT PROG.

Organization started scheme of training of rural youth for self-employment as a centrally sponsored scheme. Its thrust is on equipping rural youth in the age group of 18-35 years with necessary skills and technology to take up vocations of self-employment in agriculture and allied activities Industry and business. On completion of training the beneficiaries are assisted under the IRDP.

The aim of the scheme is to enable rural artisans to enhance the quality of the product, increase their production and income and be in position to lead better quality of life with the use of modern tools. All traditional rural artisans living below the poverty line except weavers, tailors, needy workers and bidi workers are covered under the scheme.

ADIP PROGRAMME

The main objective of the Assistance to Disabled persons for purchasing / fitting of aids / appliances (ADIP) scheme is to assist the needy disabled persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation, by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential. The aids and assistive devices supplied under the Scheme must have due certification. The main objective of the Scheme is to assist the needy disabled persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation, by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential.

BAMBOO CRAFT TRAINING PROGRAMME

Bamboo weaving is a type of bambooworking in which two distinct sets of bamboo strips are interlaced at normally right angles to form an object. The longitudinal lengths of bamboo are called the warp and the lateral lengths are known as the weft (also known as 'woof', an archaic English word meaning "that which is woven"), [a] or filling. The method in which these strips are woven affects the characteristics of the finished piece. Bamboo is typically hand-woven, with a number of bamboo weaving traditions having developed globally over time, particularly in Southeast Asia and East Asia, where bamboo suitable for weaving is particularly abundant.

SKILL TRAINING FOR PWDS

Disabilities have been perceived differently throughout history, through a variety of different theoretical lenses. There are two main models that attempt to explain disability in our society: the medical model and the social model. The medical model serves as a theoretical framework that considers disability as an undesirable medical condition that requires specialized treatment. Those who ascribe to the medical model tend to focus on finding the root causes of disabilities, as well as any cures—such as assistive technology. The social model centers disability as a societally-created limitation on individuals who do not have the same ability as the majority of the population. Although the medical model and social model are the most common frames for disability, there are a multitude of other models that theorize disability. There are many terms that explain aspects of disability. While some terms solely exist to describe phenomena pertaining to disability, others have been centered around stigmatizing and ostracizing those with disabilities. Some terms have such a negative connotation that they are considered to be slurs. A current point of contention is whether it is appropriate to use person-first language (i.e. person who is disabled) or identity-first language (i.e. disabled person) when referring to disability and an individual.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR MINORITIES AFFAIRS

In a letter to the Prussian king, he wrote: "There are undeniably certain kinds of knowledge that must be of a general nature and, more importantly, a certain cultivation of the mind and character that nobody can afford to be without. People obviously cannot be good craftworkers, merchants, soldiers or businessmen unless, regardless of their occupation, they are good, upstanding and – according to their condition – well-informed human beings and citizens. If this basis is laid through schooling, vocational skills are easily acquired later on, and a person is always free to move from one occupation to another, as so often happens in life." The philosopher Julian Nida-Rümelin criticized discrepancies between Humboldt's ideals and the contemporary European education policy, which narrowly understands education as a preparation for the labor market, and argued that we need to decide between "McKinsey", to describe vocational training, and Humboldt.[General education systems had not been effective in developing the skills that many adolescents and adults needed to secure employment in industry. The late 1980s and early 1990s saw the introduction and expansion of new vocational curricula and courses, often developed in collaboration with industry, and an increase in the variety of work-based learning routes on offer to young people.

TB ELIMINATION PROGRAMME

Diagnostic services under the program are provided through a network of various types of laboratories operating in a three tier fashion. At the service/ facility level there are microscopy and rapid molecular tests, constituting the first tier. The second tier is constituted by Intermediate Reference Laboratories (IRL) and Culture and Drug Susceptibility Testing (C&DST) Labs, which provide advanced DST facilities and supervisory support to the first tier. The National Reference Laboratories constitute the third tier, and provide quality assurance and certification services for C&DST labs and co-ordinate with WHO Supra National Reference Laboratory Network. In addition to the above, Chest Radiography, available at tertiary and secondary healthcare levels, also play an important role in screening for Tuberculosis signs and clinical diagnosis. Given TB's high curability rate 6–12 months after diagnosis, moving toward a clinical and treatment-based strategy was a sensible progression from the NTP.[11] The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) thus formulated, adopted the internationally recommended Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) strategy, as the most systematic and cost-effective approach to revitalise the TB control programme in India. DOTS was adopted as a strategy for provision of

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treatment to increase the treatment completion rates. Political and administrative commitment were some of its core strategies, to ensure the provision of organized and comprehensive TB control services was obtained. Adoption of smear microscopy for reliable and early diagnosis was introduced in a decentralized manner in the general health services. Supply of drugs was also strengthened to provide assured supply of drugs to meet the requirements of the system. The RNTCP was built on the infrastructure and systems built through the NTP. Major additions to the RNTCP, over and above the structures established under the NTP, was the establishment of a sub-district supervisory unit, known as a TB Unit, with dedicated RNTCP supervisors posted, and decentralization of both diagnostic and treatment services, with treatment given under the support of DOT (directly observed treatment) providers.

BLOOD DONATION CAMP

Today in the developed world, most blood donors are unpaid volunteers who donate blood for a community supply. In some countries, established supplies are limited and donors usually give blood when family or friends need a transfusion (directed donation). Many donors donate for several reasons, such as a form of charity, general awareness regarding the demand for blood, increased confidence in oneself, helping a personal friend or relative, and social pressure. Despite the many reasons that people donate, not enough potential donors actively donate. However, this is reversed during disasters when blood donations increase, often creating an excess supply that will have to be later discarded. In countries that allow paid donation some people are paid, and in some cases there are incentives other than money such as paid time off from work. People can also have blood drawn for their own future use (autologous donation). Donating is relatively safe, but some donors have bruising where the needle is inserted or may feel faint. Potential donors are evaluated for anything that might make their blood unsafe to use. The screening includes testing for diseases that can be transmitted by a blood transfusion, including HIV and viral hepatitis. The donor must also answer questions about medical history and take a short physical examination to make sure the donation is not hazardous to their health. How often a donor can donate varies from days to months based on what component they donate and the laws of the country where the donation takes place. For example, in the United States, donors must wait 56 days (eight weeks) between whole-blood donations but only seven days between platelet apheresis donations and twice per seven-day period in plasmapheresis. The amount of blood drawn and the methods vary. The collection can be done manually or with automated equipment that takes only specific components of the blood. Most of the components of blood used for transfusions have a

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short shelf life, and maintaining a constant supply is a persistent problem. This has led to some increased interest in autotransfusion, whereby a patient's blood is salvaged during surgery for continuous reinfusion—or alternatively, is self-donated prior to when it will be needed. Generally, the notion of donation does not refer to giving to one's self, though in this context it has become somewhat acceptably idiomatic.

CULTURAL PROGRAMME

Cultural has been define by ‘Matthew Arnold in literature and dogma as the derriere and quest to know the best that has been abide and thought in the world’ It appease to be liberal and broad view of the culture but is not comprehensive culture must be total product of charred and not merely on acquisition from with out.

A nation without a culture heritage is like an orphan who has nothing to fend upon. Indian culture is deeply rooted in her post. The Indian collates is essentially religious and spiritualism is the breath of its nostrum Religion is our soul and philosophy.

The Continuity and vitality of Indian culture is one amazing indeed. It is every powerful all embracing process. In the post it has received adopted and digested the elements of many different culture Indo-European, Mesopotamian, Iranian, Carets Roman etc. The enduring quality of Indian Culture represents the happy synthesis of wordiness and the renunciation. Indian is developing materialistic attitude and wish to enjoy all the amenities.

ENVIRONMENT AWARENESS PROGRAMME

The organisation conducted the programme in Hazaribag District of Jharkhand State. Environmental education refers to the awareness of physical and cultural environment and perceives its relevance for real life situation. The problems and issues are to be identified. The imbalances of environment are to be improved in view of sustainable development. It is practically impossible to list all the factors that pollute and degrade our environment and nature. One comes across pollution almost at every step in life.

LITERACY PROGRAMME

Organization has executed Literacy improving programme for women, farmers, labourers and child labours in several parts of Bihar. Awareness conducted by the institution for 35 days. The resource person available indigenously was given their services voluntarily.

Books and teaching materials were organized by the Organization, from people’s co-operation. It was apprehended that this programme should be conducted

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through the assistance of government and other funding agencies for the grand success of this programme. The Committee has laid down various innovative Programmes to implement the literacy programme.

The general schooling is provided for all persons especially for illiterate. The society opened an education Centre for teaching illiterate persons. Six students were taught with supply of learning materials. It was noted that the parents were very happy by the work of the organization. An awareness programme was also organized for illiterate parents so that they could be motivated to take participation in this programme in near future also. Apart from the Programmes organized under literacy for specific person, a night school was also opened for landless people, who were illiterate. It is running very successfully. The participants were distributed study materials and make them aware about the importance of education.

Other Activities

Organization executed many other programme and people got benefited in large scale. Some information has also been recorded from different localities for future use.

Auditors

*M/s **S. KUMAR & ASSOCIATES**, Chartered Accountants, Patna have conducted the audit for the year and are re-eligible to be re-appointed for next year.*

The managing committee places on paper and its sincere thanks to the workers, members and beneficiaries for extension of co-operation and efforts.

For and on behalf of "PRADAN FOUNDATION"

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Organization acknowledge with gratitude to all those who have supported the organization through contribution, donation and by different means directly or indirectly. Management Committee of the organization places on record their appreciation of the encouragement and moral support from donors, members of the organization, honorary persons and staffs associated with organization along with community with whom organization is working.

(Secretary)