

# Annual Report 2009-10



Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society

[www.gmks.org](http://www.gmks.org)

*"NEVER THOUGHT THAT A SMALL GROUP OF THOUGHTFUL,  
COMMITTED CITIZENS CAN CHANGE THE WORLD. INDEED, IT IS THE ONLY THING THAT EVER HAS."*

**(MARGARET MEAD)**

## FROM THE DESK OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE .....



I am delighted to share the Annual Report of 2009-10. I am honored to present the report of one more progressive year of GMKS. In this year, we are entering in the 25th year of our journey towards our reverie. When thoughts are sublime with gratitude any medium of expression would fall short of its desired impact. Fully aware of this limitation, I crave to express my deep sense of gratitude and indebtedness to my esteemed supporters, visitors, friend organizations, government and institutions for their regular support and encouragement and also look ahead for the same. All of your keen interest, profound ability coupled with ever-ready willingness and erudite handling of complex problems encounter in course of this journey.

During the course of these years, the most cherished intellectual activity, I have received unflinching help and encouragement from many quarters for which I want to express my most thanks to GMKS team members. Without their companionship and able supervision this work could have not been reached at here. Through natural resource management, child development, sustainable agriculture, kathodi rehabilitation, women empowerment and people's organization, we are moving to achieve our dream. For the flourish of GMKS, we always emphasized on community participation during every activity. For the sustainable development of community, we always strengthen the village level institutions. Because we believe that without the participation of community, any development cannot sustain.

So I owe most sincere gratitude to community for their affection and infallible guidance that has helped me to do work towards my mission & vision. I am also deeply indebted to them for their interest in project planning, implementation & monitoring in our organizational activities. And also for their valuable comments, which gave me useful insights in the course of analyses the problems.

Last but not least, I would like to extend my gratitude to my well wishers who helped me directly or indirectly throughout my journey.

**- Madan Nagda**

# CONTENTS

Overview Of GMKS	:	02
Year In A Succinct	:	04
Aravali Children Forum	:	05
Natural Resource Management	:	06
Sustainable Agriculture	:	11
Health & Sanitation	:	13
Quality Education	:	17
Sustainable Livelihood	:	21
Early Child Care & Development	:	23
Child Protection & Participation	:	26
Celebrations	:	30
Dharamitra	:	36
Human Resource Development	:	38
People's Organization	:	40
Kathodi Rehabilitation	:	42
Our Supporters	:	43
Success Story	:	44
Financial Report	:	46
Team Members	:	50
Abbreviation	:	51
Visitors	:	52

# OVERVIEW OF GMKS

**G**andhi Manav Kalyan Society is a non government organization working in 110 villages in the tribal area of Jhadol, Kotda and Gogunda block of Udaipur district in southern Rajasthan. Founded in 1986, the organization began its life with the complexities of NRM, GMKS has since expanded the scope of its work to encompass, Sustainable Agriculture through organic farming, Khatodi Rehabilitation and Child Rights and emergency relief to more than one lakh population of the district.

## OUR 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 acquance.

## OUR 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.



## OBJECTIVES

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

## LEGAL STATUS

- Registered under Societies Registration Act 1958
- Registered under FCR Act
- Registered under section 12A of Income Tax Act 1961.
- Donation exempted under section 80G of Income Tax Act 1961.



Eminent Journalist, former BBC bureau chief in India, Sir Mark Tully spent the whole day visiting Biladiya, Jambua and Kukdakheda villages and saw work done by GMKS. He saw and appreciated various water harvesting, livelihood enhancement and education works done by the GMKS for a better life and to enhance their livelihood.

**- Sir Mark Tully  
(Former Chief of Bureau, BBC-New Delhi)**



"It has been a privilege to experiences World Women's Day and how consistently this welcome and care extended to many hundreds of women, men and children during festivities which went on until down. I am deeply touched by the vision and inspiration of Madan Ji and the organization."

**- Jean Boulton Reynolds  
(Trustee - Wells for India, UK)**



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 labour 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. GMKS works to address these challenges through an integrated approach to development, which spans the four domains of strengthen sustainable livelihoods, capacity building of community, and rehabilitation of tribal and empowering village level institutions.

It functions for the welfare of tribal communities throughout Jhadol, Kotra and Gogunda block of Udaipur district. GMKS is continuously engaged in implementing multi pronged comprehensive tribal development programmes at the grass root level. Ever consistent and the selfless commitment of the team and its integrated approach of efforts is what sets GMKS unique.

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. GMKS work with tribal and deprived communities in southern Rajasthan. 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. In its attempt to increase the scope of it's out reach GMKS liasons with line departments of Government to bring the best available opportunities and practices to the community.

GMKS have a membership of UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and Organic Farming Association of India (OFAI). The condition of GMKS working area economically as well socially needs more appropriate efforts for the well again living of people. In this context GMKS provides a Rural Training Centre in Oгна for human resource development. Any outsider organizations bestow trainings and workshops for villagers. The chores with different tribal community are not very easy. For understanding and solving their current problems, GMKS has its operational office in Oгна and co-ordination office in Udaipur city.

“We very much appreciate and congratulate to Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society for the wonderful work that has been done for the development of deprived tribal communities” - National Director, ChildFund India.



**Dola Mahapatra**



**Mangilal Garasiya**

GMKS is doing a very significant work in the direction of providing sustainable livelihood to tribal community and improve the status of education; health etc. - Mr. Mangilal Garasiya, State Minister (Youth & Sports, Primary & Middle Education and Labour)

# YEAR IN A SUCCINCT

GMKS completed 25 year this year, with the same mission to promote sustainable livelihood and holistic development. And also this year we are continuously working on this direction. During the course of the year, GMKS has gone through many achievements and challenges so far. This year, in the field of NRM we are constantly working on the soil & water conservation and livestock development. This year we have constructed water harvesting structures, loose stone check dams, community lift, development of wells, new wells, field bunding and constructed five rain roof water harvesting structure to solve the water problem in this area. Seven Community lift irrigation system installed by GMKS and seven installed with the help of government. These activities gave a potential amount of wage employment to the local inhabitant and reduced the migration ratio, which mainly happened due to scarcity of water. For livestock development we have treated and vaccinated goats, cows, buffalos, bullock and other.

GMKS also focusing for the sustainable livelihood of small farmers through agriculture demonstration, constructed vermi beds, trainings provided regarding cash crops, manuring and seeds preservation. Our Dharamitra Research and Demonstration Center conducted trainings on organic farming in which farmers participated. In that trainings farmers learned practically about organic farming, manuring, pesticides and also dairy techniques.

We continued to work closely with Kathodi Tribal for their resettlement for connecting them with mainstreaming. To sustain them at one place and reducing the migration, GMKS provided training on sustainable agriculture and demonstration of new cash crops. Organizations provided trainings for fisheries and plan to provide some vocational training for income generation of kathodi. Also done some soil & water conservation work and facilitated basic

education material. Constructed and repaired their houses. Timely conducted trainings and treatment camp regarding health and sanitation.

GMKS focusing education, health & sanitation, livelihood, early child care development and child protection & participation for the development of

community. Through that programs, literacy rate, health practices, awareness about child rights, child participation, etc are improved. We celebrated women's day, child abuse day, HIV/AIDS day and breastfeeding week in our working area.

“Bhomat Vikas Parishad” continued to work towards its goal. Last BVM raised issues which were awareness towards Forest Right Act 2006, NREGA, and networking with RVM etc. SHG roused to a greater height. This year a number of villages level meeting, zonal federation meeting and executive committee meeting conducted. Since its inception 25 years back, GMKS actively involved in building capacity of local community to manage their own resources.

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.

# ARAVALI CHILDREN FORUM



Last year, GMKS started formation procedure of a children forum entitled "Aravali Children Forum" (ACF). This forum represents the all children's issues of Aravali range. ACF is the output of our experience of last years. Members of this forum are not only children but also youth and reputed persons of community whom have sensibility towards child issues. ACF puts the voice of children center – stage by being available to assist members who want to do their very best by children. So they are self capable to adequate resources designed to meet their needs and assistance to navigate systems that can help support them. The main motto of GMKS beside ACF is supported by the belief that every young child according to child rights, can and should receive quality education and warm, nurturing, responsive care, particularly those children who are most vulnerable and at risk. This is the first initiative by GMKS in this area, for puts the children voice through a forum like ACF.





## Natural Resource Management





Natural Resource Management (NRM) promotion is one of the long-term strategies of GMKS. We have been supporting NRM programmes since the year 1986. In the recent past, the approach has been mainly on promoting integrated natural resources management with active participation of the people. The focus of NRM programmes is to conserve, preserve and protect the precious natural resources through promotion of Integrated Watershed Management, Sustainable Agriculture programmes etc. The approach on drought situation is to provide employment to the drought victims by creating community and individual assets for soil and water conservation measures. The results and experiences derived from efforts have been quite encouraging.

The relationship between the indigenous tribal people and the available natural resources around them is multi-facets. The dependency of poor tribal on natural resources in general and forests in particular, how far they are responsible for the destruction of these valuable resources in recent years in the region, to what extent the poor tribal are affected by the depletion and degradation of those God gifted resources on which they depend significantly.

Soil, water and vegetation are three basic natural resources. The survival of God's creation depends upon them and nature has provided them as assets to human beings. The management of natural resources to meet people's requirements has been practiced from the thousand years. A balanced ecosystem is an urgent need. The downward rush of water has tremendous erosive force and moves millions of tones of fertile soil during the rainy season.

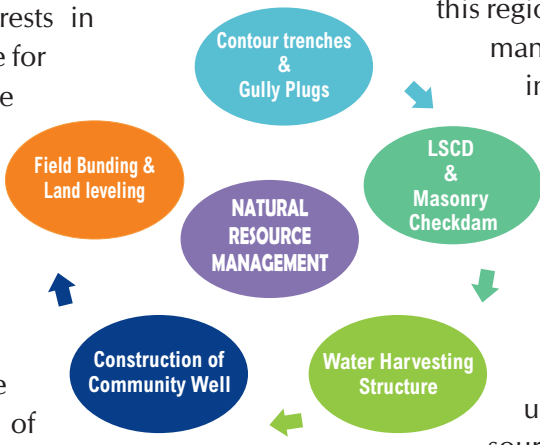
The primary activity and means of livelihood for



these communities is subsistence agriculture, animal husbandry, and collection of minor produces from the forest. They live in huts made from mud, cow dung, and bricks that are built into the sides of the Aravali Mountains. The villages are remote, traditional, and isolated from mainstream society. The inhabitants of this region live on the hilltops in a scattered manner. GMKS's working area situated in semi-arid zone, with

scattered forests and plains among the mountains and undulating hills. In the hill top villages, agriculture is so difficult. Due to hilly land, whole runoff drains so that conditions for agriculture are unfavorable. And the primary source of their livelihood is agriculture so the condition is very pathetic. The people of this region were not able to harvest the rain water and utilized it for agriculture or other purpose. Whole runoff drains away in the Wakal River, which go ahead and mix with Sabarmati basin.

The main problems of the area are very low productivity, unfavorable climate conditions and very poor rain water retention to meet these problems measure were adopted to pressure soil cover and to retain the moisture. Construction of various water harvesting structures has helped in raised the ground water table, storage of water and reduction in soil erosion, which otherwise would have run off instead of sleeping into the ground. The more availability of water helps in tackling droughts and also provides irrigation for the farmer. These structures, constructed on different areas of land, increase soil moisture, increase water tables in the area, help recharge nearby and



S. No.	Water harvesting and conservation	Village	09-10
1	Water Harvesting Structure	Hathni, Dedkiya	2
2	Development of Community well	Kunti ka leva, Chulli, Lambi Semal	5
3	Construction of new community well	Kunti ka Leva	2
4	Construction of masonry check dams (LSCD)	Amba	5
5	Field Bunding	Kunti ka Leva, Chulli	4922 mtr.

downstream wells, and directly contribute to agricultural productivity by allowing the villagers to take advantage of the monsoon rain. This aids in soil and water conservation, which in turn protects land resources, increases agricultural production, and decreases migration.

In the last year total 2 WHS, have been constructed in the project villages and total 7 wells have been developed and constructed. Total 5 masonry check dams and 25 vermi beds have been constructed. Given demonstration of cash crop to 90 farmers.

Development of new community well in these villages were fulfills the need of water for drinking, domestic purposes and agriculture purposes. In most societies, women have primary responsibility for house hold water management, sanitation and health. Water is necessary not only necessary for drinking but also for food production, preparation, care of animals, personal hygiene, care of children, washing, cleaning and many other domestic use. The outcome this activities caused an increase in the availability of water, reducing the stress from village women of having to walk great distances for water. In an effort to encourage organic farming, GMKS been promoting the use of vermin *compost among local farmers.*

### **Livestock Development**

We all know that Livestock is the second main mean of the livelihood of rural people. But due to less production of fodder, the situation of them is also pitiable. Mainly the situation of women and child was very wretched. In that mosts ituation scarcity of drinking water and food has led to an increase in malnutrition, disease, vitamin deficiency, birth defects, sickness and livestock mortality.

The villagers are usually depending on rain fed agriculture, which is for 4 months. Rest of the time they used to migrate to near by town in search of livelihood. Livestock rearing serves mostly for consumption purpose. However, lack of sustainable food and fodder supply affects their socio-economic system by far. Thus GMKS is giving main emphasis on soil and water

conservation measures followed by dissemination of best practices of agriculture through promotion of organic agriculture, cash crop, and side by side development of community pasture land. We believe that in the Aravali region Livestock can play a pivotal role in solving the problem of poverty and lack of food. Thus our strategy is to increase the supply of fodder by developing community pastureland and Information sharing with the villagers about best practices of livestock rearing.

In the last years, total 14 camps in the villages have been conducted in which total 5526 animals treated. In these camps villagers brought their animals to camp place and got their animal treated and also vaccinated. In these camps animal like cows, goats, buffalos, sheep were treated for the disease FMD, Hemerigic Septicemia, Black Quarter, Linere Infection etc. and we provided free medicine to them.

GMKS staff and other resource persons from outside and subject specialists provide training on technical aspects to them. Thus in the initial time GMKS worked on the capacity building of the

villagers through dissemination of knowledge and information. As the result of this villagers understood the need. Sustainable agriculture through organic farming activities is important for maintaining the health and fertility of the agriculture lands. Stress has been laid on organic farming as it increases soil fertility and moisture. Villagers were also provided training on livestock management and treatment of various diseases, in which they received information on the importance of vaccinations, different breeds of animals, use of cow dung, proper livestock nutrition, the importance of building cattle shedseparate from

the house, factors affecting the quality of milk produce and how to prevent animals from diseases. During the trainings, some indigenous medicines were also discussed for livestock treatment. In the last livestock management and treatment training, distributed first aid boxes with required medicines to participants for generating their income.

## **Roof Rain Water Harvesting Structure (RRWHS)**

Water is life. Yet millions of people throughout the world lack enough of this basic commodity for their hygiene and/or have no good quality water for drinking and preparing food. In many families both women and men also need water for animals, vegetables, crops and trees. Where groundwater and surface water sources are in short supply, rainwater may be a sustainable alternative or supplement. Tribal women had to go far away to fetch water for their domestic chores. So they were not able to take care of themselves and their children. They did not take bath and cleaned their house regularly. Almost all of their time was spent in bringing water. Even when they are fetching water in this hilly area, they are facing an unbearable pain in their back because they are living on the hill tops. And they are already malnourished and anemic. Roof harvesting of rain is the unique solution for this area.

Roof Rain Water Harvesting Structure (RRWHS) is a new technique for this region which is applied by GMKS. Still this technique, applied in only urban area. The work area of GMKS is mountainous, so water conservation is a huge problem. The collection and storage of rain water for later productive use is defined as rainwater harvesting. It is simply collecting, storing and purifying the naturally soft and pure rainfall that falls upon the roof. In remote villages where access to drinking water is a major problem, RRWH structures solve this problem. Two RRWH structure was already constructed by GMKS in the past and the result of that are very impressive & successful. Therefore this year, five more structure constructed in five very interior and remote villages. The five structures were constructed in the Mahula, Dedkiya, Lambi Semal, Kunti ka Leva and Chulli. Total beneficiaries are 59 from these structures.

In the villages, women and girls used to walk twice a day to the nearest reliable well or water source with good drinking water. Together they carried the water accordingly the family needed daily. The long trips with heavy load in this hilly area exhausted them. Girls could not able to attend the school. Tribal women had to go far away to fetch water for their domestic chores. So they were not able to take care of themselves and their children. They did not take bath and cleaned their house regularly. Almost all of their time was spent in bringing water.

The rainy season is the agricultural growing season, when the need for labour in the fields is at its peak. It is also the hungry season; poor rural families don't yet know if the harvest will be good, but have eaten nearly all their supplies of food from the previous harvest. It is the time when money-lenders' interest rates are at their highest. It is the time when there is most malaria and other water-borne disease, and diarrhoea. Hungry and busy in the fields, and looking after sick children, poor rural women have least time in this season of the year to go and fetch water. Time made available to them is most likely to be invested in growing food. So even if a household does not have enough storage to last throughout the dry season, a wet season supply (from a rainwater saved tank) saves them the journey when it is most useful to them.

With a livelihoods strategy, rainwater is both a key domestic and productive resource. Due to that structures, after this monsoon women's work load to fetch water will be come down. Now their 2-3 hour goes in that activity. And they will give more time to their children's care and schooling. Mainly she will have some time for taking rest. It may give better result in coming years regarding their health and decrease in water born diseases. They will use that water for drinking, cooking, washing clothes, cleaning, bathing, and livestock purpose and for their kitchen garden. The surplus vegetables will be selling at the market. It's a source of potable water, especially during the dry season (6-7 months) and available year-round water to improve hygiene.

When we asked to previous beneficiaries of RRWHS, they all said that now the life is little bit easier then we have think for our future. Previously we were always in solving the problem of drinking water. But now the main problem was solved then we will think for another options of generate income for improving our child's future. Women said that now we are becoming an important member of the family because we are also participating in production procedure. They also have some time for taking rest and participated in the meetings & trainings of GMKS or panchayats. And children are very happy that now their mothers have time for themselves. They can enjoy with their mother and have time for their studies.



## OUTPUT

- Leads to a rise in ground water table.
- Leads to a rise in reduction in soil erosion.
- Assures sustainability of ground water abstraction sources.
- Improves irrigation facilities and land productivity.
- They need specific, since they are based on the requirement of area and their sustainability in view of the local resource base and local problems.
- The small scale structures also do not require high skills and huge costs and therefore can be locally managed.
- It extensively involves people's participation and increases self reliance.
- Eco-friendly as it does not cause pollution after harvesting.
- Leads to revival of rural economy.
- Water & soil conservation mitigate the larger effect of droughts and affects drought proofing.
- Decreased migration rate.
- So many farmers taking more than one crop in a year.
- Increasing in availability of food grains.
- Girls drop out rate decrease due to work load to fetch water has come down.
- Increase in the knowledge & information among tribal communities.
- Development of skill & better communication
- Development of Leadership capability
- Strengthen activities through regular meetings & Training of village Development committees and Self Help Group
- Increase Community Participation
- Establishment of We feeling among diversified group & caste
- Ensured women's Participation
- Participation of community in Gram Sabha
- Initiative taken by community to network with Line Deptt. i.e. Agriculture Department, local governance, Forest Department

# Sustainable Agriculture



Sustainability is one of the buzz-words of our times. Sustainable agriculture must produce enough food and fibre to satisfy changing human needs while conserving natural resources, maintaining the quality of environment and ultimately leading to community and gender equity. Developing countries such as India, reeling under population pressure with no additional cultivable land are forced to increase their fertilizer consumption, which as of today is much less than the actual crop needs. Nevertheless, we must learn lessons from the ill-effects of overuse of chemical fertilizer and use it judiciously with a well-planned integrated plant nutrient supply system. Sustainability of our agricultural systems is of global concern today.

Sustainable agriculture is also a part of GMKS's tactics for achieving their goal. It's a best way for this community because they all have a minimum land and no irrigation resource. They also got the right method for increasing production. Each and every second of work teaches a lot during the way of living.

There is an emphasis, through the programmes on adoption of improved agricultures activities to achieve food availability round the year.

These include practices like use of improved seeds, use of organic fertilizers and pesticides, integrated pest and nutrient management practices, etc. The use of improved agricultural practices also helps achieve another important outcome. The vermicompost obtained is being used for vegetable growing and for fruit plants in Wadis.

Sustainable agriculture respects nature and its vitality. It aims to create an ecologically safe system of

food production. It is a comprehensive approach that aims to create sustainable eco-system, safe food, animal welfare and better livelihood opportunities for farmer. Sustainable agriculture covers all kinds of food production system and can be defined as chemical free farming system with an objective to produce food of high nutritional value. Farmers were advised to use

improved seeds and adopt sustainable agriculture practices such as green manuring, use of river bed soil, vermin composting and mulching to improve soil productivity. Practices to use of integrated pesticides were introduced along with the traditional knowledge to protect the crops. For sustainable agriculture, GMKS also provided trainings and demo regarding vermi compost. Several farmers are successfully using vermi-compost. Those scenarios have shown that usage of vermicompost has improved the production and quality of crops. Vermin composting is chiefly composting with worms. Vermin compost, enriches soil in most natural organic manner, and also increases the quality, fertility and mineral content of the soil. Unlike chemical fertilizers that destroy beneficial micro organisms, the organic fertilizer is completely harmless and provides rich organic soil that is best for crop.

GMKS also provides training on manuring practices. Though the training varies according to participants', each session includes discussion on liquid manure, decompost, the usage of natural biomass and organic pesticides. Also organize sessions for farmers for the discussion on proper seed selection, seed preservation technology, traditional seed storage technology, seed quality tests, sowing method and revival of traditional seeds found in this region. GMKS were provided organic

seeds of wheat, gram, urad, yam, ginger and mustard for better agriculture out put and to encourage them to use improved seeds and adopt old age practices.

GMKS given demo of that practices in which marginal farmers experienced less market dependency, cheapest method, uses bio-mass, maximum use of available water etc. So they can earn maximum with small land holdings. When provided trainings about cash crop, the issues covered are crop rotation, mixed cropping and proper preparation of agriculture plots and appropriate timetables for sowing, harvesting, manuring and irrigating. Ginger, turmeric, safed musli (*Chlorophytum Borivillianum*), mustard, gram etc are crops which are mainly sowing in this region.

## OUTPUT

- Sustainable farming creates congruent balance between crop production and animal husbandry.
- Sustainable farming preserves the long term fertility of soil through the sustainable production system.
- Reducing pesticides use and minimizing agriculture's impact on the eco-system.
- Promotes faster growth of plants, increase crop yield.
- Increase crop yield with less irrigation.
- Reduces soil salinization and soil erosion.
- Lower risk of crop due to pest attack.
- Increase in knowledge & Information on best agriculture & Organic farming practices
- Increase in Quality crops from organic farming
- Farmers have started to sow the crop in line pattern, which they used to do spread the seeds.



# Health & Sanitation

GMKS's working in a very tribal area and the status of health is very low in that area. The main objective of GMKS is providing basic health information, which will be work life long. In tribal dominated areas treatment is usually decided by myths and prevailing beliefs. Inhabitants of this region largely practice and habituated health & hygiene on the basis of such tradition. When GMKS started interventions at that time personal and family health were lacking and those women especially lack necessary information and knowledge about pregnancy, birth and infant care. Pregnant women were not aware about the need for immunization, regular check-ups and personal cleanliness, and thus were at high risk of health complications pre and post delivery. Even mothers were also unaware of the need for colostrum by the newborn within one hours of delivery.

Recognizing the importance of Health in the process of economic and social development and improving the quality of life of inhabitants of this region. The main motto of the GMKS is to improve the availability of and access to quality health care by people.

Basic health care and health assurance seem to be a distant dream for the population in this region. GMKS's efforts will provide someone with one of life's most basic requirements - their health! Inhabitants of GMKS's work area suffer from poor health conditions, with high rates of maternal and infant mortality, low rate of immunization, high rates of morbidity, seasonal diseases and a dysfunctional health – care infrastructure that fails to meet people's needs. Limited community awareness of such health issues makes these problems even harder to tackle.

As GMKS objective to build & strengthen the village level institutions, village level committee has been formed in every village for raise voice about the health issues of their village. Village level committee raise voice regarding Reproductive Tract Infections, Sexually Transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, mother care, child care, colostrums feeding and other health related. Regular counseling and activities also going on such as immunization, anti natal care, post natal care, referral services, health camps for seasonal diseases, family planning camp, ensure supply of IFA contraception at PHC level and networking with health departments.

GMKS team members has spread awareness on health and sanitation issues i.e. water related diseases, tuberculosis, Malaria, HIV/AIDS and institutional delivery through folk media.

GMKS team members create awareness in the community about major health issues of the region, like the key factors affecting maternal and child health, tuberculosis, malaria, waterborne diseases, RTIs, STIs, HIV/AIDS, personal hygiene and sanitation. Awareness about important health issues is generated through a regular village meeting, SHG meetings and through special awareness – raising activities focusing on specific health issues. During the course of the year, World AIDS Day and World Breastfeeding Week were both celebrated this year with a particular focus on at – risk communities. Breastfeeding practices play an important role in reducing child mortality and morbidity. World Breastfeeding week was aimed to describe the breastfeeding practices prevalent in tribal area. GMKS organized number of health camps for saving them from seasonal diseases. Also disseminated information about local level curing methods of these diseases.

Health worker are trained and have the capacity to motivate and influence the community on good practices of health and hygiene. At the village level, health workers and coordinator are the responsible for motivating the community and gathering children for the government organized immunization camps. They also provide support to ANM in conducting the camps by informing parents and encouraging them to bring their children to the camps. Health, Sanitation, Hygiene are interlinked subjects for better quality of life. Improved sanitation, and health and hygiene education play a major role in improving the health and overall well being of people, especially children and women, with a significant bearing on the infant mortality rate, death rate, and productivity.

Mobilized and build capacity of the communities to have an institution. To enable the community of the target area to practice health and hygienic practices by providing health lessons. Awareness generation on measure for control of water and air borne diseases, Immunization & malnutrition, etc.



GMKS has organized total 10 medical camps to provide medical relief and treatment in 26 villages. Total 1312 men, women, children and adolescent girls and boys have been treated for viral infections, fever, and malaria and skin diseases. The major diseases and problems which have been identified were fever, Gynea problems, abdominal pain, reproductive tract infections, sexually transmitted infections, scabies and multi boils. And also organized 13 referral services camps, total 573 persons participated in these camps. Besides providing health services through camps, GMKS was involved in strengthen Government health system. Team members motivated pregnant women and children for getting immunization and regular and complete ante natal check up. In order to aware and sensitize village people on

health and sanitation issues, GMKS has undertook several programme to improve health status of these tribal communities.

Every month GMKS organize counseling and awareness meeting with pregnant women on immunization. Women of child-bearing age should be immunized before becoming pregnant to protect their babies against serious diseases. GMKS has been facilitating child immunization because immunization is a way of protecting the human body against infectious diseases through vaccination. Immunization prepares our bodies to fight against diseases in case we come into contact with them in the future. During the year, counseling done with 569 pregnant women and 920 children's has been immunized. Regular meeting has been done with government officials of health departments for activation of health facilities.



### INFORMATION DISSEMINATED





Organization emphasizes on the issue of breastfeeding especially for the mother during antenatal and postnatal check-ups and practices like discarding the colostrum and early/late weaning are still widely prevalent and need to be addressed. Training for the traditional birth attendants and maintaining aseptic precautions with the use of clean delivery kits and community-based health education programs was organized. GMKS team members are taking regular follow-up of those trainees.



The overall goal of the health program is to enhance the capacity, knowledge and skill of various stakeholders like the community, service providers, etc and also to create a supportive environment by strengthening of health facilities for overall development of community. This is essential to reduce the vulnerability of children, especially those surviving in difficult circumstances. It can be best accomplished by preventing problems, enhancing community's resilience, helping them acquire skills through responsive care-giving, setting developmentally appropriate expectations and providing an environment for achieving their potential in all areas of development.



### Issues covered activities

S. No.	Issues	Activity
1	Immunization	1. Pregnant Women Immunization 2. Child Immunization 3. Counseling 4. Home Visit 5. Training on RCH
2	Breast Feeding & Institutional Delivery	1. Counseling 2. Follow up training on TBA(dai)
3	Anemia	1. Counseling and distribution of IFA tablets by ANM
4	Malaria	1. Awareness about Malaria Malaria check-up and treatment camps
5	Adolescent	1. Meetings 2. Village level meetings 3. Awareness building regarding the effect of early marriages 4. Village level adolescent meeting 5. Adolescent training 6. Meeting with adolescent group
6	T B Programme	1. T B Patient checking & Counseling Camp 2. Meeting with ASHA & ANM 3. Training for ANM and GNM 4. Local healer training
7	Birth Report	1. Birth Report
8	Sanitation	2. Smoke-less chulla
9	Deworming	1. Distributed the tablets to all families
10	Networking	1. Lisioning and networking with Health and other department
11	Other	1. HIV/AIDS awareness program 2. (2) Health workers monthly meeting 3. Village level meetings 4. Emergency Support: Family Planning



## OUTPUT

- Immunization is started in almost all villages by the support of Government.
- Institutional delivery increased.
- Women aware regarding the benefits of colostrum feeding.
- The ratio of children, which are affected by seasonal diseases, is decreased.
- As result of dewomring, children are going regular to school due to less illness.
- Adolescent girls aware regarding RTI & STI more.
- Community becoming aware of the importance of health and sanitation.
- Reduction of water borne disease in the remote areas.
- Total 1312 malaria patients treated in the year.
- During the year, counseling has been done with 2266 pregnant and lactating mothers.
- 238 child immunized by BCG
- 262 child immunized by Polio DPT –I
- 182child immunized by Polio DPT – II
- 109 child immunized by DPT – III
- 101child immunized by Measles
- 28 child immunized by Booster
- Total 263 pregnant women immunized by TT-I
- Total 182 pregnant women immunized by TT-II
- Total 124pregnant women immunized by ANC –III
- Villagers have become more aware on health and sanitation issues.
- Awareness increased regarding breast feeding, immunization, institutional delivery, etc.
- Throughout timely trainings, health workers also become more sensitized.

# QUALITY EDUCATION



Despite the numerous promises and provisions made by the Indian government, the state of many of the country's children continues to be pitiable. Coupled with child labour and poverty figures, the picture is far from pretty. Though the number of literate people in India has increased over the years, but still has the largest number of uneducated children in the world - two-thirds of whom are girls. All this for a country which has made education for children in the age group 6-14 years a fundamental right? GMKS doing work for them with a little hope that we will bring these numbers down! Our help will go a long way in providing educational opportunities for children who would otherwise be left behind.

The experience has yielded several key insights, some of which actually challenge the dominant thinking on how to provide a good education in tribal areas. Access to quality education is a significant development challenge in tribal area for the poor and marginalized communities with whom GMKS works. More than a third of children in the 6-14 age groups was out of school and dropout rates was also very high, particularly for girls. Often the condition of schooling in tribal areas is one of severe neglect, with high rates of teacher absenteeism, poor pedagogical methods, lack of learning materials and inadequate infrastructure. But presently the condition is change; drop out rate is decreased, in girls also. GMKS's effort is succeeded to improve the basic reading skills of the children. GMKS has started several interventions to motivate people to send their children to school regularly, especially girl child as well as tried to maintain and strengthen the school system. For solving the problem at village level also formed the Village Education Committee in villages.

Education being the basic requirement of empowering community, GMKS has considered it, in separable from the overall mission of child development. Through their interventions GMKS seeks to provide quality education to children from the most deprived and marginalized sections of society, to demonstrate changes in order to ensure the provision of quality schooling; and to prepare a

local base at the community level to enable communities to collaborate meaningfully with government policies in order to secure better schooling for their children.

With the help of Extra coaching classes, RIP and SQIP

students are achieving very impressive and encouraging results. This is reflected not only in the learning achievements of the children but also in the commitment of parents and community. By the effort of GMKS's team, now community has started putting pressure on government representatives to provide proper school facilities and schooling in their area.

Education as a means of advancement of capacity, well-being and opportunity is uncontested, and more so among communities on the periphery. Marked improvements in access and to some extent in quality education in tribal areas have occurred, and stem from team members of GMKS. Dropouts were an unstoppable phenomenon that has been seen over time. But now the ratio of dropout is decreased. And parents and children take more interest in study.



पुस्तक कलम हाथ में  
बकरी पालन बाढ़ में।

पहले होगा विद्यादान  
फिर होगा कन्यादान।

शिक्षा बनेगी हथियार  
गरीबी की होगी हार।

बाल मजदूरी अपराध है।

## Issues covered activities

S. No.	Issues	Activity
1	Decreased dropout rates and safe drinking water	(1) Management training for SDMC members for Improving Schools (2) Door to door contact (3) Informal Meeting with Government Teacher (4) Village meeting with PTA (5) Training of SDMC on Education
2	Strengthen Village Level Committees	(1) Sensitization of PRIs member on Importance of Children education
3	Increase learning level	(1) Summer Camp (2) RIP: till December in Illrd Phase: Green – 81 Yellow – 4 Red - 15 (3) SQIP: 71 children have been benefited. (4) Monthly meeting with RIP & SQIP teacher (5) RIP & SQIP school observation (6) School teachers meeting (7) TLM Training (8) Educational tour (10)Monthly meeting with SHG women members (11) Winter camp: For improving the children’s knowledge regarding local resources and environmental education (12)Exposure visit (13) Training of PRIs (14) Training of government teacher on RIP (15) Extra coaching class for VIII & X standard students
4	Enrollment	(1) Home to Home visit (2) PRIs Training
5	Girl child Education	(1) Sensitization of PRIs members on importance of children education (2) SHG meeting
6	Networking	(1) Contact with BEO (2) Contact with SSA’s district coordinator



Extra coaching classes



Story telling workshop



Winter camp on Environmental issues

## OUTPUT

- From RIP & SQIP program, student's learning level is increased.
- Enrollment of boys as well as girls increased due to door to door contact and trainings & meetings.
- Through networking, teacher appointed at schools and basic facilities available in the school campus.
- Availability of teacher increased in 17 villages.
- Availability of classrooms increased in 17 villages.
- Drinking facilities increased in 19 schools.
- Appointed of the additional teacher, they can teach the children subject wise whole year.
- Also conducted women meeting to sensitize them about girl child education.
- Girl admission increased in the last year.
- More children are interested to participate in the programs.
- Strengthen the Village Education Committee (VEC), School Development Committee (SDMC), Village level organizations through meetings and trainings. They discussed the child problems and school related problems and solved them.
- Every month conducted meetings of PRI members, VEC members, PTA members and villagers.
- Through Extra coaching classes, they got excellent results in their board exams.
- This year also organized coaching classes for tribal children of 8th and 10th class.
- Games facilities provided at school level for children. Due to that children participated and also won in government competitions.
- Organization provided dari, musical instruments, sports items, pencils, pens, drawing sheets, etc. for the development of child as well as school.
- Responsibilities of Monitoring of school programs were on village level organizations.

# SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD

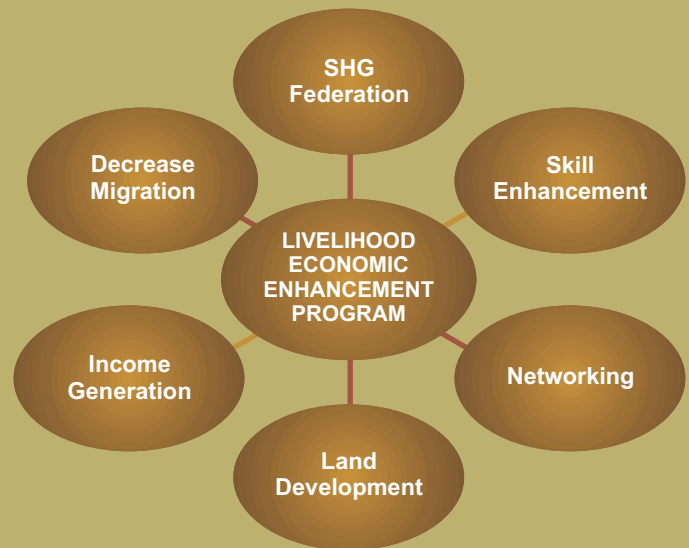
Unemployment is a big problem in villages. In this area due to drought for consecutive years and runoff of water, agriculture has reduced a lot. This has resulted in unemployment increasing at alarming rate. Migration to other cities due to all the problems, a lot of villagers are migrating to cities. Typically most unemployed people work as manual laborers or construction workers in cities. Moreover the work is not permanent. The villagers are caught in the squeeze. They must stay at home, and to do that, they must be self-employed at home.

For the well being of tribal families, ' lemon wadi' is implemented in the working area of GMKS. This effort helps improve the productivity of the small land holding of the farmers. Wadi is a holistic model of tribal development aimed at economic uplift through sustainable agriculture, social empowerment, and improvement in quality of life including health and women empowerment, in tribal predominant area of Southern Rajasthan.

The main objectives of the lemon Wadi are food security and poverty alleviation through development land of marginal farmers. It aims at providing substantial and sustainable income, regeneration of available natural resources, to check migration and provide employment throughout the year. The participatory families established drought tolerant lemon orchard on their marginal land holdings. The inter-space was used for cultivating their traditional arable crop as well as vegetables. So from that crop they earned money for their survival. Migration is the main issue of this region but due to plantation of lemon orchard. Many families have spent more time in the field and regular presence of the farmers in their fields has helped them to enhance their crop yields.

For reducing migration and providing employment opportunities, GMKS organized vocational trainings. Youth were selected for training in employment oriented skills such as DPS repairing, bike repairing and masonry. Such trainings helped the participatory youth to improve their skills and capabilities useful for self employment and income generation and also in reducing the migration rate. Last year, the income

generation program for youth organized several times as vocational trainings. As a result of those trainings many youths now settle in their lives with sustainable livelihoods.



Training on Diesel pump set repairing for youth



Set up of Lemon orchard



Training on Motor bike repairing for youth

The aim of the GMKS is not to leave trainees on their own after the training but to make sure that they are successful in achieving what was planned in starting i.e., after getting the training they are able to start their own work. So a regular monitoring will be a part of this activity to see whether the trainees have started their self-employment venture. The monitoring period may be for one year or so.

Enhance economic status of the target population through Skill Up gradation (Need Based Vocational Training) such as Training on pump set repairing, bike repairing, etc. has led to upgrade skill along with increase in income. This effort is really very successful, total 23 youth economically settled after those vocational trainings. Three youth are running their bike repairing shops. Eight youth are earning good amount through masonry work. And twelve youth are engaged in DPS repairing work. They all are earning double after trainings. Their life is going on a sustainable way.

### Issues covered activities

S. No.	Issues	Activity
1	Skill development Income generation Decrease migration Land development	1. Lemon Orchard Training 2. Vermin compost beds 3. Agriculture demonstration 4. Pit digging training & Demo 5. Community Lift Irrigation Scheme 6. Pot Drip Irrigation Programme 7. Lemon wadi monitoring & follow-up 8. ASP village Survey 9. Staff capacity building training 10. Site selection for well repairing 11. Training for lemon wadi beneficiaries 12. Exposure Visit 13. New & Old Lemon Wadi Plantation, Training & Demonstration 14. Kharif Mix Cropping Training 15. Vocational training: Bike repairing, DPS repairing, sewing 16. NREGS campaign program (Padyatra) – 5000 people have been taken benefit. 17. Support for Livelihood under Vocational program
2	SHG Federation	1. Formation of New SHG 2. SHGs meeting: debt distribution and recovery 3. SHG members training 4. SHG leaders training
3	Networking	1. Networking with K. V.K. Udaipur 2. Work done through Liaisoning: During April to December, 09, total physical work done of Rs. 21,22,361 and 126 physical activities done. Total working days generated for labour was 28060 and for mistri was 3810.

### OUTPUT

- Maximum number of farmers used mix cropping techniques.
- Due to lemon wadi, villagers don't migrate from their place so drop out rate is decreased.
- With the help of CLIS and drip irrigation system, farmers got enough income from agriculture. So their families' health status is little bit improved.
- Self Help Groups are helping especially women in living their life with dignity.
- They have taken loan from SHG in the crucial circumstances and got relief.
- So many youth got permanent source of income through vocational trainings, their children can live in a better conditions.
- Needy person takes loan for generate their income source and repay in installments. Through that migration rate decreased.
- Decreased migration because now they have started the lemon orchard, by which they will get more profit in future.
- In the last year 150 farmers have started to for crops with vegetables and horticulture.



# EARLY CHILD CARE & DEVELOPMENT

The ECCD involves the total development of child, i.e. physical, language, emotional, social and moral. The age span under consideration in ECCD is from conception to about 6 years. These years are crucial and important for investing in to ensure and enabling environment for every child and thereby a sound foundation for life. This is not only the right of every child, but will also impact in the long term. Even a modest development process during this period includes care of mother during pregnancy (ante-natal health check-up, nutritional support, control of anemia, immunization for prevention of tetanus following delivery, etc.), hygienic and skilled birth attendance, nutritional care of mother during lactation, correct infant feeding practices, immunization of infant from communicable diseases, PD Hearth, mothers' education in child care, early childhood stimulation, and health and nutritional support throughout.

GMKS work each day to ensure that the children and families in tribal communities have the child care services that best meet their needs. The efforts of GMKS team, is a key resource to help increase the availability, affordability, and quality of child care services. Considering the nature of work, which requires rapport with mothers and tenderness to children, ECCD activities will be, in the first instance, directed to the most underprivileged groups, those who are still outside the mainstream of society like children whom lived in ecologically deprived areas where children are required to fetch fuel, fodder, water, do other household chores and residents of remote isolated hamlets.

The result of efforts will determine the extent to which child gain from subsequent interventions, since child development is a continuous and cumulative process. We know that health, nutrition and education are all synergistically inter-related and this

Community involvement is very important in enabling the balwadis to deliver on their objectives and more generally, in ensuring that children receive the attention they require. Hence, regular meetings are held with parents to increase awareness about the importance of the balwadi and its benefits and to reinforce the importance of sending children to the balwadi regularly.

Also one interface meeting organized with ICDS Department. ICDS supervisor, GMKS team members, Asha Sahyogini, Balwadi workers, BMC members, and health workers participated in this networking meeting. It was a very useful meeting for everyone, for make understanding on every scheme of government and the way of getting benefits from these schemes. Footnotes in each section point to sources of additional information, including guidance documents disseminated by the GMKS team members. They always consult the progress and challenges for the most comprehensive and up-to-date information on the management of activities.

Pregnancy and infancy are when the intersecting health and nutrition needs of women and children are greatest and those needs must be at the core of efforts to improve human development. The health of the mother is crucial for the health of the child. Preparing for pregnancy (especially the first) is critical because antenatal conditions influence neural and metabolic development of the fetus, and establish a pattern for life. These children will experience developmental delays and mental impairment, and suffer chronic susceptibility to infections in infancy and metabolic disorders such as diabetes and heart disease in midlife.

During the last year, they contacted to 255 pregnant ladies and 405 lactating mothers for improving their practices. Disseminated information about vaccination, consumption of iron tablets, and caring practices etc. Due to timely Village meetings with VDC members, now VDC members aware regarding breastfeeding, institutional delivery, nutrition diet and caring practices. Total 1550 members participated in those meetings.

In the later preschool years, social skills and early cognition are critical areas of development. Children lacking sufficient stimulation at home can benefit greatly from specialized programs in the early primary years, and tribal children in our working area benefit from balwadi programs that integrate food and health care in homes and balwadi centers. Balwadi workers thrive in early education programs when these are interactive and participatory, and develop skills for social engagement and cooperation. The early school years also provide an opportunity to correct health and nutrition problems that may impede learning, memory,



including games, singing and dancing and storytelling. BMC are responsible for regularly monitoring the growth of the children, providing nutritional advice to parents, and referring parents to doctors when appropriate.

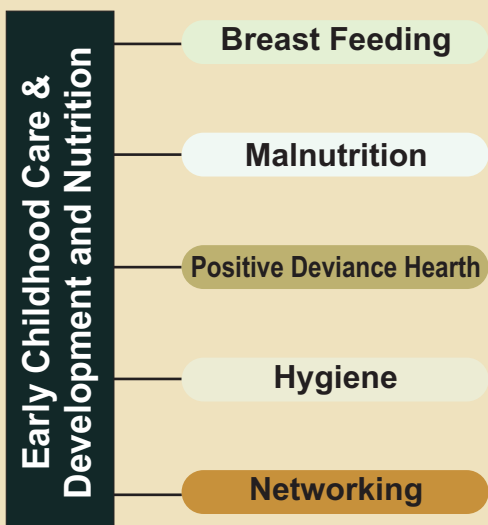
At present, there are 8 balwadi centers in GMKS work area, reaching out to a total of 220 children. During the year, eight centers going on in a well manner. A core component of the programme is to improve the nutritional and health status of the children attending the centres. In order to achieve this, supplementary nutrition, in the form of nutritious meal, is provided to all the children in all the centres.

Efforts are made to enroll children from balwadi into schools. This year saw an increase in the total number of children from balwadi being enrolled in schools. For increasing the understanding of Balwadi Management committees towards their roles and responsibilities and main objective of committee, organized number of trainings. Due to those trainings, impact seems which was very amazing, now balwadi run smoothly and children got nutritive food daily. Children learn so many things through games, stories, songs etc. activities.

makes a case for addressing all needs of children through a holistic approach. Our team members knows very well that the development of a child gains are optimized and more sustainable, if the programs address not only the child, but the child's overall context, including the family. So they emphasized more on home based intervention and door to door contact.

reasoning, and achievement. Special attention has to be given to the girl child, whose physical growth, mental development, and level of education determine the quality of the next generation's children.

Children in GMKS's work area are hit hard by poverty. Poor nutrition lies at the heart of the problem, high percentage of children in the 0-6 age group suffering from chronic or acute malnutrition and women are anemic. At the same time, children in particular the very young, place a strain on the household as they demand continuous attention.



In response to these conditions, GMKS has been running balwadi centers for the last 5 years. At the centers, children are provided with supplementary nutritional inputs and a stimulating learning environment. Balwadi workers are trained to engage with the children using a wide variety of activities,

## Issues covered activities

S. No.	Issues	Activity
1	Malnutrition Breast feeding Hygiene	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meeting with VDC members</li> <li>2. Home based intervention</li> <li>3. Counseling session with pregnant &amp; lactating mothers</li> <li>4. Training on behaviour change of communication (BCC) for nutrition</li> <li>5. Training of Balwadi workers</li> <li>6. Balwadi management committee training</li> <li>7. Balwadi monitoring visit</li> <li>8. Monthly meeting of balwadi workers</li> <li>9. Monitoring visit at Balwadis</li> <li>10. Meeting with BMC at project level</li> <li>11. Balwadi child admitted in schools</li> <li>12. Supplementary food distribution</li> <li>13. Growth monitoring</li> <li>14. P. D. Health training</li> <li>15. PD Hearth sessions</li> <li>16. PD Hearth follow up sessions</li> <li>17. Training of BMC members</li> </ol>
2	Networking	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contact with CDPO (ICDS)</li> <li>2. Interface meting with ICDS Dept. and Local community</li> <li>3. Networking with ICDS Department</li> </ol>

## OUTPUT

- Practices of pregnant women changed.
- Presence of enrolled children in balwadi is 90%.
- Children promoted to school through Balwadi.
- Women take vegetables from their Kitchen Garden.
- The health status of child is good due to nutritive food which they eat at balwadi centres.
- Counseling done with 255 pregnant ladies and 455 lactating mothers.
- 14 villages covered in PD hearth.
- PD Hearth sessions done with 122 women, whom are cooking accordingly.
- Information disseminated regarding breastfeeding, institutional delivery, nutrition diet and caring practices to 1550 people.



# CHILD PROTECTION & PARTICIPATION



Children visit to Police department



Children interacted with Judiciary department



Children interacted with Block level administration

The initiative is based on the motto that children and adolescents should know their basic rights (provided by UNCRC), as persons who are listened to and respected by community when they express what they think and feel. Strengthen participation by children and adolescents in the decision making of their life. GMKS plays a role as promoters for integrated development and of social and affective self-learning, and awareness of their own rights. Raise awareness of the existence of children's rights in. GMKS create safe and friendly atmosphere for the child and provide support to the children whom are in difficult circumstances. And ensure that children should participate in each and every activity.

Many children lack communication skills and grow up as timid and quiet adults who cannot express themselves well and dare not express themselves outside their family. Listening to children and respecting their opinion is a revolutionary idea for many people living in this region. But it is becoming a reality with the putting in the Panchayat and other child club and youth clubs. Through clubs GMKS boost their participation in analyzing the realities surrounding them and play an active role in identifying and implementing solutions to their problems.

Trafficking of human beings, especially of children, is one of the fastest growing trades, generating unaccountable profits annually in this region. The issue of trafficking is addressed by GMKS through a major three-pronged strategy which includes Prevention, Rescue & Rehabilitation and Reintegration. Greater emphasis is given to preventive measures. This includes awareness programs, formation of child and youth clubs, and economic empowerment programs for the affected and advocacy and lobbying for favorable responses from other stakeholders. Sensitization of the community and other stakeholders is one of the main stays of the organization. The police personnel have been sensitized on the evil of trafficking as their support is critical in rescuing the trafficked children.

Trafficking of child and adolescent is widespread in this area as a child labour. In a hitherto uncovered area in child labour, the Bt Cotton has now been found to be exploiting tribal children, as young as eight years, just because they come cheap. Since the peak work period is between September and December when cotton blooms, many visit and take children by paying parents

paltry sums of Rs 1,500 and Rs 2,000 as an advance. The kind of work in which these children are involved harmful for their health and hamper their over development. To protect the children to go to hazardous employment (cotton factories) where their basic rights have been violated, GMKS has adopted strategy to tackle up the issue of Migrant child Labour of the region. The trafficked and vulnerable children are rehabilitated and reintegrated into the community and families through GMKS team members.

GMKS also started a resource centre for child in the Oгна village which is 'Child Resource Centre'. It's a unique centre in this village. The objective behind of this centre is to provide a comprehensive perspective about the rights, status, needs, welfare, development, participation program of children and to fill in information gaps in these areas. This center has a library, computer facilities, sewing facilities, and play facilities. Through this so many children learned computer and sewing, also children read books which are related to different subjects and played games. In this center, opportunities for learning are provided in a non school environment. All these things are made accessible to any child who wants to learn

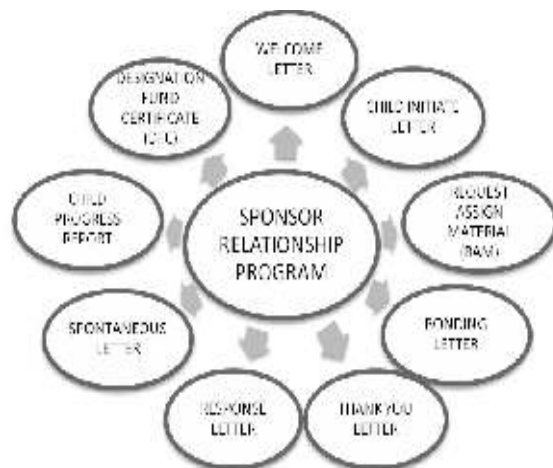
Through Sponsor Relationship Program child participation increased. Due to this, GMKS connected with 1031 children of this region. Total Rs. 9, 29,475.47 DFC distributed to 781 children throughout the year. Those tribal



children are benefited a lot from this. Now they are living in a better condition, they have books, school uniform and basic things which are necessary for healthy life. Those children are writing letters to their sponsors and sponsors to them through GMKS. Number of letters transfers during the year. We really appreciated GMKS team member's efforts for the all this procedure. They are going village to village for collecting and distributing letters, giving information about DFC and for taking photographs of them. After that they translated letter and send to sponsors.



Child participation spirit increased by Postpal in a very innovative way. Postpal is a letter changing program between India and Sweden. It's a nice and traditional way to know the way of living, culture etc. of each other. Program running with 236 children of 18 classes of seven schools, which are students of 8-13 years age-group. Through this program, children of our working area got a chance to understand the culture of other country and also their skills of writing and reading are improved.



### Issues covered activities

S. No.	Issues	Activity
1	Child Labour	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Southern Rajasthan Labour Union meeting</li> <li>2. Play: To draw the attention of the local community on migrant child labour to Gujrat.</li> <li>3. Child well being committee meeting</li> <li>4. Training of District level workforce</li> <li>5. Child Labour Campaign: During the six day campaign (9<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> November, 09), 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> </ol>
2	Child Participation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training on capacity building of Child Clubs</li> <li>2. Child Club Meetings</li> <li>3. Youth Club Meeting</li> <li>4. Training about creativity in letter writing</li> <li>5. Training of Social Motivator</li> <li>6. Birth Registration</li> <li>7. CRC activities: Sewing – 14 Computer – 12 Library – 10 Games - 35</li> <li>8. Leadership development training</li> <li>9. Media skill development training</li> <li>10. Training related to child friendly village</li> <li>11. Training on capacity building of child club</li> <li>12. Training on capacity building of youth club</li> <li>13. Exposure visit of Youths</li> <li>14. (Kala Jatha Program: During the programs, make understanding regarding child participation through folk media in 25 villages</li> </ol>

S. No.	Issues	Activity
3	Child Right	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training for capacity building</li> <li>2. Training of CBOs on child protection</li> <li>3. Training of Child Well being Committee</li> <li>4. SHG Training</li> <li>5. PRI Training</li> </ol>
4	Networking	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Networking with child line</li> <li>2. Networking with Panchayat</li> <li>3. Aajivika Bureau</li> <li>4. Southern Rajasthan Labour Union</li> <li>5. Networking with line departments</li> <li>6. Contact with Police department</li> <li>7. Contact with PRI &amp; Government department</li> </ol>

## OUTPUT

- 154 Birth are registered.
- Child and youth clubs regularly conduct the meetings.
- After intervention of GMKS child labour is reduced to 1800 (previously – 3500) in the working area.
- Now people are aware about the government scheme like Palanhar Yojna, Sarv Siksha Abhiyan etc.
- Now people are much aware about the social issues regarding child labour, child abuse, child protection, child marriage etc.
- Child participation is increased at every level of society and panchayat.
- Children know their rights and some of the children helped in stopping child trafficking.
- Child labour decreased
- Children are able to promote their right to health and to make sensitization about issues concerning their life.
- Children are registered at birth and parents are aware of the significance of birth registration.
- Children are capable to give their opinion concerning issues in Panchayat and Gram Sabha with appropriate solutions.
- Adolescent and children have knowledge on child rights
- Children are capable of influencing the behaviors of adults.
- With some encouragement and training, children can assert themselves in the presence of outsider.
- 17 child and youth clubs going on.
- Number of children can buy their books and other necessary items with the help of DFC.
- 236 children are come to know about other country.



Library development at Child Resource Centre



Stitching & Sewing training for youth

# CELEBRATIONS

## GLOBAL ACTION WEEK

Last year Global Action Week celebrated from 20th to 26th April with 600 children and 70 PRIs and government teachers and the theme was Adult Literacy. It's a 6 day program. First day, drawing programme has been organized. 12 schools from 3 clusters participated in that programme. 200 children from each cluster level have been participated. Second day, Essay programme has been conducted between 600 childrens. Third day, Sport programme organized and fourth day, Workshop of PRIs and government teachers' conducted with 7 Panchayat members and 15 government teachers. Fourth and fifth day, Signature Campaign has done with 1000 children. Last day, for aware and sensitize the community and to understand the importance of adult literacy a rally was planned with work area's children.



## WORLD BREAST FEEDING WEEK

Drawing attention to the vital role that breastfeeding plays in the baby's life. World Breastfeeding Week (WBW) is publicly celebrated from 1-7 August each year in over 120 countries to get better the health of the babies. Like last years Gandhi-Manav Kalyan Society, Ognathis year has also celebrated World Breast Feeding Week through different types of programs from 1st to 7th Aug 2009. By showing different acts show, made the people understand the importance of colostrums feeding and tried to clear the misconceptions that prevailed in the community.

GMKS has organized different events to prop up breastfeeding and aware mothers for the benefits of breastfeeding and concentrate on the malpractices of breastfeeding prevalent among these tribal communities. In tribal community when a child is born, they prefer to give the goat milk and not the colostrum. Through different programs they tried to make them understand the misconceptions and importance of colostrums feeding. While showing the importance of colostrums their tradition and habits were also taken into





consideration. This year the theme was "Breast feeding: A vital emergency response. Are you ready?"

This theme for World Breastfeeding Week this year brings into focus the need to promote and support breastfeeding during emergencies for the survival, health and development of infants and young children. Through out the weekly program almost 10,000 people were given the directly information about the benefits of breast feeding.

- Mother's Sammelan (1st & 3rd August)
- Workshop with PRI's (2nd August, 09)
- Rath Yatra (4th August, 09)
- Signature Campaign (5th August' 09)
- Closing Ceremony

In this way the whole week of world breast feeding week was celebrated.



## WORLD AIDS DAY CELEBRATION

On 1st December 2009, world HIV/AIDS has celebrated to aware people on causes and prevention for the disease. The whole working area of GMKS is tribal prominent. Generally tribal men have more than one wife. And they are use to go to urban areas due to survival reasons. During this activity sensitise and aware the almost 2000-3000 people by giving information about HIV/AIDS. The activity includes rally against AIDS. In the rally 150 adolescent girls & boys, and team members of GMKS have also participated. Besides that they also uttered Slogan on the issues of AIDS. Rally started from Atatiya and ended at rural training centre, Oгна (covered 2 km.). Also talk about benefits of condom and reasons of RTI/STI diseases. Women should leave hesitation and discussed their problems with doctor.



## CHILD ABUSE DAY

Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society celebrates World Day – Prevention of Child abuse on 19th November, 09 at GMKS's head quarter Ognā – India. GMKS is largely involved in the protection of the rights of children among tribal communities since last couple of years. A whole day program was conducted at Government Senior Secondary School hall Ognā with around 300 children, youth, teachers and volunteers of Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society. Before conducting the event it was also discussed that children from all the category i.e. physically handicapped, not get any formal education, children who visited Gujrat to work in Bt Cotton seed plot and other vulnerable children will be participate in the event. Children performed dance, songs and also delieverd speech on that day and they all were very excited. Also performed a role play by folk media, through that they convey message towards child labour. In the end of the celebration, also distributed prizes to extraordinary children for encouraging them and other children will have been inspired from them.



## GANDHI JAYANTI



Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society and Dr. Mohan Singh Mehta Memorial trust collaboratively organized a program on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti and centenary year of Hind Swaraj. The main theme of this celebration was "Relevance of Gandhian Philosophy in the present scenario". Followers of Gandhian philosophy participated and shared their views. A group of 20 abroad students and different practitioners were participated. Whole discussions concluded that Why does Hind Swaraj demand to be taken seriously now? Because it has far greater relevance today than it had a century ago. Gandhi's warnings have come true. He had cautioned mankind to adopt a 'need based' as against 'greed-based' life style,

which is in harmony with nature. It provides a detailed vision of an alternative model of development.



# अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस समारोह 8 मार्च, 2010

प्रमुख चर्चा : जनजाति क्षेत्र में महिलाएँ एवं खाद्य सुरक्षा

गांधी मानव कल्याण सोसायटी  
ओगणा

:: आयोजक ::  
कासा  
उदयपुर

चाईल्डफण्ड इण्डिया  
उदयपुर

**Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society**  
International Women's Day 2010

## INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

On occasion of 2010 International Women's Day the Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society is drawing attention to the condition of women and food security of women in tribal region. GMKS has been celebrating International Women's Day since 1992 with a new theme from year to year. Theme of this year was "Food Security and Women in tribal region". Total 1850 women participated which were from 110 villages of Jhadol and Gogunda block. The y enjoyed interacting and socializing with women of other region, and enjoyed sharing their different songs and dances during the cultural program.

The whole program was divided into three sessions, the guest of each session welcomed by tika, moli and garland. The Honorable Guest of the program was Mr. Mangilal Garasiya – State Minister (Youth & Sports, Primary & Middle Education and Lobour & Planning) and Mrs. Madhu Mehta – Zila Pramukh, Udaipur. Firstly they lightened the lamp in front of Goddess Saraswati. All new elected PRIs of this region, Pradhan, lecturers, person from ICDS, Agriculture, coordinator of CASA and Jean Bulton (trustee of WFI) were special guest. The women exhibited enthusiasm and interest for the theme and the outside speakers and guests spoke well regarding the theme.



After the first session, women played some games like chair race, mutka race, jalebi race and tug of war. The purpose behind conducting games for the women is to give them a space where they can freely enjoy themselves and play with other women. The friendly competitions are always enjoyed by both the participants and the spectators alike. In the third session, Mr. Dinesh Vyas and Mr Madan Nagda have distributed prizes to winners and runner-up. In the night, cultural team gave performances that consisted of songs, dances, dramas, and various acrobatic feats. They thrilled the crowd with their performances, and also managed to send messages with respect to the importance of health, education, food security, water management, adolescents, early marriage and self help groups.

GMKS has seen success over the past nineteen years in terms of raising awareness about women's issues, and this year will only add to the tradition. Food Security is the important objective of GMKS activities, and hopefully the theme of this year will carry through until the next year's celebration. So make a difference, think globally and act locally!! Make everyday International Women's Day. Do your bit to ensure that the future for girls is bright, equal, safe and rewarding.

## WRITER'S CONFERENCE

Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society and Samta Sandesh's chief editor Mr. Himmat Seth jointly organized a writer's conference from last two years. Well known writers of India were participated in this conference. Last year, closing ceremony was organized at GMKS's building, Oгна. These type of conferences always held in the urban area but rural people also have a great knowledge about all this, so last year GMKS's director Mr. Madan Nagda took an initiative to organize this in the Oгна village. Everyone enjoyed a lot and participated in a huge number. Theme of conference was changed year by year. This year, conference conducted from 29th January to 2nd



January and theme was based on Mahatma Gandhi. Eminent writers and academicians were participated like Mr. Kanak Tiwari, Dr. Ramsharan Joshi, Dr. Santosh Chaube, Mr. Suresh Pandit, Mr. Surendra Mohan, Mr. Ratnakar Pandey, Mr. Pannalal Surana etc. These conferences are really given a light on our literature and its relevance in our future.

## WORKSHOP ON MICRO LEVEL PLANNING

A workshop on Micro level Planning was organized by National Council of Rural Institutes, Hyderabad and Gandhi Manav Kalayan Society, Oгна (Udaipur) at Udaipur in Rajasthan on May, 25th, 2009. Representatives of 27 NGOs and PRIs members serving the needs and problems of Micro Planning in the Southern Rajasthan attended the workshop. The workshop was aimed at understanding the meaning, importance and problems of Micro Level Planning.



The whole concept of Micro Planning was changed. In the period of Pre-Independence voluntary sector was not contributed. After the First World War, that sector emerged at a snail's pace. After Independence, the condition of Indians was very pathetic. At that time, there was a dire need to get away from those circumstances. But the results were impromptu. After coming in the effect of Planning Commission, we realized that the policy of planning commission was more effective from the other influenced sectors instead of grass root level development so the plans was only for the fulfillment of government needs. After all that circumstances, voluntary sector comes in the main stream. Still need to make issue specific plans.

In the end concluded that it's not a one day workshop; it's a process for getting better results of Micro Planning. Many constructive ideas generated through the workshop. After implementation of a programme, no one evaluate the programmes. Generally Micro Planning based on physical development and ignored social and human development. Sustainable development of any region can only be the result of successful implementation and integration of the micro-level. Micro planning can be effective only when there is total integration of efforts and resources – human and financial from all uarters.

# DHARAMITRA



**D**haramitra is a research centre of organic farming, situated at Ogha. People of this region have livestock but never used their manure in agriculture. They used to use chemical fertilizers for increasing production. Due to that, fertility of land was decreasing and farmers are in very vulnerable condition, they were suffering from rampant poverty. This plight situation motivates us for doing something for sustainable solution. Then we start a training and research centre with a small budget. Dharamitra is a place which is very near to nature and a place where we all get a peace.

The centre grown into a 16 acre centre with units of organic farming, dairy development, and trainings & outreach activities. Now centre is becoming a base of knowledge for small and marginal farmers of the Bhomat region. From the last some years, GMKS provides the knowledge about organic farming to small and marginal farmers. Main aim is spreading knowledge about the dangerous effects of chemical fertilizers and the message to revive lost traditional agriculture systems through organic agriculture practices.

Agriculture is directly linked to very many facets of sustainable development, including poverty eradication, sustainable consumption and production, management of natural resources, health, education, and capacity building. Agriculture centre on integrated use of natural resources such as soil, water, climate and biological diversity.

Organic agriculture is a production system that sustains the health of soils, ecosystems and people. It relies on ecological processes, biodiversity and cycles adapted to local conditions, rather than the use of inputs with adverse effects. Organic agriculture combines tradition, innovation and science to benefit the shared environment and promote fair relationships and a good quality of life for all involved.

Organic farming is a form of agriculture that relies on crop rotation, green manure, compost, biological pest control, and mechanical cultivation to maintain soil productivity and control pests, excluding or strictly limiting the use of synthetic fertilizers and synthetic pesticides, plant growth regulators, livestock feed additives, and genetically modified organisms. Many types of organic crops are sowing at there like ginger, turmeric, white musli, yellow and white maize, mustard, wheat, gram, chilies, carrots, okra, cilantro, garlic, onion, yam, pulses and others. Also many herbs and trees planted at there like luscious mango grove, several robust, bamboo, neem & date trees, and aniseed & mint plants. In this year, we also planted lemon wadi and emblic wadi at Dharamitra.





Processing Unit

Practical trainings and demo are also organized on organic farming practices at there. In the trainings, team member of GMKS provide suggestions towards achieving sustainable agriculture, rural development and food security. They provide a reference for actions to be undertaken by the various stakeholders in this area. Small and marginal farmers learned from that type of trainings and replicate that in their farms.

As a concern of value addition, a processing unit installed at there. When women of this region are free

from agriculture work and they don't have any source of income. Even their husbands are going out for the labour work. Then they can earn doing work at there.

Dharamitra have also a dairy unit in it compound with 12 rathi cows and 3 oxen. Dairy is a good source of income. Two fields of grass and fodder are cultivated for the cattle. Sometimes breeding process also done at the centre. Livestock are in good health because they have lots of space for roaming, grazing are and separate shed for living. They are coming to use in triple work like for ploughing, dairy products and manure.

Organic manure at Dharamitra contains Decompost, vermicompost, green manure, river bed soil and liquid manure. It's a mixture of cow manure, water and jaggery. Also some organic pesticides used at here, which are neem pesticides. One small hut of mud also constructed in Dharamitra compound for seed preservation. It's a traditional method of preservation. That seeds come to use in next year for sowing and also distributed to small & marginal farmers.

Our Farmhouse Dharamitra, recognizes our expansion from herbs, and fruit and organic grains. In order to bring the bounty of our farm directly to market, this year also we are making farm shares available for purchase.

The Dharamitra seeks to actualize the vast untapped growth potential of agriculture, strengthen rural agriculture techqines to support faster agricultural development, promote value addition, create employment in rural areas, secure a fair standard of living for the farmers and agricultural workers and their families, discourage migration to urban areas and face the challenges arising out of economic liberalization and globalization.



Millet



Mixed Cropping



Dairy Unit

# HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Human Resource Development and Capacity Building is one more input of GMKS. The aim is to provide individuals tools to improve their own situations. Through that organization organized various meetings, trainings, workshops and exposures trips for its staff as well as for community people. GMKS conducts trainings at its Rural Training Centre and Dharamitra Center on a regular basis. Experienced GMKS staff members conduct the trainings but sometimes according to occasion, interested and/or knowledgeable individuals from government departments, financial institutions, and other organizations are invited to help conduct the trainings.

SECTOR	SUBJECT	PARTICIPANT	ISSUES COVERED
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	Training on Sustainable Agriculture Training on Watershed SHG leaders training Demonstration of Urad Training on livestock treatment Exposure tour Awareness program on NRM	318	Watershed development Water & soil conservation Roles and responsibilities of villagers Importance of livestock health & nutrition, medicine & vaccination and proper livestock usage & grazing Organic manure and pesticides uses Crop rotation ad mix cropping Seed storage & selection
HEALTH & SANITATION	Local healer training Capacity building of the Animator & Asha Training for health workers Orientation on Malaria prevention Training on RCH Adolescent training Malaria check-up and treatment camps Follow up training on TBA(dai) Adolescent Mela World AIDS Day Celebration Referral service camp Exposure visit Adolescent meetings	3379	Connecting them with TB Program and also aware them regarding TB Treatment Increase the awareness level regarding TB Importance of health & sanitation Medicine & vaccination Proper treatment of TB To aware people on causes and prevention for the disease Seasonal diseases, adolescent issues, breastfeeding, anemia etc. Information disseminated about JSY, Malaria, RTI, STI, PHC, CSC etc by Senior health worker of PHC Information regarding child marriage, adolescent physical changes and prepared adolescent groups



SECTOR	SUBJECT	PARTICIPANT	ISSUES COVERED
QUALITY EDUCATION	Management training for SDMC members for improving schools TLM Training Winter camp Exposure visit Celebration of GAW Children day celebration Training of PRIs Training of government teacher on RIP	1100	Reading Skill Improvement Program School Quality improvement Enrollment School problems Roles and responsibilities of education committee members Quality education and enrollment in the schools
SUSTAINABLE LIVLIHOOD	Training for lemon wadi Kharif Mix Cropping Training SHG members training Vocational training NREGS campaign program (Padyatra) Staff capacity building training International Women Day Celebration	7872	Functions and importance of SHG Record keeping and accounts Interaction with Financial institutions and loans Practical knowledge Income generation methods Rules Actual wages Benefited all people How to establish kitchen garden How income generates
EARLY CHILD CARE & DEVELOPMENT	P. D. Hearth training Training of BMC members Training of Balwadi workers Training on behaviour change of communication (BCC) for nutrition Home based intervention	3143	Malnutrition, breastfeeding, VDC meetings, hygiene Management of balwadi Nutritive food from local habits For developing their understanding about local level TLM
CHILD PROTECTION & PARTICIPATION	Training of Social Motivator Training about creativity in letter writing Training of CBOs on child protection Training of Child Well being Committee PRI Training Child Labour Campaign Child Right Week Exposure visit of Youths SHG Training Training of Bhomat Vikas Manch members Child club meetings Youth club meetings	5177	Discussed child related issues Child labour Child participation Child rights Birth registration Gram sabha Village level issues

# PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION



## BHOMAT VIKAS MANCH (BVM)

Bhomat Vikas Manch is a platform for local inhabitants where they can speak and raise voice for their rights and local development issues. GMKS plays an important role in the formation of BVM, it's established in the year of 1998. Total 1470 members consist in this forum which is belonging from Jhadol, Kotda and Gogunda block. Among them, members are 850 female and 620 male members from the 110 villages. Each member gives Re. 1/ month to support activities and meetings of BVM.

### Objectives of the group:

- Make efforts for women Empowerment and women Rights among tribal communities.
- Identify local leaders from community itself.
- Strengthen Panchayati Raj Institution through people's participation and ensure active participation of women.
- Raise the issues of village/community development and women health
- Promotion and Marketing of village products, organic products and cash crops to strengthen and sustain village economy
- Make efforts for individual identity and sustainability of the forum
- Awareness generation and Advocacy for village developmental issues

### Activities:

**Zonal level Federation and Executive Committee meetings:** The meetings of Zonal level Federation were held every second month throughout the year. Total 24 meetings held at four clusters which are Ogha, Vas, Birothi and Panarva. The BVM Executive Committee is the central body of the entire organization. Total four meetings were held every third month throughout the year. The main issues discussed by the Zonal Federations are Right to Food, Forest Right Act and NREGA. All members prepared a strategy that how to disseminated information in community regarding new bills and how will they get benefits from that.

**Campaign on Forest Right Act:** BVM organized a campaign for sensitize the people about the Forest Right Act 2006. Participants of 110 villages participated in the Campaign. Awareness rose through slogan writing and folk media.





**Campaign on Right to Food:** BVM organized a block level campaign on Right to Food bill. In which a memorandum submitted to Sub-Divisional Magistrate as concern to Prime Minister.

**Ownership of Land:** In the Bhomat region, so many tribal families live in a very pathetic condition from the many years. By the efforts of BVM, total 260 tribal families which are very needy got ownership of their lands.

**Networking:** During the year, networking and linkages done with members of Rajasthan Vikas Manch (RVM). Members of BVM attended networking meeting at Pushkar.

**NREGA:** In the meetings of BVM, all members discussed all issues related to NREGA. They concluded that main problem is the wrong selection of mate. So they selected 20 mates and provided trainings to them. And also started some work according to work site need.

## SELF HELP GROUPS FEDERATION

The idea behind the creation of SHG's is to help the villagers achieve self-reliance by creating village unity, developing an internal loaning and lending system. Total 41 SHG have been formed. Monthly meeting held in each village, where the SHG leader collected the money and deposit in the account. The main objective of these groups is to develop the habit of savings among the villagers. Previously people used to take loan from local money lenders, where they had to pay interest on higher rates and some time rates is more then 25 percent per



month. But now they are doing internal loaning. These are the groups close to nature, depending directly on the natural resources for their livelihood. Most of these are women groups comprising a majority of illiterate women. GMKS at different levels are involved in building the capacities of these groups with the main focus on saving and micro credit.

GMKS also provide training to the SHG office bearer as well as all the members and giving information of concept of SHG and its importance, how to keep proper records, principal of saving & loaning, etc and exposure visits for SHG members for improve their knowledge regarding to management of SHG. Now the members have started to understand the roles and benefits of running the SHG. In the monthly meetings, sometimes staff talks to the villagers about issues such as health and nutrition, organic farming, sanitation, education, Panchayati Raj, internal savings and loan, proper financial management, good governance, NERGA, village unity and harmony, etc.

# KATHODI REHABILITATION



GMKS doing work for the rehabilitation of Kathodi whom are minor tribal group. The main motto of this work is providing necessary water resources & agriculture infrastructure and train the community in the skills which are required to make progress towards self sufficiency.

Kathodi are the most backward tribal of this region. Bohra contractors were brought them from Maharashtra to Rajasthan for extraction of katha. They used to do the extraction of the katha in the deep forest and did not come out of the forest. This isolation kept them away from the mainstream development process. For connecting them to mainstream, GMKS has been done many efforts and also doing now. The main activities are as follow:

- GMKS provided trainings for sustainable agriculture and demonstration of cash crops.
- Fisheries cooperative has been formed and registered and also training conducted for them.
- Constructed stone field bunds, stone wall terracing, community well, rain roof water harvesting structure, land leveling and installed two lift irrigation systems.
- Distributed school uniform and other academic materials.
- Constructed 3 new houses and repaired 50 houses.
- Conducted training on health and sanitation.
- Awareness camp on health issues.
- Organized health check-up and treatment camps.

This year regular VDC meetings conducted, health camps organized and also monitored & managed past work. And do efforts for connecting inhabitants of Kukdhakheda with NREGA works.

## KATHODI HOUSE

*Before*



*After*



# OUR SUPPORTERS



**Wells for India**

Bringing water and dignity to the poorest people of rural Rajasthan

## Wells for India

Wells for India is a UK registered Development Organization that has been working with the poorest communities in Rajasthan since 1987. WFI was founded by Dr. Nicholas Grey with an aim to help the poor and disadvantaged groups in the rural areas of Rajasthan. WFI has collaborated with GMKS to improve water harvesting practices and livelihood opportunities for the resource poor Tribal families of Wakal region.



**Rotary Foundation :** Rotary foundation has been working in India for the development of tribes. Rotary has collaborated with GMKS to rehabilitate and mainstreaming of Kathodi. The targeting families are particular scheduled tribes called as kathodis which are far backward even from other scheduled tribes.



**Department of Tribal Affairs (GoR) :** This government's department works for the welfare of tribal and also for the economic enhancement of them. This department has collaborated with GMKS to increase the opportunities of economic enhancement of tribal community through Community Lift Irrigation System (CLIS).

**Individual Donors:** GMKS would like to mention those individual donors, whom are giving donation for the development of community with the true hearted wishes. These donors are visitors, friends and well – wishers of GMKS.

## ChildFund India

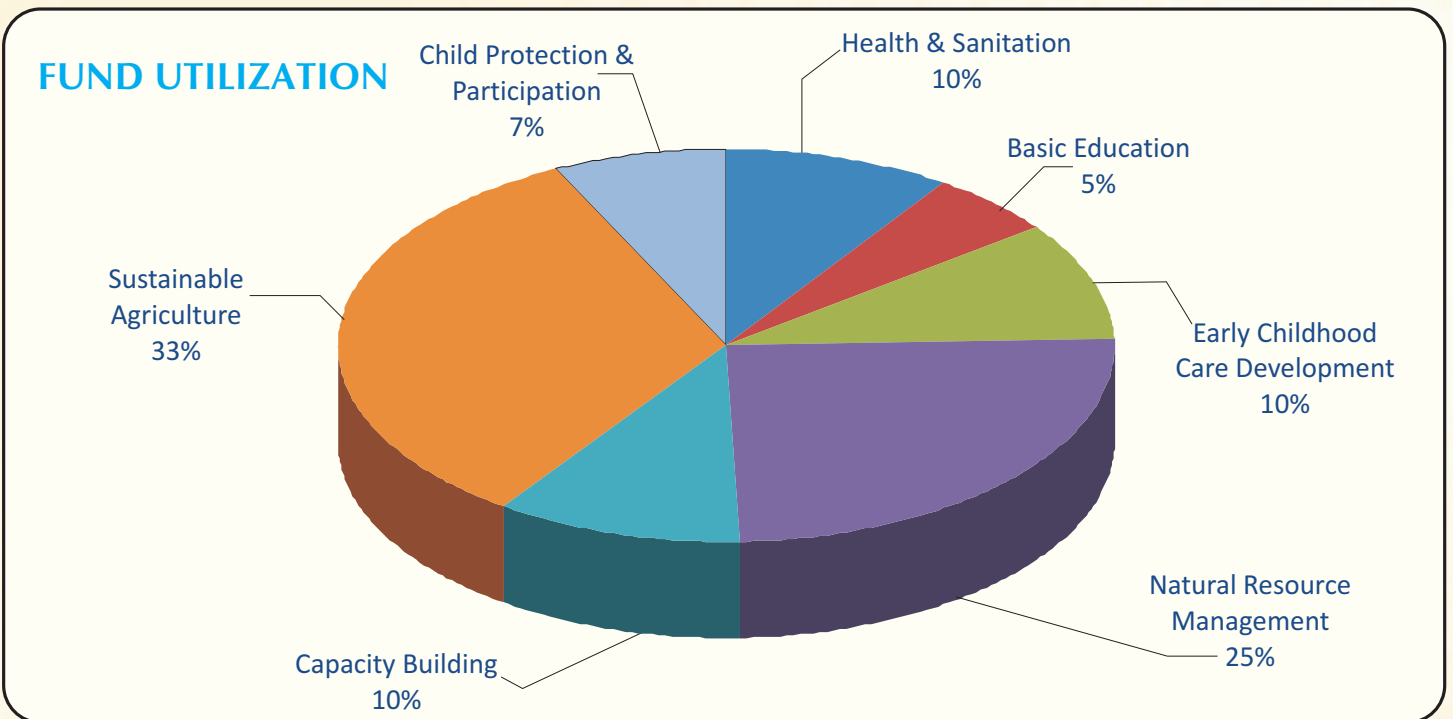
## ChildFund

ChildFund India has been working in India since 1951 and currently serves the most marginalized children and their families in remote areas. CFI has collaborated with GMKS with the vision of overall development of a child through improve the status of health & hygiene, education, child protection & participation, nutrition, livelihood, etc.

## CASA–New Delhi



CASA has today grown into a premier relief and development organization in the country, acting as the outreach arm of 24 Protestant and Orthodox Churches in India. Its primary objective today is to strengthen the poor and promote the efforts of marginalized groups of the Indian society towards sustainable development leading to social justice and self-sufficiency. CASA supported GMKS for the strengthening the community.



# Success Story

## NAYA SAVERA

Lalibai (40 yrs.) W/o Thawaraji is resides in Amba village of Padawali panchayat of Gogunda Block of Udaipur district of Southern Rajasthan. Lali bai lived with her father in this village. After her marriage, she settled at here with her husband. She has 6 Children – 2 girls are married & 4 sons. She has seen lots of ups and down in her life and narrates her own story with a smile in her face. She has a small hut in the top of a hillock. Her husband died due to snack biting. She remembers her involvement in the farm from the very moment she started to walk. Her parents were poor farmers and she was married to a labour, at an early age. They had few bighas of land and had no source of irrigation water as their land was on hilltop.

In the year 2002-03 she came in contact with GMKS. She was doing work at physical activities running by GMKS and attended meetings & trainings of sustainable agriculture, watershed development, and livestock development. She was made the member of the SHG. She didn't have money to deposit in the group but somehow she managed to save Rs. 20 in a month and kept on saving in the group account. In the process, she attended various meetings, trainings of the organization. She has done works for improvement of land and water in their village. Through the organization she came to know about various things happening in the world. She went to exposure tour to other villages. She decided to do something for herself and her village. She talked with other women of the village. She started to unite the women. Slowly and gradually, she mobilized them for savings and convinced them to save more and more for emergency (such as drought, delivery, etc). They made her the president of the SHG.

She is always aware the community specially women regarding all new schemes of government and whatever she knows through GMKS's meetings. She used vermin compost and got good production of crops. She is living happily with her family. A literate woman can't do all things, which are doing by her. She was doing lots of work at their field through rozgar guarantee (NREGA). She is also a President of Bhomat Vikas Manch (People's Institution). Being a President of BVM, she gained respect from everyone in the village and brought information of the programs for the village. All villagers follow her and having a hope from her in every work. She believes that the women of the village have improved a lot. Earlier they did not had cleanliness and were always having a low voice for their rights, but now the situation has changed and women are taking part in the decisions of the village and sending their girl to school. She is really an idol for everyone.

## PRAGATI KI RAH PAR

Manohar (32 years) is a resident of Kanthariya village and has 2 boys and 2 girls. He has 2.5 bigha of land but only half bigha land is arable. He says that he had no source of irrigation water and could take only single crop ie maize. He had to migrate to nearby mines for survival. The condition was very bad over there. They had 4 children and it was very painful to see the children crying out of hunger. After the 6 months migration work, he returned back to the village and started to prepare the field for farming. Everything was depended on monsoon and they waited eagerly for the rain to come.

He disclosed that he came in contact with the organization in the year 2004-05, when Madan ji came to their village and called for a meeting with the villagers. From that day onward he was active with the organizations work. He attended all the meeting and trainings in which he was invited. He learnt a lot about the farming –mixed cropping, crop rotation, crop selection, vermi compost, decompost, green manure, liquid manure. He came to know about the harmful effects of chemical fertilizers and the benefits of organic and traditional farming. When the soil and water work started in the village, Manohar Singh took active participation and did works in field bunding, contour trenches, gully plugging, check dams, anicut, well deepening and fodder and plantation development. Due to field bunding and other soil and water conservation work, the water remained in the field itself and the moisture content remained fit for



*"The organization people are like their family members and all improvement comes in her personality due to get in touch with GMKS. The village will never forget the work done by the organization for the benefit of them" - Lali Bai (Mahula village)*

Manohar Singh with Lemon Orchard at Kantharia Village



the rabi crop. He also went to exposure visit to various other places where he gained knowledge and slowly his life began to change. His thinking has changed a lot. Earlier they did not used to send their girls to school and confined them to household and farm works. But now he is sending his girls for getting education. His girl Leela Kumari is in 8th class and another girl Kisna Kumari is in 6th class. They are getting educated to stand on their feet.

After comes into contact with GMKS, he sowed ginger in .50 bigha and he earned after deducting his total expenditure Rs.12, 000. Now he is capable to maintain his daily needs. He bought 1.5 bigha lands from this profit amount. After that he bought more 1.5 bigha land around his farm by selling wife's ornaments and savings. He has been planted Lemon Orchard on his land with the support of organization. He learned about the livestock development and earned from livestock also. Previously his annual income was only Rs. 7700 but now it is Rs. 38,740. He says that without the organization, he would have been the same Manohar, being exploited in the mines for few rupees. But now the situation has changed. He has enough water in his village for his 3.5 bigha arable land and is taking cash crops, doing organic practices and eating two time meal with his family.

## ASHA KI BOONDH

**T**he Kathodis (tribe) are also called as 'Vanputras' meaning 'the son of forest'. Kathodi's stayed in Kukdakheda village. It is village which is situated on hilly terrain area. On the hilly area, water conservation is a huge problem. Kathodi women had to go far away to fetch water for their domestic chores. So they were not able to take care of themselves and their children. They did not take bath and cleaned their house regularly. Almost all of their time was spent in bringing water.

After the intervention of GMKS, a rain roof water harvesting structure with water storage tank of 20000 liters has been constructed. It was mainly built for 6 Kathodi families and total beneficiaries are 29. These six families stay at the hilly area and the structure is



Meeting Kathodi Community on Drinking Water

much suitable for them. The main purpose of this structure is to provide the availability of water. This water is quality water, pure and low in minerals. This structure is also easy to construct, operate and maintaining in hilly area. In the monsoon, it filled almost full with rain water.

Now these 6 families are in better living conditions. Now their basic need of water has been fulfilled. They use it for bathing, drinking and other purpose. Now the time of fetching water was saved. So they are able to pay attention towards their children, houses, agriculture, livestock and themselves. Firstly their family would migrate for their livelihood for 4-5 months in a year. They don't have any source of income. But now, only one or two members of family migrate for some time. Because now they have water facility so they can earn from agriculture as well as livestock.

A woman beneficiary told that this structure provides a new light to her life. Now she understood the value of happy life and she can do anything according to their will in saved time. Mainly she have time for rest, meanwhile she also have some time for talking with their neighborhood about their life. Because everyone knows that a woman shares each and everything of their life with a woman. So after sharing her feelings, she felt lighter and can able to face every difficulty of their life. And she got relief from the pain of fetching water in this hilly region which was unbearable. Women also happy that their girl child, now have time for study and going for school because before in the morning she was busy in the fetching water, so didn't got time for school.

A girl child said "I am enjoying a lot and can study with my school friends. Now I can enjoy as my brother enjoyed. Before I have time but almost time spent in fetching water and rest of the time, I was so tired and not able to play & simultaneously busy with household work. But now after doing household and school work, I can play. And every day I can bath because now we have water next to the house." When we seen a sweet smile on her face, we felt very relieved because this is our motto to bring smile on the faces of them. We heartily want to say thanks a lot to Wells for India for supporting us for doing work in the direction of achieving our dictum.

Man of the family said that he is also relaxed because previously when her family's women were going for fetching water and he was not feeling good but he does not had any option. He also has another opportunity for increasing income from kitchen garden and livestock. And now his wife participated in agriculture in the saved time also, so he hopes that this year, he will get more production.

We can say that rain roof water harvesting structure not only the lifeless structure but it makes a 'drop of hope' of these families towards a better future.



Rain Roof Water Harvesting Structure at Kukda Kheda

# DEOPURA & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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B. Com., F.C.A.  
Chartered Accountant

## AUDITORS REPORT U/S 12 A (B)

FORM NO. 10 (B)

[See rule 17 B]

### Audit Report U/S 12 (A) (B) of the I.T. Act, 1961 in case of Charitable or Religious Trust of Institution

We have examined the Balance Sheet of Gandhi Human Welfare (Manav Kalyan) Society, Village Ogra, Teh. Jhadol, Distt. Udaipur (Rajasthan) as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2010 and the Income & Expenditure A/c for the year ended on that date which is in agreement with the books of account maintained by the society.

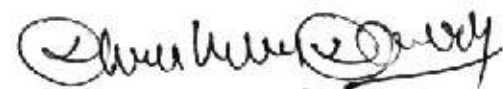
We have obtained all the information and explanation, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of the audit. In our opinion proper books of accounts have been kept by the society itself, Community Lift Irrigation System (CLIS), Wakal Development Project – Phase I, Phase II & Kathodi Rehabilitation & Main Streaming Project (KRAMP) supported by WFI & Rotary, and Gandhi MKS Child Development Project (ChildFund India) run by the society, so far as appears from our examination of the books and proper returns adequate for the purpose of audit have been received subject to the comments given in notes on accounts attached to the Balance sheet.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to information given to use, the said accounts give a true and fair view.

1. In case of Balance sheet of the State of Affairs of the above named institution as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010 and
2. In case of the Income & Expenditure Accounts of the excess of expenditure over income for the accounting year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2010.

The prescribed particulars are annexed here to

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



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

Place : Udaipur  
Date : 19.05.2010



# GANDHI HUMAN WELFARE (MANAV KALYAN) SOCIETY

Village & Post : OGNA, Tehsil : JHADOL, District : UDAIPUR

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As At 31st March 2010

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
<b>Building Construction Fund</b>		<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>	
Bal. as per last B/s	1134718.00	(Annexure "B")	3456686.00
Add: Received during the year	76673.00	<b>CONTRIBUTION FOR FIXED ASSETS FUND (Foreign Contribution Projects)</b>	
Add: Tfr from Income & Expenditure A/c	49734.00 126407.00	Bal. as per last B/s	639067.00
	1261125.00		
<b>Non Recurring Capital Fund</b>		<b>Organic Agriculture Land</b>	
Bal. as per last B/s	982728.00	Bal. as per last B/s	639067.00
Add: Out of Income & Exp. A/c	246185.00		
	1228913.00		
<b>MOTORCYCLE, TYPEWRITER, TV, VCR CASSETTES, COMPUTER, FAN, JEEP, TRACTOR, AIR COOLER, FURNITURE, VCD SONY HANDY CAM, INVERTOR, ALMIRAH</b>		<b>Income Tax (TDS)</b>	
Balance as per last B/s	554141.00	- Society	
Less: Depreciation	106163.50	F.Y. 2008-09	91.00
	447977.50	F.Y. 2009-10	113.00
<b>NON RECURRING FIXED ASSETS FUND</b>		<b>Closing Cash &amp; Bank Balances</b>	
(Contributed by Society)		<b>Bank balances</b>	
Balance as per last B/s	639067.00	- PNB Udaipur S/B A/c No. 01219783 (FC)	1605101.09
		- MAGB Ognas SB A/c 3484 (FC)	1419.00
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		- MAGB Ognas S/B A/c No14271 (Society)	229982.00
Unspent Balance (Annexure 'A')	1800214.83	- SBBJ S/B A/c No. 51018155571 (Society)	1394491.50
		- The Udaipur Central Co-Op. Bank Ltd. S/B A/c No. 935 (Society)	114829.00
<b>INCOME &amp; EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT</b>		<b>Cash balances</b>	
Bal. As per last B/s	1877934.50	- Cash in hand (FC)	2215.24
Add: Transferred from Income & Expenditure account	696383.00	- Cash in hand (Society)	5308.00
	2574317.50		
<b>INCOME &amp; EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT (FCR Projects)</b>			
Bal. as per last B/s (FC)	83619.00		
<b>OUTSTANDING LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Cheque in Transit</b>			
PNB S/B A/C (FC)	53137.00		
	<u>8088370.83</u>		<u>8088370.83</u>

For **Gandhi Human Welfare  
(Manav Kalyan ) Society**

(Madan Nagda)  
President

Place : Udaipur  
Date: 19.05.2010

As per our report of even date attached.  
For: **Deopura & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants

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

# GANDHI HUMAN WELFARE (MANAV KALYAN) SOCIETY

Village & Post : OGNA, Tehsil : JHADOL, District : UDAIPUR

## CONSOLIDATED INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

As At 31st March 2010

Expenditure	Amount	Income	Amount
<b>To</b>		<b>By</b>	
<b>Society Projects</b>		<b>Society Projects</b>	
Society	1089542.00	Society	2359758.00
Community Lift Irrigation System (CLIS)	1519518.00	Community Lift Irrigation System (CLIS)	1519518.00
<b>Foreign Contribution Projects</b>		<b>Foreign Contribution Projects</b>	
Wakal Development Project (Phase I)	794226.60	Wakal Development Project (Phase I)	794226.60
Wakal Development Project (Phase II)	2987269.00	Wakal Development Project (Phase II)	2987269.00
Kathodi Rehabilitation & Main Streaming Project - WFI	40368.94	Kathodi Rehabilitation & Main Streaming Project - WFI	40368.94
Kathodi Rehabilitation & Main Streaming Project - Rotary	254.00	Kathodi Rehabilitation & Main Streaming Project - Rotary	254.00
Child Development Project (CCF)	7220821.47	Child Development Project (CCF)	7220821.47
<b>Depreciation (Annexure 'B')</b>		<b>Excess of Expenditure</b>	
Foreign Contribution	106163.00	<b>Over Income (FC)</b>	106163.50
Society	<u>277914.00</u>		
	384077.00		
Rounded / Written off		0.50	
<b>Excess of Income over Expenditure</b>			
<b>Appropriated and transfer to</b>			
a. Building fund	49734.00		
b. Non recurring capital fund	246185.00		
c. Balance sheet	696383.00	992302.00	
		<u><u>15028379.51</u></u>	<u><u>15028379.51</u></u>

For **Gandhi Human Welfare**  
(Manav Kalyan ) Society

(Madan Nagda)  
President

Place : Udaipur  
Date: 19.05.2010

As per our report of even date attached.  
For: **Deopura & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants

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

# GANDHI HUMAN WELFARE (MANAV KALYAN) SOCIETY

Village & Post : OGNA, Tehsil : JHADOL, District : UDAIPUR

## CONSOLIDATED RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

For the year ended 31st March 2010

Receipts	Amount	Payments	Amount
<b>To</b>		<b>By</b>	
<b>Opening Cash &amp; Bank Balances</b>		<b>Society Projects</b>	
<b>Bank balances</b>		Society	1530980.00
- PNB Udaipur S/B A/c No. 01219783 (FC)	3054374.58	Community Lift Irrigation System (CLIS)	1519518.00
- MAGB Oгна SB A/c 3484 (FC)	10982.00	Cheque in Transit	86142.00
- MAGB Oгна S/B A/c No14271 (Society)	173615.00		
- SBBJ S/B A/c No. 51018155571 (Society)	1032295.50	<b>Foreign Contribution Projects</b>	
- The Udaipur Central Co-Op. Bank Ltd. S/B A/c No. 935 (Society)	109984.00	Wakal Development Project (Phase I)	794226.60
<b>Cash balances</b>		Wakal Development Project (Phase II)	2987269.00
- Cash in hand (FC)	2391.71	Kathodi Rehabilitation & Main Streaming Project - WFI	40368.94
- Cash in hand (Society)	17842.00	Kathodi Rehabilitation & Main Streaming Project - Rotary	254.00
<b>Society Projects</b>		Child Development Project	7220821.47
Society	2475164.00	Bank Charges	2995.00
Community Lift Irrigation System (CLIS)	956000.00	Cheque in Transit	187722.00
<b>Sundry Creditors (society)</b>		Round/Written off	0.50
Community Lift Irrigation System (CLIS)	116350.00		
<b>Foreign Contribution Projects</b>		<b>Closing Cash &amp; Bank Balances</b>	
Wakal Development Project (WFI - II)	1595517.54	<b>Bank balances</b>	
Child Development Project (CCF)	8053231.01	- PNB Udaipur S/B A/c No. 01219783 (FC)	1605101.09
		- MAGB Oгна SB A/c 3484 (FC)	1419.00
Bank Interest (FC)	72759.00	- MAGB Oгна S/B A/c No14271 (Society)	229982.00
Cheque in Transit	53137.00	- SBBJ S/B A/c No. 51018155571 (Society)	1394491.50
		- The Udaipur Central Co-Op. Bank Ltd. S/B A/c No. 935 (Society)	114829.00
		<b>Cash balances</b>	
		- Cash in hand (FC)	2215.24
		- Cash in hand (Society)	5308.00
	<b><u>17723643.34</u></b>		<b><u>17723643.34</u></b>

For **Gandhi Human Welfare**  
(Manav Kalyan) Society

(Madan Nagda)  
President

Place : Udaipur  
Date: 19.05.2010

As per our report of even date attached.  
For: **Deopura & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants

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

# GMKS TEAM MEMBERS

S. No.	Name	Designation
1	Mr. Madan Nagda	Chief Functionary
2	Mr. A. R. Jeevan	Finance Controller
3	Dr. Pallavi	Coordinator - NRM
4	Mrs. Mini	Coordinator - ECCD & Nutrition
5	Mr. Kamlesh Garg	Coordinator – Trafficking in Person
6	Mr. Naresh Nayak	Coordinator – Education
7	Mr. Laxman G. Rawal	Coordinator – Livelihood
8	Mr. Lalit Kumar	Coordinator – Sponsor Relation
9	Mr. Ashok Purbia	Coordinator - Health
10	Mr. Poonam Chand Garasia	Cluster Incharge – Gejvi
11	Mr. Taju Ram Vadhera	Cluster Incharge – Oгна
12	Mr. Ram Lal Garasia	Cluster Incharge – Birothi
13	Mr. Nathu Singh	Cluster Incharge – Vas
14	Mr. Vagh Chand	Cluster Incharge - Dhemdi
15	Mrs. Bhagwati Purohit	Supervisor - Self Help Group
16	Mr. Bheekham Chand	Supervisor – Agriculture & Livestock
17	Mr. Kailash Vaishnav	Supervisor – Water Management
18	Mr. Nemi Chand	Supervisor – Child Protection & Participation
19	Mr. Babu Lal Garasia	Supervisor - Health
20	Mr. Shabbir Husain	Computer Operator
21	Ms. Priyanka Singhavi	Assistant Sponsor Relation
22	Mr. Khuman Singh	Office Assistant
23	Mr. Jaswant Gameti	Office Assistant
24	Mr. Lalu Ram	Incharge - Dharamitra
25	Mr. Harish	Driver
26	Mr. Jalam Singh	Social Animator
27	Mr. Rajmal	Social Animator
28	Mr. Manohar Singh	Social Animator
29	Mr. Hakra Ram	Social Animator
30	Mr. Shanti Lal	Social Animator
31	Mr. Ramesh Kumar	Social Animator
32	Mr. Keshu Lal	Social Animator
33	Mr. Shivilal	Social Animator
34	Mr. Thavar Chand	Social Animator
35	Mr. Hakar Singh	Social Animator
36	Mr. Laxman Lal	Social Animator
37	Mr. Dala Ram	Social Animator
38	Mr. Babu Lal	Social Animator
39	Miss Deena	Social Animator
40	Miss Savita Meghwal	Health Worker
41	Miss Savita Garasia	Health Worker
42	Ms Manju Purbiya	Health Worker
43	Miss Rani Kumari	Health Worker
44	Mrs. Radha	Balwadi Worker
45	Mrs. Vandana	Balwadi Worker
46	Mrs. Leela	Balwadi Worker
47	Mrs. Sugna	Balwadi Worker
48	Mrs. Parvati	Balwadi Worker
49	Mr. Jagdish Chandra	Balwadi Worker
50	Mr. Homa Ram	Balwadi Worker
51	Mr. Mohan Lal	Balwadi Worker

GMKS	-	GANDHI MANAV KALYAN SOCIETY
ANC	-	ANTE-NATAL CARE
ANM	-	AUXILLARY NURSE MIDWIFE
ASP	-	AREA STRAGETIC PLAN
BCC	-	BEHAVIOUR CHANGE OF COMMUNICATION
BCG	-	BACILLE CALMETTE GUŽRIN
BEO	-	BLOCK EDUCATION OFFICER
BMC	-	BALWADI MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
BVM	-	BHOMAT VIKAS MANCH
CASA	-	CHURCH AUXILLARY OF SOCIAL ACTION
CBO	-	COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATION
CFI	-	CHILDFUND INDIA
CEDS	-	CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
CLIS	-	COMMUNITY LIFT IRRIGATION SYSTEM
CRC	-	CHILD RESOURCE CENTRE
DFC	-	DESIGNATION FUND CERTIFICATE
DPS	-	DISEL PUMP SET
DPT	-	DIPHTHERIA, PERTUSSIS, AND TETANUS
ECCD	-	EARLY CHILD CARE & DEVELOPMENT
GAW	-	GLOBAL ACTION WEEK
GNM	-	GENERAL NURSING AND MIDWIFERY
ICDS	-	INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SEHCME
JSY	-	JANANI SURAKSHA YOJNA
LEEP	-	LIVELIHOOD ECONOMIC ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM
LSCD	-	LOOSE STONE CHECK DAM
NREGA	-	NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT
NRM	-	NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
PD HEARTH	-	POSITIVE DEVIANCE HEARTH
PHC	-	PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE
PRI	-	PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTION
PTA	-	PARENT TEACHER ASSOCIATION
RCH	-	REPRODUCTIVE & CHILD HEALTH
RIP	-	READING SKILL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
RRWHS	-	RAIN ROOF WATER HARVESTING STRUCTURE
RTI	-	REPRODUCTIVE TRACT INFECTION
RVM	-	RAJASTHAN VIKAS MANCH
SDMC	-	SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
SHG	-	SELF HELP GROUP
SQIP	-	SCHOOL QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
SSA	-	SARV SIKHSAYOJNA
STI	-	SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTION
TBA	-	TRAINED BIRTH ATTENDENTS
TLM	-	TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL
TT	-	TETANUS TOXOID
UNCRC	-	UN CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF CHILD
VDC	-	VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
VEC	-	VILLAGE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
WFI	-	WELLS FOR INDIA
WHS	-	WATER HARVESTING STRUCTURE

# ABBREVIATION

# VISITORS

Dr. Nicolas Grey - Chairman, WFI, UK  
Dr. Marry Grey - Trustee, WFI, UK  
Dr. S. V. Prabhat - IAS & Chairman, National Council for Rural Institutes  
Dr. S. B. Lal - Former Dean, Sukhadiya University  
Dr. M. S. Rathore - Director, CEDS  
Dr. Sobha Nandwana - Consultant, ECCD  
Sir Mark Tully - Former BBC Chief India  
Mr. Mangilal Garasia - Rajasthan State Minister  
Mr. O. P. Sharma - Country Director, Wells for India  
Mr. Richard Grey - Trustee, WFI, UK  
Mrs. Hilary Grey - Trustee, WFI, UK  
Mrs. Jean Bulton - Trustee, WFI, UK  
Mr. Dinesh Vyas - CASA, Udaipur  
Mr. Rahul Ghai - Consultant, Child Protections  
Mrs. Madhu Mehta - Zila Pramukh, Udaipur  
Mr. Lal Singh Jhala - Former Pradhan, P. S. Gogunda  
Mr. Kanhaiya Lal Kharadi - Pradhan, P.S. Jhadol  
Mrs. Tulsi Devi - Pradhan, P.S. Gogunda  
Mr. Chunnilal Sankhla - Director, Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti  
Ms. Jessica - SIT, USA  
Mr. Avadesh Adher - Program Incharge India, SIT  
Mr. Deepak Sharma - Consultant, NRM  
Ms. Manjusha Doshi - Area Manager, CFI  
Mr. Peter - Sponsor Relations Officer, CFI  
Mr. S. S. Chabra - Social Worker  
Ms. Joyatri Roy - Consultant, Child Labour  
Mr. Julien - Regional Office, CFI, Bangkok  
Ms. Priyanka - Regional Office, CFI, Delhi  
Ms. Jessica - CFI, USA  
Mr. Illango - CFI, Bangalore  
Area Manager, Kolkata, CFI  
Group of Abroad student - SIT, USA  
Group of 6 Abroad student - University of Minisoda, USA



# GANDHI MANAV KALYAN SOCIETY



## **Registered office:**

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Dist Udaipur 313 702 (Rajasthan)  
Ph. +91 2958 291037

## **Coordination office:**

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