

Annual Report



GANDHI MANAV KALYAN SOCIETY

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Acknowledgements

Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society (referred to as MKS) is deeply indebted to a number of individuals, organizations and institutions without whose guidance, support and solidarity it would not have been possible to do what we do. While it is difficult to mention all of their names due to space constraint, we appreciate and acknowledge their contributions.

A special thanks is in order to the villagers who continue to motivate us, and who have participated in the project planning, implementation and monitoring of our project activities with great dedication, discipline and determination.

We express our appreciation and gratitude to all the partner agencies for their assistance, involvement and support for our cause.

“Seeing is believing” and, therefore, MKS takes this opportunity to thank all of the friends, visitors, and supporters who took the time to observe our field activities and gained a deeper understanding of the situation facing the tribal populations living in the Aravali hills of Rajasthan.

We also express our heartfelt thanks to the inevitable support by government bodies at block, district and state level for their invaluable support.

Thanks are due to all who have encouraged and helped MKS in various ways during the course of the year and whose names do not find mention here.

-- MKS Team

INTRODUCTION

Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society (referred to as MKS), established in the year 1985-86, is a non-profit, voluntary organization working in the tribal blocks of Udaipur district of Southern Rajasthan.

Mission

MKS strives for a self-reliant tribal society in which people have the capability to manage their own resources and contribute to their own sustained self-development process through awareness raising, organization, education and conscientization.

Working Strategy

Manav Kalyan Society has been working from the past two decades with the single major strategy of being in touch with the community. The head office of MKS is situated in the remote tribal village of Oгна to maintain closeness with the community. The decentralization has been further ensured through the opening of 3 zonal offices (within the radius of 15 km), thus dividing the working area into the following three zones:

1. Wakal zone
2. Oгна zone
3. Birothi zone

The head office is in Oгна from which all the zonal offices are managed. The Chief Functionary and the Program Coordinators are in close contact with the zonal level staff, and planning is done as per the needs and demand from each area and its people. To ensure the free and fast flow of information/materials between the villages and the city, a city coordination office has been set up in Udaipur. The city office has a separate staff, and computer and telephone facilities for quick access and delivery of information and messages.

THE CHALLENGES

Each year, each month and each day brings new challenges with it and teaches us the strategies to solve them. The challenges and the strategic solutions become part of our learning process, and are later deemed “experience”. These experiences are a significant part of development, and are necessary to consult in order to ensure a better tomorrow.

Year 2003–04 was yet another year of learning and experience with deteriorating livelihood conditions for the tribal people of the Aravali region. The hilly terrain, drought catastrophe,

small fragmented land holdings and meager irrigation facilities continued to result in negligible agriculture income. Starvation and migration were unavoidable phenomena.

In this situation of depleting livelihood sources and food and economic insecurity, MKS emphasized activities that would mitigate the effects of drought, provide employment and livelihood opportunities, build human capacities and other sustainable solutions for the tribals of the area.

The present annual progress report 2003-04 is an effort to pen down the challenges, strategic solutions and the learning experiences of the previous year.

Human Resource Development

Village level group meetings (Every month)

The zonal offices at MKS place large emphasis on building a close rapport with the nearby village communities. The zonal leaders and the volunteers visit the villages on a regular basis and conduct village level meetings on fixed dates. The meetings of the villagers help them develop a sense of unity. The community organizers interact with the community on various issues such as education, health and



sanitation, Panchayati Raj System, common property resources, harms of chemical fertilizers, benefits of saving and internal loaning, good governance, harms of liquor use, etc. The village level meetings are important platforms for the villagers to express their views and ideas. Various issues come up in the village level meetings, which need immediate attention. The important issues are noted down by the community organizers, and the same is reported to the head office at Onga for suitable intervention.

Monthly Staff Meetings

Village level meetings form the base of the monthly staff meetings where all the zonal issues are discussed with the Chief Functionary and the other office staff members. These meetings concern the works, area covered, beneficiaries, and case studies in the field. The minutes of the staff meetings are noted down in separate registers. The problems and the solutions are sorted out in the meeting. The meeting is concluded with the action plan for the next month.

Trainings held during the year (2003-04)

MKS lays great emphasis on the building the capacity of the tribal communities to make their own decisions. Unless the tribals take their resources and decisions in their own hands, they will not develop in a sustained manner. Keeping these aspects in mind, MKS holds a number of trainings for the community members to develop their capacities.



The trainings of the past year are as follows: -

S. No.	Program	No	Topic	Participants/ Beneficiaries	Venue
1	Training on SHG record keeping	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Different kinds of record and their understanding ▪ Monthly report writing of the SHG ▪ Maintaining accounts of SHG ▪ Roles of the group leaders 	40	Dharamitra
2	Training on sustainable agriculture	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Understanding the history of agriculture ▪ Present scenario of agriculture ▪ Understanding the crop cycle and effect on human life ▪ Demerits of chemicals 	38	Dharamitra
3	Workshop on self governance	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Understanding the democratic set up of the state. ▪ 73rd amendment ▪ Powers of the gram sabha ▪ Roles and responsibilities of the villagers 	40	Dharamitra
4	Training for staff development	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Roles and responsibility of social worker in field ▪ Need for rapport building ▪ Communication skill ▪ Motivation skill development 	8	Dharamitra
5	Training on strengthening of Gram Sabha	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 73rd amendment ▪ Powers of the Gram Sabha ▪ Roles and responsibilities of the villagers 	30	Dharamitra
6	Training on organic agriculture	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organic concept ▪ Benefits of organic farming ▪ Different kinds of organic practices ▪ Practical practices as per the area ▪ Field visit 	45+50	Dharamitra
7	Training on agricultural marketing	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Different agricultural produces of the southern Rajasthan ▪ Problem with the marketing ▪ Future strategies 	30	Dharamitra

8	Training on NRM	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification of the natural resources in the area ▪ Roles and responsibilities of the villagers in their management ▪ Different ways of soil and water conservation ▪ Community participation and <i>Shramdaan</i> 	33	Dharamitra
9	Training on skill development	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Roles and responsibility of the staff ▪ Organizing meetings at village level ▪ Rapport building ▪ Leadership skills 	12	Dharamitra
10	Workshop on promotion of peoples institution	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Understanding the peoples institution ▪ Issues of the area and need of collective voices ▪ Progress of membership ▪ Future planning 	142	Dharamitra
11	Review of field	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Physical and Social infrastructure development in the area 	16	Dharamitra
12	Project Monitoring Committee (PMC) meeting	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planning of the intervention ▪ Modifications ▪ Future strategies 	25	Dharamitra

The various trainings held during the year 2003-04 concentrated on strengthening the capabilities of the community and the project staff involved in the development process. The trainings were given on different physical and social aspects, with the help of various resource persons with specific knowledge and expertise in their area. The resource persons were invited from other recognized voluntary agencies, different Government departments, and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The trainings benefited both the community members as well as the MKS staff for specific interventions.



Woman's Day Celebration

MKS has been celebrating International Women's Day each year to encourage the empowerment of the tribal women of the Bhomat region.

This year, Women's Day could not be celebrated on 7th March due to the festival of Holi. The women leaders of the region decided to hold the event on the 3rd and 4th of March, 2004. More than 2000 villagers attended the program.

The eminent guests were-

S. No	Name	Organisation
1	Shri Babulal Kharadi	MLA
2.	Dr.Ginni Srivastava	Astha Sansthan, Udaipur
3.	Shri Sushil Sharma	CASA, Udaipur
4.	Smt. Vandana Kakkar	AFPRO,Udaipur
5.	Shri. Rajendra Singh (Waterman)	Tarun Bharat Sangh, Alwar
6.	Shri. Kishore Sant & Shri Jagdish	Ubeshwar Vikas Mandal, Udaipur
7.	Dr. Tez Rajdaan	Jheel Sanrakshan Samiti, Udaipur
8.	Viren Lobo	SPWD, Udaipur
9.	Shri. Chandra Prakash Choubisa	Apna Sansthan, Dhariyawad
10.	Munna Devi	Prayatna Samiti, Udaipur

During the program, the speakers were invited one by one to present their views on the issue of *'Water security in the Bhomat region – Problems, challenges and opportunities'*. The speakers opened up their hearts during the program, and spoke very frankly on the various issues of water and women.

The program highlighted the need to conserve and harvest water in the Aravali Bhomat region. It stressed the understanding of conventional wisdom for conservation and harvesting the water. Earlier, the water level was up to 20 feet, due to the use of *Rehat* and traditional systems. But the times have changed. There is a scarcity of water even for drinking purposes. Water levels are decreasing at an alarming rate. There has to be a union of technologies to address this issue. The educated people need to sit with the villagers and make joint decisions. After clear understanding is achieved, a region-specific water policy has to be made. These days, there is more importance given individual success and achievement. However, voluntary organizations have to learn to sit together and cooperate on various initiatives in consultation with the community members.



Questions before the present civil society are -

- *Has the water in the streams dried or has the water in human hearts dried?*
- *How can we best develop the rivers?*
- *How we can use renewable sources more and more?*
- *The Government has made a river-linking project of Rs. 5,60,000 crores. Will the Bhomat region see the benefits?*

It was agreed to make the larger populace understand the local perspective with respect to the water situation in the area. As a woman teaches her child to walk, similarly, she is the one who can give water education. Therefore, water literacy among women needs to be advocated. Ultimately, the water that flows away has to be stopped and allowed to percolate in the ground.

The program also highlighted the empowerment of women. The realization was made that the women do most of the work in the village community yet are given less importance in the society. They are not given any property rights. When the husband of any woman dies, she is called a *Raand* or a *Daakan* (witch) by the community. A woman changes her name after her marriage, which represents the start of her exploitation. In drought relief work, mostly women can be seen working. We need to think of this custom.

Natural Resource Development (NRD)

The tribals of the Aravali region are resource poor and dependent on agriculture as their major occupation. The agriculture is mostly rainfed, and the farmers have to face tremendous hardship during the drought situation. Drought has become an unavoidable phenomenon of the region, and the time has come to think beyond the drought. It is time for measures that will combat the drought rather than just mitigate it. MKS has started mobilizing people towards this end. Stress has been laid on an integrated watershed approach whereby activities focus on soil and water conservation and alternate sources of income generation. Various activities are being done regarding water harvesting and conservation. It is believed that unless runoff is reduced and water from the monsoon rains is stored in the ground, the crisis of water cannot be resolved. The answer to this crisis lies in the collective effort of the community. However, unless they understand the details of this water crisis, their drought-induced hardships will continue to exist.

Physical interventions during the year

Soil and water conservation works – The working villages of MKS are characterized by rolling type of topography. The area is undulating and the runoff is very high. All the water that falls in the village flows away, leading to soil and water erosion. During the year 2003-04, works on fields and pastures were done to control the soil and water erosion. The field bunds helped the water to remain in the fields and percolate into the ground. Contour trenches were made in the pasturelands so that maximum water is percolated into the ground. Fodder seeds were planted in the pastures, which will be used to feed the livestock of the village.

Physical intervention for Natural Resource Development (NRD) during 2003-2004

S. No.	Program	Village	Nos	Name of the Nalla	Size
1	Small anicuts	Netaji Ka Bara	1	Kibriwala nalla	Length-64 feet Width-10feet Height –10 feet Base –10feet Top –3feet
		Kolar	1	Khakhra wala naala	Length-54 feet Width-10feet Height –10 feet Base –10feet Top –3.5 feet
2	Field Bunding	Malawari Rohilakheda	877.50	-	Length - 3250 Mtr. Width - 0.6 Mtr Height – 0.45 Mtr.
3	Stone Wall Terracing	“	729	-	Length – 1350 Mtr. Width - 0.6 Mtr Height – 0.9 Mtr.
4	Contour trench	Malawari	810	-	Length - 4000 Mtr. Width - 0.45 Mtr Height – 0.45 Mtr.

Well development - The water tables in the project villages have gone down considerably, and people are facing water scarcity during the drought periods. Considering these problems, two wells were identified for deepening and repair, so that water is easily available during the drought periods.

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Sl. No	Name of Farmers	Name of Well	Village	Beneficiaries	Total Deep (ft)	Water Level (ft)	Total Blasting (Hole)	Total Deep after Blasting (Ft)	Water Level (ft)	Duration (Month)
1.	Mr.Partha / Taala	Baaswala Kuwa	Chokalabara	15	50	2	90	55	5	1
2.	Mr Bherulal/Kasna	Khadriwala Kuwa	” ”	12	35	4	90	40	4	1.5
3.	Mr Sankar / Kasana	Ambawala Kuwa	” ”	2	40	2	60	45	6	2
4.	Mr Hamira / Hakra	Nalalwala Kuwa	Rathvan	28	45	3	60	52	6	2
5.	Mr Nana / Vajja	Khakhrawala Kuwa	Nathajikabara	1	40	1	75	46	-	2
6.	Mr Hari Sankar	Beedwala Kuwa	Samicha	15	50	2	105	55	4	1.5
7.	Mr Kalu / Pancha	Schoolwala Kuwa	Kolar	20	55	3	60	62	4	1
8.	Mr Boora / Deva	Ambawala Kuwa	” ”	10	40	2	90	50	4	1.5
9.	Mr Kalla / Dhanna	Sivmandhir Kuwa	Nandiya	18	50	2	60	57	5	1
10.	Mr Natha / Naga	Goriyawala Kuwa	” ”	40	45	2	70	50	4	1

The developed wells provided water to the villagers both for drinking as well as agricultural purposes. Some of the farmers were also able to generate additional income by growing vegetables and/or cash crops in the fields.

Drought Mitigation Efforts

The drought has become a recurring phenomenon in the past few decades. The ground water level has dropped considerably, and rainfall has been uneven. The water level in the wells have gone down to an alarming limit, and the people are facing tremendous problems with regards to food security and livelihood. Increased migration has led to adverse situations in the area, and the villagers are slowly being cut off from their roots, which leads to dependency on external systems.

In the context of drought mitigation, MKS has been implementing a Drought Mitigation Project (DMP) in Malawari village in Kotra block of Udaipur district. The DMP is supported by WFI-UK, and technical support is being provided by AFPRO- Udaipur. The village has been chosen by MKS based on the needs and demands of the community. This year was the third year under the project, whose goal is to mitigate the effects of drought in the village Malawari. The linkage with the Government is an essential objective under the program.

Realizing the acute severity of the drought and the lack of any support in the project area, MKS took the initiative along with AFPRO and WFI to go to the District Government. The District Government, after screening the works, rendered drought relief support in the project area Malawari. The works are summarized as below -

Sl. No.	Activities	No.	L	B	H	Quantity
1	Soil & Water Conservation (SWC) Measures					
<i>A</i>	<i>Field Bunding (in dry stone masonry) (0.6x0.45 m)</i>	1	3250	0.6	0.45	877.50
<i>B</i>	<i>Stone Wall Terracing (0.6x0.9) (in dry stone masonry)</i>	1	1350	0.6	0.9	729.00
2	Pasture Land/Waste Land Development					
<i>A</i>	<i>Contour Trenches (0.45x0.45m) E/W in hard soil</i>	1	4000	0.45	0.45	810.00

The support was in the form of 75% grains and 25% cash. The villagers worked on their lands with heart and soul in the tough drought situation. The villagers received life-saving support in the form of employment, as well as conserving soil and moisture for the next season's crops.

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Success story

Malawari : 'In Advantage'

(Based on interview with villagers)

Wakal tribal belt of Kotra block of Udaipur district of Rajasthan is on verge to face yet another drought situation. The monsoon once more betrayed the region and left the crops dry.

However the situation of village Malawari is better off than the other tribal villages. The people of Malawari have been working on conservation and development of water resources from the past 3 years under the WFI supported DMP (drought mitigation project) implemented by MKS.

The villagers have worked hard in the past years and have created various physical and social structures to mitigate the drought effect on the village. Physical works like the soil bunds, contour trenches, stone wall terracing, gully plugs, check dams, anicuts, etc spell the preparation on the villagers side. In the last summer months of 2003, the villagers have constructed a number of small water storage and conservation structures in their fields. These structures are used to collect water from different slopes to a single outlet with checks in between, allowing the water to percolate and retaining in the form of moisture and underground recharge.

These physical works have helped the village to regenerate the moisture, water table and the vegetation along with wage employment in the village itself. The single crop field has converted into double crop. The maize, which used to be the only survival crop, is alternated by winter crops like mustard and Gram (the villagers took winter crops last year). The crop production has doubled in the last 3 years. The income is being used in productive purposes (buying good seeds and livestock).

The villagers have formed Village Development Committees (VDC) for undertaking collective action on development issues. Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed in the village for savings and small credit. Internal loaning within the groups has helped them to remain untapped in the moneylender's web. The village women are successfully running the seed /grain bank to provide seed grain loan to the needy member family. Records of the loan and interest are being maintained by the villagers themselves.

Slowly but surely, the villagers of Malawari are mitigating the adversity of drought through their physical and social preparations.

People's organization

The area is predominantly tribal, and is composed of tribes such as Bhil, Garasia, Gameti, Meena and Kathodi, as well as other scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. There is a lack of awareness among the tribals regarding their rights and the potential for uniform action.

Manav Kalyan Society has mobilised the tribals of their working area to come together and raise their voices collectively. This effort gave birth to a platform of the tribals called Bhomat Vikash Parishad (BVP). Bhomat is the traditional name for the region and, therefore, this development process was named the Bhomat Vikash Parishad. The BVP is a non-registered council of the people of the area. It has been formed based on the demand of the group leaders of the MKS working area with funding support from Swiss Aid.

BVP works on various issues pertaining to the tribal community. There are 1665 members (960 men and 705 women) at present in the BVP, and it is divided into three working zones for effective working. There are village level groups, which meet on fixed dates, and their representatives meet in the zonal level to discuss the issues at the zonal offices. The zonal representatives meet quarterly to present and discuss their zonal issues and, thereafter, the issues are addressed by a joint effort.

List of meetings held by the BVP during the year

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Type of meeting</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Venue</i>	<i>Topic/ issue</i>	<i>Participants</i>
1	Annual convention of BVP	1	Birothi	- Future planning of BVP - Strategy - Linkage and coordination	345
2	Federation meeting of BVP	6	Zonal level	- Problem Identification - Strategic solutions - Sustainability issues	270
3	Executive committee meeting	6	Dharamitra centre	- Efforts for organizational sustainability	24

Annual meeting of the BVP (Brief Overview)

The annual meeting of the BVP members was held on 20th and 21st December, 2003 at village Birothi. The objective of the meeting was to meet, discuss and assess the work done by the BVP in the past year and decide the future strategy for action. The program was a two-day program, and the preparation was made at the village level, zonal level and the head office level.

Eminent resource persons were invited to share their experiences of working with peoples' organizations. It was learned that the villagers need to have their own internal language and separate slogan for the organization for a separate identity and unity. Some slogans are:

Kaan khol kar sun lo aaj-hamara gaon hamara raaj

(the village and the rights of the people over it).

Jal Jungle Kiski Hai –Hamari Hai Hamari Hai

(Who is the owner of the forest- we , we ,we ...)

Aadhi Duniya Mahila Hai-Jameen Mai Mahila Ka Adhikaar Chahiye

(When half of the world is women –why not women get half right to property)

Matki Botal Fod Do –Daaru Peena Chod Do

(Break the pot of wine –stop drinking wine)

Jaipur, Delhi Hamari Sarkar –Hamara Gaon Hamara Raaz

(Jaipur and Delhi government are elected by us – then we should have control over our villages)

Sangathan Se Ladenge- To Jeetenge

(Fight in union -and- win)

Sustainable Agriculture

Farm based intervention

Dharamitra Organic Training And Research Center

Dharamitra center, the dream long-term venture of MKS, continued its role in promoting organic farming concepts among the farmers in the Aravali tribal region. Several trainings were held in the year, which helped in spreading knowledge of the dangers of chemical fertilizers, and the message to revive lost traditional agriculture systems through organic practices.

The center is slowly becoming a base for the farmers of the region. Several farmers have joined the mission to curtail the adverse effect of chemical fertilizers. Trainings, cultural programs and workshops are organized in the center on related issues, and experts of the fields are invited to share their views on the topic. Efforts are being made to develop the center as a model for the villagers, from where they can learn and then replicate the best practices in their fields.

Several demonstrations, trials and experiments are undertaken in the center, which help the farmers to visualize why organic practices are necessary for resource poor tribal farmers. The adverse effects of globalization and intrusion of multinational companies is also communicated to the farmers so they do not get caught in their lucrative traps.

Organic agricultural activities in the year 2003-04

S. No.	Crop	Quantity/ Bigha	Total Cost	Total production		Net profit
				Kgs.	Amount	
1.	Kharif					
	- Maize	12 Bigha	4300	5700	29070	24770
	- Musli	225Kg/3 Bigha	323000	1150	747500	424500
	- Ginger	56Kg/ 1½Bigha	32600	2240	58800	26200
	- Bi-Product	123Bigha	0	1150 Bundle	11500	11500
	- Turmeric	240Kg/1Bigha	4350	1040	9100	4750
	- Urad	28Kg/1.25 Bigha	1350	105	1470	120
	- Jav	6Kg/ ½ Bigha	250	120	2400	2150
	- Grass	6 Bigha	1200	3000	6000	4800
	- Kangni	1Kg/1Bigha	200	100	1400	1200
	- Chilly	Mixed	250	60	1050	800
	- Ratalu	800Kg/ 1½ Bigha	16600	2622	44200	27600
	Total		384100		912490	528390
2.	Rabi					
	- Wheat	250Kg/8 Bigha	8550	5800 Kg	46400	37850
	- Barely	200Kg/6 Bigha	3100	2340 Kg	14000	10900
	- Mustard	28Kg/5 Bigha	1350	1150 Kg	22425	21075
	- Gram	75Kg/3 Bigha	3500	400 Kg	8000	4500
	-Bi-Product	17 Bigha	0	-	12000	12000
	Total		16500		102825	86325
3.	Dairy					
	- Milk		-	1783.5 Kg	17835	17835
	- Fodder		23500	-	-	- 23500
	- Medicine		1050	-	-	- 1050
	- Cow Dung		-	12 Trolley	7200	7200
	Total		24550		25035	485
Grand Total			425150		1040350	615200

Field-based intervention**Exposure tour on sustainable agriculture to Wardha by MKS**

A group of 7 persons from the MKS went to Wardha , Maharastra on an exposure tour of organic farming practices. The team consisted of the members form the head office, zonal office, and village group leaders. The Swiss Aid department for sustainable agriculture supported the trip. The team visited various organic farms in and around Wardha. The farms visited by the team were:

1. Dr. Tarak's farm - Daramitra farm, Wardha
2. The Gandhi Ashram Farm, Wardha
3. The Farm of Subhash Sharma Dorli, Wardha

The team gained fruitful benefits from the exposure, and the learning was shared with the various levels in the village meetings, zonal meetings and staff meetings. A few of the learnings were implemented in the Dharamitra farm as per the suitability and modifications. An important message framed by the team was:

Promises for a farmer to keep

- *I'll not put poison in the form of chemical fertilizers in the soil.*
- *I'll give back as much as I have taken from the nature.*

Grain Banks

MKS' working area is characterized by small and marginal farmers with very few land holdings, and almost no assets or savings. The villagers face tremendous problems during the drought situation with in respect of food security. Several villagers had to take loans from the moneylenders to fill their empty stomachs. The interest rate was very high during the emergencies, and the villagers got trapped in the loan web.

Drought was considered an unavoidable phenomenon in the area and remedies were sought instead of just talked about. In this context, the Grain Banks in certain villages have been successful examples of saving and emergency support through grain loan during drought period among the group members. The grain bank consists of 20 members who deposit fixed amount of grains in the grain bank after the harvest, and use it when they have a shortage. The grain bank is also useful in developing a community feeling among the villagers, and a sense of cooperation in times of emergency. The recovery is good, as the members realize the importance of the Grain Bank among the small and marginal tribal families.

(See annexure for the grain bank list)

Livestock Treatment Camp

Livestock is one of the most valuable assets for the tribal villagers. They use livestock for ploughing their fields, and also consume milk and meat products. There were continuous reports from the villages of seasonal diseases and deaths of their livestock in absence of vaccinations or nearby medical facilities. Therefore, MKS conducted a Livestock Treatment Camp before the onset of the monsoon, in the first week of June. The village leaders were given the responsibility of management at the village level. The Government Livestock Department was contacted to give manpower support, and the medicine was bought through the project.

Village	Diseases treated	No. of animals treated				Working Team
		Cattle	Goats	Buffaloes	Total	
Malawari	Dosing, weakness, wounds, HS vaccine and other requirements.	151	438	47	636	MKS and Government department

Other Associated Activities

Networking

In order to strengthen and ensure smooth running of the program activities, MKS encouraged networking and liaisons with other GO and NGO sectors. The efforts in this direction are –

1. Rajasthan development project, Udaipur (20 voluntary NGOs)
2. Parivar Manch (8 voluntary NGOs)
3. Network on livestock and pasture development (34 NGOs)

The networks have been one of the most important means of sharing and learning. The networks provide an opportunity to learn about the ideas and the experiences of different like-minded individuals and organizations. Various literature and publications were made available through the networks, which were very useful in enhancing the knowledge of the MKS staff and the community members

Linkages

- Linkages were established with district administration, agriculture department, forest department, judicial department, etc for benefit to the needy tribal population in different aspects

Agriculture Group Insurance Policy

More than 165 male and female members were registered in the agriculture group insurance policy

Self help groups (SHGs)

Self help groups have been one of the most important tools for providing an alternate to the trap created by moneylenders. Moneylenders charge a heavy rate of interest, and the poor tribals, who do not have any saving habits, face problems during the times of emergency. The moneylenders charge interest rates as high as 200%.

The tribals of the MKS working area are mobilized for developing their saving and credit habits on their own. Unfortunately, the financial institutions in the area are not supportive to the SHGs in the MKS working area. The only one available, Mewar Anchalik Grameen Bank, Ogn, has no loan target for the area. The manager opens the bank account for the SHG, but refuses to give them any loans due to absence of the loan target with the bank. However, MKS is still running 42 SHGs, providing them with various inputs like meetings and trainings for their capacity building. Various meetings /training during the year are –

S. No	Program	No	Topic	Participants/ Beneficiaries	Venue
1	Training on SHG record keeping	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different kinds of record and their understanding • Monthly report writing of the SHG • Maintaining accounts of SHG • Roles of the group leaders 	40	Dharamitra, Ogn
2	Monthly meeting of the SHGs	504	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of SHG • Rules and regulations • Record keeping • Internal loaning 		Village level

The self-help groups are regularly undertaking their meetings. The staff of MKS assists some of the groups in the record keeping. However the members have started to understand the roles and benefit of running the SHGs .

Contd... SHG Statement

SHG Statement (Up to March 2004)

Name of SHG	A/c no	No. of members	Monthly Savings	Total savings	Loaning		
					Internal	Bank	MKS
Netaji ka Bara Purush Bachat Samiti	1840	15	20	3041	-		
Ratwan Purush Bachat Samiti	1360	20	20	11872	13500		
Nandiya Purush Bachat Samiti	1251	16	20	5576	-		
Kumarwas Purush Bachat Samiti	19734	11	20	1780	-		
Ranpur Mahila Bachat Samiti	1682	20	20	1340	1200		
Dungriya fala Mahila Bachat Samiti	1921	12	20	1594	-		
Talab fala Mahila Bachat Samiti	1922	19	20	1234	1000		
Md. Falasiya Purush Bachat Samiti	1823	20	20	600			
Nandiya Mahila Bachat Samiti	1266	17	20	6422	1000		
Ratwan Mahila Bachat Samiti	1362	21	20	16163	1500		
Md. Falasiya Mahila Bachat Samiti	1816	20	20	3320	-		
Kumarwas Mahila Bachat Samiti	1370	12	20	8396	1200		
Netaji ka bara Mahila Bachat Samiti	1361	27	20	8084	8900		
Chokhla bara Mahila Bachat Samiti	1267	23	20	10742	500		
Kolar Mahila Bachat Samiti	1252	28	20	8572	-		
Bansidiya Mahila Bachat Samiti	1363	20	20	4115	-		
Mormagra Galdhar Purush Bachat Samiti	1372	13	20	2050	-		
Kitawato ka Vas Mahila Bachat Samiti	1431	21	20	4297	1439		
Jetiwada Mahila Bachat Samiti	1433	17	20	931	4500		
Gejvi Mahila Bachat Samiti	1695	22	20	1415	230		
Venagaya Mahila Bachat Samiti	1810	10	20	350	-		
Dhimadi Mahila Bachat Samiti	-	14	20	446	-		
Dhimadi Purush Bachat Samiti	-	11	20	420	-		
Kitawato ka Vas Purush Bachat Samiti	1508	10	20	3085	-		
Kelthara II Mahila Bachat Samiti	1839	30	20	1500			
Aduji ka Vas Mahila Bachat Samiti	1694	15	20	7101	-		
Kelthara I Mahila Bachat Samiti	1781	25	20	20500			
Kelthara III Mahila Bachat Samiti	19650	25	20	1000			
Matasula Mahila Bachat Samiti	1745	16	20	1055	400		
Vas kheda Mahila Bachat Samiti	1818	17	20	27390	5000		
Dabla Mahila Bachat Samiti	1443	12	20	3911	-		
Kheda Purush Bachat Samiti	1353	25	20	18622	1500		
Jambua Purush Bachat Samiti	1464	20	20	3333	-		
Kanthariya Purush Bachat Samiti	1350	15	20	700	-		
Malawari Mahila Bachat Samiti I	1740	20	20	3337	-		
Malawari Mahila Bachat Samiti III	1906	12	20	6388			
Dabla Purush Bachat Samiti	1354	30	20	5726	-		
Solankiya vas Purush Bachat Samiti	1414	26	20	3467	-		
Kelthara Purush Bachat Samiti	1352	22	20	5545	-		
Rohilakheda Purush Bachat Samiti	19813	22	20	600			
Narsingh Purush Bachat Samiti	1463	22	20	2214	-		

Jambua Purush Bachat Samiti	1464	30	20	2301			
Kantharia Purush Bachat Samiti	1645	20	20	1141			
Vaaskheda Purush Bachat Samiti	1353	25	20	18622			
Malawari Purush Bachat Samiti	1394	25	20	4256	-		
				244220	53155		

They are doing internal loaning in their groups. Through the internal loaning, they are developing the financial habit of saving and credit. Some of the SHGs are planning to undertake some income generation activities like brick making, dairy, etc. They have also forwarded a proposal to the government for help in their ventures. MKS is trying to find some funding support for these SHGs through linkage with NABARD and other government departments.

Limitations and Learning

Each year leaves its own stories and experiences for further improvement in the development scenario. The experiences are both positive and negative, but we are surely learning and taking steps towards better action. The year 2003-2004 was one such year, which has enhanced the experiences and learning of MKS as a whole in its march toward tribal sustainability.

Geographical constraints of the area, the drought situation, limited resources, rough terrain, poverty, etc were major challenges faced by the organization in the year 2002-03. The MKS family strived hard throughout the year with participatory planning and a pro-people approach. Field staff and administrative staff worked day in and day out in the fields and office to get the work done, and ensured the right activities at the right place and at the right time. However, there are many more efforts needed to give the dream a true shape.

The learnings can be summarized as follows:

- The small and marginal tribal communities need small helping hands to come out of their poverty traps.
- Development can only be done if the process is participatory.
- Participation is enhanced by being closer to the communities.
- Tribal women have tremendous strength, and need opportunities for their development.
- Traditional and organic agriculture is the only answer to the sustainable livelihood of the tribal farming communities.
- Linkages with the government department can be ensured easily by joint efforts of the stakeholders

Reports/Documents prepared during the year

- Brochure of MKS
- Annual Progress Report on Drought Mitigation Project (DMP)
- Report on Women's Day celebration on 3rd and 4th March 03
- Report on Annual Meeting of BVP members on 20th and 21st December 2003
- Report on Exposure tour to Wardha, Maharashtra from 13-19th february2003
- Compiled report of case studies in MKS working area
- Reports on organic farming trainings
- Reports o SHG trainings
- Report on legal awareness camps

ANNEXURE**1. Visitors during the year: thank you all...**

S. No.	Who	From where
1	School of International Training (SIT) – 2 groups	Jaipur
2	Wells For India (WFI) –2 groups	UK
3	KVK group	Barmer
4	DCA representative	Denmark
5	Manav Kalyan Trust (MKT)- 3 groups	Gujrat
6	Jan Chetna Sansthan- 2 groups	Abu road
7	Indian Institute of Rural Management	Jaipur
8	Oxford student	UK
9	Tarun Bharat Sangh's- Rajendra Singh	Alwar
10	Jheel Sanrakshan Samiti- Dr. Tez Raazdaan	Udaipur
11	Ankur Sansthan group	Jhadol
12	Prayatna Samiti- Munna Devi	Udaipur
13	Ubheshwar Vikash Mandal- Kishore Sant	Udaipur
14	CASA- Sushil Sharma, Daniel, Gopi	Udaipur
15	Government officials	Block and district level
16	Peoples representatives	Block and district level (MP, MLA, Zila pramukh, Sarpanchs, Ward panch)

GRAIN BANK LIST

Sl.No	Name of Members	Name of Husband	Caste	Local Contribution	Total
Village: Rathvan					
1.	Mr. Ramlal	Mr. Vardha	Gameti	20 kg.	20 kg.
2.	Mr Rodilal	Mr Hakra	- '' -	20 kg.	20 kg.
3.	Mr Hamerilal	Mr Hakra	- '' -	20 kg.	20 kg.
4.	Mr Bhoorilal	Mr Motha	- '' -	20 kg.	20 kg.
5.	Mr Chunnilal	Mr Kega	- '' -	20 kg.	20 kg.
6.	Mr Laluram	Mr Hakra	- '' -	20 kg.	20 kg.
7.	Mr Keringa	Mr Mangla	- '' -	20 kg.	20 kg.
8.	Mr Santhilal	Mr Nana	- '' -	20 kg.	20 kg.
9.	Mr Hava	Mr Roopa	- '' -	20 kg.	20 kg.
10.	Mr Vala	Mr Bhima	- '' -	20 kg.	20 kg.
11.	Mr Nana	Mr Roopa	- '' -	20 kg.	20 kg.
12.	Mr Limba	Mr Hakra	- '' -	20 kg.	20 kg.
13.	Mr Kava	Mr Rama	- '' -	20 kg.	20 kg.
14.	Mr Kalu	Mr Kana	- '' -	20 kg.	20 kg.
15.	Mr Remashchand	Mr Roda	- '' -	20 kg.	20 kg.
16.	Mr Hukaram	Mr Kana	- '' -	20 kg.	20 kg.
17.	Mrs Fulkitabai	Mr Hindha	- '' -	20 kg.	20 kg.

18.	Mrs Kavribai	Mr Roda	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
19.	Mrs Poonkibai	Mr Dharma	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
20.	Mrs Rodkibai	Mr Limba	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
21.	Mrs Poonkibai	Mr Vala	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
22.	Mrs. Umlibai	Mr Khimaram	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
			Total :	400kg.	400kg.
Village: Kolar					
23.	Mrs. Vesibai	Mr. Kaluji	Gemathi	20 kg.	20 kg.
24.	Mrs. Heeribai	Mr.Kaluji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
25.	Mrs Chaganbai	Mr Kikaji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
26.	Mrs Malkibai	Mr Shyamaji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
27.	Mrs Panribai	Mr Bhoorilalji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
28.	Mrs Jhumibai	Mr Hariramji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
29.	Mrs Pansubai	Mr Sajaramji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
30.	Mrs Sovnibai	Mr Lalaji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
31.	Mrs Mankibai	Mr Nanaji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
32.	Mrs Chathribai	Mr Nathulala	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
33.	Mrs Thavribai	Mr Bheraji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
34.	Mrs Mirkibai	Mr Manaji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
35.	Mrs Gullibai	Mr Babulal	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
36.	Mrs Movnibai	Mr Movanlal	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
37.	Mrs Huklibai	Mr Santhilal	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
38.	Mrs Dhannibai	Mr Amraji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
39.	Mrs Sovnibai	Mr Udaiaji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
40.	Mrs Jhumibai	Mr Narsaji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
41.	Mrs Khimibai	Mr Dhulaji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
42.	Mrs Lachubai	Mr Sivalalji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
			Total:	400kg.	400kg.
Village: Bansadiya					
43.	Mrs. Kankubai	Mr. Jhalmaji	Gemathi	20 kg.	20 kg.
44.	Mrs. Lakhmibai	Mr. Laluramji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
45.	Mrs Panibai	Mr Nanaji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
46.	Mrs Nandubai	Mr Beddaji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
47.	Mrs Panribai	Mr Bhoorilalji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
48.	Mrs Jhumibai	Mr Hariramji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
49.	Mrs Pansubai	Mr Sajaramji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
50.	Mrs Sovnibai	Mr Lalaji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
51.	Mrs Mankibai	Mr Nanaji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
52.	Mrs Chathribai	Mr Nathulala	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
53.	Mrs Thavribai	Mr Bheraji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
54.	Mrs Mirkibai	Mr Manaji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
55.	Mrs Gullibai	Mr Babulal	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
56.	Mrs Movnibai	Mr Movanlal	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
57.	Mrs Huklibai	Mr Santhilal	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
58.	Mrs Dhannibai	Mr Amraji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
59.	Mrs Sovnibai	Mr Udaiaji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
60.	Mrs Jhumibai	Mr Narsaji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
61.	Mrs Khimibai	Mr Dhulaji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
62.	Mrs Lachubai	Mr Sivalalji	- " -	20 kg.	20 kg.
			Total :	400kg.	400kg.

Current Staff List

S. No	Name	Qualification & Field experience	Designation	Responsibility
1	Mr. Madan Nagda	Post Graduation 20 Yrs. Working exp. with Tribal Community	Chief Functionary	Administration
2	Mr. Ravi Agarwal	Post Graduation in rural development, XISS. Two years experience	Project Coordinator	Professional
3	Mrs. Mini Verghese	Graduation 8 Yrs. Working exp. with Tribal women	Project Coordinator	Administration
4	Mr. Poonam Chand	Higher Secondary 15 yrs. Experience	Field Coordinator	Field Staff
5	Mr. Nathu Singh	Middle 15 yrs. Experience	Field Coordinator	Field Staff
6	Mr. Taju Ram	Sr. Secondary 6 yrs. Experience	Field Coordinator	Field Staff
7	Mr. Limba Ram	Middle One yrs. Experience	Field Coordinator	Field Staff
8	Mr. A.R. Jeewan	Graduation 15 yrs. Working exp. in Accounting Work	Accountant	Accountant
9	Mr. Lalit Nagda	Post Graduation 2 yrs. experience in Office work	Office Staff	Administration
10	Mr. Jagdish	Middle 2 yrs. experience in Office management	Office Staff	Office Staff
11	Mrs. Manju	Middle 2 yrs. experience	Field Staff	Field Staff
12	Mr. Lala Bhai	Primary 10 yrs. working experience	Driver	Driver
13	Mr. Bhopal Singh	Middle Progressive farmer since 10 years	Farm Incharge	Farm Staff
14	Mr. Jalam Singh	Primary Progressive farmer since 10 years	Farm Asst.	Farm Staff
15	Mr. Udai Lal	Primary Progressive farmer since 10 years	Dairy Staff	Dairy Staff

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETMrs. **GANDHI HUMAN WELFARE (MANAV KALYAN) SOCIETY**Village & Post : **OGNA**, Tehsil : **JHADOL**, District : **UDAIPUR****FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION BALANCE SHEET**

As at 31st March, 2004.

Liabilites	Amount	Assets	Amount
RECURRING CAPITAL FUND		FIXED ASSETS	
SWISSAID LOAN FUND		- ORGANIC AGRICULTURE LAND	
Bal as per last B/s	500000.00	Bal as per last B/s	589067.00
Less: Loan Paid	<u>400000.00</u>	Add: Interest on Loan	<u>48000.00</u>
	100000.00		637067.00
NON RECURRING FIXED ASSETS FUND		- TRACTOR	
(Contributed By GMKS)		Bal as per last B/s	142204.00
Bal as per last B/s	437076.00	Less: Dep. 25%	<u>35551.00</u>
Add: Repayment of Swiss Loan fund			106653.00
- Principal	400000.00	- MOTOR CYCLE	
- Interest	<u>16000.00</u>	Bal as per last B/s	33270.00
	416000.00	Less: Dep. 20%	<u>6654.00</u>
	853076.00		26616.00
Less: Tractor fund Adjustment	316009.00	- TYPEWRITER	
	537067.00	Bal as per last B/s	740.00
NON RECURRING CAPITAL FUND		Less: Dep. 10%	<u>74.00</u>
Bal as per last B/s			666.00
- Motor Cycle	189307.92	- FURNITURE	
- Typewriter	6450.00	Bal as per last B/s	24640.00
- Furniture	47223.00	Less: Dep. 10%	<u>2464.00</u>
- TV,VCR,Cassettes	60507.57		22176.00
- Computer	86324.00	- TV,VCR & CASSETE	
- Fans	2180.00	Bal as per last B/s	25407.00
- Jeep	422498.00	Less: Dep. 10%	<u>2540.00</u>
- Tractor	<u>316009.00</u>		22867.00
	1130499.49	- COMPUTER SYSTEM	
Less: Deficit as per		Bal as per last B/s	4475.00
Last B/s	714285.49	Less: Dep. 60%	<u>2685.00</u>
Add: During the year	<u>93346.00</u>		1790.00
	807631.49	- FAN	
Less: Previous year		Bal as per last B/s	1159.00
Loan Interest	32000.00	Less: Dep. 10%	<u>115.00</u>
	775631.49		1044.00
CURRENT LIABILITES		- JEEP	
- Unspent Balance of Project Grant		Bal as per last B/s	216319.00
(annexure "A")	655461.00	Less: Dep. 20%	<u>43263.00</u>
			173056.00
- INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT		CASH & BANK BALANCES	
Bal as per last B/s	62869.00	- Cash in Hand	1718.00
Add: During the Year	<u>3069.00</u>	- PNB Udaipur S/B A/C No. 21978	712919.00
	65938.00	- MAGB Ognna S/B A/c No. 348	6762.00
	<u><u>1713334.00</u></u>		
			<u><u>1713334.00</u></u>

Rupees Seventeen Lacs Thirteen Thousand Three Hundred Thirty Four Only

For Mrs. **Gandhi Human Welfare**
(Manav Kalyan) SocietyAs per our report of even date attached
For: **Deopura & Associates**
Chartered Accountants(Madan Nagda)
President(M.L. Deopura)
PartnerPlace : Udaipur
Date : 28.05.2004

M.No. 70357