

Ichapore Swapnapuron Society

IMPRESS 2018

Annual Review Report - 2017-18



Plastic pollution

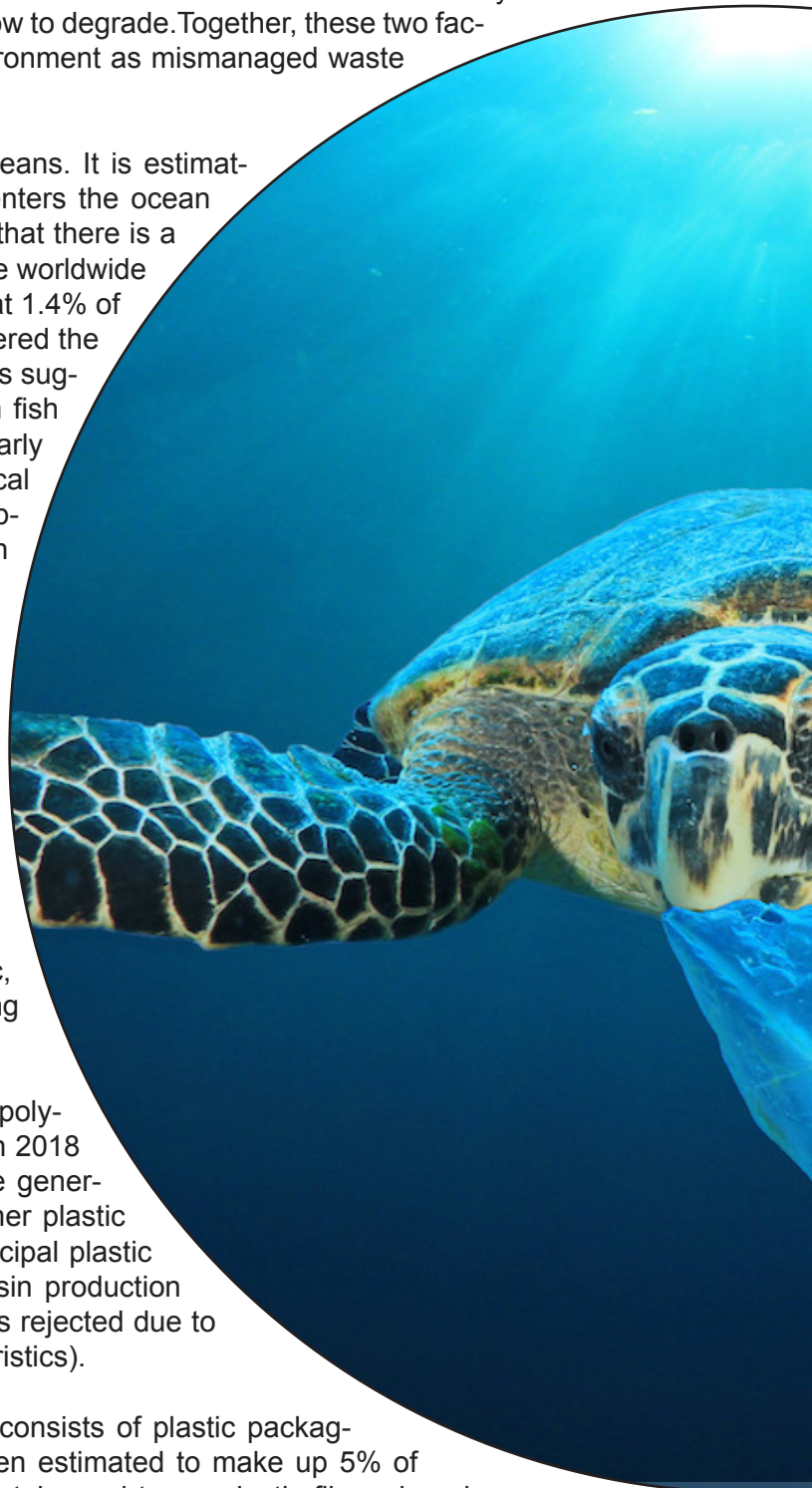
Plastic pollution is the accumulation of plastic objects and particles (e.g. plastic bottles, bags and microbeads) in the Earth's environment that adversely affects humans, wildlife and their habitat. Plastics that act as pollutants are categorized by size into micro-, meso-, or macro debris. Plastics are inexpensive and durable making them very adaptable for different uses; as a result manufacturers choose to use plastic over other materials. However, the chemical structure of most plastics renders them resistant to many natural processes of degradation and as a result they are slow to degrade. Together, these two factors allow large volumes of plastic to enter the environment as mismanaged waste and for it to persist in the ecosystem.

Plastic pollution can afflict land, waterways and oceans. It is estimated that 1.1 to 8.8 million tonnes of plastic waste enters the ocean from coastal communities each year. It is estimated that there is a stock of 86 million tons of plastic marine debris in the worldwide ocean as of the end of 2013, with an assumption that 1.4% of global plastics produced from 1950 to 2013 has entered the ocean and has accumulated there. Some researchers suggest that by 2050 there could be more plastic than fish in the oceans by weight. Living organisms, particularly marine animals, can be harmed either by mechanical effects such as entanglement in plastic objects, problems related to ingestion of plastic waste, or through exposure to chemicals within plastics that interfere with their physiology. Degraded plastic waste can directly affect humans through both direct consumption (i.e. in tap water), indirect consumption (by eating animals), and disruption of various hormonal mechanisms.

There are differing estimates of how much plastic waste has been produced in the last century. By one estimate, one billion tons of plastic waste have been discarded since the 1950s. Others estimate a cumulative human production of 8.3 billion tons of plastic, of which 6.3 billion tons is waste, with only 9% getting recycled.

It is estimated that this waste is made up of 81% polymer resin, 13% polymer fibres and 32% additives. In 2018 more than 343 million tonnes of plastic waste were generated, 90% of which was composed of post-consumer plastic waste (industrial, agricultural, commercial and municipal plastic waste). The rest was pre-consumer waste from resin production and manufacturing of plastic products (e.g. materials rejected due to unsuitable colour, hardness, or processing characteristics).

A large proportion of post-consumer plastic waste consists of plastic packaging. In the United States plastic packaging has been estimated to make up 5% of MSW. This packaging includes plastic bottles, pots, tubs and trays, plastic films shopping bags, rubbish bags, bubble wrap, and plastic or stretch wrap and plastic foams e.g. expanded polystyrene



(EPS). Plastic waste is generated in sectors including agriculture (e.g. irrigation pipes, greenhouse covers, fencing, pellets, mulch; construction (e.g. pipes, paints, flooring and roofing, insulants and sealants); transport (e.g. abraded tyres, road surfaces and road markings); electronic and electric equipment (e-waste); and pharmaceuticals and healthcare. The total amounts of plastic waste generated by these sectors is uncertain.

Several studies have attempted to quantify plastic leakage into the environment at both national and global levels which have highlight the difficulty of determining the sources and amounts of all plastic leakage. One global study has estimated that between 60 and 99 million tonnes of mismanaged plastic waste were produced in 2015. Borrelle et al.

2020 has estimated that 19–23 million tonnes of plastic waste entered aquatic ecosystems in 2016. while the Pew Charitable Trusts and SYSTEMIQ (2020)

have estimated that 9–14 million tonnes of plastic waste ended up in the oceans the same year.

Despite global efforts to reduce the generation of plastic waste, losses to the environment are predicted to increase. Modelling indicates that, without major interventions, between 23 and 37 million tonnes per year of plastic waste could enter the oceans by 2040 and between 155 and 265 million tonnes per year could be discharged into the environment by 2060. Under a business as usual scenario, such increases would likely be attributable to a continuing rise in production of plastic products, driven by consumer demand, accompanied by insufficient improvements in waste management. As the plastic waste released into the environment already has a significant impact on ecosystems, an increase of this magnitude could have dramatic consequences.

The trade in plastic waste has been identified as “a main culprit” of marine litter. Countries importing the waste plastics often lack the capacity to process all the material. As a result, the United Nations has imposed a ban on waste plastic trade unless it meets certain criteria.

There are three major forms of plastic that contribute to plastic pollution: micro-, macro-, and mega-plastics. Mega- and micro plastics have accumulated in highest densities in the Northern Hemisphere, concentrated around urban centers and water fronts. Plastic can be found off the coast of some islands because of currents carrying the debris. Both mega- and macro-plastics are found in packaging, footwear, and other domestic items that have been washed off of ships or discarded in landfills. Fishing-related items are more likely to be found around remote islands. These may also be referred to as micro-, meso-, and macro debris.

Plastic debris is categorized as either primary or secondary. Primary plastics are in their original form when collected. Examples of these would be bottle caps, cigarette butts, and microbeads. Secondary plastics, on the other hand, account for smaller plastics that have resulted from the degradation of primary plastics.





CONTENTS

ABOUT US

Vision | Mission

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

BALANCE SHEET

RECEPTS AND PAYMENTS
ACCOUNTS

DISBURSEMENT
OF FUNDS

AUDITOR'S REPORT

ABOUT US

VISION MISSION

VISION

Work as a catalyst in bringing sustainable change in the lives of underprivileged children, Youth and women, with a life-cycle approach of development. Enable the civil society across the world to engage proactively in the change process through the philosophy of civic driven change.

MISSION

Ichapore Swapnapuron Society is to empower underprivileged children and youth through relevant education. Innovative healthcare and market-focused livelihood programmes.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

BALANCE SHEET |

RECEIPTS AND
PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

DISBURSEMENT
OF FUNDS |

ICHAPORE SWAPNAPURON SOCIETY

Regd. Office- 41 No. Jatin Das Road, Ichapore Majher para, West Bengal 743144

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH 2018

(Amount in ₹)

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
	Amount	Amount	Amount
General Fund :			
Opening Balance	1,242.50		
Add: Surplus - Excess of Income over Expenditure	272.50		
	<hr/>		
		1,515.00	
Current Liabilities :			
Liability for Expenses			
Accounting & E-filing Charges	1,000.00		
Audit Fees	1,500.00		
	<hr/>		
		2,500.00	
		<hr/>	
		4,015.00	
			<hr/>
			4,015.00
			<hr/>
			4,015.00

AUDITORS' REPORT

As per our report of even date

For Swarup Bhattacharjee & Co.
Chartered Accountants

sd/-
Swarup Bhattacharjee
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No. 328365E

For and on behalf of board of Society of
ICHAPORE SWAPNAPURON SOCIETY

Sd/-
secretary
(Bijon Mondal)

Place : Ichapore
Date : 28th July, 2018

ICHAPORE SWAPNAPURON SOCIETY

Regd. Office- 41 No. Jatin Das Road, Ichapore Majher para, West Bengal 743144

Receipts & Payments Accounts For the year ended 31st March, 2018

(Amount in ₹)

Receipts			Payments		
Particulars	Amount	Amount	Particulars	Amount	Amount
To Opening Balance			By Administrative & General Expenses :		
Cash in Hand	455.00		Bank Charges	1,787.50	
Cash at Bank	5,787.50		Website Renewal Charges (IGB Hosting)	2,655.00	
		6,242.50	Liability for Expenses 2016-17	5,000.00	
To Donation Received from Members :					9,442.50
Bijon Mondal	5,500.00		By Expenses-Social Welfare Programme :		
Tapati Mondal	6,000.00		[Blanket Distribution]:		
Dipali Pramanik	5,000.00		Advertisement	200.00	
Sandip Pramanik	31,600.00		Blanket Distribution [80 pices @Rs 275 each]	22,000.00	
		48,100.00	Pandel Charges	450.00	
To Sponsorship Received			Rent for Chair [100 Chair @Rs 3]	300.00	
Techno Global Hospital (Barrackpore)			Rent for Table [6 Table @Rs 40]	240.00	
[Amount received vide Cheque No. 704127]		14,000.00	Moderator Charges [Male Announcer]	300.00	
			Audio Equipment Charges	500.00	
			Other Expenses	100.00	
					24,090.00
			By Expenses-Social Welfare Programme :		
			[Free Health Checkup Camp]:		
			Advertisement	1,500.00	
			Rental Charges [Town Club, Kalitala]	500.00	
			Audio Equipment	400.00	
			Printing Charges [Health Card] [200 cards @Rs 30 each]	6,000.00	
			Banner 3'x5' [3 Pices @Rs 120 each]	360.00	
			Banner 8'x8' [@8.00 per Sq fit]	512.00	
			Printing Handbill [700 pices @Rs 1]	700.00	
			Stationary for Doctor (Board & Pen]	789.00	
			Rent for Table & Chair [10 Table & 100 Chair]	700.00	
			Table Cover [10 Pices @Rs 50 each]	500.00	
			Bed Charges ECG [2 beds @ Rs 50]	100.00	
			Rental Expenses for Lodge [Kalitala lodge]	1,200.00	
			Car Rental for Doctor	1,000.00	
			Volunter Remuneration	1,500.00	
			Tea & Tiffin	955.00	
			Food for Doctor and VolunTERS [30 head @Rs 250]	7,500.00	
			Water Charges	195.00	
					24,411.00

ICHAPORE SWAPNAPURON SOCIETY

Regd. Office- 41 No. Jatin Das Road, Ichapore Majher para, West Bengal 743144

Receipts & Payments Accounts For the year ended 31st March, 2018

(Amount in ₹)

Receipts			Payments		
Particulars	Amount	Amount	Particulars	Amount	Amount
			By Expenses-Social Welfare Programme :		
			[PUJA PARIKRAMA]:		
			Advertisement	250.00	
			New Saree Distribuiion for poor women [10 Pices @Rs 210]	2,100.00	
			Car Rental Charges [2 Maruti Van] [2 Car @Rs 1200 Per car]	2,400.00	
			Rent for Table [1 Table @Rs 40]	40.00	
			Rent for Chair [5 Chair @Rs 8 each]	40.00	
			Audio Equipment	200.00	
			Food Distribution for Poor Women [10 pack @Rs 75 each]	750.00	
			Tiffine [2 Driver & 5 Volunteers] [7 Pack @Rs 75 each]	525.00	
			Tea & Tiffin Expenses	79.00	
					<hr/>
					6,384.00
			By Closing Blance		
			Cash in Hand	4,015.00	
			Cash at Bank		
					<hr/>
					4,015.00
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		68,342.50			68,342.50

AUDITORS' REPORT

As per our report of even date

For Swarup Bhattacharjee & Co.
Chartered Accountants

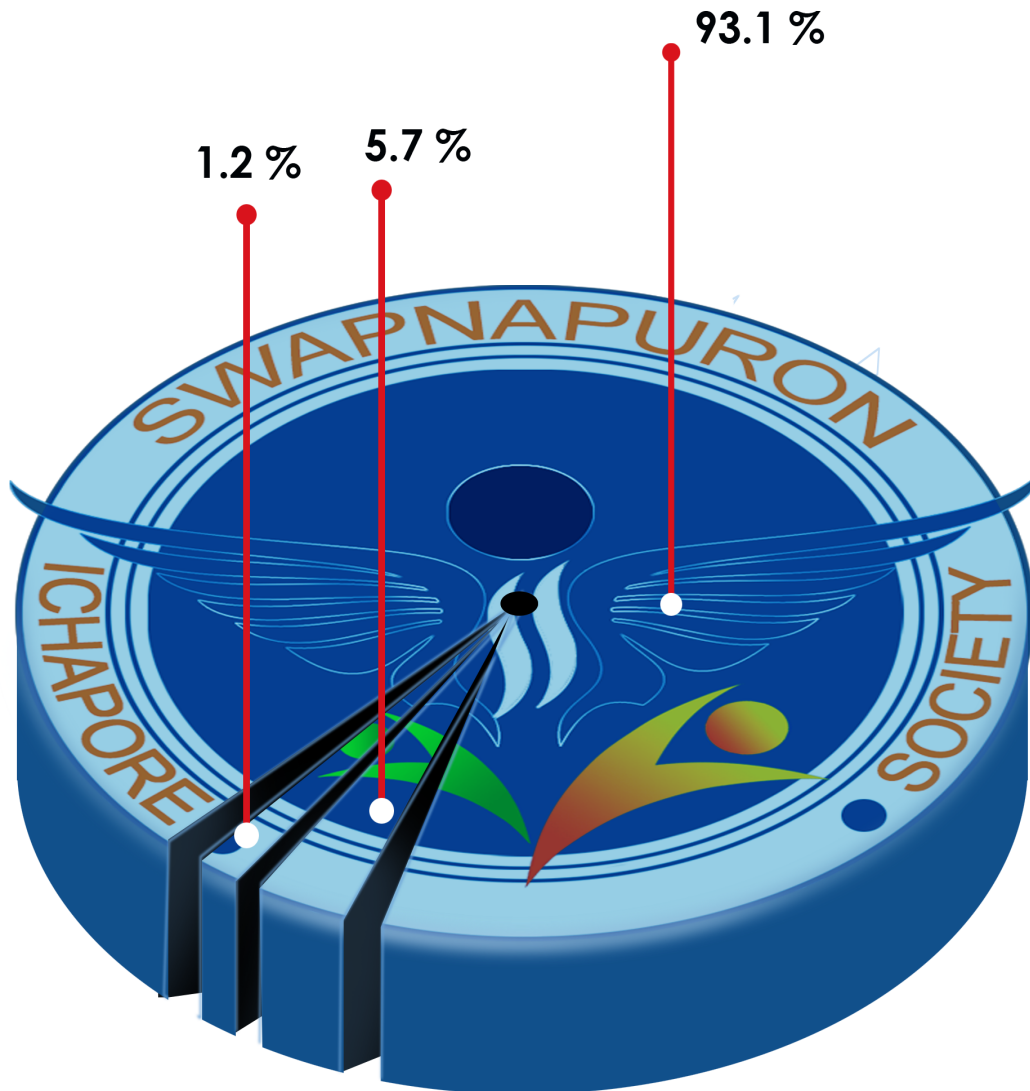
sd/-
Swarup Bhattacharjee
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No. 328365E

For and on behalf of board of Society of
ICHAPORE SWAPNAPURON SOCIETY

Sd/-
secretary
(Bijon Mondal)

Place : Ichapore
Date : 28th July, 2018

DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS



- 93.1% Expenses for various Welfare Projects
- 1.2 % Management Expenses
- 5.7 % Remaining transferred to next year for Utilization



Ichapore Swapnapuron Society

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