



**GANDHI MANAV
KALYAN SOCIETY**



**ANNUAL REPORT
2019-20**

The Organization

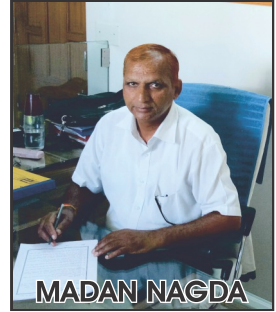
Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society (GMKS) is a non-profit, non-government, voluntary organization working in 355 predominantly tribal villages of Jhadol, Falasia, Gogunda and Kotra blocks of Udaipur and Sagawara block of Dungarpur District in South Rajasthan. GMKS has been working for the past three and half decades to empower and strengthen the small and marginalized communities in this region. Established in 1986 with the initiation Shri Madan Nagda, GMKS has grown into a force of 25 full-time staff members and 120 local field-level volunteers, all dedicated to the holistic and sustainable development of the Aravali hill region. The people in the region are predominately Scheduled Tribals (ST), with a few pockets of individuals that fall into the Other Backward Caste category (OBC).

Though the mission and vision of GMKS has remained constant through the years, its focus areas continue to adapt with the needs of the community members and the changing environment. During the 1980's, the focus was mainly on building and strengthening village groups, awareness building, channeling government resources, and organizing people for effective social action. In the 1990's, catastrophes such as reoccurring drought, deforestation, and exploitation motivated GMKS to begin implementing physical activities aimed at improving the environment and the socio-economic status of the tribal communities. In addition, they directed their awareness-raising activities towards helping their communities understand and assert their rights and privileges. GMKS has preserved its role as a catalyst, helping people to take charge of their own development process and to become capable of independently managing their lives and environment. During 2004-16 work for child development and letter on 2014-18 worked for child protection and child rights. GMKS also engaged in stopping child migration and mainstreaming the children's since its inception. GMKS works through a dedicated and determined team of staff and village-level volunteers. In keeping with the vision of self-reliance and empowerment, most of the staff members and volunteers are drawn from the local tribal communities. GMKS believes that the community members are in the best position to decide how to improve their situation.



Message from the Chief Executive

It is like last year that I feel today, that I went to Udaipur to register this new entity called Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society. Hard to visualize that 35 years have come and gone and that we are in the 35 th year. What a journey!!! Initially, the small group that we were categorizes in all sorts of ways: Die hard social workers only interested in development of the tribal's and other innocent poor. As our work even initially was questioning the status quo, it was uncomfortable to a lot of people. Initially we would call ourselves voluntary workers, then in became activists, Master Sahib, development workers and the all too pregnant 'development professional' was the catch word. Whatever be the nomenclature, we remained the same as far as power, especially bureaucratic power, is concerned. That we spoke for the poor and voiceless was suspect. Through these changes one this was constant - the poor people's faith and confidence in us. This gave us the courage and the audacity to go forward. This concept is sold through the fallacy that 'cheap' is economical and 'cheapest' is the most economical.



This was because the great co-operation and understanding of our board that GMKS received from the governing board members, my colleagues and the people with whom GMKS worked. We were also lucky to have a fantastic bunch of Indian and foreign donors, who understood us, and were patient and more than anything, trusted us. We shall march forward. We shall overcome.

Year 2019-20 was full of challenges and opportunities. The year started with quite sooth fashion.....This year GMKS launched Project Called Bhomat Vikas Munch Strengthening Program which was supported by Azim Premji Philanthropic, Bangluru . The major objective of this project is "The tribal population has remained deprived of their rights and entitlements. Provision and benefits emanating from PESA, FRA and other tribal development schemes/ Program has remained far from the reach of tribal community. GMKS is trying to strengthen the voices of tribal community by bringing them together on a platform called Bhomat Vikas Munch (BVM) for demand generation and collective action to improve service delivery and rights and entitlements. Through this program GMKS will benefit 6000 tribal population".

Under organic farming and Millet cultivation (Traditional Crops) we too take a step further and provides trainings simultaneously and our orchard development program for livelihood development with building awareness about constitutional rights and preservation of natural forest too continued. This year was the year of local body election so we tried our best to communicate community to select honest committed and selfless person.

The Rana Punja College which was initiated in 2017-18, is making its impression and the roll of students is 132 in this reporting year. Last year result was 100%. The faculties are establishing and this year RPC participated in University sports tournament. Facilities for college are being expanded. The GMKS, executive passed proposal to establish English medium CBSE pattern school for this tribal region. There is no CBSE pattern English medium school in this region. To provide qualitative

children education GMKS will open such school in Oгна village from 2020-21 sessions.

All the works taken pace but unfortunately Covid-19 hindered our pace and alter our direction from development to welfare and support. Roughly seventy percent livelihood of our working area fall into labor dominated livelihoods. Because of Covid-19 Government declared lockdown which harshly affect the life and livelihoods of the working area. The peoples are not having much stock of food because of poverty .So GMKS made an appeal to well wishers and agencies to come forward to support people. Simultaneously the GMKS launch campaign to aware people about virus and distributed masks, sanitizers and soaps and started preparing lists of the most sufferers. In this work Bhomat Vikas Munch and panchayats cooperates us. As we got support we started raw food material distribution in presence of local authorities. It seems that lockdown further extended so it is long way to go to save people from Novel Covid-19.

Seeing such situation like Novel Corona Virus, we have to change our approach and always get peoples ready for such pandemic or calamity. In present circumstances we need to plan for another six months or an year in which we could rebuilt peoples self confidence. We have to think about their local livelihood because most of the people will not go again. We have to pressurize panchayats for MGNREGA. At the end I can say we are optimistWe shall overcome from the recent crisis.

At the end I wish to extend my gratitude to the board, the advisory committee and the funding agencies, especially Azim Premji philanthropic Initiatives Bengaluru, CASA, NABARD. I also thank to Bhomat Vikas Munch, The Panchayats and the villagers to express their trust in us. At the end I would express my thank you to GMKS staff for their hard work.



Administrative Office - GMKS Udaipur

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The Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society as I understood.....

- NAND KISHORE SHARMA
Director

Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society remains committed to the vision and mission that it was founded upon: To achieve self-reliant and empowered tribal communities that have the ability to manage their own resources and are engaged in their own development process. In all activities, programs and projects, GMKS emphasizes complete community participation and involvement in the belief that ideas generated from the tribal communities are ultimately the most effective instrument in the development scenario.

The people in the region are predominately Scheduled Tribals (ST), with a few pockets of individuals that fall into the Other Backward Caste category (OBC). The villages are traditional, remote, and physically isolated from mainstream society. As they have evolved in relative isolation, the main activity and means of livelihood of these tribal individuals remain the subsistence agriculture and animal husbandry that was practiced by their ancestors and labor. The villagers continue to rely on natural resources, especially the monsoon rains, for their survival and livelihood. Most of the people migrate in search of livelihood to Gujrat, Maharastra and nearby town is common.

Though the mission and vision of GMKS has remained constant through the years, its focus areas continue to adapt with the needs of the community members and the changing environment. During the 1980's, the focus was mainly on building and strengthening village groups, awareness building, channeling government resources, and organizing people for effective social action. In the 1990's, catastrophes such as reoccurring drought, deforestation, and exploitation motivated GMKS to begin implementing physical activities aimed at improving the environment and the socio-economic status of the tribal communities. In addition, they directed their awareness-raising activities towards helping their communities understand and assert their rights and privileges. GMKS has preserved its role as a catalyst, helping people to take charge of their own development process and to become capable of independently managing their lives and environment.

GMKS works through a dedicated and determined team of staff and village-level volunteers. In keeping with the vision of self-reliance and empowerment, most of the staff members and volunteers are drawn from the local tribal communities. GMKS believes that the community members are in the best position to decide how to improve their situation. In addition, GMKS realizes the importance of working through local individuals in implementing development programs, as they can speak from their own experiences and situation. For the past thirty four years, GMKS has enjoyed tremendous success in empowering local community members to be actively involved in their own development process. Leaders emerge naturally when this method is adopted.

If we look deep in the history of GMKS, We could find the growth of the organization with activities and people of the area. As mention, Formation of village group for their development was an early

activity which is still continues. There are many groups exists in the village like SHG group, Lift Irrigation group etc. These groups are not only for effective implementation of any activity but it provide an opportunity to villagers to come together ,seat together, talk together and for unanimous decision taking direction. To make cohesion among the villagers regular monthly meetings played vital role. Monthly meetings provide them an opportunity to meet each other and their bilateral sharing make them understand each other. Such meetings are the pathway of GMKS. On the basis of people demand GMKS makes its further plan of action and activity for the area working for.

GMKS works for education, development, welfare and advocacy. The objective as mention above is to strengthen people's power for their Constitutional rights and development. GMKS played an important role in Drought relief works in 90s and only organization to rehabilitated Kathodi Community Village for 645 families near Oagna Village. Kathodi is nomadic tribes. The Organization established a Farmers School near its head office for in house trainings and Organic agricultural demonstrations with traditional crops. The area was lacking higher education facilities so in 2017-18 GMKS opened Rana Punja College for the people around. In March recent pandemic Covid-19 forced GMKS to fight against on priority basis. During March 2020, GMKS launch mass awareness campaign against Corona virus and distributed Masks, Sanitizers, Soaps and during lock down distributed raw food material to poorest of poor in the area. This is the concluding year of WADI Project which was started in 2013, Under Livelihood enhancement Project for Tribal selected 911 families are taking benefits of the WADI prodce and yields. Simelteneosly Three FPOs namely Bhomat Agro Food Producer Com., Wakal Agro Food Producer Com., Kanthal Agro Food Producer Com.,are running in Jhadol an Sagwara blocks.

In This reporting Year a new project called Ensure rights and entitlement to disadvantaged tribal population through community action and increased people participation in local self-governance" in Jhadol and Gogunda block Launched in 120 villages. This Project will strengthen Bhomat Vikas Manch (A Peoples Organization) for the development of Wakal and Bhomat area. This Project is supported by Azim Premji Philanthropic.

In 2020-21, Seeing Covid-19 Situation, GMKS is planning to work on immunity boosting of the people of the area and sustainable livelihoods at doorstep .On the demand and suggestions made by the villagers, GMKS management also planning to start CBSE pattern qualitative school in this tribal area for children.



The best way to find yourself is to lose yourself in the service of others
- Mahatama Gandhi



Sustainable Livelihood Development

(Climate change threatens even greater impacts on livelihoods than the devastating COVID-19 Pandemic.)

GMKS working area is in the lap of Arawali hills. The livelihood of the people depends upon rain fed agriculture and migration. Agriculture, in good monsoon provides four to 5 months grain and rest earned by labor which is depending on migration. In Jhadol and Gogunda 80% farmers belongs to schedule tribe and schedule cast. They are having scattered agriculture holdings. Their economy is based on agriculture, casual labor and animal husbandry. 80% farm family's falls in to small and marginal farmer's category. Only 20% farmers are having irrigation facilities. Average family size is 5 to 6. Communication and transportation is not good enough. Most of Women and children's are either anemic or mal nutrient.

In such condition providing sustainable livelihood is a big task. GMKS Since its start motivate and focusing on land improvement and developing irrigation facilities to boost their production. GMKS motivates for sustainable agriculture and also encouraging towards horticulture, Orchards and farm forestry.

In Jhadol and Gogunda Block GMKS focusing on Organic and traditional crop cultivation where as in Sagwara block of Durgapur trying through: Livelihood Enhancement of Tribal Families through the Integrated Farming System Approach NABARD Tribal Development Program called wadi project.



Sustainable development has a long history in the literatures of both development and environmentalism. There have been a number of important international conferences within which actions towards sustainable development have been debated (and contested) at the highest levels of government. Understandably, different people often have tried to analyze sustainable development from different perspectives. Economists view sustainability in terms of long-term continuity and constancy of economic progress which they measure in terms of output, income and consumption. Ecologists, on the other hand, view sustainability in sustenance of human populations and biodiversity connection in a given geographical area/region, endowed with limited natural resources .

Here in our working area livelihood is major challenge. Therefore, sustainable tribal development must ensure livelihood security, food security and environmental security, continuous participation of tribal's in the development process, positive development motivated mind-set along with a congenial environment that helps in sustaining effect for a long period of time. Perhaps, the well-known definition of sustainable development which views it as "people's development that meets the needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" shows the possibility of incorporating two above stated economic and ecological stability .

WADI being holistic development approach involves all such possibilities. It merely covers all aspects of rural life. WADI program can be viewed from different levels or perspectives.



Perspectives

Viewed through a wide angle, it covers the development of a designated area of land and its inhabitants in the form of a WADI cluster. It has dimensions of farm production, natural resource management, social mobilization and economic upliftments. From an individual farm perspective, it is a tree based farming system, more specifically a WADI system, in which the physical unit interacts with other production components of the farm such as annual crop fields and livestock. At the level of the physical land unit, the WADI plot is an agri-horti-forestry arrangement of beneficial plant species. The WADI program is a development strategy aimed at smallholders in dry areas who cannot take the risk of investing in high-input intensive agriculture because of poor land quality and limited water availability. Other development interventions in the areas of environment, gender and health viz., soil conservation in the WADIs, water resource development, agriculture development, women development, health are woven around the WADI.

With the Support of NABARD, WADI Project was initiated in the year 2012 in Sagwara block of Durgapur district for the holistic development of the Tribal's in 25 Project Villages. This Programme is aimed to promote, strengthen and address to the livelihood options of the tribal community on empowerment approach. During the course of programme has covered 455 acre with 911 farmers and formed 48 Samiti / SHG's, the strong village level CBOs, which could bring out the socio economic change of the poor and targeted farmers. During the project duration GMKS has worked to ensure survival of all Wadi Plants, Putting emphasis to introduce high value Various Vegetable Intercropping, Vermi Compost for Plant growth and Plant Protection, Repair and maintenance of Fencing , Credit Linkage of Wadi Farmers, Strengthening of SHG, Various Income generation activities, Strengthening of Farmers and Marketing of Wadi Area produces.

Project Goal

The goal of the project is to ensure a sustained and improved livelihood for the Tribals.

Project Objectives

- To ensure development of women and child in the working area.
- To encourage women's condition in society by ensuring female participation in all programs.
- To build the capacity of individuals and communities to protect their own economic, social, and agricultural stability.
- To increase the local awareness and practices of natural resource management for diminishing the drought effects.
- To support and strengthen sustainable agriculture through organic farming.
- To establish linkages between the tribal communities, government departments and other civil society institutions.

Wadi Project

WADI is a small horticultural orchard surrounded by forest species. Essentially WADI projects envisage development of about 1 to 3 acres of land of each tribal family for growing orchards surrounded by other forest species. In general it has a holistic developmental approach and takes account of all aspects of rural life. WADI approach can be viewed as move away from some of the earlier approaches which has hardly been able to address the complexities attached with tribal way of life, due to their historical, socio-cultural and geographical situations. It covers various dimensions such as farm production, natural resource management, social mobilization and economic upliftment. It is a tree-based farming system. Two or more tree crops are selected in the WADI model to minimize the climatic, biological and marketing risks. WADI fields are usually characterized by Mango, Lemon and Guava or any fruit crop suitable for the area or a combination of these tree crops, with forestry species on the periphery of the land holdings. WADI farmers roughly grow about 40 fruit plants suitable for local area and 100 forestry plants on the boundary of 1/2 acre of land. The idea behind such development that the forest species would cater to fuel, fodder and other small timber needs of the tribal while processing of the fruits, direct selling in the market etc. would create many employment opportunities in due course.

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Following works have been done for the organisation & Strengthening of Farm Families Village Groups

GMKS formed 308 village groups in 308 villages of 55 panchayats of Jhadol ,Gogunda, Falasia and Kotra block of Udaipur district and Sagwara block of Dungarpur district.

Farmers Club

GMKS formed 21 farmers club called WADI Tukdi in local dialect. In this club farmers share and resolve their problems exchange ideas and come forward to support each other. It increases brotherhood within the community.

Self Help Groups (SHG)

Under the empowerment of women GMKS formed 48 SHGs. In each SHG there are 18 to 20 members In all 912 women members are in SHG. Apart from financial business they discuss about health and family matters too. They also discuss development schemes of Government.

Bholenath Maha Samiti

Working with Livelihood enhancement project at Sagwara block of Dungarpur district GMKS formed an apex body called Bholenath Maha Samiti. This BMS formed to support 25 villages under WADI development Project and to make it sustainable. In this samiti one member from each village is a member who is selected from the village for BMS. This Samiti is having its Bank account and also responsible to guide 25 villages .The samiti was formed in the year 2013-14. On 18th of every month they organize monthly meeting in which they resolve the issues related to the farmers and program.

SAGWARA Block

Sagwara block of Dungarpur district is about 60kms and situated in east of the district has 153 villages having 611.8 Ha total rural area (source census 2011). Sagwara block is in several respects among the least developed block in Dungarpur district. The percentage of BPL is very high; literacy is lower than other blocks i.e. 32.98 in persons. The low agricultural potential of the predominantly rain fed agriculture and the very limited employment opportunities regularly results in a very high degree of seasonal migration..

1	Project Area	:	Sagwara Block of Dungarpur District
2	WADI farmers		911
3	Landless Farmers		70
4	No. of total beneficiaries	:	981
5	Cost of Project	:	356.94 Lakhs
6	Area covered under Horticulture Plantation	:	455 Acre

List of Villages

S.No.	Village Name	Total Wadi	S.No.	Village Name	Total Wadi
1	Kherdi	76	14	Sundarpur	07
2	Ghodafala	49	15	Pantalai	12
3	Balrampur	50	16	Saroda	25
4	Gadalalsingh	79	17	Navniya	5
5	Vamasa	101	18	Khadlai	30
6	Damorwada	18	19	Aara	11
7	Gadajumji	45	20	Bhuvasa	19
8	Kandola	73	21	Neyatapara	71
9	Chatarpura	21	22	Padedi Choti	19
10	Padedibadi	46	23	Sukha Pader	17
11	Buchiya Chota	57	24	Limbod Choti	38
12	Buchiya Bada	10	25	Chibuda	15
13	Kalyanpur	17	TOTAL	911	

Changes in Agri-Horticulture in Wadi area

Anyone can view the changes happened because of the forestry and WADI plantation. The geography of the village land layout changed. Farmers start regular cultivation. Addition area which was barren earlier brought into cultivation and plantation. They started using of hi-yielding variety seeds with the initiation of WADI program they started cropping and even taking third crop. They too started vegetable cultivation. It all brings greenery and prosperity too in the farmer's community. Because of the additional income they renovate their houses too.

Training and Demonstration Activity

To motivate and enhance the capacity of farmer's trainings played vital role. On initial stage Motivational trainings were organized where as on the next step selection of WADI area, pit digging, planting etc, horticultural trainings were organized. During cropping seasons every year Rabi and Kharif crop trainings were organized.

SHG,WADI Tukdi/Farmers club/To make Umbrella organization /Village group/Capacity building on many aspects/Income generation/FPO Membership/To link with Banks and for HR activities regular trainings were organized which gives solidarity among farmers and strengthen capacity of group and an individual.

The impact of above said trainings resulted positive. Because of the trainings SHG formed and they start their own monthly meetings and get connected with banks. The wadi Tukdi/Farmers club formed and started meetings regularly and solving current problems and support each other's. The all 911 farmers formed an umbrella organization called Bholenath Maha Samiti.It meets every month and recommend .The Bholenath Maha Samiti is an apex body of 25 villages ,This samiti support, advice and monitored activities of WADI.The capacity building of farmers and enhance women empowerment trainings were conducted. Under women Income generation through vegetable cultivation, dairy and Milk, Goatory and Murgji palan trainings too organized. To motivate farmers to be member of FPO too organized.GMKS organize training's with Bankers to make linkage with banks too. To straighten HR capacity some need base trainings, Health trainings, Celebrations of Mahila Diwas too conducted during project period. Seasonal crop trainings IN Rabi and Kharif with special focus on pulses, Oilseed too conducted.

Socio-economic changes

Because of the WADI program not only geo situation changed , The condition of farmers too changed with extra income from WADI program. Now in every village apart from their social plateform a community based Wadi group too establishedThey are having SHG and Wadi Tukdi plate forms. They meet every month and had discussed relevant problems and their solutions. The empect of this is visualized on their farms and at Wadi too.Because of SHG they are in touch with Bank and having their bank accounts and availing benefits of Government and bank schemes.

Many Wadi farmers' are members of and rest are getting membership of Kanthal Agro food producer Company. Some of them are having Kisan Credit cards and by seeing card holders they are trying to have it. Wadi farms are having compost pits/wormy compost/smokeless chulhas/pipelines/Water tanks/Drip irrigation systems for irrigation.

Financial inclusion in Wadi area makes them proud. Because of the financial upgrade they are sending their kids to school and in last seven years every kids of the area is enrolled in schools. Earlier the people of the area migrated in search of JOB and better livelihoods but now the scene has revert which is positive sign. Earlier Health was not on priority of the area but now it changed and they are paying much concern about health and cleanliness. They are using vegetables and fruits. At the end it is visualized that their economic condition is better and are taking steps forward in education, health and ready to learn for better future and development.



Happy Wadi Family in Chilly Field

SUCCESS STORY

Sajjan Devi a member of SHG

Mrs. Sajjan Devi, Age 28 W/o Mr. Prakash Bhil from Kherdi, Tehsil Sagwada, District- Dungarpur, is one of the member of khodiyar Mata Self Help Group which is Operated by Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society in the same village Which has 11 members at present. When the group was formed she was excited to join this group. In this group each member contributes 100 Rs. As their savings for the month, at present 1,900 Rs as the saving amount of Sajjan Devi is deposited in the group. Wadi is also formed in the firms of each member of the group under the Nabard Wadi project.

Mrs. Sajjan has one bay, and he is three years old, her husband Mr. Prakash at present work in a Hotel in Mumbai, and earns 4000 per month as salary from there, and when he came to visit his family in village he used to do agriculture work at local level.

Sajjan Devi helps his husband in agricultural work along with the house hold works and she also actively participates in Narega also. This year her family needs Plow for plowing the farm, but they do not have sufficient amount to buy the plow, so they decided to Borrow the plow from Agricultural equipment shop in Saroda village, but the Shopper refused to give the plow on Loan, and even nearby people did not ready to loan Sajjan Devi and her family for the plow. The addition of this those people who were ready to loan Sajjan Devi are demanding the 8% rate of interest which is very much difficult to pay back by Sajjan Devi and her family. After this she decided to take loan from her Self Help Group, and for this she disused the matter and her need in the meeting of her group, and with the consensus the group decided to loan Sajjan Devi the amount of 3000 Rs. And then she brought the plow and started the plowing and sowing of fields after the rain.

Now when Members of the Organization visits the village she told us that if she does not joined the group at that time then it becomes difficult for her to buy the plow, and now Sajjan Devi and her family seems happy. Thus the Self Help group proved worthwhile and useful for Sajjan Devi and her family.



SUCCESS STORY

Water Brings Happiness for Nana Bhai

Mr. Nana Bhai, who is of 53 age one of the beneficiaries of the same lives in, Tehsil Sagwada, district Dungarpur, Mr. Nana is Literate and understand the social Development concepts. Mr. Nana is having 2 boys, Who are married. In which the elder one works in Ahemdabad (Gujrat) as Driver & the other one works at a Sweet Shop in Sagwara. Also Mr. Nana is having 2 Daughters, one got married and second younger daughter helps in agriculture & handling of cattles. Mr. Nana had set up a wadi in year 2014, according to the tribal wadi development program. In which lemon, Guwava plants are in well condition. After planting wadi in this area day-to-day the ground water level of wells is getting very low, due to which the farmers are unable to do agriculture work, As such conditions one thing was fixed and sure i.e. Spoilage of wadi's. At last on this condition the Society was made aware about blasting. When the workers or employees of society went to visit the well. The condition was really worst, than the society decided to make a blasting and increase the depth of well of Mr. Nana. He had a great love towards his Wadi. In Mr. Nana well Blasting was made as a result, the well gets deep by 10 Feet, as a result 20 Quintals of Wheat was produced, Which is double as compared to the Previous Production. Now whenever we goes to his wadi, He just tell's us one thing i.e. Just because of Wadi Program my production increases and my wadi is flourishing. Mr. Nana & the society believe that if the well water level was not raised then the production was at Zero level & the wadi's were spoiled. Mr. Nana is having 7 Bigha piece of land which is fertile and very good according to the point of view of agriculture and in Production Maize, Black Gram, Green Gram, Soyabean, Grams, Wheat and other Agriculture is done, because of Full quantity grains, there is no need to get it from outside. In vegetables Spinach, Radish, Green Chilli and Lady Finger is Sowed which is used in House for eating. Along with this work of managing Cattles, Which is a source of income, in present Mr. Nana is having five Goats.



SUCCESS STORY

“Asha ben is a True women leader”

Asha ben is the resident of Buchiya village. She is house wife and resides with her husband, two sons & two daughters. Asha. Apart from the caring of house & livestock she also goes for employment under MNREGA and contributes in agriculture. She is very careful for the wadi. After establishment of wadi for the name of her husband, the process of SHG formation was started in the villages. Asha ben came in touch and shown the interest to be the part of the group. She also had proposed the name of two sisters along with the name of her-self. The process of the group formation was started with other members. Total 12 women were agreeing for the formation. During the formation, it was observed that previously the monthly saving (RD) was started by some private companies but they show fraudness, so the SHG members were hesitating to be the part of the group. We had several meetings and discussed that this group will be formed with your own opinions and decision and earned their belief. The amount of the saving, the date & place of the meeting, selection of President & Secretary, all will be as per your choices. We will do our efforts in the guidance. When the members of the group were finalized, they decided 'Kadvel Mata Mahila SHG' the name of the SHG. Monthly saving Rs. 100 was proposed & accepted by the all members. Asha ben's name was proposed to being the president.

Her adequate knowledge towards the agriculture, project and the leadership, finally she was elected in presence of all members. After the four months of the group formation, Asha ben proposed that now the bank account should be opened. With the acceptance of this suggestion among the all member, the bank account was opened in Bank of Baroda. Now she had started to visit the bank frequently, and become familiar with the bank. During the monthly meeting she also suggested that, one by one every member will visit the bank for depositing the saving amount. Though, all of them are not visited but the awareness in definitely increased. As result the SHG is running successfully, monthly meeting is regular, saving is being deposited in bank and total saving up to the sep 13 is Rs. 14300. In the recent meeting of the SHG group, she put her suggestion, that our group has become as mature for internal loaning. I need the loan and have plan to repay it, but being the leader of the group I suggest you to borrow the loan from. First you, then I will. This initiative was remarkable for Asha ben as well as for the entire family.



Farmers Producer Organization Limited

GMKS formed Three FPOs to support Farmers in Jhadol Block of Udaipur and Sagwara block of Dungarpur District.

1. **Bhomat Agro Food Producers Company Limited**

The registered office of the Bhomat Agro food producer Organization is at Oghna , block Jhadol District Udaipur and having 230 Members including 50 women and 180 male members.

2. **Kanthal Agro Food Producers Company Limited**

The Kanthal agro food Producers Organization is based in village Saroda block Sagwara district Dungarpur and having 225 members.

3. **Wakal Agro Food Producers Company Limited**

The head quarter of Wakal Agro food Producer Organization is at village Gejvi block Jhadol district udaipur and having 385members in which 165 women and 220 male members and covered 30 villages of 10 panchayats.



Workshop Session

Women Empowerment

Many studies, as well as our experience, have shown that when we work towards women empowerment, the whole society and generations benefits. But unfortunately women's, are far from being empowered, most women are denied even their basic rights like health, education, employment and a respectable status in the society.

According to a recent UNDP Human Development Report, India has a dangerously imbalanced sex ratio, and our working area where sex ratio was superb in past decades falling rapidly , the reason behind is rampant female infanticide and sex-selective abortions. It's alarming for us because of lack of education and nearer to Gujarat Border where a series of hospitals are there where this is common.

The ethical education awareness program focusing on adolescents and women carried out by GMKS with aimed at realization of both individual and collective self-esteem and inner strength for marginalized and adolescent girls through innovative community practices. With this program GMKS Seeking Healthcare as a Behavior, Support for Education, Supports through Male Involvement, and Sustaining the Change in Communities.

The program identifies adolescent girls and women from the community and develops them into Change Agents, who in turn actively contribute to the community mobilization process. So far GMKS has successfully made a difference to the lives of over 20,000 women and girl children.

Apart from this, We facilitate the inclusion of women in village self-governing bodies and encourage them to hold their own meetings to discuss their issues. In each of our target panchayats, women's organization meetings have been held, where we work to help them define their role in the Panchayat Raj system and strengthen their role as decision-makers regarding health and education issues.

Under Child Development Program GMKS is working on Child Nutrition, Health & Sanitation, and Quality Education, Adolescent group training in Jhadol block of Udaipur district.

Save the daughter, educate the daughter:

Gandhi ManavKalyan Society has paid special attention on empowering girls in each and every programme conducted by it. The institution initiates schooling campaign for girls every year in the month of July under which so far 309 girl children in 27 villages have been enrolled in schools. The Executive Committee of the organization has decided to continue this programme every year on voluntary basis.

hlf we look into the Census Report for 2011, we will find that the number of girl children in the age group 0 – 6 years has been continuously declining since last few decades. In 2001 ,the ratio of girl

children was 927/1000 which has come down to 919/1000 in 2011. Since so many hospitals have modern equipments for testing the gender in the womb so after getting it tested many people prefer to get it aborted (foeticide) if it is tested a girl. Due to this tendency, the number of girls is declining constantly. This bad practice has stayed in society on account of gender discrimination. A few signs of such a practice have been witnessed in the areas within and nearby our working area. Realising this concern, the institution has taken up the programme of sensitizing the society about the girl children and to achieve this aim the institution has taken up special programme on girls' education.

After birth also girls have to pass through many types of discrimination. Girls deserve to be treated equally with boys in the matters of education, health, security, food etc., since they enjoy equal rights in every sphere. We can say that instead of empowering the women, they are rather being depowered. It is a well recognised fact that empowering girls and women will lead to progress all over, especially in the family as well the society. So the institution has initiated the programme of transforming negative human bias into positive attitude towards the girls. It is possible that the programme launched by the institution and similar initiatives taken by other organisations will in the course of time bear the fruits and help in eradicating discrimination against the girls in our society. The programme is also expected to prove itself as a great link for bringing an end to the practice of female foeticide. Under the programme Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society is making sincere efforts, particularly in the fields of girls' education, in order to stop gender discrimination and bridge the gap in the male and female gender ratio.



Kathodi Rehabilitations

About 50 percent of the Kathodi population of the state is inhabited in Kotda and Jhadol blocks of Udaipur district. The rest mainly settled in Sarada, Dungarpur, Baran and Jhalawar. It is native to Maharashtra. Due to being proficient in making Kaththa from the Khair tree, Kaththa businessmen of Udaipur, years ago, brought them here. Due to being proficient in preparing Kaththa they were called Kathodi. Presently, the economic situation of the Kathodi people has become a lot of disgusting and worse due to the indiscriminate harvesting of trees and declared by the state government to be binding on this work. Today, tribal communities have been restricted from dance forests to small forest produce such as bamboo, mahua, honey, white muesli, dolma, gum, coal, and cutting and stolen woods. Compared to all the other tribes of the state, the educational and economic level of the people of this tribe is extremely low.

Key Features of Kathodi Tribe

Kathodi is a tribe living in forests and hills, which has been living temporarily and incompatible with nature. In addition to preparing kaththa from kher forests they do fishing. In these days they are involved in Forests plantation specially bamboo plantation and cutting by Forests Department. Kathodi people live in hay made of grass, leaves and bamboo, which are called shells. Their family is self-centered. A person gets separated from his original family as soon as he gets married. Relationship like marriage, divorce and widow marriage is prevalent. Kathodies are carnivorous. In daily cuisine, but Rice is dear to them. They consume more alcohol. Women wear saris in Marathi style, which is called Fadka. There is no custom of wearing ornaments in them. It has the importance of tattooing on the body. Kathodi is a dependent tribe on nature. They fully believe in rebirth. Kathodi is the chief conventional deity of Goddess Dungar Dev, instrumental god, Gama Dev, Heavy mother, Kansari Devi etc. Kathodi believes in goddess devotion more than the deities..

Rehabilitation

GMKS construct 650 houses and tow hostels for Kathodi students and settled 6 villages in Jhadol and Kotda block and also 5 bigha each land were allotted for agriculture with the support of Tribal Development Department.



From the Pencil of Project Manager

Bhomat Vikas Manch is moving ahead of another milestone, it gives me great pleasure to share with you some of our recent experiences, challenges and achievements.

From our humble beginnings in early part of the 20th century in one remote area called Ogná , we have continued to play the role of a catalyst in mobilizing and empowering the marginalized communities through increased range of projects and activities to address the root causes of issues like poverty, deprivation, exploitation and abuse that hamper the realization of their civic and human rights.



From the marginalized beneficiary in remote village to the People's organizations, we see the beginning of transformational changes taking shape as our people start walking with a new purpose with renewed vigor.

It has been a successful year and this annual report outlines our progress in BVM Strengthening Project. How gradually we stepped up and in reporting period our membership reached 6000 from 2000. Members are seating regularly for seeking better governance.

However, in this context of unequal distribution of opportunities and resources, we have been achieved success in bringing many deserving poor people under social security schemes. . We have continued our work on Forest Right Act and MGNREGA. The detailing of our work and achievement is briefly mentioned in report.

On this Occasion being Project Manager , I would like to share that large junk of the people are not aware about OLD AGED Pension or Widow or Hand pension which are quite commonly .Even they can't differentiate between welfare schemes and acts.

In such condition Azim Premjis Phillonthropical support for better governance in this area is great. With the support of APPI ,GMKS is working for strengthening Bhomat Vikas Manch a People's organization for the area. The initial report is in your hand which will give you a flavor of our efforts in this direction.

Now i am presenting first report of the First year of Bhomat vikas Manch and the project called Ensure rights and entitlement to disadvantaged tribal population through community action and increased people participation in local self-governance.

I wish you will go throughout the report and apprise our efforts in better governance and the work towards upliftment of the people by way of awaring towards the governments schemes meant for betterment of the people.

BHOMAT VIKAS MANCH

Ensure rights and entitlement to disadvantaged tribal population through community action and increased people participation in local self-governance.

The first annual report of the project "Ensure rights and entitlement to disadvantaged tribal population through community action and increased people participation in local self-governance" which we call in short "Bhomat Vikas Manch Strengthening Project". This project is supported by Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives Pvt. Ltd.

The major objective of the project is that "The tribal population has remained deprived of their rights and entitlements. Provision and benefits emanating from PESA, FRA and other tribal development schemes/ Program has remained far from the reach of tribal community.

GMKS is trying to strengthen the voices of tribal community by bringing them together on a platform called Bhomat Vikas Manch (BVM) for demand generation and collective action to improve service delivery and rights and entitlements. Through this program GMKS will benefit 6000 tribe families and will benefit approx 30000 population of the project area."

The objective of the project itself is self explanatory; four interventions were decided during project formulation. These interventions are very important at the grass root level to evaluate the reality of the project as well the output and outcome. These 4 major interventions are.....

1. Consolidating, strengthening and increasing the reach of Bhomat Vikas Manch(BVM) as an institution in existing 120 Villages of Jhadol and Gogunda blocks.
2. Ensuring benefits of different social security schemes and scholarships, (SSS)
3. Initiate the Process of FRA & MGNREGA
4. Built and Promote Local Leadership at Different Levels to Support The Elected PRI Representatives for Improved Governance.

The project launched with the appointment of accounts Coordinator and speed-up preparation for staff selection. In the mid of April, we find suitable candidate for Project Manager and was appointed. GMKS briefed about the project and the responsibilities to the manager and give him a week's time to think. He turned after a week and joined us as Project Manager.

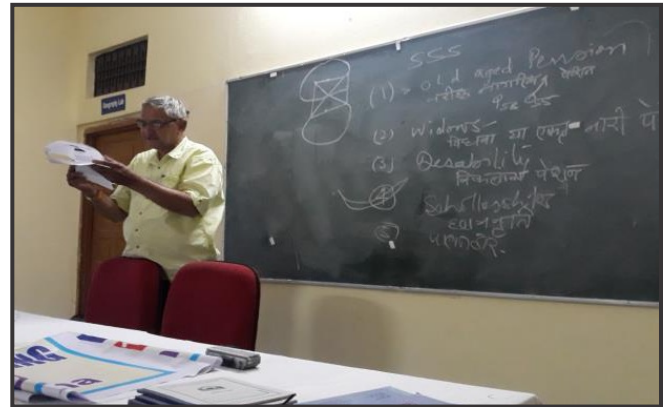
Then we advertise field coordinators post and had interviewed in detail and lucky to find 5 experienced field coordinators then with the consultation of field coordinator and Project Manager, appointed 15 Village panchayats level workers.

When full team for the project selected, a three day training workshop organized at GMKS Training Centre in the month of May to make an understanding about the project. In this training BVM existing members, Experts and resource persons on FRA and MGNREGA were also been invited and they too shared their views and experience. Some administrative issues were also discussed in this training work shop. After discussion we split 120 villages into 5 geographical zones in 15 Village panchayats.

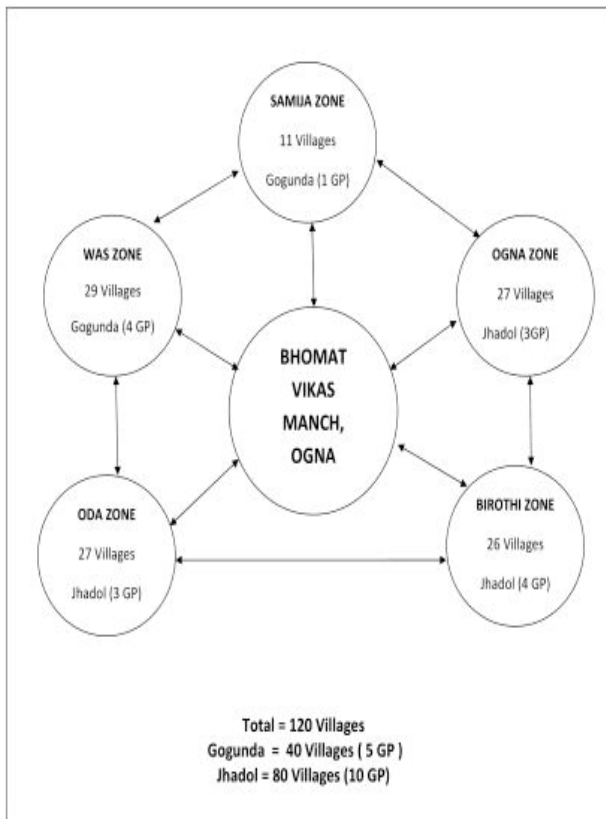
Structure of Bhomat Vikas Manch by CEO Madan Nagda



Structure Of Bhomat Vikas Manch
(Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society)



Ensuring benefits of different social security schemes and scholarships, social security schemes (SSS) by Program director Mr. Nand Kishore Sharma Ji



After a successful training workshop all the field coordinators were sent to their respective zones. Here they started preliminarily Survey of the households, they also started village meetings and after communicating about the project and its designated works left them with the option that are they interested to be member of BVM?

Gradually villagers come forward to join BVM as member and deposit its subscription of Rs 50/- for its future sustainability. Because of decade's presence of GMKS, introduction of organization and trust was not hindered which make projects smooth start.

In the reporting period we have completed preliminary Survey of 6000 families in 120 villages of 15 panchayats in Jhadol & Gogunda block. Every month we had village and panchayat meeting at grass roots and zonal meeting at zone level.

The village meeting is attended by Panchayat level worker and once in quarter field coordinator too attends this scheduled meeting where as it is mandatory for field coordinator to attend panchayat level meeting and it is his responsibility to organize zonal meeting.

At village and panchayat level the panchayat level worker documents the minutes of the meeting where as at zonal level the coordinator himself take the minutes of the meeting. Zonal level meeting is attended by the project manager and he too attended panchayat level and village level meeting occasionally. In village and at panchayat level all members of the BVM attended the meeting and at zone level selected 7 (4+3) representatives (Gender equity followed) from each panchayat attend this meeting. The delectated members are the bridge between zone and panchayat/Village.



The roles of selected representatives are very important. They took problems from the villagers and find solution from the zone. They are the leaders of the village/panchayat. They are the people who establish and re-establish dialogue between panchayat /village level officers and community in the larger inters of individual and villagers at large. They too advocate people's problems in front of authorities. To enhance their capacity the project provided them leadership training.

After completing preliminarily survey, we started Bench Mark Survey of the members to know detailed present status of the family member. In reporting period we surveyed 1107 families.

Simultaneously, we started survey for eligible families under Social security Schemes, Under FRA and MGNREGA. As we started SSS survey, we came to know that many people's are unaware about the schemes run by the state and central government. Assessing the condition we collected detailed information's regarding SSS and communicate our team then started discussion and communication at village / panchayat and zonal level meetings. We organize camps to check certificates available for the beneficiaries like date of birth, Adhar, Voter I D, Ration, Residential certificate ,cast certificate, death certificate etc to file application under SSS. It was quite surprised to know that most of the eligible for SSS are not having certificates. So we motivated them to get certificates from the competent authorities like Panchayats / Tehsil /Sub division. The Project Manager and The field Coordinators too met to the Sapanch/Patwari /and Pachayat Secretary and request them to provide necessary certificate and certify the case legally. That's took long time and still on.

In-between we organize camps and started completing applications so when the applicant files his application online need not to worry about the hard copy needed for upload. Here at our working area Internet facility is not very good because of slow data speed, uncertainty of electricity and the person who operates E-Mitra.



Gram Sabha (Gram sabha is the foundation of grass roots democracy)

The Gram Sabha is the fundamental base of the Panchayati Raj and village development. People use the forum of the Gram Sabha to discuss local governance and development, and make need-based plans for the village. The Panchayat implements development programs under the overarching mandate, supervision and monitoring of the Gram Sabha. All decisions of the Panchayat are taken through the Gram Sabha and no decision is official and valid without the consent of the Gram Sabha.

Gram Sabha is so powerful because :-

- Gram Sabha is the primary body of the Panchayati Raj system and by far the largest.
- It is a permanent body.
- Gram Sabha is the Sabha of the electorate. All other institutions of the Panchayati Raj like the Gram Panchayat, Block Panchayat and Zilla Parishad are constituted by elected representatives.
- The decisions taken by the Gram Sabha cannot be annulled by any other body. The power to annul a decision of the Gram Sabha rests with the Gram Sabha only.

Membership

Persons, those who are above 18 years of age and living in the village and whose names are included in the electoral rolls for the panchayat at the village level.

According to the State Panchayat Raj Acts, the Gram Sabha must meet at least two to four times in a year. Some important days are as follow :-

- Republic Day (26th January)
- Labour day (1st May)
- Independence Day (15th August)
- Gandhi Jayanti (2nd October)
- Gram Panchayats are however free to convene Gram Sabha on other dates according to their convenience.
- Gram Sabha should be conducted within the purview of GP at a place convenient for all the members to sit.
- In case of multiple villages under a GP, Gram Sabha may be conducted on rotation basis in all the villages' one after the other.

Motivating villagers for unity towards development, social cohesion, to participate in Gram Sabha for village/panchayat development, demands for MGNREGA and FRA jointly. In first year it is noticed that the presence of villagers in many gram sabhas- Panchayats belonging BVM increased and even peoples are coming forward to make demand for MGNREGA. Secondly, In the reporting

period applications submitted under old age pensions and Widow Pensions are been released by the social welfare department to eligible persons . These are the positive signs which motivate the people to get together for the larger interests.

The beneficiaries under SSS are the key motivator and are on the driving seat to motivate villagers. They played an important role in making awareness towards Social Security Schemes. Earlier first of all they were unaware of these schemes and if someone knows, it was in the mindset that without any god father we couldn't get such benefit. In this success the role of and Hard work of BVM Members and Project team is been noticed. Now after seeing the success and awakening activities eligibles are coming forward to get benefit.

The monthly meetings are set its tune in reporting period and started taking shape. In village all the members of BVM attend the meeting and Panchayat level worker took the minutes of the meeting. He too shares the current progress of their applications filled under SSS, and list out Gram issues for panchayat level meeting. In this meeting they are free to invite Sarpanch /Secretary/ward panch etc In panchayat level meeting total village, belonging to perticullar panchayat attend this meeting. Here the issues related to panchayat level discussed. In panchayat level meeting (they select their representatives for zonal level as said earlier in this report) In zonal level meeting all representatives of the panchayat under the zone participate.

The zonal Coordinator took the minutes and issues related to zonal level. Panchayat level is bigger because this is the platform of 4 to 9 villages.

BVM-Group Leaders Training

Group leaders training has been started in the end week of September this training defines the objectives of the bhomat vikas munch as to create the village level institutions and the leaders from the future aspects from the village.

Several specific key points has been shared with them

- This training will develop the future leaders from the villages
- Village level committee has been made and what are their roles and responsibilities towards their villages.
- Each and every BVM members will attend the monthly meetings and group leaders will arrange the meeting in their villages in a proper way.
- What are the rights and issues each and everything should be shared in a meeting and proceeding will be done in a register.
- Everyone should attend the gram sabha and when it is held for same date has been shared.



Leadership Development training on future Leaders



Conceptual clarity Structure in which what are the objectives of BVM and how to strengthen with the people's participation were shared and discuss following points:

- How to Strengthen Bhomat Vikas Manch
- Future leaders participation in Manch
- Village level meeting participation
- Objectives and Structure of BVM

How to strengthen the Manch as People's participation and about the PESA Act has been discussed, as PESA act was the new for all the Members was discussed.

Block Level Monthly Meetings are regular with the inception of the project to provide and share information's to the staff of the project. In this meeting we review the past month and planning for the next month. Every field coordinator with his panchayat level worker present their monthly report /data of his field area and been widely discussed and suggest him about his work/problem etc. we the staff review our work, progress and problems faced during the month. The Project Manager formed the agenda of the meeting in consultation with field and office team and he took the minutes of the meeting and provide direction. He too asses the needs and provide directions to fulfill necessities. This is an important platform for the team of the project where we finalizes our strategy and enhance capacity. Every third day of the month is scheduled for monthly meeting. In brief to achieve the goal, the following steps have been taken during First year are mentions below under 4 interventions:

1. Consolidating, strengthening and increasing the reach of Bhomat Vikas Manch(BVM) as an institution in existing 120 Villages of Jhadol and Gogunda blocks.

During the year we have completed the selection of 6000 families of 120 villages of 15 pancayats. We have completed preliminarily survey of 6000 families and also completed 1107 bench mark Survey. The membership drive is completed and now we have 6000 members under the umbrella of BVM .The monthly meetings at village/ Panchayat and at zonal level are regular. The participation in meetings is quite encouraging. Members are in the process of understanding their responsibilities. The Selection of representatives for zonal level from each panchayat has been completed in purely democratic way. This is the first step towards deepening democratic values at grass roots.Apart from regular meetings leadership training also been provided and because of the PRI election year we too conducted meetings and trainings for voter awareness.Under the project we have established 15 resource centers at panchayat level and continuously providing material to enhance capacity of BVM members.

2. Ensuring benefits of different social security schemes and scholarships, (SSS)

Under ensuring benefits from SSS, we have organized camps, Meetings and awareness campaign in all 15 panchayats with trainings to popularize and to get benefits from the schemes. With the results of above said activity eligible persons come forward to apply. There were many hindrances for the people before submit applications .Most of them were not having age certificates,residential certificates,caste certificate, widower certificate,medical certificate, income certificate so the energy of our team gone in getting of such certificates from panchayat, Tehsil and so on but ultimately we succeed in getting such documents which were necessary to apply. Under the social security schemes 1160 applications were submitted to social welfare department and 929 got sanctioned.

Initiate the Process of FRA & MGNREGA

Under this initiative we conducted series of meetings and also organize training and camps. We bring experts on FRA and had meetings with the villagers because our working area is mostly covered under Aravali forest land and naturally most of tribal people of the area are having either forest land or cultivating on forest and sufferings rights on forest land. BVM is initiating to identify the farmers and motivating them to file applications in 2019 -20, 687 applications were submitted under forest right act.

MGNREGA

("Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act", MGNREGA 23 Aug, 2005)

Our focus was to provide work to villagers for betterment of their livelihoods. It was surprising that still villagers don't know that under this act they have right to work. So with the initiation of the project we start to talk with the people that under MGNREGA act they have right to work. To educate them on MGNREGA we with BVM members organized training and invited experts on MGNREGA. In-between this we made contact with panchayat too. Panchayats are depending on sanctions and buget, but with our work scenes are changing

Under MGNREGA, an average 26 days additional work they got from the Panchayat and could be said that Rs 3120/- increase in their income. Earlier average 45 days labor was provided to the people .whereas because of the efforts made by BVM in reporting year their working days increased by 26 days.



MGNREGA WORK

Built and Promote Local Leadership at Different Levels to Support The Elected PRI Representatives for Improved Governance

To promote local leadership as mention earlier in this report we are very much conscious because we are aware that for the sustainability and effective governance local leadership played vital role. Even during panchayat election we organize matdata jagrukta shivir (voter awareness camps) in which we emphasis the quality of leaders.

As PRI elected in January 2020 we organized PRI training in February 2020 for newly elected Sarpanch/Wardpanch to provide them legal skills and make them aware about their rights and duties towards panchayat in this training 108 representatives participated from different pachayats.

Workshop with PRI members on Elected PRI Representatives for Improved Governance.



पंचायतीराज जनप्रतिनिधियों की कार्यशाला



ओगणा । गंधी मानव कल्याण सोसायटी और पंचायत समिति झुड़ोल तथा फलासिया के साझे में पंचायतीराज जनप्रतिनिधियों की दो दिवसीय आमूलीकरण कार्यशाला हुई। उद्घाटन करते हुए गंधी मानव कल्याण सोसायटी के मुख्य संचालक मदन नागटा ने कहा कि आम जन के कल्याण और सर्वाधिकारण करने में पंचायती राज जन प्रतिनिधियों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। आमूलीकरण कार्यशाला में 20 पंचायतों के सरपंचों और वार्डपंचों सहित 90 जनप्रतिनिधियों सहित जीएमकेएस के समन्वयक मिनी वर्मा, श्रीस कल्याणुआ, प्यार चंद मेघवाल, दिनेश चंद मेघवाल उपस्थित रहे। कार्यशाला का संचालन पंचायती राज विशेषज्ञ और पूर्व विकास अधिकारी रमेश जैन, डाल चंद शर्मा, नरेंद्र कुमार कच्छर राज जन प्रतिनिधियों की महत्वपूर्ण



केंद्र सरकार की जनकल्याणकारी योजनाओं की दी जानकारी

लोक सशक्तिकरण शिविर का आयोजन



ओगणा । शिविर में भाग लेते छात्रीय। ओगणा । भोमट विकास मंच द्वारा सरकारी सुविधाओं को आमजन तक पहुंचाने के निमित्त लोक सशक्तिकरण शिविर का आयोजन गंधी मानव कल्याण सोसायटी के प्रशिक्षण केंद्र पर किया गया। शिविर में सरकार द्वारा संचालित सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजना हेतु विधवा, वृद्धावस्था, विकलांग योजनाओं पर चर्चा उपर्युक्त फायदे पर। इसी तरह वन अधिकार कानून की जानकारी

SUCCESS STORY

Mr. Ganga Ram From Gejvi

My name is Gangaram and I live in Gejvi village, my wife Kali Bai died 20 years ago. I have no child. I live with the family of my younger brother who has four boys and two girls. Thus there are nine members in my family. I am 59 years old. Last year, my brother took the initiative to fill my old age pension form, but I did not get pension.

Our village is close to the Panchayat headquarters, but my village is plagued with many problems. The village has a sub-health center, but there is no one living at the sub-health center, which causes problems in sudden illness. The situation has not improved even after many attempts.

Now I am a member of the Bhomat Vikas Manch, I was motivated by the members of the village and the field workers of the Bhomat Vikas Empowerment Mach who briefed me the aims and objectives of BVM which encouraged me to be member of BVM . I am really impressed with BHV that every month they organize village meeting and not only briefed about Government schemes but they talk about our crop, they talk about our family, they talk about our health and personal problems. BVM insist to make village solidarity which leads to block level to access beneficial programs of Government for each individual and group as whole. BVM as I understand a is a Mach of all who believes in cooperation and development.



I would like to share my experience that as I said earlier, I have submitted old aged pension application twice with the help of my brother but could not succeed to get pension. As I became member of BVM and came to know about old aged pension scheme. I briefed my earlier experience that after filling twice me couldn't get pension, so I am not sure you will succeed to provide me pension, then the Panchayat level worker of BVM assured me ok , let's come with me and file the application I will show you the right path of submitting the application. In his direction and advice I filled complete application form, attaché necessary documents and submitted. I was surprise that within one month I got my pension and now every month I am getting Pension. You can verify it from my bank passbook.

We are poor, illiterates and Ignorant , most of us don't know about the benefits given by the central and state government , We are not having any mechanism who make us understand about Government schemes. Bhomat Vikas Manch is now available with us so I think it will fill the gaps between Governments SSS Schemes, FRA and MGNREGA and will provide us about our rights and benefits of such schemes and programs.

BVM protects us from middlemen who filling out forms etc. and frees us from the illegal expenses incurred in preparing the form and also teaches that the help/Pension we receive is not the mercy of anyone but it is our right. BVM also encourage us to know our constitutional rights, duties.

Now I came to know that there is power in knowledge. Earlier I was of the opinion that a person is powerful.

SUCCESS STORY

People Friendly Leader Mohan Singh

My name is Mohan Singh. I am a resident of Birothi village. I have studied up to 9 classes, couldn't continue further because of family circumstance. I am 45 years old. People of many castes live in my village Birothi. The main occupation here is farming. Farming is rain fed. People have small agricultural holdings, lack of irrigation resources. During good monsoon, rice, maize, cotton, soybean, mustard, gram and those who have irrigation system produce wheat.

The story of my association with the Bhomat Vikas Manch is somewhat different. It happened that a meeting of Bhomat Vikas Manch was held in Upali Birothi, which is one of the hamlets of Birothi village, in which I got a chance to participate because my house is in this place.

Since this was the first meeting for me and I heard about the objectives and activities of BVM from the members and workers in the meeting, I got very much impressed. I believe that it is a good work for the vulnerable people and I should also join it. I am also the Deputy Sarpanch of Birothi and my association with Bhomat Vikas Manch is my moral responsibility as a citizen. So I created my psyche and joined the Bhomat Vikas Manch. After this, me actively attending three of four meetings, the Sagram Group entrusted me with the responsibility of Chairman of Bhomat Vikas Manch Birothi. Me and the members of the Bhomat Vikas Manch committed themselves to do all the benefits and rights that the eligible people can get under the social security scheme for empowerment of the platform. Apart from this, whoever is eligible under the Forest Rights Act in Birothi, will prepare their applications soon and will try to get them the right to land and allotment. Under MGNREGA (National Employment Guarantee Act,) I will get the wages of eligible people by bringing work as per requirement in the Panchayat. I will take their working days for 100 days. As we all know that the presence of citizens in the gram sabha is very less, in order to increase this, along with the Bhomat Vikas Manch, we will make such arrangements at the panchayat level that the date and time of the gram sabha should be informed to the people in advance and the members of the Bhomat Vikas Manch Publicize it and bring maximum number of citizens to Gram Sabha. There is a great need to explain the importance of Gram Sabha to common citizens. Continued meetings and deliberations in Bhomat Vikas Manch proves that due to lack of awareness among common people, they are not able to take advantage of government schemes and getting caught in the clutches of brokers because of ignorance.

Problem and resolution

Along with giving information about the social security, NREGA and forest rights of the government, various applications were prepared for the eligible people by placing a camp. There was no need for various necessary documents to prepare the applications. In the required documents, the birth certificate, death certificate, caste certificate, medical certificate for the handicapped, unavailability of Adhar card and preparation of Bhamashah card etc. was the main one, which was prepared by the members of the Bhomat Vikas Manch along with the concerned families. The work was difficult but due to the timely completion of this project, this work has been done and is going on.

Mr. Mohan Singh is too much committed to the cause of BVM and having leadership quality. He is such a people friendly leader.

SUCCESS STORY

I could have benefit two years back

- Chena Ram

I am Chena Ram living in Nal Nanama Village of Nevaj Panchayat in Jhadol block. Our village is surrounded by dense forests. Main occupations of the village are agriculture. Which is rain fed; in good Monsoon we grow Maize, tuar (Cow pea) and black gram in Kharif where as in Rabi Wheat, Barley and Gram. Our village is

At distance of 7 km from Panchayat headquarters. In July 2019 the Panchayat worker and BVM members approach me during door to door contact in which I came to know about Bhomat Vikas Manch. They brief me about BVM and its objective and activities. They invite me for village meeting. I attended BVM meeting with fellow villagers. In meeting they again describe the aims and objectives of BVM. Then I decide to join BVM and taken membership.



My personal problem was that my date of birth is 1st January 1958, at present I am 61 but me not getting pension. First time in meeting I came to know that there is a Social Security Scheme in which above 58 years old person is entitle to get old age pension under this scheme.

In the meantime The block administration organize a camp at our panchayat headquarter Nevaj for filling Social Security Schemes related applications ,I got this information through BVM. I participate in the camp but necessary documents related to me was not available so I collect necessary documents with BVM Staff and then I applied online with BVM Fellow who guide me. Now I am happy. now I am getting 750/- Per month pension under Old aged pension scheme. Earlier I was unknown that such scheme exists for old aged. Thanks BVM to make us aware us. I could benefit with this pension scheme two years ago if BVM was there.

SUCCESS STORY

“Story of “Hansa Bai” A housewife of Kolar Village

An emerging leader looking towards better Governance

My name is Hansa Bai W/o Sohan Lal from Kolar Village of Jhadol Block district Udaipur, Rajasthan. I became member of Bhomat Vikas Manch (BVM) in 2019. My parental native place is Gejvi which is 15 km away from my husband's village Kolar where I am presently residing. We have 11 members Committee for managing BVM activity at our village level.

I studied up to 5th class and then got admission in class 6th in Oгна village but unfortunately I got sick and one and half months time took me to recover hence I didn't continue my further study. After leaving school to whole period I spent with my parents and helped them in agriculture and domestic works. As I reached 18 years of age my parents search groom and organize my wedding in 2012 and I got married.



After wedding I left my native village and shifted to my husband's village Kolar. I started looking domestic works of my new family and time passed. I was feeling bad when I see my school fellows who were in Government/Public service. But I couldn't do anything except accepting the reality of life. During the period GMKS workers with few members of Bhomat Vikas Manch(BVM) visits my home and asked me to join BVM. They explained me about the BVM organization and the duties & responsibility of member's. I thought awhile and agreed to join BVM.

Then, they call village meeting and again explained about BVM in the meeting itself. Joining BVM gives me some strength to come out from complex of not study but now hopefully having opportunity to serve people at large and gain further knowledge. After 9 months PRI elections were held in my Panchayat . It was great surprise for me that seeing my 9 months performance of mine in BVM, villagers came to me with the request to fight ward member election.

Finally I fought election and won with huge margin. This was the love expressed by the villagers towards me. After becoming Ward Panch with the people's pressure I was chosen as Duputy Sarpanch of the village Panchayat . Now I am very much happy but at the same time I am worried to fulfill villager's expectations from me. I recall BVM that without it I could not be able to justify my qualities in front of people and my passion appetite to serve my fellow villagers.

I recall the day when I join BVM; this manch have change my fate. Now house wife like me is a public figure with new responsibility. Having many question in mind. Can I fulfill the aspirations of the people?

"Hansa's optimism with commitment and dedication for the future"

I am having answer, I will because I know peoples are with me and I should try to be with the people every time. I will perform honestly with transparency. I will promote public participation at every stage. I would love to continue my membership with BVM and will attend regular meetings and workshops.

I will try my best to publicize Social security Schemes and try that nobody should left out who is entitled. I will promote education. I will try to speed up the process of Forest right act at panchayat level so people can get their Right early.

I will request all villagers to participate in Gram Sabha because most of the villagers are not participating in Gram Sabha with the varied reasons. I will try to bring more MGNREGA work for the benefit of the villagers and hopefully will provide them full working days with timely payment under the act.

Promotion of Traditional Grain (Millets)

The history of food, especially in Bhomat Wakal Mewar and Vagad, will be left incomplete without giving due importance to Traditional Crops.. As we explore slower and healthier lifestyle of humans, we realize that some of the most beautiful practices have been left behind. And for working towards a better future, we'll need to reclaim some of these values.

50 years ago, Traditional grain (millets) was the major grain grown in Jhadol block. From a staple food and integral part of local food cultures, just like many other things, millets have come to be looked down upon by modern urban consumers as "coarse grains" – something that their village ancestors may have lived on, but that they had left behind and exchanged for a more "refined"



diet. Unfortunately, this said refined diet lacks the nutrients critically important for us (food should be as local and wholesome as possible. Before Green Revolution, traditional crops were cultivated 40 percent of all cultivated area. However, since the Green revolution, the production of paddy and Maize has increased doubly and wheat production has tripled. Traditional crops are still it's grown around Jhadol block.

There are two broad categories of traditional crops, major and minor. While Ragi, Mal, Kulath, Batti Kuri and Kodra come in the category of being the major millets, where as Sama, Hamloi, chhina, Kangani etc., are considered minor millets. Many of the minor millets species are endangered, as they are getting depleted, and some of them have even totally been eliminated." Tribal dominated Jhadol block of Udaipur district still having some villages where few farmers are still cultivating Millets. GMKS not only encourage farmers but also provide them support and trainings.

This year GMKS conducted 10 training programs on Traditional crop cultivation in which 500 active farmers participated in 10 villages of Jhadol and Gogunda block. As the area has been suffering from recurring drought situation. In the search for more production the farmers destroy the soil and the microbial population leading to adverse effect in the long run. Based on the above-elucidated major problems of food and economic security, GMKS envisages its role in promoting the traditional crops along with cash crop among the Jhadol block in organic way.

The traditional crops (like Mal, Hamloi, Batti Kori and Kodra) have been the staple food of the tribal's in the past but with the passing of time, due to its market demand, only maize and wheat has been left as the staple food in the region leading to diversion from the traditional species and consequently leading to food shortage as well as posing a tremendous threat to the other traditional species of great significance. The tribal's of the area need to come out of the market forces for their basic needs and start the cultivation of traditional varieties, which had been the backbone of their survival in the past.

Education Program

Education is both the means as well as the end to a better life; means, because it empowers an individual to earn his/her livelihood and the end because it increases one's awareness on a range of issues – from healthcare to appropriate social behavior to understanding one's rights, and in the process evolve as a better citizen.

GMKS's educational initiatives include Former school admission and main streaming of migrate children , To control drop out from the school and We are focusing on Girls Education. It works for education for underprivileged children who are under difficult circumstances, such as child labour, children of poorest of the parents, Special emphasis is given on girl education and women education, so that they and their families get empowered.

Since 2004, more than 4200 underprivileged and Migrate children have been rescued and enrolled in formal school. GMKS formed 150 village shiksha committees.



Natural Resource Management

Natural resource Development and management is prime focus area of GMKS. Natural resources are the source of livelihoods of the people in early periods. Now the condition of NR is not so healthy because of the greed of the people. GMKS works in a region which is highly vulnerable to climate change. The World Bank report (2018) on South Asia's Hotspots, classified the region as a moderate hotspot zone. Evidence from various climate science studies points to the negative effects which a rise in average temperature has on people's living standards, and shows that inland areas like southern Rajasthan are particularly severely affected.

Our work area is located in the Aravalli hills. This hilly region receives an average annual rainfall of 630 mm which is not evenly distributed throughout the year, and it experiences drought every three to five years. This is a high water-stress zone with the supply of water from rainfall not meeting demands for agriculture, household consumption and other uses. People in the region we work in live in rural areas and depend mostly on subsistence agriculture and livestock rearing. 84% of the farmers are small and marginal farmers with two hectares of land or less, with only about half fit for cultivation. Most families cannot produce enough food grains from their farms to last them for the whole year. Migrating for casual laboring work away from their village to meet their household food consumption and income needs.

Agriculture in the area is mostly rain-fed with only one fourth of the cultivated area under irrigation. As a result, most farmers are able to farm in only one season. Even for farmers who have access to irrigation, many do not have sufficient water to irrigate in winter crop (which would give them a second crop in the year). Such scarcity of water leads to either low crop productivity or crop failure. The poor status of food and water security reinforces the vicious cycle of poverty in the region. GMKS has been working for decades to tackle these challenges.

Under Natural Resource Management GMKS delivers a complete package of interventions apart from traditional approach to deal with water security, which in turn can lead to food security for families in the region. Our starting point is watershed treatment of degraded land and less productive farmlands in an area. This includes undertaking soil and water conservation activities, starting with the upstream areas where pastures and forestland are mostly located, and continuing downstream where wasteland (various categories of non-productive land) and farmland are located. In addition, we help communities to plant suitable flora in the right areas so as to increase green cover. The wasteland treatment leads to a rise in groundwater levels, converting wasteland to farmland, enhances soil moisture and checks water and wind erosion of the soil. To manage rainwater run-off during monsoons and make the best use of the existing water resources in the area, we help communities to build check dams, water-harvesting structures and irrigation systems. This leads to greater availability of and better access to water for agriculture and livestock. To ensure improved land and water resources and therefore higher farm productivity, best practices in agriculture are introduced to farmers through training using the Farmer Field School approach. This ensures participation of farming community, developing local capacity in the

process. GMKS works to improve the productivity of grains, pulses, Traditional crops like Mal, Hamloi, Kuri, Batti and vegetables to ensure food and nutrition security for families in the region. Community institutions like Bhomat Vikas Manch and Village women's groups play a crucial role in ensuring ownership and accountability amongst various land and water resource user groups specially lift irrigation water distribution and participation in agricultural activities at every stage of the intervention.

GMKS With an object of maintaining ecological/ natural balance and preserving and promoting socio-economic and cultural heritage, the institution has been working on five "J" since its inception. These five "J" are – Jal (water), Jangal (Jungle/forest), Jan (people), Zamin (land/soil) and Jaanwar (cattle/animals). Their protection and conservation is our prime aim. Since founded, Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society has been engaged in efforts towards protection and management of natural resources and its biodiversity in collaboration with local communities. Jungles are important factor in the task of enhancing the fertility power of the land as well as water conservation. Natural resources have a significant role in maintaining livelihoods and also in improving environmental conditions.



Natural Resource Management - At a Glance

- Formation of 130 Water conservation committees in 130 villages,
- Built 38 water harvesting structures in 28 villages,
- Constructed 1220 check dams in 84 villages with 32000 Mts contour trenches,
- Developed 1500 Acre. Pasture land in 14 villages,
- 260000 mtr. Farm bund,
- watershed development of 13560 Acre in 35 villages,
- Installation of 25 Community lift irrigation schemes in 25 villages
- Gravity based irrigation system for 5 villages.
- 620 Renovation of wells for irrigation and constructed 304 new wells.

Impact

- Ground water level increased 6 to 8 feet as result of water conservation works.
- Plantation, Social forestry and Pastureland development makes ecological balance and fulfilled the need of fodder.
- Increase in area of cultivation for 20600 families, enhancement in income from Rs. 8000 to 12000/- per annum adopting Organic agricultural practices and innovative techniques of agriculture.
- 60 to 70 % migration checked (out of 180 days) with the result 120 days livelihood ensured.
- 30% decrease in elementary education dropout. Earlier it was 45 % while this times its only 15%.
- 16 Sarpanchas(Head of village Panchayat) from GMKS Women group are elected till now.



WATERSHED TREATMENT TO CONTROL RUN OFF

Rural Training Centre

“Dhara Mitra” The centre is named “Dharamitra”, which means “friends of the soil”. The philosophy that drives the center is one that considers the earth as a partner and a friend in sustaining human life. It's hardly 3 km away from head quarter. It has 20 acres land with irrigation facilities. A well furnished Training centre for 50 participants is there with dinning and training hall in the lap of beautiful nature.

GMKS itself develop this centre, the farm and agriculture fields in 20 acres of land and then constructs a beautiful farmers training centre GMKS was able to purchase decent farm to develop training centre but decide to purchase similar kind of land as the farmers of the area are having. When GMKS brought this land it was Hilly, sloppy and barren, but now it is beautiful farm. Farmers are having small fields, lack of irrigation and relayed on rain resulted they couldn't get expected yields.

Dhara Mitra (Friends of soil) centre make them believe that more production can be obtain from the land is new and timely practices could be accomplished. In other words this centre is livelihood centre for the farmers who changed their cultivation practices by seeing/by training given by GMKS or with frequent visits of the centre.

Since year 2000, GMKS as it established, win the trust of people stated talking about sustainable agriculture because seasonal agriculture and casual labor work are the only livelihood for the villagers. Agriculture of the area is rain fed. They were not having irrigation facilities though Mansi & Wakal Rivers are flowing in the heart of Jhadol block.

- The fields of Dharmitra contain the following organic produce: Ginger, Turmeric, White Muesli, Maize, Mustard, Wheat, Gram,
- A luscious mango grove, several robust bamboo and neem trees, anis and lemon plants, and other medicinal herbs are located in the Dharmitra fields
- Two tube wells help irrigate the fields .
- Organic manuring at Dharmitra consists of the following: Decompost, Vermicompost, Liquid Manure (a mixture of cow manure, water, and jaggery), Green Manure, and Riverbed organic matter that collects after the monsoon rains
- Organic pesticide use at Dharmitra consists of two types of Neem Pesticides. One is a mixture of Neem leaves and water that can be used on all crops. The other is a mixture of Neem leaves, water, and cow urine that is used only on ginger, gram, and mustard.
- The training facility at the center can accommodate up to 50 people

Dharamitra

Four years ago, in an effort to promote sustainable agriculture and revive traditional agricultural practices in its working region, MKS started an organic farming training and research center at its headquarters in Ogra. MKS wishes to demonstrate to their farmers that land regeneration, soil fertility, crop production, and a sufficient amount of agricultural income are still possible in the area. The centre is focused on organic farming patterns that will benefit the small and marginalized farmer, and decrease their dependence on outside markets. The centre is named "Dharamitra", which means "friends of the soil". The philosophy that drives the center is one that considers the earth as a partner and a friend in sustaining human life. Starting with nothing more than a shoestring budget, a few dry fields, and an enthusiastic team of believers, Dharamitra has grown into a 40-bigha (16-acre) center with units of organic farming, dairy development, soil and water conservation, and a training and research center. For the past four years, MKS has employed local village hands to work in the fields, allowing them to experience different techniques and practices of sustainable agriculture. A farmers' training center has been constructed at the site where hand-on courses and demonstrations on sustainable agriculture techniques occur.



Dharamitra Facts

- The fields of Dharamitra contain the following organic produce: Ginger, Turmeric, White Muesli, Yellow and White Maize, Mustard, Wheat, Gram (Chick Pea), Green Peas, Eggplant, Red and Green Chillies, Radishes, Cilantro, Onion, Yam and others.

- A luscious mango grove, several robust bamboo and neem trees, anis and lemon plants, and other medicinal herbs are located in the Dharmitra fields
- Two fields of organic grass and fodder are cultivated for the Dharamitra cattle
- Two tube wells help irrigate the fields and lands
- The center currently employs 6 full-time female and 4 full-time male workers from the surrounding villages. Other local workers are hired on a seasonal and as-needed basis.
- 12 cows, 1 buffalo, and 3 oxen are used for ploughing, manure, and dairy products
- Organic manuring at Dharmitra consists of the following: Decompost, Vermicompost, Liquid Manure (a mixture of cow manure, water, and jaggery), Green Manure, and Riverbed organic matter that collects after the monsoon rains
- Organic pesticide use at Dharmitra consists of two types of Neem Pesticides. One is a mixture of Neem leaves and water that can be used on all crops. The other is a mixture of Neem leaves, water, and cow urine that is used only on ginger, gram, and mustard.
- The training facility at the center can accommodate up to 50 people
- Dharmitra includes kitchen and lodging facilities for up to 50 people

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES :

Aside from being a fully-functioning organic farm, MKS also conducts two types of extension activities to bring awareness of sustainable agriculture to the small and marginalized farmers of the Bhomat Region. After seeing the tremendous benefits of its organic farming activities in its own fields, MKS was ready to extend their learning and experience to the villagers in their working area. The extension activities fall into the following two categories.

Dharmitra-Based Activities :

MKS conducts periodic trainings on organic farming and sustainable agriculture at its farm center. The trainings usually involve a number of farmers from the MKS working area, members of the MKS staff, and outside individuals such as progressive farmers from neighboring regions, interested government officials, members of other non-governmental organizations, and various others with interest in the topic. Though the trainings vary depending on the audience, each session includes at least the following six parts:

1) PHILOSOPHY

A dialogue on the philosophy and ethics behind organic farming and sustainable agriculture opens each training session. The relationship with the earth is discussed, as well as the health benefits, cost benefits, and total livelihood benefits of organic farming.

2) CROPS

This part includes discussions on crop rotation, mixed cropping, cash crops, proper preparation of agricultural plots, and appropriate time tables for sowing, harvesting, manuring, and irrigating.

3) SEEDS

This section includes discussions on proper seed selection, different preservation techniques, seed quality tests, sowing methods, and revival of traditional seeds found in the Bhomat Region.

4) MANURING

This session provides training on vermicompost, decompost, liquid manure, green manure, the usage of natural biomass, and organic pesticide use.

5) LIVESTOCK

This session concerns the relationship of livestock to agricultural sustainability. Grazing techniques, fodder development, livestock health, and manure issues are presented.

6) MARKETING

Although the section on marketing is still being developed as MKS continues to perform research in this area, the basic principles of marketing are presented to the participants. The cost-benefit analysis of organic vs. inorganic agriculture is discussed.

As part of the training, a tour of the Dharmitra farm and facilities is also conducted. Walking through the fields and observing the health and fertility of the Dharmitra lands, increases the confidence of local farmers in sustainable agriculture. They receive hands-on training in the different methods, and are encouraged to replicate such measures in their own lands. They can also purchase certain start-up material from Dharamitra at a reduced rate.

Field-Based Activities :

In addition to the training sessions that occur at Dharmitra, MKS has made sustainable agriculture a central topic in its field visits. During monthly meetings in each of its project villages, MKS staff and village members discuss various aspects of organic agriculture. In addition to talking and presenting the different aspect of organic farming, MKS conducts on-site demonstrations in its project villages. In these meetings, organic farming is presented as part of the integrated approach of sustainable livelihood development, and the relationship between organic farming,

watershed development, health and hygiene, proper nutrition, income generation, and environmental regeneration is addressed. By bringing the information and learning directly to the villagers' doorsteps, MKS is hopeful that the message of sustainable agriculture is adopted by the community members.

MKS has already seen success in terms of sustainable agriculture awareness, in villagers' adoption of physical techniques such as vermicompost, decompost, kitchen gardening, and seed preservation, and in substantial income generation and livelihood development of the villagers that now practice organic farming. MKS continuously encourages its farmers to visit areas of success, and encourages the progressive farmers to spread their experience and learning to their neighboring areas. Seeing the success of neighboring villages has encouraged additional farmers to embrace sustainable agriculture.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS :

Based on the tremendous success of both the organic farm and extension activities conducted till date, MKS is planning the next phase of activities addressing sustainable agriculture and organic farming. The three main activities planned for the future are:

1) Establishment of Resource Center :

MKS hopes to establish a fully-functioning and active organic farming resource center at its Dharmitra facility. This will include the development of a library with various materials relating to the philosophy and practice of sustainable agriculture and a small testing laboratory for the certification of organic content.

2) Development of a Progressive Farmers Network :

Plans are already underway to create a network of organic farmers in the Bhomat Region. Although the centre of activity will be Dharmitra, MKS hopes to be only a participating member, with the responsibility for running the network in the hands of the local farmers. This network will be used as a platform for the farmers to share sustainable agriculture techniques and experiences, plan for exposure visits, develop marketing skills, participate in a farmers' cooperative, and undertake other activities as they find appropriate.

3) Marketing :

MKS is currently researching different marketing options for the organic produce that is grown in their working regions. Discussions with Udaipur hotels and markets have been ongoing, in an effort to assist the local farmers with selling their produce. After a suitable market is located, MKS plans to help the organic farmers understand how to compete and sell their produce. Location of a viable market will encourage additional farmers to embrace sustainable agriculture as a lifestyle.

Rana Punja College (RPC)

Rana Punja College has successfully completed 3 years of Academic Excellence spreading quality education and making a remarkable contribution in the field of Education. The college has kept pace with the changing world and has been the pioneering spirit behind many innovations in the field of education thus acquiring a well-deserved reputation not only for academics but also in the arena of sports and co-curricular activities.

The Academic activities of the college are drawn from the well defined Mission statements which integrate the core values of the college with the modern objectives and goals of higher education, to promote globally competent knowledge citizens who are not only skilled and employable, but are also morally upright and spiritually inspired with "humane values and social commitments.



Affiliation Team From College Education

Vision, Mission, Core Values, Logo, Milestones

At Rana Punja College College, the academic climate is dedicated to the student community to facilitate KNOWLEDGE that would enkindle them to LOVE and to SERVE the people.

Vision

To create a distinct environment of excellence in education with humane values and social commitment

Mission

We are committed:

1. To develop knowledge citizens with multidisciplinary global competencies.
2. To integrate in the students the ennobling virtues of truth, fairness, tolerance and co-operation that leads them to serve the underprivileged.
3. To create and maintain an environment of excellence in education.
4. To provide life skills towards a successful career, home and society.

Three years back when we start Rana Punja College with 32 student and now third year which is reporting year we reach the strength of 132 students. RPC is having well qualified and committed teachers. Cent percent annual result of students shows the performance of RPC.

During the year we observed following events in RPC.

1. College Foundation Day
2. Independent day
3. Hindi Day
4. Gandhi Jayanti
5. Rana Punja Jayanti
6. Teachers Day
7. Republic day



On college Foundation day Political thinker and ex. Dear of Mohan Lal Sukhadiya University Prof. Arun Chaturvedi delivered talk on quality education where as on Independent day the founder President of Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society Mr. Madan Nagada talked on good citizenship. On Hindi day well-known Hindi Poet Prof Rajni Kulshreshtha delivered talk on linguistic Hindi. On Gandhi Jayanti educationist Dr DN Nagda talked on Gandhian values and education. On Rana Punja Jayanti Ex. President of UCCI Mr KS Mogra ,Ex.HZL PRO Prof ML Nagda and Prof. SB LAL grace the faction and spent whole day with students and shared views and experiences about success. They all were of the opinion that there is no short cut in success. On teachers day RPC invited teachers from and around Oguna Schools and venerate their hard work. The Republic day function was

observed in campus and The Sarpanch of the Village Ms. Savita Devi, the vice Sarpanch Mr. Naveen Bapna and Social worker Dr.S.S.Jawariya delivered talks.

RPC participate in University Kabaddi Tournament and also observed allied inter class completions of Kabaddi, Khokho, Rupal Jhapat, Badminton, Carom, Rangoli, Mehandi and also essay writing. The students including girls actively participate in their selective activity. The week long competitions after academic periods went of smoothly. After the completion prizes were distributed by the management of the college.



Internship, Study and Citizenship Program



The program facilitates visits from Interns and visitors from within and outside India and from IIM Udaipur, Duke Sanford university for short period to half an year or more, and provide us an opportunity to learn about overall development work. Visitors always provide suggestions to boost our work. GMKS is having close touch with Indian Institute of Management Udaipur (The IIMU) since quite long. IIM sent group of students every year for rural immersion and summer course to GMKS.

The summer course and rural immersion program allows students to develop sensitivity to rural issues through direct experiential learning. During course Students visits GMKS and the villages where GMKS working in the areas of livelihood, health, and education. GMKS host agency and provides all facilities including mentor ship, field visits and accommodation. The field placement made by IIMU for student is essential for future managers or entrepreneurs to have a good understanding of the socio economic and political background. To pursue this, rural Immersion and summer courses played vital role.

GMKS volunteer and internship program provides an opportunity to gain an insight into the development sector through hands-on grass-roots work and to make a real contribution. We host over 60 volunteers and interns this year. Volunteers and interns have the opportunity to spend a significant amount of time in the field. The most successful volunteers and interns at GMKS show a high level of initiative and self-motivation they gain work and life experience and the satisfaction of giving something back to society.

The work undertaken by volunteers can provide substantial benefits to organization as they help provide an external perspective on its programs. Some help in monitoring our activities. GMKS staff benefit from meeting people with a different outlook on development: discussing this work with volunteers gives our staff new ideas that help to shape the future of our work. GMKS provide an opportunity to students to spend a week in a village where they see closely the challenges like poverty, health and livelihoods of the people. They not only see and experience but they also suggest program to overcome.

Rural Health and Sanitation

Under the health and sanitation program GMKS organized programs at Panchayat level for creating awareness among the people about sanitation, stopping open defecation and protecting people from water borne diseases. In addition to it, the institution has taken many initiatives in the direction of various cleanliness programs and support including ODF being run by the government.



Child rights and child protection

This area is known for child labor and migration. The children of the area are taken to Gujarat through agents to work in the cotton fields and this practice has taken deep roots here. Such agents have come up from the local community itself who would establish contact with the parents and families of the children and



when a group of such children is ready, they are gathered and sent to Gujarat for cotton collection in the cotton farms or for doing other type of labour work there. Such migration not only affects the education of the children directly but also promotes child labour and leads to the violation of child rights. Since girl children are also a part of the process of migration, there are instances of bad behaviour and physical violence with them. In this connection, Gandhi ManavKalyan Society has constituted village level monitoring groups by taking the Panchayats into confidence. Also programmes have been organised for public awareness. As a result of these initiatives, there is some improvement in the situation but due to poverty, unemployment and uncertainty of the livelihoods in the area, the flow of migration has not fully stopped.

COVID-19

(COVID-19) is an infectious disease and one with the highest number ever emerged and a persistent epidemic has caused a public health emergency outbreak. The epidemic has caused many socio-economic disruptions that have also affected the project surrounding areas. From 18 March 2020 in Rajasthan, when the district administration plans to impose a strict lockdown, then in such situation from 25 March to 31 March 2020 an awareness program, soap distribution/mask distribution and other steps was taken by institution.

1. The organization has started the work of conscious building and public awareness campaign program in 150 villages is going on and team is sharing what precautions are to be carried out.
2. A food packet distribution in 1300 families as well as in camp has been provided
3. The local self help women's team is making the face masks and around 1300 face mask till date has been distributed in camps, villages and to the patients who are currently admitted in hospitals
4. 1100 Hand wash soaps has been distributed in 150 villages and told them how to clean your hands

We had a liaising with district administration and SDM and shared the ongoing work related to covid-19, a list was given by the departments and with the support of GMKS staff and few BVM members a base criteria has been made for the current situation in these areas and what comes out was the dry food items is the major issue and how much area being effected majorly and with the help of gram panchayat

GMKS team had surveyed and found that 1200 families out of 6000 were identified and most of them were those whose crops got completely damaged and are completely vulnerable as there are no sources of income and there is lack of ration and food issue in this affected areas.

In such situation determine by GMKS and we are really grateful towards APPI for giving us immediate financial support for the tribal part of jhadol and gogunda block of Udaipur district. Several things before implementation same are as follows:

- We had made the root charts for the affected areas, and the distribution of dry ration food items made for 1200 such families.
- Purchase of food grain and other related material as per the quotation was done. In this from different vendors we receive the rate of Rs 1780 and after quality and rate it was given to Adinath trading company, Udaipur which gives a final rate at Rs 1710
- On 15th April 2020 with the help of loading trucks carried food material at the Ogra Headquarter and distribution of the food items in different villages of different panchayats had been started through the local transportation.
- With each local transport a GMKS staff along with the BVM member from the panchayat was there to reach at the villages.

Dialogues , Deliberations and Civic Responsibilities

We the people of Indian, The first word of our constitution demands good citizenship. GMKS , focused on dialogues and deliberations. In the reporting year we have organized following dialogues.

Nature Human Centric Idea
 Globalization and Climate Change
 Gandhian Ideology
 Dr Lohiyas Socialism
 Lakes and Citizenship
 Hindi Poetry
 Higher education and its challenges

Apart from dialogue every Sunday a representative of GMKS Participate in lake cleaning with lake lovers and trying to pass a message that water is precious. A part from Shramdaan GMKS participated in Public awareness March to sensitize public on Lakes and Environment.

This year The CEO also participate in NAAC Alliance meeting held in Hyderabad, Andhrapradesh where as the director participated in Nature human centric National meeting at Panjab.



Review Meeting With Board Members



K CHHABRA & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA. KARAN CHHABRA
B.COM, A.C.A.

Office – 36, Kalaji Goraji Chouraha, R.M.V. Road, Udaipur (Rajasthan) – 313001
Mob :- 95290 35989, 9772777953; E-mail :- cakaranchhabra07@gmail.com

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members
Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society
V & P Ognā, Tehsil Jhadhol
District Udaipur (Rajasthan) 313702

We have audited the annexed Balance Sheet of **Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society** as at 31st March 2020 and also the annexed Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date and report that:

1. We have obtained all the information and explanation which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of audit.
2. The Balance Sheet and Income & Expenditure Account dealt by this report are in agreement with the provisions of law and accounting standards.
3. In our opinion accounts are maintained in conformity with the provisions of law and accounting standards.
4. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the statement together with the notes on account give True and Fair views:
 - a. In the case of Balance Sheet, of the State of Affairs as at 31.03.2020 and
 - b. In the case of Income and Expenditure, of the excess of Income over expenditure for the year ended on that Date.

PLACE : UDAIPUR

DATE : 26.10.2020

For : K CHHABRA & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



CA. KARAN CHHABRA
(Proprietor)

M. No.- 439508

GANDHI MANAV KALYAN SOCIETY

Village & Post : OGNA, Tehsil : JHADOL, District : UDAIPUR (Raj.)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
As at 31st March 2020

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Building Construction Fund (Society)		Fixed Assets	
Bal. as per last B/s	0.00	(Annexure "B")	7360269.75
Non Recurring Capital Fund (Society)		Current Assets	
Bal. as per last B/s	5143264.00	Sundry Debtors	
Non Recurring Fixed Assets Fund		Rana Punjha college - Expenses	1853337.00
(Contributed by FC Projects)		Rana Punjha college - Fixed Deposite	500000.00
Bal as per last B/s	224932.15	Child Development Project	46202.00
Add: Surplus during the Year	0.00		
	224932.15		
Income & Expenditure Account (Society)		Loans & Advances(Society)	
Bal. as per last B/s	1988023.22	Income Tax-TDS(F.Y.2018-2019)	8532.00
Add : Income Tax Refund		Income Tax-TDS(F.Y.2019-2020)	12600.00
AY 2015-16	3880.00		
Add: Tfr from Income & Expenditure A/c	252752.66		
	2244655.88		
Loans (Liabilities)			
Car Loan Mahindra Finance	866162.40		
Current Liabilities			
Unspent Balance (Annexure 'A')	923840.04	Rana Punja College	
TDS Payable	1180.00	Fixed Assets	
Sundry Creditors		Class Room Construction	191795.00
Hitendra and others	140000.00	Furniture & Fixtures	49205.00
Jain Chemicals	242313.00	Library(Books & Journal)	37412.00
Kanji and others	60000.00		
Madan Nagda	548813.00	Deposits	
Rekha Nagda	150000.00	Joint Director Education Raj. Jaipur	
Mr Rakesh	100000.00	(Fixed Deposit)	500000.00
Sunder Lal Javriya	300000.00		
	1541126.00		
Rana Punja College		Preliminary Expenditure(RPS)	
Sundry Creditors		Balance b/d	164006.00
GMKS(Society)- Deposit	500000.00	Less: 1/5th W/off	54669.00
GMKS(Society)- Expenses	1853336.58		109337.00
Madan Nagda	336100.00	Bank Balances	
		- PNB Udaipur (FC)	18139.47
		- RMGB Oгна (Society)	248546.30
		- SBI (Society)	17137.36
		- The UCCB (Society)	47660.48
		- BOB APPI BVM	659270.40
		- RMGB Oгна (RPC)	75503.10
		Cash Balances	
		- Cash Balance (FC)	10.97
		- Cash Balance (Society)	7048.38
		- Cash Balance (APPI-BVM)	2.00
		- Cash Balance(RPC)	2174.30
			9235.65

Contd...



GANDHI MANAV KALYAN SOCIETY

Village & Post : OGNA, Tehsil : JHADOL, District : UDAIPUR (Raj.)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As at 31st March 2020

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
		MISCELLANEOUS	
		Income & Expenditure Account (F.C.)	
		Bal. as per last B/s	158460.86
		Add : Excess of Expenditure over Income	7943.50
			166404.36
		Income & Expenditure Account (RPC)	
		Bal. as per last B/s	1435985.98
		Add: Tfr from Income & Expenditure A/c	288024.20
			1724010.18
	<u>13634597.05</u>		<u>0.00</u> <u>13634597.05</u>

For Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society


(Madan Nagda)
PresidentPlace : Udaipur
Date : 26.10.2020

As per our report of even date attached.

For: K Chhabra & Associates
Chartered Accountants(KARAN CHHABRA)
Proprietor
M.No. 439508

Visitors

SN	NAME OF THE VISITOR	ORGANIZATION
1	Prof.Arun Chaturvedi	Ex. Dear MLSU,Board Member, GMKS
2	Prof. Rajni Kulshreshtha	Poet, Principal RMV ,Bed College
3	Dr.D.N.Nagda	Ex.BOM Member MLSU,Ex Pricipal
4	Dr.S.B.Lal	Educationiest
5	Dr. M.L.Nagda	Ex.Public Relation Officer , HZL
6	Er.K.S.Mogra	Ex President, UCCI
7	Dr. Nirmal Desai	Proffesor Govt.College Chittorgarh
8	Dr.Asha Vajpayee	Principal, Govt.College Gogunda
9	Dr . Shagupta	Principal, Govt.College Jhadol
10	Mr.Zulfiquar	Chief Strategy &Program Officer-AAPI
11	Mr.Arghya Mukharjee	Senior Manager-AAPI
12	Mr.Narayan	Accounts Officer-AAPI
13	Ms.Bharti	CA, Azim Premji Phillenthropic-APPI
14	MS. Shamhavi Madan	Program Officer-APPI
15	Mr. Shashi Kamal	DDM -NABARD
16	Mr.P.K. Mishra	Director-Agriculture-TAD
17	Mr.Gitesh Malviya	Deputy Commisner,TAD
18	Ms. Apurva	NABCON
19	Dr. M.S.Rathore	Water Scientiest
20	Mr.Dependra	Sammonity,Delhi
21	Mr. B..Chadana	Director, ASTHA
22	Mr. Kapil Sharma	Country Director, Hitachi
23	Ms. Sandhya Sharma	Freelance
24	Mr Manoj Bisariya	Director, Film& Documentary
25	Mr.Vipin Tiwari	Directore, Titri Production
26	Prof. Udayan	IIM- Udaipur
27	Devika Dudhat	Summer course Students for week long field Study
28	Aditi Thapa	Summer course Students for week long field Study
29	Saumya Vishwal	Summer course Students for week long field Study
30	Pratima Tamang	Summer course Students for week long field Study
31	Nayanika Bhatnagar	Summer course Students for week long field Study
32	Sharda Kiran Anilkumar	Summer course Students for week long field Study
33	Ankita Agrawal	Summer course Students for week long field Study
34	Shipra Agarwal	Summer course Students for week long field Study
35	Priyadharsini M S	Summer course Students for week long field Study
36	Pratha Agrawal	Summer course Students for week long field Study
37	Mahima Lohia	Summer course Students for week long field Study
38	Anu Shrivastava	Summer course Students for week long field Study
39	Kumarwar Shruti Girish	Summer course Students for week long field Study
40	Shruti Bansal	Summer course Students for week long field Study

41	Priyanka Agrawal	Summer course Students for week long field Study
42	Manisha Jayaraj	Summer course Students for week long field Study
43	Archi Gaikwad	Summer course Students for week long field Study
44	Tanvi Runwal	Summer course Students for week long field Study
45	Somaina Brahma	Summer course Students for week long field Study
46	Rajvi Arun Doshi	Summer course Students for week long field Study
47	Muskan Bansal	Summer course Students for week long field Study
48	Arpita Beohar	Summer course Students for week long field Study
49	Kondvilkar Vidhya Manoj	Summer course Students for week long field Study
50	Srishti Jain	Summer course Students for week long field Study
51	Riya Mandlekar	Summer course Students for week long field Study
52	Noopur Sharma	Summer course Students for week long field Study
53	Bhawana Singh	Summer course Students for week long field Study
54	Anindya Anindita	Summer course Students for week long field Study
55	Suhani Motwani	Summer course Students for week long field Study
56	Sheetal Ramanlal Shahu	Summer course Students for week long field Study
57	Y Krishna Chaitanya	Summer course Students for week long field Study
58	Chandan Satyarth	Summer course Students for week long field Study
59	Aashish Gupta	Summer course Students for week long field Study
60	Tamal Kanti Biswas	Summer course Students for week long field Study
61	Naman Kamra	Summer course Students for week long field Study
62	Gagrani Aditya Chitranjan	Summer course Students for week long field Study
63	Tapish Jain	Summer course Students for week long field Study
64	Bondugula Sachin Kumar	Summer course Students for week long field Study
65	Ambati Venkat Pavan Reddy	Summer course Students for week long field Study
66	Hardik Vashishtha	Summer course Students for week long field Study
67	Akash V S	Summer course Students for week long field Study
68	Udit Airen	Summer course Students for week long field Study
69	Sai Siddarth R	Summer course Students for week long field Study
70	Pulkit Gupta	Summer course Students for week long field Study
71	V Harish	Summer course Students for week long field Study
72	Akashdeep Katiyar	Summer course Students for week long field Study
73	Ravani Umang Jitesh	Summer course Students for week long field Study
74	Sanskar	Summer course Students for week long field Study
75	Gupta Rajat Kamleshkumar	Summer course Students for week long field Study
76	Harsh	Summer course Students for week long field Study
77	Akhil S	Summer course Students for week long field Study
78	Utkarsh Rohilla	Summer course Students for week long field Study
79	Sahasranshu Pataleshwar	Summer course Students for week long field Study
80	Thakker Harsh Bhavesh	Summer course Students for week long field Study
81	Aman Choudhary	Summer course Students for week long field Study
82	Vaibhav Yadav	Summer course Students for week long field Study
83	Shresth Bansal	Summer course Students for week long field Study
84	Allam Rohit Chandra	Summer course Students for week long field Study





लोक सशक्तिकरण शिविर का आयोजन



ओगणा। शिविर में भाग लेते ग्रामीण।

ओगणा। भोमट विकास मंच द्वारा सरकारी सुविधाओं को आमजन तक पहुंचाने के निमित्त लोक सशक्तिकरण शिविर का आयोजन गांधी मानव कल्याण सोसायटी के प्रशिक्षण केंद्र पर किया गया। शिविर में सरकार द्वारा संचालित सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजना हेतु विधवा, वृद्धावस्था, विकलांग योजनाओं पर चर्चा उपरांत फार्म भरे गए। इसी तरह वन अधिकार कानून की जानकारी दी एवं 207 फार्म भरे गए। शिविर में परियोजना प्रबन्धक मयंक नागदा ने कहा कि सरकार की योजनाएं लोगों की मदद एवं उनके सशक्ति कर्ण के लिए होती हैं। जिसका लाभ आम नागरिक को लेना चाहिए। शिविर में दाडमिया, पिलख, कुंडाल सहित आसपास के नागरिकों व मंच के हरीश कलासुआ, सुखलाल डूंगरी सहित ग्रामीणों ने भाग लिया। हय जानकारी गांधी मानव कल्याण सोसायटी के नंद किशोर शर्मा द्वारा दी गयी।

ग्रामीणों को दी सरकारी योजनाओं की जानकारी



अटाटिया के राजीव गांधी सेवा केंद्र पर प्रशिक्षण में भाग लेते ग्रामीण

ओगणा। झाड़ोल उपखण्ड की अटाटिया ग्राम पंचायत के ग्रामीणों को भोमट विकास मंच की ओर से आयोजित एक दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम में ग्राम स्तरीय पदाधिकारियों को टीम ने राजीव गांधी सेवा केंद्र पर सरकारी योजनाओं के तहत विभिन्न जानकारी दी। इसमें भोमट विकास मंच को मजबूत करना, रोजगार गारंटी योजना की जानकारी, ग्राम सभा में भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करना, सामाजिक सुरक्षा पेंशन योजना, वन अधिनियम 2005 के बारे में जानकारी दी गयी। कार्यक्रम में भोमट विकास मंच के मिनी वर्गास, हरीश कलासुआ, सुखलाल डूंगरी मौजूद थे।



ओगणा। शिविर में ग्रामीणों का उपस्थित करने व शिविर में भाग लेने को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए।

समाज से कुरीतियां खत्म करने का आह्वान



ओगणा। राण पुंजा ज्योति को अतिथि के रूप में आमंत्रित कर ओगणा के गांधी सेठ पर आयोजित हुआ। समाज में प्रचलित कुरीतियों को समाप्त करने के लिए लोगों को प्रेरित किया।

अध्यक्ष योगेश कुमार चौधरी, सरपंच सुनील शर्मा ने हरी शर्मा को प्रशिक्षण देकर समाज में कुरीतियों को समाप्त करने के लिए लोगों को प्रेरित किया।

अध्यक्ष योगेश कुमार चौधरी, सरपंच सुनील शर्मा ने हरी शर्मा को प्रशिक्षण देकर समाज में कुरीतियों को समाप्त करने के लिए लोगों को प्रेरित किया।

दस दिवसीय शैक्षणिक प्रतियोगिता सम्पन्न

ओगणा। राणा पुंजा महाविद्यालय ओगणा में दस दिवसीय सह शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रम सम्पन्न हुआ। इस दौरान महाविद्यालय में निबन्ध, वाद विवाद, एकल गान, समूहगान, एकल नृत्य, समूह नृत्य, रंगोली, मेहंदी, रिंग रोल, बैडमिंटन, 100 मीटर दौड़, चम्मच रेस, रस्सी कूद, पोस्टर मेकिंग सहित कई प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन किया गया। स्थानीय महाविद्यालय के छात्र-छात्राओं प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय स्थान प्रदान किए। विजेताओं को जनवरी में होने वाले वार्षिक उत्सव के दौरान पुरस्कार प्रदान किये जायेंगे। कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षता कॉलेज के प्राचार्य धीरज पालीवाल ने की। संयोजन हिंदी व्याख्यता अकित मेघवाल और निर्णायक की भूमिका व्याख्यता नरेन्द्र प्रजापत प्रकाश अहारी ने की। कार्यक्रम समापन की अध्यक्षता गांधी मानव कल्याण सोसायटी के प्रबंधक मयंक नागदा ने की। मंच संचालन हिमांशी सेठ और हितेश लोहार ने किया। धन्यवाद छात्र परिषद के देवेन्द्र प्रजापत ने किया।



शिक्षा से क्षेत्र का विकास संभव: मालवीया

ओगणा। जनजाति विचार के प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों के नेतृत्व में बना कि राणा पुंजा के जयंत मनाते हुए लोगों को उनके अर्थों पर ध्यान देने का आह्वान किया।

अध्यक्ष योगेश कुमार चौधरी, सरपंच सुनील शर्मा ने हरी शर्मा को प्रशिक्षण देकर समाज में कुरीतियों को समाप्त करने के लिए लोगों को प्रेरित किया।



Credits

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