



ANNUAL REPORT 2014 - 15

Seva Mandir

TRANSFORMING LIVES

Our Mission

Seva Mandir's mission is to make real the idea of society consisting of free and equal citizens who are able to come together and solve the problems that affect them in their particular contexts. The commitment is to work for a paradigm of development and governance that is democratic and polyarchic. Seva Mandir seeks to institutionalize the idea that development and governance should not just be left to the state and its formal bodies, such as the legislature and the bureaucracy, but that citizens and their associations should engage separately and jointly with the state.

The mission, briefly, is to construct the conditions in which citizens of plural backgrounds and perspectives can come together to benefit and empower the least advantaged in society.



Dr Mohan Sinha Mehta
Founder, Seva Mandir
(1895-1985)

' Where there is sorrow,
where there is poverty and oppression,
where man is inhuman to man,
where there is darkness of ignorance,
it is here Seva Mandir must reach out.'



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सी - समग्र जल प्रबन्धन एवं स्वच्छता
अर्न्तगत सेवा मंदिर एवं ग्राम समूह द्वारा
हयोग से निर्मित स्वच्छ पेयजल
की क्षमता-3000 लीटर • टंकी भरने की दिनांक
वर्ष-2015-16 • टंकी सफाई की दिनांक
टंकी का पानी केवल रसोई बनाने व पीने के काम लेवे
टंकी के आसपास सफाई रखें।
नल खुला नहीं छोड़ें।
"स्वच्छ पेयजल अपना
पानी बचाए"



The Ummedmal Lodha Awards and Memorial Lecture 2015

The Ummedmal Lodha Trust (UML) was constituted in the memory of late Shri Ummedmal Lodha who gave a new direction to Seva Mandir's Wasteland Development program from 1986 to his death in 1999.

The UML Trust holds an award ceremony and Memorial Lecture every year on 12th February - Shri Lodha's birth date. The awards are given to ordinary village leaders and communities who have shown exemplary dedication and commitment to the restoration of their common property resources.

This year Mahatma Gandhiji's granddaughter Smt Ila Gandhi graced the occasion as Chief Guest.



President's Foreword

Seva Mandir's work in the field of education, early childhood care, maternal and child health, environmental conservation and livelihood promotion, water and sanitation, and building community institutions is motivated by the desire to benefit the most disadvantaged sections of our society. These programmes are also designed to foster cooperation across stratified social and economic groups as a way to build less oppressive and more just micro-communities.

Adding to the well-being of deprived communities and enabling norms and social arrangements that make for fairness is an ambitious project. It is a project that meets constant resistance from those who are ambivalent about yielding power and sacrificing personal gains to do what is right and just.

The programmes of Seva Mandir in this period continued to serve the communities well. Children who had not had a chance to go to school were given opportunities to overcome this handicap. Some 20% of students reached fifth-grade levels of learning and joined state schools. What is troubling is that the government educational system continues to provide substandard education and does not reaffirm children's fierce desire to continue their studies.

In the field of environmental conservation Seva Mandir is doing pioneering work. Over the last two decades it has successfully learnt to motivate rural communities to conserve their common property resources and not cooperate with forces that would have them privatize these resources and destroy the social base for trusteeship of the environment. The impact of Seva Mandir's efforts is such that, even when the law allows village people to claim private

titles on forest lands, they are eschewing these rights. Instead they are choosing to claim community forest rights, provided by the recent forest rights legislation. It is another matter that their claims have not yet not been honoured by the state officials. Forty claims have been pending for close to three years. Unknown perhaps to itself, the state is turning its back on its own progressive policies. In the last year not only were sanctions denied to joint forest management initiatives, but the policy itself was reinterpreted to deny local communities and NGOs the right to co-manage forests.

An area where Seva Mandir is gaining new knowledge and experience is sanitation and providing clean drinking water. More and more village people are using toilets built for them with their contribution and consent.

One of the most encouraging features of Seva Mandir's work is its research collaborations. Outstanding scholars and research institutions have turned to Seva Mandir to understand the barriers to development. Currently we have major research projects with the Institute for Financial Management and Research (India) and McGill University (Canada) on the efficacy of the Balwadi programmes. The other major project is with Georgetown University (USA) on the impact of cooperation on development outcomes. The final results of these research projects could contribute to development economics and politics in perhaps profound ways.

Funding for Seva Mandir continues to be a huge challenge. Institutional grants are hard to come by and social justice philanthropy is no longer central to most foundations; it is not central to the concerns of corporate social responsibility funding either as yet, maybe because CSR funding is still developing, but those CSR

partnerships that have been formed provide invaluable support. Given these challenges Seva Mandir is fortunate that some of its old donors continue to support it with institutional grants and many individual donors have stepped up their contributions to give Seva Mandir the autonomy it needs to pursue its goals.

The Friends of Seva Mandir USA and UK have both played a critical role in not only raising resources but doing it in ways that allow Seva Mandir to focus on building just micro-communities.

The staff of Seva Mandir need special praise. They ensure that good work is sustained on an everyday basis in areas that are remote and lack the minimum facilities we take for granted in urban areas. There is no gainsaying that their spirits waver at times and their energy levels

wane, but as a group they care for the mission of Seva Mandir in ways that beggar the imagination.

No praise is enough for the steady hand of leadership of Seva Mandir. The team juggles volunteers, visitors, donors and government officials while being attentive to the concerns of staff and of village people who have come to trust Seva Mandir to do the right thing.

On behalf of the trustees of Seva Mandir, I would like to express deep gratitude to its donors, supporters, volunteers and the government for its support.

Ajay S. Mehta
President



Strengthening Village Institutions

At the same time as helping people improve their lives, Seva Mandir has always been determined to strengthen people's ability to play a central role in this process and to transform social relations to make them more just.

In the early years, despite adequate funding support from enlightened donors, committed and trained staff and a favourable policy climate, Seva Mandir found it difficult to get local communities to cooperate and take greater responsibility for safeguarding and developing their common resources. They were more vertically aligned with the powerful than horizontally aligned amongst themselves. It seemed that political and social institutions had adjusted to poor governance and development outcomes.

We found that the process of rural development had shifted the balance in favour of state functionaries and eroded solidarity amongst the poor. On the one hand, politics and the governance of control and divisiveness had made people incapable of working for their own development, and, on the other hand, this led to the reproduction of self-destructive behaviour among the poor.

Constructive work such as running small schools and preschools or developing pastureland provided a powerful rallying point for people to come together. Each of these programme's processes necessitated that the planning and implementation of the programme be carried out collectively and transparently, thereby creating opportunities for people to learn to

work together. Sustained opportunities and interaction slowly helped the communities internalize the norms of cooperation and transparent, democratic functioning. Making sure that these norms gained deep roots and were sustained beyond programme interventions necessitated having a reason for people to meet regularly and also their capacity building for governance and management.

The Village Institutions programme was initiated for this reason with two main objectives. The village fund was created as a common property resource around which people could meet regularly, while also providing financial autonomy to the village. The second objective was the creation and deepening of norms along with capacity-building measures.

The major components that make up the Village Institutions programme are:

- **Gram Samuh:** a general body of which every citizen of the village is a member. The gram samuhs elect an exclusive body called the Gram Vikas Committee (GVC).
- **Gram Vikas Committee (GVC or Village Development Committee):** responsible for leading the local development process and finding solutions to the problems facing villagers in a collective and democratic manner
- **Gram Vikas Kosh (GVK or Village Development Fund):** built up through contributions from the communities as well as from Seva Mandir, it serves two critical objectives as it not only gives the communities the ability to fund some of their needs, but also provides a reason for the whole community to meet and discuss the allocation of funds on a regular basis

The specific objectives of the Village Institutions programme are to:

- Create and strengthen the management of village funds which will include investments

earning a high rate of return, better usage and record-keeping

- Deepen the inclusion of women, young people and children in community institutions
- Assess the functioning of community institutions as democratic, non-partisan institutions and share results with the rest of the organization
- Facilitate better linkages between community institutions and the panchayat¹ and carefully study and share outcomes

Seva Mandir's presence in the villages:

Seva Mandir is currently present in 580 villages of 162 panchayats of Udaipur and Rajsamand districts

- There are 714 village groups or samuhs with a total membership of 63,048 people
- Across these 714 groups there are 557 elected Gram Vikas Committees (GVCs) and 638 Gram Vikas Koshs (GVKs)

Gram Vikas Committee

GVCs have overall responsibility for village-level development and there has been considerable progress towards making them fully representative of the communities they serve.

- 10 new GVCs were added in 2014-15 making the total 557
- Timely re-election of GVCs was identified as a key challenge last year with 158 re-elections still pending up to March 2015. With dedicated work, 70% of overdue re-elections have been held.
- Total membership increased from 60,859 to 63,048 households in 2014-15
- 41% of the GVCs have women office-bearers this year, a rise of 3% from last year

¹ Terms such as this are defined in the Glossary at the back of this Report

Women's Participation in GVCs

Women's membership of these 557 committees has risen to 2,459. Of these, 267 are office-bearers: 41 are presidents, 66 are secretaries and 152 treasurers. This is a remarkable achievement since it is difficult to find literate women and create spaces for them.

Support to People Initiative

All the village-level para-workers or volunteers like the Balawadi Sanchalikas and Shiksha Kendra instructors are appointed, monitored and paid by the GVCs. Seva Mandir assists the GVCs in these tasks through its Support to People Initiative (SPI).

During the reporting period, 190 GVCs received 18 SPI follow-up training courses with the main

focus on increasing villagers' skills in effectively monitoring and making payment to village volunteers. The training sessions were designed to make the GVCs capable of managing on their own the development projects running in their village. Issues like loans, cash in hand and Management Information System updating, introduction to government schemes with a special focus on pensions were discussed in these sessions.

Village Cohesion Index

The objective of the Village Cohesion Index (VCI) is to serve as a tool for evaluating, for internal and external purposes, the cohesiveness and performance of the village institutions that have been initiated by Seva Mandir at the village level.



The VCI is based on four broad categories: participation, leadership, resources and management. Data on participation focuses on membership, attendance of meetings, range of issues discussed, presence of other associations in the village and the decision-making process. The section on leadership addresses electorate turnout & electoral process in the GVC elections, representation within the committee, number of works undertaken in conjunction with external agencies, and presentation of GVK/GVC records to the Samuh. The assessment of resources covers financial asset holdings, regularity of personal contributions, encroachment status, physical status of the common resources and proportion of literate members of the GVC. Management focuses on the distributive characteristics of fund usage and benefit-sharing mechanisms within the village, the frequency of maintenance of GVK/GVC records, the nature of the committee's responsibility for evaluating para-workers and the degree of independence from Seva Mandir in the last project implemented in the village through the GVC.

Once every three years, a sample number of GVCs are assessed according to the VCI to review their status and performance on all of these parameters. It is an opportunity for the GVCs to evaluate and compare themselves with their peers and, on the basis of their findings, design an action plan.

- This year 166 GVCs were rated on a scale of 1-100 overall and in each of the parameters and then classified into A, B and C categories based on the score
- 36.7% of GVCs were rated as good (A), 63% as average (B) and 1.2% as poor (C). The best performance of the GVCs was in the leadership category where 56.6% were rated as good. However, in the resource category only 16% of GVCs were ranked good.

Another interesting comparison was the relationship between the age of a GVC (from

the year of formation) and its performance on various parameters of VCI. Here the middle-aged groups (4 to 15 years) were performing near the average on all categories, whereas the groups older than 15 years performed best in the participation and the overall category, but not so well in the resource category. The newer groups (3 years or less), for obvious reasons, performed below average in all categories.

Gram Vikas Kosh

- 638 GVKs hold a total fund of Rs. 50,201,440; 7% of the increase was from interest earned on fixed deposits
- This year Rs. 50,504 came into GVKs through 12 MGNREGA sites, which is very encouraging as it shows people are contributing to their common fund from their private wages
- The use of funds is Rs 1,021,594 which is 13% less than in the previous year
- 87% of the funds were used for community support and development, including repair and maintenance of community centres, pasturelands or Joint Forest Management, purchase of land for school playgrounds, and purchase of clothes for Shiksha Kendra and Balwadi children etc.
- 34 cluster-level accountants are working in 5 blocks and have so far updated 80% of the records. Accountants' record-keeping is improving in most of the clusters. Seva Mandir is working towards improving the capacities of the accountants who will be further trained as in-house auditors so as to maintain transparency in GVKs' records.
- 24 Zonal Federation meetings were conducted with 612 federation members. Subjects discussed include improper implementation of government development programmes like MGNREGA, the role of federations in monitoring and managing all

A common project unites a village

Kayalo ka Guda in Badgaon block is inhabited by 80 families from a number of different castes and tribes. Seva Mandir has been associated with the village since 1979 and has helped the community with land reclamation, pastureland development and other needs. Periodic consultations take place to discuss the maintenance and protection of the common resources.

For about 10 years, SM had no ongoing work in the village. However, Seva Mandir workers did occasionally participate in the village meetings. Recently, the villagers approached Seva Mandir as they were facing drinking water problems. The well providing drinking water for the village had collapsed 5 years ago. There are handpumps, but these are often not working, so the village women had to walk half a kilometre to collect water. For many months the GVC discussed what to do. After much discussion, Seva Mandir and the village committee worked together to rebuild the well.

52 families contributed Rs. 100 each and Rs. 10,000 was contributed from the caste panchayat fund to enable the hiring of a JCB machine to remove the silt and boulders which had fallen into the well. The committee also provided three days of free labour. With the committee's support, Seva Mandir helped provide bunding for the well, and helped construct a water tank and install an engine for pumping the water. In order to ensure that the tank and engine will be regularly repaired and maintained, the committee unanimously agreed on the best system for managing the well and tank and also for ensuring that they are equitably used. The members are now responsible for the regular supply of water in the tank, and each household must make a contribution of Rs. 20. The water is to be used only for drinking.

Restoration of the well has reduced the drudgery of the village women and ensured clean drinking water. But more than that, the process of reconstructing it and agreeing how it will be maintained and used has once again brought the community together. The whole village will reap the rewards.



village development activities, problems in implementing government welfare schemes, strengthening the role of federations and linkage and coordination with Seva Mandir and panchayats, participation of GVC members in meetings, effect of influential people on group functioning etc.

Training

Capacity building is an important part of empowering communities to deliberate and make decisions on local issues and development action. To further this goal:

- 63 training sessions and 122 meetings were conducted for different purposes with 8,076 participants from GVCs, Federations, community and PRI members and cluster accountants
- Trained village volunteers linked 2,963 beneficiaries to various government welfare schemes including widow's pensions (141), old age pensions (760), physically challenged person's pensions (16) and palanhar (26) etc. The total benefits claimed were worth approximately Rs. 7,429,000.
- Further fund planning was undertaken by 66 GVCs (with funds of over Rs. 100,000) through 7 training sessions in which 380 community members including 89 women participated. Based on the assessment of sources present in the village, usage of GVK funds, ownership, group working etc. each committee was assisted in preparing a long-term fund management plan. A plan of action was decided and responsibilities were allocated during the discussion to ensure that the plan agreed on is followed through.

Samuh Chetna Shivir (Awareness Camps)

82 Samuh Shivir were held this year in all the blocks with the objective of forming new

A determined and self-reliant community

Amid the Aravalli hills lies Badanga, a village in Badgaon block. With support from Seva Mandir, the villagers developed a community pastureland of 35 ha in 2005. In the last year this pastureland has been encroached upon by three or four families, with one person even constructing a house inside the pastureland. Some people were also carrying out illegal mining on the revenue wasteland within the village.

All these activities affected the common property resources and the availability of cattle fodder was threatened. The GVC conducted several rounds of meetings with villagers to discuss evicting the encroachers and they reinstated the pastureland boundaries and insisted that the mining activities cease at once. The villagers also stopped a local bus full of young people migrating for daily wage labour so that they could involve these young people in their meetings.

Today, the hillock of Badanga is covered with lush green fodder for the cattle. The village people here have set an example in united action and self-governance.

committees and initiating the process of re-election. Around 4,942 villagers (including 1,781 women and 436 children) participated in these camps. Prior to this, one-to-one household visits and group meetings were conducted to create awareness.

The main agenda of such camps is to promote the role of GVKs and the importance of re-elections, MGNREGA and Right to Information. The participants also discussed the monitoring system and role of GVCs, Shiksha Kendra and Balwadis, timely submission of GVK income/beneficiary contributions and Community Forest Rights.



Developing Natural Resources

Seva Mandir's work area is characterized by a semi-arid climate, an erratic monsoon pattern, and the rugged landscape of the Aravalli ranges. While the local population is largely dependent on natural resources for its livelihood, many of these resources are severely degraded.

About 70% of the land here is commons, owned by the state. The commons play a significant role in sustaining the livelihoods of rural people, but degradation of the land and encroachments on it greatly reduce the benefit people derive from this land. The degraded condition of the commons also affects private agricultural land as monsoon water running unchecked from these commons results in soil erosion, breaking of bunds and crop damage. In turn, poor returns from agriculture force people to supplement their income with casual labour. Daily and seasonal migration of men in search of work is therefore high, and often leads to frustration,

undignified living conditions and disrespect. Climate change has also added to agricultural vulnerability. Exploitation and privatization of ground water has seen an unprecedented growth in recent years. High economic returns are being achieved at a very high ecological, social and environmental cost. Another critical emergent challenge has been the sale of land by local peasants. On the one hand this deprives people of a sustainable resource, and on the other hand productive land is being used for other purposes like mining, housing and building resorts. Moreover the land is sold below market value. With the clearing of green forest spaces, there has been an increase in human-animal conflicts, with reports of leopard attacks and crop destruction by nilgai (large antelope) on the rise.

Against this background, Seva Mandir has worked to develop and manage common lands, provide sustainable watersheds and help

farmers improve their agricultural yields. The effort has been to balance economic gains and environmental concerns.

Seva Mandir's work has strengthened farming livelihoods, ensuring that farmers have food and financial security, and nurtured a demand for better, more ethical management of the common environment.

Seva Mandir's work on natural resource development has three main components:

- Sustaining and stabilizing livelihoods
- Ecological conservation with a special focus on commons
- Using the commons to foster social solidarity and cooperation

Work on Commons

As already indicated, more than 70 % of the land in Seva Mandir's working area is common land, to be used by the entire community, but in many places illegal private encroachments render them common in name only.

Seva Mandir supports the communities in undertaking negotiations and dialogue to free the commons from encroachments. In most cases, dialogue, often quite long drawn-out, is sufficient to restore the commons. But sometimes, depending on the background and need of the encroaching families, compensation is offered to them. Seva Mandir then supports the community in building a boundary wall, undertaking soil and water conservation works and plantation of the pastureland. The communities also devise management systems to protect the sites and share the proceeds of the pastureland equitably amongst themselves. The fodder from the developed pastures is of immense value to these families. The process of restoration also brings the community together and adds to its cohesiveness.

- Work on 5 new pastureland sites covering an

area of 48 ha was completed this year, 2 of which were developed under the MGNREGA¹ programme

- Advance action work on 2 sites for 20 ha was initiated, to be completed in the next financial year
- A total of 23,550 saplings were planted on 14 pastures covering an area of 224.70 ha to provide benefits to 1,257 families, but plantation activities were delayed owing to a late monsoon
- Efforts by Seva Mandir and communities helped in evacuating 8 encroachments from 2 sites
- According to data collected using the quadrat method on 9 selected sites, production from our pastureland sites has increased by 6% in the last year to 6,113kg per ha
- To date, 240 pastureland sites have been developed by Seva Mandir; grass production data was collected from 90 of these sites.
- A total of 1,537 metric tonnes of grass worth Rs.4,208,730 was harvested by 3,820 families from these 90 pastureland sites
- The communities decided to deposit Rs. 179,000 of this amount in their GVK (village fund) as a contribution for the fodder harvest

Community efforts for protection & management of pastureland

There are two pasture sites in Shishvi village, Girwa block. Recently people from a nearby village were causing trouble at the sites and breaking down the boundary walls that had been built to protect them. The Shishvi villagers talked to these people and warned them not to create any further disturbance. To protect the vegetation in the pasture sites the villagers decided to provide voluntary labour and 173 households worked together to repair the boundary walls.

¹ Terms such as this are defined in the Glossary at the back of this Report



After being work in progress for almost two years, the Mission Biofuel Authority of Rajasthan Waste Land Development Board (RWLDB), Government of Rajasthan, has resumed the process of sanctioning projects for developing village pastures and forest areas along with capacity building of local communities. The cost of physical activities will come from MGNREGA, while RWLDB will provide support for capacity building. Proposals totalling 890 ha (including both pasture and forest areas) are likely to be sanctioned in the next financial year.

One of the key issues facing communities in pastureland development includes renewals of No Objection Certificates (NOCs) from the panchayats for some of the developed sites. NOCs are required in order for local communities to take over management of the sites, but in some areas panchayats are now reluctant to extend the NOCs to village committees as they can see that the developed pastures have economic and social value. When they initially gave the NOCs the pastures were degraded and encroached on, but now that they have been transformed panchayats are reluctant to relinquish control over them.

Another major issue raised in many communities is the need for a guard to prevent damage to developed sites that are far from settlements.

Forest Land

In the Forest Rights Act (FRA) 2006 there is a provision to provide Community Forest Rights (CFR) to the tribal communities who have

traditionally been protecting, managing and using the forestlands in the vicinity of their village or habitation.

CFR has the potential to sustain both ecology and livelihoods through local public action. Seva Mandir's work area has a high percentage of forestland, so the issue of CFR is extremely relevant to the region. But the government has largely been focusing on Individual Forest Rights (IFR) rather than CFRs.

While there are some genuine cases where individual rights are necessary, it remains true that indiscriminate granting of (IFR) will motivate more people to encroach and detract from the common value of the forests. A pilot study carried out in 2012-13 in Jhadol block indicated that encroachments in forest areas had increased following the announcement of the FRA.

According to government data of May 2015, the government of Rajasthan had received 69,123 individual rights claims and 652 community rights claims, against which 34,189 individual rights and 65 community rights were granted. Both the demand and settlement of community forest rights has been low. The 40 CFR claims prepared by Seva Mandir and Van Uthan Sangh are also still with the government with no progress after three years.

Nevertheless we continue undefeated. Ground preparation for CFR has continued, including following up on old proposals and continuing to prepare 150 new proposals. Seva Mandir will carry on encouraging efforts at the grass-roots

level and will continue to lobby the government and polity in favour of the realization of CFR claims, and will also work on devising community strategies for protection of forests.

- No new area could be undertaken under Joint Forest Management (JFM) in the reporting year due to a change in government policies on involving NGOs in JFM, but protection and management of old sites continued
- Repair, maintenance and replanting was carried out on 235 ha of 5 old JFMs
- 1,981 households harvested around 2,294 metric tonnes of grass worth Rs. 530,000 from 9 JFM sites in Jhadol block and contributed Rs. 5,800 to their respective village development funds

Land Cell (Research)

Seva Mandir established this cell to identify, understand and disseminate the issues relating to commons at the state, national and international level. Through this cell an area-wide comprehensive effort towards research, collaboration, advocacy and networking on common lands and resources has been initiated.

A research programme on 'Safeguarding the Commons for Next Generation' was undertaken from Oct 2010 to Sep 2014: Seva Mandir led a coalition of 15 partner organizations in analysing and documenting the status of common lands across 15 districts of five Indian states.

This study on the status of commons (including management practices and implementation of land laws) in 15 districts of five states has thrown up a lot of very interesting data, such as the alarming decrease in the area of common lands, especially revenue wastelands, the fact that discrepancies in implementation of FRA were seen in all the states, and that there seems to have been virtually no land resettlement since 1962 in most villages. While there are nuanced

differences in the issues around commons in the different states, it was found that in all of them the commons played a significant role in the economy and sustenance of the poor.

As a part of our efforts towards policy advocacy, the findings were shared with the functionaries of state government, policy makers, various research scholars and different development practitioners. Concluding workshops in four of the five states were held during the reporting period.

Watershed Development

The major portion of Seva Mandir's working area is covered with rocks and hills which are part of the Aravalli mountain range and were, at one time, well stocked with forests. Farmers in our work area must cope with a semi-arid climate, erosion-prone hills, and irrigation on just 20% of productive land. In this context, conserving soil and water can make or break livelihoods.

To address these problems, Seva Mandir undertakes watershed development activities as a precursor to strengthening livelihoods.

Seva Mandir has so far helped develop sustainable watersheds in 46 villages covering an area of 13,500 ha via soil and water conservation works through building bunds, loose-boulder gully plugs and check dams, land levelling and vegetative measures through grass seeding and plantation of local forest species.

Village institutions maintain the watersheds and receive technical support from Seva Mandir engineers.

- Seva Mandir's work on watersheds has improved the lives and livelihoods of over 6,000 families
- Farmers in watershed areas can grow food grain for 4 additional months
- 85% of families who previously bought grain are now self-sufficient



- 50% of farmers report an increase in cultivable land of more than 1 acre, translating into a near 100% increase in farm-based income with important knock-on effects such as fewer families migrating for work
- Soil and water conservation work was carried out on 585 ha at 3 sites (against a target of 700 ha)
- 3,727 saplings were planted in watershed areas and basin construction work was undertaken
- 129 farmers benefited through various activities such as soil and water conservation work, planting of forest and fruit trees, aid with animal husbandry, introduction of poultry etc.
- Detailed Project Reports (DPR) for more than 7,000 ha gross of watershed area (6,000 ha covering 10 villages in Kumbalgarh and 1,365 ha covering two villages of Badgaon block) were prepared and sent to prospective donors

Water Resource Development

Seva Mandir has for many years been working on Water-Harvesting Structures (WHS) such as

Campaign to promote Community Forest Rights

Seva Mandir and Van Uthan Sangh (a federation of 100 local Forest Protection Committees of Udaipur district) spearheaded a movement through Jatha Yatras to ground CFR at the grass-roots level. The federation of FPCs across 240 villages manages 67,000 ha of common land and in 2012 was awarded the prestigious India Biodiversity Award, given by the Government of India and UNDP. The movement has been immensely helpful in reaffirming faith in protection of forest areas as a common resource. As a result 150 new claims were prepared.

earthen dams, anicuts, check dams, diversion barriers etc. These structures have been successful in enhancing water availability through ground water recharge, providing water for livestock and people, especially during the peak summer season, and, in some cases, for irrigation. However, increasing consumption of water and urbanization is putting tremendous pressure on these decentralized water systems. Since 1986, we have helped construct a total of 79 water-harvesting structures and 46 ponds. Quite a few of them were constructed during drought years, leading to multiple benefits of wage creation, ground water recharge and creating availability of drinking water for cattle.

Collected water is being used by local beneficiaries for domestic purposes as well as for cattle.

- 2 water-harvesting structures were completed and 5 old structures repaired
- 2 earthen ponds were constructed
- Work on building diversion barriers and channels began in 3 villages, to be completed in the coming year
- Renovation of existing channel lines also started in two villages
- Lift irrigation work was undertaken at 2 sites: on one completed site a solar-based pump has been installed as a pilot; work on the other site is ongoing

Agriculture

93% of the rural population of Udaipur district are farmers, but only 4% of their crop is grown for sale. Most are unable to grow food to last them all year round. Agriculture is thus an essential component of food security, and there is great scope to improve farming livelihoods through better access to irrigation and more efficient farming practices.

Along with the physical development activities



Seva Mandir has also worked with farmers to improve agricultural yields by promoting eco-friendly best practices, such as communal seed banks with improved crop varieties, diversified vegetable cultivation, vermicomposting and livestock health camps.



on land and water, Seva Mandir tries to support the rural population through farming and non-farming activities in order to improve food security in the region. Seva Mandir has also worked with farmers to improve agricultural yields by promoting eco-friendly best practices, such as communal seed banks with improved crop varieties, diversified vegetable cultivation, vermicomposting and livestock health camps.

- 4,606 farmers were targeted by a package of programmes including improvement of crop production, strengthening of the local community seed banks (17), horticulture, promotion of organic farming, and improvement of livestock health
- Of these, 1,000 farmers were covered under the NABARD WADI programme in Kherwara, and the rest through Seva Mandir's own programme
- Production in 300 wadis has started: a farmer of Beda village harvested 320 kg of lemons and through their sale earned Rs. 12,500
- Vegetable seeds were provided to 899 farmers and each of them earned an average amount of Rs. 5,000 in one season
- 66 vaccination camps for 24,859 livestock belonging to 2,358 households were organized
- In 4 villages of Jhadol farmers earned Rs. 80,950 from sale of poultry
- 30 dairy farmers were trained in silage preparation which has enhanced milk production

Other initiatives

After persuasion and motivation by Seva Mandir staff, villagers in Pareda village have started cultivating organic wheat in the last two years. We are trying to liaise with Udaipur Urja Initiatives to seek support for these farmers in marketing their wheat. At the end of the

reporting period, around 3000 kg of organic wheat was due to be transported to Udaipur to be marketed with the help of Udaipur Urja Initiatives.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

MGNREGA is a government initiative to provide employment via development activities prescribed by the panchayats. Seva Mandir is among only a few NGOs in Rajasthan since 2011-12 to have been selected as a project implementing agency (PIA) for MGNREGA activities in Udaipur and Rajsamand districts. MoUs between Seva Mandir and district administrations have been renewed this year.

Seva Mandir implements both community and individual works under MGNREGA. As part of the community works, pastureland development and de-silting activities for existing WHS were taken up this year, while under the individual works Seva Mandir undertook land levelling, vegetable cultivation for farmers and sanitation for households.

There was a backlog of MGNREGA projects for which sanction had been requested but not yet granted (for various reasons) so in the first part of the year work was carried out on existing sites. This included six pasturelands, two revenue land enclosures, 32 individual works, de-silting of five WHS and construction of 48 toilets.

Projects for 2014-15 were sanctioned towards the end of the year enabling work to begin.

- Seva Mandir oversaw 11 community works and 207 individual works worth Rs. 22.5 million
- Work was undertaken on 8 community sites and 78 projects for individual beneficiaries (vegetable cultivation)
- Although seeds for monsoon-season

vegetables were received by all farmers, only a few could grow them as they were supplied late by the government

- Farmers in Harit Dhara project villages were trained in nursery cultivation and plant protection; total production to date is 6,748 kg worth more than Rs. 200,000
- 21,732 person-days were generated
- Rs. 2,930,674 for labour costs was leveraged on MGNREGA works

Delayed payment of wages has been a major challenge under MGNREGA. Last year many MGNREGA payments were delayed and only made after representations to the government.

Udaipur Urja Initiatives (UUI) Producer Company Limited

UUI is a recently formed social enterprise. It aims to enhance the access of rural communities to clean energy technologies and to trading mechanisms for local agro-produce. UUI is a membership-based company, and currently has 200 equity members. Half of the company's members are women. The thrust of the enterprise is improving the lives and livelihood sustainability of its members.



Capacity Building and Training

Seva Mandir staff as well as para-workers and villagers were oriented and trained in different NRD activities throughout the year. 22 on-site training courses as well as four exposure visits were conducted to build capacity and improve efficiency at field level. The training courses comprised technical inputs for pastureland maintenance, training in accurate data collection of grass and wheat production using scientific methods including quadrat sampling, training on vegetable cultivation and masonry.

Income Generation Cell

As part of Seva Mandir's Natural Resource and Self-Help Group programme, several small income-generating activities were taken up, some of which yielded additional incomes at small, decentralized levels, while others needed scaling up and more specialized backup in order to realize their full potential. The Income Generation Cell (IGC) was set up in May 2012 with the objective of strengthening such activities.

Dal Mill

The Dal Mill, the IGC's major activity, was set up in 2011 and has made considerable progress in the last four years. The mill procures organic pulses (dal) from local farmers at competitive but fair rates and sells the dal after processing. It is expected that the profits (once achieved) will be distributed to the farmers. Even before it became profit-making, the mill has been beneficial to the farmers by giving them a fair price for their produce on their doorstep and thereby raising the market price in the area.

This year, the mill produced 27,882 kg of dal from 531 farmers (up 5,500 kg on last year). 15,941 kg was sold (2,451 kg more than last year) and a small surplus was made. The farmers who deliver their pulses to the dal mill save at least Rs. 250 per 100 kg of raw material. Four new procurement centres were opened to handle increased volume, and the machinery was upgraded to undertake processing of the large volume of pulses. With the scale of the dal

mill increasing there is a need for larger storage space and a search is ongoing.

Fisheries

The fisheries programme was started in Jhadol block with five women's Self-Help Groups in 2009. Three of them continue to do their fishing. This year, the programme made a good income compared with last year, especially at the Mohd Phalasiya pond. This year the total income from the three ponds was Rs. 101,418, almost four times last year's income.

Sishvi Village Activities

Washing Powder : This project involves a few women buying and combining mild chemicals to make washing powder. The powder was tested in an ISO Certified Laboratory in Delhi and the results were very positive. The washing powder has ecofriendly properties and is eligible for ISO 4955:2001 certification. Up to March 2015, a total of 1,375 kg of washing powder had been produced, of which 1,223 kg was sold, generating a turnover of Rs. 61,150. Each woman involved in this activity has received Rs.1,000 from the surplus after deducting all expenditure.

Sewing : 26 women from the village were given training in sewing and stitching a wide variety of garments by Sadhna. While all of them have learned enough sewing to take care of their and their family's needs, some continue to stitch for Sadhna regularly.

Pottery : The traditional skills of pottery making have been passed down over generations, and are now being shared and modernized to increase income. Since early 2013 Seva Mandir has been training both women and men to use the new electric pottery wheels and fast manual wheels purchased as part of the potteries project. Where traditionally only water pots were being made and sold for little profit, these new wheels increase the productivity of villagers, who now gain their income from selling clay coffee and tea cups, agarbatti (incense) stands, deepak (earthen lamps), earthen toys etc. The pottery project has increased the income of each family by Rs. 800 –1,000 per month.





Clean Drinking Water and Sanitation

Lack of clean drinking water (CDW) and sanitation continues to be a big problem in Seva Mandir's work area. A recent baseline study carried out in twelve villages of Gogunda and Kumbhalgarh blocks gave us a clearer picture of the status and practices related to CDW and sanitation.

2,096 families in Kumbhalgarh were surveyed and it was found that only 9% had toilets. The residents of four of the nine villages surveyed in Kumbhalgarh complained of improper channels for clean drinking water. 58% of the people here rely on handpumps and about 40% rely on open wells to meet their drinking water needs.

Out of the 508 families surveyed in Gogunda block nearly 14% reported that they have toilets in their home. However, only 7 families (<10% of

total) are currently using the toilets. More than 30% complained of poor-quality drinking water. Most families use open wells and handpumps for drinking water, with the risk of bacteriological contamination. Moreover, the sources of drinking water are distant and it is often the women who are subjected to the drudgery of fetching water from these sources.

Predictably, poor availability of these facilities coupled with poor practices led to a high incidence of disease and undernutrition. The reasons for this poor availability are known: they include families attaching low priority to these matters, lack of awareness of the damage caused by lack of these essential services, inappropriate technology, external agencies focusing on creating infrastructure rather than creating infrastructure with behavioural change.

Seva Mandir has continued to tackle problems of CDW and sanitation with improved and appropriate technology based on its work on community and individual ownership and acceptance.

Clean Drinking Water

Before this year, CDW had been ensured for 3,500 households through a mix of interventions which include:

- Repair of wells and building of linked tanks to allow chlorination
- Biosand filters
- Repair of handpumps

During this reporting year, the provision of CDW was extended to 332 families:

- In 5 villages, 14 wells were restored and 12 tanks constructed, ensuring CDW for 220 families
- Following liaison with panchayats¹, 6 handpumps were repaired benefiting 90 households in June-July, which was helpful as rains were late
- 67 candle filters were distributed to households who couldn't be reached through the well/tanks and handpumps and they were trained in their use

Quite a few of the CDW facilities are shared resources and interfamily conflicts affect their usage, so helping communities internalize norms of sharing and management is important. And success was high, 77% tanks being in full use.

Sanitation

Seva Mandir has continued to encourage families to opt for Ecosan toilets as they use little if any water and turn waste matter into odourless manure for agriculture. In addition, their design has now been adapted to take

From drudgery to smiles

Mamadev-ki chapar is a small hamlet 35 km from Udaipur with a total of 24 households. Seva Mandir runs a Balwadi here and has 2 women's Self-help Groups operating in the hamlet.

In this village the women had to fetch water from an open well which is not very far away but is very deep. During summer the water level becomes very low and the women had to tie up their chunni to reach the water. There have been several reports of women falling into the well and drowning. To avoid these accidents, during the summer and when the fields are being irrigated, they would travel 2 km to collect water. In this hilly terrain, walking 2 km with water pots on their heads was no easy task. So for some time the villagers, especially the women, had been asking for Seva Mandir's help.

Seva Mandir started a CDW project here in 2014, and not surprisingly the women took the initiative and voluntarily participated in the construction work. The project included restoring a number of wells and building a 4,000-litre water tank linked to one well. The water will be lifted to the tank by an electric motor belonging to one of the villagers. The tank is fitted with taps, which makes drawing water a much simpler task. The villagers agreed how the water tank would be used and maintained, and women were trained to chlorinate the water.

The women are happy. As Papudi bai says, 'Now we can even fetch water during the night and our children do not have to remain thirsty even if we are not home.' Village elders say that now they do not have to worry about organizing village get-togethers as the water tank provides a regular meeting place.

further account of the needs of women and older people and to reduce construction costs.

Seva Mandir had already assisted with the building of toilets for 916 families of which 658 were Ecosans. In the past year 185 households

1 Terms such as this are defined in the Glossary at the back of this Report



were linked with sanitation facilities, most with partial government support. A total of Rs. 2,069,000 was allocated by the government for toilets, but most of it is yet to be received.

Seva Mandir continued with regular counselling and training in the use of toilets and as a result 77% were found to be in regular use. During the reporting year, 52 households opened the manure chambers of their Ecosan toilets and used the decomposed material as manure. They are also using the fermented urine as pesticide in their fields. The use of by-products of the Ecosan toilets shows that their acceptance is gradually increasing.

To ensure effective monitoring of the programme and to increase the usage of created assets, an interdisciplinary WASH team has been set up comprising representatives from the various programmes as well as field staff. Two capacity-building events were organized for this team.

Cultural issues surrounding use of toilets

The issue of persuading people to use indoor toilets is a complicated one. Throughout rural India open defecation is not just seen as a negative resulting from absence of toilets in homes; very often it is seen as having positive benefits. Villagers reject the suggestion that they should bring waste matter inside their homes, but feel that there are health benefits from going to the fields and squatting in the fresh air. And maybe in earlier times they were correct as there were large open spaces, enough tree cover and a much smaller population.

Now that open spaces are decreasing, people are beginning to realise that they need new alternatives such as toilets. But there is much work to do in explaining the dangers of open defecation, not least the transmission of germs which affects the health of millions of Indians. Women are often the first to see the advantages of toilets as women and girls are very vulnerable to attack when they venture alone into the fields, and building a space attached to the Ecosan to allow women to wash in private has greatly increased their use of these facilities.

How an Ecosan works

The Ecosan toilet keeps dry and wet waste separate. One pan is used until the tank below is full; the pan is then closed and the other used while the collected dry waste, treated with ash or sand, turns to odourless manure. The liquid waste can be used as pesticide.



Empowering Women

In Seva Mandir's work area, women play a major role in sustaining families and communities, in addition to their domestic responsibilities. They are engaged in agriculture and allied activities, and also seek casual labour near their homes. Since most women are illiterate, they can only undertake unskilled and semiskilled work, which restricts their chances of earning a reasonable income. Traditionally women have not been involved in any entrepreneurial activities, which further limits their opportunities. As sources of income are so limited, there is considerable need for credit in these areas, but very few means of securing it. As a result women mostly borrow money from traditional moneylenders, usually at exorbitant rates of interest (typically between 60 and 120% per annum) and most of

their income goes towards repaying their loans.

The status of women has changed considerably in the last few decades in rural Udaipur region. Yet the change remains inadequate. Illiteracy in Seva Mandir's work area is still high: the survey of Kumbalgarh found literacy for women at 46% against 67% for men. Women continue to face violence, with more female foeticide and trafficking of young women than before, while domestic violence continues to be prevalent.

There has however also been meaningful change, even if it is inadequate. Women are more confident, more visible in social and political spaces, and young women in particular are aspiring to a better education and more

autonomy, and striving for a better future for themselves and their communities.

Seva Mandir's engagement with women and their communities over the last three decades can be seen as at least partially responsible for the change. The Women's Empowerment programme seeks to enhance the status of women through a variety of interventions, described in subsequent sections. Working in collaboration with women, men and their communities, the programme tackles multifaceted inequality at each level in order to cultivate more just and gender-equal relations, norms and practices. By helping women run well governed and self-governed institutions such as the Self-Help Groups¹ (SHG), the programme also develops solidarity, governance and management capacities among women.

Social Empowerment

A primary aspect of Seva Mandir's work towards women's empowerment has been the creation of an array of public spaces where women can speak out. These collectives are platforms for mutual support, mutual learning, solidarity building and interface with external stakeholders. They have enhanced women's confidence and awareness of issues surrounding violence. In many areas these collectives have successfully raised and addressed issues of violence which include spousal violence, sexual harassment, witch accusations, female foeticide, infanticide and trafficking, along with property disputes. Furthermore, women's negotiation skills have improved so that they are able to deal with the issues of violence effectively and strategically using non-violent means.

The women's collectives have also led to the emergence of many women leaders. Many of these leaders, who are experienced and respected in the community, and have been trained by Seva Mandir, are elected

representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions, work as Self-Help Group accountants, run Balwadis, work as healthcare providers, support women in accessing social security schemes and ensure effective implementation of government development programmes.

In the recent Panchayati Raj elections 34 women associated with Seva Mandir were elected to different positions and are working as ward panch¹, sarpanch, vice-sarpanch, pradhan, and panchayat samiti members.

Women's groups and cluster associations

Seva Mandir introduced women's solidarity groups in the mid-1980s to encourage women out of their homes to meet regularly, especially important given that, in accordance with local custom, they could not at that time attend mixed group meetings. This has resulted in a strong membership of 9,503 women in 612 groups in Seva Mandir's working area.

While the women's groups were very successful in resolving village-level issues, there were some issues that needed higher-level resolution either at the panchayat or block level. So women's groups in geographically configured areas were federated as cluster associations. Five new cluster associations were created, bringing the total to 42. These associations continued to meet regularly and resolved 135 issues related to inaccessibility of government services, social security schemes, the Integrated Child Development Scheme, Public Distribution System, Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Mission, and Water and Sanitation.

Women's Resource Centres

Some of the women's groups and cluster associations showed exemplary leadership in resolving problems faced by women. In order to strengthen this initiative and give women a structured space for resolving the problems facing them, especially violence, Women's Resource Centres (WRCs) were started in 2006.

¹ Terms such as this are defined in the Glossary at the back of this Report

Celebration of International Fortnight for Eliminating Violence Against Women

In order to celebrate International Fortnight for Eliminating Violence Against Women (25th November to 10th December), three meetings were held with cluster leaders and young girls in Godan and Dhar villages. The purpose of these meetings was to create awareness of discrimination and violence. 65 girls and women participated in the consultations which considered ten cases representing varied forms of violence against and inequitable treatment of women. These included desertion, polygamy, wife battering, unpaid widow's pensions, husbands selling off land without consulting or informing their wives, and preventing girls from continuing their education. As a follow-up to these cases, one woman was referred to the Short-Stay Home, two women were supported through counselling and one woman reported her husband to the police for land selling.

Another round of consultations was held with around 150-200 women, men and young people. The main purpose of these consultations was to discuss relationships between young people, trafficking of young girls and boys, female infanticide, girls' higher education, and migration, and to decide on strategies to address these issues.



The WRCs are run by experienced and trained leaders who offer effective and sensitive help to women facing violence, by involving a variety of different stakeholders, including the police, government officials and caste panchayats. The WRCs provide much-needed space for women to deal with issues which are commonly difficult or controversial for them to raise in their communities, notably gender-based discrimination and violence. Here they can come together with their peers to voice their suffering, seek support from one another, and unite to challenge gendered violence and economic inequality. These centres are especially important given the often ineffectual, time-consuming and costly processes associated with bringing cases to the police or courts and the likelihood of sentencing delays and costs involved in that.

Last year over 40 women leaders received training on the laws relating to domestic violence, sex selection, the role of the police, the FIR process and counselling through two workshops organized by Seva Mandir. The training has improved WRC leaders' efficiency in dealing with such cases and the documentation process in these centres has improved considerably. All the WRCs now have a standardized case documentation system with

regular follow-up of registered cases.

- The 9 WRCs have taken up 179 cases of gender-based violence in the last year, more than double the target set
- In the last 3 years the number of women approaching WRCs increased by 63% , showing that WRCs are now well recognized in the communities as offering effective support to women facing violence
- Out of 179 new cases registered this year, 63% related to spousal violence, 14% to robbery, personal conflicts, conflicts due to damage of crops etc, 11% to violence against young girls, 8% to property disputes and 4% cases were of witch accusation.

Strengthening capacity of women leaders

23 training sessions were held for the women leaders of cluster associations. 855 women benefited from these courses, mostly aimed at building women's understanding of gender, violence, social security schemes and the importance of women's collectives. These sessions have helped enhance women's confidence and also their knowledge and skills. In many locations, women have raised and addressed different issues.

WRC leaders ensuring justice

Rekha, a 24-year-old woman, lives in Balicha village with her in-laws' family. She has a daughter and is pregnant with her second child. Her husband works in Gujarat.

Her mother-in-law often harasses her and once she was forced to leave home. Rekha then sought help from the WRC. After counselling, her mother-in-law allowed her back in the house, but the beatings resumed. The leaders went and talked to her mother-in-law and this time warned her that if she didn't stop harassing Rekha they would notify the police.

Nothing changed, so the leaders decided to file a case under the Domestic Violence Act (2005). They contacted the police and, following Rekha's medical examination, with the help of a lawyer they prepared an application and filed it with the court. The very next day, a caste panchayat leader called one of the WRC leaders and asked for the case to be withdrawn from the court and for it to be settled internally in the village. Rekha agreed and the WRC leaders and caste panchayat leader held a meeting with her family. They again counselled her mother-in-law, imposed restrictions on her and warned her of severe consequences if she continued to abuse Rekha. The WRC leaders then visited Rekha's house twice to check how things were going. Encouragingly, the violence has now ceased.

Creating an enabling environment for women

As an effort towards creating an enabling environment for women, regular dialogue was held with men and boys in the communities. The specific efforts were:

Training of PRI members : A two-day training course was organized for 17 PRI leaders of Kherwara block, with the objective of sensitizing PRIs to gender issues. The course focused on female foeticide, infanticide, relationships between young people, and trafficking. The participants were very receptive and felt confident about discussing these issues at their panchayat meetings.

Work with young people : A series of interventions were carried out with the participation of 651 young people (235 boys and 416 girls). These included:

- 11 training programmes on gender and life skills
- 2 training sessions on advocacy
- 4 workshops on the use of different media like photography, videography, print media and theatre for advocacy on gender issues
- 1 workshop on computer skills, 1 careers fair and 2 consultations on relationships between young people and trafficking

In this context, consultations with young people were carried out in Kotra and Kherwara. In Kotra young boys and girls revealed that they met at school or at work and would develop a relationship at an early age, sometimes as young as 11. This is more common among young people who migrate for work. Often, while working, girls are lured into relationships with exploitative landowners in Gujarat and their parents are compensated in cash (from Rs. 50,000 to 150,000). While these girls do not enjoy the legal status of wives, they do lead comfortable lives and some feel reluctant to leave their new homes.

In the villages, the average age of marriage is 14 to 15 years. But if the girl is going to school marriage is delayed by two to three years. Parents may accept a relationship if the sub-castes are compatible. If not, the couple is separated and penalized or ostracized, so elopement is their only way out. This sometimes puts the couple, especially girls, in a difficult position as they get pregnant and are forced to undergo unsafe abortions, and boys are forced to work at an early age.

As a result of different capacity-building initiatives, many young people emerged as leaders. They are able to discuss sensitive and challenging issues like gender-based discrimination in the home, school and workplace, early marriages, relationships between young people, and trafficking. In many villages, young girls and boys spoke out against early marriage and insisted on continuing their education. The programme gave young people new and interesting ways to express their interests, concerns and perspective. The communities are also providing opportunities for young people to have their say.

Solidarity event : A one-day event was organized at Kojawada in May 2014 with a participation of almost 150 people. The main purpose of the event was to discuss trafficking of young girls and boys, female infanticide and girls and boys eloping without parental consent, and to decide on an action plan for the year.

The participants felt that people should work as pressure groups and speak out against agents, even if they are from the same community. The emphasis was on increasing communication between parents and children, especially increasing awareness among girls. Seva Mandir agreed to draw up different strategies for young people in the coming year according to whether they are migrating, going to school, or not attending school.

Human trafficking

A Seva Mandir volunteer carried out a study to assess the magnitude of and the reasons for human trafficking in Kherwara block.

Her findings include the following:

- Lack of livelihood opportunities and families' poverty are core reasons for girls being sent, sold or trafficked to other areas
- Lack of education is another factor
- The frequency with which young people in the area migrate (often to the neighbouring state of Gujarat) for labour makes trafficking easier
- Sometimes girls may be involved in legitimate migration and then later be trafficked
- Skewed sex ratios in the area create a market for girls to be sold or married off for a bride price
- An unusually high bride price is becoming part of interstate or inter-community marriages
- In cases where an unusually high bride price has been paid and a marriage is outside the state/caste, girls are reported to have faced a lot of abuse and exploitation
- Agents, from within the village or outside, often become involved in arranging for girls to migrate, or in providing girls for marriage
- Family members are sometimes said to have sold or trafficked girls (for labour or marriage)
- There is considerable sensitivity about this whole issue, which makes it difficult to determine how many cases actually constitute trafficking
- More work is required in order to gain a clearer idea of the extent and nature of trafficking

Work with caste panchayats :

- 7 training sessions and 1 cross-learning visit were organized for caste panchayat leaders
- 359 caste panchayat leaders benefited from these activities
- A cross-learning visit was attended by 19 caste and cluster leaders of Girwa block who participated in a meeting of the chokhla in Chali, Badgaon block. In Chali intensive efforts have been made with caste panchayat leaders to sensitize them on women's issues. As a result, in Chali chokhla the caste panchayat allows women to present their own testimonies, something which used to be done through Kotwals. Women leaders are also allowed to share a platform with caste panchayat leaders and voice their opinion during chokhla meetings, which was not the case before.
- The members of the caste panchayats of Girwa appreciated the participation of women and found the visit to Chali very useful.

Short-Stay Home

The Short-Stay Home (SSH) is a shelter which

seeks to enable women to move out of oppressive and violent situations. It helps rehabilitate women and girls facing different forms of violence through the provision of shelter, medical aid, legal aid, counselling services and educational support to children staying with their mothers. It is an integral component of Seva Mandir's strategy to deal with violence against women and is therefore a very important intervention.

In the past year, 90 women between 16 and 35 years were given shelter along with their 54 children. Of the 105 cases of harassment, addiction, mental illness and desertion by family, 93 were resolved through reconciliation with the husband and family, settlement with parents, counselling, employment and linkages with other organizations. This year, with the support of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, various workshops including pickle making and hair cutting were organized for the women to build their capacities and confidence.

Analysis of the cases handled by the WRCs and SSH shows that reporting of violence is increasing and that a high percentage of women are abused by their own families for various reasons. There has been an increase of

30% in the number of women approaching the SSH in the last five years (up from 69 to 90). This can be attributed to the numerous efforts made by the programme team at awareness-building meetings, training sessions and campaigns in urban neighbourhoods and rural areas.

Economic Empowerment

While social empowerment of women has long been an area of prime focus for Seva Mandir, it was realized that there was a need to enhance the capacities of women to bring about financial independence and security.

The capacity to effect economic change for themselves is often viewed as a direct path towards gender equality, poverty eradication and most importantly inclusive growth. Economic empowerment entails forming and nurturing SHGs. The SHGs enable women to undertake savings and credit activities and also provide them with a reason to meet regularly.

Women's savings and credit activity

- The net owned fund of 612 SHGs up to March 2015 was Rs.59,209,103, an increase of 31% compared with the previous year
- The total savings (compulsory & voluntary) stood at Rs. 52,665,284
- A total of 5,766 loans amounting to Rs. 52,619,681 were disbursed in this period for consumption and production purposes
- Efforts towards building capacity of SHGs were continued in this period, with 85 campaigns undertaken for SHGs, in which 2,553 women from 324 SHGs participated
- 39 women from 7 SHGs from Kag Mandara village took out a loan of Rs. 740,000 from the GVK, which has been used for the purchase of cattle, house construction, the purchase of a welding machine, recovering mortgaged assets and loan repayment
- High levels of cash held (in bank and hand) is a concern for the programme and efforts

The courage to refuse violence

Vimla Kumari from Bichiwada village got married when she was in 10th grade (around the age of 15-16). Her husband was an alcoholic and used to beat her often. Vimla refused to tolerate this violence and returned to her parents' house after a year. She then sat the 12th grade exams and passed. Her husband found her and convinced her to return home. But things didn't improve much. He continued to behave violently so she fled once more to her parents' house. She then had the opportunity to attend a five-day training course on gender and life skills. As her husband continued to harass her she decided to not to return to his house. Vimla was persuaded by the youth leaders and Seva Mandir staff to look for a job. She has now found a job and is currently working as hostel warden in Udaipur.

are being made to encourage groups to put their funds to good use

A study was recently conducted by a volunteer on the collaboration between 26 SHGs of Kherwara block and Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP). The study shows that under the RRLP a revolving fund of Rs. 28,600,000 (Rs. 1,100,000 per SHG) has enabled SHG members to invest in their children's education and take up cost-intensive activities like construction of toilets/bathrooms in their house, setting up shops and a flour mill to improve their well-being.

SHGs providing emergency support

Devali Bai has been a member of Jai Ambeshwar SHG in Gawar village for the last five years. Last year she became ill and the doctor said she needed an operation on her uterus, but she could not afford it.

She asked her SHG for a loan of Rs. 16,000, which was approved, even though she had not contributed that much to the group. Devali Bai says, 'I am so grateful to the SHG for their support when I needed it. The moneylender was going to charge an interest of 60% per annum whereas the SHG just charges 12%.'



Early Childcare and Development

Seva Mandir works in one of the poorest areas in India, where young children are often left unattended or in the care of young siblings, and lack adequate care, nutrition, safety and a stimulating environment at home and elsewhere. A baseline study carried out in 2014 showed that more than 70% of children in our area are anaemic and 67% are undernourished. The government's Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme does not have a day-care facility and does not usually reach the remote hamlets as its facilities are often located in the bigger villages. In Rajasthan only 2.7% of children under six are using Anganwadis¹ (according to a 2011 study by FORCES for the Ministry of Women and Child Development).

Seva Mandir addresses early childcare and children's development needs by running full-day Balwadis (preschool centres) in rural areas

and day-care centres in urban settlements for children aged one to five.

Seva Mandir runs full-day Balwadis in 158 villages of Udaipur and Rajsamand districts. The programme ensures equal emphasis on school readiness, health, creativity and play in groups of on average 25 children per Balwadi.

The main objectives of the Balwadi programme are as follows:

- Ensuring safe, loving and stimulating day care
- Ensuring children's overall cognitive and physical development, school preparedness, health and nutritional care
- Enabling caregivers, especially women, to carry out other important livelihood and educational activities

¹ Terms such as this are defined in the Glossary at the back of this Report

- Enhancing the community's contribution to and its ability to provision for good day care and preschool education for young children

Seva Mandir has continued to build on the health and preschool components of its Balwadi programme, refining them over the years to take account of the needs of children and their communities.

Balwadi Activities

Day care

192 Balwadis are currently running across 158 villages, providing a safe and stimulating environment for 4,632 children (2,370 girls and 2,262 boys), and providing support to 3,371 mothers who are now freer to go out to work.

Preschool education

Seva Mandir has designed an activity-based and child-centered curriculum for children aged three to five to address their preschool needs.

- The curriculum has been extended from 128 to 182 Balwadis this year, and will be introduced in the remaining 10 Balwadis over the coming year
- In 17 Balwadis with larger numbers of under-twos, Sahayikas continued to support Sanchalikas by helping with the extra workload
- 941 children (20.3% of the total children enrolled) went on from Balwadis to enrol in schools this year, compared to 839 last year
- The age-appropriate curriculum has better enabled children to learn concepts such as shape, size and colour, and made them more aware of the importance of cleanliness and personal hygiene. They are now better prepared for school in terms of learning, behaviour and adjusting to the school schedule.

Health and nutrition

- All the children in Balwadis were given supplementary nutrition, deworming medicine, vitamin A supplements and medicines for basic ailments
- All children in Balwadis received two meals a day - one hot, cooked meal and one ready-to-eat meal
- 47 Sanchalikas were trained in using the Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tape to assess children's nutritional status. They measured 4,056 children in all the Balwadis and found 66.8 % children in the well-nourished category.
- A comparison of the same 2,896 children in September 2014 and March 2015 showed a decline in undernourishment from 49.6% to 33.2%; the improvement is partly attributable to the additional supplementary nutrition, micronutrients and care given to the children at Balwadis
- Regular discussions were held with parents of undernourished children, and 40 undernourished children from 20 Balwadis were referred to the Malnutrition Treatment Centre in Udaipur and to other hospitals. These efforts have helped improve children's nutritional and health status.

Immunization

An assessment of immunization status across 192 Balwadis revealed that only 35% of children were fully immunized. Though this represents an improvement over the 19% figure revealed in the 2011 study, there is still considerable room for improvement in the coming phase. Increasingly, Seva Mandir is implementing an integrated approach to problems in its work area, and this is a good example of its health programme strengthening the work of the Balwadis.

Birth registration

Efforts are being made to continue the registration of new births. As a result, 1,710 Balwadi children received birth certificates. Birth registration of 2,612 children is in process and it is hoped that they will receive birth certificates in the coming year.



How his Balwadi helped Ishwar

Ishwar is a 4-year-old boy from Rawa village. He was very weak and couldn't speak or walk properly. There is a Balwadi in his village which functions very well. The women leaders of the village encouraged his parents to send him to the Balwadi, so they enrolled him in July 2014. Ishwar was given extra care and attention at the Balwadi, and, as a result, his condition has improved: his speech is better and he can also walk properly.

Sanchalikas

Attendance and remuneration

Seva Mandir introduced a camera-monitoring system in Balwadis to ensure regular attendance of Sanchalikas. The Sanchalikas take pictures of the children three times a day with a gap of two hours between the first and the second photograph and a gap of four hours between the second and the third photograph. On the basis of their regularity, measured by these pictures they are paid their monthly honorarium.

The Sanchalika has to run the Balwadi for a minimum of 22 days a month, the base payment for which is Rs. 2,000 per month, and an incentive is given if the centre functions for more than the designated 22 days. A valid working day is one where the Sanchalika works for at least 6 hours, and there are 10 children in the first photograph, and 15 in the second and third photographs.

At present, camera-monitoring is used in 94 out of 192 centres. In the coming year, it will be extended to all the remaining centres. There has been an increase in the regularity and punctuality of Sanchalikas in the centres which are monitored, aided in part by increased incentives for Sanchalikas in camera-monitored centres.

The average payment of Sanchalikas increased from Rs. 2,450 to Rs. 2,800 per month in the last year because the number of days on which the

Balwadis are open has increased from 20 days to 22 days, and they are now open all day.

Training

Two residential training courses and four bimonthly review meetings were organized to build the capacities of the Sanchalikas. As part of cross-learning, 56 teachers from well-functioning Balwadis visited 96 weaker centres and vice versa. During the visits they guided and supported each other on running Balwadis. Sanchalikas were graded through oral and written tests and future training will be given on the basis of these assessments.

As a result of different capacity-building efforts, there has been an increase in the confidence and skills of Sanchalikas. This is reflected in the way they run their centres now. The Balwadis look very neat and clean and are well decorated. There is greater awareness among Sanchalikas of undernutrition, hand hygiene and child protection issues. The records are well maintained. The Sanchalikas have also started tracking children's attendance and visiting the homes of those with irregular attendance. In some Balwadi locations, the Sanchalikas have facilitated the construction of a boundary wall around the porch of the centre to ensure children's safety.

Owing to the high-quality service and dedication of Sanchalikas, the communities also now recognize them as village leaders. In Kotra block, nine Sanchalikas contested panchayat elections, in which one Sanchalika was elected sarpanch, one panchayat samiti member and three ward panches.

Helping Caregivers

A key outcome of the Balwadi programme is that children's caregivers find it easier to devote more time to their household and livelihood activities. In order to document this, a study was carried out by a volunteer in 27 villages where mothers, community members and Sanchalikas



were interviewed and focus group discussions were held. It found that the mothers felt less stressed and tired, and freer to attend to their activities such as farming, grazing cattle, collecting water etc. Furthermore, mothers and families had greater awareness and appreciation of education, hygiene and cleanliness, which was reflected in more children attending school and in families' cooking and eating habits. Many women have said that the Balwadi has increased their confidence, social bonding, opportunities to work and participation in Self-Help Groups and community meetings.

Deepening Community Ownership

Involvement of Village Development Committees

All the Village Development Committees (GVCs) have continued to play an important role in addressing issues related to the functioning of Balwadis. Most GVCs carried out monthly visits to monitor their Balwadis, and the system for recording these inspections has improved.

A few GVCs decided to use the interest from

Helping mothers contribute to family income

Radhabai from Palesar has two sons and one daughter. Her husband died about two years ago. Since then she has been her family's sole breadwinner. Her two sons are studying in the Shiksha Kendra run by Seva Mandir and her 2½-year-old daughter is enrolled in the Balwadi, which she joined at the age of 6 months. Radhabai does construction work for at least 15 days a month and earns about Rs. 3,500 per month to support her family. She says: 'The Balwadi in my village has made it possible for me to go out and work without worrying about my daughter's safety.'

their village fund (GVK) to pay their Sanchalika's stipend and help with her house rent, fuel expenses and the maintenance of the Balwadi. This is a new development as these funds have in the past usually been allocated to physical projects, particularly those falling within the Natural Resources programme. GVCs also helped Sanchalikas collect fees from parents, rally support from others and resolve conflicts.

Involvement of parents

Regular meetings were held with parents. They contributed Rs. 451,000 (77% of the total expected fees). Additionally, they contributed fuelwood, food grains, pulses and helped Sanchalikas in the Balwadis and in transporting monthly supplementary nutrition to the centres.

Mobilizing communities to address quality issues in government Anganwadis

In an effort to create community awareness of early childcare and the government's ICDS programme, information was provided to 615 women from 23 cluster associations and to 322 committee members of 106 GVCs through training and Gram Sabhas (village assemblies). A group of 48 women's leaders from Kotra was also taken for a visit to an Anganwadi.

As a result of these efforts, the village committees and women's leaders in many locations raised and addressed issues related to early childcare and development and conducted regular monitoring of Seva Mandir Balwadis and government Anganwadis. Thanks to increased awareness, now the parents of children below three from 99 Balwadis are regularly visiting the Anganwadis to collect nutrimix, which is provided by the government for all children.

Major New Research

With support from the Institute for Health and Social Policy at McGill University (Canada) and

Parents help a Sanchalika

In Seva Mandir's work area, the terrain is hilly, and in many places there is no motorable road. In four such places, Balwadi parents use camels to carry the nutrition from the main road every month. The contribution is significant as this is not only hard physical work, but parents often have to forgo a day's wage in order to help.

the Institute for Financial Management and Research (India), the International Development Research Centre of Canada has initiated an action research project in southern Rajasthan to explore the influence of affordable day care on women's empowerment in India as well as on children themselves and local communities in which day care is available.

For the research, 160 hamlets were selected which could potentially receive a Balwadi and these 160 were randomly divided into treatment and control areas. Seva Mandir will open Balwadis in 80 treatment hamlets which will be evaluated in comparison with the 80 control hamlets with no Balwadi. The entire programme, which started in September 2014, will run for three years ending mid-2017.

The baseline for the study looked at 3,177 women with children in the age group one to six years in areas without access to childcare facilities. It showed that 95% of the women interviewed had done some work in the last 12 month. Of these, 2% said that they had left their children at a childcare facility at some point, 77% said they left their children with older siblings or other family members, 50% said they took their children to work with them and 35% said their children were in school (formal or informal).

Links with External Agencies

FORCES activities

As part of the FORCES network, an analysis of Panchayati Raj Institutions' role in implementing ICDS was undertaken from April to June 2014. In Rajasthan, the study was conducted by Seva Mandir in partnership with three NGOs: Urmul Sansthan, Shree Jan Jeevan Kalyan Sansthan and Jatan Sansthan. The study involved focus group discussions in 20 pre-selected Gram Panchayats of four blocks viz. Lunkaransar, Nagar, Rajsamand, and Jhadol. The main findings of the study are as follows:

Village parents insisting on their rights

Seva Mandir runs a Balwadi in Dengrifal hamlet in Gura village. Parents from this Balwadi, including the Sanchalika, went to the Anganwadi run in another hamlet to collect nutritimix for their under-threes. The Anganwadi worker (AWW) refused to supply them, saying that these children already received nutrition in the Balwadi. Undeterred, the women told the AWW that all the children of the village were registered in the Anganwadi, so all were eligible to receive nutritimix. When the AWW didn't listen, the women threatened to take further action. As they were about to leave, she stopped them and asked them not to complain to anyone. Now all the parents are getting nutritimix regularly for their children.



- Only 3 panchayats (15%) discussed Anganwadis in panchayat meetings. The most commonly discussed issues were infrastructure, water scarcity and education of children.
- 14 panchayats (70%) had no knowledge of Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee/mothers' committees. One said that these committees had no work. The rest also had limited knowledge.
- Although 18 of the panchayats mentioned PRIs' role in the Anganwadis, and 17 reported that they were involved in the supervision of their centres, their knowledge of the specific tasks necessary to ensure proper ICDS services was very low
- 10 panchayats (50%) said that they were not satisfied with the performance of the Anganwadis and all the panchayats said that they need more Anganwadis or mini-Anganwadis in their communities, because of distance and numbers of children
- 19 panchayats (95%) said that they needed Anganwadis-cum-creches

Urban Day-Care Centres

At present four day-care centres are running in four urban slums of Udaipur. A total of 95 children (43 boys and 52 girls) in the age group one to five are enrolled in these centres, benefiting 80 families. Regular monthly meetings of the parents were held at all these centres. In this period, 53 children from the centres were enrolled in school.

A Sanchalika improves her Balwadi

Kharwaro Ka Bhilwara Balwadi of Bhootala village sits on a hill. There was no boundary wall around the porch, which made the centre very unsafe for children. Realizing this, the Sanchalika spoke to the owner of the Balwadi space and had a wall constructed around the porch so it can now be used for outdoor activities. The Balwadi floor was unpaved, which meant it was dirty, uneven and unsafe for children, and it was difficult to perform activities on it. The Sanchalika discussed this issue with the Sarpanch of the village. He said, 'Seva Mandir is doing so much; we can at least make the floor pucca (solid).' He provided seven sacks of stones and four sacks of cement, and parents contributed labour. Now the floor looks clean and it has become safer for children.



Educating the Next Generation

In Seva Mandir's work area children face hurdles in accessing quality education. Despite steps taken by state and several non-state bodies, including the progressive Right To Education Act, government schools in remote and disadvantaged areas continue to operate in conditions of severe neglect, with high rates of teacher absenteeism, poor pedagogical methods, inadequate teaching materials and infrastructure, and, above all, an apathetic atmosphere. In comparison with past years the overall availability of infrastructure in schools has improved, and in pockets there are good schools, especially the residential schools which have hostels attached to them. As awareness and demand for education have increased many times over the last few years, a number of good schools with limited places have sought to cater to this demand. But the quality of learning remains a matter of concern.

Since the awareness of and aspiration towards education is high, those who can afford to do so send their children to private schools, where they exist, and therefore there is a corresponding decrease in enrolment in government schools. But a significant number of children are still out of school for a wide variety of reasons. A 2012 survey revealed that 53% children in our area were out of school, and 36% had never attended school. In many places there is also a high incidence of children migrating either daily or seasonally for work.

Providing meaningful education in this context is thus important for its intrinsic value, but also because attendance in school can often prevent a child from migrating at an early age. Seva Mandir's education programme works to ensure quality education for out-of-school children and to empower communities to collaborate effectively with the government to ensure quality education for their children.

The objectives of Seva Mandir's education programme are:

- To ensure access to quality education for rural and tribal children aged 6 to 14 years
- To help communities set up, manage and maintain suitable schools
- To give young people the skills, opportunity and confidence to play an important part in their and their community's development
- To inform education policy and practice through research and sharing experience

Seva Mandir works towards these objectives through different activities such as Shiksha Kendras, Residential Learning Camps, the Scholarship Programme, Urja Ghar (Youth Resource Centres) and Activity Centres.

Shiksha Kendras

Shiksha Kendras (SKs) are often single-teacher schools running in remote hamlets where no other schools are available. They are run in rented spaces with a local teacher teaching 25-30 children aged between 6 and 14. They aim to help pupils acquire basic skills in Hindi and maths, and to motivate children to enrol in government or other schools to continue their education.

Whereas twenty years ago SKs were open for three hours, and children and their parents had to be coaxed to turn up, now they are so sought after that the average enrolment per centre is 27-28 and there are 39 centres which have an enrolment above 50. The reason for this is both an increase in demand for quality education and the fact that SKs have established themselves as high-quality bridge schools.

The job of making SKs high-quality education centres has been a long one for Seva Mandir, the communities and Seva Mandir teachers. The teachers themselves have had little education and very few role models to inspire them to

Madan Lal turns his Siksha Kendra around

An SK in Girwa block was struggling. A Seva Mandir inspection revealed that its pupils' attendance record was very poor, partly because the school was hard to reach, especially in the rainy season, but also because, even though parents acknowledged the benefits of educating their children, they thought that sending them to school three or four times a week was enough, and they had no hesitation in keeping them away from school to work, even to migrate for seasonal labour. The teacher himself was demotivated, the parents complained about him, and even his own child failed to attend school regularly.

With Seva Mandir's help, Madan Lal took stock of the situation in his SK and decided to do something about it. He took steps to improve his teaching, adopting some innovative teaching methods, made sure the atmosphere amongst the pupils improved, and he started talking to the parents about the importance of education and of sending children to school regularly. He visited their homes on his way to work and encouraged the pupils to come to school, and on his way home stopped off to check why other children hadn't been there that day. Regular visits from Seva Mandir staff helped encourage him.

After two years, chronic absenteeism plunged from 68% to 11.2%, a dramatic turn-around. Madan Lal's courage in recognizing his own failings and his determination to tackle the problems at his SK have saved his school and with it the prospects of the children in his area.

provide a quality service. In the early years, these teachers were unable to provide quality education and they did not even come to work regularly. But thanks to a combination of sound academic training, good management systems, motivation, creating an ecosystem of accountability and autonomy, and the input of experts in the field, above all with belief in the local teachers, the Seva Mandir education team

has helped the SKs' modestly educated, modestly paid teachers begin to see themselves as trustees of their pupils' future.

To identify pupils' progress, Seva Mandir has identified four learning levels from 0 to 3. Level 0 is when a child enters the SK and can barely read or write. The child has attained Level 1 when she or he can read and write short words, do simple counting and identify some numbers. When a child can start reading, understand simple sentences, write short/incomplete sentences and do basic counting and simple operations like addition and subtraction with small numbers, she or he is placed in Level 2. By level 3 children can read and understand simple texts, express themselves by writing a group of sentences and understand the concepts of multiplication, division, etc.

- This year Seva Mandir ran 170 SKs educating 6,090 children (2,736 girls and 3,354 boys) of whom nearly half are in level 3
- 1,219 (20%) of SK pupils went on to join higher classes in government schools, nearly 58% going into classes 5 and 6, the rest into classes 1-4
- A study of 911 children from the above-mentioned 1,219 shows that 52% of them had stayed at the SK for 3 years, 30% for 5 years and 17% for more than 5 years. It has been observed that children who stay at SKs for 3 or more years have a greater chance of continuing their education beyond SKs.

This year science teaching was piloted in 14 SKs. Content was developed, teachers were trained in phases and they implemented the module in their respective schools. Changes based on teacher feedback are being made to the module, which will then be introduced in other centres in a phased manner. In order to enhance the capacities of the teachers, review meetings and a six-day residential training course were held.

A mother realizes the importance of educating her daughters

Sunita, a ten-year-old girl with dreams of becoming a teacher, is an example to others. She lives in Upli Sigri, a village in Jhadol block¹. Her home is around 1.5 km from a Shiksha Kendra.

Sunita had to take her family's goats to graze so until she joined a Seva Mandir Shiksha Kendra in 2012 she wasn't in school. SK Instructor Magan Lal saw her circumstances and could see that her alcoholic father was not interested in his daughters' education. He went to meet Sunita's mother and persuaded her to send the girl to the SK. Since then Sunita has been a regular student, and, after three years, she is now able to read and write.

At first, her mother was unable to pay the nominal SK fees of Rs 150 a year. But she realized that education at the SK had made her daughter happier and more responsible. Now she finds money for the fees by collecting and selling firewood. This year she has also started sending Sunita's younger sister to the SK.



¹ Terms such as this are explained in the Glossary at the back of this Report

A study was conducted into the teaching-learning process and physical structures present at 16 randomly selected SKs in all five blocks. The study suggests that most of the observed SKs have good indicators with regard to learning environment, teaching standards, school management and parent-community involvement. The study identified some SKs which need more attention in order to improve the use of study material, children's participation in various activities and also the competencies of children in different levels.

Residential Learning Camps

Many children cannot attend school full-time because they must contribute financially to their families' income by working in agriculture, cattle rearing, wage labour and so on. Accordingly, in 2002, Seva Mandir established Residential Learning Camps, a series of three 60-day camps held throughout the year teaching basic mathematics, literacy and hygiene six hours a day. Children are given clothing, learning materials and food, as well as regular medical check-ups. The camps offer accelerated learning with one instructor to ten children.

The camps' focus has always been on out-of-school children and this year, within that group, we concentrated particularly on orphans and children from single-parent families. A total of 372 children (204 boys and 168 girls) from 54 villages participated in three Residential Learning Camps during the year. Of these 372 children, 71% were dropouts or had never been to school, while 29% were enrolled in school but not attending regularly.

Teachers are trained before the camp to improve their pedagogical skills, awareness of dealing with children in a camp setting, extra-curricular activities etc.

Regular assessment is an important part of the camps to track children's progress and to make arrangements to cater to their specific needs.

Assessments are carried out when children arrive in camp, after one month, and towards the end of camp. We have adopted a three-level system: pupils in level C are beginners, those in level B are in the middle of their learning or semi-literate, and level A indicates a child's ability to read and write independently with comprehension. The results of each camp show an improvement in the learning levels of children. After each camp at least 20% children have reached level A.

After the learning camp, constant efforts are made to motivate children, and their parents, to ensure that they enrol in schools close to home. Team members follow up on their retention and performance in schools.

Scholarship Programme

The teaching and care provided at the Residential Learning Camps encourage children to seek to continue their education and about 70% of them do join regular schools when they leave, but all too soon financial pressures can make them drop out. So in 2010 Seva Mandir initiated a Scholarship programme to address this problem. The awards aim in part to compensate parents for the loss of children's income when they are in school. The scholarship programme is now in its fourth year.

- Rs. 2,500 a year was awarded to 214 children who went on from the camps to enrol in school in grades 1-5, rising to Rs. 3,500 for pupils in grades 6-10
- 133 of these (62%) are continuing with their studies as a result of the scholarship programme
- 21 children in grades 1-5 received their first instalment this year
- 112 children in grades 6-10 received their first instalment

Whilst the scholarships have been a considerable help in increasing pupils'



attendance at school, learning levels remain a problem because of dysfunctional local schools and substandard teaching, so that pupils remain behind in academic terms.

As a result, Seva Mandir has introduced a new component, Remedial Camps, to help children keep up and to keep them motivated to stay at school.

The first camp was conducted at block level to analyse the academic standards and judge problems faced by the students mainly in two subjects - maths and Hindi. There followed a second month-long camp and a third camp for students from higher classes (8th to 10th) for 33 children (17 boys 16 girls). After completion of the camps, high levels of confidence and learning were observed among the children. However, retention of children in schools is still an issue with at least 10-15 % of children dropping out from the scholarship programme every year. The major reason for this is lack of

availability of teachers in schools, which results in little or no comprehension in subjects like maths, science and English. In addition, children's earning capacities increase with age, which increases pressure on them to work.

Activity Centres and Bal Samuhs

The only option for most rural children is to attend a local government school. These schools are either understaffed or, if there are teachers employed, they are often absent or not able to teach effectively due to time-consuming administrative tasks, poor pedagogical methods and low motivation. While government schools need a full systemic change to be able to make a meaningful impact, Seva Mandir has been making efforts to engage with them directly through five Activity Centres within schools. The purpose of these is to supplement the schools' teaching.

During class hours, the centres offer children in



classes 1-8 (so in the age group 6-14) alternative ways to learn through activity-based methods which include special teaching material, interesting texts, story books and worksheets. The centres also offer tuition classes after school hours to children who need them.

- 5 Activity Centres located in government schools continued to provide educational support to 738 children
- Seva Mandir helps run 112 Bal Samuhs (children's groups) in the urban slums supporting 238 children with after-school coaching

Youth Resource Centres

(Urja Ghars)

The Youth Resource Centre (YRC) programme was started in 2005 to meet the rising need for a dialogue with rural youth. YRCs allow young people to address issues such as communalism, gender bias, education, migration, health etc.,

making them sensitive to these issues and encouraging discussion of these subjects with their peers and their communities.

- This year 20 YRCs have catered to 4,026 young people (57% boys and 43% girls), an increase of 18% over last year
- Sessions of book reading, sports activities and meetings were regularly conducted at the YRCs to improve young people's participation, enhance their leadership skills, reading skills and also to help them understand various issues
- A workshop on photography (attended by 12 young men and 6 young women) was organized with the aim of introducing a new skill and giving young people an alternative method of communication. The 5-day course helped the participants not only to increase self-esteem and self-expression, but also develop their critical and creative thinking. The trainers identified 5 participants (2F, 3M) for advanced training



based on their performance and willingness to learn.

- YRC facilitators were trained in print media to improve the information and media literacy of rural youth and to encourage critical and creative thinking
- A 3-day residential training course on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) was attended by 38 youth volunteers (17 female, 21 male)
- Career guidance was another focus area of the YRC programme. Counselling fairs were organized with the support of STEP for youth facilitators and volunteers of Jhadol and Kotra blocks. The young participants were encouraged to identify and pursue their professional goals with proper guidance and motivation.

Key Challenges:

- In order to prevent our SKs from becoming a victim of their own success, we will have to focus on the number of pupils enrolling in successful SKs to avoid overlarge class sizes given limited teacher resources
- As the aim of our SKs is to enable pupils to move on to government schools (given that the vast majority are not able to afford private education), the state of government schools is of obvious concern since pupils will not stay in school when they are not receiving a quality education
- Persuading the community of the importance of educating adolescent girls has always been a challenge. There have been improvements, but this is still work in progress. One difficulty is ensuring a safe environment for girls who have to stay in hostels in order to be close to their schools.



Improving Health

Seva Mandir has been addressing the status of health in rural communities since the late 1980s with a focus on community-based preventive and primary healthcare.

The programme was started in the wake of an acute scarcity of affordable and quality healthcare in the villages. Since then the availability of public health services has improved in the area, especially up to the block level. Nevertheless, despite much progress on this front, most of the tribal villages still lack easy access to regular health providers and therefore fall back on quacks who may sometimes provide immediate relief but often cause harm and are in any case quite expensive. In this context Seva Mandir continues to work through a cadre of village-based health workers, but the programme has evolved and adapted to the changing context.

The three main components of the health programme are the Maternal and Child

Healthcare programmes, which are being carried out with a team of trained Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) and Bal Sakhis¹, and the Adolescent Reproductive Health programme which is carried out mainly through Youth Resource Centres. The focus has also been to collaborate with the government to ensure provision of quality healthcare services and strengthen the outreach and quality of work of their healthcare providers such as the ASHA and ANM so as to improve the status of maternal and child health in our work area.

Maternal Health Programme

In 2005, with the launch of its National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the government made institutional delivery a priority and introduced incentives to boost demand. It also launched ambulance services so that women from remote areas could reach the government hospitals to give birth. A cadre of women health workers called ASHAs were also brought in so that they

¹ Such terms are defined in the Glossary at the back of this Report

could motivate women and accompany them to hospital. All these measures had some impact. In Seva Mandir's field areas institutional deliveries jumped from 7% in 2004-05 to 13% in 2005-06, the year of Janani Suraksha Yojna launch. In subsequent years, the share of institutional deliveries kept going up and reached around 45% in 2012-13.

There followed a slow decline. In 2013-14 institutional deliveries were 4% lower at 41%, and in this last year the figure was 37%. While a deeper analysis is needed to understand the reasons for this downward trend, it does appear that women are not happy with their experience in the hospitals, or they are not able to get the required services there, and therefore prefer home deliveries.

There are still pockets where these interventions have not made any meaningful difference. Some villages are too remote and the roads too bad to allow easy access for ambulances; the Primary and Community Health Centres (PHC, CHC) are far away and do not have round-the-clock obstetric services, and most CHCs are not equipped to handle surgery or complications. The village sub-centres lack infrastructure and their opening times are unpredictable.

All these factors make a woman nervous of approaching a hospital, and even more so when it comes to the district hospital which is the only well equipped hospital, but is large and far away.

At the community level, mindsets and myths surrounding diet and nutrition affect women's health. Given the difficult terrain and way of life, even in advanced pregnancy women are forced to undertake hard physical labour in routine jobs like fetching water, fuelwood etc. Tribal households are nuclear and scattered over hills, so often a pregnant woman may be alone or with only children when her husband is migrating. In this scenario, the TBAs, who are trusted in the communities, play a critical role. They help change community mindsets with

regard to nutrition, rest and other care necessary for women, and act as a bridge between the women and the health services. They help women and their families negotiate the labyrinth of hospital, take quick decisions on where to take women in case of complications, and save time which can be wasted in running from one hospital to the other. Often, even once a woman has reached a health centre, especially a PHC, there may be no trained health provider and the TBA may end up performing the delivery. And through all this, she is a source of comfort and support to the woman.

With training and experience, the TBAs have established a personal rapport with the ambulance and other transport services so they are able to ensure that women reach an appropriate hospital in time. By recognizing complications, counselling family members and accompanying them to the hospitals the TBAs have saved the lives of countless women and remain the primary providers of maternal healthcare in many areas.

- 312 trained TBAs helped 4,877 women give birth safely
- TBAs conducted 3,043 deliveries at home and facilitated 1,834 institutional deliveries
- 62.3% of deliveries were at home this year compared with 37.6% institutional deliveries, a decline in of 3% in institutional deliveries
- TBAs referred 231 pregnant women to hospital: 61% were referred during pregnancy, 26.4% at the time of delivery and the rest post-delivery

The year witnessed nine maternal deaths, the causes being anaemia, tuberculosis, postpartum haemorrhage and delay in treatment.

Training and Exposure

Refresher training for existing TBAs and training courses for newly inducted TBAs were

conducted in order to increase the capacity and expertise of TBAs with the aim of reducing the maternal and child death rates in the region.

A total of 307 TBAs were trained especially to help overcome misconceptions and to improve upon their practices of care and help during birth. All TBAs are graded according to their competence, and refresher training was carried out according to their grades. Training covered the technical aspects of check-ups during pregnancy, safe delivery practice and postnatal check-ups. Information about safe abortion services was also provided as it was a common finding from the training that each block had 1-2 private doctors or clinics whose care providers were not trained and provided unsafe abortion services.

Exposure visits were organized to acquaint TBAs with the process and operational structure of hospitals to help them increase the number of institutional deliveries and also help their decision-making so that they refer women to the appropriate hospital in an emergency.

Public Hearing

In a public hearing held in August 2014 TBAs and women's group leaders of a particular cluster told the then Minister of Rural Development about poor quality health services and non-existent doctors and reported cases of untrained administrative workers carrying out deliveries. A public dialogue was organized as a follow-up and about 540 women and men took part. The discussions sought to identify the factors responsible for poor maternal health.

Women described their plight, and pointed out the problems with the government health system as it relates to families through role play, songs and posters. They also put forward practical suggestions.

The government health functionaries and PRI members understood the problems raised by the women and agreed to try to improve the

situation. While it was clear that they had their own constraints and might not be able to do anything immediately, they could no longer pretend that all was well.

Postpartum Haemorrhage

Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH) is recognized as a major cause of maternal death, a fact borne out by verbal autopsies in our area. In order to avert PPH deaths, the best-performing TBAs have been given misoprostol to administer to women after deliveries at home. During this year, a total of 250 women were given PPH tablets as compared with 177 women in 2013 - 14. (TBAs are not always able to always give misoprostol even when they have carried out a home delivery as an untrained practitioner may already have given an injection post-delivery or she may be out of stock.)

Child Health

75% of children from birth to three years in rural Udaipur are anaemic and most children are extremely malnourished. The rates of full immunization are low. Improper weaning and inappropriate care of infants are also key

A decision in time saves the child

It was after midnight when Leela felt a sharp pain. She was into her eighth month. Recognizing this was an emergency, Leela's family called Heera Bai who has worked in the community for 33 years and is well known in the area as an efficient TBA. The preliminary set of checks revealed that there was very little water left for the child to survive. The ambulance was called, but hours passed and there was no sign of it. With each minute ticking by, Leela's condition deteriorated, exposing her and her baby to a life-threatening situation. Heera Bai made the decision to go ahead with the delivery of the child. At dawn, the baby was born. Today, the mother and child are healthy and happy. It was Heera's effective analysis of the situation that saved the baby and the mother.



problems affecting neonatal and infant morbidity and mortality. While some of these problems are to do with lack of health services, there are many problems which can be resolved at the community level by changes in practice.

The Bal Sakhi programme was initiated in November 2009 to work at the community end. Bal Sakhis are young women selected from the villages who undergo intensive training on various aspects of neonatal and infant care. Their task is to work with new mothers on better care-giving practices, like exclusive breastfeeding, proper weaning and recognizing anaemia in babies. They ensure that mothers are looking after the nutritional needs of their children, and advise families on when they should get their children immunized. They also work with caregivers on components of child health such as age-appropriate nutrition, growth monitoring through weight for age, identification of common illnesses and appropriate care, birth spacing and hygiene.

- This year 85 Bal Sakhis extended care to 2,815 children (up from 1,800 last year)
- They referred 672 children for treatment to nearby health centres

Training

Refresher training courses for Bal Sakhis were held with the focus on strengthening their knowledge of child health, feeding practices, including colostrum and breastfeeding. The training also improved their understanding of the tools used for monitoring, their role in children's health in the region and various government schemes. They also attended three review meetings that focused on data collection for undernourished children, problems faced by them in the field, the distribution of medicines, referral and data on pregnant mothers.

There has been a qualitative increment in the work done by the Bal Sakhis. In the words of one of them, Sonu, 'I like to feel I am making a

contribution to the health of my community. It is my priority to leave no stone unturned in the drive for better child health. This work also gives me my identity in my society.' Their work has also helped some Bal Sakhis to join the government programme as ASHAs.

The major challenge of this programme has been infant deaths: around 44 during this period. The highest were in Kotra (16) followed by Girwa and Badgaon, 10 and 11 respectively. The 29 verbal autopsies conducted show diarrhoea as a major cause of infant death.

Bal Sakhis also face challenges while giving counselling on family planning as, for cultural reasons, they are unable to involve men in the decision-making, which often leads to clashes between women's' families and the Bal Sakhis. As a result of the lack of male participation, and misuse of contraceptives, the contraceptive pill and sterilization remain the commonly used methods for families.

Immunization Programme

- 287 immunization camps were held in 108 locations
- A total of 5,810 shots were administered
- 942 children completed their immunization
- 2,796 children suffering from common ailments such as fever, cold, cough, diarrhoea and skin infections were treated in the camps
- The camps also provided antenatal services to 2,683 pregnant women

Seva Mandir's immunization camps are unique in their regularity and the incentive offered to the child's family for every shot of vaccine. They were started after an evaluation conducted by J-PAL found them highly successful. A midline survey conducted in 2008 showed the same result and the endline survey is ongoing. Continuing the programme over the years has not been without its challenges, largely because



The Bal Sakhi programme was initiated in November 2009 to work at the community end. Bal Sakhis are young women selected from the villages who undergo intensive training on various aspects of neonatal and infant care. Their task is to work with new mothers on better care-giving practices, like exclusive breastfeeding, proper weaning and recognizing anaemia in babies.

of the lack of nurses. Most nursing graduates leave for government jobs and training new ones takes a long time as even though they have degrees most have no competence in immunization.

Another problem is that, once the Seva Mandir immunization camps have established the habit of regularity in the village and a sizeable number of women start coming, the government nurse, who never attended the village before, often begins to turn up. To avoid duplication, Seva Mandir then moves its camp to another unreached area and that means starting the programme afresh, with all that that entails in terms of mobilization and trust-building within the communities.

In collaboration with Yale University, Seva Mandir has initiated a pilot to address the monitoring and evaluation needs of child vaccine programmes and to collect vaccine records on a village and individual basis. For this purpose an inexpensive digital necklace, which

has a Near Field Communication (NFC) chip which stays with the child, has been developed. In addition we have introduced an accompanying mobile application that will enable the trained nurses to digitize collection of vaccine records, and help improve the overall accuracy of immunization data collected on an individual baby. The first phase of the project has already started, and the nurses are being trained on-site to use the application on their phones.

Addressing Undernutrition

A baseline study to deepen the knowledge of the community and the organization on the various factors responsible for undernutrition in children from birth to five years was conducted in 14 hamlets of Kherwara block. The research findings indicate that 40% of the children are moderately and 26.3 % severely undernourished. More than 70% of children below the age of five years were found to be anaemic. The various reasons showcased in the

investigation are summarized below.

- More than 90% of households use improper water treatment methods
- 12 to 14% of households use ash or mud to wash their or their child's hands after defecation
- There is a trend towards a higher number of dropouts as the immunization programme progresses
- High rates of pregnancies have been noted
- Most of the breastfeeding and weaning practices are flawed

Building on the findings of the survey, Seva Mandir will now be implementing an integrated nutrition project for children under five in 20 villages of Kherwara and Girwa block. The pilot is being supported by Plan India. The goal of the project is to deepen the knowledge of the project-related workers and community on health and nutrition (Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices) leading to improvement in the nutritional status of children of the target area.

Referral Health Centre

The Referral Health Centre in Kojawara continued to run with a gynaecologist visiting the hospital twice a week, and on every Wednesday a paediatrician is available for consultation at the hospital. The hospital also provides medicines at subsidized rates.

Throughout the reporting period, a total of 5,983 patients were treated for general and gynaecological problems.

A total of 1,453 children up to 5 years of age were treated (726 boys, 727 girls), mostly for common ailments.

Adolescent Reproductive Health Programme

It is imperative that young people of both genders are equipped with knowledge about

Timely advice

Deu is 24 and lives in Amba Ka Vela. This village has poor health facilities and so Seva Mandir started an immunization camp which caters to the pregnant women and the children. Deu came to the immunization camp during her second pregnancy and during the check-ups it was seen that her haemoglobin level was very low and she was anaemic. The immunization team advised her to consult a doctor immediately as she and her child were at risk. But she did not attach much importance to the advice and never went to the doctor. On her second visit to the camp, the team again asked her to consult a doctor and also advised her family to make sure she did. She was then taken to the hospital in Kurabad from where she was referred to the Udaipur hospital. Deu went into labour in her seventh month and was put on a drip as her condition was poor. She gave birth to a stillborn child but the doctors were able to save her life. She became very weak after the delivery but gradually regained her strength. The immunization team's timely advice saved her life and this experience has also proved to be a learning experience for Deu for future pregnancies.

reproductive and sexual health, but this is often not the case.

This programme lays special emphasis on building capacities of our youth facilitators who then conduct one-day awareness camps with their peers through the Youth Resource Centres.

A training course on sexual health was held in seven YRCs in Kherwara at which 14 coordinators were trained on safe sex practices. These coordinators then held regular sessions to pass on what they had learned to the young people in their centres.

The YRCs offer platforms for young people to discuss the issues affecting their reproductive and sexual health and for the YRC coordinators to help disseminate correct information on these issues.



Delwara: Peri-urban Governance

Delwara is a qasba or semi-urbanized settlement some 30 kilometres away from the city of Udaipur. With a population of about 6,000 inhabitants, Delwara was characterized with clogged drains, scattered garbage dumps and contaminated wells. This co-existed with rich cultural heritage sites including step-wells, temples and an 18th-century palace (now a luxury hotel).

In 2005, Seva Mandir, in partnership with the residents of Delwara and with the support of National Foundation of India and Sri Dorabji Tata Trust, began work on water and sanitation, heritage conservation and restoration of public spaces, a solid waste management system, youth engagement and livelihoods, along with formation of a women's forum and Self-Help Group. The backbone of all this work was the formation of Nagrik Vikas Manch (NVM) or citizen's forum, which comprises 36 members, two elected representative from each of the 18 mohollas or neighbourhoods of the town. The

objective was to instil civic participation and ownership in the development process of Delwara.

In the last ten years a lot of ground has been covered in specific sectors in Delwara. Some of the major achievements are as follows.

- Almost 50% of Delwara's population had no alternative to open defecation, a source of inconvenience as well as health-related problems. Over the last couple of years, Seva Mandir has helped the communities construct toilets. 233 toilets have been constructed so far of which 11 were constructed in the reporting year. There is minimal open defecation now in Delwara and 35% of the total toilets there were built through the support of Nagrik Vikas Manch and Seva Mandir.
- A strong focus of Seva Mandir's work in Delwara has been town cleaning. Over the years, Seva Mandir has been able to achieve great heights in terms of cleaning

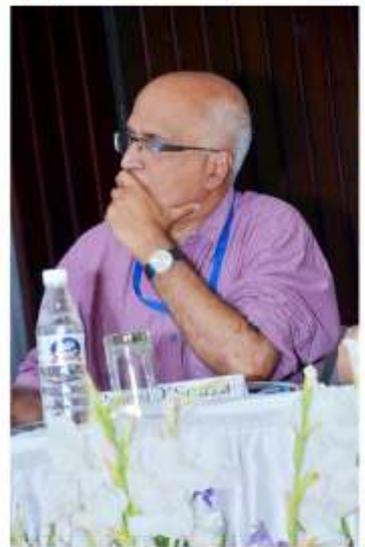
the town. Earlier 93% of people were throwing garbage outside their homes, now only 9% do that. At present there are nine Arogya Mitras (sanitation workers), seven of whom clean the streets while two ride cycle rickshaws and collect solid and liquid waste from households. These Arogya Mitras collect the waste and dump it at the solid waste management site where it is segregated and recycled. 76% of Delwara's waste is collected by these Arogya Mitras. The waste is then processed into vermi-compost and further sold to the local farmers.

- The number of women's SHGs in Delwara at the end of this reporting period was 13 with a total membership of 235 women. During the reporting period training for the women SHG leaders was conducted.
- Delwara's Youth Resource Centre has been active and is responsible for the community heritage walks. During the reporting year 43 paid walks were organized by five guides and 17 were organized free. Through these walks a total amount of Rs. 45,550 was collected. The YRC organized a two day Youth Fest in which 70 young men and women participated in town-wide sports and cultural activities and cleaned the Indrakund. The YRC has enabled youth to learn newer skills like computers, driving, English speaking, tailoring etc, in addition to bonding across different castes and religions.
- 70% of Delwara's household are regularly contributing to their village fund, for the various activities being conducted by NVM
- On the front of local self-governance, the elections of the Nagrik Vikas Manch were the highlight of the year. After repeated attempts, the elections were held in the month of November and a new Executive Committee of the NVM was elected. In

order to hold onto power through the NVM, a few powerful people were thwarting the elections. The others were fearful of opposing them publicly and hence the elections could not be held. However, Seva Mandir staff persisted in persuading people to hold elections. And realizing that conducting the NVM election was a way of showing non-cooperation to these destructive forces, ordinary citizens finally showed their leadership by holding fair elections and a new NVM was elected.

- Seva Mandir, with the support of National Foundation for India (NFI), organized a seminar on 'Constructive Work as Self-Governance' to disseminate and discuss Seva Mandir's experience in peri-urban governance in Delwara. Held in March 2015, the seminar shared the rich insights of a decade-long journey in Delwara. The seminar witnessed the participation of academics, journalists, representatives of various civil society bodies.
- An ethnographic report on Delwara's alternative citizen's forum and re-alignment of the political scenario was prepared by a doctoral student at the London School of Economics. Her two main research questions asked whether the presence of NVM and Seva Mandir had led to a realignment of political scenarios and if so what was the nature of this alternative politics. She focused on the webs of power and complicity in business, politics, religion and behaviour, the importance of society, behaviour and the nexus of politics. She captured how the elite silence the poor and ordinary citizen. The elite are the power-brokers and gate-keepers for the poor. The poor fear losing their patronage and end up as spectators to the damaging acts of the powerful. It was also found that the arch-rivals in politics may be collaborators in business and that pre-empts any real opposition. It was found that the manch¹

1 Terms such as this are explained in the Glossary at the back of this Report



had provided an exposure to politics different from the panchayat. Residents of Delwara drew security from the neutral and non-partisan or 'gair rajnitik' nature of the manch. The work and the manch had created opportunities for them to experience and reflect upon terms like 'responsibility' and 'contribution'. The study found regular community mobilization as key to keeping these mutual spaces alive.

Conclusion

The last decade's work in Delwara has led to many tangible improvements in the quality of life in the town. The journey of change has been inclusive, reaching out to all the caste and ethnic groups of Delwara. But resistance by the powerful and spectatorship by the ordinary have often challenged this journey. Despite the power struggle within Delwara, which was often also controlled from outside, and the resultant

Sadhna

In 1988, Seva Mandir, under the aegis of its Women's Empowerment programme started an initiative to provide alternative income for women in Udaipur's rural, tribal and urban slums belt. Women were taught appliqué, patchwork, stitching and embroidery to make garments and home furnishings. Gradually this initiative became self sustaining and profitable. In 2004, the initiative was registered under the name of SADHNA, as a separate legal entity. Sadhna has about 700 women artisans as member owners, of whom over 250 come from Delwara. With NVM's help, Sadhna could increase its outreach to the tribal and Muslim women of Delwara, further enriching its ethnic diversity.

web of spectatorship, Seva Mandir was able to make headway in bringing the citizens of Delwara together and encouraging them to take responsibility. Seva Mandir could do this because it has a long-term perspective, autonomy to make mid-course correction and technically sound programme nurtured over years.





Child Representative Programme

Since 2005, Seva Mandir has received support from Plan International to help the organization incorporate the idea of child-centered community development into its holistic integrated development framework.

The Child Representative programme pioneered a new kind of funding relationship that would combine Plan International's child-centred sponsorship approach with Seva Mandir's community-centred development approach. A new cell was formed to serve as an interface between the two organizations, integrating the different approaches of each.

The process of integrating the two frameworks has evolved very successfully in the last ten

years. In this programme, children called child representatives are chosen to represent the status and concerns of all the children in a village. In addition, the child representatives served as a medium through which Plan raised funds by finding sponsors for them. This process has enabled us to study the impact of our work on the children of this area.

- 132 villages comprising 512 hamlets were selected across 5 blocks
- In the initial stages children in the age group 3-8 years were selected as child representatives; today these children are 7-13 years

- At present the total caseload is 4,775 of whom 4,480 have been assigned sponsorship through Plan

Child-Centred Community Development

The Bal Manch

The Bal Manch or Children's Forum was created in villages where children do not usually have space or opportunities to express their views or explain the problems they face. The key objective is to help children become more confident so that they are more vocal about their talents and learn to work in teams. Children between the ages of nine and 18 are organized into groups to discuss and share information on children's rights so that together they can create more awareness of these issues in society.

So far 68 Bal Manch have been established, of which 38 were remodelled in 2014-15. A total of 1,600 children are actively engaged in these 68 Bal Manch.

Training and activities

- Regular and timely communication was maintained with the sponsors of child representatives. Two three-day residential training courses were organized for the staff responsible for child representative-related communication. This training, together with review of the systems (quality checking) initiated at the block and head office level, has improved the quality and efficiency of work immensely
- A session was held by the Bal Manch in Amba ka Vela village of Girwa block to discuss the dangers associated with the open water tank. The children of the Bal Manch raised the alarm with the panchayats¹ through the Village Development Committee and it was the children who conducted the training.

The kinds of help we have been able to give the child representatives

One of the sponsored orphans of Junapadar village, Kotra block, was not able to attend school as her siblings were severely ill and there was no one else to take care of them. We helped her seven-year old brother come to Udaipur to have a hernia operation, and today he is healthy and attending the nearby Balwadi. The child representative herself has also been enrolled in government school.

A boy from Sarli village suffering from tuberculosis was treated at Udaipur and has been linked to the hospital in Kotra where he is receiving regular treatment. His health has improved and he is now in fifth standard.

A child representative from Badgaon was operated on for kidney stones and is much better now.

- In Birothi village the children raised the issue of cracks that had developed in the school water tank and were endangering their lives; this was reported to the ward panch and the Village Development Committee. The village committee immediately spoke to the school authorities and necessary action was initiated.

Child Protection

In order to address the problem of increased child abuse in places which are responsible for their protection, Seva Mandir worked with both children and adults. First and foremost, training on child protection was provided for parents, community members including office-bearers of Village Development Committees, and grass-roots level workers dealing with and accountable for child protection.

- 2 child protection courses were organized for 38 staff members
- 3 block-level orientations were held for the various grass-roots level workers such as TBAs, Bal Sakhis, Balwadi Sanchalikas with an attendance of 174

¹ Terms such as this are explained in the Glossary at the back of this Report

- Government functionaries such as school teachers, leaders of local government (panchayat) and Anganwadi workers received training on their roles and responsibilities with regard to protection of children through 21 one-day cluster-level meetings involving 905 people
- In Sishvi village, Girwa block, 600 children attended a puppet show focusing on issues like child representation, child labour, health and hygiene

Childline

This is India's first 24-hour, free emergency phone helpline for children up to 18. It was established in collaboration with the Ministry for Woman and Child Foundation. Seva Mandir has been operating CHILDLINE in Udaipur since 2002. The service strives to offer protection to homeless, lost and abused children. Over the year, CHILDLINE dealt with 627 cases, of which the largest number concerned protection from abuse (239) and children being lost (107).



The People's Management School

The People's Management School (PMS) was set up to help Seva Mandir become an important centre for learning, research, monitoring and evaluation, capacity building and nurturing the social environment. PMS has three main cells: Research Monitoring and Evaluation, Capacity Building and Social Environment Cell.

Research Monitoring and Evaluation

Research

Research studies include in-house studies and those supported by external agencies. PMS also provides backup support to different programme units for studies which are cross-cutting across the organization.

Work continued on the following studies, being conducted in collaboration with external institutions, during this period.

Impact assessment study: The research being carried out in collaboration with Georgetown University, USA, aimed at measuring the long-term impact of Seva Mandir's interventions on enhancing cooperation in communities, gained momentum during this period.

A list of 175 villages where Seva Mandir made its very first village interventions, Adult Education Centres (AECs), was prepared in consultation with former members of Seva Mandir. In the second phase of the study a short questionnaire was administered by trained surveyors in 173 villages to confirm this list. During field visits another 109 lead villages were reported, so the survey was conducted in those villages also.

Results revealed that 39.8% of the initial villages chosen to receive AECs were selected by Seva Mandir staff, 35.8% of the villages joined as they became aware of Seva Mandir's work being carried out in neighbouring villages, and in the

remaining villages work was taken up because of drought and for a variety of other reasons. The study found that Seva Mandir is still working in 170 of the 274 original AEC villages.

AEC villages were also mapped to help us understand the spatial spread and pattern of expansion of Seva Mandir's work. The next phase of study will cover a comprehensive household survey to understand the impact of Seva Mandir's work over the last four decades.

Environmental health interventions study:

The study being conducted to understand the complementarities across environmental health interventions in energy, water and sanitation, in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Management, Udaipur, (IIMU) and Duke University, USA, has progressed slowly. In June, Marc Jeuland from Duke presented the preliminary findings of the baseline study conducted last year. The findings covered cooking behaviour, practices related to clean drinking water and sanitation, and general socio-economic status.

Project on Child Trafficking in BT Cotton Farming:

Based on the findings of the action research on child trafficking in BT Cotton farming, further awareness-building interventions were carried out. Awareness campaigns in 50 villages (10,000 households), 17 cluster level meetings (1,200 people) and two community dialogues (1,000 people) were organized.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Strengthening programme monitoring and evaluation systems to take account of the changing context and requirements has been an area of priority.

PMS supported the programme units in developing and improving monitoring and evaluation processes for measuring the outcomes and changes happening as a result of their interventions. This included support for framing indicators, identifying and designing suitable methodology and data tools for collecting information on the indicators,



Rafe Bullick Memorial Foundation

The Rafe Bullick Memorial Foundation (RBMF) was founded in 2004 in memory of this former Seva Mandir volunteer who died in Dafur while serving with the Save the Children Fund. The Bullick family hopes that by continuing the work Rafe started among the needy and the disadvantaged, peace and justice may be brought to the lives of at least some people in some parts of the world.

The foundation, set up within Seva Mandir by Rafe's family, supports young, needy people in the fields of health and education, road safety and at the school for the deaf, dumb and blind in Udaipur.

This year the RBMF sanctioned a total of Rs. 355,200 in grants to 26 candidates and Rs.135,000 as loans to four candidates to help them pursue their studies.

On 25 July 2014 a dedicated cell was inaugurated in PMS to support coordination of the activities of the RBMF. To mark the occasion a safety campaign 'Safar Khushali Ka' was initiated to encourage staff and the general population to adhere to road safety rules.

coordinating data collection, conducting analysis and preparing reports.

Outcome-based monitoring and reporting is a new concept for the organization's staff and assistance was needed to help them internalize it. Orientations were organized for all concerned staff, including senior management, and detailed training sessions held for the programme staff directly involved in monitoring and evaluation. The programme team also developed indicators and tools for the newly initiated project on livelihoods in Kotra block.

An assessment of the effect indicators of the Village Institutions, Education, Natural Resources Development and Women's Empowerment programmes for the year 2013-14 was undertaken.

Workshop on monitoring & evaluation: As an extension of last year's workshop held to help staff understand and incorporate the changes made in M&E by a major donor, Bread for the World (BftW), a similar exercise was carried out during this period. The Logical Framework Analysis (LFA) for the 8th comprehensive plan¹ was finalized. A second workshop was conducted in January 2015 as a follow-up to see how the lessons learned were being implemented across the programmes.

Capacity Building

In recent years it has been felt that there was a strong need to support the organization's staff in adapting to the changing development context at community level as well as macro-policy level. The training cell is therefore engaged in capacity-building activities to assist staff in enhancing and building new skills, and in deepening understanding on development issues.

Induction

During this period, three induction courses were organized for new staff members and for the iVolunteer and SBI Fellows. The objective was to give participants some background on the history, programmes, structure and systems of the organization. Participants found the orientation course useful. Feedback received will help us improve subsequent training courses.

External Training Courses

During this year, nine staff members participated in various external training courses and workshops held at the Centre for Science and Environment, IIMU and Duke University, Dev Soft, Indian Social Institute, S.P Jain

¹ Terms such as this are explained in the Glossary at the back of this Report

Institute of Management and Research, Unnati Organization for Development Education, Rural Technology Action group IIT Delhi and Child Fund India.

Social Environment Cell

Internship and Volunteering

The programme welcomes not only volunteers and interns from India and abroad but also officials from corporates, giving them an opportunity to gain valuable experience, learn about rural communities and make a contribution to rural development.

The internship programme hosted 177 volunteers and interns, of whom 64.4 % were Indian and the rest foreign. 61.5% were women. 34 groups comprising approximately 680 people visited the organization during the reporting year.

One fellow from the iVolunteer programme and seven fellows from the State Bank of India (SBI) Youth for India Fellowship programme, which aims to contribute towards rural development, joined in September/December 2014.

IIMU Summer School Programme

IIM Udaipur organized the Summer School Programme for Future Leaders in Development in collaboration with Duke University. It was a six-week course designed to focus on young development leaders involved in or getting ready to apply themselves to contemporary socio-political challenges. As an NGO partner, Seva Mandir hosted seven students who undertook field studies in Kotra and Kherwara in two groups. Vikas Bhatt, from Seva Mandir's Education Programme, also attended the course.

Rural Immersion programme

Seva Mandir coordinated the Rural Immersion Programme for management students of IIMU



for the third consecutive year. 110 students participated in the programme and were hosted by six NGOs from February 8 to 12. Seva Mandir hosted 60 students in villages of Girwa, Badgaon, Jhadol and Kotra blocks and involved them in a study evaluating the current status of health, education and livelihoods.

Public Lecture

On the occasion of Seva Mandir's Institution Day on 19 April, a public lecture was organized in collaboration with the Mohan Sinha Mehta Memorial Trust and Vidya Bhawan Society. It was delivered by Prof. Janat Shah, Director of IIM Udaipur, on 'Improving Performance on Human Development through Redesign of Delivery Systems'.

Other Activities

Library and Documentation Centre

During the reporting period, the Kunjru Library and Documentation Centre opened for 345 out of 365 days. The total membership of the library is 314. On an average, 98 visitors came to the library every day.



Resource Mobilization Unit

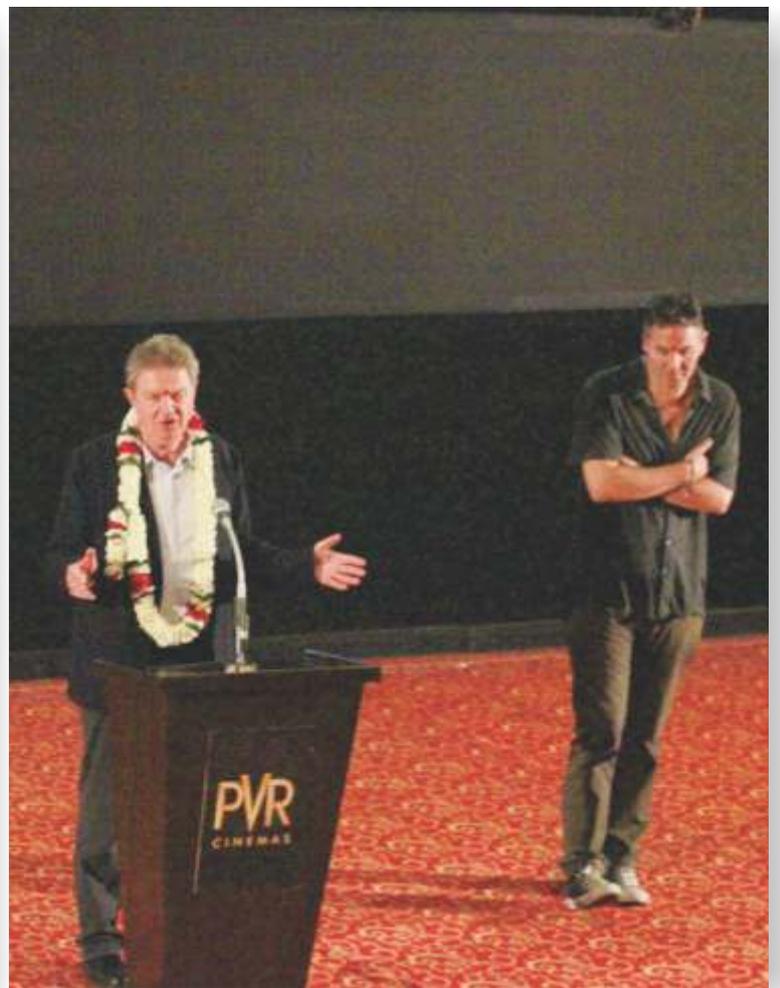
For almost two decades Seva Mandir was fortunate to have a donor base that supported its comprehensive plan (a three-year plan covering work across all the programmes, to be funded by unrestricted donations). More than half of the organization's receipts were allocated to this comprehensive plan, allowing us the flexibility to innovate, experiment and respond according to the needs of the community. But this type of giving has slowly and gradually been overtaken by more project-based funding. In addition, some of the traditional institutional donors have moved away from India.

In order to help Seva Mandir adjust to rapidly changing funding scenarios, a dedicated Resource Mobilization (RMU) unit was set up in 2007.

The trend towards a changing donor profile continued in the reporting year, but the RMU team managed to meet the organization's funding requirements thanks to a combination of new and existing donors.

Online Donations

Recognizing the increasing opportunities and requirements of the internet, we have established Seva Mandir's presence on online portals to cater to our resource base. Appeals through online forums have borne fruit in the reporting year. Though the sectoral priorities of international donors have changed, largely as a result of India's image as a developed economy with a high growth rate, nevertheless our overall experience has been positive. Seva Mandir participated in India Tax Saving Challenge and Bonus day Challenge on the Give India and Global Giving websites. This required a plethora of updates, reports and relentless efforts to streamline social media. We were delighted that one of our photographs was shortlisted in Global Giving's photo contest. A short film on Seva Mandir's schools, shot by an RMU team member, was also rated as one of the top five global commercials by Global Giving.



Three exclusive pre-premiere shows of the film *The Second Best Exotic Marigold Hotel* were held in London, Mumbai and Udaipur as fundraisers for Seva Mandir

Images of India: Photo Exhibition & Auction organized by Friends of Seva Mandir USA



CSR: An Emergent Category

Starting in 2014, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs introduced legislation requiring large companies to spend 2% of their profits on CSR¹.

This has had a mixed impact on Seva Mandir. While this CSR spending has and will continue to increase expenditure in the development sector, so far most of it seems to be through companies' own foundations and government funds. At the same time, we are seeing early signs of a trend towards corporate-NGO partnerships aimed at alleviating poverty and tackling related challenges. Seva Mandir is fortunate to have been able to forge some such collaborations.

Friends of Seva Mandir

The Friends of Seva Mandir UK and later the Friends of Seva Mandir US were established to raise individual and institutional funds for the organization. The far-sightedness of the then leadership of Seva Mandir in setting up these groups can be seen in the critical contributions that both groups are making in raising support for the organization. These contributions are mostly unrestricted funds, which increases their value and allows Seva Mandir to respond quickly to community needs.

Special Events

In February, the Friends of Seva Mandir US hosted 'Cocktails and Conversation' with the

eminent author and journalist, Fareed Zakaria. This event attracted over 100 guests to hear Dr Zakaria speak on 'why India matters and what matters to India'. Through Dr Zakaria's generosity the evening was a great success both in terms of fundraising and turning the spotlight on Indian society.

In the same month, the makers of the popular film, *The Second Best Exotic Marigold Hotel*, which was shot in Udaipur and other parts of Rajasthan, chose Seva Mandir as the film's charity partner. Three exclusive pre-premiere shows were held in London as fundraisers for Seva Mandir. So successful were these events that it was decided to hold two similar showings in Mumbai and Udaipur. Collaborating with a film company was a first for Seva Mandir, but both the events were a great success and helped raise our profile in a very unusual way.

Other Activities

In addition to these activities, RMU continued to help service existing donors by preparing reports and conducting field visits. They worked to improve reports to make them more engaging and appealing to the donor. They also sought prospective donors by preparing and submitting cold donation requests and showing Seva Mandir's work on the ground to interested visitors.

They also continued to service both the Friends groups and regularly updated and maintained the website.

¹ Companies with a net worth of Rs. 500 crore (a crore equals ten million) or more, or a turnover of Rs. 1,000 crore or more, or a net profit of Rs. 5 crore or more during any financial year must have a CSR policy. The board of all such companies must ensure that the company spends, in every financial year, at least 2% of its average net profits made during the three immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of its CSR policy.



Kaya Training Centre

Seva Mandir's residential centre, the Dr Mohan Sinha Mehta Rural Training Centre, is located at Kaya village, about 30 km from Udaipur.

The centre was built as a learning retreat for Seva Mandir and a training space for villagers, and has facilities for board and lodging. It is available at reasonable cost for external organizations to hold training courses and workshops.

This year 93 training courses were held in Kaya, 12 more than last year. 69 of these were internal training courses and the rest external. One of the main uses of the centre is to house the three Residential Learning Camps held annually for two months at a time (see Education).

A total of 40,225 people were involved in the centre's activities over the year.

Work has continued to renovate and repair Kaya, with the focus on making it more child-friendly.



A p p e n d i x

- Credibility Alliance Norm Compliance report
- Members of Different Bodies
- Programme Expenditure 2012-13 to 2014-15
- Our Donors and Supporters

Credibility Alliance Norm Compliance Report

Identity

- Seva Mandir is a Voluntary Organization registered under the Society Registration Act 1958, (Reg. No. 149/1967 – 68 dated 12.02.1968) and also registered in Rajasthan Public Trust Act, 1959
- Seva Mandir's Constitution is available on request
- Seva Mandir is registered u/s 12A of the Income Tax Act, 1961
- All individual & corporate donations are also eligible for exemption u/s 80-G. The exemption u/s 80-G is available vide their letter No. AA/Udi/Judicial/2010-11/3586 dated 14.03.2011
- Seva Mandir is also registered under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act 1976 to accept any foreign donations & grants vide Registration No. - 125690002, dated 11.02.1985

Name and address of the Banker

1. State Bank of India, Main Branch, 23-C, Madhuban, Udaipur 313 001, Rajasthan (FCRA Account), and
2. Union Bank of India, New Fatehpura, Udaipur 313 001, Rajasthan (for Indian money)

Name and Address of Auditors

- M/s B.L. Pagaria & Co., Chartered Accountants, B- 4 Bapu Bazaar, Udaipur 313 001, Rajasthan

Mission

Seva Mandir's mission is to make real the idea of a society consisting of free and equal citizens who are able to come together and solve the problems that affect them in their particular contexts. The commitment is to work for a paradigm of development and governance that is democratic and polyarchic. Seva Mandir seeks to institutionalize the idea that development and governance should not just be left to the state and its formal bodies, such as the legislature and the bureaucracy, but that citizens and their associations should engage separately and jointly with the state.

The mission, briefly, is to construct the conditions in which citizens of plural backgrounds and perspectives can work together to benefit and empower the least advantaged in society.

Details of Board Members: (as on 31 March 2015)

Name	Sex	Age	Position on Board	Occupation	Meetings attended
Shri Ajay Singh Mehta	M	61	President	Mr Mehta retired as Executive Director, NFI. He was a member of State Planning Board, Government of Rajasthan.	2/2
Shri Venkatachalam Bhagavat Eswaran	M	86	Member	Ex-President, Society for Promotion of Wasteland Development	1/2
Shri Mohan Singh Kothari	M	79	Member	Ex-Chairman, Udaipur Division, World Wide Fund for Nature, India	2/2
Smt Neelima Khetan	F	53	Member	General Manager, PR and Communications, Coca Cola, India & South West Asia	2/2
Ms Pamela Philipose	F	61	Member	Director, Women's Feature Service	2/2
Ms Rajni Bakshi*	F	56	Co-opted Member	A Mumbai-based freelance journalist and author who writes about social and political movements in contemporary India	1/2
Ms Sunita Nadhamuni*	F	49	Co-opted Member	Director, Technology at EMC ²	2/2

* Co-opted Women Members are elected for a term of 2 years

Credibility Alliance Norm Compliance Report

- The Seva Mandir Board met twice in the Financial Year 2014-15, on 11 May 2014 and on 18 October 2014
- Minutes of Board Meetings are documented and circulated

Accountability and Transparency

- No remuneration, sitting fees, or any other form of compensation has been paid since the inception of the Organization to any Board Member, Trustee, or Shareholder
- The following reimbursements have been made to Board Members:
 - o Travelling expenses: Rs. 222,120 (for attending Board Meetings)
 - o No other reimbursements have been made to any Board Member, Trustee, or Shareholder
- Chief Executive's remuneration: Rs.1,020,000 (per annum)
- Remuneration of three highest paid staff members (per annum):
Rs 1,020,000, Rs. 794,016, Rs. 702,240
- Remuneration of lowest paid staff member (per annum): Rs. 54,000

Staff details (as on 31 March 2015)

Gender	Paid Full-Time	Paid Part-Time	Paid Consultants	Paid Volunteers	Unpaid Volunteers
Male	179	0	3	20	47
Female	83	0	3	36	74
Total	262	0	6	56	121

Distribution of Staff According to Salary Levels (as on 31 March 2015)

Slab of gross salary (in Rs) plus benefits paid to staff (per month)	Male staff	Female staff	Total staff
Less than 5 ,000	0	01	01
5,000 – 10,000	31	14	45
10,000 – 25,000	113	50	163
25,000 – 50,000	31	16	47
50,000 – 100,000	04	02	06
Greater than 100,000	0	0	0

Credibility Alliance Norm Compliance Report

Total Cost of International Travel by Staff during the year (31 March 2015):

Name	Smt. Priyanka Singh
Designation	Chief Executive
Destination	1. Barcelona 2. London
Purpose	1. To attend J.P. Morgan Philanthropy Forum 2. To attend Friends of Seva Mandir UK's fundraising event
Gross Expense (Rs)	183,473 (by our sources only)
Sponsored by external organization	Partial

Name	Smt. Laxmi Thakur
Designation	Incharge WCD
Destination	Manila
Purpose	To attend Impact Evaluation Conference organised by The Asian Development Bank, The Philippines Institute of Development Studies and International Initiative for Impact Evaluation
Gross Expense (Rs)	1,933 (by our sources only)
Sponsored by external organization	Yes

Members of Different Bodies

President: Shri Ajay Singh Mehta

Chief Executive: Smt Priyanka Singh

General Secretary: Shri Narayan Lal Ameta

Board of Trustees

1. Shri Ajay Singh Mehta
2. Shri Venkatachalam Bhagavat Eswaran
3. Shri Mohan Singh Kothari
4. Smt Neelima Khetan
5. Smt Pamela Philipose
6. Ms Rajni Bakshi
7. Smt Sunita Nadhamuni

Finance Committee

1. Smt Priyanka Singh
2. Shri Vijay Singh Mehta
3. Smt Sunita Nadhamuni
4. Shri Manoj Agarwal
5. Shri Anubhav Ladia
6. Shri Pankaj Ballabh
7. Shri Narayan Lal Ameta

Executive Council

1. Shri Ajay Singh Mehta
2. Shri Venkatachalam Bhagavat Eswaran
3. Shri Mohan Singh Kothari
4. Smt Neelima Khetan
5. Smt Pamela Philipose
6. Ms Rajni Bakshi
7. Smt Sunita Nadhamuni
8. Shri Vijay Singh Mehta
9. Prof. Janat Shah
10. Shri Suraj Jacob
11. Shri Shailendra Tiwari
12. Shri H.R. Bhati
13. Shri K.L. Bapna
14. Shri Nathu Lal Sharma
15. Shri Narayan Lal Lakhara
16. Smt Renu Singh
17. Smt Priyanka Singh
18. Shri Narayan Lal Ameta

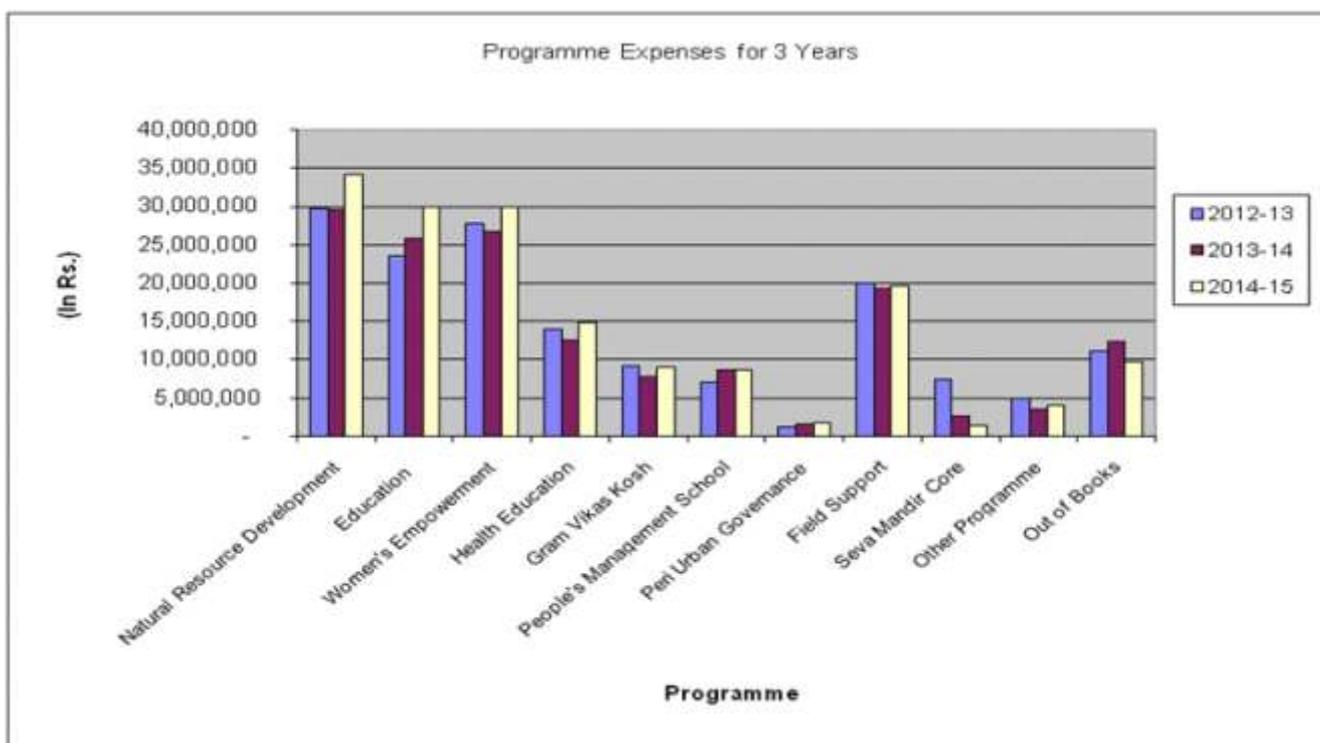
Members of Different Bodies

Advisory Committee

1. Shri Ajay Singh Mehta
2. Shri Vijay Singh Mehta
3. Shri Hansraj Choudhary
4. Shri Raghav Raj Singh Ranawat – Shivrati
5. Shri Pankaj Butalia
6. Smt Anjali Gupte
7. Shri Anand Jha
8. Dr Ashok Bapna
9. Shri Chris Wiscarson
10. Smt Sunita Jain
11. Smt Riddhi Shah
12. Shri Shiv Narayan Menaria
13. Smt Ganga Bai - Jhadol
14. Shri Rooparam Gamar - Kotra
15. Smt Valki Bai- Kotra
16. Shri Dhawra Ram - Kherwara
17. Smt Bhurki Bai - Girwa
18. Shri Ganga Ram Dangi - Badgaon
19. Smt Devli Bai - Badgaon
20. Shri Devi Lal - Kumbhalgarh
21. Smt Lahri Bai - Kumbhalgarh
22. Shri Kishan Lal Khatik - Delwara
23. Smt Priyanka Singh
24. Shri Narayan Lal Ameta
25. Smt Swati Patel
26. Shri Sanjiv Jain
27. Shri Vimal Jain
28. Smt Alka Bhardwaj
29. Shri Manoj Paliwal
30. Shri Kripashanker Joshi
31. Shri Narendra Jain
32. Shri Madhav Tailor
33. Shri Mohammad Yakub Khan
34. Shri Ranjeet Bijarnia
35. Shri Narendra Thakur
36. Shri Jagdish Bariwal
37. Shri Shailendra Tiwari
38. Ms Varsha Rathore
39. Shri Ronak Shah
40. Smt Laxmi Thakur
41. Smt Kiran Pandey
42. Dr Kusum Lata Mathur
43. Smt Aarti Shah
44. Smt Angela Jacob
45. Ms Ratan Paliwal
46. Smt Renu Tiwari
47. Shri M.S.S. Ranawat

Programme Expenditure 2012-13 to 2014 -15 (in Rs)

PROGRAMME	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	TOTAL
Natural Resource Development	29,721,719	29,630,822	34,100,879	93,453,420
Education	23,550,364	25,753,569	29,997,200	79,301,133
Women's Empowerment	27,777,839	26,661,168	29,823,123	84,262,130
Health Education	13,982,503	12,601,563	14,928,188	41,512,254
Gram Vikas Kosh	9,230,589	7,756,046	8,981,867	25,968,502
People's Management School	7,082,471	8,621,095	8,760,427	24,463,993
Peri-urban Governance	1,289,615	1,664,502	1,804,010	4,758,127
Field Support	20,050,687	19,373,968	19,615,749	59,040,404
Seva Mandir Core	7,350,931	2,629,721	1,404,300	11,384,952
Other Programmes	5,003,830	3,506,950	4,147,780	12,658,560
Out of Books	11,073,000	12,444,000	9,714,000	33,231,000
Total Expenditure	156,113,548	150,643,404	163,277,523	470,034,475



Our Donors and Supporters

INSTITUTIONAL DONORS

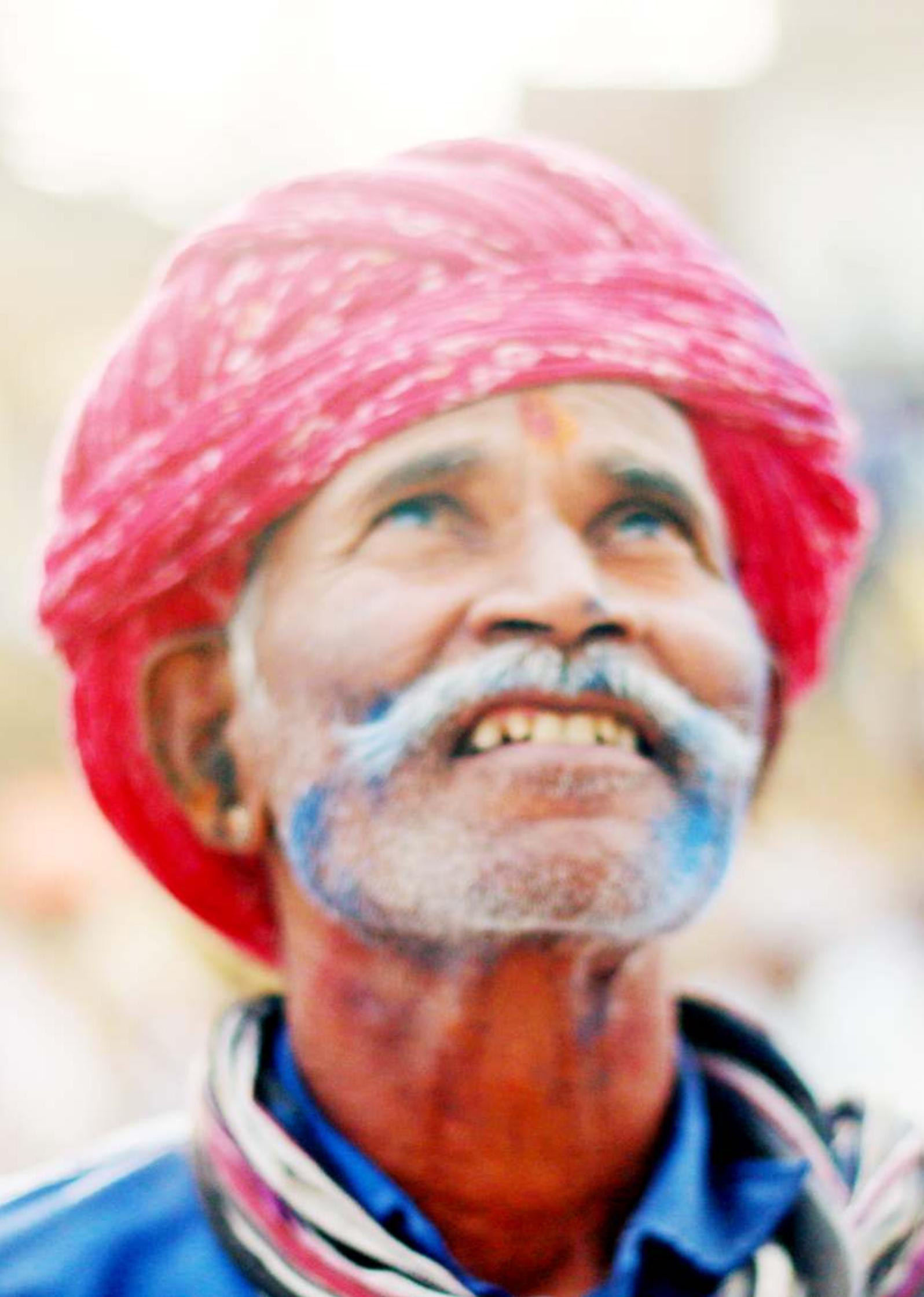
1. Abha Narain Lamba Associates, Mumbai
2. AGEH Germany
3. AMBA Research India Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore
4. Ananda Trust, UK
5. Asha for Education, USA
6. Canada India Village Aid Association, Canada
7. CEC Hyderabad (ICCO)
8. Central Social Welfare Board (SSH), New Delhi
9. CAF India (Oracle), New Delhi
10. Chetna, Ahmedabad
11. Child Fund India, Bangalore, Karnataka
12. Childline India Foundation(CIF), Mumbai
13. Colgate Palmolive India Ltd., Mumbai
14. COPAL Research India Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon
15. CWDS (Forces), New Delhi
16. HDFC Bank Ltd., Mumbai (through Give India)
17. Edukans Foundation, The Netherlands
18. Bread for the World – BfdW-EED, Germany
19. Friends of Seva Mandir UK
20. Friends of Seva Mandir USA
21. Fliker Project Pvt. Ltd
22. Geisse Foundation
23. Give India, Mumbai, India
24. Global Giving UK
25. Global Giving USA
26. Hindustan Zinc Ltd, Udaipur
27. IGWDP – NABARD
28. IIM Udaipur
29. Indian Women's Association, Moscow
30. Jagat S. Mehta's Legacy Grant
31. Knowledge Integration Service Pvt. Ltd
32. Larsen & Toubro Ltd, Mumbai
33. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd, Mumbai
34. Max India Foundation, New Delhi
35. McGill University, Canada
36. MGNREGA, Udaipur, India
37. Monsoon Accessorize Trust, UK
38. National Foundation for India, New Delhi
39. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan – TSC, Udaipur
40. Noragric Norwegian University, Norway
41. Oil India Ltd, Noida, Uttar Pradesh
42. Oil Natural Gas Corporation Ltd., New Delhi
43. Plan International (India Chapter), New Delhi
44. Rafe Bullick Memorial Foundation
45. RBS Foundation, Mumbai, India
46. Saint Christopher School, UK
47. Shamdasani Foundation
48. SITE, Sweden - US
49. State Bank of India
50. Target International, USA
51. The Personnel Development Trust, UK
52. Thoughtwork Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
53. Union bank of India, Fatehpura, Udaipur
54. World Learning India Pvt. Ltd.
55. Yatra Foundation, Australia

INDIVIDUAL DONORS

1. Aditi Mehta
2. Ajay Singh Mehta
3. A P Jindal
4. Anitha Ranjan
5. Anjali Hegde
6. Ashok Kumar Agarwal
7. Bhaktavar Suresh Mahajan
8. Bhooratna Prabha Kumari
9. Bhupendra Singh
10. Brij Mohan Jindal
11. Darina Allen
12. David MacDougall
13. Dinshaw Homi Katrak

Our Donors And Supporters

14. Dr R N Patra
15. G C Lodha
16. Hitendra Bhargava
17. Hubertus Van de Ven
18. Jaspal Kaur
19. K S Money
20. Kanhaiya Lal Bapna
21. Karavane Rejser
22. Kavita Shekhawat
23. Laxmi Thakur
24. M M Mehta
25. Mahendra Pratap Baya
26. Manish Kumar
27. Manjula Bordia
28. Maya
29. Meera Singh
30. Nadir B Godrej
31. Narayan Lal Ameta
32. Nitin Shankar
33. Peter & Cati Patel
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36. Prabhat Kumar
37. Prof. Janat Shah
38. Rajesh & Aarti Vohra
39. Rajni Bakshi
40. Romi Agarwal
41. Roy Singham
42. Sahiba Singh
43. Seema Tiwari
44. Sunil Sayal
45. Sunita Nadhamuni
46. Swarna Rajagopalan
47. Syed Sharique Mashhadi
48. Tulsi Ram Sharma
49. Venkataramani



ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET

2014-15



SEVA MANDIR

UDAIPUR (RAJ.)

TEL:-0294-2451041, 2450960, and 2452001 FAX: 0294-2450947

E-Mail info@sevamandir.org



B.L. PAGARIA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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Dinesh Pagaria B.Com.(Hons.), FCA, FCS

Chittranjan Pagaria B.Com. FCA

Anand Pagaria B.Com., LL.B., FCA

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Fax : 0294-2525649

E-mail : pagariaca@dataone.in

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Seva Mandir
Seva Mandir
Udaipur (Raj.)

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of SEVA MANDIR, OLD FATEHPURA, UDAIPUR (RAJ.) 313004 which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2015, and the Income & Expenditure Account and the Project wise consolidated Receipts & Payments Accounts for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies, notes on accounts and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts read with notes thereon, give a true and fair view:

- i. In so far as it relates to the Balance Sheet of the state of affairs of the above named Trust as at 31st March, 2015 and
- ii. In so far as it relates to the Income & Expenditure Account, of the excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ended on that date.

Place : Udaipur
Date : 24.05.2015

FOR B.L. PAGARIA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 01821C

B.L. Pagaria
(B.L. PAGARIA)

Partner

M.No. 071017



Seva Mandir

				Rs.
BALANCE SHEET AS ON MARCH 31,	Sch.		2015	2014
SOURCES OF FUNDS				
Corpus and Endowment Funds	1		12,58,96,338	11,87,94,912
General Reserves	2		4,25,23,774	4,23,77,319
Capital Fund	3		5,77,52,960	5,82,99,675
Specified Funds	4		3,61,08,604	3,00,12,344
Total			26,22,81,676	24,94,84,250
APPLICATION OF FUNDS				
Fixed Assets	5		5,77,52,960	5,82,99,675
Investments	6		15,12,93,801	15,08,22,733
Current Assets Loans and Advances				
A) Current Assets	7	6,67,77,648		5,44,14,747
B) Loans and Advances		1,95,71,306		1,79,89,400
C) Overspent amount recoverable on Development Projects under execution	11	85,35,366	9,48,84,320	44,71,449
Less: Current Liabilities and Provisions				
A) Current Liabilities	8	81,16,524		85,33,280
B) Unspent amount of Advance Receipts on Development Projects under execution	11	3,35,32,881	4,16,49,405	2,79,80,474
Net Current Assets			5,32,34,915	4,03,61,842
Total			26,22,81,676	24,94,84,250

Note:

Fund Based Receipt and Payment Account A/c	11
Accounting policies and notes on accounts	12

As per our report of even date
for **B.L.PAGARIA & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants

Anshu
President

Udaipur,
Dated: May 24, 2015



B.L. Pagaria
B.L. Pagaria
(Partner)
M.No. 071017

Shubh
Treasurer

Rajendra Singh
Chief Executive

			Rs.	
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING ON MARCH 31,	Sch .		2015	2014
INCOME				
Grants and Donations	9			
A. Grants		14,31,36,490		11,77,57,402
B. Donations		39,40,535	14,70,77,025	46,28,367
Interest Income			1,83,34,075	1,79,51,496
Other Income & Development Support Fees			6,43,321	8,60,387
Total			16,60,54,421	14,11,97,652
EXPENDITURE				
A:Development Program Expenditure	10		13,11,39,102	11,69,28,380
B:Development Support Expenditure				
Personnel Cost - Administration Staff		1,34,95,458		1,36,08,494
Consultancy Charges		13,05,470		11,88,811
Travel and Conveyance		3,57,182		3,51,556
Rent, Water and Electricity		15,25,742		13,71,620
Repair and Maintenance of Assets		37,10,800		26,39,221
Vehicle Running and Maintenance		8,061		21,185
Miscellaneous Expenses		8,93,292		6,26,535
Auditors' Remuneration		2,03,760	2,14,99,765	2,04,080
Total			15,26,38,867	13,69,39,882
Excess of Income over Expenditure			1,34,15,554	42,57,770
ALLOCATION				
Balance Surplus/(Deficit) brought down			1,34,15,554	42,57,770
Net excess of unspent/overspent balances carried to Balance Sheet - Difference over last year balances				
Allocable surplus	11		14,88,490	(29,83,636)
Transfer of interest earned to				
Staff Welfare Fund	4		1,97,340	1,80,183
Group Leave Encashment fund	4		9,99,556	8,79,966
Women Welfare Fund	4		21,435	27,000
Rafe Bullick Mem. Fund	4		2,89,645	5,28,042
R.D.Tata Trust	1		2,62,426	2,58,548
R.D.Tata G.V.K. Interest Fund	4		6,05,329	5,20,328
R.D.Tata General Interest Fund	4		18,22,173	15,66,304
Total of allocation of interest to various fund(B)			41,97,904	39,60,371
Income transferred from Specified fund against fund utilization				
Staff Welfare Fund(utilization charged from fund)	4		2,66,706	1,53,300
General welfare fund (utilization charged from fund)	4		1,25,245	39,126
Women welfare fund (utilization charged from fund)			50,000	70,000
Total of Income Charged from Fund(c)			4,41,951	2,62,426
Net Excess of Income after allocation (A-B+C)			81,71,111	35,43,461
Other transfers				
Capital Fund (Acquisiton of Fixed Assets)	5		9,24,656	12,59,522
Corpus Fund	1		68,00,000	10,00,000
General Reserve (Balance)	2		4,46,455	12,83,939

Note: Fund Based Receipt and Payment Account a/c 11
Accounting policies and notes on accounts 12

As per our report of even date
for **B.L.PAGARIA & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants

Udaipur,
Dated: May 24, 2015



B.L. Pagaria
B.L. Pagaria
(Partner)

Suh
Treasurer

Anshu
President
Rijant Singh
Chief Executive

		Rs.	
SCHEDULES TO ACCOUNTS AS ON MARCH 31,		2015	2014
SCHEDULE 1: CORPUS AND ENDOWMENT FUNDS			
A: CORPUS FUNDS:			
Opening Balance		7,68,89,820	7,58,89,820
Add:-Contributions received		25,000	-
-Life Membership fee		14,000	-
		7,69,28,820	7,58,89,820
Less: Utilization of Corpus		-	-
		7,69,28,820	7,58,89,820
Add:Transferred from Income & Expenditure		68,00,000	10,00,000
		8,37,28,820	7,68,89,820
B: R.D.TATA TRUST -SEVA MANDIR CORPUS FUNDS:			
-Opening Balance		1,74,95,092	1,72,36,544
Add:Transferred from Income & Expenditure/ Endowment Fund		2,62,426	2,58,548
		1,77,57,518	1,74,95,092
Total		10,14,86,338	9,43,84,912
C: ENDOWMENT FUNDS			
Ford Foundation		2,44,10,000	2,44,10,000
		2,44,10,000	2,44,10,000
Grand total		12,58,96,338	11,87,94,912
SCHEDULE 2: RESERVE AND SURPLUS			
GENERAL RESERVE			
Opening Balance		4,23,77,319	4,13,93,380
Add: Surplus/(Defict) as per Income and Expenditure Account		4,46,455	12,83,939
Less: Amount transferred to Staff Welfare Fund		1,00,000	1,00,000
Less: Amount transferred to General Welfare Fund		2,00,000	2,00,000
Grand total		4,25,23,774	4,23,77,319
SCHEDULE 3: CAPITAL FUND			
CAPITAL FUND			
Opening Balance		5,82,99,675	5,82,54,332
Add : Assests Acquired during the year		9,24,656	12,59,522
		5,92,24,331	5,95,13,854
Less : Assets Written off		14,71,371	12,14,179
Grand total		5,77,52,960	5,82,99,675

As per our report of even date
for **B.L.PAGARIA & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants

Anwita
President

Udaipur,
Dated:May 24, 2015



B.L. Pagaria
B.L. Pagaria
(Partner)
Treasurer

Rajendra Singh
Chief Executive

		Rs.	
SCHEDULES TO ACCOUNTS AS ON MARCH 31,		2015	2014
SCHEDULE 4: SPECIFIED FUNDS			
A: RafeBullick Foundation Mem. Fund			
-Opening Balance		65,16,887	59,88,845
-Contributions received		(0)	-
Add: Transfer of Interest from Income & Expenditure Account		2,89,645	5,28,042
Total		68,06,532	65,16,887
B: Staff Welfare Fund			
Opening Balance		15,16,157	13,89,274
Add: Interest for the year		1,97,340	1,80,183
Add:Trf. From General Reserve		1,00,000	1,00,000
Add:Contributions by Staff members		22,000	31,700
Less: Utilised during the year		2,88,706	1,85,000
Total		15,46,791	15,16,157
C: General Welfare Fund			
Opening Balance		4,32,900	2,72,026
Trf. From General Reserve		2,00,000	2,00,000
Less: Utilised during the year/(loan recoverd against fund)		1,25,245	39,126
		5,07,655	4,32,900
D: Group Leave Encashment fund			
Opening Balance		1,04,99,233	98,29,653
Add: Addition during the Year		32,16,790	3,97,368
Add: Interest for the year		9,99,556	8,79,966
Less: Utilised during the year		9,14,057	6,07,754
		1,38,01,522	1,04,99,233
E: Women Welfare Fund			
Opening Balance		5,35,886	5,78,886
- Contribution Received during the year		-	-
Add: Interest for the year		21,435	27,000
Less: Utilised during the year		50,000	70,000
		5,07,321	5,35,886
F: R.D. Tata Interest Fund			
i) R.D. General Interest Fund			
Opening Balance		89,00,354	73,34,050
Add: Transfer of Interest		18,22,173	15,66,304
		1,07,22,527	89,00,354
ii) R.D. G.V.K. Interest Fund			
Opening Balance		16,10,927	10,90,599
Add: Transfer of Interest		6,05,329	5,20,328
Less: Utilised during the year		-	-
		22,16,256	16,10,927
Total		1,29,38,783	1,05,11,281
Grand total (A to F)		3,61,08,604	3,00,12,344

As per our report of even date
for **B.L.PAGARIA & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants

Udaipur,
Dated:May 24,2015



B. L. Pagaria
B.L. Pagaria
(Partner)

S. L. Singh
Treasurer

Anshu
President

Rajendra Singh
Chief Executive

			Rs.
SCHEDULES TO ACCOUNTS AS ON MARCH 31,		2015	2014
SCHEDULE 5 : FIXED ASSETS			
Land and Buildings			
Opening Balance	3,06,48,102		3,06,48,102
Add : Addition during the year	-		-
		3,06,48,102	3,06,48,102
Furniture ,Fixtures and Equipments			
Opening Balance	1,89,79,860		1,90,11,543
Add : Addition during the year	5,48,155		10,61,689
	1,95,28,015		2,00,73,232
Less : Written Off	13,87,056		10,93,372
		1,81,40,959	1,89,79,860
Library Books			
Opening Balance	1,86,260		1,86,260
Add : Addition during the year	-		(0)
	1,86,260		1,86,260
Less : Written Off	-		-
		1,86,260	1,86,260
Vehicles			
Opening Balance	75,47,365		75,14,254
Add : Addition during the year	2,83,641		1,45,493
	78,31,006		76,59,747
Less : Written Off	84,315		1,12,382
		77,46,691	75,47,365
Kaya Training Center			
Building,Furniture ,Fixtures and Equipments			
Opening Balance	9,38,088		8,94,173
Add : Addition during the year-Kaya	92,860		52,340
	10,30,948		9,46,513
Less : Written Off	-		8,425
		10,30,948	9,38,088
Grand total		5,77,52,960	5,82,99,675
SCHEDULE 6 : INVESTMENTS (At Cost)			
<i>Long term: Maturity Period over one year</i>			
Fixed Deposits with Scheduled Banks		11,52,85,155	12,28,03,617
Investment with LIC ag. Leave Encashment Fund		1,38,01,522	1,04,99,233
Interest Accrued on Investments		2,22,07,124	1,75,19,883
Grand total		15,12,93,801	15,08,22,733
SCHEDULE 7: CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and Bank Balances			
In hand		-	-
In Scheduled Banks in			
Saving Bank Accounts		2,55,01,829	1,85,26,351
Fixed Deposit & OthersAccounts (Short Term: Maturing within a year)		3,76,95,000	3,55,01,024
Interest Accrued on Fixed Deposits (Maturing within a year)		35,09,964	2,92,232
Stock in hand (valued at Cost or Market value whichever is less)		70,855	95,140
Grand total		6,67,77,648	5,44,14,747
SCHEDULE 8: CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Sundry Creditors		21,47,385	28,90,120
Security Deposit - Staff		35,95,051	32,26,072
- Others		8,72,092	6,95,025
Gram Vikas Kosh		1,350	-
Outstanding Liabilities		15,00,646	17,22,063
Grand total		81,16,524	85,33,280

As per our report of even date
for **B.L.PAGARIA & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants

Udaipur,
Dated: May 24, 2015



B.L. Pagaria
B.L. Pagaria
(Partner)
M.No. 071017

[Signature]
Treasurer

[Signature]
President
[Signature]
Chief Executive

SCHEDULES TO ACCOUNTS AS ON MARCH 31,		2015	2014
SCHEDULE 9: GRANTS AND DONATIONS			
A. GRANTS			
Foreign Contributions:			
Plan India	2,91,76,000		3,70,94,000
Brot fur die welt -Germany(EED)	1,39,30,104		1,44,24,770
Friends of Seva Mandir, USA	98,64,076		43,90,160
MCGILL UNIVERSITY	91,99,434		-
Friends of Seva Mandir ,UK	78,82,013		81,14,106
RBS Foundation,India	70,04,500		-
UWW Target International	64,32,600		66,75,669
Monsoon Trust	47,11,000		51,66,750
Global Giving	42,21,947		28,89,427
Monsoon Accessorize Trust	25,84,544		-
The Personel Development Trust	24,74,063		21,80,063
Asha for Education,U.S.A.	23,45,000		18,69,000
EED Research Project	22,39,512		9,30,805
Edukans Foundation	21,18,960		10,35,750
Canada India Village Aid Association	19,69,360		-
Monsoon Trust Balwarl	19,52,562		19,52,562
The Monsoon Accessorize Trust	15,12,700		15,12,700
Yatra Foundation	13,48,250		10,11,013
Ananda Trust	12,37,567		73,00,446
Edukans Foundation	11,33,841		14,88,556
Child Fund	10,08,760		10,08,760
AGEH Germany	3,10,175		1,74,006
Saint Christopher School, London	2,22,000		2,49,000
Noragric Norwegian Norway	2,05,035		8,99,781
Global Giving UK	1,04,132		87,498
SITE,SWEDEN-US	51,650		-
CWDS(Forces)	50,000		40,000
Give Foundation	20,138		1,35,738
Rafe Bullick Mem. Foundation	14,777		-
Others	-		41,58,924
	11,53,24,700		10,47,89,484
Add : Interest on unspent	14,695		77,505
	11,53,39,395		10,48,66,989
Less : Return of Unutilised Grants	-		-
		11,53,39,395	10,48,66,989
Indian Contributions:			
NABARD Wadi Project	43,40,300		-
Give Foundation	37,39,656		19,38,015
COPAL Research India (P) . Ltd.	32,95,260		-
AMBA Research India (P).Ltd	30,32,036		-
Mahendra & Mahendra Ltd.	25,11,075		26,45,700
Childline Foundation	16,87,859		7,29,753
Colgate Palmolive Ltd.	15,55,340		15,55,545
Max India Foundation	13,98,000		14,00,000
IGWDP - Nabard	12,82,050		7,03,200
Hindustan Zinc Ltd-ZSD	10,00,000		-
Jaqat Sb Liabrary Grant	10,00,000		-
Central Social Welfare Board (SSH), New Delhi	9,77,688		1,79,134
CSWB - Swadhar Greh, N.D.	5,61,090		-
ICRISAT ANDHRA PRADESH	4,80,000		-
Nirmal Bharat Abhivan-TSC	3,95,600		1,51,800
IIM Udaipur	3,51,902		-
Larson & Toubro- Mumbai	2,75,000		-
ONGC	2,46,163		-
Others	-		33,06,740
	2,81,29,019		1,26,09,887
Add : Interest on Unspent	79,446		2,80,526
	2,82,08,465		1,28,90,413
Less : Return of Unutilised Grants	4,11,370		-
		2,77,97,095	1,28,90,413
Total (A)		14,31,36,490	11,77,57,402
B. DONATIONS			
Foreign Donations	27,24,974		24,69,728
Indian Donations	11,52,911		20,84,289
Membership Fees	62,650		74,350
Total (B)		39,40,535	46,28,367

As per our report of even date
for **B.L.PAGARIA & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants

Udaipur,
Dated: May 24, 2015

B.L. Pagaria
B.L. Pagaria
(Partner)

M.No.071017



S. K. Singh
S. K. Singh
Treasurer

Anshu
Anshu
President

Rijanta Singh
Rijanta Singh
Chief Executive

		Rs.	
SCHEDULES TO ACCOUNTS AS ON MARCH 31,		2015	2014
SCHEDULE 10: DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM EXPENDITURE			
Material Purchased		1,22,10,725	1,36,68,247
Salaries and allowances to development staff		4,60,73,577	4,17,12,223
Wages		59,61,350	36,61,845
Support to People Initiative		2,46,46,481	2,16,88,916
Training & Meeting Expenses		1,80,43,359	1,54,06,563
Support for Income Generation Activities		3,61,600	48,450
Feeding and Food Expenses		53,60,584	53,15,117
Rent, Water and Electricity		7,93,180	6,31,676
Consultancy Charges		53,68,971	49,04,848
Travel and Conveyance		38,77,155	30,73,742
Vehicle Running and Maintenance		26,09,727	26,61,929
Books and Audio Visual Expenses		4,79,763	5,27,569
Communication Cost		4,60,053	5,00,824
Printing, Stationery and Data Processing Charges		31,92,110	19,10,509
Miscellaneous Expenses		17,00,467	12,15,922
Grand total		13,11,39,102	11,69,28,380

As per our report of even date
for **B.L.PAGARIA & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants

Anshu
President

Udaipur,
Dated: May 24, 2015

B.L. Pagaria
B.L. Pagaria
(Partner)
M.No. 071017

Julu
Treasurer

Rijanta Singh
Chief Executive



Seva Mandir

SCHEDULE 11: FUND BASED RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNTS

Rs.

Funding Agency	OPENING BALANCE As on 1.4.2014	RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE			CLOSING BALANCE	
		Receipts during the year	Others/ Written Off/(Refund)/ Interest	Recurring/Adjustment	Non Recurring	Total	Overspent as on 31.03.2015	Unspent as on 31.03.2015
FOREIGN AGENCIES								
1 DHL Eexpress (NTH-BV)	4,01,030	-	-	4,01,030	-	4,01,030	-	-
2 Global Giving	8,70,215	42,21,947	-	43,55,119	-	43,55,119	-	7,37,043
3 Yatra Foundation	5,48,454	13,48,250	-	16,23,983	-	16,23,983	-	2,72,721
5 EED Research Project	11,28,922	22,39,512	-	35,71,434	-	35,71,434	2,03,000	-
6 MCGILL UNIVERSITY	-	91,99,434	-	-	-	-	-	91,99,434
7 Mansoon Trust Balwari	1,01,532	19,52,562	-	20,48,684	-	20,48,684	-	5,410
9 Friends of Seva Mandir, USA	-	98,64,076	-	88,02,403	-	88,02,403	-	10,61,673
10 Plan India (2010-11)	-	1,71,00,000	-	1,68,12,142	-	1,68,12,142	-	2,87,858
11 Brot fur die welt -Germany(EED)	10,75,252	1,39,30,104	4,667	1,63,10,397	45,585	1,63,55,982	13,45,959	-
12 PLAN INDIA (DNO)	51,956	11,952	-	63,908	-	63,908	-	-
13 Edukans Foundation	-	21,18,960	-	21,18,960	-	21,18,960	-	-
14 Chebna	79,245	-	-	1,74,521	-	1,74,521	95,276	-
16 Saint Christopher School, London	3,95,500	2,22,000	-	6,17,500	-	6,17,500	-	-
18 The Monsoon Accessorize Trust	9,61,190	15,12,700	-	12,52,327	-	12,52,327	-	12,21,563
19 Canada India Village Aid Association	-	19,69,360	-	19,69,360	-	19,69,360	-	-
20 Friends of Seva Mandir ,UK	15,51,461	78,82,013	-	1,24,33,474	-	1,24,33,474	30,00,000	-
22 UWW Target International	-	64,32,600	-	17,94,144	-	17,94,144	-	46,38,456
23 Child Fund	(5,332)	10,08,760	-	13,77,972	-	13,77,972	3,74,544	-
24 SITE,SWEDEN-US	-	51,650	-	51,650	-	51,650	-	-
25 RBS Foundation,India	-	70,04,500	-	51,78,368	1,68,545	53,46,913	-	16,57,587

Seva Mandir

Funding Agency	OPENING BALANCE As on 1.4.2014	RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE			CLOSING BALANCE		
		Receipts during the year	Others/ Written Off/(Refund)/ Interest	Total	Recurring/Adjustment	Non Recurring	Total	Overspent as on 31.03.2015	Unspent as on 31.03.2015
NFI-Delwara Project	3,00,548	-	10,028	10,028	2,33,622	-	2,33,622	-	76,954
Plan India - Child Protection	8,66,824	37,15,286	-	37,15,286	45,64,667	-	45,64,667	-	17,443
Asha for Education,U.S.A.	2,19,641	23,45,000	-	23,45,000	20,28,589	-	20,28,589	-	5,36,052
Geisse Foundation	(2,69,042)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,69,042	-
Monsoon Accessorize Trust	-	25,84,544	-	25,84,544	26,75,338	-	26,75,338	90,794	-
Plan-BalPrthinidhi	3,89,960	34,20,479	-	34,20,479	37,33,458	-	37,33,458	-	76,981
Rafe Bullick Mem. Foundation	25,402	14,777	-	14,777	-	-	-	-	40,179
Plan India (2011-12)	17,80,643	30,75,376	-	30,75,376	48,56,019	-	48,56,019	-	-
Give Foundation	-	20,138	-	20,138	20,138	-	20,138	-	-
Global Giving UK	1,61,262	1,04,132	-	1,04,132	1,95,672	-	1,95,672	-	69,722
CEC, Hyderabad	(3,70,581)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,70,581	-
Plan Engendered	4,59,627	18,52,907	-	18,52,907	20,94,816	-	20,94,816	-	2,17,718
CWDS(Forces)	20,000	50,000	-	50,000	58,120	-	58,120	-	11,880
Target International	50,13,003	-	-	-	50,13,003	-	50,13,003	-	-
The Personnel Development Trust	(84,277)	24,74,063	-	24,74,063	23,02,458	-	23,02,458	-	87,328
Ananda Trust	(65,144)	12,37,567	-	12,37,567	11,72,423	-	11,72,423	-	-
Edukans Foundation	2,80,779	11,33,841	-	11,33,841	12,35,692	-	12,35,692	-	1,78,928
Noragic Norwegian Norway	(2,06,826)	2,05,035	-	2,05,035	-	-	-	1,791	-
AGEH Germany	-	3,10,175	-	3,10,175	2,96,400	-	2,96,400	-	13,775
Mansoon Trust	52,81,838	47,11,000	-	47,11,000	53,27,076	6,490	53,33,566	-	46,59,272
Total Other Funds(Forgien)(A)	2,09,63,082	11,53,24,700	14,695	11,53,39,395	11,67,64,867	2,20,620	11,69,85,487	57,50,987	2,50,67,977

Seva Mandir

Funding Agency	OPENING BALANCE As on 1.4.2014	RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURE			CLOSING BALANCE	
		Receipts during the year	Others/ Written Off/(Refund)/ Interest	Total	Recurring/Adjustment	Non Recurring	Total	Overspent as on 31.03.2015	Unspent as on 31.03.2015
OWN FUNDS									
Ford Foundation - Endowment Fund - Interest (Reserve)	94	1,31,36,028	23,72,536	23,72,536	-	-	-	-	1,55,08,564
Seva Mandir - Foreign Non Corpus	98	89,71,766	27,24,974	35,11,841	58,19,305	38,675	58,57,980	-	66,25,627
Rafe Bullick Mem. Foundation Fund- Others	87	25,16,887	-	6,35,930	3,46,285	-	3,46,285	-	28,06,532
Rafe Bullick Mem. Foundation Fund	88	40,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,00,000
Ford Foundation - Endowment Fund	93	2,44,10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,44,10,000
Seva Mandir - Foreign Corpus	91	3,19,95,240	-	54,00,000	-	-	-	-	3,73,95,240
Total Own Funds(Foreign)(B)		8,50,29,921	27,24,974	1,19,20,307	61,65,590	38,675	62,04,265	-	9,07,45,963
Total Foreign(A+B)		10,59,93,003	11,80,49,674	12,72,59,702	12,29,30,457	2,59,295	12,31,89,752	57,50,987	11,58,13,940
							Net Balance		11,00,62,953

for B.L.PAGARIA & CO.,
Chartered Accountants

B.L. Pagaria
B.L. Pagaria
(Partner)
M.No. 071017



Udaipur,
Dated: May 24, 2015

Juliyal
Juliyal
Treasurer

Riyankasingh
Riyankasingh
Chief Executive

Anshu
Anshu
President

SCHEDULE 11: FUND BASED RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNTS

Funding Agency	Account Code	OPENING BALANCE As on 1.4.2014	RECEIPTS		Total	EXPENDITURE			CLOSING BALANCE		
			Receipts during the year	Others/ (Refund)		Recurring/Adjustment	Non Recurring	Total	Overspent as on 31.03.2015	Unspent as on 31.03.2015	
INDIAN AGENCIES											
D.R.D.A S.G.S.Y. Program	JA	960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	960
Give Foundation	JC	5,82,540	37,39,656	-	37,39,656	23,26,675	-	-	-	23,26,675	19,95,521
Oil India Ltd.	JD	9,82,600	-	-	-	9,82,600	-	-	-	9,82,600	-
Central Social Welfare Board (SSH), New Delhi	JE	(7,71,916)	9,77,688	-	9,77,688	6,23,508	-	-	-	6,23,508	-
IIM Udaipur	JF	(2,61,063)	3,51,902	-	3,51,902	3,64,099	-	-	-	3,64,099	-
Min. of Panchayati Raj. (Dal Mill.)	JH	(38,515)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,515
Charities Aid Foundation, India	JI	(43,663)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,663
NREGS- Jhaddol	JK	(43,534)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,534
Hindustan Zinc Ltd-ZSD	JL	-	10,00,000	-	10,00,000	10,00,000	-	-	-	10,00,000	-
Rafe Bullick Mem. Foundation	JN	1,54,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,54,520
Childline Foundation	JO	(1,75,424)	16,87,859	-	16,87,859	11,22,540	62,772	-	-	11,85,312	3,27,123
IGWDP - Nabard	IC	5,77,812	12,82,050	-	12,82,050	9,32,297	-	-	-	9,32,297	9,27,565
ONGC	ID	-	2,46,163	-	2,46,163	2,91,842	-	-	-	2,91,842	45,679
NAIP-NBGR	IF	(1,59,202)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,59,202
Larson & Toubro- Mumbai	IG	-	2,75,000	-	2,75,000	5,08,006	41,994	-	-	5,50,000	2,75,000
CSWB - Swadhar Greh, N.D.	II	(11,73,294)	5,61,090	-	5,61,090	-	-	-	-	-	6,12,204
Colgate Palmolive Ltd.	IL	(2,104)	15,55,340	-	15,55,340	15,53,236	-	-	-	15,53,236	-
ICRISAT ANDHRA PRADESH	IN	(1,08,540)	4,80,000	-	4,80,000	3,72,723	-	-	-	3,72,723	1,263
Jagat Sb Liabrary Grant	IO	-	10,00,000	-	10,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,00,000

Rs.

Funding Agency	OPENING BALANCE As on 1.4.2014	RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE		CLOSING BALANCE			
		Receipts during the year	Others/ (Refund)	Total	Recurring/Adjustment	Non Recurring	Total	Overspent as on 31.03.2015	Unspent as on 31.03.2015
Larson & Toubro- Mumbai(BAD.)	-	-	-	-	2,60,000	-	2,60,000	2,60,000	-
NABARD Wadi Project	11,30,014	43,40,300	(3,31,924)	40,08,376	36,12,170	-	36,12,170	-	15,26,220
Max India Foundation	-	13,98,000	-	13,98,000	13,98,000	-	13,98,000	-	-
Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan-TSC	(3,18,973)	3,95,600	-	3,95,600	3,16,931	-	3,16,931	2,40,304	-
Mahendra & Mahendra Ltd.	25,87,744	25,11,075	-	25,11,075	25,65,824	-	25,65,824	-	25,32,995
COPAL Research India (P) . Ltd.	-	32,95,260	-	32,95,260	32,95,260	-	32,95,260	-	-
AMBA Research India (P),Ltd	-	30,32,036	-	30,32,036	30,32,036	-	30,32,036	-	-
MGNREGA- BADGAON	(18,451)	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,451	-
MGNREGA-GIRWA	(9,324)	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,324	-
MGNREGA-KHERWARA	(1,33,681)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,33,681	-
MGNREGA - JHADOL	(1,04,724)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,04,724	-
MGNREGA- KOTRA	(96,333)	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,333	-
MGNREGA - KUMBHALGARH	(865)	-	-	-	-	-	-	865	-
MGNREGA - BHINDER	(10,138)	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,138	-
NREGS - GOGUNDA	(503)	-	-	-	-	-	-	503	-
Total Others(Indian)(C)	25,45,943	2,81,29,019	(3,31,924)	2,77,97,095	2,45,57,747	1,04,766	2,46,62,513	27,84,379	84,64,904
OWN FUNDS									
Seva Mandir - Non Corpus	1,44,13,464	12,15,561	37,79,460	49,95,021	45,97,938	4,67,735	50,65,673	-	1,43,42,812
STAFF WELFARE FUND	15,16,157	-	2,97,340	2,97,340	2,66,706	-	2,66,706	-	15,46,791
GENERAL WELFARE FUND	4,32,900	-	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,25,245	-	1,25,245	-	5,07,655
Group Leave Encashment Fund	1,04,99,233	-	33,02,289	33,02,289	-	-	-	-	1,38,01,522
Women Welfare Fund	5,35,886	-	21,435	21,435	50,000	-	50,000	-	5,07,321
R.D.Tata Trust-Interest	1,05,11,281	-	24,27,502	24,27,502	-	-	-	-	1,29,38,783

Seva Mandir

Funding Agency	OPENING BALANCE As on 1.4.2014	RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE			CLOSING BALANCE		
		Receipts during the year	Others/ (Refund)	Total	Recurring/Adjustment	Non Recurring	Total	Overspent as on 31.03.2015	Unspent as on 31.03.2015
R.D.Tata Trust-Seva Mandir Corpus Fund	90	1,74,95,092	2,62,426	2,62,426	-	-	-	-	1,77,57,518
Kaya Training Center	58,56,061	-	3,94,344	3,94,344	1,10,774	92,860	2,03,634	-	60,46,771
Seva Mandir - Indian Corpus	92	4,48,94,580	14,00,000	14,39,000	-	-	-	-	4,63,33,580
Total Own(Indian)(D)		10,61,54,654	1,20,84,796	1,33,39,357	51,50,663	5,60,595	57,11,258	-	11,37,82,753
Total Indian(C+D)		10,87,00,597	1,17,52,872	4,11,36,452	2,97,08,410	6,65,361	3,03,73,771	27,84,379	12,22,47,657
Total Others(Foreign & Indian)(A+C)		2,35,09,025	14,34,53,719	14,31,36,490	14,13,22,614	3,25,386	14,16,48,000	85,35,366	3,35,32,881
Total Own Funds(Forgien & Indian)(B+D)		19,11,84,575	39,79,535	2,52,59,664	1,13,16,253	5,99,270	1,19,15,523	-	20,45,28,716
Gross Total (Indian and Foreign)		21,46,93,600	14,74,33,254	16,83,96,154	15,26,38,867	9,24,656	15,35,63,523	85,35,366	23,80,61,597
Over Spent Balances		44,71,449						85,35,366	
Un Spent Balances		2,79,80,474						3,35,32,881	
Net Overspent/ unspent Project Balances Carried over to Balance Sheet		2,35,09,025		14,31,36,490			14,16,48,000	2,49,97,515	
Net Overspent/ unspent Project Balances transferred to Income and Expenditure A/c									14,88,490

Over Spent Balances 44,71,449

Un Spent Balances 2,79,80,474

Net Overspent/ unspent Project Balances Carried over to Balance Sheet 2,35,09,025

Net Overspent/ unspent Project Balances transferred to Income and Expenditure A/c 14,16,48,000

85,35,366

3,35,32,881

2,49,97,515

14,88,490

for B.L.PAGARIA & CO.,
Chartered Accountants

B.L. Pagaria
B.L. Pagaria
(Partner)
M.No. 071017



Udaipur,
Dated: May 24, 2015

[Signature]
Treasurer

[Signature]
Chief Executive

[Signature]
President

SCHEDULE-12: ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2015

A Significant Accounting Policies:

(Followed in framing the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2015)

Accounting Policies on Development Activities:

1. In consonance with the aims and objects of the Seva Mandir-
 - a. takes up rural development projects to promote:
 - i Capital formation in the rural societies by creating basic infrastructure which could lead to improvement and sustaining their livelihood activities, such as land improvement, water supply for irrigation, water table management through water shed programs, other natural resource management activities, afforestation etc.
 - ii Human development activities which results in living standards such primary education, non-formal education, health care, Women and Child Development program etc.
 - iii Income generation programs for increase in the levels of income to the poor.
 - b. Promotes
 - i People's Organization in the form of Community Based Development Institutions to manage their own economic activities and maintenance of community assets built by the Trust.
 - ii Women's' mutual credit and savings groups, associations of such groups and federations to enhance the savings and borrowing power of the rural poor women with a aim to mobilize these funds for their income generation activities and to substitute their other credit needs from the local money lenders.
 - c. Works with the poor through these locally active Institutions and groups whether formally recognized under any law or not, in the accomplishment of its mission.
2. Of the above activities carried on the Trust
 - a. All expenses incurred whether for village infrastructure or for human development, in the services rendered to the rural poor have been treated as Development Program Expenditure and are so stated in the accounts.
 - b. In the case of rural development projects, which are in the nature of creation of capital assets for the rural communities, they are also written off as Development Program Expenditure. The community assets so created are handed over the village communities, which are organized as Gram Vikas Kosh in each of villages, where developmental activities are undertaken by the Trust.
 - c. In the case of development expenditure not resulting in creation of any community assets, but result in the general improvement in the livelihood or living standards, such as health care, family planning, women development, education etc. they same is charged off a revenue expenditure in the books of the Trust.
3. Wherever any of the above services results income generation to the community as a whole, the Trust plays a role of intermediary catalyst and institutes separate fund. This fund is treated as a separate entity with a view to transfer the same to the community at appropriate time of their maturity. Though this forms part of the Trust's operations for the time being they are more in the nature of cooperatives and hence the surplus or deficit are retained in the books of the entity, though the initial funds and subsidies provided are treated as liability in the books of the Trust.
4. The Trust has formed several Gram Vikas Kosh i.e. Community Based Developmental Institutions, as an entry point for directing its developmental efforts in villages or area where the Trust has chosen to work with. Most of the expenditure for creation of such village level community infrastructure are incurred in consultation with the Community and a portion of the cost of labor for such efforts by the

community is directed towards the Kosh to enable to them to become sustainable in future for maintenance of such infrastructure created.

5. The Trust has also been actively promoting women's self help groups to promote savings and thrift among the poor. The groups are promoted and supported by the Trust but essentially managed by the groups themselves. The external financial assistance for the groups to meet their immediate financial needs are directly secured by the groups with the assistance of the Trust, though the Trust does not financially involve in these transactions nor provides any financial or operational guarantees to lenders of the SHGs.
6. The expenditure on projects taken up with the support of donor agencies is, as far as possible, incurred according to the plans and budgets agreed upon. However, deviations do occur some times at the time of project execution depending upon the circumstances, location, awareness among the beneficiaries, local customs, availability of inputs, legal restrictions etc. Such variations monitored regularly are generally intimated to the donor agencies in advance.

Financial Accounting Policies:

1. The Trust follows accrual basis of accounting for all expenses (to the extent known) and cash basis for grants and donations except to the extent otherwise stated. Interests on investments are also accounted for on accrual basis.
2. All the accounting standards as applicable to the operations of the trust are being followed.
3. The books are drawn up on historical cost convention method based on the concept of going concern.

B: Notes on Accounts:

1. Fixed Assets:
 - a. All fixed assets are stated at cost.
 - b. No depreciation is charged on the assets.
 - c. Whenever the assets are sold the sale proceeds are transferred to Income and Expenditure Account as profit on sale of assets.
 - d. Except Land and Buildings, the Trust does not estimate any significant realizable value of the other assets held.
2. Method of Accounting:
 - a. All the grants and donations received, other than for corpus, on execution of rural development projects are taken as income and all expenses incurred on these projects are taken as expenditure. The unspent balance of funding agencies shown under current liabilities and overspent balance of funding agencies shown under current assets at the end of the financial year.
 - b. Funding wise project wise receipts and payments are individually prepared and annexed to the main accounts in Schedule 14, which are co related to the consolidated main accounts.
3. Corpus Grants: Donations, grants and legacies received specially for the purposes of Corpus are credited to the Corpus accounts and principal grant is not utilized, but for the earnings on the investments of these grants.
4. Development Program Expenditure: The Trust is engaged in building its internal control systems to account for the Development Program Expenditure through appropriate ascertainment of utilization of material, labor and other efforts in respect of each of the micro projects undertaken, which results in community assets.

Seva Mandir

5. Community Based Development Organizations: The financial transactions of Community Based Development Institutions or the Savings and Credit Groups promoted by the Trust are neither reflected in the books of the Trust nor managed by the Trust. However, the Trust is making its efforts to support these groups to maintain the books of accounts and consolidate the same. As at the end of March 31, 2015 the finances of these groups were:

	No.	Net Owned Funds (Rs.)
a. Gram Vikas Kosh	638	5,02,01,440
b. Women Self Help Groups	612	5,92,09,103

6. Expenditure incurred by the Governing Board Members Travel : Rs.2,22,120.00

7. Auditor Remuneration includes :-

Audit Fee (including service tax)	1,40,000
Income Tax	60,000
Reimbursement of Expenses	<u>3,760</u>
Total	<u>2,03,760</u>

8. Contingent liabilities:-

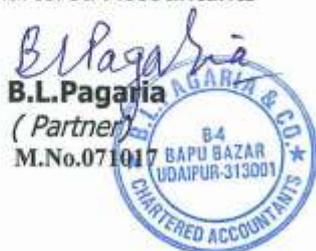
- (a) In respect of liabilities of peoples' organizations and trusts where the trust is involved in the promotion and management of the same. - Not ascertainable.

(b) The Employees Provident Fund & Misc. Provisions Act, 1952 applies to Seva Mandir and assessments of Seva Mandir have been completed up to Financial Year 2007-08. The disputed demand outstanding up to the said Financial year is Rs. 49.67 lacs (under section 14-B and 7-Q of Employees Provident Act, 1952) out of which whole amount of Rs. 49.67 lacs has been deposited by the Seva Mandir under protest after lose the case from Appellate authority .Now the said appeal has been placed before the Honable High Court,Jodhpur ,Rajasthan .The advance deposit balance of Rs. 49.67 lacs is shown under Loans and advances in Balance Sheet. The Raj. High court, Jodhpur has accepted our writ petition No.6631/10. The Honourable Judge was of the opinion that the interest/damages levied vide order no-RJ/UDR/DAMAGES/8350/56/7613 dated-15-09-2008 is unjust and the case has been remanded for review the order to concerned authority (RPF Commissioner). Based on the case file to the Honourable High Court and the interpretations of other relevant provisions, the organization has been advised that the demand is likely to be either deleted or substantially reduced and accordingly no provision has been made.

9. As certified by the management Rs.97.14 lacs have been leverage under various schemes (such as MENERGA, ICRISAT and Jhabla Watershed from Nabarad) from the Government for the social welfare of the community. This amount has been spent directly for the welfare of the community and not accounted for in our books of accounts.
10. Previous year figures have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary to correspond to the current year figures.

At Udaipur, dated: May 24, 2015

For **B.L.Pagaria & Co.,**
Chartered Accountants



Dhruv
Treasurer

Anshu
President

Piyush Singh
Chief Executive

Glossary:

- Anganwadi: government-sponsored mother- and childcare centre
- Anicut: dam
- ANM: Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
- ASHA: Accredited Social Health Activist, government health worker
- Bal Manch: Children's Forum
- Bal Sakhi: woman trained by SM to provide newborn care, identify problems and refer cases for further treatment as appropriate
- Bal Samuh: Children's Group
- Balwadi: SM-run preschool
- Block: administrative division of a District
- Bride price: a sum paid by the groom or his family to the bride's parents
- Caste Panchayat: non-government decision-making body set up by a community along caste lines
- CCCD: Child-Centered Community Development
- CFR: Community Forest Rights
- CHC: Community Health Centre
- Chokla: a committee formed by all caste panchayat heads (or mukhis) from a cluster of villages
- Cluster: group of panchayats
- Comprehensive Plan: Seva Mandir's three-year plan covering work across all the programmes to be funded by unrestricted donations
- ECCE: Early Childhood Care and Education
- FD: Forest Department
- FIR: First Information Report prepared by the police when a crime is reported
- FORCES: Forum for Creches and Child Care Services, a national-level network which does advocacy on child rights
- Gram Panchayat: small village group below panchayat level
- Gram Sabha: Village Assembly
- Gram Vikas Committee (GVC): Village Development Committee
- Gram Vikas Kosh (GVK): Village Fund
- Gram Vikas Samuh (GVS): Village Development Group
- ICDS: the government's Integrated Child Development Services scheme
- JFM: Joint Forest Management
- Kotwal: police officer
- Manch: forum
- MGNREGA (sometimes NREGA): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, a government initiative to provide assured employment via development activities prescribed by the Panchayats
- Mohalla: neighbourhood
- MWCD: Ministry of Women and Child Development
- NABARD: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
- NRD: Natural Resources Development
- Nagrik Vikas Manch(NVM): Citizen's Development Forum
- Palanhar: a government scheme which provides scholarships to orphans for education and other basic care
- Panch: member of panchayat
- Panchayat: village-level elected government body
- Panchayati Raj: system of three-tier governance in which the panchayat is the basic form of administration, followed by an elected body at block level, and finally at district level
- PHC: Primary Health Centre
- PRI: Panchayati Raj Institution, an institution operating under the system described above
- Pradhan: head of the Panchayati Raj Institution at block level
- Revenue wastelands: land belonging to the Revenue Department but not under cultivation, and not pastureland or forest
- RTE: The Right of Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, more popularly known as the Right to Education
- Sahayika: assistant to a Sanchalika in a Balwadi
- Samiti: group
- Samuh: group
- Sanchalika: woman trained by SM to work with young children in the Balwadi in her local area
- Sarpanch: head of the panchayat
- SHG: Self-Help Group, a women's group set up by SM to provide credit and savings
- Shiksha Kendra: a bridge school run by SM to provide quality education to out-of-school children between the ages of 6 and 14 in remote rural hamlets
- Shivir: camp
- Support to People Initiative (SPI): an SM programme to improve accountability and responsibility of GVCs in running, monitoring and evaluating village projects
- TBA: Traditional Birth Attendant
- Village Cohesion Index (VCI): a scale developed by SM that measures the status of institutions based on 4 indicators - participation, leadership, management (of resources, funds etc) and decision-making
- Wadi: orchard
- YRC: Youth Resource Centre
- Zonal Federation: a federation of the elected members of GVCs within one field area whose task is to ensure supervision of development issues in a group of neighbouring villages. Their focus is on issues pertaining to larger populations.
- Zone: SM subdivision of a block

Credits

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