

Gravis

Gramin Vikas Vigyan Samiti



ANNUAL REPORT 2010-2011

Gravis

Gramin Vikas Vigyan Samiti

Working with Desert Communities for the Empowerment of Poor



ANNUAL REPORT 2010 - 2011

www.gravis.org.in



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Annual Report 2010 - 2011

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CONTENTS

Introductory Pages

Part 1

About GRAVIS 9

Part 2

Progress and Achievements 2010 - 11 16

Part 3

The Highlights of the year 2010 - 11 31

Part 4

Administrative, financial and general details 32

Part 5

Appendices 44

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FOREWORD

The last rainy season brought good rainfall and our rainwater harvesting projects benefited a large number of people, bringing not only sufficient drinking water but also a rich harvest for both food crops and animal fodder. This exceptionally good harvest also posed new challenges for GRAVIS, as good harvests also require adequate storage capacities. Concerning health, the rains brought about a second challenge: a much wider spread of malaria and a soaring increase in malaria patients that had to be treated urgently. GRAVIS addressed both these new tasks and will keep working on them in order to improve preparedness in future.

2010 was also a year, in which we were able to conduct a lot of research work, which is reflected in the good number of publications. Our publications also give insight into the areas of work we focussed on like the advocacy and health of mine workers, women empowerment and income generation, promotion of the Tharparker breed and pastureland, and forest development. We hope our publications will help in raising awareness and in spreading knowledge.

We also made grounds to extend our development and educational work in a new area, Pali, and will continue our preparations to start our interventions in this area.

For all our projects, interventions and publications we received essential support from our friends, partner organisations and donors for which we are very grateful and we are looking forward to continuing our work together with them in future.

Shashi Tyagi

Secretary



FROM THE GOVERNING BOARD

I have been associated with GRAVIS since its inception. I remember when Late L. C. Tyagi came to Jodhpur and showed me his determination to do substantial work for the downtrodden, underprivileged, women and poor folk in the villages of Western Rajasthan. With the concerted efforts of Late Shri Tyagi, his dreams have been fulfilled and today GRAVIS is in the forefront of working for the people mentioned above.

The present Annual Report is a good documentation of the achievements of GRAVIS in the field of welfare of women, education of children and improvement in the lives of the downtrodden and the underprivileged.

I do believe that GRAVIS will continue reaching new heights of excellence under the able guidance of GRAVIS team in the coming years. I wish the organization all the best in their future endeavours.

Dr. G. M. Singhvi

Member, Governing Board



AUTHOR'S NOTE

On arrival in one of India's new international airport terminals, mirroring the country's economic growth and the recently mushrooming wealth in the cities, it is all too easy to make myself believe that this, in fact, is India. The development in the cities, however, bypasses the 70% of the Indian population that still live in villages. Out of all the rural areas in India, the people in the Thar villages have to face a cornucopia of problems on a daily basis.

GRAVIS has taken on the work in those villages as early as 1983 and there is still need for their interventions, even more so in the face of social and environmental change. To meet the requirements of the rural population, GRAVIS is running a large variety of programmes, including human rights, health, environment and rural development.

This annual report looks back at the progress made over the last financial year and gives insight into GRAVIS' work and the organisation in general. For those readers, who take interest in GRAVIS or in any particular field of the organisation's interventions, please visit the website or contact the GRAVIS team to access publications and more detailed information.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank GRAVIS for giving me the gift of letting me write this report, for teaching me and opening doors to a new world for me. Finally, thanks for all the hospitality, openness and guidance brought towards me over the past few years.

Eva Schmitt

Germany

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Part 1 : About GRAVIS

"Be the change you want to see in the world."

- Mahatma Gandhi

Who we are

Gramin Vikas Vigyan Samiti (GRAVIS) or Centre of People's Science for Rural Development is a voluntary, non-governmental organisation, founded in Western Rajasthan in 1983 to work with the marginalised desert communities for the empowerment of the poor. The organisation's founders were profoundly influenced by Gandhian philosophy and the principle of *Sarvodaya*: all rising, but the last person first. *Sarvodaya* is mirrored in all of GRAVIS' work at the grassroots of society, serving the most disadvantaged and marginalised first and integrating them into society, regardless of their caste, gender, age, economic or religious background.

A second nation underlying GRAVIS' work with the village communities of the Thar desert is *Gram Swarajya*, or village self-rule. Implementing *Gram Swarajya* in our projects is increasingly crucial as the fast and tremendous changes in India and the world over that are brought about by globalisation are widening the development gap, making the rich richer and leaving the poor more vulnerable and dependent. Village self-rule aims at mitigating vulnerability and securing sustainable livelihoods by reducing dependence and creating self-reliant village communities that have control and ownership over their own resources and future.



Some members of the team

GRAVIS' approaches and community work is well received and appreciated by its beneficiaries as well as local, regional, national and international institutions and organisations. Started at a single centre in Gagadi village in 1983, we currently operate in more than 1,000 villages in the districts of Jodhpur Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner and Nagaur in Rajasthan. Gandhian philosophy remains a crucial source of ethics and an ongoing inspiration for our staff and in our projects.



What we do

In our projects we adhere to the philosophy of *Sarvodaya*, with a particular emphasis on women, children and the elderly. Applying *Gram Swarajya* means that GRAVIS works with the people for the people and merely facilitates and inspires development in the region by involving the communities in every step of planning and implementation. Following a bottom-up rather than a top-down approach to rural development is adding to our projects' success and sustainability.

In our work we abide by the following main objectives and aims:

- Empowering village communities by establishing Community Based Organisations (CBOs), representing different parts of society, especially marginalised groups, regardless of caste or religion
- Creating self-reliant village communities through holistic activities related to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, health care and education
- Integrating the most marginalised members of society like children, women and the elderly in activities and making their voices heard
- Making sustainable use of natural resources such as land and water in a fragile desert environment
- Providing training related to integrated development to younger members of society
- Providing short-term relief during droughts and floods
- Working for cooperation, mutual understanding and peaceful solutions to conflicts
- Conducting research and documentation as to improve the effectiveness of development programmes, to improve community participation and to share knowledge with other organisations with similar objectives

GRAVIS realises that long-term poverty alleviation will only be possible if a holistic approach is taken. Consequently, we work in several areas of development such as water security, health care and agriculture. In our projects we blend traditional, indigenous knowledge with modern technologies, which aims at improving the livelihoods of the rural people by applying innovative technologies that are ecologically suited to the area and accepted by the local community. The activities we work on for an improved future are tailored to the needs of the individual village communities and its location. Our major areas of work and activities encompass the following :



Water security: Water is the most precious and rare commodity in a desert environment and its absence is a major cause for poverty, water related diseases and illiteracy, especially amongst girls and women, who spend hours every day in the acquisition of water. Building traditional, local and low-cost rainwater harvesting structures such as *taankas*, *beris* and *naadis* is a measure that successfully aims at reducing water shortages and poverty.

Agriculture, food security and animal husbandry: In western Rajasthan mainly rainfed agriculture is practised despite irregular and erratic rainfall and a high dependence on the monsoon. Due to the high risk of droughts, farmers keep livestock as a means to increase livelihood security. As a consequence of cross-breeding and the use of crops that require a lot of water, the yields of dairy produce and harvests on the fields are meagre. Trainings in agriculture, establishing seed banks, training in breeding and for para veterinarians is targeting the issues at hand and aims to increase food security.



A girl in a School

Education: In the villages of the Thar Desert formal education plays a minor role as most inhabitants are farmers: attending school for many years means that a person is missing in the labour force of a family or household. GRAVIS realises that education, and literacy in particular, are essential to an independent life and a key element in overcoming poverty over time. Keeping this in view GRAVIS has been establishing Village Education Committees, which are promoting education in villages. We also currently run 48 primary schools, where we educate boys, girls and children from scheduled castes and tribes alike. Having over 45% of girl students, we are contributing to raising female literacy in the region, which lies currently at an appalling 8% rate. Till date GRAVIS has set up over 80 primary schools.

Health: The hard and strenuous life in the Thar Desert inevitably impairs health. Diseases like malaria, malnutrition and water-borne diseases are very common and can often not be treated in due time. GRAVIS started its first health project in 1990, and demand for health care in the villages has led to GRAVIS' constant commitment in the health sector. In our GRAVIS hospital in Tinwari we carry out surgeries and operate an eye care unit, where eye diseases like cataract are treated. In order to improve health and hygiene in the villages, trainings are held and village

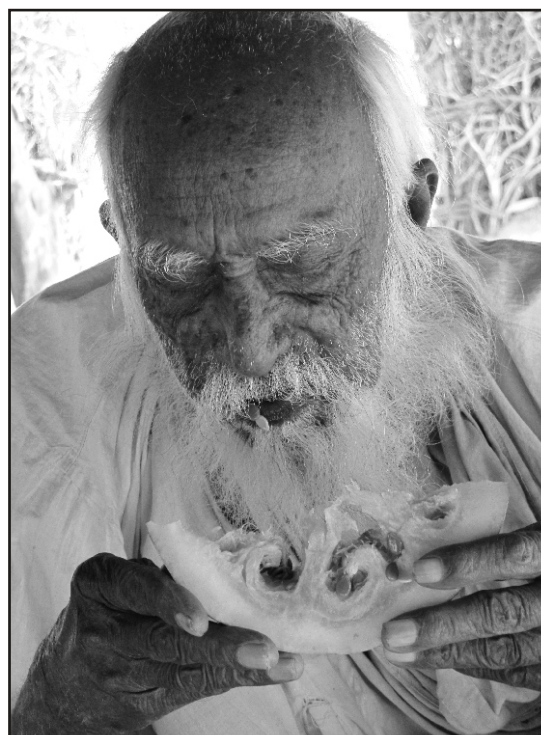


health workers are made familiar with first aid practises and prescriptions of appropriate over-the-counter medicine. In our health trainings we also cater for the needs of particular groups of society, like health and hygiene trainings for adolescent girls or geriatric health.

Gender rights: Women in the Thar Desert of Rajasthan often live in very gruesome conditions, facing social oppression and domestic violence. Child marriage, illiteracy, the practice of dowry, purdah (women have to wear a veil and are kept inside the house at all times), female infanticide and hard physical labour are burdening females in the Thar. GRAVIS helps to improve the situation by setting up women's Self-Help Groups, assisting women in income generating work, providing training, and making females valuable members of Village Development Committees.

Ageing: The elderly generation in the Thar has to face many undignified conditions. Left with poor health and often socially marginalised, GRAVIS has begun a new initiative in 2003, titled Assimilated Development of Older People in the Thar Desert (ADOPT). Additionally, Village Old People's Associations (VOPAs) are in operation in 33 villages, in which older members of society unite to reach empowerment and consequently a chance to grow old with dignity.

People's Organisations: In order to achieve self-reliance, a village needs to organise itself. GRAVIS promotes the establishment of Village Development Committees, Self-Help Groups, VOPAs, Mineworkers' Trade Unions, Village Education Committees etc. In those committees, equal representation from all members of society, especially marginalised groups, is opted for. Furthermore, GRAVIS facilitates interaction of various village institutions, local authorities and non-governmental agencies to access funds, resources and to execute programmes.



Growing old with dignity and sufficient nutrition

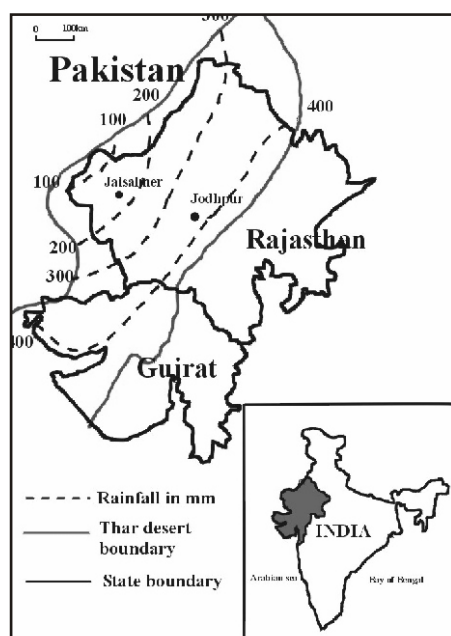


*"Saat kaal, sattaish jamana, tirsath kuria kacha.
Teen kaal aida padela, maa poot miley naa pacha."
Traditional saying of Thar¹*

Where we work

Amongst all the remote areas in India, GRAVIS has chosen one of the most challenging places to conduct work in. The Thar Desert of India, also known as *Marawad* (Region of Death) or Great Indian Desert, is a relentless area with hot summers and cold winters.

In Rajasthan there is a remarkable rainfall gradient with a mean annual precipitation ranging from 425 mm in the south-east to about 200 mm in the north-west. The average number of rainy days a year amounts to 9-12 days, with the lion's share during monsoon season and any year is likely to be a drought year. Not only is the rainfall very erratic, but also is it patchy in its distribution. Coupled with high evaporation rates, the climate in Jodhpur District can be classified as arid to extremely arid. The mean temperature in summer can be as high as 40°C, with maximum temperatures of 48-50°C. The mean temperature during winter is 14-16°C with temperatures as low as -3°C in extremely cold winters. Consequently, GRAVIS' area of operation lies in an area of climatic extremes, with high intensity rainfalls alternating with years of drought. Despite the relative hostility of this setting, the area enjoys a high level of biodiversity.



Map 1: Rainfall gradient in Rajasthan

The Thar Desert spreads over an area of over 200,000 km² and being home to nearly 23 million people it is the most densely populated desert in the world. The inhabitants of the Thar suffer from health problems related to poor quality or lack of drinking water and nutrition. Due to its remote location, the villages of the Thar lack basic services and infrastructure like health and education, leaving them even more vulnerable. GRAVIS has taken on work in the remotest areas of the Thar to work with the rural communities for their empowerment and secured livelihood.

¹"There will be seven years of drought. Twenty-seven years will be of good harvest. Sixty-three years will be neither good nor bad. Three drought years will be so severe that mother and son will be separated from each other, never to meet again."



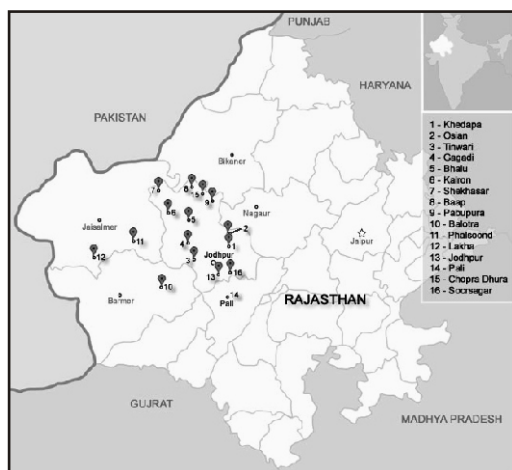
How we operate

Up until today the founding members of GRAVIS are represented in the General Body, which forms the principal governing structure of the organisation. Its 26 members are in charge of approval or disapproval of projects and budgets and are entitled to elect the members of the Governing Board. Our Governing Board consists of 12 members and is responsible for the supervision of financial, developmental and organisational planning of current and future projects.

The Executive Director of GRAVIS manages the day to day activities and is held accountable to the Secretary of the Governing Board. A Project Coordinator is assigned for every project and is responsible for tasks and implementation elements of the individual project. Field Centre Coordinators, who are in charge of the project implementation at the grassroots together with Village Development Committees, report back to the Project Coordinators. The Project Coordinators and Field Centre Coordinators look after project implementation and successful completion together. Village Development Committees, field workers and volunteers provide further, essential support in the successful implementation of projects.

Since its inception in 1983, GRAVIS has expanded tremendously, now operating from 16 field centres, with a hospital in Tinwari village and the head office in Jodhpur City. Altogether, we currently employ over 175 full-time employees and over 400 staff members work with us part-time.

In addition to our staff, we have the support of consultants and professionals from the fields of hydrology, soil science, medicine, agriculture, horticulture, economy, social science and engineering.



Map 2: GRAVIS offices and field centres

Our partner organisations at national, international and grassroots level are crucial to our work. We are very grateful for their support, contributions, critical feedback and continuous commitment, which has helped us serving the communities of the Thar Desert.³

² A complete overview of Governing Board Members and their occupation is given in Part IV.

³ A list of our partnerships can be found in Part IV.



A group of trainees



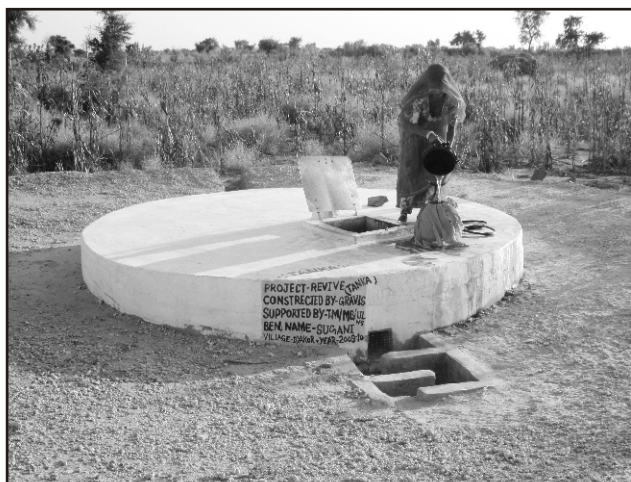
Part 2 : Progress and Achievements 2010-2011

Water security

One of the biggest hurdles to be overcome by the rural population of western Rajasthan is the lacking availability of potable water. The absence of fresh water readily available close to the house impacts the local communities directly and indirectly.

Fetching water from great distances is usually the task of the women in the household. On average, they fetch water twice a day from a distance of 2-10 kilometres or even further in low rainfall or drought years. The long distances covered in the glistening heat of the desert with the weight of the water further exacerbating the work, impairs the physical health of the women. The large amount of time consumed by fetching water daily renders it impossible for the women to seek income generating work outside the household. In drought years, the girl children of the family have to help with the acquisition of water, bereaving them of a chance to attend school on a regular basis. Furthermore, the quality of the water brought from available sources in the surrounding area is often of poor quality, carrying diseases like fluorosis, further impairing the health of its consumers.

GRAVIS has been improving water security in the villages of the Thar ever since its foundation in 1983 and is continuing to do so. To achieve a better supply of safe water closer to the homes of



A woman with her taanka

the rural population, we rely on rainwater harvesting structures. Water harvesting structures in the Thar like *taankas*, *beris* and *naadis* are traditional structures that are low in construction and maintenance cost. Another benefit of harvesting the sparse rains in the Thar is its ecological sustainability since it does not deplete non-renewable sources of water. GRAVIS builds traditional water harvesting structures with some technological improvements, for example with silt catchers at the inlet in order to reduce silting of the water storages and to improve water quality.

A *taanka* is an underground water tank of 20,000 liters capacity which is constructed under the surface of the earth, in close vicinity of the home. Rainwater is directed from a surrounding sloped catchment on the

surface into this underground tank. This catchment size is such that even rainfall of only 60-80 mm will fill the tank completely. With this amount of water, a *taanka* supplies the usual requirements of a family of average size for 4-8 months. The positive effects are saving time and money for fetching and buying drinking water and thus, reducing dependence on others. The savings are about INR 1,500 per family per month. The women of the family save themselves valuable time, which then can be used for income generating work outside the



house. Seeking employment other than in farming leads to income diversification, which reduces pressure on farming land and increases livelihood security. Girl children have a better chance to attend school and achieve literacy, a crucial skill to become self-reliant.

Naadis are village ponds that were already in use in the Thar over 500 years ago. Originally, many villages were built where a natural low area would allow for an easy construction of a *naadi*. In recent decades, however, the prospect of having tapped water supplied to the doorstep has led to large scale abandonment of these village ponds, and consequently to them silting up. New villages have been established without the construction of a *naadi*. This has left village communities highly dependent on external water supplies, which are often neither safe nor easily affordable. GRAVIS promotes the de-silting of existing *naadis* as well as the construction of new ones to increase self-reliance and water security on a community level. Apart from desilting, repairing and constructing *naadis*, GRAVIS also encourages the village inhabitants to preserve their *naadi* as a common water source by not polluting the water or by giving individual interests priority over the benefit of the community.



Naadi full of Rain water



Desilting of naadi

In 2010 - 2011 GRAVIS has continued its efforts in securing livelihoods by building and maintaining existent water harvesting structures. Table below gives an overview of all interventions related to water security in total till date.

Table 1: Activities in 2010-2011 and to date related to water security*

| Activity | In 2010-2011 | Total till date | Families benefited to date |
|--|--------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Construction of <i>taankas</i> | 462 | 5,216 | 17,378 |
| Construction of <i>Beris</i> | 8 | 515 | 5,355 |
| Construction of de-silting of <i>naadis</i> | 6 | 238 | 81,325 |
| Training of water harvesting structure maintenance | 25 | 407 | 5,118 |

* Includes figures from table 7



Agriculture, food security and animal husbandry

Despite the arid climate and the high risk of recurring droughts in the area, over 65% of the land in western Rajasthan is under cultivation and agriculture is the primary source of income for more than 80% of the population. To reduce their dependence on a good harvest, the farmers usually keep some livestock in addition to farming. In their fields, farmers tend to grow a variety of crops together to obtain at least some crop in the face of an unpredictable onset and intensity of the monsoon rains that vary from year to year. The crops most commonly cultivated in the area are *bajra* (pearl millet), *moong* (green gram), *til* (sesame), *guar* (cluster bean) and *moth* (moth bean).

Due to the introduction of chemical fertilisers, overcultivation and overgrazing by increasing numbers of livestock, the fertility and quality of arable land has been decreasing over the last decades. As a result of soil degradation, the meagre yields have been even sparser than before and it is increasingly difficult to feed the high number of people and livestock living in the desert villages. GRAVIS counters this negative trend by a variety of sustainable agricultural interventions. In our efforts to improve food security we closely work together with the Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI) and Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK).

***Khadin* (earthen bund) construction**

To increase the harvests, GRAVIS promotes the construction of field bunds for in situ moisture conservation in the fields. These bunds, also called *khadins* and have been built in the area for several hundred years. Whereas traditional bunds tend to be very big, GRAVIS *khadins* are on average only 1-2 metres high, 250-800 metres long and they are usually shared by several families. *Khadins* are constructed on three sides of a farmer's field, with the open side facing the catchment area. Soil is dug up from the field to build an earthen bund. GRAVIS builds its bunds with a cemented overflow (*nehta*) on the side opposite the catchment in case of intense rain, so that a surplus of moisture can flow into the next field and the crops are not damaged by flooding. Fertile top soil that may be washed off in the heavy monsoon rains without a bund stays within the field as well as seeds, so that consequently the lower side of the bund becomes naturally vegetated after the first heavy rainfall after construction (after the harvest of the monsoon crop between December and June).

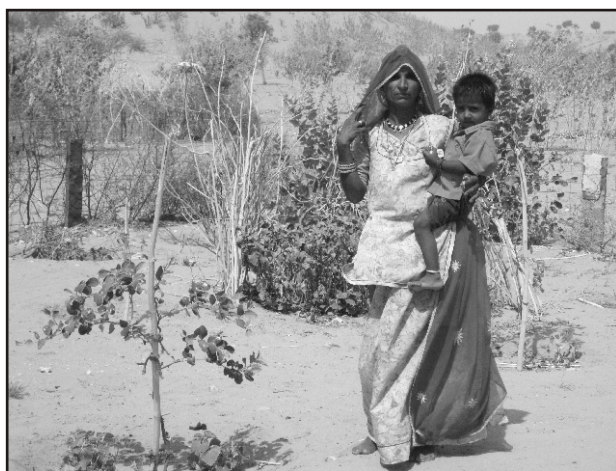


A rich harvest in khadin land



The benefit of a *khadin* is that two crops a year, *rabi* and *kharif* crop, instead of only monsoon crop can be grown in a good rainfall year. Even with scanty rainfall of about 25 to 40mm and during drought, monsoon crop can be grown on a *khadin* field, whereas it may not grow without the bund. Hence, the positive effects of a *khadin* are multiple.

Firstly, the soil within the field stays moist over an extended period of time, which protects the light textured soils from wind and water erosion. Secondly, the soil is stabilised by the natural perennial vegetation that is growing within the bund, with an average number of trees growing in a *khadin* field of 40.5 and only 6.87 trees in non-*khadin* land. Thirdly, a *khadin* with double cropping in a single year provides the opportunity to store parts of the harvest for fuel and fodder. Thus, the land owners are not driven into the felling of trees for fuel and fodder during drought years, so that the vegetation cover is maintained permanently in many fields, adding long term value to the construction of a *khadin* both ecologically and economically.



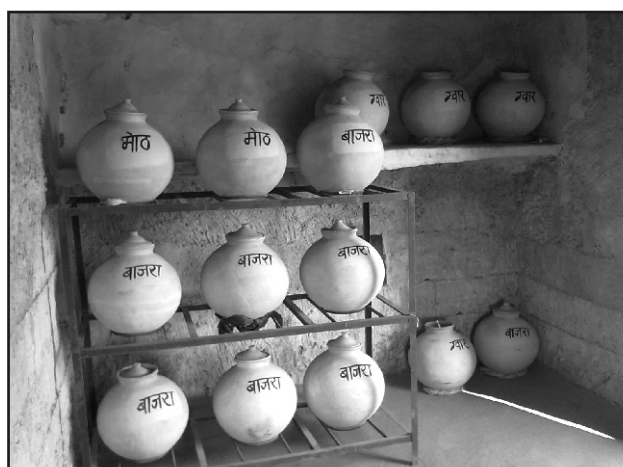
A woman in her kitchen garden

Horticulture units (kitchen gardens)

Malnutrition is a common problem in rural Rajasthan. To increase the variety of food consumed, GRAVIS promotes horticultural units close to the house, so-called kitchen gardens. Fruits suited to the desert climate can be grown here by means of little irrigation from domestic wastewater. Typical fruits in kitchen gardens are *anar* (pomegranate), *ber* (desert plum) and *nimbu* (lemon). These fruits pose a true asset in terms of nutrient and vitamin intake.

Seed banks

GRAVIS stores seeds for plants suited to the desert environment that are low in water consumption, high in yield and drought resistant. In the storage of our seeds we do not use genetic modification or hybrids. These seeds are preserved in a traditional way and kept in seed banks where they can be stored for many years. These seed banks also serve as a store for seeds of rare indigenous food crops in order to preserve biodiversity. In addition to these seed banks GRAVIS also established demonstration plots for water efficient, drought resistant, high yield crops.



Moth, bajra and guar seeds in a seedbank



Farmers' Clubs

Farmers organised in Farmers' Clubs exchange skills and experience in agricultural practices. In addition to an exchange of information, GRAVIS also organised an exposure visit to the CAZRI demonstration plot last year. Here, farmers are introduced to innovative farming techniques, seed varieties and fertilisers as well as manure production. Depending on interest and abilities, the farmers can then apply these new techniques on their on fields.

In 2011, 24 out of our 37 established Farmers' Clubs received official approval from the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), which ensures funding for the next three years.

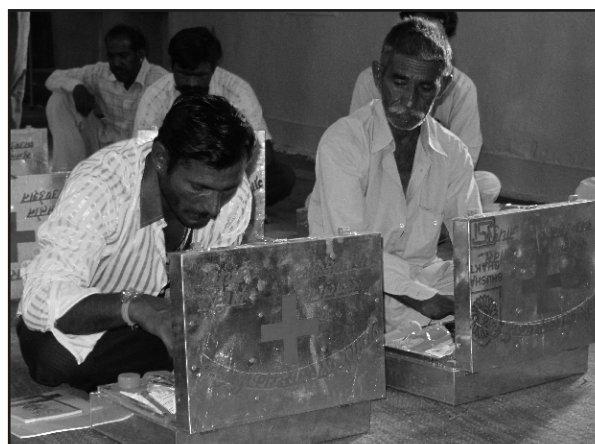
Table 2 : Activities in 2010-2011 and to date related to agriculture and food security *

| Activity | In 2010-2011 | Total till date | Families benefited to date |
|---|--------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Construction and repair of <i>khadins</i> | 204 | 4,460 | 18,356 |
| Seed banks | 18 | 439 | 3,928 |
| Horticulture Units | 356 | 3,119 | 8,413 |
| Community pastureland/Orans | 6 | 57 | 6,905 |
| Crop demonstrations | 16 | 64 | 148 |
| Fodder banks | 7 | 23 | 2,674 |

* Includes figures from table 7

Animal husbandry and livestock development

With a high risk of drought and consequently crop failure, keeping animals such as sheep, goats, cows and camels is a vital backing for farmers. However, the keeping of animal breeds not adapted to the desert climate and poor nutrition of animals as a consequence of high livestock numbers leads to poor yields in dairy produce. GRAVIS promotes local breeds like the Tharparkar and provides trainings for animal owners where they learn about animal health, nutrition and keeping. In the villages we train para vets who can treat minor animal diseases in due time and we supply them with a para vet kit when they have completed their training course with us. We continuously work towards the improvement of animal health to make livestock a reliable and efficient secondary source of nutrition and income.



Inspecting the new para vet kit



GRAVIS also runs a holistic breed programme where it provides pure-breed bulls from certified centres in order to achieve better yields and animal health. In order to supply the animals with sufficient fodder, GRAVIS has established several community pastures.

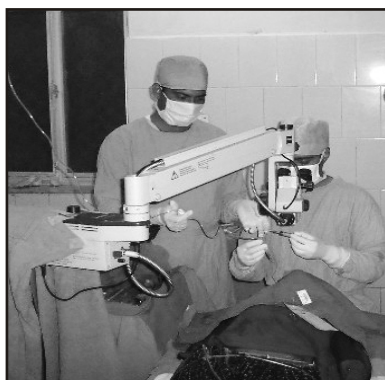
Table 3: Animal Husbandry in 2010-2011

| Activity | Numbers |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Para vet trainings | 8 |
| Animal camps | 16 |
| Bulls distributed | 7 |
| Trainings on animal husbandry | 16 |
| Pastures Developed | 4 |
| Fodder banks | 4 |

Health

Having to cope with hard physical work, a harsh climate in a relentless desert environment, malnutrition and myriad inflectional diseases, the inhabitant of the Thar villages face numerous health issues from the cradle to the grave. Babies are often born prematurely, already starting their lives underweight and undernourished. In their adult lives, men become subject to various diseases, often initiated or exacerbated by their occupation and the physical work related to it. Women are often malnourished, usually going through several pregnancies, coupled with poor nutrition and hard physical work. The elderly are often marginalised and undernourished and in the absence of health insurance and healthcare, the consequences of a hard working life in the Thar, affect them even more.

GRAVIS is reaching out to the remotest areas of the Thar to provide healthcare to all members of society. We operate through our VDCs and have initiated Village Health Centres (VHCs) to promote health, sanitation and hygiene on a village level. In order to provide basic health care and first aid in the village, we train Village Health Workers (VHWs), who are also trained birth attendants.



An eye surgery in progress

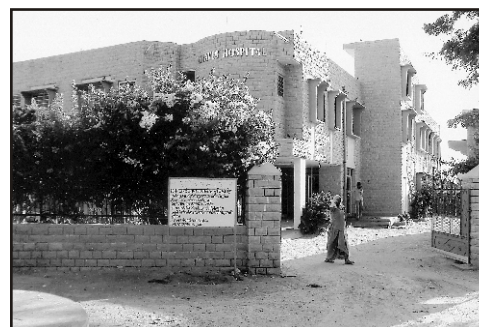
GRAVIS Hospital

Opened in Tinwari in 2000, GRAVIS Hospital has become a crucial supplier of professional healthcare to more than 200,000 people living in the area. GRAVIS' field based medical programs work to identify and link patients in need with the hospital for major and minor surgeries (i.e. orthopaedic and intestinal) treat diseases such as malaria, treat deficit states (i.e.



malnutrition, anaemia) and supervise pregnancies, including ante- and post-natal check-ups. The hospital is equipped with a highly trained staff, including 8 medical doctors, and 15 other personnel covering the administrative, technical and ambulatory departments. The GRAVIS hospital has 60 beds, 6 examination rooms, a laboratory, a labour room, two operation theaters, as well as a sonography and X-ray unit.

In 2003, GRAVIS established an adjoining hospital staff residential area with 6 apartments and a training hall used for training sessions for Village Health Workers (VHWs) and eye workers. Medical services are provided by the hospital at a minimal price, and at times for free, to allow all members of the local community access to healthcare.



GRAVIS Hospital

Geriatric Health

After a strenuous life in the Thar, elderly citizens often cannot enjoy their retirement. Hard labour and ongoing lack of a variety of food, often coupled with opium abuse, leaves them with geriatric chronic conditions like tuberculosis, silicosis, arthritis, rheumatism, cataracts and cancer.

Their marginalised place in society and their poor economic condition aggravate their situation and they rarely receive the health care they are in dire need of. We address the health issues of the elderly in a number of age friendly programmes, which are easy to access and affordable. A key part of our initiatives is Promoting Older People Led Community Action, a programme including health care education to the elderly and linking them with respective health care units when needed. In GRAVIS' hospital, over 80% of our eye care patients are people over the age of 60.



Treating an elderly patient



Reaching the remote villages with eye screening camps

Eye Care

Unprotected overexposure to sunshine, lacking hygiene as well as malnutrition can affect eyesight. Diseases like glaucoma, cataract, night blindness and infections like conjunctivitis are very common, especially amongst older people. In 2003 GRAVIS opened its eye care unit at GRAVIS hospital, where we treat these diseases and carry out eye surgeries. In the villages, we operate through Eye Care Committees, where preventive



measures are introduced and potential patients are linked to respective institutions to receive professional treatment.

Maternal health

In the last year, GRAVIS Hospital started a new programme targeting maternal health. Malnutrition and infections often leave women weak during pregnancy, which may lead to death in child labour. Our programme is designed to raise awareness, hygiene standards and to improve pre-birth health. With the help of our VHWS and Village Development Centres (VDCs) we connect women with respective government programmes and government health centres, where nutrition supplements, vaccinations and medicines for the sensitive pre-birth months are often distributed for free. In December 2010, GRAVIS organised a state level dialogue on maternal and child health which involved health practitioners, government representatives, NGOs and community leaders.

Child Care

Our child care initiatives target the youngest with ante- and post-natal check-ups and immunisation of infants. We also promote improvements in hygienic practices to reduce the



Child immunization

number of infectious diseases and we provide nutritional supplements to children suffering from malnutrition and diarrhoeal diseases. We also educate young adults, especially adolescent girls, about puberty to make them aware of the physiological and psychological changes brought about by adolescence. These girls spread what they have learnt to other girls in their community and thus help to improve future reproductive health and hygiene.

GRAVIS' Crèche programme is a day care centre for children aged 0-6 years, especially targeting families from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Giving their children to day care centres, where they are looked after and receive nutritious meals as well as health check ups and pre-school education, allows mothers of the rural community to carry out income generating work outside the house. Older siblings of babies and young children no longer have to look after their younger family members and can attend school. Thus adding to income diversification and higher rates of school attendants, GRAVIS' Crèche Programme sustainably secures livelihoods. Last year, 360 young children and their families benefited from 12 Crèche units in Osian block of Jodhpur District.

Occupational lung diseases

Mineworkers in the mines and quarries of Jodhpur and Makrana areas do not wear any protective clothing during their hard labour in the dust. Amongst the miners, respiratory



disorders like silicosis and tuberculosis are not uncommon. GRAVIS addresses the issue of occupational lung diseases on two different levels: in trainings, mineworkers are made aware of the risk they are under and get to know preventive measures. Secondly, people already suffering from occupational lung diseases are identified during TB and silicosis health camps and linked to GRAVIS hospital or other institutions to undergo professional treatment.

Infectious diseases

Malaria is one of the most wide-spread and lethal infections in the That Desert. Transmitted by infected mosquitoes, who thrive in stagnant water, for example in *naadis*, the risk of infection is particularly given in the monsoon season when large puddles form in low-lying areas, and humidity and temperatures are high. In case of epidemics, GRAVIS provides short-term relief action by treating infected patients. As a preventive measure, GRAVIS tries to reduce the risk of infection by adding trapdoors to the *taankas*, built close to people's homes.

HIV/AIDS is spreading in India, with rates relatively low in Rajasthan. Since talking about this disease is still a social taboo, many myths and misapprehensions about the transmission of HIV/AIDS exist. In order to reduce the risk of infection due to a lack of knowledge, GRAVIS conducts workshops and meetings to achieve thorough understanding of this disease. The organization is also implementing a Targeted Interventions Programme to educate high risk groups about HIV/AIDS.

To combat with TB, GRAVIS runs a comprehensive field based programme. It generates awareness on TB and facilitates screening & treatment. GRAVIS is a member of the National Partnership for TB control in India.

Table 4 : Health care and nutrition activities in 2010-2011

| GRAVIS Hospital | 2010-2011 |
|---|------------------|
| Number of patients treated | 14,841 |
| Number of general/eye surgeries conducted | 1,243 |
| Number of immunisations provided | 207 |
| Number of malaria patients treated | 138 |
| Number of TB patients treated | 31 |
| Health care in the field | 2010-2011 |
| Total number of VHWS/peer educators trained | 19 |
| Number of medical camps | 84 |
| Number of patients treated in medical camps | 5,702 |
| Number of childcare crèches | 12 |
| Total number of children attending childcare programmes | 288 |
| Number of Eye Screening Camps | 11 |
| Total number of people treated in Eye Screening camps | 496 |

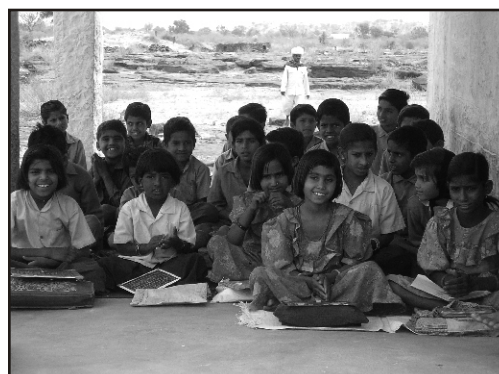


Education

Education and literacy are inarguably the key elements to a self-reliant life and open the door to an independent and secured future. In rural area of the Thar, however, the chores and burdens of everyday life interfere with the chance to undergo formal education. Where the government programmes for primary education still reach the villages, dropout rates are high, especially during drought years and enrolment of girl is generally low. The remotest areas of the Thar are not even reached by these programmes.

Primary Schools

GRAVIS is committed to bring education to the remotest areas of the Thar, where it is running 48 primary schools and promotes the enrolment of girls in the villages. In our schools we provide education pertinent to village life, teaching topics including environment, health and hygiene and peace. Schoolchildren are provided with school lunches and health care. The school founded by GRAVIS are later handed over to either the government or the VDCs and are run and supported by those institutions. Till date, GRAVIS has founded over 80 primary Schools in Thar.



Girls enjoying education

Village Education Committees

In order to operate education initiatives effectively, Village Education Committees (VECs) have been formed on village level. In these VECs we ensure an adequate representation of women (about 50%). The VECs are in charge of monitoring the school's long- and short-term activities: they manage the community's education fund and the distribution of teachers' salaries. They also acquire food and other resources and materials for the school. In addition, the VECs are responsible for linking the schools to government programmes and deciding on the curriculum and teaching methods. The VECs also help in organizing teachers training. In the longer vision the VECs are crucial for us with a sustainability point of view.

Table 5: Education in 2010-2011

| Activities | Total Number |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Primary schools | 48 |
| Girls enrolled | 952 |
| Boys enrolled | 1,451 |
| Female teachers | 4 |
| Male teachers | 48 |



No agency can provide welfare for millions and millions of people until and unless it is coupled with people's own initiatives and efforts.

- Mahatma Gandhi

People's Organisations

Achieving *Gram Swarajya*, or village self-rule, is one of our main aims at GRAVIS. True self-reliance in the villages can only be reached if development activities are supported, planned and carried out with and by the local communities themselves. Consequently, establishing people's organisations in the villages we operate in has always been one of our main activities.

We organise the local community in groups according to common features the residents share, like age or occupation. Our Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) follow democratic structures and we ensure the equal representation of women and marginalised groups of society. All activities planned by these people's organisations are merely initiated and supported by GRAVIS but carried out by the organisations themselves. Taking over responsibility for themselves is the first step towards self-reliance in the communities of rural Thar.

Village Development Committees (VDCs)

GRAVIS establishes a VDC in all the communities we work in. The members of VDCs are elected democratically during the *gram sabha* (village meeting) and include women and members of all castes. The VDC acts as an intermediary between GRAVIS and the rural community, and is responsible for the formation and preservation of village funds, the selection and prioritization of prospective development initiatives, the implementation and supervision of projects, and the allocation of wages or materials. Furthermore, the VDC is an institution where individuals or groups can discuss issues they have with each other or externals. Finally, the VDC also looks after the appropriate implementation of government-funded projects.



A leadership Workshop for VDC

Self-Help Groups (SHGs): Women Empowerment



A SHG Meeting

Self-Help Groups are multi-caste and often multi-religious platforms comprised of 10-12 women where they can exchange information and skills and discuss gender-specific topics. Strengthened by unity, the women raise their voices in VDC meetings and make their causes heard. In SHGs women plan income-generating activities and manage their funds, e.g. accessing loans or deciding on loans given to individual members of the group.

**Table 6 : Activities related to women empowerment**

| Activity | 2010-2011 | Total to date |
|--|-----------|---------------|
| Number of SHGs formed | 473 | 1,071 |
| Number of SHG members | 5,153 | 11,797 |
| Sum of loans taken (INR) | 1,575,000 | 16,751,565 |
| Number of awareness camps | 41 | 347 |
| Rallies attended | 8 | 150 |
| Number of women attending rallies | 856 | 18,185 |
| Exposure visits | 7 | 88 |
| Number of women attending exposure visits | 251 | 3,155 |
| Number of skill enhancement trainings held | 26 | 228 |
| Income generating units | 6 | 119 |

In 2010-2011 we continued our partnership in MPOWER, which is a long-term project by, Government of Rajasthan and funded by International Fund for Agricultural Development and Sir Ratan Tata Trust. MPOWER focuses on poverty mitigation, especially of women living below the poverty line. GRAVIS is the implementing partner for the project in Jodhpur and Jaisalmer Districts where the project is serving about 10,000 women. The project will continue until 2015.

Village Education Committees (VECs)

Village Education Committees are formed in all villages where GRAVIS runs schools. The VECs are made up of members of the community with a particular interest in education. Over half of the members are women and parents. The main tasks of the VECs are securing funds and food for the village school, linking the school to government programmes and schemes, managing the salaries of teachers and deciding on topics taught in the lessons.

Village Older People's Associations (VOPAs): Ageing with Dignity

VOPAs are organisations for the geriatric population of the villages, including men, women and members from different castes and religions alike. Basically, they operate in the same manner as VDCs, but are entirely composed of community members of 60 years of age and above. In VOPA meetings, age-specific issues like health are discussed and interventions targeting the older members of society are planned. The existence of VOPAs raises the awareness of older people's concerns in the community as a whole and thus actively works against the social stigmatisation and marginalisation of the elderly.

Within its interventions focusing on older people, GRAVIS has begun a research study focusing on older people's health issues. This comprehensive document will be completed by the end of 2011.



Table 7 : Activities targeting older people *

| Activities | In 2010-2011 | Total to date |
|--|--------------|---------------|
| Construction of <i>Khadin</i> | 172 | 834 |
| Construction of <i>Taanka</i> | 230 | 1,040 |
| Construction of New <i>Naadi</i> | 2 | 9 |
| <i>Naadi</i> De-silting | 5 | 20 |
| Distribution of cows | 132 | 572 |
| Distribution of Goats | 5 | 45 |
| Training on livestock management | 3 | 30 |
| Establishment of fodder bank | 3 | 3 |
| Arid horticulture unit | 240 | 925 |
| Training on horticulture units | 5 | 57 |
| Seed banks | 6 | 36 |
| Awareness session on health issues | 15 | 169 |
| Pasture Development | 2 | 2 |
| Training on <i>taanka</i> construction | 3 | 65 |
| Training on <i>Khadin</i> construction | 3 | 30 |

* From the overall figures given in tables 1 and 2.

Village Eye Care Committees (VECCs)

With the frequent occurrence of cataracts or eye infections, eye care has become an important part of GRAVIS' work. By establishing VECCs, we organise eye care interventions, raise awareness of eye health, identify potential patients and link them to appropriate institutions for treatment.

Farmers' Clubs

GRAVIS has facilitated the formation of 37 Farmers' Clubs in the districts of Jodhpur and Jaisalmer. In 2010-2011, 24 of the clubs received official approval by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) with guaranteed government funding over a period of three years. The farmers in the Clubs carry out routine (e.g. awareness meetings, preparation of plans) and non-routine activities, such as exposure visits and



Farmers club meeting



transfer of technology. The farmers learn how to access government schemes and funds as well as banking procedures like opening accounts. Farmers' Clubs aim at the self-reliant, sustainable organisation, advocacy and empowerment of farmers.

Table 8 : Overview of Community-Based Organisations established by GRAVIS

| Organisation | In 2010-2011 | Total to date |
|--|--------------|---------------|
| Village Development Committees (VDCs) | 255 | 741 |
| Self-Help Groups (SHGs) | 473 | 1,071 |
| Village Education Committees (VECs) | 19 | 82 |
| Village Old People's Associations (VOPAs) | 15 | 63 |
| Village Eye Care Committees (VECCs) | 17 | 98 |
| Farmers' Clubs | 37 | 37 |
| Water User Groups | 5 | 50 |
| Producer Groups | 5 | 5 |
| Village Health Committees (VHCs) | 17 | 220 |
| Village Health & Sanitation Committees (VHSCs) | 30 | 90 |

Ageing

Growing old in the villages of the Thar brings more hardships than simply degrading health. It is coupled with economic shortcomings, social isolation and in the absence of adequate health care and nutrition even minor health issues pose a major problem. For older women, especially widowed women, the situation is even worse, having to face oppression and social exclusion.

In order to give older people of the communities a decent place in society and to improve their economic situation, GRAVIS started an initiative in 2008, called Promoting Older People Led Action to Mitigate Poverty (POC). Under this project we form CBOs, representing the elderly to whom we provide capacity building. We also carry out physical interventions such as construction of water harvesting structures and distribution of livestock.



An elderly villager



Publications

Research and documentation are vital to GRAVIS' work. In the past year the following publications have been completed and are now ready to be read:

Publications in English :

- "Drought, Health and Community: A research study on drought's impact on health" (supported by IDEX)
- "Silico-tuberculosis: burdening the lives of miners. A research study on prevalence and prevention of silico-tuberculosis in stone mines" (supported by MISEREOR)
- GRAVIS information leaflet, new edition

Publications in Hindi :

- *Swayam Sahayata Hi Sarvotam Sahayata: Sangathan Me Shakti* (Supported by Help Age International and the European Commission)
- *Thar Marusthal Mein Varsha Jal Sanrakshan* (Supported by Help Age International and the European Commission)
- *Vridhavastha Mein Swasthaya I* (Supported by Help Age International and the European Commission)
- *Vridhavastha Mein Swasthaya II* (Supported by Help Age International and the European Commission)
- *Vridhon Ka Adhikar: Sarkar Ka Yogdan* (supported by Help Age International and the European Commission)
- *Thar Marusthal Mein Falodyan* (Supported by Help Age International and the European Commission)
- *Vridhawastha: Tathya Aur Kathya* (Supported by Help Age International and the European Commission)
- *Thar Marusthal Mein Pashupalan* (Supported by Help Age International and the European Commission)



Part 3 : The Highlights of the year 2010 - 2011

L.C. Tyagi Fellowships awarded

In July 2010, two students were awarded the L.C. Tyagi Fellowship, a scholarship for education. Since its inauguration in 2008, the L.C. Tyagi Fellowship have been awarded once a year, opening the door to higher education for one young learner, and the door to post-graduation studies to another.

GRAVIS and USIEF co-organise a public health seminar

GRAVIS and USIEF (Fulbright Commission in India) co-organized a one day seminar on Public Health during the International Education week in November, 2010.

National workshops on child labour and mining issues

Two national level workshops on child labour and mining issues were held by GRAVIS in the month of December, 2010. Over 200 participants from different parts of the countries got together and discussed issues related to child labour and mineworkers.



School children taking part in the water rally

GRAVIS organises rallies on World Water Day

In March 2011 GRAVIS organised rallies related to water issues in different areas. These rallies were supported by our partner Wells for India and were held to raise awareness of water matters in the region.

GRAVIS receives Spirit of Humanity Award

For its outstanding contribution to women's health, GRAVIS was given the Spirit of Humanity Award by AmeriCares. Dr. Prakash Tyagi received the award on April 2, 2011 in Mumbai.

State level workshop on Maternal Health

In December 2010, GRAVIS organized a workshop on issues related to Maternal Health. Over 60 participants took part in the event.

Dalmiya Environment Award

For its outstanding contribution in the field of environment, GRAVIS was given the Dalmiya Award in September, 2010.

Wells for India Community Health Workers Awards

Above awards were given to two dedicated health workers in February 2011 at GRAVIS Hospital.



Part 4 : Administrative, financial & general details

Overview of projects implemented in 2010 - 2011

Table 9 : List of projects implemented in 2010-2011

| Project Title | Location | Main Activities |
|---|---|--|
| Agriculture based livelihood project | Jodhpur district | Agriculture, capacity building, livestock. |
| Integrated health and nutrition programme | Jodhpur district | Monitoring of government hospitals, capacity building of health functionaries and programme leadership |
| Crèche Program | 12 units in Jodhpur District | Dry care for rural children |
| Community Eye Health and Community based Rehabilitation program | 150 villages in Jodhpur District | Community eye care activities provision of ophthalmic treatment through eye care unit, and community based rehabilitation programme. |
| Community Monitoring of NRHM | Jodhpur district | Monitoring of health services of the government in the rural areas of Jodhpur District |
| Community led Drought Mitigation in Thar | Sankra (Pokaran) block, Jaisalmer | Drought mitigation through water harvesting, women empowerment and capacity building |
| Drought Mitigation Programme | 15 villages of Jodhpur and Barmer District | Awareness generation and capacity building on drought mitigation |
| Drought Mitigation Programme (Wells for India) | 10 villages of Baap Block, Jodhpur | Drought mitigation through water harvesting, women empowerment and capacity building |
| Drought preparedness through enhanced water and food security, training and empowered women | 20 villages in Jodhpur district | Drought mitigation through water harvesting, women empowerment and capacity building |
| Empowering elderly women of the Thar | Jodhpur and Jaisalmer Districts | Microfinance and capacity building among older women |
| Empowering women and girls of Thar through water and health | Jodhpur Districts | Women empowerment and water security |
| Extending Education - Worthington Foundation | Jodhpur Barmer, Bikaner and Jaisalmer Districts | Building schools, logistic support |
| Farmers' Field School (FFS) | Jodhpur District | Training on animal husbandry |
| GIVE supported projects | GRAVIS work area | Water security, fruit gardens, education, health |
| GRAVIS Gramodyog | Gagadi and Khedapa centres of GRAVIS | Production of spices, oil and wheat porridge |
| GRAVIS Hospital | 50 villages around Tinwari | Provision of professional curative and diagnostic health care |



| Project Title | Location | Main Activities |
|--|---|---|
| Health Working Groups' research on older people's health | 2 research sites of India | Research on older people's health issues |
| Improving women and children's health II | 15 villages in Jodhpur District | Reproductive health, awareness generation |
| KRIYA | GRAVIS work area | Women empowerment through income generation by vocational trainings and micro-finance |
| Mine Labourers Welfare Program II | Mining area of Barmer, Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Nagaur | Mineworkers entitlements, health education, advocacy |
| Mother NGO for RCH programme | Jodhpur District | Reproductive and Child Health activities |
| Mitigating poverty in western Rajasthan | Baap and Sankra block | Microfinance and capacity building among women below the poverty line |
| Motivating community to maintain purity of the Tharparkar breed | 10 villages of Jaisalmer District | Breed improvement of Tharparkar |
| Promoting older people led community action (POC) | 12 villages of Jodhpur and Jaisalmer District | Empowering older people through water security, food and agriculture security, health care and livestock rearing. |
| Poverty and Vulnerability reduction through Drought mitigation and community led programme | Jodhpur and Jaisalmer District | Empowering older people through water security, food and agriculture security, health care and livestock rearing. |
| REVIVE | Jodhpur District | Supporting farming and water harvesting. |
| Targeted interventions | Barmer District | HIV/AIDS prevention |
| Trees for life | Jodhpur District | Tree plantation |
| Training of SHG on HIV/AIDS by Prayas | Jodhpur District | HIV/AIDS awareness |
| VIKALP | Jodhpur district | Rainwater harvesting, plantation, livestock and health care. |
| Water, health and education for women and children of the Thar | Jodhpur district | Water, health and education |
| Water, Sanitation, Health and Education (WASHED) | Baap block of Jodhpur | Educating school children on water and sanitation |
| Water quality research | GRAVIS work area | Research on contamination in water, people's perspectives and possible remedies to improve water quality |
| Jan Mangal Training | Jodhpur District | Health Education on family Planning |
| Harvesting Rains for Mitigating Droughts(HRMD) | 5 villages of Baap block of Jodhpur District and 5 villages of Diyatra area of Bikaner District | Rain water harvesting, Educating village community on water use through Water User Group. |
| Cleft Lip Surgeries | Thar Desert | Cleft Lip Surgeries |



Our Partners

Table 10 : Partners

| National and International Partners |
|---|
| Art Venture |
| Asha for Education |
| Association for Rural Advancement through Voluntary Action and Local Initiative (ARAVALI) |
| Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) |
| Catholic Relief Services (CRS) |
| Central Social Welfare Board, Govt. of India |
| Centre for Advancement and Relief Everywhere (CARE) |
| Food first Information and Action Network (FIAN) |
| France Liberties |
| Gillings School of Public Health, University of North Carolina |
| Giving Impetus to Voluntary Action (GIVE) |
| Global Fund for Women |
| Global Giving |
| Help Age International |
| Help the Aged |
| Indian Friends in America |
| Indian Relief and Education Fund (IREF) |
| International Development Exchange |
| Lady Irwin College, New Delhi |
| Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India |
| Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India |
| MISEREOR |
| NABARD, Govt. of India |
| National Rural Health Mission, Govt. of India |
| People for Progress in India (PPI) |
| Population Foundation of India |
| Prayas |
| Sight Savers International |
| Sir Dorabji Tata Trust (SDTT) |
| Suzlon Foundation |
| Tampere University Students Union (TAMY) |
| Traditional Medicinals |
| Tsao Foundation |
| Voluntary Health Association of India (VHAI) |
| Wells for India |



| |
|-------------------------|
| WHO, Geneva |
| Women Serve |
| World Culture Institute |
| Worthington Foundation |

| Grassroots partners |
|---|
| FIAN Rajasthan |
| Gramin SWADES |
| Health, Environment and Development Consortium (HEDCON) |
| Jan Kaylan and Gram Vikas Sansthan (JGVGS) |
| Kshetriya Gramotthan Samiti (KGS) |
| Kshetriya Samagra Lok Vikas Sangh (KSLVS) |
| L.C. Tyagi Memorial Trust |
| Sandesh Sansthan |
| Swarajya Trust |
| Vasundhara Sewa Samiti (VSS) |



GRAVIS field centres and offices

Jodhpur

3/437, 3/458, M. M. Colony
Pal Road, Jodhpur 342 008, INDIA
Phones - 91 291 2785 317, 2785 116

Jelu-Gagadi

Village - Jelu-Gagadi, District - Jodhpur
Rajasthan, INDIA
Phone - 91 2926 257 622

Tinwari

GRAVIS Hospital
Ghewra Road, Tinwari, District - Jodhpur
Phones - 91 2926 268 610, 268 551

Khedapa

Village - Khedapa
District - Jodhpur

Baap

Village - Baap, District - Jodhpur
Phone - 91 2921 277 323

Kalron

Village - Kalron, District - Jodhpur
Phone - 91 2925 227 751

Phalsoond

Village - Phalsoond
District - Jaisalmer

Pali

House - 861, Society Nagar
District - Pali

Pabupura

Village - Pabupura
District - Jodhpur

Chopra Dhora

Village - Chopra Dhora
District - Jodhpur

Shekhasar

Village - Shekhasar
District - Jodhpur

Sursagar

Bheelon ki Basti, Sursagar
District - Jodhpur

Osian

Village - Osian
District - Jodhpur

Bhalu Rajwan

Village - Bhalu Rajwan
District - Jodhpur

Balotra

Village - Balotra
District - Barmer

Lakha

Village - Lakha
District - Jaisalmer

**GRAVIS' Governing Board****Table 11 : Members of GRAVIS Governing Board**

| S. No. | Name of Board Member | Designation in the Board | Gender | Background |
|--------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Uma Shankar Tripathi | Chair-person | M | Educationist |
| 2. | Dr. R. P. Dhir | Vice Chair-person | M | Agriculture Scientist |
| 3. | Shashi Tyagi | Secretary | F | Educationist |
| 4. | Dr. S. M. Mohnot | Member | M | Zoologist |
| 5. | Dr. G. M. Singhvi | Member | M | Retired Judge, Social Activist |
| 6. | Leela Vyas | Member | F | Development Activist |
| 7. | Teepu Bai | Member | F | Health Worker |
| 8. | Laxman Singh | Member | M | Farmer |
| 9. | Saraswati Kumar | Member | F | Development Activist |
| 10. | Rama Shankar Bhai | Member | M | Development Activist |
| 11. | Dr. Prakash Tyagi | Member | M | Medical Doctor |
| 12. | N. A. Ansari | Member | M | Civil Engineer |



Financial Details

S. R. Loonker & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Office : Flat No. 1, Basant Vihar
3rd 'A' Road, Sardarpura, Jodhpur
Tel. 2435414

AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have audited the attached Consolidated Balance Sheet of **GRAMIN VIKAS VIGYAN SAMITI, P.O. JELU-GAGADI DIST. JODHPUR (RAJ.)** as at 31st March, 2011 and also the annexed Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on the date incorporating the accounts of the institute's head office, FCRA projects and other various projects run by above institution. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Institute's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted the audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain responsible assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

We further report that :

- a) We have obtained all the information and explanation, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of the audit.
- b) The Balance sheet and Income and expenditure accounts dealt with the report are in agreement with the books of accounts;
- c) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statements together with the schedules attached and read with the Accounting Policies and Notes forming Part of Accounts as per schedule 'K' give a true and fair view :
 - i) In the case of Balance sheet of the state of affairs as at 31st March, 2011.
 - ii) In the case of Income and Expenditure accounts of the excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ended on that date :

Place : Jodhpur

Date : 01.09.11



for : **S. R. Loonker & Co.**
Chartered Accountants

(S. R. Loonker)
Proprietor
M. No. 70512


Table 12 : Abridged Income and Expenditure Statement

Gramin Vikas Vigyan Samiti

3/458, Milk Men Colony, Pal Road, Jodhpur - 342 008

Abridged Consolidated Income & Expenditure Statement for the year ended on 31st March 2011

| Expenditure | Amount (Rs.) | Income | Amount (Rs.) |
|--|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| To Administrative expenditure other than those directly debited to earmarked projects (expenses charged from various earmarked projects Rs. 640,2252.15) | 12,189,315.81 | By Interest from Bank & Others | 1,657,471.00 |
| To Recurring expenditure on activities other than earmarked projects | 1,510,891.00 | By General donation | 2,105,188.00 |
| To Gravis own contribution to earmarked projects | 77,816.00 | By Misc. income (Including tractors charge recovered) | 2,484,516.00 |
| To Grants written off | 0.00 | By Agriculture & Nursery income | 279,032.49 |
| To Interest on workers welfare fund | 532,244.80 | By Boarding charges from workers & training workshops | 271,360.00 |
| To Property & Equipment fund created | 149,565.00 | By Exp. Charged from various earmarked projects (See contra) | 8,994,899.55 |
| To Exp. on running of GRAVIS Hospital | 0.00 | By Income from GRAVIS Vocational Unit | 414,729.26 |
| To Expenditure of running of GRAVIS School | 386,102.55 | By Realisation of sale of fixed assets | 444,763.01 |
| To Expenditure of Gravis Gramoudhyog | 432,968.00 | By Collection from Gravis School | 1,145.00 |
| To Expenditure on earmarked projects to the extent grants utilized (See contra) | 44,468,299.55 | By Income applies on earmarked projects to the extent grants utilized (See contra) | 44,468,299.55 |
| To Excess of Income Over Expenditure tr to General Fund | 1,374,286.15 | By Member fee | 85.00 |
| Total | 61,121,488.86 | Total | 61,121,488.86 |


Table 13 : Abridged Balance Sheet

Gramin Vikas Vigyan Samiti

3/458, Milk Men Colony, Pal Road, Jodhpur - 342 008

Abridged Consolidated Balance Sheet As on 31st March 2011

| Liabilities | Amount (Rs.) | Assets | Amount (Rs.) |
|--|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Property and Equipment Fund | 59,271,140.05 | Fixed Assets | 59,271,140.05 |
| General Fund | 2,814,348.25 | S. Debtors, Advance & Security Deposits | 3,554,233.34 |
| Corpus Fund | 9,803,380.97 | INVESTMENTS | |
| | | * ICICI MIS Growth 400,000.00 | |
| | | * HDFC MIS Growth 400,000.00 | |
| | | * FDR 22,586,387.99 | |
| | | * RBI 8% Saving bond 2,932,233.00 | 26,318,620.99 |
| Workers Welfare fund & Security Deposit | 11,415,321.07 | Grants for specific earmarked projects received (Grants awaiting reimbursement) | 3,553,088.00 |
| Aids & Funds for specific earmarked projects | 18,702,612.63 | Closing Stock | 131,947.65 |
| Sundry Creditors & Provisions | 2,313,594.23 | CASH IN HAND & AT BANK | |
| | | * Cash in hand 107,075.64 | |
| | | * Cash at bank 11,384,291.53 | 11,491,367.17 |
| | 104,320,397.20 | | 104,320,397.20 |


Table 14 : Abridged Receipt and Payment Statement

Gramin Vikas Vigyan Samiti

3/458, Milk Men Colony, Pal Road, Jodhpur - 342 008

Abridged Receipt & Payment Account for the year ended on 31st March 2011

| Receipts | Amount (Rs.) | Payment | Amount (Rs.) |
|--|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| To Opening Balance | | By Expenditure on Purchase of Fixed Assets | 621525.00 |
| Cash In Hand 101514.60 | | FCRA Fund 471960.00 | |
| Cash at Bank 12503143.75 | 12604658.35 | Local Fund 149565.00 | |
| To Realisation of Investment | 556945.00 | | |
| To Interest on Corpus Fund | 78890.00 | By Revenue Expenditure on Running the Earmarked Projects against Foreign Contribution | 35422148.55 |
| To Grant Received for Specific Earmarked Projects-Foreign Contribution (Including Rs. 740118/-Interest from Bank & others) | 33058508.70 | By Payment for Exp at Local Projects | 8574191.00 |
| To Grant received for Specific earmarked Local contribution | 10304342.99 | By Contribution to Earmarked Projects | 77816.00 |
| To Interest from Bank (Other than received on Earmarked Fund) | 1657471.00 | By Administrative & other Exp at HO excluding amount charged to Earmarked Projects | 990515.26 |
| To General Donation | 2105188.00 | | |
| To Misc Income (Excluding Tractor Charge from Projects) | 377905.00 | By Exp on activity other than Earmarked | 1510891.00 |
| To Agriculture Income | 279032.49 | By Expenditure at other Branches of Gravis (Vocational Training Unit, school etc) | 819070.55 |
| To Realisation of Sale of stock | 150131.55 | | |
| To Boarding Charges (Excluding Charged ' from Projects) | 174070.00 | To Decrease in Sundry CRS | 2320278.61 |
| To Realisation sale of fixed assets | 444763.01 | To Increase in Sunday Debtors/ Advances | 1993440.42 |
| To Membership fee | 85.00 | | |
| To Received against workers welfare fund Gratuity fund Etc. | 1613378.21 | By Closing Balance | |
| To Receipts in other Branches of Gravis (Vocational Training Unit, school etc) | 415874.26 | Cash In Hand 107075.64 | 11491367.17 |
| | | Cash at Bank 11384291.53 | |
| | 63,821,243.56 | | 63,821,243.56 |


Table 15 : Distribution of staff according to salaries in 2010 - 11

| Amount in Rs. | Male | Female | Total |
|------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Less than 5,000 | 103 | 32 | 135 |
| 5,001 to 10,000 | 19 | 5 | 24 |
| 10,001 to 25,000 | 12 | 5 | 17 |
| 25,001 and above | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 136 | 43 | 179 |

Table 16 : Salary details 2010 - 11

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Salary to the head of the organization | Rs. 36,000 per month |
| Highest paid salary | Rs. 36,000 per month |
| Lowest paid salary | Rs. 3,500 per month |

Table 17 : Salaries/honorarium to the Board members in 2010 - 11

| S. No. | Names | Gross Remuneration PER ANNUM (Rs.) |
|--------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | Uma Shankar Tripathi | Zero |
| 2. | Dr. R. P. Dhir | Zero |
| 3. | Shashi Tyagi | 573,137 |
| 4. | Dr. S. M. Mohnot | Zero |
| 5. | Dr. G. M. Singhvi | Zero |
| 6. | Laxman Singh | Zero |
| 7. | Teepu Bai | Zero |
| 8. | Leela Vyas | 87,196 |
| 9. | Dr. Prakash Tyagi | 466,649 |
| 10. | Saraswati Kumar | Zero |
| 11. | Rama Shankar Bhai | Zero |
| 12. | N.A. Ansari | 94,500 |

Table 18 : International travel in 2010 - 11

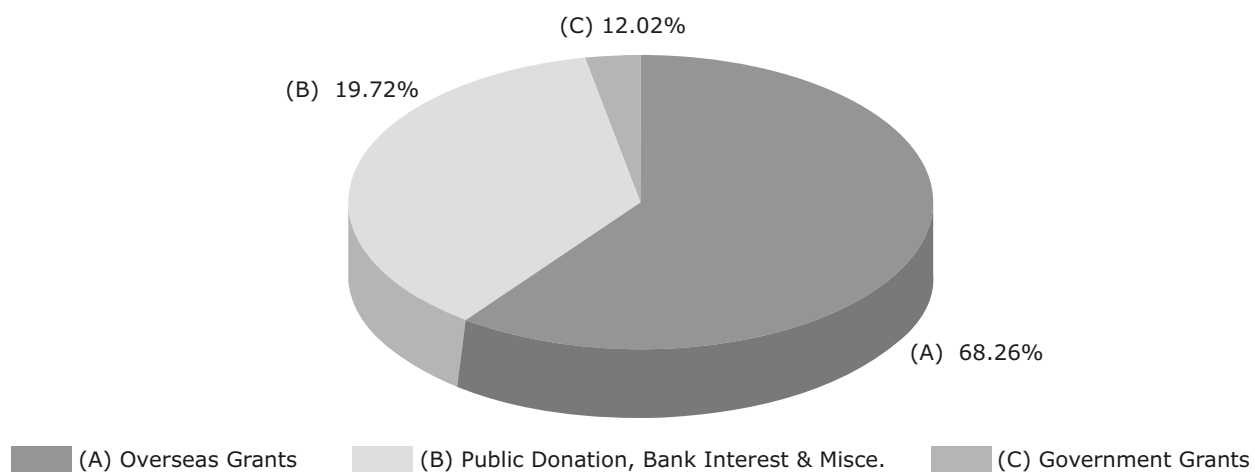
| Names | Destination | Purpose | Sponsor/s |
|---------------|------------------------|---|----------------------|
| Shashi Tyagi | Australia | Attend meeting at Citi Foundation | Citi Bank and HAI |
| Prakash Tyagi | Australia and Thailand | Attend meetings at Help Age and UNESCAP | Help Age and UNESCAP |

National Travel

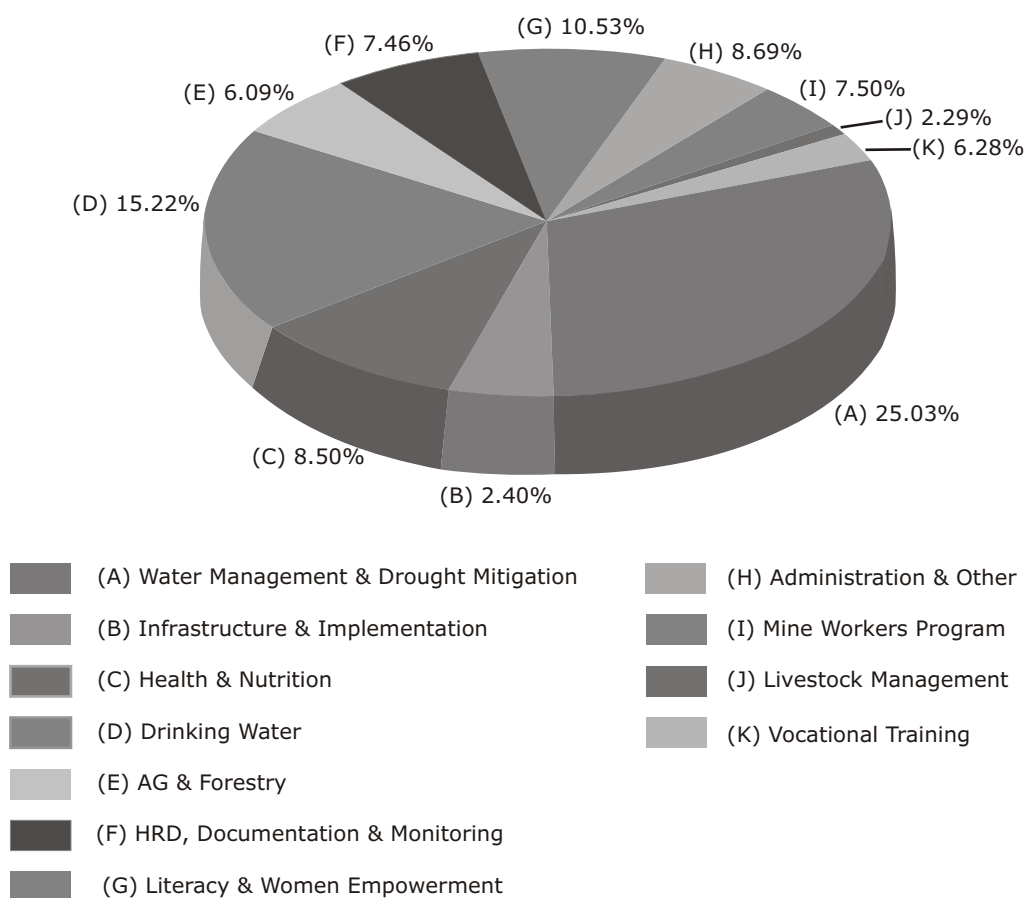
In the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 872,627 was spent on domestic travels for implementation of projects.

Income and Expenditure - 2010-11

Income



Expenditure





Abbreviations

| | |
|--------|--|
| ADOPT | - Assimilated Development of Older People in the Thar Desert |
| CAZRI | - Central Arid Zone Research Institute |
| CBO | - Community Based Organisation |
| GRAVIS | - Gamin Vikas Vigyan Samitit |
| HRMD | - Harvesting Rains for Mitigating Droughts |
| KVK | - Krishi Vigyan Kendra |
| MPOWER | - Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan |
| NABARD | - National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development |
| NGO | - Non-governmental Organisation |
| NRHM | - National Rural Health Mission |
| POC | - Promoting Older People Led Community Action |
| RCH | - Reproductive Child Health |
| SHG | - Self-Help Group |
| TB | - Tuberculosis |
| VDC | - Village Development Committee |
| VEC | - Village Education Committee |
| VECC | - Village Eye Care Committee |
| VHC | - Village Health Committee |
| VHW | - Village Health Worker |
| VOPA | - Village Older People's Association |
| VHSC | - Village Health and Sanitation Committee |
| WASHED | - Water, Sanitation, Health and Education |
| WORK | - Women Organised for Reconstruction and Knowledge |
| WUG | - Water User Group |



Glossary of Terms

| | | |
|---------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| anaar | - | pomegranate |
| bajra | - | pearl millet |
| ber | - | desert plum |
| beri | - | percolation well |
| Gram Swarajya | - | village self-rule |
| guar | - | cluster bean |
| khadin | - | earthen bund |
| kharif | - | agricultural season from July-October |
| moong | - | green gram |
| moth | - | moth bean |
| naadi | - | village pond |
| nimbu | - | lemon |
| para-vet | - | veterinary worker |
| rabi | - | winter season |
| taanka | - | drinking water storage tank |
| til | - | sesame |

This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 20 evenly spaced horizontal grey lines across the entire width of the page, providing a guide for writing. The background is a solid light blue-grey color. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

Gramin Vikas Vigyan Samiti (GRAVIS) or Center of People's Science for Rural Development is a non-governmental, voluntary organization that takes a Gandhian approach to rural development by working with the poor of the Thar Desert to enable them to help themselves. Since its inception in 1983, GRAVIS has worked with over 55,000 desert families across over 1000 villages in Rajasthan reaching a population of over 1 million, and has established over 2,500 Community Based Organizations (CBOs). Through its dedicated field work, as well as its research and publications, GRAVIS has come to occupy a leading position amongst the voluntary organizations in the region.



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