



# Annual Report 2014-15

Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society



# About us

**Vision:** GMKS intended itself for assuaging the plight condition of tribal with a focal point on tribal community of this area to involve yourself in the itinerary of their holistic development and sustainable livelihood by amplification their sources and capabilities in the course of enhanced acquaintance.

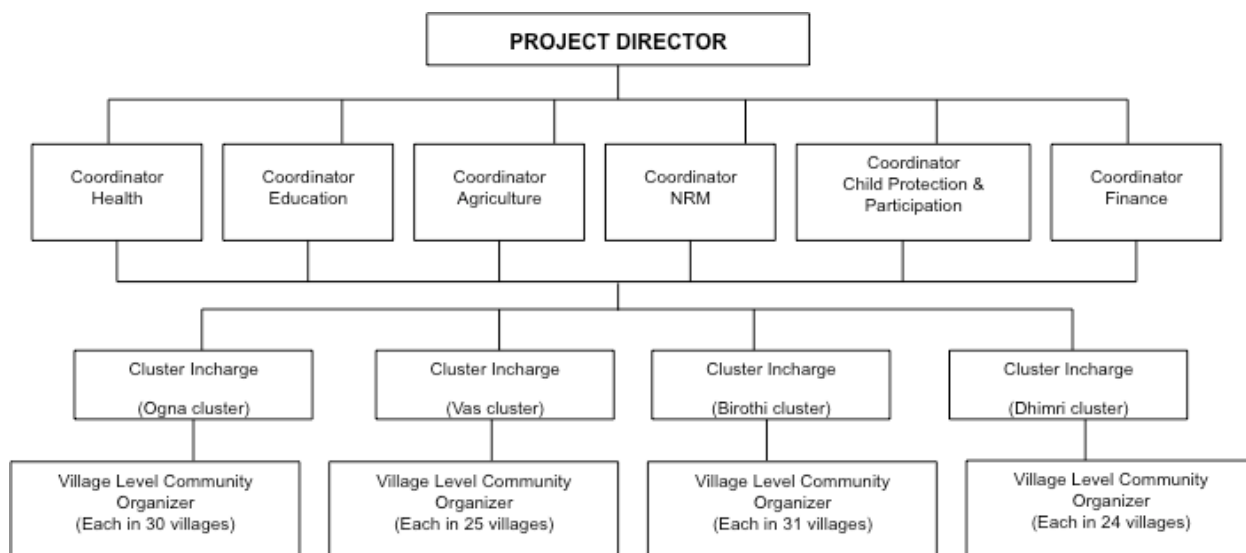
**Mission:** GMKS strives for a self reliant tribal society in which people develop their capabilities of managing their own resources to contribute in a sustained self development process.

**Strategy:** As envisaged in its mission statement, GMKS adopts the role of a "catalyst". Its modus operandi is to assist people own their own development process and become capable enough to manage their life and environment independently. The task is not easy as stated. Working with the tribal of different aborigines poses tremendous challenges. But, it is the challenge GMKS has taken up to address with firm dedication, discipline and determination.

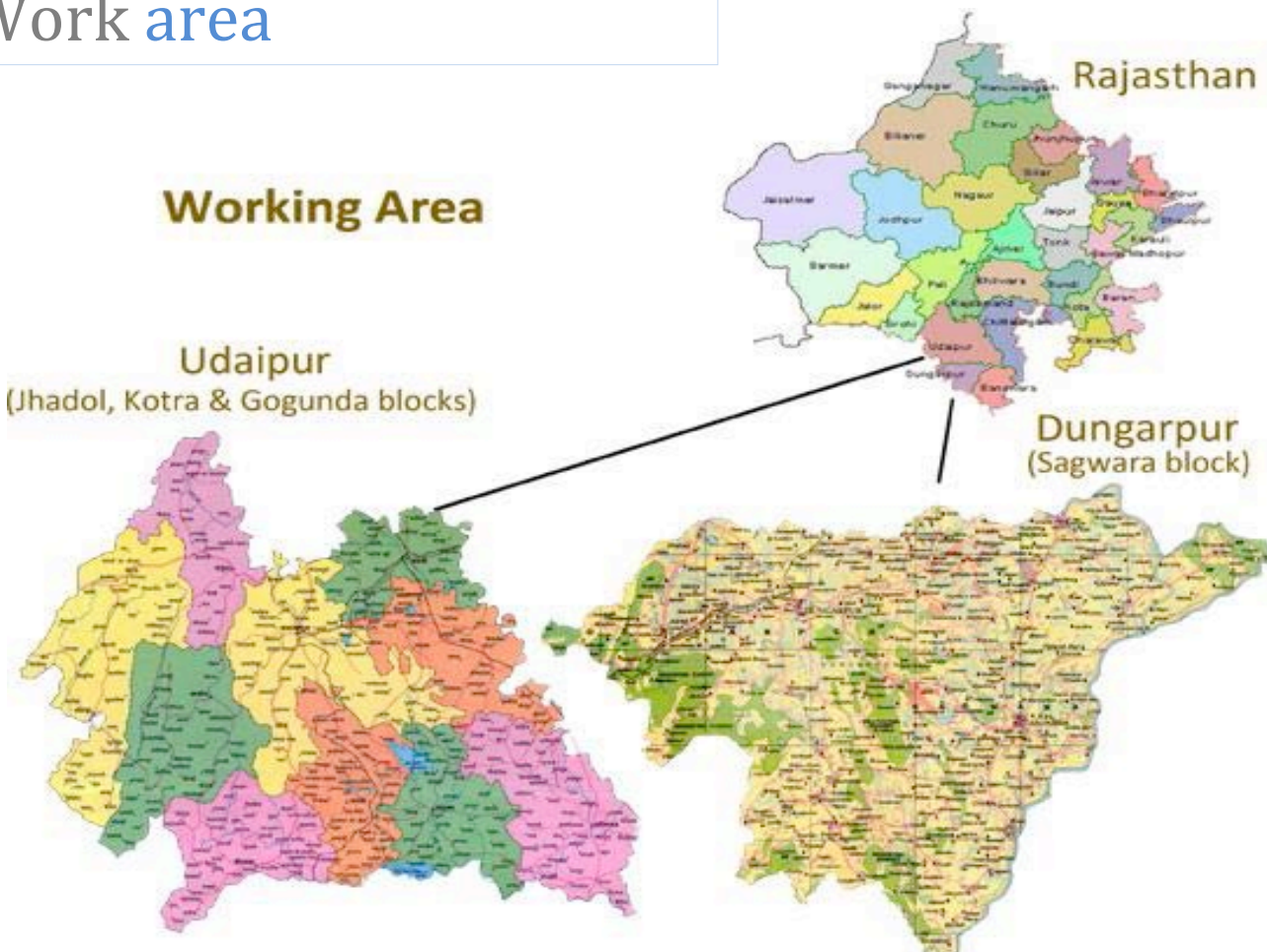
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# Administrative structure



# Work area





On behalf of GMKS and on my personal behalf, I would like to express my full-hearted thanks and gratitude to all those who have extended their financial, programmatic, organizational and technical guidance to us in the due course of time. Our thanks are due to our individual sponsors and our funders for their faith in us and for their continued support.

**Madan Nagda**

## MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF FUNCTIONARY

We are proud to announce that GMKS has completed 30 years now and with each passing year it continues to advance its mission of striving for the sustainability of tribal society through development process. We are happy to share with all our stakeholders, the progress made in the year 2014-15 through this annual report. For GMKS, this year was embarked with significant developments in terms of expansion of child development initiatives with UNICEF and Wadi with NABARD. Along with this we have also come across with a new project of WASH supported by UNICEF and UPNRM with NABARD.

This annual report gives just a small coverage of our activities and may not really do justice to the stupendous work being done by each department. Excellent teamwork is seeing our dream being taken

forward in every direction. The energy, the enthusiasm, and the hard work displayed by all have kept the flame burning. But definitely there is a long way to go.

On behalf of GMKS and on my personal behalf, I would like to express my full-hearted thanks and gratitude to all those who have extended their financial, programmatic, organizational and technical guidance to us in the due course of time. Our thanks are due to our individual sponsors and our funders for their faith in us and for their continued support.

We also thank the support and co-operation from all the government & non-government officials, local elected representatives, co-working friends, consultants, auditors, media friends, well-wishers, volunteers in the public and



people in the local areas who extended their absolute co-operation and support in implementing all our programs successfully and diligently with people's participation. This has encouraged us to break new ground and reach out to more people. Their commitment helps us to make a difference in lives of many people.

Last but not least, I thank all my staff and team members for their dedication and

contribution made to make the last year a successful one. Being combined together we have achieved many revolutionary changes in all the sections of the society. Thanks for all the co-operation in the past and do expect the same in the future too with great affinity and support.

GMKS is a non - government organization working in 308 villages in the tribal area of Jhadol, Kotra and Gogunda block of Udaipur district in southern Rajasthan. Founded in 1985 the organization began its life with the complexities of NRM, GMKS has since expanded the scope of its work to encompass Child Rights, Khatodi Rehabilitation and Sustainable Agriculture through Organic farming and emergency relief to more than one lakh population of the district. In its attempt to increase the scope of it's outreach GMKS liaisons with line departments of Government to bring the best available opportunities and practices to the community.

GMKS's work area is populated by tribal communities living in scattered settlement in the rugged terrain of the Aravali range of hills in semi arid southern Rajasthan. The region is characterized by unsustainable livelihood practices; most evident in the degraded natural resource base, a function of topography etc. agriculture and animal husbandry constitute the primary livelihood activities in the region. Non – land based livelihood options consist primarily of migratory unskilled labor toiling under poor working conditions for low pay.

In terms of capabilities, GMKS's work area shows a poor health and education status, with a high percentage of out of school children, a high prevalence of morbidity from preventable diseases, and high maternal and infant mortality rates. Women

are largely excluded from most formal and traditional decision making bodies.

GMKS works to address these challenges through an integrated approach to development, which spans the four domains:

- Strengthen sustainable livelihoods
- Capacity building of community
- Rehabilitation of tribal
- Empowering village level institutions.

True to identifying strength of the people, GMKS believes that change can be brought about when a person first identifies and recognizes his own strength. Its work is focused on creating opportunities for sustainable livelihoods, providing access to proper education and health care, and constituting institutional spaces that enable ordinary people to work autonomously and collectively for the common good of a more just society.

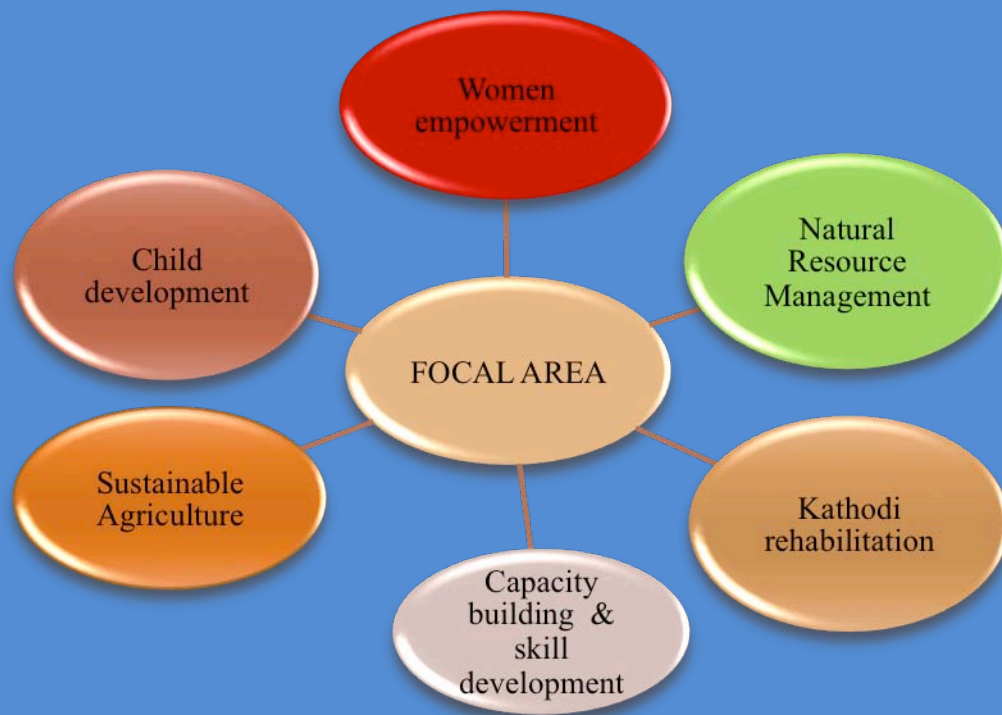
During the course of the year, GMKS has worked hard to raise the capacity of village groups to become more effective and autonomous in bringing about improvements in the lives of their people.

GMKS dream of making the people of this area, self-reliant to manage their own resources will definitely come true if we can work in same direction in the coming years. The result which is bringing and would bring smile to thousands of marginal and deprived families of this area.





# OUR CORE INTERVENTIONS



## NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

GMKS continues to work on restoring and enhancing the productivity of natural resource base in its work area. Land, water and forest play a major role not only in strengthening sustainable livelihood but also in contributing to the social solidarity. At present the work includes formation of

water conservation committees, watershed development, developing water resources - water harvesting systems, check dams, anicuts, community wells for agriculture, livestock and human needs; promoting sustainable agriculture practices to improve crop productivity and diversity.

**Table showing consolidated achievements of Natural Resource management during the last 20 years:**

Activities	Beneficiary village	Total Nos.	Beneficiary
Formation of water conservation Committee	110	110	3000
Water awareness program	150	350	1.15 Lakh
Construction of water harvesting Structure	80	38	1.40 Lakh
Construction of check dam	80	1200	0.60 Lakh
Community well development	80	150	900
Watershed development	35	5425 Hac	0.37 Lakh
Training of water conservation	110	260	8300
Roof rain water harvesting	7	10	20 families
Land development program	45	8500 Acre	3600 families
Agriculture development	20	315 orchard	1735

**Table showing activities done under Natural Resource Management in 2014-15:**

ACTIVITY	NO. OF UNITS	BENEFICIARIES	Covered Villages
Construction of loose stone check dams	20	450	4(Kotra)
Construction of gully plugs	130	650	4(Kotra)
Repairing of water harvesting structures	6	120	6 (Gogunda)
Construction of community well	4	18	2 (Gogunda)
Development of wells	20	58	22 (Sagwada)
Livestock health and treatment camps	10	750 (cattle) 1403 (human)	22 (Sagwada)
Repairing of irrigation channels	300 mtr	31	1 (Kotra)
Installation of lift irrigation	2	76	2 (Jhadol)







## WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The scarcity of water in GMKS work area puts a major dampener on the potential for enhancing agriculture productivity. It even means adequate drinking water for both people and livestock may not be available, thereby exerting a strong influence on people's livelihood security, health and dignity. By storing rainwater received during monsoons, establishing a variety of irrigation methods, GMKS have been working to help community address these concerns. This year GMKS has supported the construction of 35 anicuts and 2 community lift irrigation systems. In total GMKS has constructed 1200 check dams by which 60,000 families have been benefited. GMKS constructed contour trenches, gully plugs, loose stone check dams, masonry check dams, and anicuts. It has become an acceptable unit of planning for optimum use and conservation of soil and water resources.

During the period, 350 farmers have constructed 18052 running meter field bunding and land leveling with treatment of soil at their field. Through field bunding soil moisture has increased. The farmers were motivated to construct the bunding at the field where plantation of horticulture plants has been done.

### **Water Harvesting Structures :**

This year GMKS supported the construction of 10 roof water harvesting systems. Till date GMKS has supported the construction of 38 water harvesting systems. 6 water harvesting systems were repaired and maintained during the year. These RRWHS

supported families to have easy access to stored rain water and use it for 8 months.

Beyond storing water, water-harvesting structures lead to the recharge of ground water and, therefore, of all wells. They can also be used for irrigation through a gravity flow mechanism. In at least 10 Villages, farmers have started using such energy efficient irrigation systems to increase the total area of land under cultivation, variety of crops that they cultivate and the productivity they are able to secure from their land. This has brought significant benefits in terms of household food security and the families' ability to invest in their health and children's education or to take further income generation activities.

### **Lift Irrigation Systems:**

Total 7 lift irrigation systems have been installed under the collaboration of GMKS and Department of Tribal affairs, Government of Rajasthan, which has benefited 215 families from 7 villages, and these lifts have brought total 160.83 hec. of land under irrigation. Also 7 lift irrigation systems have been installed by GMKS, in 7 villages which have benefited total 102 families and have brought total 60 hec. land under irrigation. These lift irrigation systems have enabled 317 farmers to take at least second crop and cultivated 262.83 hectare of land.

Community lift irrigation schemes are successfully running in the area. The small scale structures also do not require high skills and huge costs and therefore are locally managed. User groups of these schemes

are actively working and timely maintenance is being done. Group members are regularly collecting the contribution amount for maintaining the schemes. Electricity bill are deposited regularly. The water distribution system is also running properly by the beneficiaries themselves according to Wara system.

Community lift irrigation systems extensively involves people's participation and increases self-reliance. Water & soil conservation mitigate the larger effect of droughts and affects drought proofing. Farmers have started taking more than one crop in year which has increased the availability of food grains and also do cultivate cash crops that has resulted in decreased migration, girls drop out rate due to decrease of work load (fetch water). Leadership capabilities developed due to regular meetings and interactions among the villagers through lift management committees.

### **Deepening of wells**

Well blasting and construction increase the amount of drinking and irrigation water in the villages and installation of lifts ensure that the villagers are able to make good use of the well water. 20 wells were deepened which benefited 58 families in 22 village.

### **Irrigation pipe line:**

Irrigation pipe line of 8400 meter length was laid in Sagwara block. 350 families have been able to irrigate 525 acre of land by this pipe-line which has increased the production and number of crops.

## **Sustainable Agriculture**

During the present year a total of 1735 farmers were involved in a variety of interventions under the agriculture programme from 20 villages. These interventions cover training for improved farming practices, support for horticulture plantation, vegetable cultivation, crop development through crop trials and taking-up vermi-composting.

Sustainable agriculture is the best practice of farming in the context of ecology. It has been defined as "an integrated system of plant and animal production practices having a site-specific application that will last over the long term. It also includes: the satisfaction of human food, enhance environmental quality and the natural resource base upon which the agricultural economy depends; enhance the quality of life for farmers and society as a whole etc. GMKS is working in the drought prone area where average rain can also leave the drought due to high runoff of the water. Less & marginal land holding along with drought situation, force people to apply chemical fertilizers & pesticides to increase the agriculture production. To get relief from the

**GMKS started a program of cattle rearing and vegetable production in collaboration with NABARD in October 2014. Under this project farmers were provided loan from the bank to buy cow.**



adverse effects of chemical fertilizers & pesticides, organic manuring practices is the best solution.

During the year 430 families were given the package for improving agriculture. 300 families were supported by giving the seeds of Gram, Mustard and Wheat in Dungarpur while 130 families of Jahdol were provided support to grow ginger and turmeric. The package included - providing training, seeds, fertilizer, pesticides and developing few demonstration fields also. Regular inputs and follow-up by agriculture experts were done. Each family received the support of total 14500/- under this package to improve the agriculture and increase livelihood options.

### **Green manuring, oil seeds, pulses**

Farmers were also promoted for green manuring for increasing the fertility of short. This method is manuring is the traditional method of farmers in which the left-out of crop are uprooted or crop parts to wither on the field so that they serve as mulch. Green manure increase the soil fertility in a short time. Farmers were also encouraged to grow pulses and oil seeds and supported them by providing good quality seeds and expert guidance.

### **Livestock development**

Livestock is the main wealth of villagers as well as central to their livelihoods and culture. A farmer's life depends on Agriculture and Livestock and both are dependent on each other. Livestock is the main wealth of villagers as well as central to their livelihoods and culture. To improve the status of livestock, 20 cattle treatment camp

for livestock have been organized where 8500 animals from 13 villages were benefitted through treatment and medicine. These camps played critical role in reducing the spread of fatal diseases ( such as foot and mouth disease) It also increased the health status and fertility and prevented livestock from diseases. The camps were organized in collaboration with department of animal husbandry.

45 families were distributed one Goat for goatery and 10+1 chick for backyard poultry farming in Sagwara block of Dungarpur district.

### **UPNRM**

GMKS started a program of cattle rearing and vegetable production in collaboration with NABARD in October 2014. Under this project farmers were provided loan from the bank to buy cow. Purchase of Holistin physician cow was facilitated and their insurance for three years was done by United India Insurance. 40 farmers from Shahpura, Bhilwara and Udaipur were selected.

DDM of NABARD visited the field after the purchase of cow and initiation of project to see the progress status on 17 October 2014. Detail discussions about cattle rearing and increasing milk production and sharing of problems and issues continued with the farmers. All the 40 farmers attended the meeting. Farmers also shared about rate of milk and where were selling their milk. DDM suggested about exposure visit for these farmers to some developed dairy for developing the understanding of farmers.

Meeting with farmers at Saroda was conducted to discuss the issues of farmers about the cow rearing and milk production



and its consumption and sale. 43 farmers attended this meeting and shared about the quantity of milk being produced, the rate of milk was Rs. 25/- to 30/- per litre, some farmers were making ghee which was being sold at the rate of Rs. 600/-to 700/-. One kilogram ghee produced from 30 litre of milk. Farmers were also consuming some milk at home. Discussions were also on how/what were the farmers feeding and how are they caring the cattle.

Meeting the store in-charge of Dairy, milk collector was organized to discuss the issues relation to collection of milk and rate of the milk, measurement of milk.

Training on cattle rearing and management was conducted. 29 farmers attended the training and learned the method of cattle rearing and how can the production of milk be increased.

Exposure for the farmers was organized to a very well developed dairy which helped farmers learn practically about the methods and systems of cattle rearing. 25 farmers participated in this exposure visit of two days.

## **Sustainable livelihood**

GMKS is also focusing for the sustainable livelihood of small farmers through low gestation small orchards of lemon and mango plantations, etc. The Horticulture cum Forestry program 'WADI' is being implemented in the Sagwara block of the Dungarpur district. The program makes possible to change the socio-economic rehabilitation of poor rural families through the better use of land into productive assets by plantation of fruit and forest trees. The GMKS is working with the tribal families on Wadi program.

Promoting farmers to establish orchard & Improved agricultural practices. Improve awareness in the community through extension, training, environment & quality of life aspect through improving present condition of house hold hygiene and women empowerment, formation of local community organization & cooperatives, value addition through trading & marketing, to improve the livelihood system of rural poor families, to improve community health and access to health services and improve the status of women in target group.

### **Wadi**

In this sequence total 315 families had planted 4665 mangoes and 7775 lemon plants along with the 31100 social forestry plants under the Wadi project. Each wadi is of half acre land. The families have been supported through fertilizer, agriculture equipment, demonstration of mixed cropping, kitchen garden etc. as after care, pesticides, tree guards, pitchers are also provided during the year. The beneficiaries were also given training on pre & post plantation along with the training on as per the need for regular improvement in the Wadi development.

To solve the problem of irrigation of these Wadi's pipe-line of HDP pipe of 8400 meter length has also been developed, which have covered 350 families covering 525 acre land under irrigation.

### **Kitchen Garden**

GMKS have supported the development of 250 kitchen garden during the past years

**Lemon and mango** Wadi with good productivity will contribute to the improvement of the quality of life. Small orchard entrepreneurs increase the sale of their fruits profitably. Farmers are much interested in income generation through the agriculture i.e. previously they used to do only season farming, now they have been motivated towards the lemon orchard which will result in more profit in future.

and this years it has supported 200 more kitchen garden for the cultivation of vegetables and fruit trees. Kitchen garden have been very important in filling the nutrition gap in the families and also earn small amounts by selling the vegetable which is extra after the consumption of the family.

## **Other Initiatives**

### **Livelihood Enhancement Initiatives**

Support farmers to cultivate cash crops which included ginger and turmeric, expansion of lift irrigation systems, vermin - compost, pits and smokeless stoves. In addition cattle camps and SHGs trainings have been conducted in order to enhance income augmentation based on the natural resources base that has been developed in the village. Collection, storage and value addition of NTFPs which include *Mahua*, flowers, berries, fodder. Initiative have been taken by community to network with Line Dept. i.e. Agriculture Department, local governance, Forest Department to work on common and forest



Dharamitra (A friend of soil) is the centre started in the year 2000 with a small number of dry fields, miniature budget and a few fervent members. It's grown into a 16 acre consisting of units of organic farming, dairy development, and trainings& outreach activities. Now the centre is becoming a base of knowledge for small and marginal farmers of the *Bhomat* region. GMKS provides the knowledge about organic farming to small and marginal farmers. This is an effort to promote sustainable agriculture and revive traditional agricultural practices in its working region. 8 Trainings, 3 workshops and 2 demo were organized on organic farming and also experts are invited for sharing their experiences. Small and marginal farmers learn from these trainings and exposures and then

### **Kissan Diwas Celebration**

This event was organised on 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2014. Five gram panchayat sarpach's joined the event. Bank manager of Bank of Baroda also joined the event. 22 waditukdi members and

replicate the best practices in their fields. This year it has benefited more than 350 small and marginal farmers. Main aim of the center to spread knowledge about the dangerous effects of chemical fertilizers and spread message to revive forgotten traditional agriculture systems through organic agriculture practices. GMKS put more emphasized on organic farming because it minimizes the dependency on chemical inputs thus safeguard and also improves quality of resources and environment. It is labour intensive and provides an opportunity to increase rural employment or decrease migration and achieve long term improvement in the quality of resource base in the *Bhomat* region

the CEO of GEMKS joined the event. Purpose of the event was to discuss the problems and issues of the farmers of the area and shared best practices and learnings.



## SELF HELP GROUPS

Self-help group is one of the approaches for empowering women in tribal society. GMKS is working for the overall development in tribal dominated area. GMKS approach entails working to address simultaneously both the social and economic dimensions of women empowerment. The core of GMKS work is to transform gender relations by the creation of platforms through which woman can come together and gain strength from each other to bolster their individual and collective struggles for freedom. At the same time, engaging on savings and credit groups provide women with additional opportunities to interact with each other, to build their confidence and to attain a certain degree of financial independence. SHG is one of the parameter for the

development especially for women of this region.

At present, GMKS is supporting a total 827 women across 42 SHGs. 827 SHG members are having saving of Rs.12,35,00/- and five lakh is under rotation through internal loaning.

Each SHG is having their own savings accounts in the nearby banks and they were promoted to practice the internal thrift and credit process. The women group members were given various intensive training packages including the induction and orientation training on the concept of SHGs, leadership training etc.



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## HEALTH AND SANITATION

Southern Rajasthan is among the worst areas in Rajasthan in terms of a wide variety of health indicators. The rural and remote villages are characterized by high adult morbidity rates, health indicators for women and children are more alarming.

The main components of focus are Maternal Health (Immunisation of pregnant women, institutional delivery), child Health (children immunization, Breast feeding), General Health services, Adolescents health.

### Maternal Health:

**Immunization and pre- and post Natal care:** 340 pregnant women were given pre-natal care which included immunization and regular check-ups and provided iron tablets and other medicines with the help of TBAs and government health facilities.

**Institutional delivery:** TBAs facilitated 450 institutional deliveries by the means of counseling of pregnant women and their families. 60 complicated cases were referred to referral health centers of government.

**Capacity building of TBA:** GMKS ensures pre-natal and post-natal care and safe delivery through traditional birth attendants (TBA). 4 trainings were organized for the capacity building of 23 TBAs round the year.

### Child Health:

**Immunization:** 560 complete immunizations were ensured with the help of TBA through government nurses (GNM). Facilitated the birth registration of 530 deliveries.

**Breast feeding:** Counseling and home visits for increasing awareness about breast feeding were done with 250 women.

### Adolescent Health:

Adolescent health presents a critical issue in Udaipur and Dungarpur districts of Rajasthan as high level of migration and low awareness often leave youth in high risk situations. To mitigate this risk GMKS organized 12 health camps and reached 192 adolescent girls and 203 adolescent boys. Sessions covered extensive themes on reproductive and sexual health. The camps served as good platforms for clarifying myths and stigma related to reproductive health issues. Village level meeting with adolescent groups were organized as follow-up of trainings of adolescents. discussions regarding the effect of early marriages were done to increase awareness among the adolescents.

### General Health Services:

In addition to their extending maternal and child health care at the village level, TBAs facilitated birth and death registration and provided first aid. This year 530 birth, 25 infant deaths and 26 maternal deaths were registered.

In terms of basic health care, 1134 patients were provided medicines which included 306 malaria patients, 22 tuberculosis patients in collaboration with government health facility.

**T.B Program :** Under this program village level meeting were organized to discuss the problems and precautions with T. B patients. Trainings of local level, healers, ANM, GNM were organized on tuberculosis. Check-up and treatment of identified tuberculosis patients was facilitated in collaboration with government health facilities.

**Awareness programs:** 20 health camps were organized in collaboration with government health dept. This benefited 8500 people in the area. Awareness campaign on HIV/AIDs and family planning were also organized. Village health workers meetings were organized every month for feedback and planning and need assessment for the health camps and discuss health related issues.

## **Sanitation**

### **Smokeless stoves**

Due to continuous deforestation women have to go far off places which cause drudgery in terms of time and energy. Smokeless chulha is an improved version of traditional chulha and has many advantages over it. Its proper use and care relieves from problems like smoke free kitchen which is safe for the eyes as well as lungs. Fire sparkles do not come out of chulha so safe, does not need plastering frequently and saves fuel. These chulhas have thermal efficiency of 20-25% more as

compared to the traditional chulhas. This year GMKS has constructed 50 new smokeless *chulhas*.

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### **WASH Progamme**

Right to Education ACT (RTE 2009) envisages provision of safe drinking water in school and every school having separate toilet for boys and girls. Health and education are basic rights of children emphasized by the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The lack of adequate gender-segregated and private toilet and washing facilities in schools can also have an impact on school performance and attendance, particularly among girls. A UNICEF study in 2009 revealed that almost half of all schools in India lacks hand washing facilities and only one in tenth schools have soap available for hand washing before mid-day meal.

The WASH situation is more challenging in the tribal area of south Rajasthan and these districts have a higher rate of rural open defecation (more than 90%)



3285 children in 30 schools and Aganwadies have access to and regular use of Child Friendly WASH, with access to hygiene education and practices.

compared to the state average of approximately 80%. Poor water and sanitation facilities and hygiene practices reinforces a vicious cycle of high IMR, malnutrition and school drop-out rates. This becomes more critical when compounded by the fact that children come mostly from BPL households, resulting in multiple deprivation of the right of the children of

these districts. This led UNICEF to focus priority action on the tribal area through sector interventions from health, education, nutrition and WASH (Water Sanitation and Hygiene).

Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society started working closely with the SSA/Education Department and Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) of the districts and supported at the

district level planning, strategizing, model development and development of monitoring mechanism for 150 schools in Jhadol and Kotda block

The objectives of WASH project are:

- Demonstrate effective approaches to school sanitation in including Anganwadies, ensuring access to safe drinking water, child-friendly, gender-sensitive sanitation facilities and a healthy, safe learning environment.
- Strengthen the capacity of government (SSA, ICDS, NBA) and non-government partners and communities to ensure children have functional child friendly WASH facilities that are functional and well maintained and enable them adopt key hygiene practices.
- Engage children, families and communities in adopting hygiene practices.
- Strengthen monitoring systems on sustaining behavior change and initiating corrective action at School, district and State level.
- District level advocacy for allocation of budget for augmentations/creation of low cost group hand washing stations for all the SSA schools in the districts with a dedicated O&M fund for toilet blocks.
- Encourage and link the host communities to NBA programme for enhanced toilet use and move towards ODF environment, through community approaches to total sanitation (CATS).

GMKS started the implementation of program September 2014. During the last six months of the program following is the brief account of the work done:

## 1) Preparatory/Entry Point Activities

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- **Baseline Survey of 200 schools:** Baseline survey of the 200 schools was done to get the exact position of the schools regarding health and sanitation, which helped to move ahead with a statistic data for further executions.
- **Interaction with community:** 2<sup>nd</sup> step was a friendly interaction with the community to understand their mind sets and to make them understand about the SWASH program. This helped us and the community in the execution of this project. As community played an important role in practicing good habits on a continuous basis in the children.
- **Interaction with school teachers & children:** Most important step which was taken as an entry point activity was interaction with school teachers and with the children at schools. This developed the understanding of the current situation and need of the schools, and also came to know about the awareness level regarding, health and sanitation in the teachers and children.

## 2) Capacity Building

1. **Activation of SMC's:** For capacity building activation of SMC's in the schools was done by means of orientation to make them

understand their role and responsibilities. Total 20 SMC's were activated. School Management Committee started monitoring the work in school and prepared school development plan.

- **Formation of Child Cabinet:** 20 child cabinets were formed in the schools. Child cabinet selected health, education, environment and a sports minister. The health minister ensures cleanliness in the school premises. Their duty is to assign students the cleaning responsibility. They get students to clean the campus, the classrooms and the bathrooms. They themselves also take part in the cleaning process.
- **Meetings with SMC's:** Trainings of SMC members was done on regular basis for the proper execution and for expected results related to better health and sanitation. 280 members participated in 3 meetings conducted. SMC has very crucial role in actualizing the goals for school welfare. Through its positive action and a constructive dialogue with other stakeholders the SMC have started working towards reinstating a well-functioning school system. Consistency of positive action by SMC is changing the dynamics and solution have started taking shape. 10 schools have functional and trained SMCs
- **Training of Child Cabinet:** Training of members of child cabinet on a

regular basis were done in which 180 children participated. These Child Cabinets undertook the following activities in school and community.

1. Demonstrated and practiced good hand washing
2. Understood the need for waste management as well as demonstrated and practiced different methods of waste management
3. Demonstrated proper cleaning of toilets using cleaning agents & through recurring expenditure borne by schools.
4. Understood the consequences of poor sanitation in and around school premises
5. Reported problems like stray animals and fecal waste in school campus to authorities
6. Learned to use the monitoring charts, specially developed for the program.
7. Learned about the causes and consequences of diarrhea.

11 schools have functional and trained child cabinets engaged in regular participatory WASH monitoring and promotion of key practices within their communities and amongst their peers.

- **Teacher's training:** We understand the important of a teacher in a student's life and therefore for better results and success of the project the understanding related to



the project is of paramount importance in the teachers, so that they can make children understand the importance of hand wash, use of toilets etc. And for this we on a frequent basis interacted with school teachers and upgraded them time to time. 11 schools have skilled teachers who deliver and monitor key WASH initiatives with active child participation.

- **Block level teacher's sharing meetings:** For the capacity building of the staff as well as of the teachers we have organized a block level teacher's sharing meeting in Kotra and Jhadol block. These meetings were utilized to clear most of the doubts related to the project and its implementation.
- **Staff training:** The staff of GMKS also underwent capacity building in a continuous ongoing process of staff trainings and meetings for the better execution of the project. We have undertaken 4 meetings in two quarters.

### 3) Construction

- **Mass Hand Wash Unit:** Mass Hand Wash Unit is being installed in 30 schools which facilitate many children's to wash hand at a time, this will help them to keep themselves hygiene and save their time also. They were continuously practicing for this hygiene practice by washing hands before Mid-Day Meal and also using toilets on a regularly basis.

### 4) Operation & Maintenance

- **Cleaning of toilets:** Regular maintenance is undertaken by the SMC members and by the members of Child Cabinet to see the functionality of the

toilets, availability of water and cleaning of the toilets. Regular visits and monitoring was done by the project staff.

- **Maintenance through SMC members and children:** By the continuous awareness programs undertaken by the project staff, children actively participated in the maintenance and monitoring of programs on their own.
- **Monitoring by school teachers:** Monitoring should be an ongoing activity in WASH in Schools programs. Far more than collecting information to see how things are going', in which activities like hand wash, use of toilets, clean drinking water etc. are closely monitored by the school teachers and the project staff.

### 5) Community Mobilization and SLTS

- **SLTS:** Inlast two quarters SLTS activation helped in developing the student and school as the role model in sanitation for promoting personal, household and environmental sanitation, development of open defecation free communities within school catchments by ensuring that every household has access to latrines. Promotion of hand washing with soap in school and communities, and enhanced innovativeness and leadership capacity of students.
- **Training to school teachers for total sanitation related issues:** Interaction with all the teachers of 30 schools by the project staff about the purpose and benefits of the project

have resulted in active participation of teachers in the implementation of the project.

- **Garbage management:** Children and students were informed about the garbage management. They were suggested to dig a pit near the school premises and collect all the garbage in that to avoid health related disease.
- **Availability of dustbins in the classroom:** Dustbins were provided in the school's class room to avoid uncleanliness.
- **Hand Wash practices:** Consumption of clean drinking water, hands wash before Mid- Day Meal and use of toilets, are some of the continuous practices which were built up on a regular basis.

## 6) Review and Supervision

Regular monitoring was undertaken for the smooth execution and better results of the project by the project staff. This monitoring and supervision process included all stakeholders – children, SMC members, school teachers.

## 7) Reward, Recognition and key Outcomes:

- Children in 10 schools were rewarded for the best performance related to health and sanitation.
- 3285 children in 30 schools and Anganwadies have access to and

regular use of Child Friendly WASH, with access to hygiene education and practices.

- 2550 children in 30 schools regularly practice mass HWWS before Mid-Day Meal (MDM) and after using the toilet.
- An effective monitoring system is demonstrated at 30 school level to evaluate the progress of WASH-in-School (CFS) and corrective measures are taken.
- Participatory Monitoring systems for HWWS and O&M WASH functional in 30 schools.
- Increased demand for toilet in host communities of 5 schools generated through school led sanitation initiatives.
- 29 schools have separate toilet facilities for boys and girls, with child friendly features.
- 8 model schools (where Anganwadi also run in its premises) serve as Models of functional and sustainable WASH with hygiene package

## Quality Education

Access to quality education is a significant development challenge in south Rajasthan for the poor and marginalized communities with whom GMKS works. More than 30% of children in the 6-14 age group out of school and dropout rates are also very high, particularly for girls. This situation is compounded by the general lack of interest and commitment of teachers in government schools and rural communities' lack of access to the kind of education that will empower them to lead more fulfilling lives. Many children find themselves unable to read and write even after spending a number of years in a government school. Large number of youth – particularly female youth – drop out at a young age some due to household work like taking care of siblings, fetch water etc. Most of the youth engage in seasonal migration. So these youth do not get the educate opportunity to continue their education for their personal and intellectual development. So, disconnected from their rural origin and ill-equipped for the challenges and risks at the and activation of SMCs.

**Access to quality education is a significant development challenge in south Rajasthan for the poor and marginalized communities with whom GMKS works.**

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work site, these youth lack a sense of purpose and are not prepared to take on the kinds of roles as leaders or responsible citizens that are required to secure the healthy development of their villages.

In response to this situation GMKS education programme focuses on to address educational need by running NFE, and regular meeting with community and to increase awareness about education. Efforts are done to decrease drop-out rate, girl-child education, enrolment of children to school and increase learning level by means of awareness

Shanti Lal Vedhara, the resident of Nandleva of Devas gram panachayat is (15 year) youngest of the three sons of Ambala Vadhera. He had to leave his studies two years back after the death of his mother and went to work in Gujarat in a Hotel. He had to work early morning till late in the night and got only Rs. 800/-. He was also tortured and living conditions were also not good. In spite of adverse conditions he continued working in desire of earning more his salary was not increased so he left the work and returned back to his village, Now he was sitting ideal at home. GMKS staff came to know about him and they discussed the issue in the meeting of SMC and referred to the child rights. The SMC members took the issue on priority and convinced Shatilal's father to send him to regular school. The teachers of the school also supported the whole process and now Shanti lal is studying in 5<sup>th</sup> standard and participates in activities in the school. Shanti Lal and villagers are thankful to GMKS for all support and guidance and learned that this age children should not go to earn.

## **Celebration of Global Action Week (GAW):**

Global action week was celebrated during 5<sup>th</sup> May to 12<sup>th</sup> May 2014 by GMKS. Global Action week is one of the major focal points for the education movement. It provides every nation and region an opportunity to highlight one aspect of education and make targeted efforts to achieve change on the ground. Every child has equal right to education in India. Indian government has also made some special provisions for disable children, there are special schools running for particularly disable children to provide them equal opportunity for education. There is lack of sufficient schools for disable children in rural and urban areas. So they have the right to receive education in general schools with normal children also which would also control the problem of discrimination with the disable children. During the GAW programs at cluster level this knowledge and message of similarity with disable children was shared with school teachers, management, local leaders, children and community. They were sensitized about that disable children don't need sympathy or helping hand but they need respect and similarity like other normal children. The children with disability also have equal right to participate in quality education, have normal life by participation and contributing for the communities and society.

Various types of programs were organized at cluster level during this week. The theme of the GAW was "Education and Disability". On the first day programs were held at the govt. school of Samija village. Total 92 children from 17 projected villages

participated in the program. Cluster coordinator Mr. Babulal Garasia shared the objective of celebrating the GAW week and discussed how education is the reason of unemployment and lack of development in village and what can be done to improve the situation of education in the area.

Drawing and essay competitions were organized on the second day at the government school at Gejvi. 100 children participated in these competitions and enjoyed it a lot. Children also wrote post cards in the name of district collector, Udaipur to improve the poor conditions of the schools in the tribal and remote area. Problems listed in the post card were – unavailability of quality education, electricity, water and contact roads to school. Along with this mentioned about the poor condition of the school buildings which need repair and maintenance, lack of libraries, unavailability of teaching staff and subject wise teachers, separate toilets for boys and girls .

Children were very confident and optimistic about improvement in schools through these postcard to the district collector. The cluster coordinator Mr. Tejmohan Kalasua also shared his views on the situation of education in the area and lack of other fundamental facilities in the area where major population is of ST, SC and OBC. He also discussed about the child labour, malnutrition which also multiplies the difficulties of the deprived communities.

Third day programs were conducted at the govt. school at Atatiya village. Total 154 children took part in competitions.

Organised signature campaign at all the three clusters on 4<sup>th</sup> day. Children along with the teachers, principal, staff and guest wrote messages on education and disability. On the fifth day workshop for the PRIs and SMCs was conducted to share about the GAW to increase awareness and develop sensitivity in the community about the issue. 40 people took part in this workshop. Sixth day was for interaction with community members about the GAW and its theme of education and disability to increase awareness about the issue.

The complete of celebration of GAW have been very encouraging for the children of schools and also children's club who took part in the activities and expressed themselves on the issue by means of drawing, essay, post cards. Children also shared their thoughts on role of education in modern culture, role of the school in the

development of village and their future dreams.

Closing ceremony of the whole week celebration was done in Oghna. Closing ceremony started with Rally, children holding banners with messages about right to education, and other issues related to school and education. Guest of the ceremony were headmaster of the senior secondary school, Mr. Rao, Mr. Unkar Lal, Mr. Bhuri Lal and CEO of GKS Mr. Madan Nagda. Total 311 children from 17 villages participated in the ceremony and gave their performances. All the guests presented their views on the theme of the GAW week. In total 667 children took part in the week program.



## Child Protection and Participation

### Child Protection:

Migration of children for labour is very common in southern Rajasthan to weak economic condition of the tribal families. Studies have shown that 2/3 of the families have their children migrating to the adjoining state Gujarat and towns to work in fields. Children along with loss of education have face hazardous condition of work and living. Considering this GMKS has been working on this issue since decades.

Present year focused on child protection and its participation in child protection. For the same following activities were organized

involving the children by formation of youth clubs.

**Play:** To draw the attention of the local community on migrant child labour to Gujrat.

### Southern Rajasthan Labour Union meeting.

Child Labour Campaign: During the six day campaign total 41 villages covered from Padawali to Kada. This message convey to almost 2000 people. Information disseminated through pamphlets, gram sabha, slogans, cultural programs and role plays.

Savita Kumari Kapaya belongs to family whose livelihood is dependent on cattle rearing and daily wage labour. They live in Peelak village of Jhadol block in Udaipur district. The economic condition of the family is not good. Savita attended the Balwadi center to fulfill one time meal and learned alphabets and numbers. Then she continued primary education in government school of Peelak. After passing primary her parents took her out of school and put her in work of cattle rearing. They were of the thought "what will the girl do by studying" and she can earn for family if go for cattle rearing.

A meeting of Child Club was organized and Savita was also invited to attend the meeting. Here she shared her story about leaving the school. GMKS staff contacted the parents of Savita and explained them about Child Rights and it was the Right of Savita to take education. Finally the parents agreed to send her school. The school was 15 km from village so efforts were done admit her in girls residential school at Pipli Kheda. Savita passed her 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> standard here and is very happy and enjoying continue her studies. She uses her scholarship for buying books, uniform etc. She still attends the meetings of Child Club and Village level committees and shares her experience and admires the efforts of the organization for linking her back to education.

## Child Participation: Formation of child club and youth club

### Networking

CHILD PROTECTION & PARTICIPATION		
1	Child Labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Southern Rajasthan Labour Union meeting</li> <li>• Play: To draw the attention of the local community on migrant child labour to Gujrat.</li> <li>• Child well being committee meeting</li> <li>• Training of District level workforce</li> <li>• Child Labour Campaign: During the six day campaign.Total 41 villages covered from Padawali to Kada. This message convey to almost 2000 people. Information disseminated through pamphlets, gram sabha, slogans, cultural programs and role plays.</li> </ul>
2	Child Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on capacity building of Child Clubs</li> <li>• Child Club Meetings</li> <li>• Youth Club Meeting</li> <li>• Training about creativity in letter writing</li> <li>• Training of Social Motivator</li> <li>• Birth Registration</li> <li>• CRC activities:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sewing – 14,</li> <li>○ Computer – 12</li> <li>○ Library – 10</li> <li>○ Games - 35</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Leadership development training</li> <li>• Media skill development training</li> <li>• Training related to child friendly village</li> <li>• Training on capacity building of child club</li> <li>• Training on capacity building of youth club</li> <li>• Exposure visit of Youths</li> <li>• Kala Jatha Program: During the programs, make understanding regarding child participation through folk media in 25 villages</li> </ul>
3	Child Right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training for capacity building</li> <li>• Training of CBOs on child protection</li> <li>• Training of Child Well-being Committee</li> <li>• SHG Training</li> <li>• PRI Training</li> </ul>
4	Networking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Networking with child line</li> <li>• Networking with Panchayat</li> <li>• Aajivika Bureau</li> <li>• Southern Rajasthan Labour Union</li> <li>• Networking with line departments</li> <li>• Contact with Police department</li> <li>• Contact with PRI &amp; Government department</li> </ul>

## TRAININGS

S.NO.	DATE	PARTICULARS	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS
1.	9/5/14	Workshop With PRI & SMC	40
2.	10/5/14	Interaction Meeting With Community	38
3.	12/5/14	Closing Ceremony Of GAW	311
4.	14/5/14	Training Of Parents & Teenage Pregnancy	29
5.	15/5/15	Training Of Mothers On Importance Of Breast Feeding	46
6.	18/5/14	Training Of SMC On School Development Plan	27
7.	19/5/14	Training Of SMC On School Development Plan	27
8.	20/5/14	Training Of Teaches, SMC, Field Workers On RTE	36
9.	21/5/14	Training Of Teaches, SMC, Field Workers On RTE	36
10.	23/5/14	Training Of SHG Members On Micro Finance	31
11.	24/5/14	Training Of SHG Members On Micro Finance	31
12.	25/5/14	Training Of Child Wellbeing Committee	12
13.	26/5/14	Training Of Child Wellbeing Committee	13
14.	27/5/14	Sensitization workshop with community on ill effects of child marriage	37
15.	28/5/14	Sensitization workshop with community on ill effects of child marriage	37
16.	14/6/14	Training Of Mothers, Care Giver On Complete Immunization	36
17.	16/6/14	Training Of Parents On Early Marriage & Teenage Pregnancy	38
18.	19/6/14	Capacity Building Of Child Club	41
19.	20/5/14	Training To SMC On School Development Plan	38
20.	23/4/14	Capacity Building Of Child Club	40
21.	28/5/14	Communication Leadership Skill Building Training For Child Club	36
22.	28/6/14	Training Of SHG Members On	36

		Micro Financing	
23.	29/6/14	Life Skill Session With Youth	35
24.	30/6/14 to 4/7/14	TDF In Ogná, Region	5
25.	8 days (6,7,8,16,21,30 June & 1,2 July)	Summer Placement Program	3
26.	22/8/14	Interaction Visit	35
27.	15/9/14	Training Of Mothers & Care Givers On Importance Of Immunization	45
28.	16/9/14	Training Of Mothers & Care Givers On Importance Of Immunization	45
29.	17/9/14	Training Of PRI's Members On Family Planning	35
30.	17/9/14	Training Of PRI Members On Birth Registration	35
31.	18/9/14	Training Of PRI's Members On Family Planning	35
32.	21/9/14	Strengthening Of Child Club	53
33.	22/9/14	Orientation Of Early Pregnancy Issues With Girls	36
34.	24/9/14	Orientation Of Girls To Increases Confidence Level	35
35.	29/9/14	Training Of VCPC	34
36.	April-14		
37.	June-14	Meeting with bholenathmahasmeti	13
38.	June-14		17
39.	July-14	Meeting with waditukdi	33
40.	July-14	Exposer visit	40
41.	Aug -14	Meeting with waditukdi	79
42.	Sep -14	Meeting with waditukdi	23
43.	Sep -14	Meeting with bholenathmahasmeti	15
44.	Oct -14	Health camp	60
45.	Oct -14	Training on capacity building	30
46.	Oct -14	Training on capacity building	26
47.	Nov -14	Training on capacity building	26
48.	Nov -14	Training on women empowerment (SHGs)	18
49.	Nov -14	Training on women empowerment (SHGs)	17
50.	Dec -14	Training on capacity building	28

51.	Dec -14	Training on women empowerment (SHGs)	22
52.	Dec -14	Exposer visit	12
53.	Dec -14	Health camp	44
54.	Jan -15	Training on capacity building	39
55.	Jan -15	Training on women empowerment (SHGs)	22
56.	Jan -15	Health camps	47
57.	Feb -15	Need based training	26
58.	March -15	Need based training	26
59.	March -15	Training on women empowerment (SHGs)	17
60.	March -15	Meeting with bholenathmahasamefi	22
61	March -15	Training on capacity building	64

## AWARDS

Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society was awarded with Ladli Samman during last year. This award is given to children for doing astonishing work in the society. GMKS has been working with children on all aspects along with education. Children club are made and children of child club are given workshops training on various issues related to children and society – child marriage, cleanliness, child labour and other issues which become hurdle in the childhood of children. After the trainings children also take the responsibility to work on any one of the issues of their interest. Some children have done outstanding work and have set example for others. Such children have been awarded by the state government the 'Ladli Samman' to recognizing their work and motivate them to continue on this path in future. Following is the brief description of the work done by the children awarded:

1. **Lalita Kumari Rajput:** Lalita decided to work on the issue of child marriage. She shared the drawbacks of child marriage with other children groups in the village and community. While working on this, one day she received information that one child girl was being forced to marry. She immediately went to that family along with group of child club and tried to convince the parents of the girl but they did not agree. Lalita submitted a request letter to the Panchayat to stop the marriage on behalf of children club but things did not change. Now she showed them the fear of calling police as child marriage was legal offence and the family stopped the marriage.
2. **Gita Kumari Rajput:** Gita decided to work for the cleanliness of the village and school. She shared the importance of cleanliness with the children in child club and also discussed about it with the community whenever possible. Gita took the initiative to keep cleanliness near her and the surrounding area and cleaned the whole school with the help of child club group. She also ensured washing hands, cleaning teeth in family and school and kept regular touch with children to maintain the self-cleanliness and cleanliness of the surrounding at home and school.
3. **Durga Kumari Garasiya:** Durga decided to work on the issue of child labour. She wanted to stop child labour in her village. For this she started by giving request letter to the Panchayat and police station with the help of child club. After this with the help of social animators and other community members they stopped 80% children from migrating to other cities for labour and now all these children are studying in school.
4. **Gita Kumari Garasiya:** Gita have stopped 6 child marriage in the last two years. Gita had worked hard for this with the help of child club and giving request letter to panchayat and police whenever needed. She has also worked with community to increase awareness and sensitivity about the issues.
5. **Ravina Kumari Garasiya :** Ravina decided to stop child migration in her village. In investigation she came to know that 11 children – 5 girls and 6 boys have went for labour in Bt. Cotton fields in Gujarat. She contacted the parents and contractors of these children and made effort to bring them back to village and regularize them in school. She herself also went with the parents to worksite to bring the children. She also informed about these migrated children to the SMC members and Ward Panch.

# Financial Report



**GANDHI HUMAN WELFARE (MANAV KALYAN) SOCIETY**

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

**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET**

As At 31st March 2015

<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Assets</b>
<b>Building Construction Fund (Society)</b>		<b>Fixed Assets</b>
Bal. as per last B/s	3134067.00	(Annexure "B")
Add: Tfr. from Income & Expenditure A/c	<u>0.00</u>	<b>Current Assests</b>
	3134067.00	<b>Sundry Debtors(Society)</b>
<b>Non Recurring Capital Fund (Society)</b>		Child Development Project(CFI)
Bal. as per last B/s	1484856.00	Nabard-UPNRM Project
Add : Assets-NABARD Project	17800.00	K.S.Automobiles
Add: Tfr from Income & Expenditure A/c	<u>506541.00</u>	Unicef Project
	2009197.00	<b>Deposits(Society)</b>
<b>Non Recurring Fixed Assets Fund</b>		<b>Fixed Deposit - UCCB</b>
(Contributed by FC Projects)		Deposited During the year
Bal as per last B/s	217792.00	Add: Interest
Add: Surplus during the Year	<u>7140.15</u>	<b>Bank Balances</b>
	224932.15	
<b>Income &amp; Expenditure Account (Society)</b>		- RMGB Oгна A/c 3484 (Society)
Bal. as per last B/s	3546137.98	- RMGB Oгна A/c No1164 (Society)
Add: Addition	<u>54763.50</u>	- SBBJ A/c No. 51018155571 (Society)
	3600901.48	- The Udaipur Central Co-Op. Bank Ltd.
<b>Income &amp; Expenditure Account (FC)</b>		A/c No. 165208 (Society)
Income during th year	10836.00	- Bank of Baroda
<b>Secured Loan(Society)</b>		A/c No. 1493010009443 (Society)
Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services (Hypothecation on Jeep)	402475.00	A/c No. 14930100014237(Society)
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		<b>Cheque in Transit</b>
Unspent Balance (Annexure 'A')	4439315.95	Society UCCB(31.03.2015)
<b>Sundry Creditors:</b>		<b>Cash Balances</b>
Mr. Madan Nagda(Society)	17171.00	- Cash Balance (FC)
		- Cash Balance (Society)
<b>Cheque in Transit(31.03.2015)</b>		

**GANDHI HUMAN WELFARE (MANAV KALYAN) SOCIETY**Village & Post : **OGNA**, Tehsil : **JHADOL**, District : **UDAIPUR (Raj.)****CONSOLIDATED INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT**

For the Year Ended 31st March 2015

<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Income</b>	Page   37
<b>To</b>		<b>By</b>	
<b>Society Projects</b>		<b>Society Projects</b>	
Society	3325761.50	Society	
NABARD Wadi Project - Sagwara	7119429.00	NABARD Wadi Project - Sagwara	
UNICEF Project	1229247.00	UNICEF Project	
NABARD UPNRM Project	3142345.00	NABARD UPNRM Project	
Community Lift Irrigation System (CLIS)	194048.00	Community (CLIS)	
<b>Foreign Contribution Projects</b>		<b>Foreign Contribution Projects</b>	
Child Development Project (CFI)	3176052.71	Child Development Project (CFI)	
Bank Charges	16.85	By Profit on sale of Jeep	
Fixed Assets W/off	29703.00	By Interest from Bank	
<b>Depreciation (Annexure 'B')</b>			
Foreign Contribution	21072.00		
Society	<u>312563.00</u>		
	333635.00		
<b>Excess of Income over Expenditure</b>			
<b>Appropriated and carried to(Society)</b>			
A. Building Fund	0.00		
B. Non recurring capital	506541.00		
C. Balance sheet	<u>54763.50</u>		
	561304.50		
<b>Excess of Income over Expenditure( FC)</b>			
<u>Transfer to Balance Sheet :</u>			
Non Recu. Capital Fund	7140.15		
Income & Exp.A/c.	<u>10836.00</u>		
	17976.15		
	<u><u>19129518.71</u></u>		

**GANDHI HUMAN WELFARE (MANAV KALYAN) SOCIETY**Village & Post : **OGNA**, Tehsil : **JHADOL**, District : **UDAIPUR (Raj.)****CONSOLIDATED RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT**

For the year ended 31st March 2015

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Receipts	Amount	Payments	
<b>To</b>		<b>By</b>	
<b>Opening Cash &amp; Bank Balances</b>		<b>Society Projects</b>	
<b>Bank Balances</b>		Society	
- PNB Udaipur A/c No. 01219783 (FC)	90158.33	NABARD Wadi Project	
- RMGB OgnA A/c 3484 (Society)	3000.00	NABARD UPNRM Project	
- RMGB OgnA A/c No1164 (Society)	60380.00	UNICEF Project	
- SBBJ A/c No. 51018155571 (Society)	427420.00		Community (CLIS)
- The Udaipur Central Co-Op. Bank Ltd. A/c No. 165208 (Society)	1107497.98	<b>Fixed Assets=Purchased</b>	
- Bank of Baroda A/c No. 1493010009443(Society)	2899669.00	Computer	
		Furniture & Fixtures	
		Jeep	
		Mobile Phone	
<b>Cash Balances</b>		<b>Sundry Debtors</b>	
- Cash in hand (FC)	251.13	Child Development Project(CFI)	
- Cash in hand (Society)	243185.00	Nabard-UPNRM Project	
		K.S.Automobiles	
<b>Society Projects</b>		Unicef Project	
Society	3254624.00	<b>Secured Loan</b>	
NABARD Wadi Project	8144000.00		Mahindra & Services
UNICEF Project	1229047.00		
NABARD UPNRM Project	3445184.00		
Community Lift Irrigation System (CLIS)			8685.00
<b>Fixed Assests - Sold</b>		<b>Deposits:</b>	
Land at Jhadol	951000.00	Fixed Deposit - UCCB	
Computer	<u>22000.00</u>		
	973000.00	<b>Cheque in Transit</b>	
		Society UCCB(31.03.2014)	
<b>Secured Loan</b>			
Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services	482608.00	Nabard Wadi	Society UC



## किसानों को बीज वितरण



कारकाकोरो को बीज वितरण करते नबाई डीडीएम राजेन्द्रसिंह।

सरोदा. गांधी मानव कल्याण सोसायटी के तत्वाधान उन्नत कृषि बीज वितरण राजीव गांधी सेवा केन्द्र में हुआ। मुख्य अतिथि नबाई के डीडीएम राजेन्द्र भागवत थे। विशिष्ट अतिथि सरपंच कान्तिलाल डेन्डोर, 25-7-14

पुष्पा देवी व नर्वदा भगोर रहे। परियोजना समन्वयक, लालचंद रेगर व मदनलाल नागदा ने वाडी विकास परियोजना की जानकारी दी। इस दौरान किसानों को बीज वितरित किए गए। आभार देवेन्द्र ने व्यक्त किया।

## राजस्थान पत्रिका 06

बांसवाड़ा, बुधवार, 08.08.2014.

सरोदा. गांधी मानव कल्याण सोसायटी की ओर से नबाई की वाडी विकास परियोजना के कार्यों का उपखंड अधिकारी करतारसिंह ने अवलोकन किया। उन्होंने चतुरपुर एवं खेरडी में फलदार एवं वानिकी पौधों के अलावा कुओं के निर्माण, मेड़वटी आदि का अवलोकन किया। इस अवसर पर परियोजना समन्वयक लालचंद रेगर, पूनमचन्द लबाणा एवं सुरेश आदि मौजूद थे।

## राजस्थान पत्रिका 02

बांसवाड़ा, शनिवार, 18.10.2014

### स्वास्थ्य जागरूकता कार्यक्रम

सागवाड़ा. नबाई की वाडी परियोजना के तहत गांधी मानव कल्याण सोसायटी सरोदा की ओर से खड्डलई में स्वास्थ्य जागरूकता कार्यक्रम हुआ। समन्वयक लालचंद रेगर ने बताया कि कार्यक्रम में 60 ग्रामीणों को स्वच्छता का संदेश दिया। भूरालाल डामोर ने सामान्य रोगों के उपचार बताए। नशा नहीं करने का संकल्प दिलवाया। इस दौरान भरत जोशी, सुरेश डेन्डोर मौजूद थे।

## दैनिक भास्कर

बांसवाड़ा, बुधवार, 8 अक्टूबर, 2014 3

### कंडोला के डाबेला फला में खाद व दवाई बांटी

सागवाड़ा। गांधी मानव कल्याण सेवा समिति सरोदा व नबाई के संयोजन में संचालित वाडी विकास परियोजना की ओर से कंडोला के डाबेला फला में नायोविटा खाद व साथपरपीथिन दवाई को किसानों को वितरण किया गया। किसान क्लब व वाडियों से जुड़े किसानों को वाडियों की स्थिति बताई व खाद व दवाई के उपयोग के तरीकों की जानकारी दी। इस अवसर पर परियोजना समन्वयक लालचंद रेगर, भरत जोशी व सुरेश डेन्डोर ने मार्गदर्शन दिया।

## राजस्थान पत्रिका 04

बांसवाड़ा, बुधवार, 08.10.2014.

### निशुल्क खाद व दवाई वितरित

सागवाड़ा. गांधी मानव कल्याण सोसायटी सरोदा के तत्वाधान में कंडोला के डाबेला फला में निशुल्क खाद व दवाई वितरित की। समन्वयक लालचंद रेगर ने बताया कि शिविर में भरत जोशी ने पौधों की बीमारियों व रोकथाम की जानकारी दी।

## दैनिक भास्कर

बांसवाड़ा, शनिवार, 29 नवंबर, 2014

### पशुपालकों को दिया व्यवसाय पर प्रशिक्षण

सागवाड़ा। गांधी मानव कल्याण सोसायटी सरोदा द्वारा नबाई की ओर से संचालित डेयरी विकास व सब्जी उत्पादन परियोजना के तहत शुक्रवार को पशुपालकों को पशु व्यवसाय संबंधी प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। प्रशिक्षण के दौरान डॉ. धर्मगोपाल गुप्ता ने पशुओं का सामान्य प्रबंधन, उपचार व देखभाल करने के तौर-तरीके बताए गए। परियोजना समन्वयक लालचंद रेगर जानकारी दी। इस अवसर पर मदनलाल नागदा, पशुधन सहायक रमेशचंद्र मीणा मौजूद थे।

## राजस्थान पत्रिका 08

बांसवाड़ा, शनिवार, 29.11.2014

### पशुपालक प्रशिक्षण शिविर

सागवाड़ा. गांधी मानव कल्याण सोसायटी की ओर से पशुपालकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। समन्वयक लालचंद रेगर ने बताया कि पशु चिकित्सक डा. धर्मगोपाल गुप्ता ने गायों की उचित देखभाल व खानपान, बांधने वाले स्थान की साफ सफाई, पशुओं में होने वाली बीमारियों, लक्षण, टीकाकरण व सामान्य उपचार की जानकारी दी। रेगर के अनुसार 40 हॉलिस्टिन फिजिशियन नस्ल की गायें ऋण पर उपलब्ध करवाई गईं।

## राजस्थान पत्रिका 06

बांसवाड़ा, बुधवार, 26.11.2014

### क्षमतावर्द्धन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम

सागवाड़ा. नबाई वाडी विकास परियोजना के अंतर्गत मंगलवार को गडा लाल सिंह के सान्ध्य में क्षमतावर्द्धन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम हुआ। कृषि पर्यवेक्षक गोपालकृष्ण पण्ड्या ने दौमक के उपचार, फसल बदलते हुए क्रम में बोने व कृषि की नवीन जानकारी दी। समन्वयक लालचंद रेगर, भरत जोशी, सुरेश डेन्डोर मौजूद थे।

## दैनिक भास्कर 12

बांसवाड़ा, बुधवार, 26 नवंबर, 2014

### किसानों को दिया उन्नत खेती के लिए प्रशिक्षण



सागवाड़ा. गडालालसिंह गांव में किसानों को प्रशिक्षण देते हुए।

सागवाड़ा। नबाई वाडी विकास परियोजना के तहत मंगलवार को गडा लाल सिंह गांव में किसानों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। प्रशिक्षण में बाडियों में लगे पौधों की देखभाल करने, बाड़ लगाने, वानिकी पौधों का महत्व, छोटें खेत में सब्जी का उत्पादन कर आय अर्जन करने संबंधी जानकारी दी। प्रशिक्षण में संदर्भ व्यक्ति कृषि पर्यवेक्षक गोपालकृष्ण पण्ड्या की ओर से उन्नत खेती करने के लिए नवाचारों की जानकारी दी गई। इस दौरान परियोजना समन्वयक लालचंद रेगर, भरत जोशी, सुरेश डेन्डोर मौजूद थे।

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19 Kamla Nagar, Behind M & S Complex, 0294-2810 373  
New Bhupalpura, Udaipur 313011  
[www.gmks.org](http://www.gmks.org), [mksudr@rediffmail.com](mailto:mksudr@rediffmail.com)