

GMKS Annual Report 2020-21

Annual report provides a brief presentation of all of activities implemented by GMKS

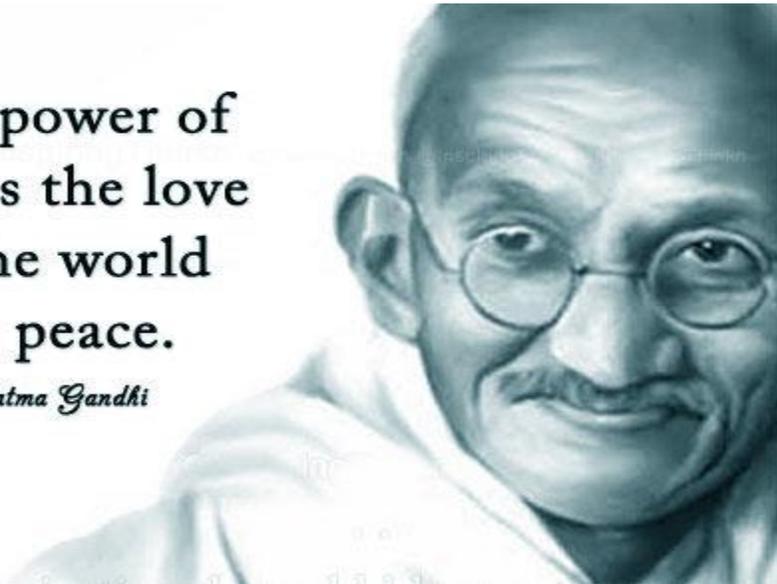
The Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society aims to build just society where people can able to solve their problems freely and in the spirit of equality.

To creates such conditions where common citizenry, deprived & vulnerable people, sufferers and the tribal's move forward on the path of development.

GMKS works for sustainable development of the people through education and allied programs.

The day the power of
love overrules the love
of power, the world
will know peace.

Mahatma Gandhi



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From the heart of the CEO.....

Dear Friends,

As we complete another year, we bring to you the significant Developments that have taken place at GMKS. In the mist of The Sudden pandemic which consumed the world in early 2020, we immediately launched the 'GMKS COVID-19Emergency Respo nse'. It focused on the well-being of. Families living in 120 villages of 29 gram panchayats, as theCountry went under lockdown. GMKS



immediately formed corona warrior teams in the communities. Each team consisted of youth volunteers and panchayat members. They worked with the local police and local administration and assisted them in their crisis management. GMKS provided carefully planned food parcels along with monetary assistance to families, migrant laborers', elderly, disabled, widows, women with infants and young children, malnourished children and people with chronic diseases.As you go through this report, we hope you enjoy reading stories of change and the impact of GMKS interventions through development, livelihood enhancement, education, empowerment, strengthening PRIs and environmental programsAs we enter the thirty-fifth year of our transformational journey, we stand firm in our vision and mission. All these years GMKS has strived to bring about a positive change in the lives of the often marginalized community. We thank our supporters for standing by us and being a part of the wonderful journey of these 35 years which has brought appreciable change and we are delighted to present the Annual Report for 2020-21 with the latest developments.Here I would like to mention that the support extended to us by our donors was huge and we would like to express our sincere gratitude. I would also like to thank our Board for the continued guidance and on this juncture would like to express my heartfelt thanks to the GMKS associates, volunteers, community and my colleagues.

Madan Nagda

Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society: - (Brief about GMKS) – Nand Kishore Sharma



Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society (GMKS) is a non-profit, non-government, voluntary organization working in 355 predominantly tribal villages of Jhadol, Falasia, Gogunda and Kotra blocks of Udaipur and aspur & Sagawara block of Dungarpur District in South Rajasthan. GMKS has been working for the past three and half decades to empower and strengthen the small and marginalized communities in this region. Established in 1986 with the initiation Shri Madan Nagda, GMKS has grown into a force of 25 full-time staff with 5 part time panchayat workers and 120 local field-level volunteers, all dedicated to the holistic and sustainable development of the Aravali hill region.

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

The people in the region are predominately Scheduled Tribals (ST), with a few pockets of individuals that fall into the Other Backward Caste category (OBC). The

villages are traditional, remote, and physically isolated from mainstream society. As they have evolved in relative isolation, the main activity and means of livelihood of these tribal individuals remain the subsistence agriculture and animal husbandry that was practiced by their ancestors and labor. The villagers continue to rely on natural resources, especially the monsoon rains, for their survival and livelihood. Most of the people migrate in search of livelihood to Gujrat, Maharastra and nearby town is common.

Though the mission and vision of GMKS has remained constant through the years, its focus areas continue to adapt with the needs of the community members and the changing environment. During the 1980's, the focus was mainly on building and strengthening village groups, awareness building, channeling government resources, and organizing people for effective social action. In the 1990's, catastrophes such as reoccurring drought, deforestation, and exploitation motivated GMKS to begin implementing physical activities aimed at improving the environment and the socio-economic status of the tribal communities. In addition, they directed their awareness-raising activities towards helping their communities understand and assert their rights and privileges. GMKS has preserved its role as a catalyst, helping people to take charge of their own development process and to become capable of independently managing their lives and environment. Since 2004 GMKS works for child development, child protection, child rights and with adolescent girls. The organization also engaged in stopping child migration and main streaming the children's since its inception.

GMKS works through a dedicated and determined team of staff and village-level volunteers. In keeping with the vision of self-reliance and empowerment, most of the staff members and volunteers are drawn from the local tribal communities. In addition, GMKS realizes the importance of working through local individuals in implementing development programs, as they can speak from their own experiences and situation. For the past thirty five years, GMKS has enjoyed tremendous success in empowering local community.

Since 2013 GMKS is evolved in livelihood development program through WADI (an orchard) to enhance their productivity and regular income which is must for better

livelihood in Sagwara block of Dungarpur district with 971(911+70 landless) families. GMKS also establish 3 farmers' producer companies in Sagwara & Jhadol block.

To strengthen peoples institution in 120 villages of Jhadol and Gogunda block GMKS is actively working since 2019 onwards to Ensure rights and entitlement to disadvantaged tribal population through community action and increased people participation in local self-governance .

GMKS entered in the field of formal education 2016 to provide quality education, and with the regular demand of higher education institute from the working area GMKS start a degree College after getting sanction from State government and affiliation from MLSU. GMKS named this college Rana Punja College, Rana Punja a worrier was from this region who gives identity of tribal with the continuous and constant demand of Institutional head quarter only in last year we opened the naturewood's school.



Livelihood Development Program



GMKS is very much concern on five “J” namely

Jal (Water), Jangal (Forest), Jameen (Land), Jan (Human) Janwar (Animals)

GMKS is committed to work for futuristic sustainable society, their livelihood and environment through reconstruction. Since its inception GMKS took many programs to create just society with sustainable development through people’s participation where they can have better livelihoods.

GMKS works to makes under this program significant change in the livelihoods of the poor through building scalable, cost effective and sustainable development for self-reliance. GMKS as a mothering institution intends to promote and nurture new ideas in development and scale them up to benefit poor and marginalized communities. GMKS as a voluntary organization attracts socially concerned professionals, grooms and places them in grassroots development work to make poor lives different with dignity and right livelihoods. The reasons for poverty are dynamic and complex in GMKS periphery. The poor are characterized by inadequate access to assets, inadequate income influenced by seasonality, poor nourishment resulting poor health condition, exposed to risks associated with their lives and livelihoods. They are constrained severely and severally by lack of access to resources, entitlements meant for them are often beyond their comprehension and their reach. They have been chronically kept away from the mainstream financial services and viewed as poor creditworthy.

In tribal communities where GMKS works Livelihoods vary with the stage of family. Newly married couples are economically active and generate and their family surplus. Both could earn on different activities and their family economy is growing at a faster rate. If they live with joint family, they could contribute positively for the entire family. They would enter into a child bearing and rearing stage. It takes away the livelihood contribution of a family member, also other to take care of her for time to time. There is going to be a huge delivery expenditure, also nursing care. Family economy goes through a stress and it is not sufficient to meet their expenditure. Social security is not adequate to take care of their health expenditure. Usually there is negative balance in cash flow of the economy. If it is a joint family, there is buffer to absorb this risks, shocks and stress. Family livelihood is under stress.

In spite of pursuing rapid economic development for more than five decades India since independence the objective of poverty eradications has not yet been achieved. The prevailing situation of hunger, poverty, and deprivation experienced by many sections of the people show that the development strategy pursued in the post-independence decades has been ineffective. The conceptual core of the development strategy adopted by the economic and political mainstream was based on a combination of the two fundamental principles— viz., macro-economic growth and trickle-down effect. Idea of adopting the 'livelihoods perspective' in the process of poverty eradications is all the more important in the present context because the livelihood crisis of the marginalized sections of the society where GMKS is working become more acute in the recent years due to the acute deterioration the natural resources in rural areas. Secondly, the support that these sections got from the State (in the form of either direct subsidies or subsidized social services) has been severely curtailed following the policies of economic liberalization.

The COVID-19 pandemic is the world's worst crisis people have seen. It has affected the economy in general and various spheres such as agriculture, human health, and healthcare in particular. The outbreak of the COVID-19 has severely affected the livelihood of tribal people residing in Arawali hills of our working area.

As said small is beautiful and charity begins from home being voluntary organization GMKS principal is think globally and act locally vis-versa we have done ground level

work with community under Wadi program (2013-2019) for making sustainable livelihood of the community by various activities carried out under the project and in reporting year providing continuous guidance and regular monitoring. With the effect of this program the families even during pandemic and lockdown not faced food crisis. A regular income through goat farming, poultry, fruits selling and surplus production enhances their livelihood. Comparatively they are getting more nutrition through fruits and vegetables. It is also visualized that dieting habits of the families belonging to WADI project also changed.

The WADI Project for Sustainable livelihood:



WADI Project was initiated in Sagwara block of Dungarpur district for the holistic development of the tribal community in Villages. This Program was aimed to promote, strengthen and address to the livelihood options of the tribal community. 981 farmers were selected under WADI program with 70 landless farmers. As mention livelihood enhancement was the basic thrust of this program. During the program GMKS has worked to ensure survival of all horticulture plants. Putting emphasis on Intercropping, Vegetable growing and wormy Compost for Plant growth and Plant Protection GMKS also worked for Repair and maintenance of Fencing, Strengthening of SHG, ,Soil water conservation, Various Income generation activities like poultry, kitchen gardening, goat rearing, activities were taken for the betterment of the farmers. We also linked them with Banks.

The objective of WADI program was to ensure development of women and child in the working area. It also aimed to encourage women's condition in society by ensuring female participation in all programs with enhancing their capacity to protect their economic, social, and agricultural stability. To increase the local awareness and practices of natural resource management for diminishing the drought effects. Strengthen sustainable agriculture through organic farming. Establish linkages between the tribal communities, government departments and other civil society institutions. Under the program GMKS worked to ensuring livelihood food and environmental security and continuous participation of tribal's in the development process with positive development motivated mind-set.

WADI, is a holistic development approach involves all such possibilities. It covers all aspects of rural life. WADI program can be viewed from different levels or perspectives. After two years without any monetary support peoples are meeting regularly and they feel happy to have sustainable livelihood through WADI. Here are some words from the beneficiaries.....

Because of this WADI program three major changes could be seen....

1. Reduce Migration:

Earlier to this program people use to say following slogan in their own language.

“Pass huye to Zindabad - Fail huye to Ahmadabad”

(If we succeed in examination it's all right, Great - if we failed then Ahmadabad is there for work)

2. Enhancement of Income

Earlier they brought vegetable and fruits from market whereas today they are the supplier to market.

3. Children's are going to School

Because of increased income they prefer to send their children in schools and even in private school.

WADI is like my son who cares my old age



I am Nana /Dhula Dendor of Kherdi I am Sixty five year old. I have planted 30 fruit plants namely Lamon and Mango but due to some un avoidable circumstances most of the mango plants gone dried hence I got replacement and planted guava simultaneously I plant 100 boundary plant around my WADI (Orchard) including bamboo (Bans), Indian rosewood (Shisham), Sugar apple (Sitafal), Azadirachta indica (Neem), Java Plum (Jamun), Madras Thorn (Jangal Jalebi), Prosopis juliflora (Vilayati Babul) and Leucaena leucocephala (Su babool). Every quarter I use to repair my fence to protect plants and tried to provide irrigation on time. GMKS provided me chemical fertilizers, pesticides wormy compost and regular guidance. For irrigation purpose GMKS provides me pipeline and also installed sockless Owens. Regular meetings provide me knowledge which now gave me tremendous benefits.

Now today I am 65 year old man and very much happy because I was selected for this program and obeyed most suggestions and advise provided by the team of GMKS and agriculture expert. A lust green orchard is smiling at me and not only it smile it provides me fruits, timber, firewood's, vegetables and truly speaking happy livelihood. It's like my son who cares my old age.

Last year from this WADI (Orchard) after domestic consumption at home I sold Lemon of Rs 15000, Guava of Rs 10000, Bamboo of Rs 25000 and Vegetables of Rs 25000 Total annual income I got from the Wadi is around 75 thousand and improved

agriculture too provides more than double yields. Being an animal keeper I am having sufficient cow dung so I don't use chemical fertilizer in my fields.

Regular watching is must for us because of the threat of Nilgai. The Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) is commonly found in our village. It destroys our crops and plants. it can jump so high. Last year it has broken some plants too. Second most threat is Wild boar. The Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*) known as the wild Pig is common in our village and around. So we need whole night and day watch on our fields. These two animals destroy most of the plants in our village and destroying crops year by year.

This program enlightened my family with sustainable livelihoods and put me in the category advance farmer. Now I understand knowledge is a power.

WADI provides us dignified Livelihood



I am Suraj wife of Nathu Rupa Dendor from Kherdi of Sagwara block, Dungarpur. I am 55 years old. My family is wadi program member. We have planted 40 fruit plants and 100 boundary plants in our field, after an year some plants specially Mango plants gone dried so we replaced them with Guava plants and provide them timely fertilizer with constant monitoring, timely irrigation, weeding and care. Now

after six seven years our Wadi is caring my family. We have sustainable livelihood through WADI.

During Covid -19 WADI save us from starvation in long lockdown. We were having surplus grain, pulses, turmeric's, onions and chilly in stock and green vegetables were available in WADI, So we didn't suffer during lockdown yes our selling of fruits and vegetable hampered but as lockdown lifted we got good market value of our lemon, guava and vegetables. The program Wadi gives us completes learning of cultivation which provides us triple income.

Last year we made good selling of lemon and guava. We earned sixteen thousand from lemon, Ten thousand from Guava and Seven thousand a month or say 84 thousand from vegetables after family consumption.

Wadi Farmer Devendra

Devendra Bhai, Vamasa telling to Suresh Chandra, Wadi Worker that...

I have planted 40 fruit plants provided me under WADI project, I with my family provide them care and now we are enjoying the benefits from our plantation. This Year I earned 25000/- from lemon, Mango and from Awla selling. My boundary Plantation also provides firewood's and timber for domestic Use.



Farmers Producer Organization:



With the mission of NABARD Promote sustainable and equitable agriculture and rural prosperity through effective credit support, related services, institution development and other innovative initiatives. GMKS formed two FPOs in Jhadol block of Udaipur district and One in Sagwara block of Dungarpur district and got them registered.

The FPOs are:

1. Wakal Agro Food Producer Company Ltd with 500 Share holders.
2. Bhomat Agro Food Producer Company Ltd with 650 share holders
3. Kanthal Agro Food Producer Company Ltd with 500 share holders

Main Streaming of Kathodi Community

Kathodi's are native of Maharashtra. They were brought here by the businessman's of Bohra community who were sole engaged in Kattha collection business. Kattha was found in forest, which is a type of juice from kher tree. People always use it in betel with lime. It was big domestic business and the business man needs expert manpower. Kathodi lives in jungles and they have proficiency of collecting Kattha from kher tree. Kathodi community is so poor. They were residing in huts in forests area since 200 years back when they brought here. After independence they collect honey, minor forest produce, safed musli and do fishing to earn livelihood. Their culture and tongue is still Maharastrian. They are basically non vegetarian and like to eat monkey flesh on festivals. Most of them are alcoholic and consume country liquor. Kathodies are carnivorous. In daily cuisine, eaters of corn, jowar etc. eat with

onions etc. Rice is dear to them. Milk is not used at all in the beverage. Women wear saris in Marathi style, which is called Fadka. There is no custom of wearing ornaments in them. It has the importance of tattooing on the body. Kathodi is a dependent tribe on nature. They fully believe in rebirth. Kathodi is the chief conventional deity of Goddess Dungal Dev, instrumental god, Gama Dev, Heavy mother, Kansari Devi etc. Kathodi believes in goddess devotion more than the deities. Their family is self-centered. A person gets separated from his original family as soon as he gets married. Relationship like marriage, divorce and widow marriage is prevalent.

GMKS approached with this community in 1990 and make a plan for their resettlement with tribal development department. Compared to all the other tribes of the state, the educational and economic level of the people of this tribe is extremely low. After getting sanctioned from the Tribal Development Department 7 new villages were settled and 650 houses were constructed by GMKS. The GMKS also constructed two Hostels for Kathodi children to promote them towards education.

GMKS played vital role in mainstreaming of this community and through other schemes and projects given benefit and education too. Still today in all 7 villages the presence of GMKS could be seen. GMKS was also involved in providing livelihood through agriculture and tried up to high court and getting success in allotting land to every house hold for agriculture purpose. With the inspiration and continuous support from the organization a group of kathodi took fish contract from government and they are doing well and securing their livelihood.

Strengthening Local Self Governance

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

The program objective is based on the situation of the belongings of this remote Arawali range tribal area of south Rajasthan - Most of the poor tribal population has remained deprived of their rights and entitlements. Provision and benefits emanating from PESA, FRA and other tribal development schemes/ Program has



remained far from the reach of tribal community because of many reasons. GMKS is trying to strengthen the voices of tribal community by bringing them together on a platform called Bhomat Vikas Manch (BVM) for demand generation and participatory action to improve service delivery and entitlements. Through this program GMKS will benefit 6000 tribal families or the program objective is based on the situation of the belongings of this remote Arawali range tribal area of south Rajasthan - “The tribal population has remained deprived of their rights and entitlements. Provision and benefits emanating from PESA, FRA and other tribal development schemes/ Program has remained far from the reach of tribal community. GMKS is trying to strengthen

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

Major objectives of the program

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

The start of the year 2020-21 was horrible, We with the whole globe was terribly shocked with the expansion of COVID-19, Nobody knows what is going to be happened? The last leg of the last week of 2020-21 starts with lock down due to pandemic. As we all know this part of the Rajasthan is hilly and sloppy land Surrounded by Arawali range, peasants having scattered and small agriculture holdings. The livelihood depends on agriculture plus labor. The people migrate in search of livelihood to nearby Gujrat or Maharastra or in Rajasthan itself. As lockdown extended labor returned from their work place to home. The lockdown was so strict to control and protect from COVID-19 and in another hand peoples were not having buffer stock to survive. It was doomed situation. Labor is returning to their respective homes with empty hand and nothing surplus in home and kitchen to eat. The situation was challenging. The children, Old aged, widow and pregnant women suffer a lot. The situation was disparate, and challenging. No one had experience to see such situation in his/her life time. They have seen calamities like drought and heavy rain, flood, even earth quake but present situation is shocking and fearful.

During pandemic, in very fearful situation the BVM workers and member played an important role. Even seek permission for farmers for harvest their crops. They surveyed each household and make them aware about COVID -19. They explained to the people calmly that the treatment of this epidemic is only prevention. We have to

make a social distance, put a mask on the face, regular wash our hands with soap and avoid go out in between the crowds.

We were having active groups in 120 villages because of this Program. The GMKS established local communication system within the area and constitute teams for this particular task in such pandemic situation. GMKS organize too small meeting with the leaders and staff of BVM to make them well informed with COVID -19, Guideline. Established liaison with district, block and local officials, local Panchayats/PRI,s and Police for awareness and relief work in project area. Obtaining pass for vehicle and volunteers was also been done. An awareness van was been hired an announcement system be fixed on the vehicle to sensitize mass about COVID-19. During the period a list of the families belongs to BVM, who have nothing to survive has been prepared in consent with PRI members and Government officials. Then we approached well-wishers, agencies and government. We were so lucky in lockdown situation that the Azim Premji foundation provide relief to suffer of COVID-19.

The relief from APF was so instant - It provides a huge relief in lockdown situation. With the support from APPI, GMKS provide a month ration to 1200 families out of 6000 families the most sufferers. The ration includes wheat flour, Oil, Salt, Chilly and Turmeric power, Sugar, Tea leafs, Soap, Mask, Sanitizer etc were provided to the families. Purchasing food stuff from market and transportation including proper packing was hilarious, difficult and challenging task because of lockdown but with the support of district administration and brand name of the organization GMKS makes it easier. The distribution too was tedious due to corona protocol but the organization and BVM Volunteers managed it smoothly.

As government relaxed lockdown we changed our working strategy and organize meetings with smaller manageable group under COVID guideline. Only dominant issue in group meeting was demand for employment and quick relief. The BVM leaders and members approached Panchayat with Job demand application under MGNREGA. Many villagers were not having Job cards so a drive had been launched to make Job cards. Because of the demand made by the people and Government decision The MGNREG works got started in all panchayats and people got relief. The payment of the labor too made within 15 days which provided huge relief.

The second half of reporting period starts with PRI elections in block. In which Bhomat Vikas Manch perform so good in selection of candidates, making concusses among the villages and achieved good results. This Corona pandemic provides an opportunity to respective candidates that how much he /she committed for social cause and people friendly. The BVM also motivated educated youths and women to participate in election not only as voter but to contest and there are certain examples where BVM group motivated educated women members to contest election for the post of sarpanch (village head) and Ward punch and make them winner. The wining members make promises for better governance and be peoples friendly. They will work for development and betterment of the area and want to continue the membership of BVM if manch permits. Because of Covid protocol no Gram Sabha took place though the job card making, Verification of Social security schemes forms, ration card making and accepting job application under MNREGA continued in panchayats. Many elected representatives earlier too BVM leadership training too. This election and its results played positive role in strengthening BVM. Panchayat election provided help in making strong group at village level and also shown the power of group decision.



To enhance GMKS under the program organize regular meetings at every level (village /zone/block) To built capability we organize leadership training, follow up training, Staff training, future leadership training, Women development training with allied Camps and education tour for explore experience and widen the thinking process of BVM members. We also distributed material related to capacity building and also called experienced resource persons to interact with them.

Objective viz following achievements were made during the year.

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

S.NO	Particulars	Numbers
1	No. of Villages Covered	120
2	No. of Gram Panchayats	15 /28-(New)
3	No. of Blocks	2(Jhadol &Gogunda)
5	Total Membership	6000 Families
6	Total Population Covered	32,000

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

It is really surprising that even after huge publicity on TV, Radio and news papers with beautiful banners and slogans many people residing in villages are totally unaware about the welfare and Social Security Schemes of the government. The schemes are beyond the reach of deserving people simply because of unawareness. So under the project we straightened our resource centre by proving current material of government Schemes.

Social Security Schemes					
S No	Activity	Applications (Applied)	Sanctioned	Benefits in Rs (In Lakhs)	Under Process
1	Old aged Pension	1020	784	94.08	236

2	Widow Pension	158	95	18.96	63
3	Palanhaar benefits	37	23	2.00	14
4	Silicosis	12	12	18.00	-
5	Scholarship	120	120	16.90	-
6	Emergency relief during covid-19	3000	3000	30.00	-
7	House Burn	1	1	0.75	-
8	Caste certificate	105	63	-	42
	Grand Total	4453	4098	180.69	355



3- Initiate the Process of FRA & MGNREGA

It's horrible that still today most of the villagers do not understand the difference between act and schemes. In fact they have rights under act where as in schemes they have to full fill the certain criteria. Under this program BVM make clear

understanding within the community about this difference. Under Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act-2005, the following achievements were made during reporting period.

MGNREGA			
SN	Name of activity	Achievements	Benefited
1	New Job Cards	335	
2	New Ration Cards	160	
3	No of beneficiaries	4500 in 120 Villages	4500 (4500 families*88 days*135 per day)

The BVM, organized meetings and seminars on Forest Right Act with experts and Forest officers and make awareness among the community about this act. Under reporting period following works been done by BVM:

FRA		
S NO	ACTIVITIES	2020-21
1	New Patta Applications Filled	150
2	Physical verification	150
3	Patta Applications Sanctioned	43
5	Filing Under Process	74
5	No of Villages under FRA	72
6	No of Panchayats under FRA	15
7	No of Meeting held's with Forest Departments on FRA	2



Gram sabha:-



This is an important body which is suffering because of unawareness. It is so powerful weapon in the hands of villagers for the development of village. Unfortunately villagers are either not motivated to attend or they are innocent about it. When contacted panchayats repeatedly answer that villagers are not coming in gram sabha, when we approach villagers they said when it organized we don't know they never informed. After consultation with either side BVM took responsibility to publicize the date and venue.

Under the Reporting year because of Covid -19 guideline many gram sabha couldn't held but where it held's BVM members participated. They also raised voice for MGNREG works and FRA pattas. Because of PRI election new FRA committees are still not constituted hence BVM members appeal to panchayats in gram sabha to speed up the process of formation of FRA. BVM members also demand to do watershed and community works under MGNREG.

In PRI training conduct under the project in which we also urge to Ward members, Sarpanchas to give priority to Gram Sabha and invite every resident of the village. This will not only help in presence to show in record but it will give new ideas for village development and also a feeling of citizenship and responsibility will develop among villagers. We also request to panchayats to form of FRA committee soon to speed up the physical verification of land which is essential to obtain patta. Lack of FRA committee many deserving families are not in position to apply under FRA.

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

This year we were very much focused on strengthening BVM at every level. To strengthen local leadership we have conducted Zonal committee training and block committee trainings. To promote local leadership, Regular monthly meetings helped us tremendously in identifying future leaders. The relief works during Pandemic, Covid-19 also provide us chance to identify future leaders. To strengthen local leadership we organize training for local leaders to enhance their capacities like understanding the root cause of the problem, how deal with problems, how to find solution, how to strengthened collectiveness of the people and how to be real leader of the people. Few of them (future leaders) fought PRI election this year which was

held under reporting period and now became PRI members. In all 96 future members are PRI Representatives.

As PRI election dates were announced voter awareness meetings were organized at panchayat level, in which BVM members discuss about the development of the panchayat , power of the vote and they also discuss the characteristic of their representative like; must be honest, he must have pain for the poor , should have developmental attitudes, must be active and having courage to fight for right.

Panchayati Raj is seen as Good Governance at the village level that can help in developing any village..... - Mahatma Gandhi		
S NO	POST	Numbers
1	Sarpanch	17
2	Vice Sarpanch	11
3	Ward Panch	67
4	Panchayat Samiti Member	6
5	Zila Parishad Member	1
	Total	101

After Election PRI training of the members of three tier Panchayat Raj Institutions were organized in which 120 members were participated. The training was provided by PRI experts. In PRI training trainers team provided information -duties of panchayat, powers of panchayat, powers of sarpanch, panchayat act etc. knowledge in training. They also clear the queries raised by the participants.

The following subjects were taken in training.



PRI Act, 93rd constitutional amendment,

Duties and rights of Sarpanch, Ward Panch

Duties and rights of Panchayat Samiti and

Duties and rights of Zila Parishad Members

Government Social Security Schemes like Old aged &Widow Pension, Palanhar, Scholar ships

MGNREGA,

Forest Right Act-FRA

Dev. programs related to Panchayats

Panchayat level Committees

Gram Sabha and its rights



COVID-19- Relief Work



Covid-19 and long Lockdown created unbelievable pain and uncertainty of life to the poor laborers and marginal farmers, how to maintain social distance in small houses and how to keep healthy with limited utensils and without food grains. This is the story of villages in the field of GMKS working area .The major threat during the period was starvation because they were not having much food material in their kitchens. Most of them are daily bread earner.

COVID-19 virus incursion collapse rural economy and create unemployment and hunger. It enforced 68 days of four-phased-lockdown starting from 24th March 2020 to deal with COVID-19. However, in this current scenario of the COVID-19 period, what remains unanswered is whether the virus or the hunger is proponent. Even The day Prime Minister first declared the 21 days of lockdown he also warned that this lockdown will have a negative economic impact and we have to pay the price for it. However, people face a real traumatized situation. COVID-19 has created a negative impact on human life also. First to tame the COVID- 19 transmission, locked down and social distancing measure was taken. Additionally, sudden lockdown enforcement on 24th March 2020, forced migrant workers to undergo an uncertain future without family, food, and job.



With an attempt to contain the spread of deadly Covid-19, government had announced a complete nation-wide lockdown from March 25 onwards. For the first time, the provisions of the National Disaster Management Act, 2005, were invoked since the law came into being after the 2004 tsunami. The National Executive Committee of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) issued guidelines for these 21 days – the first phase of the lockdown. In the third phase, the lockdown had been extended till May 17. But this time, authorities have divided districts into red, orange and green zones based on the severity of the spread and have issued separate guidelines for these zones.

The broad legal framework under which the Union and State governments are undertaking actions to control the spread is that of the 2019 National Disaster Management Plan that deals considerably with biological disaster and health emergency. The plans related to disaster management in India have terribly failed in the past while dealing with ‘natural hazards’ like earthquake, floods, cyclones, bushfires, droughts, cloud burst, famine etc.

Time and again, we have seen that the prevention and preparedness strategies are limited to paper with very few exceptions. Many of these disasters are recurring – they affect certain states every year (Bihar, Assam floods for example) yet every year lives are lost, infrastructure is damaged, livelihoods are affected, and people have to suffer on their own. This pandemic, with no past experience, has caught the country and the administration completely off guard.

Unlike the ‘usual’ disasters, this pandemic has a drastically different nature – the sudden onset and contagious nature has created panic among people. No vaccine

available, hence fear grown high. By implementing lockdown, government was able to restrict the movement of population and with that it managed to contain the spread. No one was prepared to cope with the impact – neither the public nor the government.

The basic rule for managing disasters is to be prepared before they arrive, which clearly isn't the case here. The urban areas and the metropolitans still managed to get hospitals, medical aid, quarantine facilities, access to right information but what about our rural areas? Like us. It is a rare phenomenon for the village communities and due to low literacy and lack of awareness, there are rumors, false or incomplete information related to Covid-19 that has created panic among them. Most importantly, there is a need to acknowledge the fact that lack of awareness along with limited supply of clean water and ill-equipped and insufficient public health centers and district hospitals, put rural areas at increased risk of spread.

When Migratory workers returned to their villages, and in great numbers, there are chances of them carrying the virus to these hinterlands. In such situations, gram panchayats and allied institutions have a critical role to play while addressing the local needs and solving issues. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the policy makers to ensure that local institutions become capable of taking the lead through proactive interventions which were proven successfully by the panchayats in this pandemic.

Initiatives taken by GMKS



1. GMKS started public awareness campaign in 150 Villages and a van hired for publicity with proper announcement systems under Covid -19 Guideline.

2. Prepare a list of most sufferers in consultation with Panchayats and BVM for quick relief.
3. Appeal to well wishers to come forward to support victims.
4. Food packets (A Month Ration) were distributed to 1300 families containing wheat flour, Oil, Sugar, Turmeric's, Salt, Rice, Tea leafs etc. .
5. 2500 face masks were prepared by our women's group and been distributed in villages.
6. 1100 Hand wash soaps were distributed in 150 villages and a demonstration too given on how to wash hands properly.



Approach.

As lockdown enforced, GMKS with BVM started poor families' survey that will need support but all of sudden migratory tribal labors of Jhadol and Gogunda blocks returned from their work place with empty hands through the interior paths of forest area. Hence we changed our strategy and make them understand that quarantine is essential for whom that comes from outside otherwise you will be spreader of virus. So we started to identify migratory and inform administration so that they can be quarantine. At village level through BVM volunteers, the local administration and Panchayat we start identification of new comer in village and survey of most sufferer family.

In March Rabi crops were ready to harvest but sudden rain on 24 and 25 march harmed the crops especially wheat and Gram has been severely affected. it doubled the problem in the tribal's which will raise not only through corona disease but also from this untimed rain caused.

Meanwhile GMKS approached well wishers and the donors to come forward to support in this unwanted calamity. Simultaneously we approached district administration to issue passes for GMKS workers and volunteers so that they can move to the sufferer and provide them help.

We got quick response from Azim Premji Philanthropic and for immediate help. Under this, GMKS provided One month Ration kits to 1850 poorest families of our working namely Jhadol and Gogunda blocks. Under this Ration distribution GMKS distributed one month's foodstuff including wheat flour, Oil, Pulses, Rice, Turmeric's, Sugar, Tea leaves and for protection Masks, Soaps and Sanitizers. In pandemic situation the volunteers, workers of GMKS and local Administration cooperation was appreciable.

After one and half month lockdown Government provided relaxations GMKS motivate to villagers to approach Panchayats to get job under MGNREG. They approached and put demand for job panchayat the work got started. The payments were made timely in most of the panchayats. This work Under MGNREGA provides the big relief. During monsoon they cultivate their crops. GMKS repeatedly reminds them to follow Covid-19 protocol. Even now they are in panic situation and fearing with the pandemic era.

Few expressions from the people.....

Dhani Ram, Victim of Lockdown

A case.....in his words

I am Dhani Ram s/o Dhira Ram laur from Dadmiya village of Oгна Panchayat . Now recently my village is shifted in newly constituted Pilakh Panchayat. I am 50 years old and Scheduled Tribes.

My village is situated on the bank of water reservoir (Water Tank) in forest area. Few years back paired road was constructed along with the water reservoi up to Ram kunda which is a holly place for the tribal's and a tourist destination too. My village Dadmiya is approach only through walk or taxi. No transportation is available for this remote village. Dadmiya village is having 200 households and all belongs to ST community.

I am illiterate and knowing the pain of illiteracy so me is committed to provide good education to my only son who is studying in 7th standard at Govt.School Dadmiya. We are all 6 members in family and have our meal together. My family's economic condition is so weak. Livelihood of my family is depends on agriculture, animal husbandry and casual labor. Whenever any one family member got sick, we take treatment from CHC Oгна which is 5 Km away. I owe only 2 bighas of land for cultivation in which one bigha belongs to Forest land and another one bigha Revenue land. The agriculture depends on monsoon.

Crops provide us 4 to 5 months grain whereas for rest 6 to 7 livelihood filled by labor work. Recent lockdown because of Covid 19 make our life miserable which was not assuming ever before. How to survive was the basic question? Nothing was in stock at home. Mentally I was so disturb, a question repeatedly puzzled me was how to give food to family in lockdown? During this time BVM members and Sarpanch and GMKS team came to my house for survey at that time in my kitchen 5 kgs of PDF wheat and one kilo of wheat flour was there. Seeing this condition they put my name in emergency relief list.

Then the president of our group informed me that my family is been selected for relief Rashan and called me at Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society Oгна Office to collect a month's Dry Food Samagri. I went to GMKS Office and surprise to see 150 peoples were there and all were maintaining social distance and their faces are covered with masks and were standing at designated place (each one in each circle) .They sanitize my hands. Mr Madan Nagda , CEO, GMKS, The Sarpanch, Ex. Jila Parishad Member gave me a packed bag and a liter Oil. As I reached home and open the bag, my whole family got happy to see flour, Rice, Pulses, Sugar, Tea packet, chili powder, coriander, termite, salt and soap.

Case Studies

Words from Ms. Ramila - Atwal

Sudden lockdown put my family in crisis

I am Ramila from Atwal village of Birothi Panchayat. My Village is 5 km away from Panchayat head quarter and situated in between Aravali hills and forests. No transportation facilities are available in village. Our houses are on small hills. Agriculture and labor is the main source of livelihood of the villagers. In rainy season

maize, black gram, Pigeon pea, and rice are the main crops whereas in good years in Rabi crop people took wheat, Barley and Gram with mustered. I owe one bigha of un- irrigated land so I take only maize crop if monsoon support. I am having two sons and a daughter. I am widow. Unfortunately my husband met with an accident in the year 2012 and died. My sons are doing domestic work in Ahmadabad.

Sudden lockdown because of Corona Virus put me and my family in crisis. We are daily earner people. My source of income is casual labor and 500/-Rs pension which I got being widow. My sons are also here with me and for me to arrange 4 people's food daily was quite difficult. Mentally we all got disturbed.

At this juncture, Thanks to Bhomat Vikas Manch and GMKS who bring us months dried Ration includes Wheat Flour, Rice, Pulses, Sugar, Oil, Chilly & coriander Powder, Turmeric, Salt, Tea and Soap. I with my family appreciate this support in crucial time. Thanks to, The GMKS and the donor.

Village Commons



Common lands are important sources of livelihood for rural households. It provides wide-ranging support to village economy – from food, fodder, timber, and recharge of ground water etc. Ecologically, the Commons play a major role in maintaining ecological balance .Over the years there has been a sharp decline both in the extent as well as the health of common lands. The primary reasons for the reduction in common lands are; lack of clarity on what constitutes CPR, absence of a long term perspective on land and land use; changes in land-use; the lack of recognition of local institutions; absence of clear tenure and allocation of land for local needs such as

grazing and firewood; multiple pressures of a growing populace; increasing impetus to bring more land under cultivation and popular politics of land distribution.

Common lands are either venerable or encroached. This is high time to work on commons and make it an issue for public discourse .In our area Villagers are gradually getting aware and want to develop such commons but development of common lands is on low priority at Panchayat level. It needs to make constant community pressure. In the lack of mass awareness, the conditions of the Commons are very pathetic. Gram Panchayats are not particular to develop such commons. In some cases Pasturelands are encroached and vulnerable. It needs to make public pressure and sensitization of Panchayats.

GMKS is maintaining 14 (1500 acre) pasture land which was developed by GMKS since quite long. It is only possible because of the regular community touch, people's participation, cohesion in village. Regular meetings played vital role in building awareness .Long term vision is must to secure success.

Natural Resource Management:



Natural resources are substances that occur naturally. They can be sorted into two categories: biotic and a biotic. Biotic resources are gathered from the biosphere or may be grown. Abiotic resources are non-living, like minerals and metals. Natural resources are Earth materials used to support life and meet the needs of people.

GMKS being voluntary origination is actively involved in the field of biotic resource management since its inception. The situation of biotic resources is in harsh situation. Earlier or in the past it was dense forests with forest animals and the

livelihood of this area was depending on forests. We are working in the lap of Arawali hills which are mostly barren or having very few trees on it. The vegetation cover on the soil is not existed at down side where as on top the hills few trees are there. With the efforts made by the institution and with the people's participation GMKS able to save and expand Natural resources in this area. The Forest department regularly planting bamboo and other plants on forest land.

GMKS under NRM, worked to aware community and with the participation and demand of the area to created asset's to sustain environment. Hence GMKS created Water Reservoir, , Installed lift irrigations, Deepen wells for drinking as well irrigation purpose, Laying gravity irrigation system, developed many watersheds, Construct Check Dams, water harvesting structures and lay orchards.

The foresaid works been done by GMKS with peoples participation and regular monitoring and supervision makes huge benefit to villagers. The institution always looks into sustainable direction hence people is the key and GMKS believes to give ownership to the villagers. This ownership feeling enhance peoples participation and responsibility which is the prime for sustainability.

Women and child Development



Earlier the tribal's were, hunters, forestland cultivators and minor forest product collectors, lived in isolation with near to nature hence, called son of soil. The impoverished economy effect population growth, literacy, sex ratio, pregnancy procedure and health care. The growth rate of tribal population was higher than the growth rate of total population of the state.

A tribal woman produce 4 to 5 children during her reproductive life but they want only 3 children and consider on an average 3 children as ideal in their family. The tribal maintain sufficient space between births of two children. The infant and child mortality is higher in the tribes. The major causes of infant and child mortality in tribes were acute respiratory infections, diarrhea and anemia. The interference of supernatural power is particularly strong in their minds in the context of health and disease. The dependency on super naturals is responsible for the non-acceptance of modern medicine. With the efforts made by GMKS and Government some improvement is seen but they still believe in supernatural power. The decision about the nature of treatment taken at the community level because of traditional health care system and treatment are based on their deep observation and understanding of nature. More than half of tribal mothers are not accepting antenatal care during their pregnancy because; it is not necessary and customary. Now, because of Anganwadi, Balwari, Community health worker and Rural ANM with our efforts the scenario is changing. Education of tribal's especially girls played vital role with women awareness activities helping in changing the mindsets. In GMKS working area Majority of women's are having BMI below 18.5, indicating higher nutritional deficiency among tribal women. More than half of women and three fourth of children were suffering from anemia. About 42 percent of tribal women suffered from one of the symptoms of reproductive tract infections. GMKS is since started its work pursuing and prorogating in every village meeting about vaccination and institutional delivery. In villages where GMKS is working more than 60 percent women's are following advice regarding mother and child care and timely getting immunization with availing institutional delivery facilities from Hospital.

Through monthly meeting they regularly assemble in villages which provide them a platform to share their thoughts and enhance their knowledge. These monthly meetings give them solidarity with in the group and in every meeting they discuss about welfare and social security schemes which are benefitted to them and their families.

In PRI election they also participate in selecting ward panch and sarpanch of their village and because of their solidarity they make them win.

Education



Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society is committed to provide basic education and healthcare to underprivileged children. GMKS believes that whether you are addressing healthcare, poverty, population control, unemployment or livelihoods, there's no better place to start than in the corridors of education.

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

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

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

Rana Punja College



The Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society established Rana punja College in the year 2017-18 on demand of 108 villages around OGNA. This college is assessable for 1.10 lac population of 108 nearby villages of Oгна where there is no facility for higher education. This is the fourth year of the college. The first batch of 31 students successfully obtained graduation degree. Miss Asha Suthar scored 78% marks and 12 more student score more than 60% marks which shows the quality of RPC education.

RPC is having learner-centric environment conducive to quality education with beautiful library and the management is upgrading it regularly on demand of the students and suggestions made by the educationist. Presently RPC is having qualitative collection of books related to literature, nature, political, history. The campus of the collage is lush green and covered with the tall beautiful trees far from the noise and air pollution with necessary modern utilities. The teachers of every subject are highly qualified and committed for the cause of education. They have research oriented mindsets and having vast experience. Outside the class room there are places for group discussion in open to sky environment. The collage administration is trying to connect student nearer to the nature because Nature is our Master, RPC provide them opportunities for their comprehensive development with academic courses.

Under the Covid-19 guideline college celebrated national and international events like environment day, Teachers day online where as Rana Punja Janmotsav , Aids

day, Hindi Diwas, UNO day, Ahimsa Day with 15th August and 26th January under the protocol of Covid-19 guide line. Under the Anandam subject students did voluntary service, plants trees, cleaned public place, display educational chart and also took part in voluntary group work.

During Covid-19, Students of the college come forward and surveyed the most affected families. They also sprayed the message that People should wear mask, do regular hand wash, use soap and sanitizer and don't get panic. They also advised common man that avoids going in gathering and don't go out without urgent work. They with GMKS distributed relief material to most needy families. The teachers, Principal and non teaching staff also took part in this voluntary work with students.

The Nature woods School

Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society is completed its three and half decade in community development work in and around Ognā itself. In present scenario, condition of rural education is very poor. In villages, there are Government schools with minimum facility. Schools are not having full strength of teachers. The major problems of rural educations are enormous. Most of the schools do not have proper infrastructure. So they do not get most of the facilities such as computer education, sports education and extra-curricular activities. There are no proper transport facilities so children don't like to travel miles to come to school. There is no excess to supplemental education. Above said are the reasons behind GMKS initiation in the field of school education after continuous demand from the field and well wishers.

The GMKS entered in formal education in 2018-19 when it initiated Rana Punja College in Ognā after the long demand of the people because there was no higher education institute in and around 15 km periphery. Then, the management of GMKS consulted educationist and experts of higher education and finally took decision to open College in Ognā. Seeing the performance, quality education and the result of the college people again demanded qualitative school in this remote area. After series meetings GMKS Board grant this long awaited demand of School and in the year 2020-21 GMKS start School and named it the nature woods School. It's an interesting story to name this school on nature because people use to say we are living in jungles. This school will remind them you are not in jungal you are lucky to residing in the lap of nature. You are surrounded by beautiful hills of Arawali which is

oldest compare to beloved Himalaya. Ogn village is not only surrounded by Arawali hills it has Wakal River which is the tributary of Sabarmati River flowing around your village so it is pride in living with such beautiful nature.



The Nature woods school is full of joy, curiosity, hope, knowledge, and constant change in found of current quality education. Being a good school admits when it has any problem and tries to resolve it with participatory approach in time. it always be child friendly ,teachers friendly and parents friendly and always committed to high quality education. It is futuristic for the region. The Nature woods School knows that it is creating future of the children.

The Nature woods School is having qualified staff with full of positivity and attitude .The Principal of the school is highly qualified, experienced and committed for education. The school is child centered and child friendly. Regular mentoring, faculty empowerment trainings and team work place Nature woods School on first step. Honest communication and parental involvement reduced all berries for quality education.

The Nature wood School knows that a good school visibly and substantively improves the community it is embedded within and A good school adapts quickly to social change. It also know that A good school uses every resource, advantage, gift, and opportunity it has to grow students and tends to see more resources, advantages, gifts, and opportunities than lower-performing schools.

Even in worst PandemicCovid-19 affect our school harshly. Because of Covid guideline and health of the children First year of the school run online.

Dharamitra : Farmers School/ Training centre



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

GMKS intensely purchase similar kind of land as the farmers of the area are having. When GMKS brought this land it was Hilly, sloppy and barren in other words it was waste land, but now it is beautiful farm. Dhara Mitra (Friends of soil) centre make them believe that more production could be obtain from the land with adopting new practices. In other words this centre is livelihood centre for the farmers who changed their cultivation practices by adopting and training given by GMKS or with frequent visits of the centre.

Dharamitra centre was established with the vision to enhance farmers comprehensive knowledge about cultivation not only by theory but also practical. The centre executes the vision honestly and with the good result it win the trust of cultivators. This part of South Rajasthan is hilly Farmers are having scattered small holdings and they are mostly small and marginal farmers. The main source of their livelihood is depend on agriculture and labor hence it was big challenge for us to raise their productivity so that they can have sufficient grain and vegetables to support their livelihood.

GMKS is also encouraging Organic farming which is low cost and need less man power. In these days demand of organic produce are so high and popular and having worth price value hence we going on Millet cultivation and in the direction of cash crops. Since last five years or so the results of organic agriculture are quite encouraging and more benefited to farmers. On the fields of Dhara Mitra we are laying demonstrations of Ginger, Turmeric, White Muesli, Maize, Mustard, Wheat, Gram, Millets, Ragi and also promoting Vegetable cultivation and where they have irrigation promoting farmers to lay orchard of Mango, Guava, Lemon and seasonal papaya.

An Initiative towards Millet Cultivation



In hilly terrene of South Rajasthan where GMKS is working Millets are among the oldest food grains. For generations, farmers have been cultivating millets using mixed-farming techniques. Farmers grow many varieties of crops on a piece of land, including various millets, a range of pulses and uncultivated foods. Such a system affords the communities' diversity of food, fulfils nutritional needs and has an in-built characteristic of risk-mitigation, for it ensures that even under adverse climatic conditions a few crops would survive, and ensure that the farmers have something to eat. Such mixed farming systems are present across the tribal belt and each system has evolved in keeping with different agro-climatic conditions prevailing in a

given region. Being endemic, such systems can also cope with local pests better. In fact, cultivation of millets under such systems does not require the application of pesticides.

These crops are grown mostly in the arid, semi-arid and hilly regions. In most cases, they are grown on harsh, un- irrigated land. Further, millets can survive on poor soils, without requiring fertilizers. Despite the poor soil in their land, in fact, pulses in the mixed farming systems fix nitrogen in the soil and enhance its fertility.

Here in our area farmers are cultivating Kuri, Batti, Kodara, Ragi, cheena, Bajra, Sorghum, which are quite in nutrition and they don't need to put any fertilizer and irrigation. These crops can bear heavy rain as well as drought too.

Now a day's unfortunately these are not in dieting habits so area of cultivation going less and less year by year. GMKS is very much keen and trying to motivate farmers to continue farming despite local challenges.

Audited Accounts

Glimpses.....







News Paper Clippings & URL:-

<https://circleapp.page.link/aVbhzywzfzBtG7sgs9>

https://circle.page/post/2492066?utm_source=an&person=10v60

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राणा पूजा कॉलेज को सामाजिक उद्यमिता, स्वच्छता एवं ग्रामीण उत्थान प्रकोष्ठ संस्थान के रूप में मान्यता



उदयपुर. मोहनलाल सुखाड़िया विश्वविद्यालय से संबद्ध राणा पूजा महाविद्यालय ओगणा को केंद्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने सामाजिक उद्यमिता, स्वच्छता एवं ग्रामीण उत्थान प्रकोष्ठ संस्थान के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान की है।

इसके लिए महाविद्यालय प्रशासन ने ओगणा क्षेत्र एवं महाविद्यालय परिसर में स्वच्छता, जल प्रबंध, ऊर्जा प्रबंध, कोविड-19 सेबाएं, अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन एवं हरियाली कार्यक्रमों के 200 समूहों का गठन किया।

छात्र एवं प्रशासन ने समूहों के माध्यम से 'समुदायों में' मेंटरिंग, सामाजिक दायित्व, पर्यावरण एवं प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संवर्द्धन के लिए प्रेरित किया। महाविद्यालय के नोडल अधिकारी प्रो. डीएन नागदा एवं प्रबंध समिति के प्रो. अरुण चतुर्वेदी के मार्गदर्शन में संस्था अध्यक्ष मदन नागदा, धीरज पालीवाल, नंद किशोर शर्मा, मिनी वर्गीस, हरीश कलासुआ, मयंक नागदा व प्रकाश अहारी ने ग्रामीण समुदाय एवं छात्रों के साथ कार्य सम्पन्न कर सफलता अर्जित की।

दैनिक भास्कर

पंचायतीराज जनप्रतिनिधियों की कार्यशाला



ओगणा | गांधी मानव कल्याण सोसायटी और पंचायत समिति झाड़ोल तथा फलासिया के साझे में पंचायतीराज जनप्रतिनिधियों की दो दिवसीय आमुखीकरण कार्यशाला हुई। उद्घाटन करते हुए गांधी मानव कल्याण सोसायटी के मुख्य संचालक मदन नागदा ने कहा कि आम जन के कल्याण और सशक्तिकरण करने में पंचायतीराज जन प्रतिनिधियों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। आमुखीकरण कार्यशाला में 20 पंचायतों के सरपंचों और वार्डपंचों सहित 90 जनप्रतिनिधियों सहित जीएमकेएस के समन्वयक मिनी वर्गीस, हरीश कलासुआ, प्यार चंद मेघवाल, दिनेश चंद्र मेघवाल उपस्थित रहे। कार्यशाला का संचालन पंचायतीराज विशेषज्ञ और पूर्व विकास अधिकारी रमेश जैन, डाल चंद शर्मा, नरेंद्र कुमार कच्छरा द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

नेतृत्व विकास प्रशिक्षण



प्रशिक्षण में मौजूद संभागी। झाड़ोल

पत्रिका न्यून नेटवर्क
rajasthanpatrika.com

झाड़ोल. नेतृत्व विकास प्रशिक्षण के दौरान गांधी मानव कल्याण सोसायटी के मुख्य संचालक मदन नागदा ने कोरोना से बचाव के प्रति जागरूक रहने को कहा।

प्रशिक्षण में भोमत विकास मंच के 42 सदस्यों ने भाग लिया। परियोजना प्रबंधक मयंक नागदा ने कहा कि वृद्धावस्था विकलांगता

व विधवा पेंशन के पात्र व्यक्तियों को लाभ मिलना चाहिए। प्रत्येक गांव में पात्र व्यक्ति सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजना से लाभान्वित करने के लिए भोमत विकास मंच सहयोग करेगा। प्रशिक्षण में बीवीएम परियोजना के क्षेत्रीय समन्वयक मिनी वर्गीस, हरीश चंद्र कलासुआ, प्यारचंद मेघवाल, दिनेश चंद्र मेघवाल आदि थे।

दैनिक भास्कर

ओगणा में भामाशाहों ने बांटी राशन सामग्री

ओगणा। गांधी मानव कल्याण सोसायटी ने स्थानीय प्रशासन और भोमत विकास मंच के माध्यम से गोगुन्दा उपखण्ड ग्राम पंचायतों वीरपुरा, समीजा, पड़ावली खुर्द और पड़ावली कला के धोया, आमरी, टेपरो की बोर, सांदर, आम्बा,

डेडकिया, महुला, मादड़ी, पधावड़ी, झांक, कुंती का लेवा, लांबी सेमल, अम्बावा और पाडलो का चोक के कुल 275 निर्धन जनजाति परिवारों को एक माह का सूखी राहत सामग्री दी गई। संस्थान ने झाड़ोल उपखण्ड के बोड़ा में 25 परिवारों को भोजन किट बांटे गए। गांधी मानव कल्याण सोसायटी के मुख्य संचालक मदन नागदा ने लोगों को कोरोना के बारे में जागरूक किया।

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