



ANNUAL REPORT

2008-09

GANDHI MANAV KALYAN SOCIETY

www.gmks.org



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President's Foreword

I am blissful to present the Annual Report of 2008-09, which has been an enormously gratifying year. 24 years ago, GMKS started its journey with a vision of holistic development and sustainable livelihood and still we are ad infinitum working towards our vision.

Each day, each minute fetch novel defies with itself and instructs us the stratagem to unravel them. Each one of our challenges bases bestows new vigor to struggle and triumph. The challenges, the strategic elucidation become learning for us and afterward called experience. We always learn a lot from our experiences.



GMKS move significant stride towards our goal through child development, natural resources management, organic farming for sustainable agriculture, Kathodi rehabilitation, women empowerment and people's organization. The data and impact which has been showed in the report are based on strong and technically tested monitoring system. GMKS has developed monitoring system for measuring the impact of its activities.

GMKS emphasized on developing village level institutes because we have faith that there is no sustainable development possible unless the local people take initiative and energetic partaking. We are implementing any program after discussing with community of this particular village and put more emphasized on community participation. Through Participatory Rural Appraisal we can understand the barriers of development with the help of backward and deprived community.

In order to achieve the objective of development in villages, people's participation is essential. It is required to involve them actively in project activities by respecting their traditional knowledge and experimental ethics. Traditional knowledge has a sound base as it has been tested and practiced over the years. It is appropriate technology in particular climatic conditions and in the living conditions of people.

Special thanks are in order to the villagers who accepted us, continue to motivate us, and who have participated in the project planning, implementation and monitoring of our project activities with great dedication and determination.

GMKS is grateful to such persons, organizations and institutions for their prop up and guidance throughout to facilitate our work made possible and look ahead for their support in the future.

Lots of people visited GMKS's working area, all of them are very astonished after seeing all the work of our organization. Also very overwhelmed after watching the typical climate surroundings and natural barriers like hilly terrain area, difficult passageway, and no vehicle facility for reaching the destination but all are still doing work hard for the development of tribal. They all are so amazed after observing GMKS works when the peripheral surroundings are extremely unfavorable. We are sincerely gratitude to all of them for giving their precious time and wishes.

I would like to applaud the GMKS team for their determination, commitment, endeavor and tough work towards its vision & mission that they have put in to make today's GMKS and try to fulfill the originators expectations, which is lively and inventive and entirely dedicated to the cause of the well being of tribal community in the Southern Rajasthan.

With Warm Wishes

Madan Nagda

GANDHI MANAV KALYAN SOCIETY

Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society (GMKS) is an NGO run by a group of members hailing from tribal community. GMKS is a non profit and non government organization working in 110 villages across the two blocks of Udaipur district in the Bhomat region of the Aravali ranges in Southern Rajasthan. Organization formally registered in the year 1985, initially with an aim to provide relief to the sufferers of drought occurred in the year 1982 to 1985. GMKS work for 5 'J' which are 'Jal' (water), 'Jameen' (land), 'Jan' (people), 'Jungle' (forest) and 'Janwar' (animal). The people of the Bhomat region are predominately tribes. The villages are remote, traditional and isolated from mainstream society. GMKS is extending its

services in the field of Natural Resources Development, Child Rights, Khatodi Rehabilitation and Sustainable Agriculture through farming and emergency relief to more than one lakh population of the district.

Some villages in this district are most backward. GMKS has been playing a pivotal role in all round development of the tribal areas of Udaipur region. Some of the developmental programs it implemented through community-based networking organizations and a majority of the programs it implemented through its own volunteers and staff. The society has a dedicated team of professionals drawn from various backgrounds and disciplines.



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 acquaintance.

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.

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.



Year in a Concise

This year, with the experience of 24 years, GMKS entered in 25 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.

GMKS focusing on basic & quality education, health & sanitation, early child care development & nutrition and child protection & participation for the development of children and women. Through that programs, literacy rate, health practices, awareness about child rights, child participation, etc are improved. We celebrated women's day, child right week, global action week, HIV/AIDS day and breastfeeding week in our working area.

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, iron rahat, development of wells, new wells and field bunding to solve the water problem in this area. Six 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.

Other than this GMKS also done construction of LSCD and field bunding under the Food for Community Development program and distributed wheat. And "Bhomat Vikas Parishad" continued to work towards its goal. Last BVM raised issues which were awareness towards Forest Right Act 2006, NREGA, rebari, 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 24 years back, GMKS actively involved in building capacity of local community to manage their own resources.

GMKS was also fortunate to have the assistance and support of government bodies at the block, district, and state level. The positive relationship that GMKS enjoys with local government representatives was further enhanced during the course of the year, and we are grateful for their cooperation.

CHILD AND WOMEN DEVELOPMENT

After the intervention of GMKS, literacy rate, health practices, awareness about child rights, child participation, etc are improved. GMKS works in 17 villages of Jhadol and Kotra block. Jhadol and Kotra are copiously rural tribal dominant area where all population living in strewn manner in remote villages. Mostly they are tribal populations that are inaccessible from urban areas. It's started from 2004 and still going on. It covers 17 villages i.e. Peelak,

Dhoya, Sar ka Kheda, Gamri, Gejvi, Tepro ki Bore, Galdhur, Bitta, Amri, Samija, Salar, Jambua, Kantharia, Dadmiya, Chokhala Bhara, Newaj and Kundal. GMKS works with around 5,600 children of 17 villages.

Focal Area:

- (1) Basic and Quality Education
- (2) Health and Sanitation
- (3) Early Child Care Development and Nutrition
- (4) Child Protection & Participation

(1) Basic and Quality Education

Education in Indian villages has always been one of the pillars of the society. We



are still residing in a country where the basic education in villages is left in the dark. The schools are mere formalities. The rest - less said is better. The condition of tribal villages of southern Rajasthan are very pathetic, the literacy level is very poor. Parents are not educated themselves and so they are ignorant & do not know the value of education. They are poverty stricken and spend their lives in earning a living and hence do not encourage their children to get educated.

When GMKS intervened at there then widespread poverty in the villages was cited as one of the reasons for parents not sending their children to school. The

fact that a large number of children, particularly from rural areas, were forced to toil was a shame on society. When GMKS started intervention in these villages then the percentage of education among this tribal community is dreadfully and the requirements of this community had never been satisfied. And the conditions of schools were also awful. Drought situation is the very common for this area and people have to migrate to other places in search of livelihood. In



those conditions, parents always avoid the education because it was not essential for them. Children used to busy in Gavri and collecting mahua instead of going school. Generally girl's education was negotiable in tribal community. The area where the project operates is rural

and many of the students are first generation learners. But now the condition are little bit change and community aware towards education. 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. During the year, conducted two summer camps through that children's participation spirit encouraged and they

also interact with another students of different villages. Children have done innovative drawings, have knowledge about scout and guide rule & regulations, collected seeds, craft items and they made sand toys. In the last year, Reading Skill Improvement Program (RIP) in five schools with 100 children and School Quality Improvement Program (SQIP) in one school with 70 children. Under the RIP program, children taught by charts, words, sentences and stories Children learned soon by this procedure. SQIP is a child centre based program but for whole school development. Both programs are for ensuring quality education.

OUTPUT

- Availability of teacher increased in 17 villages.
- Availability of classrooms increased in 17 villages.
- Drinking facilities increased in 19 schools.
- Till now 310 children can read and write from the 350 children under Reading-skill Improvement Program (RIP).
- Children attendance in school is now 78% under School Quality Improvement Program (SQIP).
- Galdur School has been chosen under the SQIP program. Government selected Galdur School as a model school in the Gejvi Panchayat.
- 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.
- Also organized coaching classes for tribal children of 10th class. They done well in their board exams.
- 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.

(2) Health and Sanitation:

The condition of health status is very low in the GMKS working area. The aim of GMKS is to establish and promote health educational programs that will provide rapid and long-term capacity-building to improve health and quality of life, and will give mothers and communities more control over their health status. Team members motivate to mothers and children, teachers and village health workers, and a variety of community leaders, in the targeted areas of health,



water, hygiene, and sanitation. With available resources and effective implementation of available health, water and sanitation solutions, done a satisfactory work.

In this tribal region, more than 60% women don't receive antenatal care and IFA during pregnancy. Even tribal women not let her child for breastfeeding till five days after birth. Breastfeeding practices play an important role in reducing child mortality and morbidity. The colostrum is rich in vitamins, minerals, and immunoglobulin that protect the child from infections. Discarding the colostrums and feeding the child with goat milk makes the child

vulnerable to infections. They believe in different myths and traditional methods of local healer (bhopa). Due to that reason also facilitate some training for



local healers.

Training conducted for the traditional birth attendants and maintaining aseptic precautions with the use of clean delivery kits. 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.

OUTPUT

- In two villages (Amri & Tepro ki Bor) immunization has started by the tapping of government resources through GMKS effort.
- 588 patients of different diseases treated in 9 camps.
- TT2 immunization for pregnant women for protection of live birth is 62.91%.
- Full-immunized child is 50.39%.
- The percentage of institutional delivery is 56.93%.
- 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.

(3) Early Child Care Development and Nutrition:

In that region, more than half of all child deaths are associated with malnutrition, which weakens the body's resistance to illness. Malnourishment severely retards a child's cognitive, physical and



emotional growth and has a cascading effect on his/her productivity in adult years. More than 5,000 Indian children below five years die every day due to malnourishment or lack of basic micronutrients like Vitamin A, iron, iodine, zinc or folic acid. GMKS provides all that type of information to villagers through counseling, home to home visit, camps, rally, meetings, workshops.

8 Balwadi centers start in order to fulfill the basic needs of child which are essential for their adequate care and overall development. In that

centers, all facilities like play school and nutrition provided for the children under six. GMKS have been started Balwari centers in 8 villages of their working area i.e. Gejvi, Nevaj, Bitta, Chokhlabara, Peelak, Jambua, Dhoya and Tepro ki bore. This serves as an essential component of holistic development of children from those villages. Tribal people are economically pitiable so they are easily sending their child to balwadi. At the centre, child acquires basic skills in joyful environment through games and also gets nutritional diet. Children get ample care and Total 320 children both girls and boys enrolled. Regular home visit being processed in 8 Balwadi Villages, for increasing the community participation.



Growth monitoring Status of Balwadi children:

Grades	April 2008		March 2009	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Normal	43	48	49	52
I	39	50	60	62
II	41	44	39	44
III	19	27	6	4
IV	4	7	2	2
Total	146	176	156	164

- The practices of pregnant women changed.
- 90% children presence of enrolled children in balwadi centre.
- 14 villages covered in PD hearth.
- This year 250 women had green vegetables for 40 days from the kitchen garden.
- 74 children promoted to school from balwadi centre.

(4) Child Protection and Participation:

In the GMKS working area, the condition of tribal children is very wretched. Their knowledge about child rights and child participation was equal to zero. Even they don't know the single right of child (provided by UNCRC). Adolescent girls and boys have not the power to make their own decision for their life like choosing partner, participation in



community and social function. Child earlier in the prior meeting by common consensus of the group. Such efforts can make significant change in the lives of children. Birth registration is the birth right of the child and also a identify document but that people ignored it. But now their habit is changing slowly by the effort of team. Child labour and adolescent migration is common in this

labour and adolescent migration is common phenomenon in the tribal belt. The major activities which are undertaken in CPP program are aware and sensitize village people on child rights and create safe and friendly environment for the child and also give special support to the children who are in difficult circumstances. Such support is yet not available in these tribal villages. GMKS formed Child Clubs and Youth Clubs in 17 villages. For making children aware of their rights, and support them in protecting their rights. For implementing any activity, the focus is on ensuring that the children should participate in it. The agenda of the next meeting are decided



tribal region. They used to go to other state especially in Gujrat for the survival reasons. While the production of cotton is on peak, the owner of cotton farms in Gujrat largely employed children to collect cotton and its filtered job. 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. Thus GMKS team and village level volunteers are actively involving in night vigilance at Gujrat border and Liaisoning with Police department also has been done. Team members also trained some club members regarding stops trafficking. As a result many times stop trafficking by child itself. GMKS also started a resource centre for child in the Oagna 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.

OUTPUT

- Last year birth registered are 321 from 535 births.
- Child trafficking ratio is going down.
- Last year GMKS rescued 35 children.
- Now children know their rights.
- Child participation is increasing.
- Community participation in child related issues are improving.
- 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.
- 34 children get benefit from the library in the CRC.
- 24 children learned computer in the CRC.
- 10 girls learned sewing in the centre.
- 34 children played different types of games.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The topography of southern Rajasthan is an undulating hilly terrain. In the working area of GMKS, all the water from rain



which flows over the land surface (called runoff) goes into rivers that flow directly to area. Water is essential for all life and is used in many different ways. Soil and water are two 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 since the pre-Vedic era. In order to manage land and water technical knowledge suitable to the specific conditions of a region was required. They gained this knowledge and developed skill through experience and learning by doing.

Therefore GMKS put more emphasized on water management for sustainable livelihood of target community. The NRM program has been running in 43 villages. To its one side is the river Wakal and in the other side it is flanked by Aravali. The downward rush of water has tremendous erosive force and moves millions of tonnes of fertile soil and

water during the rainy season. Denuded hills and other wastelands pose serious problems which adversely affect agriculture and human life in the region. In the lack of proper management system most of the rainwater goes waste as runoff.

Mainly involve community construction of water harvesting structures, soil and water conservation structures, as well as awareness-raising activities on water security. GMKS has seen tremendous success in villages in terms of increased crop productivity and variety, increased soil moisture, regeneration of lands, decrease in migration for work, decrease in dependence on moneylenders, and a pervading sense of self-reliance and



unity. Farmers pointed out that watershed management had been introduced for the integrated management of a particular area that includes agriculture, natural resources, forest management, and village development. Since the people themselves are involved in the organization, therefore it will entail a lot of sense of sharing the problems as well as the possible sustainable solutions.

NRM activities are divided into the following categories:

1. Soil and Water Conservation
2. Livestock Development
3. Rain Roof Water Harvesting Structure

Soil and Water Conservation:

Comprehensive soil conservation is more than just the control of erosion. It also includes the maintenance of organic matter and nutrients in soil.

Water is vital for human and economic development, and for maintaining ecosystems. Watershed development and



management implies an integration of technologies within the natural boundary of a drainage area for optimum development of land, water and plant

resources, to meet the people's basic



needs in a sustained manner. GMKS constructed contour trenches, gully plugs, loose stone check dams, masonry check dams, and anicuts are an area from which runoff resulting from precipitation flows past a single point into a river. Through field bunding soil moisture increased. It has become an acceptable unit of planning for optimum use and conservation of soil and water resources.

S. No.	Water Conservation	2008-09
1	Water Harvesting Structure	2
2	Development of community well	20
3	Construction of new community well	4
4	Loose stone check dams	81
5	Masonry check dams	14
6	Rahat iron	1
	Soil Conservation	2008-09
1	Field bunding (running mtr)	34,590

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.

This method of conservation will become a popular habit as well as a discipline for the people in due course with respect to water resources utilization.

Livestock Development:

Livestock is the main wealth of villagers



as well as central to their livelihoods and culture. GMKS knows that livestock development as an important tool for poverty alleviation and sustainable development. It's a wealth which will be useful in unfavorable conditions. But due to lack of proper knowledge it's not worthy as it is and livestock suffer from diseases such as stiffness of nerves, liverflu, manje, skin diseases,

heamoreasic septimia, gulghotun, black quarter, linere infection etc. The health of the cattle population is taken care properly by GMKS by providing free medicines and expert guidance to the



farmers and also constructs cattle troughs adjacent to village wells and hand pumps where excess water drains into the troughs.

GMKS 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 shed separate 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.

S. No.	Livestock Treatment	
1	Camps	20 Nos.
2	Families benefited	157 Nos.
3	Cattle treated	6119 Nos.



Result of all that camps and trainings showed that the treated livestock are free from monsoon related diseases and have improved their diets as well as there is increase in the milk production up to 1 to 2 liters. The focus of the efforts has been on improving production of livestock commodities for income generation. Livelihood options like farming, livestock rearing, forestry, etc. that ensure a satisfactory living for the rural families on a sustainable basis. Besides, it plays an important role in providing gainful employment to the villagers.

Rain roof water harvesting structure:

Rooftop Rain Water Harvesting is the technique through which rain water is captured from the roof catchments and stored in reservoirs. Harvested rain water can be stored in sub-surface ground water reservoir by adopting artificial recharge techniques to meet the household needs through storage in tanks. GMKS constructed 1 Rain Roof Water Harvesting Structure for five kathodi families with storage tank of 20,000 liters in Kukdakhera and in 2008-09, one structure constructed for 2 families in Amba. The structure is very useful for them because they are living at hilly terrain. Almost 3 hours saved a woman. Before that women have to walk long distances to collect water but

now they have lots of time for care of their child and herself. Because of that



now a days they are living in a well manner and they also regularly clean their houses. This tank has enough storage water for drinking and other purpose.

Community Lift Irrigation Scheme:

GMKS starts a unique strategy of CLIS with his long and rich experience in the field of water management through community participation in the most tribal dominated and interior areas of Southern Rajasthan. GMKS adopted unique strategy to sustain natural resources and therefore sustain the economy of tribal people. It is tranquil to construct some physical structure and some kind of physical intervention in the community, but to maintain these structures and sustain and increase the economy of tribal people is big challenge.

Inhabitants of these villages had shared that there is need for water for irrigation and domestic uses. Therefore Department of Tribal affairs, Government of Rajasthan has collaborated with Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society to renovate old community lifts and installation of new community lifts

to fulfill the purpose of irrigation. And also some lifts installed by GMKS's effort.

Thus total 7 lift irrigation systems have installed under the collaboration of GMKS and Department of Tribal affairs,



Government of Rajasthan, from that 215 families from 7 villages have got benefited, however total 160.83 hec. of land been irrigated.

CLIS: GMKS with Department of Tribal affairs, Government of Rajasthan

S. No.	Village	Beneficiaries Families	Irrigated Land (hec.)
1	Hirumala (New)	29	35
2	Bilia (New)	16	10.78
3	Adkalia (New)	19	14.55
4	Ret Wala Khadra Dang (New)	23	30
5	Ajaypura I (Old)	13	11.5
6	Ajaypura II (Old)	27	22
7	Shitla Ghati II (New)	88	37

CLIS: GMKS

S. No.	Village	Beneficiaries Families	Irrigated Land (hec.)
1	Dhoya	26	13
2	Nevaj	9	6
3	Jambua	10	9
4	Mahula	6	8
5	Kukdakheda I	23	8
6	Kukdakheda II	16	8

And 6 lift irrigation system installed by GMKS, total 90 families from 6 villages have got benefited and total 52 hec. land irrigated. During the course of the program, GMKS has adopted unique strategy for the equal distribution of water and decrease water conflicts. Earlier there were conflicts related to distribution of water, billing system and land irrigation. GMKS has successfully renovated these community lift irrigation system, which earlier were non - functional due to related conflicts and mismanagement.



Sustainable Agriculture:

Sustainable agriculture is the way of using that type of method and practices that preserve the economic viability of agricultural production, environment and natural resources. The drought situation



is very normal for Bhomat region. In that type of condition people used to utilize chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Land holding of small and marginal farmers is average 2-2.5 acre. So they can't afford chemical agriculture due to expensive cost and lots of bad effects also like higher dependency on market, more water needed, more disease, unfertilized land.

The use of chemical fertilizers was damaged the soil and also making impossible to grow crops in that particular area in future. As result huge financial loss for the farmer and they got agricultural output only for 2-3 months, it means a huge seasonal migration. Rest of time, they were going outer side for the survival reasons. Therefore they spend so many time away from their lands and also their next generation forgotten their traditional practices of agriculture. The relation between farmer and land has been dealt a blow, because they lost their knowledge about nature ecosystem. From the last some years, GMKS has been focusing on using of sustainable agriculture. GMKS promoting the

sustainable agriculture through organic farming practices in their working area. Lots of farmer applied this from the last year. Through sustainable agriculture farm productivity is enhanced over the long term, that adverse impacts on the natural resource base and associated ecosystems are meliorated, that residues resulting from the use of chemicals fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture are minimized and that net social benefit (in both monetary and non-monetary terms) from agriculture is maximized. Trainings and demo on sustainable agriculture, cash crops, vermi compost, manuring, seed preservation were conducted in the last year.



GMKS also focusing for the sustainable livelihood of small farmers through low gestation small orchards like lemon mixed cropping, fruit plantations, etc. lemon wadi with good productivity which is contributing to the improvement of their quality of life. Small orchard entrepreneurs increase the sale of their fruits/vegetables profitably. Farmers are much interested in income generation thru the agriculture i.e. previously they used to do only season farming, now they have motivated towards the lemon orchard. Because from that they get more profit in future.

Agriculture Demonstration:

GMKS has been focusing on bringing that type of practices in agriculture in which small and marginal farmers got maximum earnings with average land holdings. In that type of practices less market dependency, cheapest method, uses bio-mass, maximum use of available water in agriculture are main contents. The community organization given so many demo's in this context.

Cash crops:

GMKS provides trainings about cash crop. In that type of trainings addressed crop rotation, mixed cropping, cash crops and proper preparation of agriculture plots & appropriate timetables for sowing, harvesting, manuring and irrigating. Cash crops are grown for sale, as opposed to subsistence farming where crops are grown to feed the farmer and his family. Mainly cash crops find in the GMKS's working region are Ginger, Turmeric, Safed Musli (*Chlorophytum Borivillianum*), Mustard, gram etc.



Vermi compost:

GMKS has been constructed vermi beds for villagers and facilitated some demo & trainings for make understanding about that. Vermicompost has been emerging as an important source in supplementing/ substituting chemical fertilizers in agriculture. Due to non-presence of toxic enzymes it is eco-friendly and it is also has beneficial effect on the bio chemical activities of the soil. The use of vermicompost is good for crops and lemon wadi for the

growth of plants and productivity. As a result income increased and migration decreased.



Manuring and pesticides:

GMKS 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.

Seed Preservation & Distribution:

GMKS organize sessions in which farmers discussed on proper seed selection, seed preservation technology, traditional seed storage technology, seed quality tests, sowing method and revival of traditional seeds found in the bhomat region. Mainly emphasized on traditional seed preservation techniques because modern techniques are too much expensive and small & marginal farmers can't afford it. Also

S. No.	Activity	Beneficiaries
1	Demo of Vermi Compost	110
2	Demo of cash crop	110

make available best quality seeds for demo and on cheap rates. GMKS were provided organic seeds of wheat, gram, urad, yam, ginger and mustard for better agriculture output and to encourage them to use improved seeds and adopt old age practices. The basic view to provide organic seeds is to doing sustainable agriculture through organic farming activities for maintaining the fertility and moisture of the agriculture land. By doing this land need less water and irrigation. It is also cost effective to them.

OUTPUT

- Mix cropping technique use by 80% families in lemon wadi
- Increase in knowledge & Information on best agriculture & Organic farming practices
- Increase in Quality crops from organic farming
- Organic farming method applied by 63% families
- Inter crop pattern use by 33% families
- 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
- In the last year 150 farmers have started to for crops with vegetables and horticulture.
- Farmers have started to sow the crop in line pattern, which they used to do spread the seeds.
- Decreased migration because now they have started the lemon orchard, by which they will get more profit in future.



DHARAMITRA

friend of soil...

Established	:	In the year 2000
Unit of	:	Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society
Situated in	:	2 km far from Oгна
Spread in	:	16 Acre
Practices in	:	Organic food grain, Pulses, Cash crops, Mannuring, Dairy, Farmers' School and Processing unit

In the rapid pace of development we have inflicted serious damage to the natural resources. In our national song 'Vande Matram', some words are 'Sujalam' (pure & clean water), 'Suphalam' (healthy grains) and 'Malayaja Shitalam' (refreshing air) but unfortunately now a day we don't have anything from this. That feeling motivate and forced us to stand for providing long term answers to the grievances of the farmers. Then GMKS start a training and research centre in a small tribal village Ogna, Udaipur. This is called 'Dharamitra' means 'friend of soil'.



The centre started with a small number of dry fields, miniature budget and a few fervent members. It's 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.

Trainings, workshops and demo are organized on organic farming methods and also experts are invited for giving their views. Small and marginal farmers learn from there and then replicate the best practices in their fields.

GMKS put more emphasized on organic farming because it minimizes the dependency on chemical inputs thus safeguard or also improves quality of resources and environment. It is labour intensive and provides an opportunity to increase rural employment or decrease migration and achieve long term improvement in the quality of resource base in the bhomat region. The farmers of bhomat region getting unlimited benefits through centre as of:

Organic farming:

GMKS's aim of organic farming is to optimize the crop productivity under a given set of farm conditions of this hilly terrian area. It relies on ecological processes, biodiversity and cycles adapted to local conditions of this region.

- i. The centre contains the organic grains of ginger, turmeric, white musli (*Chlorophytum Borivillianum*), yellow and white maize, mustard, wheat, gram (chick pea), green peas, eggplant, red & green chillies, radishes, okra, cilantro, garlic, onion, yam, pulses and other item.



- II. A luscious mango grove, several robust bamboo, neem and date trees, anis and mint plants, lemon trees, and other medicinal herbs are located in the Dharmitra fields.
- III. Two fields of grass and fodder are cultivated for the Dharamitra cattle
- IV. Organic manuring at Dharmitra consists of the following: Decompost, Vermicompost, Liquid Manure (a ixture of cow manure, water, and jaggery), Green Manure, and Riverbed soil organic matter that collects after the monsoon rains
- V. Organic pesticide use at Dharmitra consists of two types of Neem Pesticides. One is a mixture of Neem leaves and water that can be used on all crops. The other is a mixture of Neem leaves, water, and cow urine that is used only on ginger, gram, and mustard.

Dairy Development:

Livestock keeping at farms is an age old practice. Livestock plays major role in organic agriculture as the intermediary between the utilization of crop residues or fodder produced at the farm and the return of nutrients as manure. At Dharamitra, a fully functional dairy unit running with 12 Rathi cows and 3 oxen. Dairying has helped to improve the income. Also doing breeding process at the centre for a profitable cow (a cow that combines high income with low cost for small farmers). Livestock have lots of space for roaming, grazing area and separate shed for living. They are used for ploughing, dairy products and manure.

Some part of production of Dharamitra field is stored as seeds that used during the demonstration and also distributed to small farmers usually given free of cost. Rest of all production sold in the market. It's an unusual training centre which is settled in that type of tribal belt, which exertion for the well being for tribal. During the financial income, total income of INR 70, 3425 obtained from agriculture from the centre and INR 26, 152 generated from the dairy based at Dharamitra.

GMKS also adopt a concept of farmer's school, in which make available short duration courses to small farmers for learning enhanced cultivation techniques. Because the village situated in very interior so farmers cannot go outside for learning new techniques. And also they are not staying far from their home for a long period.

Value addition:

Dharamitra also has a processing unit. In this region, where infrastructure is poor, people are more dependent on natural resources for livelihood. Women have very high workloads, due to high migration rates of men for work. Mill helps out the village women for their livelihood. It can provide better facilities for milling of pulses at the rural level and also value to the by-products (husk, broken and powder) through separation and utilization of edible material from the by-products.



TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT/ KATHODI REHABILITATION

Kathodi are minor tribal group, scattered over Udaipur district in the Jhadol and Kotra Tehsil. Most of them lived in the GMKS working area. After seeing their plight situation, GMKS decided to work for their rehabilitation. They are essentially forest tribes and livelihood is dependent on the forest and labour work.



It is said that they were brought from Maharashtra about eighty years back by contractors for making catechu. Interestingly, they are believed to be of Bhil origin and to have come from the north. Kathha being the equivalent of catechu, Kathodi denote makers of catechu. In this respect they remind one of the Sahariyas and the Kheruas (from khair, the tree that yields catechu). The Kathodis of Southern Rajasthan constituted a distinct but fringe group, living as per their ancient lifestyle, with very few worldly possessions and a precarious viability.



(1) Agriculture Program:

Kathodi are mainly depended on forest for their livelihood. Therefore migrate rate are very higher among them. They did not have proper knowledge of agriculture even they are far behind from the other tribes in this sense. They are nomads in habit, and frequently change their places of residence. To sustain them at one place and reducing the migration, GMKS provided training on sustainable agriculture and demonstration of new cash crops.

S. No.	Training & Demonstration	Particulars
1	Sustainable agriculture training	2 trainings
2	Demonstration of cash crop	Gram, Maize, Tuar with 35 Kathodi families

(2) Income Generation Program:

As GMKS mission is sustainable development, organizations provided trainings for fisheries for income generation of kathodi. And also plan a tailoring training for kathodi women for becoming them self-dependent.



Kathodi are expert fishermen and they can be seen fishing in the streams and riverside by mere hands. They have the art and sense of the breeding and availability of the fishes. Last year, a

fisheries cooperative of 21 members has been formed and been registered and a training conducted for the beneficiaries. GMKS transferred Madra pond on lease for five years to kathodis from



government. The other equipments i.e. boat, net and other necessary instruments will be provided in the next year.

(3) Water Development:

The land criterion of Kukdakheda was quite sloppy. Water run off was very high. Water was not sufficient for agriculture as well as for drinking purpose. The women have to walk heavy distances for fetching water. GMKS constructed loose stone field bunds, stone wall terracing, a new community well, installed two lift irrigation system,

rain roof water harvesting structure and done land leveling in 15 acre land.

Now the situation of kathodi changed women work load of fetch water has been down. They have lots of time for cleaning the house, care of their child and herself. Increase ground water table up to 1.5 - 2 feet. Increase in moisture of land.

(4) Tribal Child Development:

Due to their nomad habit, children are not getting proper education which is their birth right but they are far from the formal education. They are also not able to go to school due to their poor economic conditions. Drop out rate is very high. One reason is also for that is no separate school for this tribe. GMKS have being efforts on enrollment and

sustainability of the children in the school. But they are not able to afford books and other education accessories and items. Therefore GMKS distributed school uniform and other material like slate, copies, books, pencils, erasers, school bags etc. Now they are getting proper education.

(5) Houses:

A house should have the basic facilities and ample place for all the members of the family. A certain minimum standard of housing is essential for healthy and civilized existence. They don't have houses in a well condition. Due to lack of money they were not able to maintain



their houses. GMKS repaired doors, windows, re-plaster the walls or roof repairing etc. of 50 houses. Along with the repairing of houses also constructed 3 new houses for 3 families who were not having house.

(6) Health and Sanitation:

Health is the large issue in this area and still it is not in the preference of the people. They are not having adequate health facilities. GMKS continuously organized camps,

S. No.	Particulars	No.	Issues
1	Awareness camp on Health issues	2	Importance of health & hygiene
2	Training on Health & Sanitation	1	Good health practices, vaccination & immunization
3	Health check-up & treatment camp	3	Treatment provided to patients of URI, Malaria, Diehrea, skin disease, MB & general disease



trainings and treatment camps for giving them proper knowledge about health, sanitation and hygiene.

Food For Community Development (FFCD)

Food for community development program serves as a very important mechanism in providing food security to the deprived communities, developing a sustainable coping mechanism and enhancing livelihood security in each household and at the community level. The FFCD program, apart from providing food security at the targeted level, creates community assets by which the community enhances the mechanisms to cope with any future situations, preventing large scale migrations. Access to adequate food has been identified as an individual right and a collective responsibility by the United Nations. The UN has specified "the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger". The program activities were carried out in those villages where there is low and erratic rainfall, areas prone to frequent droughts and food insecurity, remotely located and due to poor infrastructural facilities, like road, they have been extremely difficult to access. The



topography of the region is hilly with low soil productivity and depleted natural resources. The targeted beneficiaries belonged to the socially and economically deprived sections of society. Most of them were landless agricultural labours, sharecroppers, marginal and small farmers.

Objectives

- To increase the availability of food at household level
- To provide employment for the benefit of target community
- To decrease the prevalence of malnutrition among women and children
- To empower and create leadership in the marginalized group
- To check migration by increasing agriculture activities

Work Done under FFCD

S. No.	Village	Type of work	Work (cft)
1	Atwal	Field bunding	160400
2	Newaj	Field bunding	203000
3	Gamri	Field bunding	110000
4	Bitta/Kunda	Field bunding	82200
5	Bansiwara	Field bunding	120800
6	Newaj	LSCD	15400
7	Gamri	LSCD	24700
8	Bitta/Kunda	LSCD	33500
9	Bansiwara	LSCD	26600
10	Newaj	Deepening of wells	9000
11	Gamri	Deepening of wells	4700
12	Bansiwara	Deepening of wells	5100
13	Atwal	Deepening of wells	6400
Total:			801800

In the last year, 20,000 person days work generated and 100000 kg wheat has been distributed in village i.e. Bansiwara, Atwal, Newaj, Kunda, Gamri and Bitta. Total 545 families have been benefited from the wheat received. GMKS have planned to cover the whole village instead of particular community. And also tried give more benefit to the women dominated families, so that women leadership can increase in that area.

Case study of Kesar Singh:

Kesar Singh, 40 years old lives at village Atwal with his family. There are 8 members in his family. They all are depended on agriculture, although he has small part of land, 5 bighas. He was a small farmer. Due to that, it's hard to fulfill the needs of all his family members. Therefore, he was also engaged in agriculture labour work in nearby villages



Construction of New well under FFCD



to manage livelihood for whole year. Later on when FFCD work started in Atwal he got work in community development activities run by GMKS under FFCD program. Meanwhile, Development of Well and field bunding work being carried out on his land and also received good quality of wheat. As the result, this year production of wheat has been increased because of field bunding. They also used this wheat at home. Now Kesar got wheat for whole year.

OUTPUT

- Food availability ensured for 534 families in the year and some families have used wheat as seed for next crop
- Capacity building and leadership enhancement of marginalized group
- Self Help Group of male and female have been formed
- Helps to fulfill demand of pregnant women and children
- Development of community resources

PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION

BHOMAT VIKAS MANCH (BVM)

The Bhomat Vikas Manch is a forum of people of bhomat region. People raise their voice on the local development issues and their rights through BVM. In 1998, Bhomat Vikas Manch came in the form with the help of GMKS. Members are inhabitants of bhomat region so this forum called 'Bhomat Vikas Manch'. The total members of this forum are 1470 from Jhadol and Kotra block. Among them, 850 female and 620 male from the 110 villages. Each member contributes a token amount of Re. 1/month to support B.V.P. activities and meetings.



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

Major Activities:

1. **Awareness about Forest Right Act 2006-** BVM organized a padyatra for sensitize the people about the Forest Right Act 2006. Both MLA participated in that padyatra. Participants of 110 villages participated in the yatra. Awareness rose through slogan writing and folk media. Also held subject wise dialogue with the villagers'.
2. **District level Sammelan:** In that sammelan total 400 participants participated of BVM. In which a memorandum submitted to commissioner regarding forest right act.





3. **NREGA:** Awareness rally have been conducted with participants of 60 villages. In which also tried to do desk survey. Some issues raised during the rally, which were qualitative labour, task base issues covered, qualitative work, social security facilities (medical, drinking water etc.). Main aim of thi,s rally was aware the people toward their benefits of the program and accountability of government. In this rally, addressed the Jila Pramukh and Minister of Labour.
4. **Zonal level Federation:** In previous year 6 meetings conducted at Zonal level. The main issues discussed in those meetings were:
 - I. Whenever Rebari comes, they destroyed the forest.
 - II. Matter which were related to liquor.
 - III. Try to control on quarrels which happened after 'Gawari'.
5. **Networking:** Networking and linkages with members of Rajasthan Vikas Manch (RVM) for becoming the member of RVM.

SELF HELP GROUPS (SHGs)

Self Help Groups are important in the tribal area. The formation of SHG is a new life of rural women. SHGs pointed out several positive benefits to SHG members and their families and the community as whole. Members and their families dependence on money lenders has declined significantly. Due to dependency on money lenders, education and health status of their children effected. They have developed a habit of saving. SHGs also contributed for the social changes such as mobility of women and their ability to interact with outsiders.

Bhomat is a drought prone area and is both socially & economically backward with tribal practicing subsistence agriculture. Due to small land holdings and complete dependence in rain, agricultural produce can barely support a family for a half a year. So survival is dependence on the credit accessed from money lenders. And money lenders charges very high rate of interest from the villagers. Because villagers don't



habit and they also take internal loan from SHGs according to their need.

The monthly meetings provide a platform for sharing and discussing broad social, legal, political and economic issues that affect their lives. Self-Help Groups formed through out the working area, successfully handling complicated matters like internal loaning, for sustainable future. 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. Timely GMKS provides trainings 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. GMKS has tremendous success in forming and supervising SHGs. Total 41 SHGs are running.

have any saving habits so they were used to take loan from the money lenders in the emergency situation. But after the intervention of GMKS's effort dependency on money lenders decreased and tribal joined with SHGs. Now they have a saving

started to understand the roles and benefits of running the SHG. GMKS has tremendous success in forming and supervising SHGs. Total 41 SHGs are running.

CELEBRATIONS

Global Action Week (20th - 26th April):

Well known that Global Action Week (GAW) for Education has been celebrated worldwide annually during the month of April from the year 2000 under the aegis of the Global Campaign for Education (GCE) focusing on themes such as "Educate to End Poverty". The theme for this year is 'Adult Literacy'. During the celebration of seven days, activities have done which are drawing competition with 300 children, essay competition among 200 children, signature campaign in 17 villages, games competition at 3 cluster level, PRIs sammelan and Rally with children of three villages.



HIV/AIDS Day:

On 1st December 2008, 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 34 team members by giving information about HIV/AIDS. The activity includes slogan writing related to topic and rally against AIDS. Rally started with 399 students of Avishkar and Mahavir School, Oгна. In the rally youth, adolescent girls and boys, tribal men and women have also participated.



World Breastfeeding Week:

Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society has celebrated World Breastfeeding Week (1st -7th August) 2008 in more than 17 villages of Jhadol and Kotra Blocks of Udaipur District. The theme



of this year was “Mother Support: Going for the Gold” i.e. supporting mothers to provide the golden start for every child. The activities done during the week are Mother’s Sammelan with 350 women, Essay Competition among 53 children, Workshop with 37 PRIs, Audio cassette promotion on breastfeeding, workshop with 172 SHG members and closing ceremony with 45 participants.

GMKS has planned activities to celebrate through out the week to promote and support breastfeeding in couple of villages of Jhadol and Kotra block. And disseminated the information on breastfeeding; they stated the importance of first breast milk (colostrums) and also address the mal practices prevalent in these communities.

Child Rights Week (CRW):

GMKS has celebrated Child Rights week from 14th November to 19th November 2008 in all project villages to make aware & sensitize local communities to protect the rights of children. Mainly activities done during the week are celebrated Children’s Day through games competition, play ‘Shiksha ro Alakh Jagano’ performed by Eklavya Kala



Kendra, with 529 participants, cluster level programs with 672 participants, block level program conducted at Jhadol

in which a exhibition arranged of children paintings, mud toys & child made toy-cart and last day a program held at Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur. In that program, children’s sit on the stage and all guest & chief guest sit in the viewer’s row. GMKS’s team preformed a play on child labour issue.



International Women's Day:

GMKS has been celebrating the International Women Day every year to encourage the empowerment of the tribal Women. GMKS has been celebrating Mahila Divas from 1992. That type of celebration matters in such societies, which still lead an isolated existence, far removed from the modern way of life, male dominance is a rule. For the women of the world, the Day 8th march symbolism has a wider meaning: It is an occasion to review how far they have come in their struggle for equality, peace and development.

This year festivities went smoothly, with over 2000 people of 86 villages (Sadra to Panarva). Good participation was seen in the rallies, night programs, the games, the cultural performances and the speeches. Also enjoyed the programs, which are performing by Eklavya Kala Mandal. The main aim of celebration is to provide a chance to women for enjoyment and to interact socially with women from all over the region. Women are thankful for this opportunity and they are forward to next year's celebration.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT & CAPACITY BUILDING

Human Resource Development and Capacity Building is one more very key part 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.



Below are the details of such activities during the period:-

S.No.	Activities	Nos.	Participants	Issues Covered
1	Village level group meetings	1320	26,400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss the problems, issues, successes and progress of the village
2	Health & Sanitation - Awareness training about health & sanitation -Treatment camps -Sensitized about TB -Workshop on AIDS -Orientation of health workers	14	219	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
3	Early child care development & Nutrition -BMC members -BCC -PD Hearth training	12	119	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malnutrition, breastfeeding, VDC meetings, hygiene Management of balwadi Nutritive food from local habits
4	Basic & Quality Education -Training of teachers, SDMC -Meeting with PRIs -Training on quality education	3	34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reading Skill Improvement Program School Quality improvement Enrollment School problems Roles and responsibilities of education committee members Quality education and enrollment in the schools
5	Child Protection & Participation -Orientation, skill development, camp of child & youth club -Trainings of CWBC members -Training of staff	12	268	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed child related issues Child labour Child participation Child rights Birth registration Gram sabha Village level issues
6	Training on NRM	4	70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Watershed development Water & soil conservation Roles and responsibilities of villagers
7	Exposure tour	2	32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visited other places for improving knowledge accordingly
8	Training on Livestock development	1	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of livestock health & nutrition, medicine & vaccination and proper livestock usage & grazing
9	Training on organic farming and sustainable agriculture	12	456	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organic manure and pesticides uses Crop rotation ad mix cropping Seed storage & selection
10	Training of SHG members	10	273	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functions and importance of SHG Record keeping and accounts Interaction with Financial institutions and loans
11	Vocational skill training	1	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practical knowledge Income generation methods
12	Campaign on NREGA	1	650	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rules Actual wages Benefited all people
13	Orientation program about kitchen garden	1	250	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to establish kitchen garden How income generates from this

OUR SUPPORTERS

- ✓ ChildFund - India
 - ✓ Wells for India- UK
 - ✓ Rotary Foundation - UK
 - ✓ CASA, New Delhi
 - ✓ Ministry of Tribal Affairs, India
 - ✓ Tribal Department, Government of Rajasthan

VISITORS VISITED

- ❖ Dr. C. P. Joshi - Chairperson, PCC
- ❖ Dr. Nicholas Grey - Chairman, WFI
- ❖ Miss Moli & Miss Amanda - University of Minnesota, California
- ❖ Mr. Babulal Kharadi - MLA, Jhadol
- ❖ Mr. Devid - Regional Director, Global Alliance for Improve Nutrition (GAIN), USA.
- ❖ Mr. Dola Mahapatra - Regional Director, ChildFund - Regional Office, Bangkok (Asia)
- ❖ Mr. Han Raj Choudhary - Ex-Chairman, Rotary Club
- ❖ Mr. Julian English - Chairman, Rotary Winchester, U.K.
- ❖ Mr. K. C. Labana - Zila Pramukh, Udaipur
- ❖ Mr. Lal Singh Jhala - Pradhan, Gogunda
- ❖ Mr. M. L. Garasiya - Minister of Sports, Youth, Labour & Education
- ❖ Mr. Nand Lal Meena - Minister of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of Rajasthan
- ❖ Mr. O. P. Sharma - India Team Leader, WFI
- ❖ Mr. Shankar Kharad - Pradhan, Jhadol
- ❖ Mr. Subrata Dutta - National Coordinator, Micronutrient Initiative, Delhi
- ❖ Mr. Trilok Sharma - Chairman, Rotary Club
- ❖ Ms. Taniya - Manager Operation, WFI, U.K.
- ❖ Ms. Manjusha Doshi - Area Manager, ChildFund India
- ❖ Ms. Minakshi Batra - Director, ChildFund, India
- ❖ Ms. Sushmita - Area Manager, Child Fund Kolkatta
- ❖ Delegation team of 10 Members - Afghanistan
- ❖ Team of 50 members - Rotary Club of Mewar, Udaipur
- ❖ Group of 15 Students - World Learning Centre, USA
- ❖ Group of 18 students - USA
- ❖ Group of 5 students - Minnesota University, USA
- ❖ Group of 6 students - IIT, Delhi
- ❖ Group of 12 students - World Learning Centre, USA
- ❖ Group of 13 students - Insite Abroad, USA

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 - Child Protection & Participation
6	Mr. Naresh Nayak	Coordinator - Education
7	Mr. Laxman G. Rawal	Coordinator - Livelihood
8	Mr. Lalit Kumar	Coordinator - Sponsor Relation
9	Mr. Ashok Purbiya	Coordinator - Health & Sanitation
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. Babu Lal Garasia	Supervisor - Health
19	Mr. Shabbir Husain	Computer Operator
20	Ms. Priyanka Singhavi	Assistant Sponsor Relation
21	Mr. Khuman Singh	Office Assistant
22	Mr. Jaswant Gameti	Office Assistant
23	Mr. Lalu Ram	Incharge - Dharamitra
24	Mr. Harish	Driver
25	Mr. Jalam Singh	Social Animator

26	Mr. Rajmal	Social Animator
27	Mr. Manohar Singh	Social Animator
28	Mr. Hakra Ram	Social Animator
29	Mr. Shanti Lal	Social Animator
30	Mr. Ramesh Kumar	Social Animator
31	Mr. Keshu Lal	Social Animator
32	Mr. Shivlal	Social Animator
33	Mr. Nemi Chand	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

GANDHI HUMAN WELFARE (MANAV KALYAN) SOCIETY
Village & Post : **OGNA**, Tehsil : **JHADOL**, District : **UDAIPUR**

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As At 31st March 2009

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
INCOME & EXPENDITURE			
ACCOUNT (FCR Projects)			
Bal. as per last B/s (FC)	83619.00		
OUTSTANDING LIABILITIES			
Cheque in Transit			
PNB S/B A/C FC	187722.00		
SBBJ Society (MKS)	<u>86142.00</u>	273864.00	
	<u>9147881.79</u>		
		0.00	<u>9147881.79</u>

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

(Madan Nagda)
President

Place : Udaipur
Date : 20.05.2009

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

(M.L. Deopura)
Partner
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