



ANNUAL REPORT 2017-18

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.



'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.'

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



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PRESIDENT'S FOREWORD

The year in question marks 50 years of Seva Mandir's work. In these five decades many individuals, have woven a variegated fabric of constructive work programs. The constructive work programs have worked to an overall design of fostering democratic values in society and bringing people together across social distinctions of caste, class, religion and gender. The design has been to enable people in villages and small towns to exercise their agency and feel that that they are central to making their lives and that of their communities better.

To mark the 50th year a series of events were planned. A festival "Mela" that brought local communities, voluntary organisations, elected public representatives, donors and Udaipur residents to share reflections and solidarity in the journey of making our society more humane and just.

Two books have been commissioned. One to capture the voices of those who were involved in the journey of Seva Mandir, Ms Mrinalini Parwardhan Mehra, an eminent author is working on this book and has appropriately called it "The Republic of my Dreams".

The second book conceptualised is a collection of essays by those who are engaged with development issues. This collection is being edited by Dr Shreekant Sambrani, the founding director of IRMA and distinguished agricultural economist.

Two other things stand out in this year. Seva Mandir was able to successfully expand its foot print, through Hindustan Zinc Limited's supported Khushi Program. Khushi Program is a unique partnership between the Government, corporate and NGOs to strengthen 3000 government run Anganwadis. Seva Mandir is working on strengthening 1350 Anganwadis in Udaipur district. There is now evidence of the impact on a number of parameters like attendance and regularity of anganwadi workers, infrastructure and community support.





The Satyagraha movement : A New Path of Self Governance

Each of the partner institutions, Government, Corporates and NGOs have their unique strengths but at the same time operate under their own constraints. Crafting and continuing the partnership in a way that the partners help overcome each other's limitations is a time taking and patient journey, but when undertaken together, such journeys, as in the case of Khushi program, have the potential to improve services for the needy as well as motivating all to work up to their strengths. The Khushi program has the seeds to show how such partnerships can be forged and made meaningful.

The other important development was the emergence of a Satyagraha movement; or struggle for Truth in the villages where Seva Mandir is active. The village of Amivada decided that they

would no longer wait (after waiting for 2 years) for government permission to harvest their bamboo they had grown on their pasture land over 15 years. Their gesture of defiance of felling bamboos without government authorisation was sympathetically enacted in 15 villages across three blocks of Udaipur district.

The Satyagraha was in a way born out of Seva Mandir's natural resource development program which embodies many Gandhian principles, among these to tend to nature and prevent the privatisation of common property resources for personal gain. Given the significant and broad based movement of village people to protect national resources over a long period of time, the response of the State government to these efforts has been disheartening. Despite over a 100 cases of

community forest right (CFR) proposals pending with them not one has as yet seen the light of day. The lack of interest on the part of forest department and the State machinery in general to encourage people in their efforts to become custodians of national resources suggests an awful amnesia on their part to the growing concerns of climate change and water shortage.

This year has also been important from an institutional point of view. The board agreed to the wishes of Priyanka Singh to step down as the Chief Executive. Having served In Seva Mandir for over twenty years, seven of which as the Chief Executive she felt it was time to rest her oars. Her contributions will go down in golden letters in the annals of Seva Mandir. Her courage and leadership qualities alloyed to exceptional analytical and management skills helped Seva Mandir navigate major shifts in the context of the voluntary sector; specifically reduced funding from development oriented funders. Priyanka was able to raise funds from the corporate sector to meet the shortfall. More, noteworthy was her being able to meet the expectations of its corporate donors and at the same time nourishing the participatory approach to development work within Seva Mandir and its village counterparts.

The board was fortunate to identify her successor Ronak Shah. He will take over from her on 1st September 2018. Ronak is an insider to Seva Mandir and helped set up a community owned Producer Company called Udaipur Urja Initiatives Limited that deals in clean energy and marketing agricultural products to benefit small farmers.

Seva Mandir owes its continued existence to the good will and generosity of its donors and to the commitment and sagacity of its staff. Without their sustained faith in the social purpose of Seva Mandir it would not be possible to carry on year after year.



Emerging Leadership : Ronak Shah

The years ahead will need many adaptive changes in the way Seva Mandir looks upon its role in the development sector. More than ever before it will have to encourage its staff and the people it works with in villages and towns to braid development work with values of democracy and pluralism. It will have to focus on encouraging people to appreciate the value of diversity and dissenting views in their midst.

Ajay Singh Mehta
President



Glimpses of Seva Mandir's 50 years' Journey



OVERVIEW

This year was a special year. On February 12, 2018 Seva Mandir turned 50, a full five decades of experiments, successes and failures in the journey on development and democracy.

The idea of Seva Mandir is of course much older, at least 87 years, but our active engagement in Southern Rajasthan has been of five decades. These five decades have been a journey of attempting solutions to problems of poverty and re-ordering social relations to make them more social just and equitable.

Our work with communities started to ensure their well being, but soon we realized that achieving material development and fostering democratic and participative processes for development have to go hand in hand. Sometimes, they conflict, sometimes one assumes more importance than the others, but unless the vision is one of both democracy and development, fruits of development are also short lived.

Seva Mandir continues to work towards this vision and I wish to highlight two experiences of this year which show how Seva Mandir still juggles these twin objectives.

Our research on our Balwadis - day care cum pre-school centres with McGill University, Canada and IFMR, India was quite satisfying.

The study which lasted for three years, opened 80 new balwadis across 80 randomly selected villages and had 80 randomly selected control villages. The

study measured the impact of day care facilities on Women's Empowerment and other indicators.

First cut results of the endline survey, which was carried out twenty months after the opening of balwadis are now available. It was great to see that about half of the eligible mothers (43%) utilized the balwadis. This is a big up-take, as our experience with most such development schemes has shown that uptake of benefits takes time. If we look at ICDS services even now, after 30 odd years of the program less than 1/3rd of the intended beneficiaries use the program.

The other preliminary findings of the study show a 22% reduction in malnutrition of children, again a whopping impact.

There was a marginal increase in women working year round, going out longer distances for work and working for cash. The final clearing and analysis of the data is due, but preliminary findings quoted above are very encouraging.

The study validates that the design of the Balwadi program is a robust one to impact Women's



Empowerment, children's health and children's cognitive levels – (though this study did not measure cognitive activities). It also validates that, development programs, if designed and launched appropriately, will have a good uptake.

The other experience of this year, which I wish to share, is that from our work on land and Governance. Common lands are the bulk of land (70%) in Southern Rajasthan, and as in many parts of the country, they are highly contested & privatized illegally.

Seva Mandir has worked for years persuading communities to reverse this trend and restore their village commons grazing/pasture land and forest lands to be "Real Commons".

The journey albeit slow has been very satisfying. Almost half of Seva Mandir's villages are protecting their village commons. They have shunned privatization and getting small benefits like fodder, fuel-wood, some fruits etc. from the commons. There are reports to show that the micro climate, ground water levels and bio-diversity around has also improved considerably. Very importantly, the community experienced and liked working together for the restoration of the commons. They found strength and empowerment in solidarity and have nurtured this solidarity.

In the recent past, this work gained momentum with a large number of villagers preferring community forest rights under the Forest Rights Act rather than the individual forest rights. This is remarkable in a day and age, which is marked by a scramble for personal growth and upward mobility. More than 200 villages of Jhadol block led by a local organization, Van Utthan Sansthan, decided not to let their commons be privatized either by outsiders or their fellow villagers. They know that if they do so, they will make their future generations bereft of

an ecology that can sustain their lives and livelihoods.

The communities' act of sacrifice and wisdom was very unusual, so unusual that the government could not figure out its response in 8 years.

Parallely, another village in Amiwada wanted to harvest bamboos in a pastureland they had nurtured over 15 years. As per government rules, they needed permission from the government to harvest the bamboo. The request for this permission also tossed between the collector's office and forest department for 2 years, while the bamboos started rotting and fear of their being stolen was becoming real.

Tired of waiting for the response, the villagers decided to go ahead and harvest the bamboo irrespective of the government response and were ready to face consequence if they were found on the other side of the law. It was decided to launch a non-cooperation movement, under the name of Amiwada Bamboo cutting Satyagraha, where hundreds of villagers gathered peacefully to vow to safeguard their natural resources, with or without government support.

On one hand it was frustrating to not get support from the government but on the other, the situation created an opportunity for the villagers to forge a new path of self-governance.

Balwadis and Satyagraha together embody our work and spirit and we hope to continue it in the years to come.

The year closed on a very positive note with the Apno Melo (community fair) as a start of the 50th year celebrations and reflections. More than 1,500 villagers joined friends, ex staff, volunteers, government representatives, politicians and Seva



The Flag-Off to Prabhat Feri (Morning Round) of Apno Melo

Mandir staff, to celebrate 50 years of collaboration. The Aapno Melo was a time of energy, joy and an opportunity for serious contemplation of the past, present and future.

Last, I wish to take this opportunity to thank all my colleagues, board members of Seva Mandir, friends, donors, supporters for making Seva Mandir an exciting, growing and learning organization.

I have been in Seva Mandir for twenty plus years in various roles, in the coming year, I would be handing over my responsibilities of Chief Executive to Mr. Ronak Shah. Ronak has been in the Seva Mandir fold for over 10 years and has stewarded our efforts in the field of climate change, drinking water and sanitation. He now heads Udaipur Urja Initiatives Limited, a producer company promoted by Seva Mandir.

I am sure Ronak will benefit from your warmth and guidance as I have. I came to Seva Mandir fresh out of college, wanting to make something meaningful out of my life and I do think Seva Mandir gave me the opportunity to do that.

I leave if not with wisdom, then at least a lot of grey hair, a few extra kilos and rich experiences.

Thank you all again and Cheers to another 50 years of Seva Mandir,

Priyanka Singh
Chief Executive





STRENGTHENING VILLAGE INSTITUTIONS

Since its inception over 50 years ago, the backbone of all Seva Mandir's activities has been that rural development work in the villages, however much it is needed, is not an end in itself. Rather, it is inextricably linked to the aim of transforming social relationships, strengthening communities' capacity for self-governance and reducing traditional social barriers based on caste, class, gender and age. The organization has sought to achieve its twin aims of improving lives and strengthening communities by engaging all members of a village or peri-urban settlement in decisions and management of their development projects.

The Village Institutions are formed and nurtured for this reason with two objectives: creation and deepening of norms and capacity development for the common good; and creation of the village fund as a common property resource around which people could meet regularly, while also obtaining financial autonomy to the village.

Major components of the programme are:

- **Gram Samuh**, is a decision making institution of which every household of the village can be a member.
- **Gram Vikas Committee** (GVC or Village Development Committee), the members elect an executive body responsible for leading the local development process and implementing decision of the samuh
- **Gram Vikas Kosh** (GVK or Village Development Fund), built up through contributions from the communities is a corpus to meet the immediate needs of the community and provide a locus for collectivism

The village institution program continued to provide the institutional back up to all of Seva Mandir's activities. This year, the program concentrated on two main things; a) building federations of GVCs and capacitating them as means of sustaining community development activities; and b) being the anchor for the new phase of community action through Satyagraha and non-cooperation.



GRAM SAMUH : 743

GRAM VIKAS KOSH: 667

ELECTED GVCS : 600

NEW GVCS ADDED THIS YEAR : 11

RE ELECTIONS CONDUCTED : 74

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP: 67458

Support to People Initiative

All village-level volunteers like the Balwadi Sanchalikas and Shiksha Kendra instructors are appointed, monitored and paid the GVCs.

This social relationship makes village volunteers more accountable to the communities they serve. The GVCs' capacity to monitor ongoing programmes, objectively evaluate workers and make payments is developed through capacity building in the process.

During the reporting period, GVCs received training to increase villagers' skills in effectively monitoring and making payment to village volunteers.

Issues like loans, cash in hand, management information system and introduction to government schemes were the main agenda during the year.

Village Cohesion Index

Village Cohesion Index (VCI) is used as a tool for evaluating the cohesiveness and performance of the village institutions in four areas: participation, leadership, resources and management. Once every three years a sample number of Samuhs are assessed on the VCI to review their status and performance on all of these parameters.

Comparing the VCI of FY 2014-15 and FY 2017-18 it was found that the average performance of the GVCs remained stable. Around 50% of samuhs who were in A category in FY14-15, underperformed and shifted to B category while 50% of the GVCs improved their performance and moved to higher grade.

It is important to note that performance remained consistent in Participation and Leadership, while they improved on the Management. The performance on the Participation and Leadership indicators will be improved by encouraging continuous participation of the leaders in the activities.

HOW COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS ENSURED CHILDREN'S RIGHT TO EDUCATION

Adkaliya village is located in Kanthariya Gram Panchayat of Jhadol block and is approximately 42 kms away from Udaipur city. It is a hilly and still has fewer facilities of education and livelihoods. About 1300 people live in Adhkaliya and the literacy rate is 42.25%. Apart from subsistence agriculture, most families in this region are working as agricultural labourers or migrant workers.

There is a school (Class 1 to 7) in which around 100 children from 4 villages of Kanthariya Panchayat study. The community leaders were concerned with their observation of the growing inequalities among children studying in the school. Children from better economic background family wear good school uniform, while those from weaker condition had either none or old uniform torn apart or stitched inappropriately. The President of the Adkaliya GVC put this matter before village meeting. It was also found that children were bullying each-other which was affecting children's attendance and learning.

The committee then agreed to provide new uniforms to the deprived children as soon as possible. They initially thought of utilizing their village fund for purchasing new uniforms, but were able to convince a local cloth merchant - who heard this story and offered new uniforms worth Rs. 28,000/- to those 35 children free of cost.



Village Development Fund (GVK)

In 2014-15, 24 GVCs had scored less than 50% of the total score in the resource index while this number came down to 18 in 2017-18, which showed improvement in stake holding of community.

The fund across 667 GVKs grew by 7% and is now at Rs. 66,789,213. 63% of the growth has come from fixed deposit's interest earning and remaining from contributions of the people in the developmental activities. The villages continued to invest their fund prudently and use the interest earnings for collective good.

→ 118 village groups utilized their GVKs in 194 incidents/purposes. Total usage was Rs. 694,719 with 10% increase from the last year.

→ Apart from this usage, GVK amount was used in rotation for agri-marketing. This year Rs. 746,710 was used from 18 GVCs for various procurement of agricultural produces in three tehsils.

→ Records were audited in 379 Gram Sabhas from all GVCs from all six blocks.

Zonal Federations

- Some Gram samuhs have been handling their local problems and activities effectively. Strong leaders have got developed in this process. The groups are prepared and taking their regional issues. The Federation structure helped to come together, learn from each other and share the resources.
- In the last year, issues like CDW, health, adolescent issues, PDS and education related issues were taken by the groups through their federations.
- 6 new federation were formed take total number to 30 federation. The federation took up challenging problems that impacted larger number of communities. They were supported by building capacities of their leaders through 85 trainings and 77 awareness camps and handholding them. The training focused on enhancing skills on deliberation and making decisions on local issues and development action.

FEDERATION PARTNERED WITH UUI ON AGGREGATION OF AGRO PRODUCE FOR WHICH THE FUNDS FROM GVK WAS USED

Partnerships with UUI-5 Zonal federations (and 2 GVCs of Jhadol) sold 26,074 kgs of four agricultural produces Tuar, Chana, Udad and Moong worth Rs. 11,6,098 through establishing partnership with UUI and earned a net profit of Rs. 53,034

From the 1970 and 1980 archives





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. The local population has largely been dependent on natural resources for its livelihood, specifically the common property resources including forests, and pasturelands.

These natural resources have been getting severely degraded and with lack of interventions the negative impacts are affecting the ecological, human and social environments ultimately bearing critical effect on the livelihoods of the locals.

In recent years, uncertain weather patterns due to the climate change have added to agricultural vulnerability. Exploitation and privatization of groundwater has also become high. Another critical emerging challenge observed is the diversification of productive land for other commercial and urbanization purposes.

Seva Mandir in this light is continuing to contribute towards the development and strengthening of natural resources as well as promoting farm-based livelihood activities in order to mitigate and combat some of these pressing challenges faced by the local communities today.

Work on Commons Pastureland Development

The rejuvenation efforts of common pasture lands continued this year. Some of the activities undertaken in this year were:

- ☞ Total land afforested: 315 hectares, 4400 plants planted benefitting 1851 families.
- ☞ Out of which, 36 hectares were done in new sites where 3400 plants were planted to benefit 191 families.
- ☞ And 279 developed sites were old sites, where 1000 plants were planted to benefit 1660 families.
- ☞ Average productivity of grass was found to be 11 Quintals per ha of land. On an average, each benefitting household got 280 Kg of grass worth Rs. 1,120.

Amongst the pasture lands, 42% of the land was found to be well maintained. Less incidences of encroachments were found this year. Out of 225 pasture land sites, encroachments were found only at 8 sites.

Work on Forests

The year was a significant year for Seva Mandir and Van Utthan Sansthan (a federation of forest protection committees) in its work on protection of forests and promotion of community forests rights (CFR).

Strengthening the community movement for forest conservation at the grassroots was one the core work pursued by Seva Mandir and VUS. This was done with the aim to help village communities affirm a sense of responsibility towards conservation and management of their forest sources. Some of the activities that were undertaken this year for the promotion of CFR were preparing new cases at village level (69) and following up of existing cases that have been filed at various levels such as panchayat level (63), Sub-Divisional Committee (SDLC) level (26), and District Level Committee (DLC) level (40). Out of the 198 files that made progress this year, 42 files were new files.

A study conducted in the year 2017-18 to assess the sustainability of developed forest sites reveal that only 13% of the forests are well maintained while 50% are moderately maintained and 30% are poorly maintained. No maintenance was found in 7% of the forest sites.

Watershed Development

Seva Mandir undertakes watershed development activities as a part of its soil and water conservation efforts.

The aim is to improve the environmental health of the areas as well as to aid to increase agricultural productivity that in turn helps in strengthening livelihoods. In the year 2017-18, following activities were undertaken:

Water Resource Development

Separately from Watershed and common lands, the following activities undertaken to develop water resources and their usage:

- 10 Anicuts and Lift Irrigation Systems were constructed out of which 6 anicuts were built under the Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan. This will provide irrigation water to 190 ha of farm land benefitting 292 families. It will also create access to drinking water for over 1,300 cattle of the benefitting families.
- 1,437 meter water channel line was built to provide irrigation water to 16 ha of farm land, in winter (Rabi) and summer (Zaid) seasons, benefitting 51 families. The channel line will be functional on zero operational cost as the water will be pumped using solar technology and the supply of water will be dependent on gravity flow.

Farm Land treated through Bunding

- 229 Hectares
- Benefitting 671 Families

Land Treatment through in-situ moisture conservation

- 617 Hectares
- 2, 225 Families benefitted

Waste Land Development

- 220 Hectares
- 470 families benefitted



Amiwada Satyagraha : A new path of self- governance and Satyagraha

“This initiative by the villagers signifies a peaceful assertion of their responsibility over their resources, and products such as bamboo, which has huge economic significance for these marginalised and tribal communities,”

Tara Chand Garasia, Sarpanch of
Amivada village

A Satyagrah began on 20 February 2018 in a small village, Amivada, in Phalasia tehsil of Udaipur District. Amivada village since 2003 has been protecting a 16-hectare pastureland on which bamboo were grown. Once a degraded, rocky and barren space, it is now a forest of bamboos. This transformation from barren to green land is the result of 15 years of hard work and sacrifice on the part of the villagers. These bamboos have become mature for harvest and for use by the villagers. In 2016 the villagers of Amivada sought clarity from the government over who could harvest the bamboos and under whose supervision. No clarifications were received from the government for two years. The village community in Amivada therefore decided to launch a Satyagraha by harvesting the bamboos.

The word 'Satyagraha' refers to 'truth force': non-violence is an essential part of this methodology. The objective of Satyagraha is justice; it does not hinge on loss or gain, for and against, but all sides coming together for better outcomes. The origins of Satyagraha are in Gandhiji's work in South Africa, which aimed to correct discriminatory laws against Asians. The Champaran Satyagraha was the first Satyagraha in India, where Gandhi worked on abolishing the oppressive laws on indigo plantations.

To express solidarity with the village community of Amivada, 14 other villages took part in this Satyagraha initiative in Badgaon, Khamnor, Kherwara, Jhadol and Girwa tehsils. The panchayats at all these sites gave approval for the harvesting of bamboo since these communities have been working hard for the development of their pastures.

On 20 February 2018, a Satyagraha was launched and bamboo harvesting was conducted in all these sites. On the same day, the government clarification was also received for Amivada.



Agriculture

Seva Mandir supports rural families through agriculture and allied activities in order to improve food security and livelihoods in the region. Seva Mandir also works with farmers to improve agricultural yields by promoting eco-friendly best practices, such as community seed banks, diversified vegetable cultivation, and vermin-composting. Health of livestock and Breed improvement is also an integral component of our work.

- In 2017-18, 1,059 farmers were supported in cultivating grains, pulses, vegetables and oil seeds in our work areas. Impressively 36% of the farmers sold their produce and earned around Rs. 6 million. The remaining farmers used their produce for self-consumption.
- This year, 202 farmers in our work areas pursued horticulture and 5,120 saplings of fruits were planted in total. Out of these, 96 were new farmers this time. Fruit orchard related activities are strengthening in this region with the overall survival of plants this year being 83%. Production of fruits is at early stage but more than 4,000 kg was sold by farmers getting lucrative returns.
- As a non-farm based livelihood activity, backyard poultry was undertaken by 288 farmers. All farmers got their chickens vaccinated this year. 46% of the total farmers gained supplementary income from selling country chickens.
- Livestock development activities were done with 955 farmers this year, benefitting 7,767 livestock in total. Like every year, health camps for cattle were also held this year in which 661 farmers brought their cattle for check-ups.



Training and Capacity Building

Seva Mandir conducts a variety of trainings and capacity building programs to promote best practices in agriculture and livestock management, afforestation, watershed management and climate change sensitization.

This year, 98 training and capacity building programs were in which total of 3,573 participants benefitted, out of which 1,937 (54%) were women.



अफसान बराक एण्ड बियरी फाउण्डेशन के आर्थिक सहयोग
से सेवा मन्दिर और ग्राम समूह द्वारा

स्वच्छ पेयजल योजना

फला-होलीफला ग्राम-काकरमाला
टंकी क्षमता - 5000 ली. भरने की दि. -
लाभान्वित परिवार - 20 सफाई की दि. -
टंकी के पानी का उपयोग पीने और साना बनाने में ही करें।
टंकी के आस-पास गंदगी नही करें, व्यर्थ सुला नल नही छोड़ें।

50 वर्ष-2018

Alfshan & Biree
Biree - Stiftung

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CLEAN DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

The lack of clean drinking water (CDW) and sanitation continues to be a serious problem in Seva Mandir's work area. Our main focus is on creating and adopting appropriate and simple technology for CDW and sanitation, helping establish usage and management norms at household and community level, and helping people change their behavior and practices regarding CDW and sanitation.

Clean Drinking Water

The lack of access to drinking water has largely been due to groundwater depletion in this region, which in turn has led to reduced water availability. Contamination of water is another major challenge hindering the availability of potable water. The incidences of contaminated water are found highest at household level due to poor adoption of hygienic practices by families.

To address these challenges, Seva Mandir's main interventions levels include:

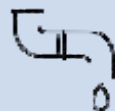
- Restoration of water sources
- Construction of tanks and supply systems
- Repair of handpumps and provide household filters



Restoration of 9 wells benefitting 314 families benefitted



13 Water Tanks built with 281 beneficiaries



Installation of pipeline system for 4 units with 185 beneficiary families



47 Household filters provided to 47 families



14 Hand pumps repaired with 228 beneficiary families

In 2017-18, 40 drinking water systems were built reaching upto 1,090 families.



3 tanks were powered with solar energy to lift water from wells.

The management and maintenance of the tank systems were being done by local women SHG groups. The women were trained on community asset management and new SHG groups were formed, in areas where non-existent, so that women can collectively ensure systematic and timely maintenance and management of community water tanks.

As a result of sustained efforts, the availability of drinking water has reportedly increased for participating households with some respite during the acute shortage of water in summers.

The sustainability analysis of drinking water systems conducted in the year 2017-18 showed that while wells, handpumps and tanks with gravity-based water distribution have 100% usage among the target families, tank systems with non-gravity based distribution (common water

collection source) have 53% usage and HH filters have only 38% usage. The common reasons cited for not using tank systems include, improper management mechanism and damaged tanks. On the other hand, reasons for not using HH filters include damaged candle filters which needs replacement, and people's preference for earthen pots over filters to keep water cool. We will work to address the factors more closely in the coming year.

Sanitation

Even though CDW and sanitation go hand in hand, the reasons for poor sanitation are more complex. The inability to build toilets due to high cost, lack of appropriate technologies, low availability of water, families attaching low priority to sanitation, old practices, and inadequate sewerage facilities are critical reasons especially in rural areas.

With a view to increase access to sanitation in this region, Seva Mandir has been promoting eco-san¹ toilets and twin leach pit toilets which are less water intensive, affordable and eco-friendly.

In this year, 327 toilets were built, out of which 250 were twin leach pit toilets with bathrooms, and 77 were eco-san toilets.

Out of the total toilets constructed by Seva Mandir so far, 98% of the twin leach pit toilets and 62% of the eco-san toilets are being used regularly, respectively. It has been found that children between the age group of 0-5 years have the lowest usage rate in both eco-san and twin leach pit toilets.

These toilets have been particularly useful to women, especially the pregnant women. In some villages, toilets were built with bathrooms attached, which are particularly beneficial to women during menstruation ensuring both their hygiene and privacy.

This year, an interdisciplinary Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) team has formed intently comprising of representatives from the diss sectoral programmes and field staff. This team ensured effective monitoring of the programme as well as to increase the usage of created assets.

52 capability blog activities were conducted this year on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. These activities included mason training on toilet construction and repair, training on community management, awareness campaigns, community meetings and exposure visits. 2,028 community members participated in these activities, of them, 1,041 (51%) were women.

¹ The Ecosan toilet keeps dry and wet waste separate. One pan is used until the extra chamber below is full; that pan is then closed and the other used. The collected extra, mixed with ash, turns to odourless manure. The liquid waste is used as fertile.



VARDI BAI

CHARISMATIC LEADERSHIP

Felicitatation of Women Leaders

Vardibai from Malariya village received Maharana Punja award 2018, for her outstanding work towards upliftment of women and girls. The award was given by the Maharana Mewar Charitable Trust. Currently, she is providing her service as a leader of the Malaria Women Resource Centre.

Mani Bai is one of the leaders of Kharadiwada Women Resource Centre. This village is located near Gujarat border therefore; women from neighbouring areas of Gujarat also come to this centre for support. Reliance foundation, which works in some of the neighbouring villages of Gujarat, heard about Mani bai and her work. The foundation felicitated her on 8th March'18, during the International Women's Day celebration at Modasa

EMPOWERING WOMEN

The status of women has changed considerably in the last few decades in rural Udaipur region. While this change is not adequate, it has brought about meaningful transformations in the lives of rural women. Women have become more confident, are more visible in social and political spaces, and young women in particular are aspiring to a better education and increased autonomy. They are also at the same time, striving for a better future for themselves and their communities.

Seva Mandir's engagement with women and their communities over the last five decades can be seen as at least partially responsible for this change. The Women's Empowerment programme continues to contribute towards this change and seeks to enhance the status of women through a variety of interventions, as can be seen from the work done last year. 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 and self-govern institutions such as the Self-Help Groups (SHGs), 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 women-based collectives. These collectives act as platforms to empower women socially in their communities.

Women's groups and cluster associations

At present, there are 638 womens' groups with a membership of 10,265 women. In the year 2017-18, 84 groups got closed, 43 new groups got formed, and 9 groups were resumed. Some of the groups that were closed were very old and the members withdrew their savings. The other reasons for closure included, women joining new groups facilitated by other NGOs and RRLP, internal conflicts within groups due to non-payment of loans, misappropriation of funds and low participation in group meetings.

Women's Resource Centres

Women Resource Centres (WRCs) are platforms for women to handle issues related to violence that is faced by them at a personal or structural level.

The WRCs are run by experienced and trained women leaders who offer effective and sensitive help to women facing violence, by involving different stakeholders, including the police, government officials and caste panchayats. These centres are especially important given the often ineffectual, time-consuming and costly processes associated with bringing cases to the police or courts.

- This year 10 WRCs were run and managed by 33 local women leaders. A total of 168 women approached WRCs for support this year
- The total number of cases brought to WRCs for resolution in this period was 208. Of these 81% have been resolved and 19% are ongoing.

Strengthening capacity of women leaders

13 residential training courses were held for the women leaders of cluster associations. 353 women benefited from these courses, mostly aimed at building women’s understanding of importance of clusters, social security schemes, human trafficking, domestic violence, witch accusation, laws for women, and financial literacy.

A group of 20 women from Jhabla cluster (Girwa block) went for an exposure visit to PRADAN, an NGO working in Abu Road. The visit helped women understand the importance of adhering to group norms, systematisation of group meetings and provided an opportunity to Jhabla women to share their experiences. After this visit, restructuring of Jhabla cluster was done and each SHG of Jhabla started contributing Rs.200/- per month for their cluster fund, to meet additional credit needs of members and operational expenses. The 15 SHGs of Jhabla cluster decided to pay for their accountant’s honorarium from their cluster fund from next year.

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:

- 2 consultations were conducted with 52 caste panchayat leaders of Madri and Malaria villages in Badgaon block. In this, issues on gender-based violence and how caste panchayat leaders can support WRCs and help women who face violence were discussed.
- 345 young people (245 boys and 100 girls) attended the training sessions held on gender, reproductive health and life skills.
- From November 25th to December 10th, a series of consultations were carried out with 629 community members (577 women and 52 men leaders) on domestic violence, violence faced at workplace, trafficking, early marriage and early pregnancy, support structures for women facing violence, and the role of caste panchayat in supporting women facing violence and WRCs. These consultations helped in creating awareness on violence against women and making people realise how important it is to prevent it. In a consultation held at Som village in Jhadol block, it was shared that around 25 girls were trafficked to Gujarat and parents took

TOTAL CLUSTER ASSOCIATIONS : 45

NUMBER OF ISSUES RAISED : 78

PERCENTAGE OF CASES SOLVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD : 81%

32%

Issues related to accessibility to Govt. Schemes

18%

Issues related to Domestic Violence

24%

Issues related to interventions construction of roads toilets, common forests, development of Kitchen garden, YRC/WRC

17%

Issues related to SHG functioning



PHOTO INDICATIVE

YOUNG GIRLS SUPPORTED BY WOMEN RESOURCE CENTRE LEADERS

Lalita and Naani are sisters studying in 8th and 6th grade respectively. Their mother has passed away, and father does labour work in Gujarat and therefore doesn't take much care of them. Owing to these circumstances, they both started living with their elder brother's family in Dabasiya. Their brother also does labour work and most times is not in the house, hence, their sister-in-law took care of them. But, she never treated them well. She used to beat them and at times, didn't serve them food.

Their sufferings didn't end here. They often saw a man from Gujarat coming to their house and once they heard their sister-in-law talking about selling both the girls to this man. Hearing this, both the girls ran away from their brother's house and went to live with their paternal aunt in Nayagaon. Their aunt approached the WRC leaders and informed them about this incident. The leaders met both the girls and praised them for their courage and assured them of their support. Later, they went and informed Pahada police station about it and then visited their sister-in-law in Dabasiya and warned her of legal action. The girls continue to stay with their paternal aunt in Nayagaon and have resumed their studies. The WRC leaders regularly visit them to know their wellbeing.

2-3 lakhs and got them married in Gujarat. The committee and caste panchayat leaders said that they will discuss on this issue further in their village and will restrict this practice.

- 90 staff of Seva Mandir and 62 para-workers of Kherwara block were oriented on sexual harassment and Seva Mandir's policy for addressing sexual harassment at workplace.

Short-Stay Home

The Short-Stay Home (SSH) is a shelter for women victims of violence. It helps rehabilitate and support women and girls facing different forms of violence by providing shelter, medical and 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.

This year-

- The SSH provided refuge and shelter to 90 women and 42 children this year. Out of the total, 81 were newly registered women. Among those rehabilitated, 72% women re-joined their marital and natal families through counselling, 20% women left the home voluntarily, 6% were linked with training and/or employment and they are living independently, and the rest were referred to other organisations.
- Regular follow up was done with the women who were rehabilitated. 1 woman came back for support to short stay home in this period. 81 women rehabilitated by the end of the year.
- Regular weekly health camps were held for women in the SSH premises. Among the inmates, 3 pregnant women were provided quality care resulting in safe delivery. Free eye

check-ups of women were also done with the support from Vasan Eye Care Hospital, Udaipur.

- Employment to 15 women was facilitated in the last year. These women now work as assistants in boutiques, malls, Seva Mandir and Krishi Vigyan Kendra. Out of these, 3 women were provided vocational trainings in textile and fashion designing, Tally and computer course.

Economic Empowerment

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are set up with the main purpose of helping women to save money and access credit. The groups providing them with a chance to meet regularly with their peers.

- There are 638 Self-Help Groups at present, of which 496 have savings accounts in the banks. A federation of 150 SHGs from the urban block was functional. At present 2,990 members are associated with it.
- The net owned fund of SHGs in March 2018 was Rs.110,363,715, an increase of 19% over the last year. Of the net owned fund, cash at bank is 15% and cash in hand 2%, with the rest out on loans. There has been a small improvement in credit intake in the groups. Profit distribution in the year 2017-18 was at Rs 4,10,419. 5,949 loans amounting to Rs. 8,05,07,001 were taken by members for both consumption and production purposes.
- The efforts towards strengthening capacity of SHGs continued in this period. 92 campaigns were held with 2,504 women from 419 SHGs. These campaigns mainly focused on performance indicators, audit, SHG closing, formation of new SHGs and opening of bank accounts.

Seva Mandir Staff Gets Felicitated

Kapila Vyas, associated with Women and Child Development programme in Jhadol block was awarded the C. Subramanyam Fellowship 2018 by the National Foundation of India, New Delhi. The fellowship was given for her exceptional efforts in empowering women, especially through addressing issues of women and young girls concerning gender-based violence. As an awardee of the fellowship, she will be promoting awareness on gender-based violence and strengthening women resource centres to address various issues of women and young girls, particularly related to violence.

- The SHG members meeting regularity stands at 90%, attendance at 84% savings at 79%, interest repayment at 100% and Portfolio at Risk(PAR) stands at 20%.
- In Urban, Kherwara and Delwara block, 206 SHGs paid the entire honorarium (Rs. 100 per month) of accountants from their own funds.
- 7 trainings with 58 accountants were conducted to strengthen their capacity in account keeping. 1 refresher training of 27 accountants trained as auditors was conducted to ensure effective audit of SHGs.

Supporting other income-generating initiatives:

- Last year, 65 women from Khatamala, Tasol and Wagundra villages of Kankroli block received training on hand work (embroidery and patchwork) through Sadhna. Out of these, 20 women are currently working with Sadhna and got regular work orders, generating an overall income of Rs 20,000. This year, 46 women from Kelwa village registered for Sadhna training. Out of these, 33 women received certificates after successful completion of 90 days course. These 33 women have been also assured work by Sadhna from April'18.
- In Jhadol block, 56 women from 3 villages – Baansadiya, Daadmiya and Madri are involved in fisheries work in 2 dams. Women from Madri extracted 248 Kg of fish which they sold for Rs. 11,000.

Micro-insurance:

At present, 822 people are insured under "Jeevan Madhur" and "Jeevan Mangal" scheme of LIC, through 20 agents. In this period, 55 new policies were taken in Urban block. Both Jeevan Madhur and Jeevan Mangal plans of LIC provide benefit on death (natural or accidental death) or maturity. 3 death claims were filed in which 2 families received benefit and one is in progress. With the need of resolving issues at the panchayat or block level, women's groups are federated as cluster associations.



SHG CHANGING LIVES

- Jivali Bai lives in Upalafala hamlet of Jhabla village. She is a member of an SHG since 2009. This year, Jivali bai took a loan of Rs. 24,000 from the SHG and bought a motorized pump set for irrigation. This has helped in increasing agriculture yield. She feels happy and says, "now we can grow enough food for our family".
- Bhagwati Devi lives in Tasol, Parvatkheri and is a member of an SHG group and also a Sadhna artisan. In the beginning she would not talk in the meeting as she had never been out of the house for any such work. The initial training months were very de-motivating for her as she could not perform up to the mark. However, she didn't give up and continued to work hard. At the end of the training when every woman's



work was evaluated, Bhagwati's work outshined and was appreciated the most. A stark difference can now be seen in her behaviour, attitude and confidence, making her an idol for other women.

- Thavri Bai is a 50-year-old woman staying in a small area of Sajjangarh. She has been a part of self-help group for 10 years. She has two children, one is studying and another is working in a hotel in Mumbai. While sharing

her experience, she says that, she never saved any funds. Whatever small amounts she tried to save, it used to get spent. So, whenever, she needed money, she used to borrow from the moneylender at 5% interest and often faced difficulty in repaying loan. She later joined Self Help Group and gradually started saving. It was her son's wedding in April, for which she took a loan of Rs. 45,000 from her self-help group at 1% interest rate. She feels happy that SHG helped her and she didn't take loan from outside at high rate of interest.



EARLY CHILDCARE AND DEVELOPMENT

Seva Mandir works in one of the poorest areas in India, where small children are often left unattended or in the care of young siblings. They lack adequate care, nutrition, security, safety and a stimulating environment in the home and outside.

The government run Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) has low effectiveness. The centres or Anganwadis run only for four hours a day, do not function regularly and do not provide institutional care services for children less than 3 years of age. Lack of quality day-care services with a holistic focus on health and education impacts children and their communities negatively.

To address these challenges, Seva Mandir uses two strategies: run its own Balwadis and strengthen government Anganwadis.

Balwadis

Day care

In the reporting year, 178 Balwadis functioned across 157 villages, providing care for 4,430 children. Of these, 2,301 were girls and 2,129 boys. The Balwadis provided support to 3,315 mothers, by enabling them to engage in household, livelihood and other work, without worrying about their children.

The numbers of Balwadis and enrolled children reduced in comparison to 2017. The main reasons for closure of Balwadis include opening of Anganwadis close to Balwadis, irregularity of Sanchalikas and low involvement of communities.

Preschool education

Through the activity-based, child-centred curriculum designed for the preschool needs of children between three and five years, 1,052 children (out of 1,080 passing out from Balwadis) enrolled in schools in this year. 439 girls and 453 boys joined government and private primary schools. 95 girls and 65 boys joined Shiksha Kendras run by Seva Mandir (see chapter on Education).



To understand the impact of pre-school education, an assessment of 870 children from 66 Balwadis was conducted. In the age group of 3-4 years, 63% children scored well in language development and 47% children scored good in cognitive development. Whereas in 4-6 years, 78% children scored well in language development and 88% children scored well in cognitive development.

Health and nutrition

- All children in Balwadis were given two meals and supplementary nutrition which amounts to one third of the total calories and half of the total protein requirement of children in a day aged between one and five years. Recipes for healthy food for children were shared with mothers in all Balwadis through demo cooking using local food items.
- In all Balwadis, safe WASH practices were introduced. Clean drinking water was made available to children using alum in water. In 90

Balwadis, where pucca toilets were unavailable, Sanchalikas along with community members made separate and private spaces for children using plastic bags of nutri-pops and bamboos to make enclosures where small soak pits could be dug to use as temporary toilets.

- 27 health camps were held for Balwadi children with the support of government nurses. In 166 Balwadis, immunization of children was done by government nurses, whereas in 12 Balwadis, it was done by Seva Mandir nurses.
- The nutritional status of 4,311 children attending Balwadis was tested twice in this period. In last one year, number of malnourished children reduced from 15.9% to 9.2%. Due to regular counseling of parents by Sanchalikas, 122 children were referred for treatment – 89 to Primary or Community Health Center and 33 to Malnutrition Treatment Centre (MTC) at Udaipur district hospital, and at Rishabdev CHC supported by Seva Mandir

Birth registration

In this period, efforts towards registering children's births were continued. 1047 children's parents applied for birth registration through e-mitra and 233 children received birth certificates. It is expected that remaining children will receive the certificate in the coming months.

Sanchalikas

Attendance and honorarium

Sanchalikas' presence is monitored through date- and time-stamped photos, and their honorarium is linked to their presence. Each Sanchalika is provided with a camera to take pictures of the children with her three times a day. On the basis of their regularity and length of stay, assessed by these pictures, they are paid their monthly honorarium. The average honorarium of Sanchalika this year was Rs. 4,022 per month as on an average the Sanchalikas worked for 22 days.

Capacity Buidling

- 2 trainings for 29 master trainer Sanchalikas was conducted to strengthen their understanding on improving regularity of children, pre-school education focusing on language and pre-number concepts, nutrition and hygiene, and enhance their skills on providing hand holding support to their peers who are not performing as effectively.
- 4 quarterly review meetings were held. Regular visits were done by Sanchalikas to the Balwadis for onsite learning and for providing handholding support.
- 1 refresher training was held for 178 Sanchalikas with focus on the basic concepts of language and arithmetic. Malnutrition was another area of focus – identification, importance of 1000 days, causes and treatment, recipe demonstrations

Grading of Sanchalikas was conducted this year to test their knowledge of different aspects of early childcare and development. 26% Sanchalikas were found in Grade A, 47% in Grade B, and 27% in Grade C. Based on the grades, specific inputs will be provided to Sanchalikas in the bi-monthly meetings in the coming



year. Sanchalikas in C grade will be given extra support and time through monitoring visits and training.

Deepening Community Ownership

Involvement of Village Development Committees

All the Village Development Committees (GVCs) continued to play an important role in addressing issues related to the functioning of Balwadis. Communities have provided centres for the running of Balwadis in 20 locations.

Involvement of parents

871 parents' meetings were organized by Sanchalikas in their hamlets during the year. Such meetings focused sharing progress of children, mobilize their support and counsel and motivate them for sending their children regularly to the Balwadis and for referral of malnourished children to health care centres.

The parents of children attending Balwadis contributed Rs 5,40,650 (79% of the total expected fees). The fee was waived off for 249 children due to their poor economic condition. Efforts will be done to ensure more fee contribution, in the coming year. In 133 Balwadis, fees was used to purchase clothes for children. In addition, parents and communities provided support in the form of fuel wood, cereals, transportation etc. In 4 Balwadis, village committees contributed Rs. 4,800 for house rent.

Research Studies and External Linkage

A two-year action research study on "The Influence of affordable day care centers on Women's empowerment in India" in 2014, jointly by Centre for Micro Finance (CMF), Institute for Financial Management and Research (IFMR), McGill University and Seva Mandir. The study assessed the impact of day-care facilities on women's economic empowerment and inform policies on day-care systems for poor households.

The research came to an end in January'18. The key findings of the endline are as follows:

- 43% of mothers who were offered daycare used it. Balwadis program decreased time spent on childcare and led to modest increase in working year-round, working a longer distance from home and working for cash.
- The intervention decreased mental distress and increased membership in associations and self-reported happiness.
- Access to the program led to a 22% reduction in the proportion of children who were acutely malnourished.
- Treatment assignment did not have substantial effects on longer-term outcomes, i.e., wealth, savings, or empowerment.

The findings of the research were shared with key stakeholders - government, funding organizations, research organizations, nutrition coalitions, childcare networks, corporate foundations etc, in Jaipur and Delhi. The research findings will be published soon.

SOLAR POWER GIVES BETTER ENABLING ENVIRONMENT IN BALWADIS

Many hamlets where Seva Mandir works don't have electricity. The houses in the villages are small in size and not well ventilated, therefore there isn't enough light even during the day time. Therefore, in the Balwadis run in rented houses, it is dark during day time and in summers it become extremely hot. In an effort to address some of these problems, Seva Mandir has provided fibre sheets to put over the roof to generate light in all Balwadis. Taking a step ahead, Seva Mandir installed solar powered ceiling fans in 15 Balwadis, last year.



WOMEN MADE A BALWADI SPACE SUITABLE FOR CHILDREN

Mungarel Balwadi run in Shihvi village has an enrolment of 31 children and 25-26 children come to the centre daily. During monsoon, the roof of the centre was leaking badly. This issue was discussed in the women's self-help group meeting. The women members contributed Rs. 600 from their funds for purchase of a plastic cover to put over the roof. This helped in preventing leakage and children could sit comfortably in the Balwadi.

Anganwadi Project

Seva Mandir's years of experience of running Balwadis, research on government child care services and advocacy efforts to improve child care services, motivated us to enter into collaboration with the government through a CSR partner Hindustan Zinc Ltd to strengthen the functioning of 1350 Anganwadis under the Khushi project of five blocks of Udaipur

district. The Khushi project encompasses 3000 Anganwadis in 5 districts of Rajasthan. The project aims to strengthen the efficacy of Anganwadis (AWCs) and has interventions on five components: supplementary nutrition, preschool education, health and hygiene, gap filling of basic supplies and monitoring.



Infrastructure

The Anganwadis lack proper infrastructure. Therefore, efforts towards improving infrastructure of the centers were continued both by mobilizing the local community to address the issues of basic repair, whitewash, painting etc. and at other end upgrading the existing building into Brownfield Nandghar.

Regular dialogue with the community helped in increasing their involvement in Anganwadis. In 100 Anganwadi locations, the Seva Mandir and communities helped in repair and renovation and in 32 locations, they helped in relocating the centres to safe places. Along with this, 100 Anganwadis were selected for upgradation to Nandghar. In these 100 centres, work is in progress.

Preschool learning in AWCs

Preschool education could be a powerful lever for increasing children's engagement at the AWCs. It is important that the project staff and AWC workers (AWWs) understand that preschool education is about creating engaging opportunities for children so that their cognitive, physical and language development happens as part of a natural process.

For this reason, training in preschool education was held for a total of 1156 AWWs (85% of the total). They were trained on pre-school education and were provided regular handholding support. As a result, AWWs were found to be doing different types of activities related to development of children. Some of these activities include paper folding, pattern making, identifying words in the poem, matching numbers with object, discussion on poems, and sensory motor activities. These activities were conducted at 1017 centers.

Health and nutrition

309 AWWs, 277 Sahayikas and 72 clusters were trained on nutrition, preparing good THR (Take home ration) sample and demonstrating nutritious recipes at 1,148 centers with 19,392 mothers using THR and

DEDICATED SPACE FOR ANGANWADI CHILDREN

This is a story of Singawato ka Wada Anganwadi of Debari sector in Girwa Block. Presently, the center runs at a newly rented spacious and well-ventilated location. 20 children are enrolled in this center and on an average 15 children come every day.]But, this was not the situation before.

Earlier, the center ran in a very small room and it had poor light and ventilation. So, children had to sit in the space outside the center, even in the harsh sunlight. When the field monitor found this, a meeting was held with community members to motivate them to provide a suitable space for the Anganwadi. However, nothing changed even after several meetings. Therefore, Seva Mandir staff made a temporary arrangement and provided a folding tent, which was put outside the centre to protect children from heat.

But the struggle continued. The landlord tied his goats inside the tent at the night. This made the space dirty and hence children couldn't sit there. The tent had to be finally removed, as the landlord didn't co-operate.

Efforts of field monitor did not stop here. Several door-to-door home visits and meeting with the Sarpanch, finally, resulted in shifting the AW to a new and spacious location on 9th August 17.

The children and Anganwadi staff are very happy, as they have a comfortable space now.

other available food materials at home. At 109 Anganwadi locations, AWWs were found preparing Khichadi in an improved way than before. At 72 clusters, where THR is prepared, initial changes were observed, such as food items kept well labeled and packed.

In this year,

- ☞ Kitchen gardens were established at 320 AWCs (out of 335 for nutritious supply of vegetables)
- ☞ Health check-up camps were organized with the help of GBH American hospital and government CHCs and PHCs. The camps reached out to 8,708 children.
- ☞ Out of 153 children identified as severely malnourished through field visits and health camps, 105 children were referred to MTC for treatment. Out of those referred, 85 children recovered well and treatment of rest 20 children is undergoing. It was challenging to convince parents to take children to MTC, therefore some children were not referred.

Impact By the end of this year

- Center opening has improved from 86% to 93% (monitored by our weekly visits and the use of date- and time-stamped photographs)
- The presence of Anganwadi employees has improved from 54% to 64%
- Anganwadi employee satisfaction has increased.
- Children's attendance is constantly increasing, with over half of all Anganwadi children attending regularly.
- Children's performance on cognitive indicators has increased from 31% to 81%, and performance on language indicators has increased from 50% to 79%.
- Improved community engagement, with almost half of local communities making contributions valued at over INR 2,700,000, whereas before Seva Mandir's intervention, this was nearly zero.

BALWADI HELPING SOHANI BAI RUN HER FAMILY

Sohani Bai lives in Katiya hamlet of Alsigarh village. She has three daughters and today all go to the Balwadi run in her hamlet. Sohani is the sole breadwinner of her family. She goes to Udaipur for labour work and earns Rs 200-300 per day. Two years ago, her husband had a major fracture in leg due to an accident because of which he could not walk much. Before this tragedy, she was not aware of the Balwadi services. The Sanchalika visited her house while mapping the children out of Balwadi in her hamlet.

Her children now go to Balwadi because of which she is able to go to work. Before leaving for work, she drops them at the center and picks them while returning. Sohani bai says that "Having a Balwadi in my village is a big relief for me. I can leave children there and go for labour work without worrying about my children. They get good food and sound sleep at the center. They tell me about the different activities they practice and learn at the center.



मटका

बेलन

Reaching out to 5,687 children with 45% of them girls through 151 Shiksha Kendras and more than 200 school drop out children through 3 residential Learning Camps each year.

EDUCATING THE NEXT GENERATION

Over half of the children in the rural areas of southern Rajasthan where Seva Mandir works do not attend school, and over a third have never been to school. Rural government schools are often far from tribal communities, and when reachable, are often under-resourced, under-funded or, in some cases, closed. When they operate, classes are large, teacher absenteeism very high, pedagogic methods poor and very little learning takes place.

Seva Mandir implements different educational interventions according to the demand and need of the targeted communities. The activities of these interventions conducted in this year are shared further.

Shiksha Kendras

Shiksha Kendras (SKs) or bridge schools aim to help pupils acquire basic skills in Hindi and maths, and motivate them to enrol in government or other schools to continue their education. The job of making SKs high-quality education centres has been a long one for Seva Mandir, the communities and teachers.

- This year 151 SKs educated 5,687 children, 45% of them girls
- 12 SKs were closed where enrolment of children was less and/or government

schools were accessible, and 3 new SKs opened where government schools were inaccessible

- Of the 151 SKs, 122 had single teacher, 26 SKs had 2 instructors, 3 SKs had 3 instructors. With 184 instructors for 5,687 children, the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) remained close to the desired level of 30:1 across the SKs.
- This year 32% of the pupils in SKs were newly enrolled, compared with 30% in 2016-17. In this period, 44% of new admissions were girls. With 42%, Kotra block has the lowest ratio of girls entering SKs. However, 6 years ago, only 35% of new admissions in Kotra were girls.
- In the annual evaluation of May 2017, a total of 4,570 children (including 48% girls), took the exams. 39% achieved Level 3, which is the highest learning level in our methodology as compared to 32% last year
- After completing their learning in SKs 1,637 children went on to enrol in other institutions to continue their education. Nearly 61% of these children were enrolled in Class 5 and 6, while the rest 39% got admission in class 4th or lower.

To track the status of children who have graduated from SKs five years back, a retention study was conducted in Sagwara zone of Kherwara. In the study it came out that of the 432 children surveyed, 353 children, 81% of total (where 43% were females and 57% were males) were continuing their further studies. 14% children are in 8th standard and 8% children were in 10th standard at the time of the study. The retention rate is quite high and is a good indication of the fact that more parents are aware of the need to educate their children.

Capacity building of Instructors

Seva Mandir continuously invests in increasing the efficiency of SK instructors through training, and bimonthly meetings.

Annual instructor training focussing on basic mathematics, mathematics pedagogy, Hindi and English language, and knowledge of Indian States was held from 9th October till 14th October 2017 at Kaya Learning Centre.

During the reporting period, 47 Instructor meetings were conducted across five blocks with an objective to address issues and challenges faced by instructors in academics and plan new activities through sharing of programmatic updates.

Community participation

During the reporting period, the total received amount stands more than 100% because at many SKs the parents decided to contribute annual fees Rs. 200 or 250 per child instead of Rs. 150. During the parent-teacher meeting, it was mutually decided that the collected fee would be utilised for the children. This change occurred because parents wanted to purchase uniforms of better quality and facilities for their children. This is a good example of community awareness and community owning of the Shiksha Kendras.

SELECTION OF CHILDREN

Priyanka is 12 years old and she is from Jamun village of the Jhadol Block of Udaipur. She has two elder brothers and parents at her home. Her brothers are studying in a government school and her parents are farmers. She studied for 5 years in a Shiksha Kendra, later she joined the government school at her village. She used to take one and a half hour by walking to reach the school. She said that she didn't like that school much as teaching was not that good, especially English teaching. When she got to know about scholarship program, she decided to write the screening test in which she scored 76.5 out of 95 and cleared it. In her village she enjoyed her time at the Shiksha Kendra, however at home she faced water crisis and her family often had to deal with the floods during the monsoon season. She feels that she is now in a better environment to learn and particularly loves Science and co-curricular activities such as playing Hockey with her school friends. She said that she learnt to make sentences in English in the beginning itself, by attending summer camp held in the month of May 2017. She wants to become a teacher in the future. She shares that although her family misses her, they are very happy that she is now gaining a good education at Vidya Bhawan.



Residential Learning Camps

Many children cannot attend school full-time because they need to contribute to their family's livelihood by working. The Residential Learning Camps are run to provide opportunity to such and other children who dropped out due to various other reasons from schools. These are a series of three 60-day camps held throughout the year teaching basic mathematics, literacy and hygiene to out-of-school children. In addition to formal studies, sports, community living, leadership, teamwork, hygiene, cultural activities, nutrition and health are important components of the camps.

This year:

- ☞ A total 227 children from 40 villages participated in three camps. 30% of those who participated in at least two camps, had never attended school
- ☞ 39 teachers worked in the camps, for action 3 trainings of a total of 13 days were held to prepare them for the camp.
- ☞ At the end of the camps 67% children were at level A (highest learning level), 30 % children at level B and 2 % children were at level C.

This year, 50 children from the camp were taken on an exposure visit to a printing press. All children enrolled in the camp were taken to a mall in Udaipur where they were gifted with utility items such as school bags and hygiene kits. Like every year, 22 students from St. Christopher school, London visited the camp and spent two days with children, engaging in different activities such as arts, crafts and drama.

Scholarship programme

A new model of scholarship programme was launched in 2016, to enable former SK and/or RLC pupils to study in Vidya Bhawan Senior School (VBSS) in Udaipur. VBSS is an NGO-run, co-educational boarding school. 33 children (18 girls and 15 boys) from rural tribal areas and from urban slums have been enrolled in the school under this Scholarship initiative in 2 years. This year, 14 children were enrolled, out of which 8 were boarders and 6 were day-scholars.

Youth Resource Centres

The Youth Resource Centres (YRCs) were 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 and health. The project tries to make young people sensitive to these issues and encourages them to tackle them through individual and community efforts.

- This year 13 YRCs were attended by 2,354 young people, 45% of them were girls
- Across all blocks, young people participated in career counselling sessions, workshop on skill development, classes held in spoken English and Mathematics, sports events, cleaning drive, amongst others
- Two-day YRC follow up meeting was held in which 17 YRC facilitators participated to share their experiences and plan for upcoming activities

Activity Centres

Government schools cater to large numbers of rural and poor children, however the quality of teaching and learning is extremely poor due to various factors. Seva Mandir has been supporting the teaching in government schools through 4 activity centres on a pilot basis. These centres are run in Badgaon block and this year we reached out to 76 students from 4 upper primary schools.

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

Bal Samuhs

Bal Samuhs (children's groups) are run in the slums of Udaipur city to offer children after-school coaching. By providing support, Bal Samuhs aim to improve children's academic performance and reduce dropouts. The parents are generally not literate and are therefore unable to help the children with their studies.

This year a total of 185 children (98 boys and 87 girls) from 134 families were reached through 11 Bal Samuhs.

In last few years it has been observed that children are going more in private schools and spending capacity of parents on education has also increased. Therefore, more children prefer going for private tuition rather than coming to Bal Samuhs. It is also becoming difficult to arrange for quality teachers for tuition in the villages. Therefore, Bal Samuhs will be discontinued from the year 2018-2019.





प्रमाणित दाई किट



प्रमाणित दाई किट



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IMPROVING HEALTH

Seva Mandir's health programme works to bring a change in health practices and care-seeking behaviour through education, awareness and the experience of quality services. The programme has created a cadre of community-level health workers to increase local knowledge and promote preventive healthcare. It has also partnered with government, researchers, donors and others to find solutions to some of the entrenched problems, such as lack of obstetric care, undernutrition, anaemia and lack of complete immunization of children. Solutions for some of these problems are under execution and efforts to remedy the others continue.

Maternal Health

At the community level, mindsets and myths surrounding diet and nutrition affect women's health. During pregnancy and lactation women lack access to information and support. In this scenario, the Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs), who are trusted in the communities, play a crucial role. Recognizing this, Seva Mandir has been working on training the TBAs for more than two decades.

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. All these measures have had a considerable impact. In Seva Mandir's field areas institutional deliveries jumped from 7% in 2004-05 to 64% in 2017-18. The TBAs help change community mindsets with regard to nutrition, rest and other care necessary for pregnant and lactating women, and act as a bridge between the women and the health services.

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, counseling family members and accompanying women to the hospitals, the TBAs have saved the lives of countless women and remain the primary providers of maternal healthcare in most remote villages.

While this is indeed a considerable overall improvement, there are still pockets where these interventions have not made much meaningful difference. Given that there has been some improvement in the provision of healthcare at least in some places, and also changes in community behaviour in several areas, Seva Mandir is now thinking of concentrating its maternal health efforts in those areas that need it most.

STORY OF A DAI MAA

Maani Devi, 51 years old, is a Trained Birth Attendant at Badanga village of Dhar zone of Badgoan block, Udaipur, Rajasthan. She has been working as a birth attendant for 15 years which is her family tradition. Maani Devi began her association with Seva Mandir 10 years ago in 2006 and has been attending the training sessions conducted by Seva Mandir every year since then.

Badanga village mainly has tribal population which has a prevalent culture where girls are abducted and forcefully married. In one such instance, a 15-year-old girl was abducted, married, and while 6 months pregnant was returned to her parent's home. Her parents took the girl to Anganwadi centre for registration but the Anganwadi refused on the grounds that registration should be held at husband's place.

The parents then contacted Maani Devi, who understood the gravity of the situation and through her contacts and efforts got the girl registered for a Mamta Card at medical camps organized by Seva Mandir.

In later months of pregnancy, Maani Devi took the girl to Badgoan CHC as the girl was severely anemic and had low blood pressure but there also she was denied treatment and referred to the hospital. Maani Devi informed the family about her deteriorating medical condition and counseled them about the possible complications that can occur. Her constant efforts convinced the girls' parents, husband and father-in-law to get her admitted to the main government hospital at Udaipur.

At the hospital, the girl was kept under close observation for 15 days after which she had a normal delivery. This is just one example of the exemplary action that Maani Devi took to save two precious lives.

The constant support that the Trained Birth Attendants receive from Seva Mandir under their maternal health program has made people like Maani Devi aware of their duties and responsibilities towards their community. They have a greater sense of belonging to each and every member of the community and the faith people have in them has increased due to their consistent association with Seva Mandir.



During the year:

- 205 TBAs working in 196 villages helped 3,864 women give birth safely
- There is a 5% increase in institutional delivery and a corresponding decrease in home deliveries by 4.6% in comparison to the last year.
- 4585 women received ante-natal Care (90%) and 3376 (66%) women received post-natal care.
- TBAs referred 869 pregnant women with complications to hospital: 682 (78%)
- during pregnancy, 129 (15%) at the time of delivery, and 58 (7%) post-delivery

This year witnessed three maternal deaths caused by anemia, postpartum hemorrhage, and delay in medical treatment.

Training and Meetings

- One refresher training was conducted to increase the capacity and expertise of 218 TBAs, with the aim of reducing maternal and child death rates in the region.
- Two review meetings were held to discuss the challenges faced by TBAs.
- 1,849 village-level meetings for pregnant and lactating mothers were facilitated by TBAs.

Postpartum hemorrhage

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 a select group of the best-performing TBAs were given 11 trainings and were informed on timely use of misoprostol and to administer to women after home deliveries.

In total, 539 home deliveries were facilitated by TBAs in areas of PPH intervention and 299 (55.4%) beneficiaries were given the Misoprostol tablet on time. This rate is higher than 2016, when 387/730 (53%) of home deliveries were provided with the Misoprostol tablet on time..

Child Health

Seva Mandir supports child health through the BalSakhis who are young women selected from the villages and given intensive training to work with new mothers on childcare and health.

- This year 93 BalSakhis gave care to 4,139 children
- During the reporting period Bal Sakhis measured the growth of 3840 children of which 74% were in green zone indicating they are well nourished, 21% were moderately undernourished and 5% (192 children) severely undernourished.
- 50 of the 192 Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM) children were timely referred to the Malnutrition Treatment Center (MTC). All referred children were followed up by Bal Sakhis, and they showed signs of weight gain in relation to their age parameter.
- 31 deaths were reported this year, compared to 37 in the past year. The most common cause being malnourishment, followed by fever, Malaria, and pneumonia. This is a challenge to address.

Training

- 73 out of 94 Bal Sakhis received refresher training this year. The focus of such trainings and review meetings was on strengthening their counseling skills and knowledge of child health.
- Bal Sakhis were provided with first of its kind recipe training with local food items to expose households to better nutritional practices.
- 28 staff members were trained on 'WASH'. To improve capacity, knowledge and skills of the subject.

Immunization Programme

Following the results of an action research, Seva Mandir initiated its immunization intervention in 2007. The intervention aims to improve immunization rates among children by addressing both demand and supply-side constraints.



AN MTC STORY

One-year-old Mahesh was admitted to the malnutrition treatment center on August 18th, 2017. A Balsakhi had convinced his parents that his situation was dire enough that he needed a medical intervention, with complacency being fatal. She showed the parents videos with examples of children who had gone through the treatment, and the difference that was possible after 10 days. When admitted he had severe fever and diarrhea and refused to eat food when his mother tried to feed him. Staff waited for his health to stabilize somewhat before starting micronutrients, which he started to eat with some coaxing from his mother and the center staff. Once he had been eating the micronutrients for some time, he was switched to the more nutritious nutrients to further aid his recovery. Mahesh and his family stayed at the MTC for 10 days, during which time his activity level increased steadily. When he was admitted Mahesh weighed 7 kgs and when he was discharged 10 days later, he weighed 7.580 kgs. He continued to gain weight throughout his follow-up check ups, with a slight dip during his third follow up in December 2017 when he came to be examined with a cold.

The immunization programme since then increased child immunization rates in the targeted committees from 38.3% to 2.66% which was the status before the action research.

In last few years, the immunization intervention coverage is reducing. During this year, the number of immunization camps was reduced from 60 to 24. The reason being that the Government has increased its outreach of immunization, and there was also high attrition of nurses so getting new nurses in SM and training them every time was affecting the quality of camps.

The reliability of the camps conducted this year is 91.5% which was 94% last year. This is largely due to the part-time unavailability of a nurse. In the reporting period, a total of 1709 shots were administered through which 1482 children were immunized. 369 children completed their immunization, as compared to 806 in the last reporting period. In comparison to the reduction in percentage of camps which is 61% the proportion of reduction in number of children vaccinated is 54% which means that the vaccinations per camp have increased. In addition, 1059 children suffering from common ailments such as fever, cold, cough, diarrhea and skin infection were treated at these camps.

Along with vaccination for children, the camps provided antenatal care which included two doses of Tetanus Toxoid injection along with a regular checkup and monitoring of the vitals. The total number of shots administered to pregnant women during the reporting period was 1003, with 440 women completing their immunization schedule.

Addressing under nutrition

An action research was conducted in 20 locations to assign the strategies to address malnutrition. This research aimed to deepen knowledge of staff, community mobilisers, and the community in general on maternal and child health and nutrition. As part of the research, an integrated set of

interventions on IYCF (Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices), better nutrition, immunization, WASH, and identification and treatment of malnutrition were carried out and their impact studied. The integrated nutrition model proved to be helpful in working on the issue of under-nutrition. During this period, 74% of children in Bal Sakhi intervention areas and 88% of children in Balwadi intervention areas covered in the model were found to be well nourished.

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 ASHAs and ANMs. These initiatives helped in improving the status of maternal and child health in the work area.

Capacity Building of Community Workers, Bal Sakhis and Community Members

- Provided recipe training to 25 Balwadi sanchalikas, 306 Self Help Groups and PRI (Panchayati Raj Institution) members, and 2,208 pregnant and lactating mothers.
- 9 staff members, 26 CNWs and 989 community women were trained on WASH
- Four trainings on electronic recording devices were conducted for CNWs to address different issues regarding tablet handling and data tracking.
- Trainings on gender, nutrition and health was provided to 6 staff members, 26 CNWs and 801 male members of community.



Improvement of Balwadis and / or Anganwadis and Malnutrition Treatment Centre

- 673 children benefitted from Balwadis. Out of which 592 children came to the centre for full day and were provided supplementary nutrition and micronutrients regularly.
- Balwadi centres have improved the nutritional status of children -88% were well nourished, 11.25% are undernourished, and only 1.04% severely malnourished.

Raising Health Awareness through Event

- A total of 239 village health and nutrition days (VHND) and mother and child health and nutrition days (MCHND) were held in which 1,006 children received immunization, 555 children received de-worming medicine, 971 women received iron tablets, 631 pregnant women received ante-natal care, and 52 women received post-natal care services.
- 14 health camps were conducted in which 437 malnourished and/or ill children and mothers were treated. 36 children were immunized and 160 children received micronutrients. Additionally, 65 pregnant women received ante-natal care services and iron tablets, whereas 32 women received post-natal care services.
- Breast feeding Week was celebrated in 18 locations, in which 752 community members participated in these events.
- WASH Caravan, a vehicle education campaign was organised in 14 locations, in which 2102 people participated.
- Development of kitchen garden was done with 75 farmers.
- A one-day workshop was organised on "Experience Sharing and Learning of Integrated Nutrition Project" with the government and others.

Supporting Government Run Malnutrition Treatment Centre

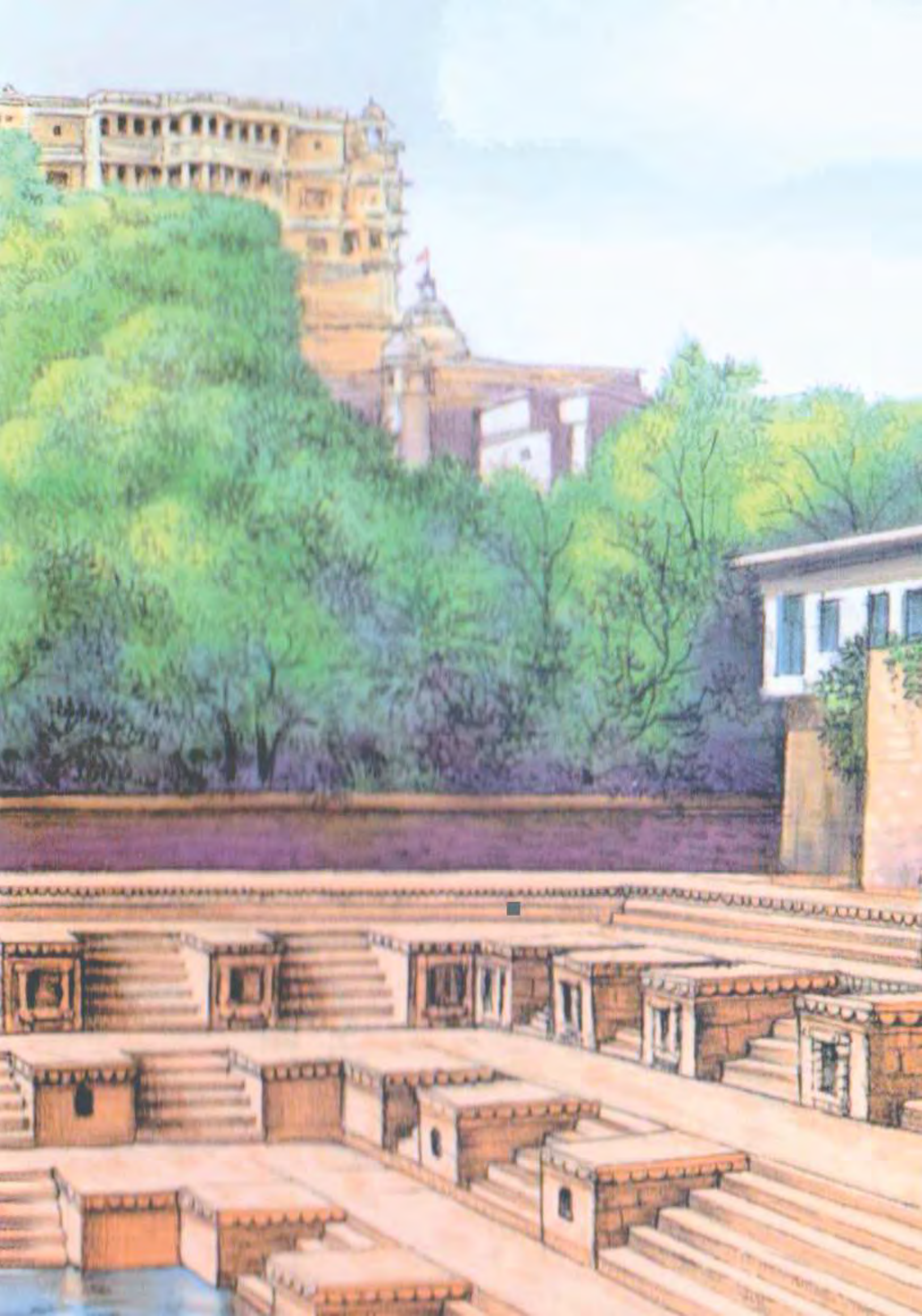
The malnutrition treatment centre (MTC) at Rishabdev has been functional from April 2016. In the reporting period, 76 children received treatment with total 134 children received treatment from . These children were referred through Bal Sakhis and government health staff. Out of these 76 children, 36 (48%) stayed at MTC for at least 10 days, 13 (17%) children stayed for 7 to 10 days, and 27 (35%) children stayed for less than 7 days. Bed occupancy per day/per month varied from 1.38% to 30% this year.

Some of the changes noticed this year include-

- Seva Mandir's staff and community have developed improved understanding of malnutrition
- 76 SAM children could access MTC services as a result of which their nutrition status improved
- Systematic tracking and monitoring of children was possible this year due to app based monitoring mechanism. Bal Sakhis have become comfortable in using technology to monitor and track children's nutritional status
- Improved IYCF and WASH practices observed in the community
- It was observed that mothers have started using combinations of food groups to ensure better nutrition for their children

Despite these strides, the challenges remained, and some of them include the following:

- Lack of community-based malnutrition management mechanism that enables severely malnourished children to get treated at home similarly in the MTC, especially in cases where the parents are unable to take them to MTC or stay there for multiple days
- Behavioural change/ adoption of new practices by community regarding maternal and child health and nutrition
- Sustainability of MTC in terms of its operations and funding



Another question for Seva Mandir is, what can we do to promote democratic values among young men with frustrated aspirations and misguided social influences.

PERI URBAN GOVERNANCE

Delwara is a qasba or semi-urbanized settlement some 30 km away from the city of Udaipur, with a population of about 6,000. Delwara had clogged drains, scattered garbage dumps and contaminated wells. It has a wealth of rich cultural heritage sites including step-wells, temples and an 18th-century palace (now a luxury hotel).

Seva Mandir, in partnership with the residents began work in Delwara in 2005. Till now, activities 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 has happened. The backbone of all this work was the formation of the Nagrik Vikas Manch (NVM) or Citizen's Forum, with elected representatives from all neighborhoods of the town. The objective was to put civic participation and ownership at the heart of Delwara's development process.

This year has seen a number of training sessions, youth and community meetings and activities to help continue the process of development. The work in the town was affected and thus lesser activities happened due to a conflict that arose around Indrakund (step well).

This year gave an unprecedented experience for Seva Mandir at Delwara, with important lessons to learn for us and those engaged with deepening democracy and citizenship. The lesson for Seva

Mandir is that, building citizenship is a never ending process. Those with power and narrow interests will get angry if their interests are hurt and the ordinary people are not always willing or able to counter them effectively.

The corporate sector, is also wary of dealing with the messiness of democratic processes and would prefer not to annoy the powers that be. Their pulling out from the discussions was a disappointment for Seva Mandir.

It was never Seva Mandir's case to stop the work, but the Panchayat misinformed the people. The great learning for Seva Mandir is that civil society organizations have a role to play in empowering citizens and helping them demand accountability from those who violate the common good.

Another question for Seva Mandir is, what can we do to promote democratic values among young men with frustrated aspirations and misguided social influences. Time is to reflect on our processes for deepening democracy - especially for urban areas and reflect as to whether we are equipped for it.

The current situation is that all the cleaning had stopped and the panchayat asked NVM not to do any cleaning. In order to break this stalemate, Seva Mandir thought of initiating the clean up through shramdaan. Hopefully now the citizens can continue this clean-up.

INDRA KUND

The source of the conflict arose from efforts by seva mandir efforts to ensure that this beautiful step well, while privately owned remain a common property in terms of its use. For some the perception was that it should be restored with private resources and become a source of rental income for the panchayat. The panchayat was exploring this possibility when there were apprehensions that Seva Mandir was against its restoration because it raised the question of keeping it open to the public.

A handful of people started saying that Seva Mandir had got the restoration work stopped. On 19.09.2017, a group of young men from Delwara took out a rally protesting against Seva Mandir's work and demanding Seva Mandir to stop its work in the entire township.

Seva Mandir wrote a letter clarifying that it was not against the restoration work, and that it had only raised two issues- that decisions be taken transparently and in a democratic manner and the kund continue to be a public property.

After the circulation of letter from Seva Mandir, some feedback has been received- mostly condemning the act of opposing Seva Mandir and people have come forward in support of Seva Mandir. What is noteworthy is that most people in Delwara were not sympathetic to the protest and its manner.

The great learning for Seva Mandir is that civil society organizations must create more trust by example among citizens that public action and institutions can manage common property resources effectively and that privatisations of such resources is not the only viable alternative.

Another learning for Seva Mandir is the need to promote democratic values among young men with frustrated aspirations and misguided social influences. Time is to reflect on our processes for deepening democratic values among the youth.

Sanitation and Town Cleaning

Over the last few years, Seva Mandir has helped the households construct 233 toilets in Delwara which contributed to declaring the town open defecation free (ODF) this year. The community at Delwara appreciated the work done by Seva Mandir and NVM in constructing toilets and helping the area progress towards the ODF. During this period, 10 trainings were organized primarily for 3 Arogya Mitras, 3 women office bearers on usage of toilets.

Over the years, SevaMandir has been able to make considerable progress in cleaning the town. At present, 12 ArogyaMitras (sanitation workers) clean Delwara town and collect waste from homes and shops. A tempo transports the collected waste. The segregation of the waste at the source, and permanent disposal of dry waste to the disposal site, such as plastics, is still a challenge for us. The waste collected is always mixed waste. Without segregation of the source, whose segregation becomes difficult waste. Further work is needed on enhancing community awareness and participation to bring behavioral change for waste segregation and establish value chain for disposal of different types of wastes.

More than 70% of Delwara's waste is collected by the ArogyaMitras. There has been considerable improvement in quality of work done by this team of sanitation workers, and the citizens in Delwara have acknowledged the efficient work they do, especially at the time of monsoons when they maintain cleanliness in the streets, ensuring fewer blocked drains. All the Arogya Mitras belong to the caste that was considered untouchable, but now in Delwara, along with professional respect, dissipation of the caste difference is observed along with intermingling of the ArogyaMitras in various social events.

YOUNG LEADERS GIVING BACK TO THE COMMUNITY AT DELWARA STORY OF SHAMBHU

Shambhu Khatik was trained as videographer and in photography at the YRC, Delwara. He likes to make video documentaries of issues concerning the citizens of Delwara. Shambhu has started taking forward the learnings he took at the YRC.

A water tank was constructed by the government at one of the wards which had no water supply. Shambhu organised and video recorded the meeting with villagers including women and sent it to Jaipur. He received a call from the Water Works Department of Rajsamand with an assurance to provide regular supply of water and also tap water connection in all the households. He also supported needy people for gas connections under the Ujjwala scheme.

In another instance, Shambhu supported a widow Mohini Kanwar, aged 90 years, with electricity connection in her home. Shambhu documented her case as well as submitted letter to the electricity board. This case also received coverage in Rajasthan Patrika.

Shambhu continuously strives to help the needy citizens of Delwara and doesn't hesitate in helping his community access what is rightfully due to them.



Youth Resource Centre (YRC)

Delwara has an active YRC. In this year, prominent days of national importance were celebrated at YRC. Summer and winter camps were organized to engage more youth with the YRC. 70 girls and boys participated in the camps. YRC also conducted vocational skills training for young people that included beauty therapy, mobile phone repairing, driving, computer skills, and English lessons and tailoring. YRC has been effective in providing platforms for young people from different socio-economic groups to come together.

Heritage Walk

The Delwara Heritage Walk was started as a project to generate local jobs and publicize the development work accomplished together by Seva Mandir and Delwara's people over the past 25 years. It has, however, had a wider impact. The Walk has had clear benefits in enabling people to take responsibility for their community. This year, 247 walks were organised of which 226 were paid heritage walks conducted by 3 guides.



CHILD REPRESENTATIVE PROGRAMME

The Child Representative programme is an innovative relationship combining Plan International's child-centred sponsorship approach with Seva Mandir's community-centred development approach. In this programme, children called child representatives have been chosen to represent the status and concerns of the children in a village and region. The support from plan is spend for the benefit of the children in the communities. This strategy has enabled Seva Mandir to develop child-centered run in our activities.

In 2005, 5,000 children from 132 villages comprising 512 hamlets across 5 blocks were selected as Child Representatives. As of this reporting year the total number of Child Representatives is 4112. This year 3,183 (1,675 girls almost 53%) child representatives participated through various activities of Seva Mandir.

499 children dropped as Child Representative during this year. Out of them, 241 children had turned 18 years. 248 cancellations were requested by Plan due to dual enrolment of children, re-allocation, improvement in family condition and child deaths

6 child deaths (3 girls, 3 boys) were reported this year. The reasons for child deaths were health reasons such as liver failure and while sadly one child committed suicide.

Child-Centered Community Development

Under child-centered community development, Seva Mandir strives to respond to the rights and needs of Child Representatives and children. Following activities were conducted with the children in this year.

The Bal Manch

The Bal Manch or Children's Forum have been created in villages to provide space or opportunities to children to express their views or explain the problems they face. 68 Bal Manch were active in this reporting period.

In the meetings of their forums, children voiced their concerns over the lack of clean drinking water, lack of toilets in school, dangerous open tanks and other issues. They were helped to write proposals and conduct follow ups with the relevant authorities. The children discussed issues such as child labour, hygiene and child marriages, and learnt about their rights.

Enhancing Children's Participation

- ☞ 69 children blocks participated in leadership trainings out of which 63 were child representatives.
- ☞ 67 Children Forum meetings were organized in 64 child representative villages. 1,157 (602 girls, 555 boys) child representatives participated in these meetings.



- ☞ 10 Bal Sammelans were organized with a participation of 2480 children of which 1779 (940g, 813b) were child representatives and 874 were other children.
- ☞ Training of Youth Advisory Panel: organised by the Rajasthan Youth Advisory Panel in which 12 child representatives (6 boys, 6 girls) participated. The main objective of the trainings was to select a panel of children so that they can be directly involved in their own protection and development.
- ☞ 73 children (41 boys, 32 girls) were oriented on Adolescent Health and hygiene

Efforts to Support Children's Education and Health

This year, counselling and financial aid was provided to 6 children to continue with their education. Support for seeking medical assistance was provided to 2 children. A health camp was organised at Phalasiya zone of Jhadol block where in 198 child representatives and their families benefitted.

Tracking was done for out of school children at all blocks to find reasons for not studying. Planning is being done to mainstream them for education or provide them livelihood oriented skill development courses. As per the requirement, children will also be counselled and helped to study through open board/universities. For others requiring elementary education, literacy camps will be organized.



Child Protection

Training on child protection was organised for parents, community members, including office-bearers of 10 Village Development Committees, and 123 grass-roots level workers dealing with and accountable for child protection. Discussions were held with 155 village development committee members on the importance of education, health and hygiene, government schemes, vegetable plantation and other natural resource development work. The members were given orientation on child protection and the role of committees in ensuring it.

The regularity of village development committees were also oriented that children should be given utmost priority and their interest should be safeguarded in village meetings.

Efforts to Enhance Community Participation

- 2,743 child representative families have directly benefited from different Seva Mandir programs during the reporting period
- In a program Against Domestic Violence: total 280 people participated, of which 36 were from the families of child representatives and 2 were child representatives. Issues like violence against women, policies and laws on women and child rights and safety, female foeticide, and bigamy were extensively discussed in the event.



चा

बायाँ स्कोप

PEOPLES MANAGEMENT SCHOOL

The People's Management School (PMS) facilitates Seva Mandir to be a centre for learning. The unit handles research, monitoring and evaluation, capacity building and publication work of the organization. PMS has three main cells: Research, Monitoring and Evaluation, Capacity Building, Social Environment.

50th anniversary celebrations

A major part of the year was devoted to the planning, preparation and in organizing the celebration of 50th year of Seva Mandir and plan for the future. Following activities were organized during this period:

- **Staff Retreat:** A two-day staff retreat was held in August at Mount Abu to mark the beginning of a year-long commemoration of Seva Mandir's golden jubilee year. It was attended by over 300 staff members, and discussions on the history, evolution, challenges and achievements of Seva Mandir, scanning the external context, and future strategies for Seva Mandir were held.
- **Aapno Melo:** Marking 50 years of existence and creating a vision, a two-day Aapno Melo was organized in the month of November. 1,500 villagers, staff from Seva Mandir and other pan-India NGOs, representatives of government, donors, and corporate organizations came together. The Melo covered important discussions with the community on how Seva

Mandir should continue working on towards humane, just and sustainable society, as well as, how to face the challenges that may accrue in the coming years. Apart from cultural events, photographic exhibitions and documentary screenings were also organized at the Melo. The fair was an expression of energy, joy and thoughtful collaboration.

- **Book on Seva Mandir:** An initiative was undertaken to come up with a compendium of essays, write-ups and stories of the people associated with Seva Mandir. The book is a collection of memorable experiences, and encounters of volunteers, ex-staff, researchers, scholars, donors, practitioners and well-wishers of Seva Mandir. The work on the book is in progress.
- **Website:** In an attempt to overhaul the website of Seva Mandir, external agencies were reached out this year. The work on revamping the website is ongoing.

Research, Monitoring and Evaluation Cell

In collaboration with Georgetown University, USA, Seva Mandir is carrying out a research to understand the impact of the work on community governance. The undertaken to impact across a village characteristics, village infrastructure, common resources, employment and migration, government programmes, women empowerment,



conflict resolution. The experts shared the preliminary results in July 2017, with the senior management of Seva Mandir. Through the deliberations, the final findings are being prepared and shall be shared in the coming year.

Eight inhouse studies were facilitated by PMS with Village Institutions Women and Child Development, Health, Youth Cell, and Resource Mobilization in this reporting period. A brief overview of a few studies.

Needs Assessment Study in New Areas- Undertaken in Ghupdi and Mandesar panchayats, Vallabh Nagar Tehsil, Udaipur District, the study was conducted to map out the scope for agriculture and / or livelihoods projects in the area, which is in close proximity to semi-urban and urban areas. The study indicated a limited scope for intense work that could have accrued due to absolute absence of resources, amenities and opportunities. However, further reflections on the prevailing conditions suggested a scope for improving and leveraging the available resources and endowments in the region like existing sources of water supply, agricultural farms and nearby markets, to advance the economic and social status of the locals, which could influence their standards of living.



Needs Assessment study for the Youth Cell:

The objective of the study was to identify the emerging needs and expectations of youth, aged between 14 to 30 years. This was to design the future interventions with the youth. The needs assessment covered themes of education, employment as well as skills, interest in extracurricular activities, such as sports, and other issues such as alcoholism, amongst others.

Some key findings -

- Alcoholism and substance consumption (e.g. tobacco) found among youth as young as 13 years.
- Requirement of new sports facilities and upgradation of the existing sports to utilities.
- Personal safety of girls, early marriage and early pregnancy reported.
- Unemployment was one of the key problem, and to address the issue, trainings on different employment opportunities, English coaching, career counselling and computer related skills are required.

Impact of Training on Participation of Women in village governance :

Results of this study reflect factors of age, literacy level, women's domestic responsibilities, societal norms and values, and attitude, and behaviour of male GVC members towards female members, affect the active participation of women.

Some other studies listed below were conducted whose results are mentioned in the section respective programs

1. Impact of Bal Sakhi Program on Children's Health in Badgaon, Kotra and Jhadol blocks
2. Identify the Reasons Preference to Home Deliveries in Kherwara Block
3. Understand the Factors behind Irregularity in Children's Presence at Balwadi, of all block.
4. Assessing the Impact on Maternal Health and Mortality through Trained Birth Attendant's Intervention in Kherwara Block
5. Evaluation of Cluster of Self-Help Groups across all blocks

Social Environment Cell Internship and volunteering

During the reporting period, Seva Mandir hosted 184 volunteers and interns and 118 of these were women.

Eight SBI Youth for India came to the organization in the reporting year. This year the semester abroad of Norwegian University of Life Science took place in which 21 students from Norway participated. In addition, 02 Fulbright scholars and 1 research fellow from US were hosted. This year also saw decrease in the number of foreign volunteers and one of the major causes of this was the change. Under the new regulations voluntary work is not allowed to be undertaken in India on a tourist visa.

Students of the Semester Abroad Course 2018 with the Seva Mandir Team.





The Kunjru Library has become one of the most sought after public Library in Udaipur

Visits

17 groups visited Seva Mandir this year. A total of 374 people from various national and international research institutes, educational institutions and NGOs were hosted and oriented about our work across different programmes. Some of the institutes that were hosted include IIM Udaipur, Indian Institute of Forest Management, and corporate organizations such as Colgate Palmolive Ltd.



Library and Documentation Centre

- The Kunzru library, run by Seva Mandir to promote reading culture and give access to development and other literature was open for 350 days. On an average, 144 visitors came to the library every day.
- A total 121 new books and 37 reports, were added in the Kunzru library, resulting into a total number of 9,269 books and 5,380 reports. The library received 63 magazines, 23 journals and 18 newspapers this year.
- 2,570 books & magazine care issued which comprise of documents and media.
- 524 Study reports of interview & volunteers added were to library database in soft version.

Public lecture

On the eve of Seva Mandir's Day (20th April), a public lecture was organized in collaboration with the Mohan Sinha Mehta Memorial Trust and Vidya Bhawan Society. This year Dr. Ramin Jahanbegloo, a political philosopher, gave a lecture on Martin Luther King Jr. An American Gandhi.

Publications

During 2017-18, the organization begun with the 50th Anniversary Celebrations. Majority of printing was centralized around this theme. The reporting period covered some major events to mark the celebrations. Hence printing made a major component for same.

Capacity Building

In recent years, 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 of development issues

Four trainings, one seminar, one talk, and one staff induction were organised in this year. A total of 122 participants attended these sessions. The workshops organized were on Data Collection Methods and Tools, Sampling and its Uses, Report Writing, Photography and a seminar on Stress Management.

A seminar on Stress Management by Jo Zagorska was organized for the Staff



1. Respecting myself
2. Taking responsibility for myself
3. Recognising my own needs and wants independently of others
4. Making clear 'I' statements about how I feel and think
5. Allowing myself to make mistakes
6. Allowing myself to enjoy my successes
7. Changing my mind
8. Asking for 'thinking it over time'
9. Asking for what I want
10. Setting clear boundaries
11. Recognising that I have a clear responsibility towards others
12. Respecting other people and their right to be assertive



RESOURCE MOBILIZATION UNIT

For almost two decades Seva Mandir had donors that supported its Comprehensive Plan, a three-year plan covering work across all programmes. 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. This type of giving has gradually been overtaken by more project-based funding. In addition, some of the traditional institutional donors have moved away from India. The trend towards a changing donor profile continued in the reporting year.

This year, against the total expenditure, 97.55% of the funds were raised from donations and grants, while 2.45% were spent from Seva Mandir's interest earnings. During the year, support from institutions has further decreased while Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) grants have shown a spurt with a capture of more than 60% of the total budget. The share of CSR grants in Seva Mandir's total funding was 61.5% this year as compared to 45% last year. Seva Mandir's corporate partners include Mahindra and Mahindra, Colgate, RBS, J K Tyres, Make My Trip, Oracle, L&T, Axis Bank Foundation, Hindustan Zinc Limited etc.

Friends of Seva Mandir- USA and UK

Both the chapters of friends have been consistent in raising support for the activities. FSM UK did remarkably well this year. This year, the increase in funds from both FSM UK and US has been by 20.5% against last year.

Online Donations

Recognizing the increasing opportunities of online donation portals we have established Seva Mandir's presence on these platforms.

Give India

The Balsakhi project continued to raise good donations on the Give India platform. To increase our presence, work is ongoing to launch Short Stay Home project on the platform. This year, Give India felicitated us by providing "Donate with Assurance" badge for the good work Seva Mandir is doing. We raised Rs 23.91 lakhs from Give India this year.

Global Giving

This year, the target of donations planned from Global Giving was successfully achieved by receiving donations of Rs 39 lakhs. We included, participating in different campaigns and contests, send quality reports, communicated regularly with donors, attended webinars, earned more reward points, fresh home page looks, and kept our project ranking high. We also launched a new project of Balwadi on the platform this year and look forward to repeat the success.

This year we won 1st position in the hope category in the Annual Photography Contest and also received "Staff favorite, Top Ranked and Vetted" badges from Global Giving.

KAYA TRAINING CENTRE

Seva Mandir's training centre, the Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta Rural Training Centre, is located in Kaya village, about 20 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. One of the main uses of the centre is housing the children's Residential Learning Camp (see chapter on Education) for six months of the year.

This year, 102 institutional training courses were held in Kaya and 62 trainings were held by external agencies. Person days used were 31,409. During the year, major repair and infrastructure renovation were undertaken at the center to improve facility. The work included kitchen renovation, installation of solar photovoltaic plant, and infrastructure support for children's safety.





WHEEL OF VALUES

A SALUTE TO THE SPIRIT OF CELEBRATING SEVA MANDIR





APPENDIX

2017-18

1

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 D.S. Babel & Co., Chartered Accountants, 101- Saral Plaza, 285-286, M 1 Road, Bhupalpura, 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. SevaMandir 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.

GOVERNANCE

DETAILS OF BOARD MEMBERS AS ON 31 MARCH 2018

Name	Sex	Age	Position on Board	Occupation	Meetings attended
Shri Ajay Singh Mehta	M	64	President	Mr Mehta retired as Executive Director, NFI. He was a member of State Planning Board, Government of Rajasthan.	2/2
Shri Mohan Singh Kothari	M	82	Member	Ex-Chairman, Udaipur Division, World Wide Fund for Nature, India	2/2
Ms Pamela Philipose	F	64	Member	Director, Women’s Feature Service	2/2
Prof Janat Shah*	M	59	Co-opted Member	Director, Indian Institute of Management, Udaipur	2/2
Ms Sunita Nadhamuni*	F	52	Co-opted Member	Director, Technology at EMC ²	2/2

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

- The Seva Mandir Board met twice in the Financial Year 2017-18, on 06 June 2017 and on 27 October 2017
- 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:
 - Travelling expenses: Rs 1,34,083 (for attending Board Meetings)
 - No other reimbursements have been made to any Board Member, Trustee, or Shareholder
- Chief Executive's remuneration: Rs 15,00,000 (per annum)
- Remuneration of three highest paid staff members (per annum):
Rs 15,00,000, Rs 11,23,812, Rs 9,29,604
- Remuneration of lowest paid staff member (per annum):
Rs 68,580

STAFF DETAILS AS ON 31 MARCH 2018

Gender	Paid Full-Time	Paid Part-Time	Paid Consultants	Paid Volunteers	Unpaid Volunteers
Male	270	0	14	22	43
Female	130	0	3	19	77
Total	400	0	17	41	120

DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF ACCORDING TO SALARY LEVELS AS ON 31 MARCH 2018

Gross salary plus benefits paid to staff (Rs. per month)	Male staff	Female staff	Total staff
Less than 5,000	0	0	0
5,000 – 10,000	65	32	97
10,000 – 25,000	154	69	223
25,000 – 50,000	45	26	71
50,000 – 1,00,000	7	2	9
Greater than 100,000	0	1	1

TOTAL COST OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL BY STAFF DURING THE YEAR 2017-2018

N A

MEMBERS OF DIFFERENT BODIES 2017-18

PRESIDENT: Shri Ajay Singh Mehta

CHIEF EXECUTIVE: Smt Priyanka Singh

GENERAL SECRETARY: Shri Shailendra Tiwari

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

1. Shri Ajay Singh Mehta
2. Shri Mohan Singh Kothari
3. Smt Pamela Philipose
4. Prof Janat Shah
5. Smt Sunita Nadhamuni

FINANCE COMMITTEE

1. Smt Priyanka Singh
2. Smt Sunita Nadhamuni
3. Shri Manoj Agarwal
4. Shri Anubhav Ladia
5. Shri Joginder Bajaj
6. Smt Poonam Bhatia
7. Shri Shailendra Tiwari

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1. Shri Ajay Singh Mehta
2. Shri Mohan Singh Kothari
3. Smt Pamela Philipose
4. Smt. Janat Shah
5. Smt Sunita Nadhamuni
6. Smt Poonam Bhatia
7. Shri Sachin Chaturvedi
8. Shri Suraj Jacob
9. Smt Priyanka Singh
10. Shri Shailendra Tiwari
11. Smt Vandini Mehta
12. Shri G.L. Maheshwari
13. Shri Prabhu Lal Meena
14. Shri Mohd. Yakub Khan
15. Smt Renu Tiwari

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1. Shri Ajay Singh Mehta
2. Shri Kunal Bagla
3. Smt Seema Shah
4. Shri Shrey Desai
5. Shri Prasoon Kumar
6. Shri Anand Jha
7. Smt Aditi Gupta
8. Shri Chris Wiscarson
9. Smt Lakshmi Jain
10. Shri Shiv Narayan Menaria
11. Shri Shiv Singh- Jhadol
12. Shri Dootaram- Kotra
13. Smt Aiju Bai- Kotra
14. Smt Kamla Bai- Kherwara
15. Smt Vani Bai- Girwa
16. Shri Shiv Singh- Badgaon
17. Smt Lakshmi Bai- Badgaon
18. Shri Prem Singh- Kumbhalgarh
19. Smt Chanda Bai- City Block
20. Shri Bhur Das- Delwara
21. Smt Poonam Bhatia
22. Smt Priyanka Singh
23. Shri Shailendra Tiwari
24. Shri Sanjiv Jain
25. Sushri Ratan Paliwal
26. Shri Narendra Jain
27. Smt Alka Bhardwaj
28. Smt Angela Jacob
29. Shri Madhav Tailor
30. Shri Mohd Yakub Khan
31. Shri Kripa Shanker Joshi
32. Shri Gulab Nur Khan
33. Shri Ranjeet Bijarnia
34. Shri Narendra Thakur
35. Shri Jagdish Bariwal
36. Sushri Varsha Rathore
37. Smt Laxmi Thakur
38. Smt Kiran Pandey
39. Dr. Kusum Lata Mathur
40. Smt Aarti Shah
41. Smt Riddhi Shah
42. Sushri Rimjhim Pandey
43. Smt Megha Jain
44. Shri Ronak Shah
45. Smt Renu Tiwari
46. Shri M.S.S. Ranawat

PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE FROM 2015-16 TO 2017-18

IN RS.

PROGRAMME	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	TOTAL
Natural Resource Development	42,817,523	51,987,484	56,596,755	151,401,762
Education	36,842,423	39,117,876	33,197,533	109,157,832
Women's Empowerment	44,177,539	42,123,497	36,533,196	122,834,232
Health Education	20,578,771	18,537,862	16,821,198	55,937,831
Gram Vikas Kosh	8,665,061	8,593,439	8,594,894	25,853,394
People's Management School	8,730,330	7,263,297	1,953,915	17,947,542
Peri Urban Governance	2,096,617	1,691,904	11,951,180	15,739,701
Field Support	21,659,426	22,500,429	20,321,014	64,480,869
Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Expense	1,067,122	1,737,138	4,059,124	6,863,384
Other Programme	4,269,431	29,183,829	95,941,203	129,394,463
Leverage from Govt.	9,435,000	4,165,000	-	13,600,000
Total Expenditure :	200,339,243	226,901,755	285,970,012	713,211,010

4

OUR DONORS AND SUPPORTERS

INSTITUTIONAL DONORS

- Afshan & Barac Bieri Foundation
- AGEH Germany
- Ammado
- Amrit Breeder Farms Pvt Ltd.
- Asha Danbury
- Asha for Education, Silicon Valley
- ASSIST (Asia Society Social)
- Arcgate, Udaipur
- Bajaj Holding & Investment Ltd., Pune
- Benevity- 'The UK Online Giving Foundation'
- British and Foreign School Society, UK
- Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
- Bread for the World – BfdW-EED, Germany
- CAF India (Oracle), New Delhi
- Canada India Village Aid Association, Canada
- CEC Hyderabad (ICCO)
- Central Social Welfare Board (SSH), New Delhi
- Childline India Foundation (CIF), Mumbai
- Colgate Palmolive India Ltd., Mumbai
- Christopher Cooke (5 Deep Limited)
- D Mart, Mumbai
- Friends of Seva Mandir UK
- Friends of Seva Mandir USA
- Geisse Foundation
- Give India
- Global Giving
- HDFC Bank Ltd.
- Hindustan Zinc Ltd.
- ICRA Ltd.
- IGWDP – NABARD
- Indian Institute of Forest Management
- Indian Institute of Management (IIM) - Udaipur
- International Initiative Impact Evaluation, USA
- Jagat S. Mehta's Legacy Grant
- Janvidevi Bajaj Gram Vikas Sanstha Trust, Pune
- JK Tyre & Industries Ltd.
- Ketto Online Ventures Inc
- John Bissell Foundation
- Larsen & Toubro Ltd, Mumbai
- Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd, Mumbai
- Mahindra World City, Jaipur
- Make My Trip India Pvt. Ltd. (MMT)
- Manilal Kalyanji Public Trust, Mumbai
- Max India Foundation, New Delhi
- McGill University, Canada
- MGNREGA, Udaipur District
- Ministry of Panchayati Raj
- Monsoon Accessorize Trust, UK
- NABARD, Mumbai
- Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan – TSC, Udaipur
- Noragric Norwegian University, Norway
- Oaknorth Global India (P) Ltd.
- Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.
- Plan International (India Chapter), New Delhi
- Rafe Bullick Memorial Foundation
- RBS Foundation India
- Saint Christopher School, UK
- Shamdasani Foundation
- SSA Infosystem Pvt. Ltd.
- Target International, USA
- Target Sourcing (I) Pvt. Ltd.
- The Oriental Insurance Company Ltd.
- Vedanta Foundation
- Waterloo Foundation, UK
- World Learning India Pvt. Ltd.
- Yatra Foundation, Australia

INDIVIDUAL DONORS

- Abhiram Sharma
- Anuradha C
- Ashok Kumar Agarwal, Udaipur
- Christopher Of Deep Ltd.
- Darina Allen
- Dinshaw Homi Katrak
- Hindustan Zinc Ltd. Staff Members
- Hitendra Bhargava
- India Shelter Finance Corp.
- K Arun Kumar Rai
- Kavita Shekhawat
- Lalit Mohan Gameti
- Laxmi Dhyani
- Laxmi Thakur
- Library Members
- Lokendra Singh Rathore
- Lokvardhan Singh Rathore
- Louis Nouaills
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- Mukesh Kumar
- Neeraj
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- Pamela Philipose
- Peter Shantilal Patel
- Priyanka Singh
- Rajashekhar
- Rishabh Mehta
- Romi Agarwal
- Rosaleen Mulji
- Sid Elliott Davies
- Siddarth
- Sunita Nadhamuni
- Swarna Rajgopalan
- Thomas Adams
- Uday Singh Mehta
- Vani Satish

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL AND HINDI TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- Anganwadi: government-sponsored mother- and childcare centre
- Anicut: dam
- ANM: Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
- Aapno Melo - community fair
- ASHA: Accredited Social Health Activist, government health worker
- Bal Manch: Children's Forum
- Bal Sakhi: woman trained by Seva Mandir to provide care to children 0-5, identify problems and refer cases for further treatment as appropriate
- Bal Samuh: Children's Group
- Balwadi: Seva Mandir run preschool
- Bigha: approx. 1/3 acre
- Block: administrative division of a District
- Bair Pratha: is a custom among the tribals. If there is an illness or death of a person due to a physical fight, accident or neglect of somebody else, the family asks for monetary compensation. This extends seemingly to unnatural death of a married woman, in which case family members of the woman asks for compensation from the husband's family. It also extends to asking for compensation from a healthcare provider in event of death or disability of the patient while on treatment.
- Caste Panchayat: non-government decision-making body set up by a community along caste lines
- CCCD: Child-Centred Community Development
- CFR: Community Forest Rights
- CHC: Community Health Centre
- Cluster: group of panchayats
- Comprehensive Plan: Seva Mandir's three-year plan covering all programmes
- ECCD/E: Early Childhood Care and Development/ Education
- FD: Forest Department
- FPC: Forest Protection Committee
- Gram Sabha: Village Assembly
- Gram Vikas Committee (GVC): Village Development Committee
- Gram Vikas Kosh (GVK): Village Development Fund
- Gram Samuh (GS): Village Group
- HH: Households
- ICDS: Integrated Child Development Services scheme, of the government
- IFR: Individual Forest Rights
- JFM: Joint Forest Management
- MGNREGA: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act to provide assured employment via development activities decided 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
- ODF: Open Defecation Free
- 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
- PDS: Public Distribution System, a government chain of shops distributing basic food and non-food commodities to the needy at very low prices
- 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
- Quintal: 100 kg
- Revenue wastelands: land belonging to the Revenue Department but not under cultivation, and not pastureland or forest
- "Sadhna" has its roots in Seva Mandir, was registered as an independent Mutual Benefit Trust in 2004 and is now a self- sufficient, small-scale unit producing handcrafted products. It is owned by its artisan members.

- Sahayika: assistant to a Sanchalika in a Balwadi
- Gavri- traditional folk dance drama
- Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan- campaign for water harvesting & conservation in rural areas.
- Jeevan Madhur and Jeevan Mangal scheme of LIC- Micro Insurance plans of the Life Insurance Corporation of India
- Khatedars – account holder
- Khichadi - a dish made from rice and lentils
- Krishi Vigyan Kendra- is an agricultural extension center in India. The name means "farm science center
- Moutana – A custom in certain tribal groups to claim monetary compensation for untimely death; now has many distortions
- Nand ghar - An initiative of the Ministry of Women and Child Development to provide state-of-art Anganwadis to benefit rural children and women
- Rabi- crops sown in winter and harvested in summer from April to June
- Rajasthan Patrika- one of the leading Hindi Newspaper
- RRLP- The Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project for enhancing economic opportunities and empowerment of rural poor, with a focus on women and marginalized groups
- Satyagraha– Satya meaning truth and agraha is insistence or holding onto truth or truth force – is a particular form of non-violence or civil resistance
- Shramdaan- a voluntary contribution involving physical effort
- UUI- Udaipur Urja Initiative is a social enterprise promoted by Seva Mandir. It aims to enhance the access of rural communities to clean energy technologies and to trading mechanisms for local agro-produce. The thrust of the enterprise is improving the lives and livelihood sustainability of its members.
- VDC- Village Development committee
- Zaid- Crops grown in summer season crops grown on the sub-continent on irrigated lands which do not have to wait for monsoons
- Samiti: committee
- 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
- SC/OBC: Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, officially designated groups by the Govt
- Shiksha Kendra (SK): a bridge school run by Seva Mandir 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): a process set up to improve accountability and responsibility of Village Volunteers of Gram Sabhas in running, monitoring and evaluating village projects
- TBA: Traditional Birth Attendant, midwife trained by Seva Mandir
- Village Cohesion Index (VCI): a scale developed by Seva Mandir to measure the status of institutions based on 4 indicators - participation, leadership, management (of resources, funds etc) and decision-making
- Wadi: orchard
- WASH: water, sanitation and hygiene
- Vidya Bhawan: educational organization in Udaipur which runs a number of schools and colleges; founded by Seva Mandir's founder
- YRC: Youth Resource Centre
- Zonal Federation: a federation of the of GVCs of one cluster of village groups
- Zone: Cluster of village groups formed for administrative purpose

AUDITED FINANCIAL
REPORT
2017-18



D. S. Babel & Co.

Chartered Accountants

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Bhupalpura, Udaipur (Raj.) Ph. : 0294-2422289
Mob. : +91 94142 96800
E-mail : dsbabel@yahoo.com
cadsbabel@gmail.com

DSB/2018-19/A/3

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, 2018, 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, 2018 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.

FOR D.S. BABEL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 005755 C

Place : Udaipur
Date : 17.05.2018




(D.S. BABEL)
Partner
M.No. 074010

Seva Mandir

Rs.			
BALANCE SHEET AS ON MARCH 31,	Sch.	2018	2017
SOURCES OF FUNDS			
Corpus and Endowment Funds	1	13,78,57,474	13,29,63,060
General Reserves	2	5,98,20,404	5,40,64,672
Capital Fund	3	6,97,90,574	6,44,66,233
Specified Funds	4	4,53,01,925	4,22,59,623
Total (1+2+3+4)		31,27,70,377	29,37,53,588
APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
Fixed Assets	5	6,97,90,574	6,44,66,233
Investments	6	18,55,51,756	18,08,17,344
Current Assets Loans and Advances			
A) Current Assets	7	6,77,39,134	7,05,51,194
B) Loans and Advances		2,45,91,710	1,72,63,187
C) Overspent amount recoverable on Development Projects under execution	11	4,24,98,001	1,62,39,005
	A	13,48,28,845	10,40,53,386
Less: Current Liabilities and Provisions			
A) Current Liabilities	8	1,92,96,118	1,44,18,900
B) Unspent amount of Advance Receipts on Development Projects under execution	11	5,81,04,680	4,11,64,475
	B	7,74,00,798	5,55,83,375
Net Current Assets(A-B)	C	5,74,28,047	4,84,70,011
Total (5+6+C)		31,27,70,377	29,37,53,588

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 **D.S.BABEL & CO.**

FRN NO:- 005755 C

Chartered Accountants

Udaipur,
Dated: May ,17, 2018



D.S.BABEL
(Partner)

M.No:-074010

[Signature]
President

[Signature]
Chief Executive

Rs.			
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING ON MARCH 31,	Sch	2018	2017
INCOME			
Grants and Donations:	9		
A. Grants		26,51,70,765	22,02,40,274
B. Donations		34,11,823	29,20,868
Interest Income		1,98,40,696	1,99,00,566
Other Income & Development Support Fees		7,81,542	8,47,716
Total		28,92,04,826	24,39,09,424
EXPENDITURE			
A:Development Program Expenditure (Total A)	10	25,25,17,683	19,35,38,303
B:Development Support Expenditure(Total B)		2,76,49,058	2,30,52,962
Personnel Cost - Administration Staff		1,47,34,592	1,21,30,295
Consultancy Charges		15,40,327	13,71,246
Travel and Conveyance		3,38,983	2,91,565
Rent, Water and Electricity		25,01,696	19,78,259
Repair and Maintenance of Assets		65,48,389	57,46,813
Vehicle Running and Maintenance		6,860	11,333
Miscellaneous Expenses		17,78,211	13,23,451
Auditors' Remuneration		2,00,000	2,00,000
Total (A+B)		28,01,66,741	21,65,91,265
Excess of Income over Expenditure		90,38,085	2,73,18,159
ALLOCATION			
Balance Surplus/(Deficit) brought down		90,38,085	2,73,18,159
Net excess of unspent/overspent balances carried to Balance Sheet - Difference over last year balances		(93,18,792)	65,42,439
Allocable surplus (A)	11	1,83,56,877	2,07,75,720
Transfer of interest earned to			
Staff Welfare Fund	4	1,96,487	1,97,615
Group Leave Encashment fund	4	10,36,613	10,83,722
Women Welfare Fund	4	16,377	20,688
Rafe Bullick Mem. Fund	4	7,09,641	6,48,272
R.D.Tata Trust	1	2,74,414	2,70,358
R.D.Tata G.V.K. Interest Fund	4	7,54,302	6,71,682
R.D.Tata General Interest Fund	4	22,70,617	20,21,910
Total of allocation of interest to various fund(B)		52,58,451	49,14,247
Income transferred from Specified fund against fund utilization			
Rafe Bullick Mem. Fund (utilization charged from fund)		7,62,572	5,42,519
Staff Welfare Fund(utilization charged from fund)	4	2,37,982	3,36,655
General welfare fund (utilization charged from fund)	4	2,10,022	2,25,300
Women welfare fund (utilization charged from fund)		50,000	20,000
Total of Income Charged from Fund(c)		12,60,576	11,24,474
Net Excess of Income after allocation (A-B+C)		1,43,59,002	1,69,85,947
Other transfers			
Capital Fund (Acquisition of Fixed Assets)	5	58,03,270	61,45,491
Corpus Fund	1	25,00,000	40,00,000
General Reserve (Balance)	2	60,55,732	68,40,456
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 **D.S.BABEL & CO.**
FRN NO:- 005755 C
Chartered Accountants


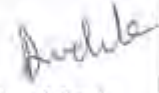

Udaipur,
Dated: May ,17, 2018



D.S.BABEL
(Partner)
M.No.074010

President

Chief Executive

Rs.		
SCHEDULES TO ACCOUNTS AS ON MARCH 31,	2018	2017
SCHEDULE 1: CORPUS AND ENDOWMENT FUNDS		
A: CORPUS FUNDS:		
Opening Balance	9,02,58,821	8,62,31,820
Add:-Contributions received	21,20,000	-
-Life Membership fee	-	27,000
	9,23,78,821	8,62,58,821
Less: Utilization of Corpus	-	-
	9,23,78,821	8,62,58,821
Add:Transferred from Income & Expenditure	25,00,000	40,00,000
	9,48,78,821	9,02,58,821
B: R.D.TATA TRUST -SEVA MANDIR CORPUS FUNDS:		
-Opening Balance	1,82,94,239	1,80,23,881
Add:Transferred from Income & Expenditure/ Endowment Fund	2,74,414	2,70,358
	1,85,68,653	1,82,94,239
Total Corpus (A+B)	11,34,47,474	10,85,53,060
C: ENDOWMENT FUNDS		
Ford Foundation	2,44,10,000	2,44,10,000
	2,44,10,000	2,44,10,000
Grand total (A+B+C)	13,78,57,474	13,29,63,060
SCHEDULE 2: RESERVE AND SURPLUS		
GENERAL RESERVE		
Opening Balance	5,40,64,672	4,75,24,216
Add: Surplus/(Deficit) as per Income and Expenditure Account	60,55,732	68,40,456
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	5,98,20,404	5,40,64,672
SCHEDULE 3: CAPITAL FUND		
CAPITAL FUND		
Opening Balance	6,44,66,233	5,91,67,860
Add : Assests Acquired during the year	58,03,270	61,45,491
	7,02,69,503	6,53,13,351
Less : Assets Written off	4,78,929	8,47,118
Grand total	6,97,90,574	6,44,66,233
<p>As per our report of even date for D.S.BABEL & CO. FRN NO:- 005755 C Chartered Accountants</p> <p>Udaipur, Dated:May ,17, 2018</p> <p> D.S.BABEL (Partner) M.No:-074010</p> <p> President</p> <p> Chief Executive</p>		

Rs.		
SCHEDULES TO ACCOUNTS AS ON MARCH 31,	2018	2017
SCHEDULE 4: SPECIFIED FUNDS		
A: Rafe Bullick Foundation Mem. Fund		
-Opening Balance	71,35,319	70,29,566
-Contributions received	-	-
Add: Transfer of Interest from Income & Expenditure Account	7,09,641	6,48,272
Less: Utilised during the year	7,62,572	5,42,519
Total	70,82,388	71,35,319
B: Staff Welfare Fund		
Opening Balance	15,93,171	16,32,211
Add: Interest for the year	1,96,487	1,97,615
Add: Trf. From General Reserve	1,00,000	1,00,000
Add: Contributions by Staff members	-	-
Less: Utilised during the year	2,37,982	3,36,655
Total	16,51,676	15,93,171
C: General Welfare Fund		
Opening Balance	5,60,258	5,85,558
Trf. From General Reserve	2,00,000	2,00,000
Less: Utilised during the year/(loan recovered against fund)	2,10,022	2,25,300
	5,50,236	5,60,258
D: Group Leave Encashment fund		
Opening Balance	1,43,27,034	1,39,82,926
Add: Addition during the Year	1,00,000	10,14,861
Add: Interest for the year	10,36,613	10,83,722
Less: Utilised during the year	10,81,159	17,54,474
	1,43,82,488	1,43,27,034
E: Women Welfare Fund		
Opening Balance	5,17,902	5,17,214
- Contribution Received during the year	-	-
Add: Interest for the year	16,377	20,688
Less: Utilised during the year	50,000	20,000
	4,84,279	5,17,902
F: R.D. Tata Interest Fund		
i) R.D. General Interest Fund		
Opening Balance	1,46,16,199	1,25,94,289
Add: Transfer of Interest	22,70,617	20,21,910
	1,68,86,816	1,46,16,199
ii) R.D. G.V.K. Interest Fund		
Opening Balance	35,09,740	28,38,058
Add: Transfer of Interest	7,54,302	6,71,682
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
	42,64,042	35,09,740
Total	2,11,50,858	1,81,25,939
Grand total (A to F)	4,53,01,925	4,22,59,623

As per our report of even date
for **D.S.BABEL & CO.,**

FRN NO:- 005755 C
Chartered Accountants

President
President

Udaipur,
Dated: May 17, 2018



D.S.BABEL
(Partner)
M.No:-074010

Chief Executive
Chief Executive

RS.		
SCHEDULES TO ACCOUNTS AS ON MARCH 31,	2018	2017
SCHEDULE 5 : FIXED ASSETS		
Land and Buildings		
Opening Balance	3,21,37,408	3,06,44,377
Add : Addition during the year	11,25,871	14,93,031
	3,32,63,279	3,21,37,408
Less : Written Off	-	-
	3,32,63,279	3,21,37,408
Furniture ,Fixtures and Equipments		
Opening Balance	2,00,80,952	1,80,95,313
Add : Addition during the year	14,58,280	22,87,256
	2,15,39,232	2,03,82,569
Less : Written Off	4,36,426	3,01,617
	2,11,02,806	2,00,80,952
Library Books		
Opening Balance	1,86,260	1,86,260
Add : Addition during the year	-	-
	1,86,260	1,86,260
Less : Written Off	-	-
	1,86,260	1,86,260
Vehicles		
Opening Balance	1,10,03,037	91,16,248
Add : Addition during the year	28,81,619	22,43,764
	1,38,84,656	1,13,60,012
Less : Written Off	42,503	3,56,975
	1,38,42,153	1,10,03,037
Kaya Training Center		
Building,Furniture ,Fixtures and Equipments		
Opening Balance	10,58,576	11,25,662
Add : Addition during the year-Kaya	3,37,500	1,21,440
	13,96,076	12,47,102
Less : Written Off	-	1,88,526
	13,96,076	10,58,576
Grand total	6,97,90,574	6,44,66,233
SCHEDULE 6: INVESTMENTS (At Cost)		
<i>Long term: Maturity Period over one year</i>		
Fixed Deposits with Scheduled Banks	14,64,28,463	15,09,17,483
Investment with LIC ag. Leave Encashment Fund	1,43,82,488	1,43,27,035
Interest Accrued on Investments	2,47,40,805	1,55,72,826
Grand total	18,55,51,756	18,08,17,344
SCHEDULE 7: CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and Bank Balances		
In hand	-	-
In Scheduled Banks in		
Saving Bank Accounts	2,68,33,025	2,98,48,560
Fixed Deposit & OthersAccounts (Short Term) Maturing within a year)	3,84,01,621	3,42,62,755
Interest Accrued on Fixed Deposits (Maturing within a year)	23,58,200	63,04,963
Stock in hand (valued at Cost or Market value whichever is less)	1,46,288	1,34,916
Grand total	6,77,39,134	7,05,51,194
SCHEDULE 8: CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Sundry Creditors	23,86,610	26,10,413
Security Deposit - Staff	52,31,679	42,26,971
- Others	39,90,734	11,97,126
Gram Vikas Kosh	61,357	14,199
Outstanding Liabilities	76,25,738	63,70,191
Grand total	1,92,96,118	1,44,18,900
<p>As per our report of even date for D.S.BABEL & CO. FRN NO:- 005755 C Chartered Accountants</p> <p>Udaipur, Dated: May ,17, 2018</p> <p>D.S.BABEL (Partner) M.No:-474618</p> <p>President</p> <p>Chief Executive</p>		

Rs.			
SCHEDULES TO ACCOUNTS AS ON MARCH 31,		2018	2017
SCHEDULE 9: GRANTS AND DONATIONS			
A. GRANTS			
Foreign Contributions:			
Plan India	2,23,56,386		3,79,17,666
Brot Fur Die Welt -Germany(Eed)	1,95,12,242		2,92,50,538
Rbs Foundation India	1,50,00,000		2,46,77,935
Friends Of Seva Mandir ,Uk	98,10,264		1,04,23,150
Mcgill University	80,12,530		77,14,703
Caf India - New Delhi Phase-II	68,20,430		68,59,900
Target International	59,01,015		-
Global Giving	38,64,403		36,16,617
Monsoon Accessorize Trust	24,18,660		22,70,044
Yatra Foundation	23,24,034		22,97,315
Friends Of Seva Mandir, Usa	22,36,473		40,06,582
Bfss -Uk	19,52,910		13,51,000
Asha For Education, U.S.A.	18,14,000		15,45,000
Noragric Norwegian Univ Norway	9,79,748		1,13,265
International Initiative Impact Evaluation Usa	9,55,285		10,10,860
Asha Danbury	8,68,000		-
Waterloo Foundation	6,51,696		8,58,317
Ageh Germany	2,25,960		3,05,997
Saint Christopher School, London	1,85,720		2,03,459
Afshan & Barac Bieri	1,59,410		-
Ammado	87,424		47,697
Global Giving Uk	35,915		1,42,325
Benevity 'The Uk Online Giving Foundation'	21,385		-
Give Foundation	16,827		7,798
Give Foundation (Non-Usa)	8,879		1,770
Others			1,18,68,642
	10,63,99,596		14,64,90,580
Add : Interest On Unspent	-		-
	10,63,99,596		14,64,90,580
Less : Return Of Unutilised Grants	1,41,848		-
		10,62,57,748	14,64,90,580
Indian Contributions:			
Hindustan Zinc Ltd-Zsd	8,32,50,177		2,44,29,971
L&T For Sanitation	3,34,81,061		1,99,71,940
Colgate Palmolive Ltd.	50,43,160		20,47,340
Oaknorth Global India (P) Ltd.	37,50,000		18,75,000
Icra Ltd.	31,40,000		28,86,000
Bajaj Holding & Investment Ltd Pune	26,30,000		-
Bpcl	25,79,712		-
Childline Foundation	23,66,377		11,15,312
Mahindra World City -Jaipur	20,00,000		20,00,000
Jk, Tyre Kankrol	18,33,534		-
Give Online Hdfc	15,04,930		-
Colgate Scholarship	15,00,000		60,00,000
Onqc New Delhi	14,71,978		-
Max India Foundation	14,00,000		14,00,000
Nabard Wadi Project	13,47,000		-
D. Mart - A Venue Supermarts Ltd. - Mumbai	13,00,253		10,02,881
Make My Trip India Pvt Ltd	12,00,000		-
Childline India Foundation -Mumbai	10,67,322		-
Janki Devi Baja Gvs Pune	10,00,000		-
Mahendra & Mahendra Ltd.	10,00,000		10,00,000
Target Sourcing (I) Pvt. Ltd	9,90,000		10,50,000
Ssa Infosystem Pvt. Ltd.	9,33,000		8,20,000
			cont to next page>>>>



Seva Mandir

SCHEDULES TO ACCOUNTS AS ON MARCH 31,		2018		2017
Jk Tyre & Industry	8,94,718		21,05,400	
Give Foundation	8,60,786		29,01,626	
Central Social Welfare Board (Ssh), New Delhi	7,62,090		9,11,437	
Iim Udaipur	4,46,643		3,36,596	
Iifm Bhopal	4,03,700			
The Oriental Ins Co Ltd	1,88,465			
John Bissell Foundation	1,00,000			
Others			15,53,067	
	15,84,44,906		7,34,06,570	
Add : Interest On Unspent	5,63,285		4,03,033	
	15,90,08,191		7,38,09,603	
Less : Return Of Unutilised Grants	95,174		59,909	
		15,89,13,017		7,37,49,694
Total (A)		26,51,70,765		22,02,40,274
B. DONATIONS				
Foreign Donations	16,20,781		17,30,335	
Indian Donations	17,21,792		11,18,283	
Membership Fees	69,250		72,250	
Total (B)		34,11,823		29,20,868

As per our report of even date
for **D.S.BABEL & CO.,**
FRN NO:- 005755 C
Chartered Accountants

Udaipur,
Dated: May ,17, 2018



D.S. BABEL
(Partner)
M.No:-074010

Anshu
President

Priyanka Singh
Chief Executive

Rs.		
SCHEDULES TO ACCOUNTS AS ON MARCH 31,	2018	2017
SCHEDULE 10: DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM EXPENDITURE		
Material Purchased	3,85,88,034	2,62,24,707
Salaries and allowances to development staff	7,07,71,604	5,60,54,689
Wages	1,82,58,964	1,80,38,982
Support to People Initiative	3,30,12,429	3,99,66,174
Maint of Community & Govt. Assets	2,66,09,147	-
Training & Meeting Expenses	2,09,43,259	1,55,71,862
Support for Income Generation & Comm. Activities	30,00,520	4,48,691
Feeding and Food Expenses	64,86,672	86,34,036
Rent, Water and Electricity	19,18,767	21,05,089
Rates & Taxes	8,21,946	-
Consultancy Charges	1,61,01,962	1,24,30,362
Travel and Conveyance	62,10,701	55,03,683
Vehicle Running and Maintenance	28,70,326	26,50,202
Books and Audio Visual Expenses	5,28,881	4,21,571
Communication Cost	5,65,839	5,12,272
Printing, Stationery and Data Processing Charges	35,26,485	34,82,863
Miscellaneous Expenses	23,02,147	14,93,120
Grand total	25,25,17,683	19,35,38,303
<p>As per our report of even date for D.S.BABEL & CO. FRN NO:- 005755 C Chartered Accountants</p> <p>Udaipur, Dated: May, 17, 2018</p> <p> D.S.BABEL (Partner) M.No:-074010</p> <p> President</p> <p> Chief Executive</p>		

Funding Agency	OPENING BALANCE As on 1.4.2017	RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURE			CLOSING BALANCE	
		Receipts during the year	Others/ (Refund)	Total	Recurring/Adjustment	Non Recurring	Total	Overspent as on 31.03.2018	Unspent as on 31.03.2018
FOREIGN AGENCIES									
1 AMMADO	47,697	67,424	-	67,424	-	-	-	-	1,15,121
2 Global Giving	-	38,64,403	-	38,64,403	38,64,403	-	38,64,403	-	-
3 Yatra Foundation	-	23,24,034	-	23,24,034	22,87,729	-	22,87,729	-	36,305
5 RBS FOUNDATION II PHASE KOTRA	-	50,00,000	-	50,00,000	18,54,570	3,25,725	21,80,295	-	28,19,705
6 MCGILL UNIVERSITY	8,29,467	80,12,530	-	80,12,530	88,34,647	7,350	88,41,997	-	-
7 Marsoon Trust Belwari	(20,395)	-	-	-	19,32,167	-	19,32,167	19,52,562	-
8 ASHA DANBURY	-	8,68,000	-	8,68,000	8,68,000	-	8,68,000	-	-
9 Friends of Seva Mandir, USA	-	22,36,473	-	22,36,473	74,13,835	-	74,13,835	51,77,362	-
10 Plan India	(20,70,309)	47,14,270	-	47,14,270	26,43,961	-	26,43,961	-	-
11 Brot fur die Welt - Germany (EED)	-	1,95,12,242	-	1,95,12,242	2,99,37,111	1,17,767	3,00,54,878	1,05,42,636	-
12 PLAN INDIA (JMO) III PHASE	37,446	52,16,244	(1,41,848)	50,74,396	51,11,842	-	51,11,842	-	-
13 AFSHAN & BARAC BIERI International Initiative Impact evaluation USA	-	1,59,410	-	1,59,410	-	-	-	-	1,59,410
15	(19,082)	9,55,285	-	9,55,285	9,36,203	-	9,36,203	-	-
16 Saint Christopher School, London	-	1,85,720	-	1,85,720	-	-	-	-	1,85,720
18 The Marsoon Accessorize Trust	7,22,338	-	-	-	3,50,000	-	3,50,000	-	3,72,338
19 Canada India Village Aid Association	40,75,600	-	-	-	13,14,548	-	13,14,548	-	27,61,052
20 Friends of Seva Mandir, UK	-	98,10,264	-	98,10,264	86,80,760	-	86,80,760	-	11,29,504
21 CAF INDIA - NEW DELHI Phase-II	-	68,20,430	-	68,20,430	67,02,930	1,17,500	68,20,430	-	-
22 UWW Target International	49,07,623	-	-	-	49,07,623	-	49,07,623	-	-
25 RBS FOUNDATION INDIA	41,01,397	-	-	-	41,01,397	-	41,01,397	-	-
31 RBS FOUNDATION INDIA BADGOAN	23,77,144	-	-	-	23,77,144	-	23,77,144	-	-



Funding Agency		OPENING BALANCE As on 1.4.2017	RECEIPTS		Total	EXPENDITURE			CLOSING BALANCE	
			Receipts during the year	Others/ (Refund)		Recurring/Adjustment	Non Recurring	Total	Overspent as on 31.03.2018	Unspent as on 31.03.2018
Plan India - Child Protection	32	1,86,749	10,41,358	-	10,41,358	11,33,602	-	11,33,602	-	94,505
Asha For Education, U.S.A.	34	-	18,14,000	-	18,14,000	36,29,000	-	36,29,000	18,15,000	-
Gelisse Foundation	36	(2,69,042)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,69,042	-
Munsoon Accessorize Trust	38	-	24,18,660	-	24,18,660	15,04,660	-	15,04,660	-	9,14,000
Plan-BalPrithindi	40	2,30,040	37,25,384	-	37,25,384	40,72,116	32,000	41,04,116	1,48,692	-
Rafie Bullick Mem. Foundation	41	40,179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,179
Plan India	46	-	76,59,130	-	76,59,130	80,59,130	-	80,59,130	4,00,000	-
Waterloo Foundation	48	-	8,51,696	-	8,51,696	8,51,696	-	8,51,696	-	-
Give Foundation	61	-	16,827	-	16,827	16,827	-	16,827	-	-
Give Foundation (Non USA)	62	-	8,879	-	8,879	8,879	-	8,879	-	-
Peniciv-The UK Online Giving Foundation	63	-	21,385	-	21,385	-	-	-	-	21,385
ASSIST (ASIA SOCIETY SOCIAL)	71	1,21,353	-	-	-	1,21,353	-	1,21,353	-	-
Global Giving UK	FA	-	35,915	-	35,915	57,300	-	57,300	21,385	-
CEC, Hyderabad	FB	(3,70,581)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,70,581	-
RBS FOUND II PHASE MAJAM	FC	-	1,00,00,000	-	1,00,00,000	51,81,885	1,23,621	53,05,506	-	46,94,494
Target International	FK	-	59,01,015	-	59,01,015	11,15,538	-	11,15,538	-	47,85,477
BFSS-UK	FL	-	19,52,910	-	19,52,910	12,56,105	-	12,56,105	-	6,96,805
NORAGRIC NORWEGIAN UNV NORWAY	FO	-	9,79,748	-	9,79,748	9,79,748	-	9,79,748	-	-
AGEH Germany	FP	-	2,25,960	-	2,25,960	2,25,960	-	2,25,960	-	-
Total Other Funds(Forgien)(A)		1,49,27,624	10,63,99,596	(1,41,848)	10,62,57,748	12,23,32,669	7,23,963	12,30,56,632	2,06,97,260	1,88,26,000



Seva Mandir

Funding Agency	OPENING BALANCE As on 1.4.2017	RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE		CLOSING BALANCE	
		Receipts during the year	Others/ (Refund)	Total	Recurring/Adjustment	Non Recurring	Total
OWN FUNDS							
Ford Foundation Endowment Fund - Interest (Reserve)	94	2,02,18,225	35,83,648	25,83,648			
Seva Mandir - Foreign Non Corpus	98	89,64,318	37,00,493	37,00,493	4,14,307	44,100	4,58,407
SM Donation(Foreign)	83	-	-	-	16,20,781	-	16,20,781
Rafe Bullick Mem. Foundation Fund- Others	87	31,35,319	7,09,641	7,09,641	7,62,572	-	7,62,572
Rafe Bullick Mem. Foundation Fund	88	40,00,000	-	-	-	-	-
Ford Foundation - Endowment Fund	93	2,44,10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Seva Mandir - Foreign Corpus	91	4,18,95,240	-	25,00,000	-	-	-
Total Own Funds(Foreign)(B)		10,26,23,102	69,93,782	1,11,14,563	27,97,660	44,100	28,41,760
Total Foreign(A+B)		11,05,20,377	69,51,934	11,73,72,311	12,51,30,329	7,68,063	12,58,98,392
							Net Balance
							10,90,24,645

for D.S.BABEL & CO.
FRN NO:- 005755 C
Chartered Accountants



D.S. BABEL
(Partner)
M.No:-074010

Udaipur,
Dated: May, 17, 2018

Chief Executive

Rajendra Singh
President

Anshika

SCHEDULE 11: FUND BASED RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNTS

SCHEDULE 11: FUND BASED RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNTS										Rs.
Funding Agency		OPENING BALANCE As on 1.4.2017	RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE		CLOSING BALANCE			
			Receipts during the year	Others/ (Refund)	Total	Recurring/Adjustment	Non Recurring	Total		Overspent as on 31.03.2018
INDIAN AGENCIES										
Vedanta Foundation	JR	(12,480)	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,480	-
Give Foundation	JC	15,29,011	8,60,786	-	8,60,786	23,89,797	-	23,89,797	-	-
JK Tyre & Industries	JD	(8,96,320)	8,94,718	-	8,94,718	-	-	-	1,602	-
Central Social Welfare Board (SSW), New Delhi	JE	(7,73,642)	7,62,090	(60,104)	7,01,986	11,41,580	-	11,41,580	12,13,236	-
ITM Udaipur	JF	(4,46,643)	4,46,643	-	4,46,643	4,21,445	-	4,21,445	4,21,445	-
Min. of Panchayati Raj, (Dal Mill.)	JH	(38,515)	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,515	-
Charities Aid Foundation, India	JI	(43,663)	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,663	-
L&T for Sanitation	JI	55,963	1,61,15,714	-	1,61,15,714	1,53,46,404	1,76,242	1,55,22,646	-	6,49,031
NREGS- Jhaddol	JK	(43,534)	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,534	-
Hindustan Zinc Ltd-ZSD	JL	(41,03,751)	2,07,84,194	-	2,07,84,194	2,16,91,248	70,400	2,17,61,648	50,81,205	-
HZL ZABER MINES	JM	39,42,210	38,82,122	-	38,82,122	78,24,332	-	78,24,332	-	-
Rafe Bullick Mem. Foundation	JN	1,54,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,54,520
Childline Foundation	JO	(9,47,721)	23,66,377	-	23,66,377	11,51,134	-	11,51,134	-	2,67,522
HZL-ZSD	JP	30,76,255	29,49,061	-	29,49,061	60,25,316	-	60,25,316	-	-
Oaknorth Global India (P) Ltd.	IB	-	37,50,000	-	37,50,000	37,50,000	-	37,50,000	-	-
IGWDP - Nabard	IC	(98,475)	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,475	-
D. Mart - A Venue Supermarkets Ltd. - Mumbai	IE	10,02,881	13,00,253	-	13,00,253	7,62,881	2,40,000	10,02,881	-	13,00,253
NAIP-NBGR	IF	(1,59,202)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,59,202	-
Larson & Toubro- Mumbai	IG	(7,96,283)	1,73,65,347	-	1,73,65,347	1,68,52,125	7,000	1,68,59,125	2,90,061	-
SSA Infosystem Pvt. Ltd.	IH	-	9,33,000	-	9,33,000	-	-	-	-	9,33,000
ICRA LTD	II	-	31,40,000	-	31,40,000	31,40,000	-	31,40,000	-	-



Funding Agency		OPENING BALANCE As on 1.4.2017	RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE		CLOSING BALANCE			
			Receipts during the year	Others/ (Refund)	Total	Recurring/Adjustment	Non Recurring	Total	Overspent as on 31.03.2018	Unspent as on 31.03.2018
Target Sourcing (I) Pvt. Ltd	IK	-	9,90,000	-	9,90,000	9,90,000	-	9,90,000	-	-
Colgate Palmolive Ltd.	IL	-	50,43,160	-	50,43,160	2,06,854	-	2,06,854	-	48,36,306
Colgate Scholarship	IM	91,47,629	15,00,000	5,33,379	20,33,379	19,74,304	-	19,74,304	-	92,06,704
Janki Devi Baja GVS Pune	IN	(4,61,811)	10,00,000	-	10,00,000	5,38,189	-	5,38,189	-	-
Jagat Sh Library Grant	IO	3,15,202	-	-	-	2,53,362	-	2,53,362	-	61,840
NABARD - AFB - JAIPUR	IP	12,63,772	-	25,176	25,176	14,26,894	-	14,26,894	1,37,946	-
Mahindra Word City - Jalpur	IQ	20,00,000	20,00,000	-	20,00,000	20,00,000	-	20,00,000	-	20,00,000
NABARD Wadi Project	IR	(16,90,119)	13,47,000	(27,046)	13,19,954	1,89,839	-	1,89,839	5,60,004	-
JK TYRE KANKROLI	IS	-	18,33,534	-	18,33,534	41,98,811	-	41,98,811	23,65,277	-
Max India Foundation	IT	-	14,00,000	-	14,00,000	14,00,000	-	14,00,000	-	-
Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan-TSC	IU	(16,84,698)	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,84,698	-
Mahendra & Mahendra Ltd.	IV	10,00,000	10,00,000	-	10,00,000	9,61,301	38,699	10,00,000	-	10,00,000
BPCL	IW	-	9,95,812	3,120	9,99,932	27,75,823	-	27,75,823	17,75,891	-
HZL 100 NAND GHAR	IX	-	2,79,82,170	-	2,79,82,170	1,46,62,627	1,80,767	1,48,43,394	-	1,31,38,776
THE ORIENTAL INS CO LTD	IY	-	1,88,465	-	1,88,465	1,88,465	-	1,88,465	-	-
Childline India Foundation -Mumbai	IZ	(9,18,720)	10,67,322	-	10,67,322	4,75,441	-	4,75,441	3,26,839	-
MGNREGA- BADGAON	N1	(18,451)	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,451	-
MGNREGA-GIRWA	N2	(9,324)	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,324	-
MGNREGA-KHERWARA	N3	(1,33,681)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,33,681	-
MGNREGA - JHADOL	N4	(1,04,724)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,04,724	-
MGNREGA- KOTRA	N5	(96,333)	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,333	-
MGNREGA - KUMBHALGARH	N6	(865)	-	-	-	-	-	-	865	-



Funding Agency		OPENING BALANCE As on 1.4.2017	RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE		CLOSING BALANCE		
			Receipts during the year	Others/ (Refund)	Total	Recurring/Adjustment	Non Recurring	Overspent as on 31.03.2018	Unspent as on 31.03.2018
MGNREGA - BHINDER	N7	(10,138)	-	-	-	-	-	10,138	-
NREGS - GOGUNDA	N8	(503)	-	-	-	-	-	503	-
ONGC NEW DELHI	JQ	-	14,71,978	-	14,71,978	17,31,738	-	2,59,760	-
HINDUSTAN ZINC LTD.- II PHASE	JS	-	2,76,52,630	-	2,76,52,630	3,17,11,648	28,53,871	69,12,889	-
IIFM BHOPAL	JZ	-	4,03,700	-	4,03,700	4,03,700	-	-	-
BAJAJ HOLDING & INVESTMENT LTD PUNE	KA	-	26,30,000	-	26,30,000	12,04,515	12,420	-	14,13,065
MAKE MY TRIP INDIA PVT LTD	KB	-	12,00,000	-	12,00,000	35,676	-	-	11,64,324
JOHN BISSELL FOUNDATION	KC	-	1,00,000	-	1,00,000	-	-	-	1,00,000
BPCL (CLEAN DRINKING WATER)	KD	-	15,82,900	509	15,83,409	35,000	-	-	15,48,409
GIVE ONLINE -HDFC	KE	-	15,04,930	-	15,04,930	-	-	-	15,04,930
Total Others(Indian)(C)		99,97,847	15,84,44,906	4,75,034	15,89,19,940	14,78,60,449	35,79,399	2,18,00,741	3,92,78,680
OWN FUNDS									
Seva Mandir - Non Corpus	99	1,84,36,619	69,250	56,93,025	57,62,275	49,32,725	11,18,308	-	1,81,47,861
STAFF WELFARE FUND	IA	15,93,171	-	2,96,487	2,96,487	2,37,982	-	-	16,51,676
GENERAL WELFARE FUND	II	5,60,258	-	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,10,022	-	-	5,50,236
DONATION FROM H/L EMPLOYEES	81	-	5,56,552	-	5,56,552	5,56,552	-	-	-
ISM Donation (Indian)	84	16,626	11,65,240	-	11,65,240	11,81,866	-	-	-
Group Leave Encashment Fund	85	1,43,27,034	-	55,454	55,454	-	-	-	1,43,82,488
Women Welfare Fund	86	5,17,902	-	16,377	16,377	50,000	-	-	4,84,279
R.D.Tata Trust-Interest	89	1,81,25,941	-	30,24,919	30,24,919	-	-	-	2,11,50,860
R.D.Tata Trust-Seva Mandir Corpus Fund	90	1,82,94,239	-	2,74,414	2,74,414	-	-	-	1,85,68,653
Kaya Training Center		64,28,885	-	5,79,698	5,79,698	6,817	3,37,500	-	66,64,266



Seva Mandir

Funding Agency	OPENING BALANCE As on 1.4.2017	RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE			CLOSING BALANCE	
		Receipts during the year	Others/ (Refund)	Total	Recurring/Adjustment	Non Recurring	Overspent as on 31.03.2018	Unspent as on 31.03.2018
Seva Mandir - Indian Corpus	92	4,83,63,580	-	21,20,000	-	-	-	5,04,83,580
Total Own(Indian)(D)		12,66,64,255	1,01,40,374	1,40,51,416	71,75,964	14,55,808	-	13,20,83,899
Total Indian(C+D)		13,66,62,102	1,06,15,408	17,29,71,356	15,50,36,413	50,35,207	2,18,00,741	17,13,62,579
Total Others(Foreign & Indian)(A+C)		2,49,25,471	3,33,196	26,51,77,688	27,01,93,118	43,03,362	4,24,98,001	5,81,04,680
Total Own Funds(Foreign & Indian)(B+D)		22,92,87,357	1,71,34,156	2,51,65,979	99,73,624	14,99,908	-	24,29,79,804
Gross Total (Indian and Foreign)		25,42,12,828	1,74,67,342	29,03,43,667	28,01,66,742	58,03,270	4,24,98,001	30,10,84,484
Over Spent Balances		1,62,39,005					4,24,98,001	
Un Spent Balances		4,11,64,475					5,81,04,680	
Net Overspent/unsent Project Balances Carried over to Balance Sheet		2,49,25,471		26,51,77,688		27,44,96,480	1,56,06,679	
Net Overspent/unsent Project Balances transferred to Income and Expenditure A/c								(93,18,792)

for D.S.BABEL & CO.,

FRN NO:- 005755 C

Chartered Accountants



D.S. BABEL

(Partner)

M.No.-074018

Chief Executive

Udaipur,
Dated: May, 17, 2018

Ripada Singh

Chief Executive

President

**SCHEDULE-12: ACCOUNTING POLICIS AND NOTES ON
ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018**

A Significant Accounting Policies:

(Followed in framing the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018)

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 sometimes 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 11, 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.
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, 2017 the finances of these groups were:
- | | No. | Net Owned Funds (Rs.) |
|---------------------------|-----|-----------------------|
| a. Gram Vikas Kosh | 667 | 6,56,87,356 |
| b. Women Self Help Groups | 638 | 11,03,63,715 |
6. Expenditure incurred by the Governing Board Members Travel : Rs.1,34,083.00
7. Auditor Remuneration includes :-
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Audit Fee (including service tax) | 1,40,000 |
| Income Tax | 60,000 |
| Reimbursement of Expenses | Nil |
| Total | <u>2,00,000</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) and the decision given in favour of Seva Mandir by the concerned authority subject to appealable by PF Dept. within stipulated time limit under the court of law. The PF tribunal has reduced the penalty to 50%.We had filed the writ petition in the Rajasthan High Court for 100% waiver .Based on the case file to the Honourable High Court and decision



Seva Mandir

RPF commissioner and the interpretations of other relevant provisions, the management has decided that the demand is likely to be either deleted or substantially reduced and accordingly no provision has been made.

9. Previous year figures have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary to correspond to the current year figures.

At Udaipur, dated: May 17, 2018

For **D.S. BABEL Co.,**
FRN NO:- 005755 C
Chartered Accountants



President

Chief Executive

Credits

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