



ANNUAL REPORT

2017-18



GANDHI MANAV KALYAN SOCIETY

The Organizaton

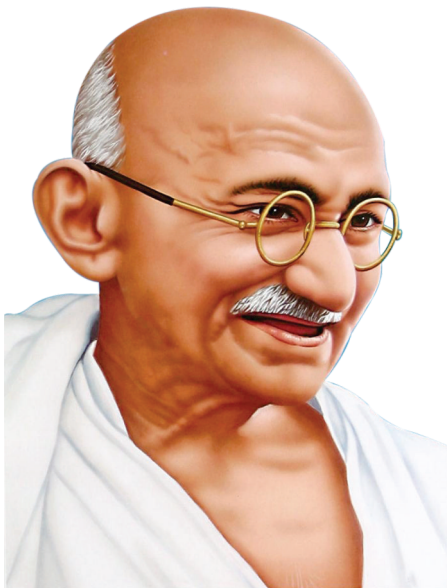
Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society (GMKS) is a Non-Profit making, Non-Government, Voluntary Organization, working with 21000 vulnerable and deprived Tribal families of 350 villages in Tribal dominated area of Jhadol, Kotra and Gogunda blocks of Udaipur district and Sagwara block of Dungarpur district of Rajasthan.

GMKS is actively focused on five "J" Programme to enhance the livelihood of people and Natural resources of the region. These five "J" covers: Jal (Water), Jangal (Forests), Jameen (Land), Jan (People), Janwar (Animal).

Mission of GMKS is to organize and empower the tribal and marginalized section of the society through self-help initiatives. They can develop their own capabilities and manage resources to cater larger needs of the sustainable development process.

GMKS aims to empower poorest and venerable community to deal with their own resources and practices for seeking sustainable livelihood, quality education, improved health and hygiene and nutrition to all.

GMKS has experienced that no developmental program could be sustain without peoples participation. Therefore, for increasing participation / partnership GMKS has been engaging itself in mass contact, built village institutions such as SHGs, Kisan clubs, water user groups, Gram Vikas committees, Bhomat Vikas Manch, and Farmers producer's organizations (FPOs) etc.



**The Future Depends
On What U Do Today..!!**

- Mahatma Gandhi

From the Desk of CEO

There was significant development in this year in all areas of GMKS engagement. It is heartening to see that our efforts have been significantly contributing in education and improving the livelihoods of people through local self-governance. This reinforces our belief that nothing can be more important than working on the field and Community development, land, water, agriculture, education and social development to address the issues of rural livelihoods. This year's major focus was on interventions related to community development and livelihood development, Capacity Building & Trainings. Social Change is constant, continuous, unavoidable and inevitable. Social transformation is the result of positive actions to improve the environment in which marginalized/afflicted/affected are assisted to progress. GMKS is a Change Maker and the communities which benefit are change recipients. The theme of Annual Report 2017-18, Transformation enabled by GMKS during the past 32 years in client communities, depicted as case stories. We have seen Change among children, who were illiterates, run away, abused, exploited, denied of their fundamental rights and who got transformed to become educated, independent, self-reliant, contributing to their families and communities.

We have actively worked with rural women's, independent, self-reliant, freely interacting in public and emerged as decision makers for themselves and their families, who have empowered to be at par with men folk. Men, who were marginalized, resource crunched,

under employed, mortgaged/indebted have learnt to manage their own resources, diversify their potentials, change traditional attitudes to society specially women, girls



and behave better responsible as heads of families, thrifty in their dealings etc. Over all the results of GMKS operations, in the realms of socio-economic development of poor marginalized, segregated, exploited are impacting their lives positively. In this successful endeavor, one should appreciate, recognize and laud the contribution made by the Members who Govern, workers who produce results and recipient communities who consume, appropriate and change to depict a model. Let us congratulate and resolve to act decisively for the future to come Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society! (GMKS) has turned a meaningful corner on its organic growth path with substantial expansion of its facilities. The year was significant empowerment of poorest and venerable community remained our core value and compassion the underlying passion. On this Occasion I would like to express my Thanks and gratitude to the agencies provided support, The Board of GMKS, Staff and the people of our working area.

- Madan Nagda

Words from the Director Programmes Overview

GMKS 2017-18 annual report sets out its progress, achievements and the challenges faced during the year. At one level, this report will seem like an aggregate of GMKS's different programmes. And at another, it is a narrative of GMKS's journey in relocating power, responsibility and governance from the traditional power centres to ordinary citizens. I take the liberty of sharing with you an incident that happened in Oghna on the day I sat down to write this Overview. Strictly speaking, therefore, this incident is not of the reporting year, but nevertheless I feel it will help me make the point about Gandhi Manav Kalyan Societies' programmes and processes being geared towards fostering democracy and self-governance. GMKS has been involved in Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institution through people's participation and ensure active participation of women through citizen ownership and participation, an essential part of which has been the formation of the Bhomat Vikas Manch (BVM) or peoples' forum, which works closely with Panchayat, Panchayat Samitee and allied Government departments. The BVM is drawn from the 56 villages. It has three tier system (panchayat level, zone level and at block level). In the process of GMKS's development work, Organization mobilized the tribal communities to come jointly and form forum, where they can raise their voices for their own rights and local developmental issues. As the result of this, the people of Bhomat region formed Bhomat Vikas Manch with the support by GMKS in the year 1998. Bhomat is traditional name of this region and thus the collective action of the tribes called Bhomat Vikas Manch (Bhomat Development Forum). The forum has total 1470

members from 56 villages of Jhadol and Kotra and Gogunda blocks. Most of the members of the group are tribal and few of them belong to Schedule caste/Dalit. The group has total 1280 female members and 670 male members. The incidents which make me so proud is that a joint demand from BVM raised was to strengthening of BVM and cover 120 or more villages under the BVM and make full family members from every village to make a loud voice and putting pressure on allied departments, Panchayats and Forests department for MGNREGA and FRA. BVM too demand to avail benefit from other social welfare schemes of Government. They were of the opinion that without making joint voice no body is ready to hear our voice. Livelihood development of community dependent on forests, Improved Agriculture with proper package of practice, Horticulture, Watershed Management, Crop Water Budgeting, Value chain, Health awareness, Institutional Building and formation & mobilization of People's Organizations. None of the achievements of the year would have been possible without the efforts of GMKS's dedicated staff. The team has been committed to the aspirations and mission of GMKS and has been relentless in delivering solutions for clients and charities. My appreciation and thanks to our Board, staff, donors and partners. We are committed to pursuing GMKS's mission with sincerity. I have every confidence that GMKS will continue to provide solutions to poor community in the years to come and will provide valuable resources to the disadvantaged section of society. GMKS has achieved considerable progress this year in beneficiary's participation and involvement in development processes in communities.

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Strengthening Village Institutions

The prime focus of GMKS is to strengthen Village institutions .Forming and strengthening village institutions is both a process and a programme. The process involves building ownership, governance and inclusive participation within the villages. The programme involves creating opportunities, cutting across all boundaries, for people to come together and cooperate to improve their own and their community's lives. The process is integrated in all GMKS 's programmes. The Village Institution Programme is a lamp bearer ensuring that this value is constantly kept alive. The ultimate aim is for communities to take responsibility for their own development. The need for this programme arose as a result of the

one limited capacity of the traditional caste panchayats (Jati Panchayat) as well as elected panchayats(PRIs) to address effectively the fragmentation of communities over a wide variety of issues and the lack of developmental outlook at village level. The specific objectives of the Village Institutions programme are to Strengthen the management of village, Deepen the inclusion of women, young people and children in community institutions. Assess the functioning of community institutions as democratic, non-partisan citizen spaces and share results, Facilitate better linkages between the community institutions and the panchayat and carefully study and share the outcomes.

S.N	Name of Zone	Name of Block	Name of District	No, of Villages	No of Groups	No. of Members	No. of Male Members	No. of Female Members
1	Ogna	Jhadol	Udaipur	60	60	3900	2000	1900
2	Vas	Gogunda	Udaipur	50	50	3750	1830	1920
3	Birothi	Jhadol	Udaipur	50	50	3250	1400	1850
4	Oda	Jhadol	Udaipur	40	40	2800	1650	1150
5	Jhadol	Jhadol	Udaipur	25	25	1700	900	800
6	Devla	Kotda	Udaipur	35	35	1900	1100	800
7	Juda	Kotda	Udaipur	40	40	1700	550	1150
8	Saroda	Sagwara	Dungarpur	50	50	2000	1150	850



Bhomat Vikas Manch

Jhadol is one of the most populated block in udaipur district, but rather than being crowded, most of the population is scattered across the Arawali hills in smaller villages and majority of the population belongs to ST/SC. This means most of the population lives in areas where development and infrastructure, like paved roads and telecommunications, is either a recent introduction or is still planned for upcoming projects.

In furthering the GMKS Community development works the Organization mobilize the vulnerable communities to come together and form a Munch (Forum) where they can raise jointly their voice for their rights for village and area related developmental issues. As the result of this in the year 1998 Bhomat Vikas Manch was established. One of the area where GMKS works called Bhomat , Bhomat is the historical name of this particular region .

Before stepping forward GMKS would love to give a flavour of Munch called Bhomat Vikas Manch. This represents grassroots participation. It is the combination of three tiers. First one is called Village development Committee (VDC). VDC is at village level in which every member of females belongs to village are member. Here the issues directly related to village like drinking water, education, Primary health, encroachments and Governance etc. This is Panchayat level federation. Here they raise issues and find solutions with Panchayat and local officials. Second one is at Zone level (Zone is the cluster of adjoining 8 to 10 Panchayats).At zone level Federation 7 members are nominated by each panchayat level federation. This Committee raise the issues related to area including social issues like Forests, Watershed, Agriculture, Motana ,Child labour Child Migration and Liquor related problems and move towards solution with



Panchayat samiti representative for better governance. Third and final is at area /Block level where 5 Members are member from each Zone federation and raise the issues and find solution in consultation with Panchayat Samitti (Block) Members. This called Bhomat Vikas Manch which is primarily play a suggestive, Supportive and an important role in better self-governance. Village Panchayats are the key institution for overall development of the village. Since 1990, GMKS is working for strengthening Panchayat Raj System. After 73rd constitutional amendment the organization fully involved in the process of strengthening PRIs at Village Panchayat level (Gram Panchayat), Block level (Panchayat

Samaittee)and at district level(Zila Parishad). This amendment provides 33% membership to women and reservation to weaker section/caste and tribal in all three levels. This amendment also provide an opportunity to promote bottom up planning and an Indicative list of 29 items has been given in eleventh schedule of the constitution and panchayats are expected to play an effective role in planning ,Monitoring and implementation.

So it was high time and challenge for GMKS to aware community and villagers towards this futuristic opportunity and make them efficient for the development of the village and region.

S.N.	Name of Zone	No. of Villages	No. of Members
1	Vas	40	720
2	Ogna	20	420
3	Birothi	20	340
4	Oda	20	410
5	Jhadol	20	320



“ We’re all working together, that’s the secret.”

Farmers Producer Organization

Under the guidance and Support from NABARD , GMKS formed 3 FPOs namely 1. Bhomat Farmers Producers Organization. Ogha2. Wakal Farmers Producers Organization Jhadol 3. Kanthal Farmers Producers Organization Sagwara in the year 2015. All three are registered Organizations. The essential features of FPO.

- It is formed by a group of producers for either farm or non-farm activities.
- It is a registered body and a legal entity.
- Producers are shareholders in the organization.
- It deals with business activities related to the primary produce/product.
- It works for the benefit of the member

producers.

f. A part of the profit is shared amongst the producers.

g. Rest of the surplus is added to its owned funds for business expansion

The ownership of the FPO is with its members. It is an organization of the producers, by the producers and for the producers GMKS promoted the FPO by way of assisting in mobilization, registration, business planning and operations. However, ownership control is always with members and management is through the representatives of the members.

S.N	Name of FPO	No. of Members/Share holders	Dealing with/Business
1	Kanthal Agro Food Producers Company	205	Sale of vegetable and milk
2	Bhomat Agro Food Producers Company	230	Sale of Aloe Vera & Bamboo
3	Wakal Agro Food Producers Company	210	Sale of Ginger & Turmeric



Development of Natural Resources

Afforestation and Pasture Development About 70% of GMKS's working area comprises common lands, which are pasturelands, forests or revenue lands. These lands play a significant role in helping people earn a sustainable living as they depend on them for fodder, food and fuel wood. Several of these common lands, however, are being repeatedly encroached on (in other words, privatized illegally) as a result of which villagers are denied any access to the land. This also has social implications as it weakens communities. For GMKS, it has been a long struggle to make communities cohesive enough to think about the collective good rather than focus on private occupancy of the common lands. We have not only helped facilitate dialogue between encroachers and villagers, but have also worked

towards resolving boundary disputes. GMKS continues to work on restoring and enhancing the productivity of natural resources with a strong focus on afforestation, community forest rights, watershed development and agriculture. The conservation and rehabilitation of land, water and forests plays an important role in strengthening livelihoods, fostering social solidarity and preserving the ecology of this degraded region. During the year, there have been a number of achievements GMKS received overwhelming media support on the issue of community forest rights, which has helped keep up the communities' enthusiasm in the struggle to claim their rights with regard to common fore.

Sr. no.	Name of the programme	No. of units	No. of selected villages	Area befitted	No. of beneficiaries	Name of the block
1.	Community Lift Irrigation	2	2	23 hectares	56 families	Jhadol
2.	Pasture development	1	1	450 hectares	180 families	Gogunda
3.	Social Plant management (Social forestry)	88,000 plants	25	228 hectares	900 families	Sagwada
4.	Check dam construction (Loose structures)	42	6	14 hectares	118 families	Jhadol

The focus is to ensure that the various common lands can be protected by boundary walls or fences and then rehabilitated. GMKS assists communities in carrying out soil and water conservation on these common lands and planting other vegetation to increase their productivity. Throughout the process, communities are trained to manage and take responsibility for the common lands, while also

ensuring that the produce is equitably shared. One new challenge to emerge in our work on commons is increased incidences of man-animal conflict around the pastures, where thick foliage provides a safe hiding place for panthers and blue bulls. We are trying to work with the Forests and wildlife department to find a solution to this emerging challenge.

Watershed Development

Watershed development is the most effective way of reversing the degradation of land, thereby improving people's lives socially and economically. It is extremely important as it helps improve the quality of all natural resources - agricultural land and wastelands (private and common) - which contributes to overall biomass and therefore leads to an increase in ground water levels, and helps improve soil quality, fodder availability and agricultural productivity. The watershed is created by following a ridge to

valley approach, in which check dams are built and soil is treated to increase the recharge levels of groundwater.

GMKS has been working on watersheds since the mid-1990s and has so far worked on 35 sites, covering a total area of 14,000 ha., we have treated 520 ha of watershed area against a target of 750 ha. Around 620 families have benefited from this work, which primarily took place in villages of Jhadol block.



WADI Development

GMKS is directly working with 911 farmers in 25 villages of Sagwara block of Dungarpur District. WADI program aims at reducing the migration of tribal people to urban Centre's by providing them livelihood in the form of income and basic necessity livelihood in the form of income and basic necessities like fuel wood, timber and cattle fodder.

The "Wadi" model of tribal development is a holistic approach addressing production, processing and marketing of the produce and also other needs. The core of the programme is "Wadi" and other development interventions built around it. The "Wadi" in Gujarati means a 'small orchard' covering one acre. The "Wadi" maybe of mango, cashew, litchi or any fruit crop suitable to that area or a combination of these crops, with forestry species on the periphery of the land holding. Two or more fruit crops are selected in the Wadi model to minimize climatic, biological and

marketing risks. Wadi programme is introduced as the strategy to improve horticulture development. Tribal families having less than 5 acres of title deed land are given half acre Wadi each for raising 30 fruit plants suitable to the area (Mango, Guava and Lemon) and 100 forestry plants on the boundary.

The Wadi project also aims at utilization of border of the orchard by plantations with different forest species to meet the timber fodder and firewood needs of the family. GMKS, in association with NABARD, supplies the inputs to the beneficiaries, ie, fruit grafts, neem cakes for natural pesticides, trichoderma, azetobactor, etc. Inter cropping is taken up in the Wadi area for select vegetables and pulses like Lady finger, brinjal, tomato, chilly, cow pea, and pumpkin. A committee of representatives of farmers, Bholenath Maha Samiti Saroda is trained to facilitate the linkages.



Agriculture is the main source of livelihood in this region. GMKS is engaged in Integrated agriculture development since its inception.

WADI Program, Supported and financed by NABARD is presently key activity of GMKS under agriculture and Horticulture development.

Sr. no.	Name of the programme	No. of units	No. of selected villages	Area	No. of families benefitted	Name of the block
1.	Dairy development	52	16	-	52	Sagwada
2.	Vegetable production	600	25	-	600	Sagwada
3.	Crop demonstration	450	12	-	450	Sagwada/Jhadol
4.	Distribution of fruit plants	36440 plants	25	455 acres	900	Sagwada
5.	Distribution of pipes for irrigation	75	121	600 metres	75 (100 feet per family)	Sagwada
6.	Water well construction	61	15	90 acres	155	Sagwada
7.	Drip irrigation	50	3	25 acres	55	Sagwada
8.	Wormy compost unit	166	14	-	166	Sagwada
9.	Construction of cattle sheds/homes	100	14	-	100	Sagwada and Gogunda
10.	Educational tours	-	-	-	640	Sagwada
11.	Merhbandi	-	-	10450 metres	-	Sagwada
12.	Home gardens	600	-	-	600	Sagwada
13.	Smokeless chulhas	100	2	-	100	Sagwada



Salient development interventions in the Wadi area include :

- Soil conservation
- Water resource development
- Agriculture development
- Women's empowerment
- Health interventions

Convergence is also an integral part of the Wadi programme through three major schemes-

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, National Horticultural Mission and National Rural Health Mission are explored. Also departmental wise schemes related to irrigation facilities, drinking water facilities, land development, fencing, etc can be explored further.



The advantages of the Wadi programme can be stated as follows :

- Sustainable income from orchard every year.
- Till plants start fruiting, inter cropping can provide earlier return to family.
- Due to assured irrigation farmer can cultivate 2-3 crops a year.
- Intensive agronomical practices which can produce more yield and more income to the family.
- Cost of production can be reduced.
- Collective marketing and processing of all produce due to more quantity available for sale.

Story of Ram Ji

A Step Towards Self Reliance

- Ram ji is a habitant of Naya Tapra village in Kherdi Panchayat of Sagwara block in Dungarpur district. He is one of the beneficiaries of our Wadi program. Initially, Ram ji came to know about the Wadi program by the workers of Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society. The worker of GMKS explained about Wadi Program and its working strategy.
- Once Ram ji decided to be a part of the project, GMKS selected the land for Wadi program and collect information about the water facility and prepare a lay out plan with him. After all arrangement the field was prepared to set up, then the digging of the pit was done and filled with four type of fertilizer named M.P Just, Neem Coke, Bolmeen and a mixture of dried leaves & cattle manure. After a heavy rainfall the work of the plantation had taken place. 40 trees planted in one bigha land in which 24 plants of lemon and 16 of mango.
- Ram ji told that GMKS Agriculture expert gave me knowledge of mixed crop which helps me to take crop with plants. GMKS provide me seeds of kidney bean of best quality and by this seed I grew 3 quintal kidney bean in this Wadi Land. 1 quintal placed for home use and rest of it I sold at an amount of Rs. 7 thousand. This was the first time I earned this much amount of money from one crop.
- Ram ji also benefitted through reconstruction of his well, which was supported by GMKS, resulted level of water increased. Ram ji is irrigating 12 bigha lands while previously he was able to irrigate
- Ram ji's wife is associated with the Self Help Group named Durga Mahila group Kherdi. The SHG has 12 members till now her share is 25,200 rupees which is in bank account.



Story of Amba Lal

A Journey of Amba Lal From Casual Labour to Seller

- Amba Lal of Gada Jhumji was too poor tribal fellow... He was living in inn with his wife, 2 sons and 1 daughter. His livelihood was depending on casual labor work.
- In the year 2013 he was linked with WADI Program, as he came to know about this program during awareness campaign launched for WADI Program by GMKS.
- He planted Mango, Lemon and Guava in 1.25 bighas of land. He is most sincere and hardworking fellow. His WADI is one of the best in Gada Jhumji. He and his family pay very much attention to WADI.
- In May-June 2017 his Mango produce was 200 kgs. Which he sold in market @ 50/-pkg. and got Rs.10500/-. His Lemon production during 2017 was 72 kg which too he sold in the market and earned Rs.5600/-. From Guava he earned Rs 7200/-.
- Apart from fruit plants because of the trainings and exposure visits conducted by GMKS under WADI program Mr Amba Lal started Vegetable cultivation and earning 300/- daily by selling of vegetables.
- In all He earned 91 300/- from WADI Program. Now he is planning to expand his WADI.



Story of Krishna Kant

Krishna Kant - A Progressive Farmer

- Krishna Kant from Naya Tapra of Parda Saroda Panchayat was earlier dependent on casual labour to earn his daily bread . He was purely dependent on labour every day . He has to search labour work in nearby by town saghwara sometimes he find labour and sometimes he can't. It was difficult for him to bring daily food for his family. He was always depends on money lender for his family needs. He was not having any other options to secure his livelihood. Yes, He was having land but the production was not sufficient for the family.
 - In the year 2012 he linked with WADI program
- and plant fruit plants namely Mango, Lemon and Guava. He too starts vegetable cultivation and move to words new technic of agriculture after getting trainings and exposure visits provided by GMKS under the WADI Program.
- Now he is earning 300/- Rs daily from vegetable selling and his crop production increased in doubled. He is in the list of progressive farmer and having respected position in Tribal society. The days passed when he was fighting to earn bread and livelihoods for family.



Where There Is Will There Is Way

Case Study

Savita Devi

- Sunita, wife of Mr. Rajendra Parmar is residing in Kandola village of Padardi Badi with her family. Her house is 1 Km far from their Wadi land and it was difficult to maintain it. It was her dedication and determination towards their role to improve their life by creating livelihood through Wadi program. She with her family construct small farm house in which she kept animals and poultry etc.
- She formed Self Help Group, after the association with GMKS at present the saving of SHG is Rs 30000. The members of this SHG also takes loan of Rs.10000 to start their own business to support their family income.
- Sunita Told That Gandhi Manav kalyan society provides pipeline, land improvement program (medbandi), Cattle shed , smokeless ovens, Wormy compost, Plants for Wadi and fence around, deepen wells for irrigation, provides drip irrigation material etc. and also provide seeds of wheat, gram, and the pesticide. A goat is also provided to the members of self-help group.
- Sunita added that our prime focus is towards the betterment of our agriculture. Me thankful to GMKS for providing NABARD WADI program which strengthen our livelihood .



“ You educate a man, you educate a man.
You educate a women, You Educate a generation.”

Water Campaign

Water is precious, We have to save water, We have to minimize the usage of water, We are going in dark zone with these all slogan GMKS conducted water awareness campaign in twenty five villages of Jhadol block. During the campaign organized village meetings, Rallies and slogan writings.

In this campaign all the villagers including Male, female and children participated. Discussions, deliberations and dialogues were organized and villagers too committed to save water resources. PRA of all particular villages were done and discuss how to save water resources of the village and how control run off of the village?



Water Campaign

	Name of Village	Action project taken	Key Guests during the campaign
1	Amarpura	One Anicut , Checkdam ,Well	Wardpunch of the Panchayat
2	Lakha guda	One Anicut , Checkdam	Wardpunch of the Panchayat
3	Nayagao	Checkdam	Wardpunch of the Panchayat
4	Moh.Falsiya	Checkdam	Wardpunch of the Panchayat
5	Badrana	Checkdam	Sarpanch of Panchayat , Wardpunch of the Panchayat
6	Kyaria	One Anicut ,Checkdam ,Well	Wardpunch of the Panchayat
7	Kada	Checkdam	Wardpunch of the Panchayat
8	Ajaypura	Checkdam	Wardpunch of the Panchayat
9	Ranpur	Checkdam	Wardpunch of the Panchayat
10	Ki.Ka vas	Checkdam	Wardpunch of the Panchayat
11	Dhimdi	Checkdam	Wardpunch of the Panchayat
12	Gejvi	Checkdam	Wardpunch of the Panchayat
13	Mohini	Checkdam	Wardpunch of the Panchayat
14	Kumar Vas	Checkdam	Wardpunch of the Panchayat

Water Campaign

15	Bhura	Checkdam	Wardpunch of the Panchayat
16	Chouhan Vas	One Anicut , Checkdam	Wardpunch of the Panchayat
17	Ni. Ke bara	Checkdam	Wardpunch of the Panchayat
18	Chokla Bara	One Anicut	Wardpunch of the Panchayat
19	Nevaj	Checkdam	Wardpunch of the Panchayat
20	Adkalia	Checkdam	Wardpunch of the Panchayat
21	Galdar	One Anicut	Wardpunch of the Panchayat
22	Dadmiya	Checkdam	Wardpunch of the Panchayat
23	Atariya	Checkdam	Wardpunch of the Panchayat
24	Pilak	Checkdam	Wardpunch of the Panchayat
25	Kolar	Checkdam	Wardpunch of the Panchayat

Umbrella Program for Natural Resource Management (UPNRM)

UPNRM Program Creates livelihood opportunities, increase farm incomes and enhance agricultural value chains through investment in rural businesses and sustainable use of natural resources.

Under the UPNRM Program, GMKS focused on vegetable cultivation and dairy development. GMKS conducted dairy development trainings and vegetables cultivation trainings for selected families'. Under UPNRM program GMKS Selected

52 farmers of 10 villages of Sagwara block and provided them Holstein Cows which were selected by the beneficiaries themselves and the veterinary doctor and then purchased from Bhilwara for 51 families. One farmer selected under vegetable cultivation and provided him loan of Rs.25000/- to start Vegetable cultivation. GMKS approached Amul dairy and establish milk center for marketing near the farmer's resident.



“Farming is not just a job, Its a way of life.”

Pasture and Development

After independence, with the transfer of power from the Princely States to the State Government of Rajasthan, the management of common properties was handed over to government authorities at different levels. Today, common lands in Rajasthan fall under 3 categories: Village community pastures (Charagah or Charnot), which have been entrusted to the Gram Panchayats, revenue wastelands, which fall under the authority of the Revenue Department; and forests, which are under the authority of the Forest Department. The first of these categories, village community pastures, should in theory be accessible to all groups and classes of the rural communities. Sadly, lack of resources and accountability on the part of the Gram Panchayats has resulted in large-scale mismanagement of common lands in many places. Only very few communities have taken autonomous initiatives to develop common properties. Overgrazing and excessive cutting of bushes and trees for fodder and fuel are wide spread, which in turn causes soil erosion, leaving large areas of common pastures in poor conditions. This process of erosion of common property resources in rural areas in Rajasthan despite their significance as components of the

agricultural resource base has been highlighted by scientists for several decades (e.g. Jodha, 1983). The common pasture lands in Rajasthan also tend to be situated in ecologically highly sensitive contexts. Specific topographic and climatic characteristics of the region add to the risk of degradation of the vegetation cover and soil erosion. Recurrent droughts over few years have often led to significant losses of tree cover on common lands, which led to a decline of important buffer stocks of fodder. In addition, when heavy monsoon rainfalls hit the undulating terrain after long dry periods, large amounts of silt and sand are washed away by the runoff. The soil cover is very thin and a few cycles of such erosion can render the land unproductive.

Village commons in Rajasthan constitute an indispensable part of the livelihood basis of rural communities. They are the primary source of fodder for grazing animals, but also a source of fuel wood and many important non-timber forest products. The poorer segments of the rural society depend disproportionately on the common pastures, as they derive a larger share of their income and sustenance from livestock rearing, particularly of small ruminants.



Dharamitra (Farmers Training Centre)

Friend of soil is the Training centre started in the year 2000. 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. Small and marginal farmers learn from these trainings and exposures and then replicate the best practices in their fields. This year it has benefited more than 400 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.

Dharamitra centre has four main activities which are as follows:

Crop production- Re bringing Millet Cultivation
(A) Food-grain production, (B) Production of cash crops, (C) Oil seed production, and, (D) production of pulses.

1. Animal husbandry and milk production
2. Production of organic manure/fertilizer
3. Production of organic pesticide



Kathaudi Rehabilitation

"Kathaudi" they were brought from Maharashtra by the Bohra community and were employed for collecting catechu (Kattha) from the local jungles. Kathauti is an extremely backward caste among the tribal groups. Earlier community resides in jungles only. In the year 1990, Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society took up the challenging task to rehabilitate them in order to bring them into the mainstream of the society. Since they were living in jungles, the people of this community were fully isolated.

Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society took several initiatives, With an aim of protecting the Kathaudi community, such as construction of residential houses, construction of hostels for students, training in farming and crop demonstration for improving the livelihood, training for development of technical skills, fisheries, Merhbandi for improving

land quality, construction of wells for drinking water, building of infrastructure for lift irrigation etc. New houses were built for them and old were renovated in order to facilitate their living. Residential hostels were constructed in Samija and Birothi villages with the help and assistance from the Tribal Development Department. The community was linked with health and education and necessary training and assistance was provided to them.

GMKS motivate the group of madara to get madara water tank for fish farming under the guidance of GMKS, group approach the department & finally the dam of madara allotted to the group on 7 yeras lease(contract). As a result of it, livelihood of 18 families has been ensured. Following works were done/activities undertaken this year under the Kathaudi Community Rehabilitation Programme :

Sr. No.	Name of the activity	No. of units	No. of selected villages	No. of beneficiaries	Name of the block
1.	Training in farming	4	2	112	Kotda
2.	Training in fisheries (Pisciculture)	1	1	40	Kotda
3.	Merhbandi programme	1	1	65	Gogunda
4.	Construction of public wells	2	1	40	Gogunda
5.	Lift irrigation	2	2	110	Jhadol/Gogunda
6.	School dress and reading writing material (for students –boys and girls)	1	1	60	Gogunda
7.	Construction of houses	1	1	55	Gogunda
8.	Training in health and sanitation	5	3	210	Jhadol/Gogunda
9.	Health camps organized	6	2	480	Jhadol/Gogunda

Impact Of The Programme

1. 650 Kathaudi families have been brought into the mainstream of society and development.
2. 40 Kathaudi families were lined with jobs.
3. 2200 members were given Food Security for round the year.
4. Increase of awareness about education.
5. 3575 persons were linked with education and health program.
6. Now they became they are Agriculture community.
7. Girls are reaching schools for education.
8. Livelihood of 18 Kathaudi families ensured.



" Live as if you were to die tomorrow; learn as if you were to live forever "
– Mahatma Gandhi

Girls Education

Girls' education is a strategic development priority of GMKS. Educating girls is a powerful lever for their empowerment, as well as for reducing poverty. Girls who are educated are likely to marry later and to have smaller, healthier families. Education helps girls to know their rights and claim them, for themselves and their families. Education can translate into economic opportunities for women and their families.

Girls' education goes beyond getting girls into school. It is also about ensuring that girls learn and feel safe while in school; complete all levels of education with the skills to effectively compete in the labor market; learn the socio-emotional and life skills necessary to navigate and adapt to a

changing world; make decisions about their own lives; and contribute to their communities and the world.

Poverty remains the most important factor for determining whether a girl can access an education.

Every day, girls face barriers to education caused by poverty, cultural norms and practices, poor infrastructure, violence, and fragility.

In Jhadol and especially in Tribal area elderly Girl are the care taker of siblings while parents go out for bread. She is responsible for cattle feeding ,Collection of firewood and housekeeping.



Adolescents, Women & Child Development

Child development program was initiated in 2007 to introduce the concept of child centered community development. Under this program GMKS main focus is on to enhance child centeredness as value, Child protection, To stop child migration, Main streaming of child and to protect child rights.

GMKS Health program works to change health practices and care-seeking behaviour through education, awareness and experience of quality services. The major component of health program are maternal health, child health and adolescents health. These interventions also aim to influence the wider discourse on public and community health.

In the last few years , there have been a series of government program to promote maternal health, such as Janani Suraksha Yojna , the National Rural Health Mission and Janani Suraksha Yojna .GMKS too publicize these schemes. A good indicator of this is the number of institutional deliveries in the area, which are considered to be safer alternative to deliveries at home due to greater availability of facilities.

Working with adolescents of both genders of reproductive health and sexual health , GMKS health activity collaborates with its Women and Child development and education program to conduct separate trainings for boys and girls on sexual reproductive health. These training sessions includes discussions about human body, physical and emotional changes during adolescence ,the reproductive system and sexual health, as well as related social issues.

The overall goal in this leadership development is for women in the community to lead, own and shape development processes that give priority to basic services like water, sanitation, education, health care and an efficient food system. Women's Leadership Workshops, Trainings,

Meetings are the first major capacity-building initiative of The GMKS. These workshops are participatory in nature, and are conducted primarily to build confidence among women and provide them with information and knowledge about their key roles Rights and responsibilities in their Panchayats. It is the first step towards transformative leadership. Empowering the Women Electorate To encourage voter participation among women and the election of women leaders to all panchayat seats, The GMKS conducts intensive pre-election Strengthening Women's Empowerment through Electoral Processes. The programs include identification of potential leaders meetings, campaigns, film screenings, street plays, door-to-door engagement, trainings and distribution of educational posters and pamphlets.

We believe that educating children and youth is the key to build a more peaceful and just society. When we equip young people with education and skills, we unlock their potential to contribute to their families and transform their communities. We support education from children's earliest years to secondary school and on through university or vocational training. We place a strong emphasis on girls' education to address the current and historical disadvantage for girls, improving access and quality and ensuring that girls have safe, girl-friendly places to learn.



In the reporting year following works done :

Sr. No.	Name of the programme	No, of units	No. of beneficiaries	Name of the block
1.	Women awareness camps	18	540	Jhadol/Gogunda
2.	Women Health camps	8	450	Gogunda/Sagwara
3.	Formation of women self - help groups	65	970	Jhadol/Gogunda/Sagwara
4.	Programme on International Women's Day	1	1500	Jhadol /Gogunda
5.	Adolescent girls' health check-up programme	12	380	Jhadol Gogunda

Negative gender-based norms and practices can be gradually transformed through educational, social, legal and other processes that promote equality of girls and boys. Without such action, unequal gender relations and power imbalances are likely to persist throughout adult life. GMKS is committed to reducing gender inequities in the lives of young people, paying particular attention to the vulnerabilities, pressures and risks faced by young women.

- " Creating an environment conducive to keeping girls in school through the secondary level; or at least ensure they are literate.
- " Ensuring that the particular reproductive health needs of adolescents are addressed and youth-friendly services provided.
- " Working with communities, including local political and religious leaders, to increase public awareness of the reproductive and sexual health issues affecting adolescents.
- " Providing life skills and counseling so that adolescent girls are aware of their rights and know about available services.



Dialogue on Civic Responsibility & Citizenship

This year Gmks organized following dialogues and celebrate the days to strengthen civil society.

How to strengthen civil society

International Women's Day

Plastic and Environment

International Environment Day

Citizen efforts towards Lakes of Udaipur

International Literacy Day

Effects of Climate Change

International Health Day



Internship Program

The Internship program facilitates visits from interns and visitors from within India and abroad for short periods to a month or more and provides an opportunity to learn about village life, culture and development work. Visitors are provided with space and mentorship to contribute, learn and conduct research studies in the field of development.

This year the internship program accommodated 61 interns of those 55 were from IIM Udaipur, 3 from Duke University USA and 1 from Pune. The internship program is constantly expanding with the establishment of new partnerships 2 studies were carried out by the interns and shared with the staff in this year.

GMKS relationship starts with The Indian Institute of Management, Udaipur started four years back with the rural immersion program for their students. The program was continued this year and 55 students were hosted for 6 villages of Jhadol block of Udaipur district. Where they spent a month with the villagers and understand the culture and life of poor vulnerable tribe community and the development. After understanding the area and the people they prepare some projects and research papers after having long discussion with GMKS team. One Student from BITS Pilani, Dubai Campus & One Student from University of petroleum and energy studies (UPES) Dehradun spent 3 weeks with the community under their internship programme.



Lectures & Trainings

This Program aims to organize activities such as lectures, trainings, learning retreats ect. to enhance capacities of internal staff and external actors within the sector. This year following lectures and dialogues were organized.

Prof. Arun Chaturvedi

Prof. S.B.Lal

Prof.Veddant Sudhir

Dr D.N.Nagda

Dr Ganpat Nagda

Dr Satish Sharma

Dr M.L.Nagda

Dr S.L.Jawaria

Challenges before Higher education in Tribal area

Education and Role of Teachers

Basic Education of Mahatma Gandhi

Education and Tribal Society

Climate Change

Bio diversity of Arawali Range

Rana Punja Legend of Bhomat

Drinking water and Water born deceases



Rana Punja College (RPC)

Mr Madan Nagda Chief executive of GMKS make an announcement as he obtain sanction from the department of college education ,Government of Rajasthan in August 2017. It was long awaited sanction. After getting sanction a function was organized in which peoples from all around Oghna ,GMKS Managent and the board members of Rana Punja College participated. Prof Arun Chaturvedi Ex Dean MLSU presided over the function .Educationist Dr SB Lal, Dr DN Nagda, Dr.SL Jawaria express their views on education. Prof Arun Chaturvedi after summing up all the views suggested that RPC should add extra curriculum activities, organize lectures on different subjects, and provide exposure to students with quality education. Mr Madan Nagda CEO assured all participants that Rana Punja College will be committed for quality education. In first year 32 students were enrolled .GMKS appointed Principal and 3 Lecturer, a librarian, a Physical instructor, a Office administrator and Upper divisional clerk and attendant for smooth running of Rana Punja College (RPC).RPC is affiliated with Mohan Lal Sukhadiya University Udaipur.



DEOPURA & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

50 - A, Sarv Ritu Vilas, Udaipur - 313 001

Ph. 0294-2485666, Mob. 94141 66194, E-mail : deopura1983@live.com

M. L. Deopura

B. Com., F.C.A.



Dinesh Deopura

B. Com., F.C.A.

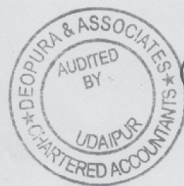
AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Member
Gandhi Human Welfare (Manav Kalyan) Society
V & P Ogna, Tehsil Jhadol
District Udaipur (Rajasthan) 313702

We have audited the annexed Balance Sheet of **Gandhi Human Welfare (Manav Kalyan) Society** as at 31st March 2018 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 the audit.
2. The Balance sheet and Income & Expenditure account dealt by this report are in agreement with the books of accounts.
3. In our opinion, the 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 statements together with the notes on accounts gives true and fair views:
 - a. In the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs as at 31.03.2018 and
 - b. In the case of Income and Expenditure account, of the excess of expenditure over income for the year ended on that date.

For **Deopura & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 002012C)



(Signature)

(D.C. Deopura)
Partner
M.No. 401230

Place : Udaipur
Date : 27.07.2018

GANDHI MANAV KALYAN SOCIETY

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

CONSOLIDATED RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

For the year ended 31st March 2018

Receipts	Amount	Payments	Amount
To		By	
Opening Cash & Bank Balances		Society Projects	
Bank Balances		Society	2005970.50
- PNB Udaipur A/c No. 01219783 (FC)	145502.42	NABARD UPNRM Project	791306.70
- RMGB Ogna A/c No 1164 (Society)	6511.00	NABARD Wadi Project	2548095.37
- SBI A/c No. 51018155571 (Society)	5633.83	Bhomat Agro Food Production Co. Ltd	106000.00
- The Udaipur Central Co-Op. Bank Ltd.	102804.48	Wakal Agro Food Production Co. Ltd	104000.00
A/c No. 165208 (Society)		Kanthal Agro Food Production Co. Ltd	106186.50
- Bank of Baroda			
A/c No. 1493010009443(Society)	427995.76	Sundry Debtors(31.03.2018)	
A/c No. 14930100014236(Society)	25006.50	Rana Punja college - Expenses	900361.16
A/c No. 14930100014237(Society)	9088.50		
Cash Balances		Secured Loan	
- Cash in hand (FC)	10.97	Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services	52176.00
- Cash in hand (Society)	52630.00	Loans & Advances	
		Income Tax-TDS(F.Y.2017-2018)	1024.00
Society Projects		Cheque in Transit(31.03.2017)	
Society	1649766.00	NABARD Wadi Project(BOB)	48600.00
NABARD UPNRM Project	770308.00		
NABARD Wadi Project	2889286.00	Foreign Contribution Projects	
Bhomat Agro Food Production Co. Ltd	105000.00	Bank Charges	70.35
Wakal Agro Food Production Co. Ltd	105000.00	Society	675000.00
Kanthal Agro Food Production Co. Ltd	105000.00		
Sundry Creditors(31.03.2018)		Rana Punja College	1046361.16
NABARD WADI	150000.00		
Sundar Lal javriya	300000.00		
Sundry Debtors(31.03.2017)			
Child Fund India	543000.00		
NABARD WADI	196865.00		
Sanjay Javriya	9723.00		
Cheque in Transit(31-03-2018)			
SBI(Society)	221647.00		
Foreign Contribution Project			
Child Fund India	543000.00		
Interest from Bank	3697.00		
Rana Punja Collage	1049011.16		

Contd. . .



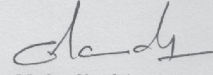
GANDHI MANAV KALYAN SOCIETY

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

CONSOLIDATED RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT
For the year ended 31st March 2018

Receipts	Amount	Payments	Amount
		Closing Cash & Bank Balances	
		Bank Balances	
		- PNB Udaipur A/c No. 01219783 (FC)	17129.07
		- RMGB OgnA A/c No1164 (Society)	6511.00
		- SBI A/c No. 51018155571 (Society)	258236.65
		- The Udaipur Central Co-Op. Bank Ltd. A/c No. 165208 (Society)	12188.48
		- Bank of Baroda A/c No. 1493010009443 (Society)	703457.41
		A/c No. 14930100014236(Society)	3728.15
		A/c No. 14930100014237(Society)	9368.15
		Cash Balances	
		- Cash Balance (FC)	10.97
		- Cash Balance (Society)	18055.00
		- Cash Balance (Rana Punja Collage)	2650.00
	<u>9416486.62</u>		<u>0.00</u> <u>9416486.62</u>

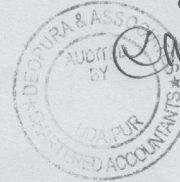
For Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society

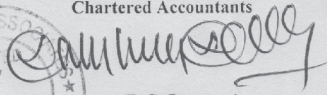

(Madan Nagda)
President

Place : Udaipur
Date : 27.07.2018

As per our report of even date attached.

For: Deopura & Associates
Chartered Accountants




(D.C. Deopura)
Partner
M.No. 401230

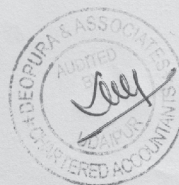
GANDHI MANAV KALYAN SOCIETY

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

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As at 31st March 2018

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Building Construction Fund (Society)			
Bal. as per last B/s	0.00	Fixed Assets	
Less: Tfr to Non Recurring Capital Fund	0.00	(Annexure "B")	6776399.00
	0.00	Current Asstes	•
		Sundry Debtors	
Non Recurring Capital Fund (Society)		Rana Punja college - Expenses	1023705.16
Bal. as per last B/s	5143264.00	Rana Punja college - Fixed Deposite	500000.00
Add: Tfr from Building Constructon Fund	0.00	Child Development Project(CFI)	46202.00
	5143264.00	K.S.Automobiles	700.00
		Nabard-UPNRM Project	2500.00
Non Recurring Fixed Assets Fund		Sanjay Jawariya (CFI)	20277.00
(Contributed by FC Projects)		Loans & Advances(Society)	
Bal as per last B/s	224932.15	Income Tax-TDS(F.Y.2015-2016)	1792.00
Add:Surplus during the Year	0.00	Income Tax-TDS(F.Y.2016-2017)	5943.00
	224932.15	Income Tax-TDS(F.Y.2017-2018)	1024.00
Income & Expenditure Account (Society)		Rana Punja College	
Bal. as per last B/s	3243016.48	Fixed Assets	
Less: Tfr from Income & Expenditure A/c	548598.50	Furniture & Fixtures	49205.00
	2694417.98	Library(Books & Journal)	36056.00
Current Liabilities		Deposits	
Unspent Balance (Annexure 'A')	763572.97	Joint Director Education Raj. Jaipur (Fixed Deposit)	500000.00
Sundry Creditors(31.03.2018)		Preliminary Expenditure	
Madan Nagda	51000.00	Balance b/d	273344.00
Nabard Wadi Project	150000.00	Less: 1/5th W/off	54669.00
Shankar	7558.00		218675.00
Sunder Lal Javriya	300000.00	Bank Balances	
	508558.00	- PNB Udaipur A/c No. 01219783 (FC)	17129.07
Cheque in Transit(31-03-2018)		- RMGB Oguna A/c No1164 (Society)	6511.00
SBI(Society)	221647.00	- SBI A/c No. 51018155571 (Society)	258236.65
Rana Punja College		- The Udaipur Central Co-Op. Bank Ltd. A/c No. 165208 (Society)	12188.48
Sundry Creditors		- Bank of Baroda A/c No. 1493010009443 (Society)	703457.41
GMKS(Society)- Deposit	500000.00	A/c No. 14930100014236(Society)	3728.15
GMKS(Society)- Expenses	1023705.16	A/c No. 14930100014237(Society)	9368.15
Sundar Lal Jhawariya	150000.00	Cash Balances	
Deposits		- Cash Balance (FC)	10.97
Library Fee (Refundable)	6000.00	- Cash Balance (Society)	18055.00
		- Cash Balance (Rana Punja Collage)	2650.00
			20715.97



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GANDHI MANAV KALYAN SOCIETY

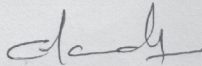
Village & Post : OGNA, Tehsil : JHADOL, District : UDAIPUR (Raj.)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As at 31st March 2018

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
		MISCELLANEOUS	
		Income & Expenditure Account (F.C.)	
		Bal. as per last B/s	9482.71
		Add : Excess of Expenditure over Income	<u>139682.35</u> 149165.06
		Income & Expenditure Account	
		Bal. as per last B/s	0.00
		Add: Tfr from Income & Expenditure A/c	<u>873119.16</u> 873119.16
	<u>11236097.26</u>		<u>0.00</u> 11236097.26

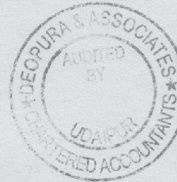
For Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society

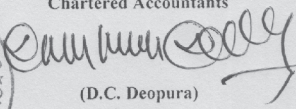

 (Madan Nagda)
 President

Place : Udaipur
 Date : 27.07.2018

As per our report of even date attached.

For: Deopura & Associates
 Chartered Accountants




 (D.C. Deopura)
 Partner
 M.No. 401230

GANDHI MANAV KALYAN SOCIETY

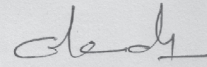
Village & Post : OGNA, Tehsil : JHADOL, District : UDAIPUR (Raj.)

CONSOLIDATED INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

For the Year Ended 31st March 2018

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>Amount</u>
To		By	
Society Projects		Society Projects	
Society	2007133.50	Society	1649766.00
NABARD UPNRM Project	791306.70	NABARD UPNRM Project	791306.70
NABARD Wadi Project - Sagwara	2201230.37	NABARD Wadi Project - Sagwara	2201230.37
Bhomat Agro Food Production Co. Ltd	106000.00	Bhomat Agro Food Production Co. Ltd	106000.00
Wakal Agro Food Production Co. Ltd	104000.00	Wakal Agro Food Production Co. Ltd	104000.00
Kanthal Agro Food Production Co. Ltd	106186.50	Kanthal Agro Food Production Co. Ltd	106186.50
Foreign Contribution Projects		Foreign Contribution Projects	
Bank Charges	70.35	By Interest from Bank	3697.00
Misc. Expenditure	132000.00	Rana Punja College	
Rana Punja College		Income	142650.00
Expenses	1015769.16	Excess of Expenditure over income(Society)	548598.50
Depreciation (Annexure 'B')		Excess of Expenditure over income(FC)	139682.35
Foreign Contribution	11309.00	Excess of Expenditure over income	
Society	191231.00	(Rana Punja Collage)	873119.16
	202540.00		0.00
	<u>6666236.58</u>		<u>6666236.58</u>

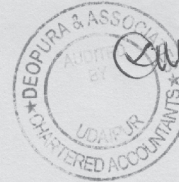
For Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society

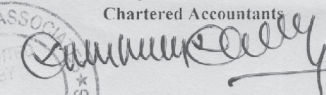

(Madan Nagda)
President

Place : Udaipur
Date : 27.07.2018

As per our report of even date attached.

For: Deopura & Associates
Chartered Accountants




(D.C. Deopura)
Partner
M.No. 401230

GALLERY



GALLERY



GALLERY





GANDHI MANAV KALYAN SOCIETY

Administrative Office : 19 Kamla Nagar, Behind M & S Complex, New Bhupalpura,
100 Ft Shobhagpura Road , Udaipur 313 011, (Raj) INDIA

Ph. No. - +91-294-2810373 Mobile No : +91-9166778628

Email- mksudr@rediffmail.com

Registered Office : V & P Ogra, Thesil - Jhadol, District - Udaipur 313702, (raj.) INDIA