



Seva Mandir

SEVA MANDIR



Annual Report | 2020 - 2021 |

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PRESIDENT'S FOREWORD



We are pleased to present Seva Mandir's Annual Report 2020-2021. In the pages that follow, we update you on the efforts our teams and community have put in, in implementing the programmes across the two districts of Southern Rajasthan.

At an individual and professional level, 2020 will remain a watershed year for all of us. Covid 19 brought unprecedented health and economic shocks to the entire world. The unanticipated and complete pause to all activities caught everyone by disbelief. Apprehensions, anxieties and insecurities about life and livelihoods infiltrated every aspect of our daily life. It was no different in Seva Mandir.

But very swiftly, our teams in rural and peri-urban areas bounced back and began to reach out to the communities that they worked in. Organically and fast, links were re-established with communities, past relationships helped immensely in re-building networks, although from a distance. Similarly, our team began to re-engage, train and acquire skills in the new context. We had to also fast-track the process of equipping ourselves with skills to be able to operate from a distance.

In a quiet and yet with an organized approach, people came together to help each other through tough times and we collectively took practical and courageous financial and programmatic decisions. Our patrons were tirelessly by our side, the board, Friends of Seva Mandir in USA and UK invested time to understand the challenges faced by us and the community. They played a steady role and offered patience and flexibility to keep team motivation and spirits high. Having bravely faced the first lockdown and the first year of the pandemic, we feel confident and strong to face future challenges.

None of this would have been conceivable without the conviction and assurance of our supporters and partners.

Our thankfulness for travelling these extra strenuous miles with us.

JANAT SHAH

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S MESSAGE



The COVID -19 pandemic was perhaps among the most concerning times in the recent past. This new disaster overwhelmed each one of us in many unthinkable ways. Such occasions generally come when we expect them the least and we cannot afford to halt for good things to happen. The best way learnt is to keep doing, trivial or big.

Seva Mandir utilized its social capital and sectoral capabilities developed over the decades to cope with the pandemic. With a strong belief in community-led, collaboration and collective strength, we became part of various networks and partnered with specialized organisations, trained ourselves in new skills, and

planned & responded under the guidance of community leaders. In families, communities and Seva Mandir, the level of resourcefulness and creativeness went through the roof. Everybody discovered the value of togetherness, and people became more empathetic towards each other.

Putting together all possible resources, more than 50,000 relief kits were made available in remote villages & to urban poor. Assuring that vetted information reached to our partner communities through the network of village volunteers' cadre was critical, given that it was a time of continuous information flow. The Village Institutions were vital to the success of the relief efforts.

Many of our activities have run for decades with their designs evolved with several trials and experiences. It can be never easy for any organization in such condition to make changes in short time without talking enough with people and doing field testing. Our teams were able to make that happen with new imagination and use of technologies. The goal was to continue the vital facilities of education, childcare, livelihoods, women support and several others in remote areas, in as best form as possible. The report has tried to portray the intensity and commitment.

The pandemic impacted women and children the most, due to an exacerbated deterioration in living conditions. The strategies of women program were revised to adjust to the new realities. Our leaders of women resource centres and self-help groups took the extra efforts and risk to extend social, emotional and legal support to women, as abuse and violence at homes increased. The lockdown and remoteness brought an enhanced recognition for the need of financial and digital awareness among women. The year ended with creation of an extensive training module, and a commitment to connect 50,000 women in 5 years with the new digital financial world.

Our people- numerous community leaders, village volunteers and staff, have always been our real heroes. A majority of them were out in the field any given day serving people braving all odds and unrelentingly finding ways to do so. It is also a matter of immense pride that our people made Seva Mandir adjudged as a Great Place to Work during the unforgiving and uncertain 2 years consecutively.

Community leaders are important to fight local conflicts, bring people together and drive the changes. Seva Mandir puts efforts in developing individual and collective leadership. A challenge is of lesser

women leaders emerging. It was very encouraging to see two of our women leaders recognized and felicitated externally – Bhurki bai received the Women Water Champions Award by GoI and UNDP, and Soniya Pargi recognized by Apollo Tyre Foundation.

It was pertinent for us to adopt communication technology for effective communication and speedier decision-making. This year, integration of technological applications accelerated and preponed to a level that would have otherwise been longer period.

Seva Mandir has always been fortunate to receive trust and support from board members, donors, mentors, volunteers, well-wishers, experts, institutions, officials, and communities. This year, it was more special and was indispensable too. Our heartfelt gratitude to all!

The year has been challenging yet reassuring what collaborative purpose and selfless spirit can accomplish on the ground.

RONAK SHAH

CHAPTER 2 : NOTE ON COVID - 19

RELIEF EFFORTS

At the outset of lockdown during the peak of the pandemic in 2020-21, Seva Mandir launched preliminary short-term help for communities. It determined which members of the community required the most assistance and supplied it to them. Residents of Udaipur and Rajsamand district received immediate support from Seva Mandir, which also aided government activities. The extensive public awareness campaign developed to educate people about COVID-19 and the associated lockdown protocols was especially beneficial in reaching out to people in more rural locations.

Regular supporters and funders to the organisation stepped forward swiftly to assist, allowing Seva Mandir to carry out the necessary relief activities. Partnerships with new funders and an increase in individual support through both online and direct donations aided Seva Mandir. Seva Mandir has distributed over 50,000 aid kits to low-income families in both rural and urban locations during the duration of its existence. Through awareness campaigns, about 1,600,000 people had access to it. Without the Village Institutions, meaningful relief efforts would not have been possible.





COVID-19 RELIEF EFFORTS

Community awareness	160,000 people reached
Relief kits distributed	50,545 kits

A specialised team developed and administered a sophisticated monitoring system to analyse the recipients' needs, the distribution of relief kits, the funding received, and the amount spent. The COVID-19 Relief Efforts of Seva Mandir in 2020 can be accessed at:

<https://sevamandir.org/Downloads/10021Covid-19%20Final%20Report%20V.4-compressed.pdf>

Since March 2021, there was a dramatic increase in COVID-19 instances in urban and rural regions, which were more damaging than the first wave. Seva Mandir suspended all children's activities at Balwadis, Shiksha Kendras, and Khushi, as well as all field travel and gatherings in office.

CHAPTER 3 : SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

According to Seva Mandir, communities should be directly involved in development processes. Communities understand and are aware of what they require, as well as the ability to manage and sustain interventions and build capacity to undertake new activities on their own.

Community institutions have a significant part in the activities carried out. They bring people together from all walks of life, regardless of caste, class, religion, gender, or age. These groups serve as the cornerstone for all Seva Mandir activities, and they are involved at every stage.

Seva Mandir establishes and facilitates the operation of community-run institutions. Rather than simply providing aid, the organisation is effecting long-term structural transformation.

ACTIVITIES

VILLAGE GROUPS

Village groups form the foundation of all of Seva Mandir's work. The village groups increased to 820 from 791 during the reporting period. 29 new village groups were formed in 2020-21. The outreach of village groups was extended to 3071 new households. The total membership has reached to 74,310 from 71,239 households. Community meetings were held in small groups of 10 to 15 people to ensure safety and were focused upon COVID-19 prevention measures and linking needy households with beneficial schemes.

VILLAGE COHESION INDEX (VCI) BY GRAM VIKAS COMMITTEES (GVC)

VCI is a self-assessment instrument that evaluates GVCs on participation, leadership, commons, and resource management. 110 village groups were VCled this year. 63 A-category¹ and 42 B-category² groups make up these 110. The VCI shows that organisations are efficient at management and leadership but need to improve involvement and resources.

FEDERATIONS

- Cluster and block federations assist local communities and advocate for regional development with society and government. They also lobby Panchayats and strengthen weaker village development committees in their region. The block federation, at the top of the system, mentors all 200 village groups in their territory, whereas zonal federations serve 15-20 village groups.
- Village groups form 33 zonal and 2 block federations. This year, Panarwa, Jhadol block, and Sevantri, Kumbalgarh block, formed zonal federations. 35 women lead 407 members.
- Federation Registration* — Preparations for Section 8 Company registration of block federation began. The Udaipur-based federation will help all local groups in Seva Mandir's functioning region. The company will be registered as "**Aravalli Lok Samiti Federation.**" The company will register next year after completing legal processes (2021-22).
- Federation meetings totalled 119.* 45 block

1 A category is given to GVCs that have performed beyond the average (obtained between 66 to 80 points in VCI)

2 B category is given to GVCs that have qualified as average (obtained between 50 to 65 points in VCI)



Village Institutions And Community-Based Governance

A study was done to assess the role of institutions on management of community assets. As part of this study, 60 villages where Seva Mandir had undertaken work on commons were selected and surveyed. The study indicated that 76% of groups are managing their community assets properly and equitably. There has been an increase of 9% from the previous year.

Source: Internal Study of Seva Mandir

federation leaders led 131 village committee capacity-building trainings.

- ◆ Federation leaders addressed 135 issues. Protecting common assets, Business Correspondent corruption, ration facilities, panchayat resources leveraging, education, child labour, re-elections, etc.

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT FUND (GRAM VIKAS KOSH - GVK)

Gram Vikas Kosh (Village Development Funds) are created and managed by village groups. Community members fund this. Seva Mandir trains and supports elected GVC members to manage funds.

- ◆ The GVK fund stands at **INR 8.02 crore**. There has been an increase of INR 24.79 lac, 3% in GVK fund, which is lesser than previous year due to COVID.
- ◆ 66% of this addition came from **NRD and livelihood activities**. Other sources of income include household-based token money

from membership in new village groups, contributions by elected GVC members during the re-elections, etc.

- ◆ **GVK usage** - Village groups spent **INR 21,84,649 in GVK funds this year**, up from INR 5.69 lac previous year. This included INR 15.43 lac for seed distribution, INR 561,759 for community asset maintenance, and INR 79,900 for village para staff stipends.
- ◆ **GVK Audit** - 150 village groups were audited this year. Village gatherings will discuss a few audit observations.

COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION AND LEVERAGING

◆ Community Contribution

- Despite the impacts of COVID, 4,350 villagers from 65 villages did Shramdaan amounting to INR 11.53 lac for maintenance of their common assets. 72% of shramdaan went to pastureland boundary restoration, 22% to village, pond, river, and nala sanitation. Shram-

daan also repaired and maintained Balwadis, community platforms, channel lines, pipe-line construction, and more.

◆ Leverage From Government

- The federation leaders put forward 165 proposals in Panchayat. Out of them, works of INR 35.04 lac have been sanctioned and some work has been initiated. The proposals raised were for road construction, bridge construction, drinking water (handpumps and tanks), well deepening, pastureland development, community halls and platforms, anicut construction, school, etc.
- The federation and GVC leaders obtained INR 3.48 crore from the government for 7,596 beneficiaries (individual support). This included INR 1.23 crore for house construction, INR 82 lac for cattle sheds, INR 30 lac for land levelling, INR 24.81 lac for MGNREGA, and INR 89 lac for government welfare schemes.

EFFORTS OF VILLAGE INSTITUTIONS TOWARDS COVID RELIEF

All Gram Vikas Committees (GVCs) were trained on COVID-19 and its management. The GVCs were engaged in identification and helping poor households, ensuring medical check-ups, quarantining of people coming from outside and helped Panchayat in conducting sanitization work of their villages. The initiatives of GVCs/village groups were as follows:

- ◆ More than 2,000 migrants were supported in staying isolated, following quarantine as well as safety protocols. GVC leaders also ensured proper drinking water and food facilities for migrants quarantined in schools.
- ◆ The GVCs monitored people's movement in the village to prevent COVID-19 spread. They established norms for preventing gathering in the villages during festivals and other events and promoted systems to ensure isolation of migrants.



- ◆ Linked 144,403 people with NREGA with support of Panchayat. More than 1,500 people were supported in accessing NREGA job cards.
- ◆ Supported in distribution of relief kits through Seva Mandir, Panchayats and local Bhamashahs (donors).

CAPACITY BUILDING OF VILLAGE INSTITUTIONS

Establishing Online Linkages With Communities

- ◆ Seva Mandir held a webinar on Environment Day, June 5, with 60 committee members from all blocks to discuss pasturelands and other common lands in current situation. They discussed monitoring Shramdaan and their common resources during the lockdown. The returned migrant youth have also learned about these resources from community leaders and have demonstrated interest in preserving and maintaining the villages' collective resources and other collective works. Their participation in resource maintenance will be increased.

“Through this event, the communities were linked online for the first time and the experience could be easily shared across all blocks even during the COVID-19 crisis.”

- ◆ **WhatsApp groups** have also been created for block wise community leaders and information on COVID prevention and government schemes were shared.
- ◆ We tried online trainings, but GVC leaders do not have any cellphones, and holding phones and sitting close hindered social distancing. All capacity building events were organised locally at the community level

Case study:

Nayakheda village is located at 7 Km from Kelwara town with 25 families residing there. The village lies at the border of their Panchayat and is many times neglected by the Gram Panchayat leaders. Residents of the village were facing a lot of issues in reaching the village due to lack of a bridge on the road as the road used to get submerged in water during monsoons. The GVC made a proposal and gave it to the Panchayat and communicated continuously. Despite regular follow ups for a long time from the village committee, bridge construction was not sanctioned. The village committees then sought help from their Kelwara federation leaders. After 7 months of continuous efforts and peer pressure by the federation leaders, bridge construction work was approved. Without the help of federation, this could not have been possible.

Trainings And Awareness Camps

- ◆ **373 trainings and awareness camps** reaching 21,000 people were conducted. The main issues include common resource management, preventive measures for COVID-19, strengthening of village institutions, improving drinking water conditions and government schemes.
- ◆ **71 federation leaders** were trained as resource persons for trainings, re-elections, regional issues, and government relations. Leaders are training, re-electing, addressing regional difficulties, and working with government departments.

CHAPTER 4: NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The primary objective of the Natural Resources Development (NRD) program for the year 2020–21 was to generate an increased number of possibilities for wage labour in NRD-related activities. Migrants were given jobs during the lockdown thanks to the interventions, which helped to mitigate the negative effects of the situation. During the course of the year-long efforts, 1731 households received direct benefits from the reforestation of shared pasture areas.

The NRD has continued to place an emphasis on involving women in activities that contribute to their livelihood. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) contributed to the revitalization of seven different pastures in the region. Village communities have also increased their contributions towards NRD.

ACTIVITIES

AFFORESTATION

71,410 saplings were planted on 17 shared pasture land on 334 hectares, benefiting 1,731 households.

- ◆ The survival rate of plants in common pasture land stands at 86%
- ◆ 203 individual farmers benefited from plantation of agro-forestry and agri-horticultural species on private non-arable lands.

“The community provided INR 1.16 crore of monetary and non-monetary contributions for various interventions. Around INR 72.4 lac was leveraged through government programs on livelihood”.



Direct sowing, stamp-cutting, branch-cutting, and hydrating saplings increased vegetative cover. Cost-effective vegetative strategies enabled plants withstand dry spells and delayed monsoons. Layout, landscaping, soil and water conservation, planting, seeding, weeding, and hoeing were demonstrated and taught on-site. Afforestation this year sequestered 704.1 tonnes of carbon annually.

A study was conducted for Biodiversity and Ecological Assessment (BDEA) at common pastures of Kheda Ghati and Amba Ka Vela. The study documented 255 species of flora and

169 species of fauna at the two sites, contributing ecological services in restoration of pasturelands. Several migratory birds were also observed.

The Rajasthan Biofuel Authority supported an environmentally friendly biofuel and oil seed crop awareness campaign on grazing land. This activity covered 60 Udaipur village pastures, old and modern. Shramdaan trained 1,941 community people, including migrants, to repair a 2,725-foot boundary wall.

In 17 villages, Community Forest Resource (CFR) rights have been received by the communities. In the reporting period, CFR Management Plans in 7 villages were prepared and endorsed by the Gram Sabhas. CFR Management Committees were formed in 7 villages and total 16 villages have CFR management committees formed.

CFR suggestions were discussed with forest department and tribal area development agency district officials. Van Utthan Sangh leaders held a two-day forest workshop. This session encouraged women, youth, and Panchayats to protect forests.

Medi cluster in the remote tribal block of Kotra in Udaipur district was selected under the Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Kendra Scheme. Seva Mandir

is appointed as a facilitating agency for the Medi cluster.

During this reporting period:

- ◆ 302 women joined the Medi Van Dhan Kendra. An executive committee was constituted and their bank account opened. A business plan was submitted to TRIFED to work on forest and Agri produce of the region.
- ◆ 25 women leaders were provided 15-days' training on entrepreneurship skill development in partnership with GramShree Development Service Private Limited. Those leaders trained other women of the cluster.

Udaipur's Panarwa cluster's 4 villages fostered forest-based entrepreneurship. Seva Mandir purchased Khakhra, Karanj, Amaltas, Baheda, and Mahua flower seeds for direct seeding in pastures selected during this period. Mahua flowers were sold at local markets.

LAND AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

In land development, the focus was to increase moisture regime in individual farms and a drainage line adjoining these farms.

- ◆ 2569.5 hectares of land was treated in 30 villages of two districts.
- ◆ The soil and water conservation awareness campaign reached 1,900 farmers and taught 175 farmers on drainage line treatment and field bunding. Individual farmlands were covered by field bunding to increase soil moisture and drainage line treatment was done near farmers' fields.

3 new anicuts, 12 repaired, 3 desilted, and 2 lift irrigation systems were built this year. Increased water availability, water conservation, and water harvesting structure rejuvenation were the main goals. These constructions will recharge



88 wells, irrigate 210 hectares of farmland, and provide 658 families with drinking, cleaning, live-stock, and household water.

‘Strengthening Water Security in Rajsamand’ began as a community-based groundwater governance effort in 5 panchayats in Rajsamand district, with an emphasis on demand management and behavioural change around water use. Educating communities on the necessity of groundwater management resulted in an effective response. Water-saving measures demonstrations and village-level advocacy are planned for the future.

LIVELIHOODS

The primary goal was to promote various income-boosting crops and methods in floriculture, vegetable cultivation, pulse/oil seed pro-

duction, goatry, poultry, and so on.

During the reporting period, 19,150 households benefited from various agricultural and livestock initiatives. In order to construct the livelihood value chains, 45 women were hired as community resource persons (CRP). They were also trained how to collect and monitor data using smartphones. SHG creation and community mobilisation were aided by CRPs.

- ◆ In a timely manner, 179.9 metric tonnes (MT) of quality seeds of diverse crops were arranged for farmers. The seeds came from authorised government dealers. During the summer season, 632 farmers sold green gramme, earning an additional INR 21,64,000, an average of INR 3,424 per farmer.
- ◆ The Gram Samuh federation gathered 32.7



DESILTATION OF WATER BODIES

Rajsamand district has started desiltation to deepen water bodies and recharge subsurface aquifer. 3 ponds were desilted, in which the expenditure of digging was supported by donors, while local farmers contributed for transport of silt to farms to use as fertile soil. This silt provided an added benefit to 89 households, being used as manure to enhance land productivity. Farmers reported 1.5 to 2 times increase in production due to the use of silt. 6,938 tractor trolleys of silt were excavated, which created an additional water-holding capacity of 9,426 cubic metres. Through this intervention, the water regime in the nearby area enhanced with the recharge of the nearby 29 wells.

tonnes of crop of soybean, arvi, ratalu, turmeric, and black gramme following the

monsoon season, which was scheduled to be utilised to provide seeds for sowing in Kharif 2021.

- ◆ 854 fruit orchards were planted, including lime, guava, mango, amla, and papaya, and 1,768 farmers were involved in vegetable production.
- ◆ They harvested 61,995 kilogrammes of vegetables. The total amount earned was INR 24,50,000.
- ◆ Floriculture was practised by 138 farmers, who grew marigold flowers. 71.9 tonnes of flowers were sold, earning a total of INR 15,10,000, or INR 10,963 per farmer. This activity is gaining popularity among farmers.
- ◆ Seven Farmers' Field Schools (FFS) were held in order to teach natural farming principles in agriculture. The goal of FFS is to boost field output in a sustainable manner while lowering cultivation costs



- ◆ Goatry: Reached out to 2,850 goat-rearing families through the introduction of better Sirohi breed bucks, capacity building in feeding, breeding, housing, and enhanced management methods, as well as regular health care services. In 2020, goatry farmers in intervention zones received an additional INR 2,438 per farmer.
- ◆ 18 Pashu Sakhis contributed to the goat-based livelihoods. They treated goats and deer and received between INR 50 and INR 150 per farmer. They treated infections and performed buck vaccinations.
- ◆ Poultry: 3,842 farmers received assistance. Backyard poultry intervention included vaccination, night shelter construction, and breeding farm preparation. Farmers received an additional INR 1,100 per year on average. The community has widely embraced night shelters to protect poultry birds from predation,

encouraging farmers to raise more birds. This resulted in a 14% rise in avian population over the previous year. The survival rate of the birds has also increased. This year, a total of 266 households built night shelters, covering 30-40% of the construction costs.

- ◆ With the help of the Department of Animal Husbandry, 173 animal health camps were organised, where 7,524 cattle and small ruminants were vaccinated and treated for common diseases.

A cash and kind contribution of INR 1.16 crores was obtained from the community through various natural resource-based and other livelihood initiatives.

A total of INR 72.4 lacs was leveraged through various government livelihood programs.

CHAPTER 5: ENSURING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

The Natural Resources Management Program includes Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH). The activities were halted fully in March 2020 until April 2020 due to COVID restrictions for about a month. When the government re-opened MNREGA activities, SEWA field activities began while ensuring COVID preventive protection, social distancing rules, and other standards were properly followed.

Repair of hand pumps, restoration of open wells, and installation of drinking water tanks were prioritised not just in villages, but also in schools, through gap filling and toilet repairs or construction of new toilets.

WASH activities were carried out in the home, the workplace, and the community.

Balsakhis are the WASH program's women resource persons, and they play a crucial role in ensuring that families are inspired, made aware, and act, knowing the need of sanitation, hygiene, and access to safe drinking water, and adopting appropriate WASH practises for long-term change.

ACTIVITIES

During the reporting period, 685 families benefited from improved access to safe drinking water. 14 drinking water tanks were

built, 21 open wells were restored, and 29 hand pumps were repaired.

In addition, drinking water systems were installed



in six schools, and separate restrooms for boys and girls were built in seven. The increased hygiene in their classrooms will benefit a total of 935 schoolchildren.

Through the Balsakhi program, 270 defunct toilets were restored and made usable in communities.

Many of the villagers' existing toilets were not in use because they were inoperable. Seva Mandir

performed gap-filling sanitation work in 403 houses to make the toilets useable.

Households contributed 20-50% of the cost of repairs such as installing doors, providing ventilation, and covering pits, among other things. A cadre of workers known as Balsakhis persuades and educates families on behavioural change and the necessity of sanitation in childcare.

SEVAMANDIR'S OUTREACH FOR SAFE WATER



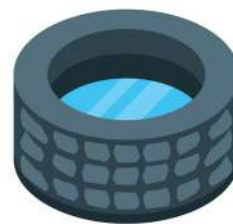
**685 FAMILIES
BENEFITED
FROM IMPROVED
ACCESS TO
SAFE DRINKING
WATER**



**14 DRINKING
WATER TANKS
BUILT**



**29 HAND PUMPS
REPAIRED**



**21 OPEN WELLS
RESTORED**

CHAPTER 6: EMPOWERING WOMEN

The COVID-19 epidemic disproportionately affected women because of worsening living conditions. Due to reverse migration, most men returned to their villages after losing their jobs, reducing family income and increasing household tensions. Children's institutions (schools and pre-school centres) remained closed, leaving women with increased responsibility and little assistance.

The Women's Empowerment Program at Seva Mandir addresses issues such as: (i) gender-based discrimination and violence; (ii) capacity building through intensive trainings; (iii) inter-women conversation; and (iv) creating an enabling atmosphere for them. During the epidemic, this program was changed to reflect women's new reality.

Meetings were held to ensure social separation, and previously conducted residential trainings were conducted in small groups at the village level to accommodate women's work schedules. A group of female leaders was trained and prepared to serve as community resource people as part of a peer-learning strategy. This year, the main things that were talked about were gender and violence, social security plans for women, and financial and digital literacy.

ACTIVITIES

WOMEN'S SELF-HELP GROUPS AND CLUSTER ASSOCIATIONS

SHGs are women-only collectives and peer groups designed to encourage savings and credit. They serve as a resource for learning about social support services and other critical concerns. They also act as discussion and problem-solving forums for women. SHGs join together to establish larger Clusters and Federations that reflect women's needs and concerns on a larger, regional scale.

By the end of the fiscal year, there were 1,476 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) with a total membership of 22,691 individuals. In 2020-21, 381 new

SHGs and 20 new clusters were established, and outreach to an additional 4,665 women was expanded. SHGs are organised into 91 Clusters and one Federation. Due to meeting irregularities, a total of 70 SHGs closed this year; 36 of

these SHGs closed and disbursed monies because the women needed to support their families during the pandemic.

Women's clusters raised 73 issues including SHG meetings, profit allocation, group closure, and government schemes, 65 (89%) of which were resolved while the remaining remained ongoing. Due to the prohibitions on large gatherings, SHG and cluster meetings did not take place in the first quarter, but resumed in July. 333 programs and trainings reached a total of 7,741 women. These events concentrated on SHG creation, cluster strengthening, accounting, and auditing.

FINANCIAL INCLUSION

A. Savings And Credit Activity With SHGS

SHG members contribute a set amount each month to their collective fund, which is used to make low-interest loans to other SHG members. Till March 2021, the net owned fund of all SHGs



was INR 14.61 crore. The overall fund fell 5.6%³ from the previous year due to low savings rates and the distribution of SHG monies to group members. The total savings are INR 9.93 crore, whereas the outstanding loan is INR 11.92 crore.

During 2020-21, 36 SHGs dispersed their savings and 159 SHGs distributed their profits, totalling almost INR 2.35 crore. The SHG funds proved to be a significant financial resource for members who had exhausted their savings and had no source of income due to the pandemic's delayed economic activity.

The SHG records are kept by 455 accountants, 96% of them are female. Efforts are being made to hire more female accountants. During this time, 746 SHGs with a history of more than 6

months were audited. Discrepancies in the recording of savings amounts, erroneous interest calculations, and delayed loan repayments were recognised and corrected by SHG women.

To strengthen SHGs' Management Information System, new software is being developed that gathers data in real-time, making the accounting process simpler, more efficient, and more accurate. It will be tested in the coming fiscal year.

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR INCOME GENERATION

Stitching training for 32 women from four villages was held in the isolated tribal cluster of Dharawan in the Jhadol block of Udaipur district. The women learned to sew locally needed garments such

³ Figure is actualized to exclude approximately 350 newly formed SHGs. Last year's figures also excluded funds of newly formed SHGs for accurate comparison.

as masks, pillow covers, salwar suits, skirts, and shirts. Five of the trained women have purchased their own machine and begun a stitching business. The remaining women intend to purchase sewing machines and have already saved INR 5,000 each.

Sadhna⁴ professionals trained 35 women artisans in Udaipur's urban cluster on embroidery, patchwork, applique, tanka work, and crochet. Trainings were held in small groups of 8-10 women, with the purpose of creating higher-quality work and increasing their earnings.

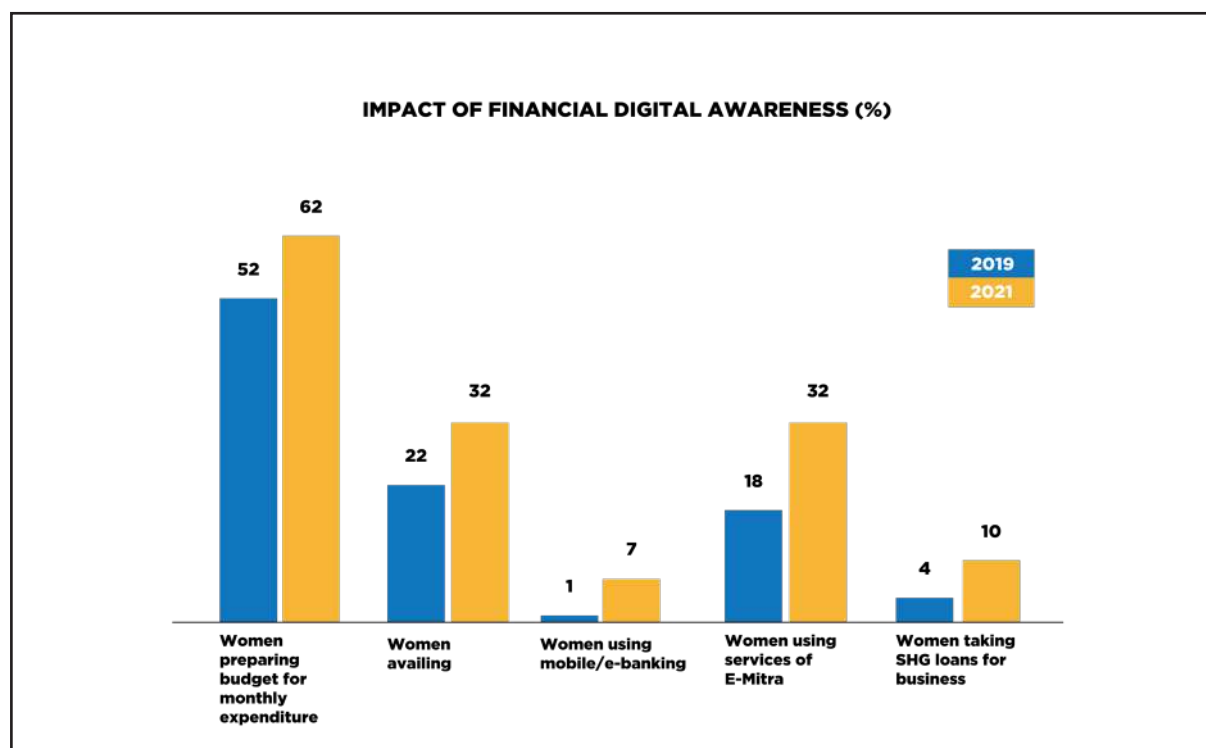
B. Financial And Digital Literacy (FDL)

Given the growing demand for financial and digital literacy during this reporting period, work was redesigned based on previous experience with financial literacy. Seva Mandir worked with the Indian Financial and Digital Literacy Initiative (IFLI) to create 12 FDL training modules.

The FDL effort, called Chalaang, was officially launched on March 8, 2021, International Women's Day. The goal for the next five years is to reach 50,000 women with FDL, with a target of 10,000 women per year. These ladies will be taught by Digital Sakhis, community resource people who will assist women in obtaining financial and digital services.

During the reporting period, 7,926 women received FDL training. Savings, investments, personal finance management, insurance, digital transactions, and government social security plans were among the themes covered.

According to a study of the impact of FDL in Kherwara and Rishabdev blocks, as well as urban settlements, women have improved their financial and digital literacy. The graph depicts some of the most significant effects:



⁴ 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.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

A. Women's Resource Centres (WRCS)

Seva Mandir supports rural Women's Resource Centres (WRCs) in providing assistance to women who face discrimination and violence in their homes and communities. Local women leaders trained by Seva Mandir to provide assistance and mediation for rural women run these WRCs.

A total of eight WRCs operated in four blocks spanning 32 panchayats in the Udaipur district, offering assistance to women in need. 147 women asked WRCs for assistance in 2020-21. 128 women's cases were resolved, while 19 remain unresolved. At the end of March '21, there were 24 pending cases. Spousal violence (71% of cases), eve-teasing and violence against young females (18%), witch accusation (3%), property conflicts (2%), and other personal problems, such as internal family disputes, were all reported.

Kherwada's four women's resource centres supported 42 women in obtaining government benefits like as an aadhaar card, ration card, palanhaar, widow pension, and old age pension. Forms were filled out and submitted by women with assistance.

The WRCs are being run by 32 locally trained leaders. They provided counselling and support to women who were victims of abuse, as well as speedy and cost-effective justice. Despite the lockdown, WRC leaders maintained contact with women in distress through phone calls and house visits.

WRC leaders are always developing their skills. During this reporting period, WRC representatives paid a visit to Naari Adalat (Women's Court) in Vijaynagar, Gujarat, to learn more about assisting women who have been victims of abuse. New WRC leaders from Badgaon were taken to the Madri WRC, a short stay at home, and the Mahila Thana (Women's Police Station) to learn

how they work. A two-day review meeting with WRC leaders was held, during which topics such as improving WRC outreach, raising registration and case resolution fees, using the GVK fund, mobilising support from people and panchayats, and so on were discussed.

WRCS SUPPORTING WOMEN FACING A WITCH ACCUSATION

Jhumi bai (name changed) is a widow who lives in a village in Udaipur's Rishabhdev block. Jhumi has three children and lives in the village near her sister-in-law's house. Her sister-in-law's children fell ill, for which she blamed Jhumi bai of witchcraft and fought with her on a frequent basis.

Local WRC leaders heard about Jhumi bai's issue during their field visit; they immediately registered the case and sent a notice to her sister-in-law.

Both parties were called to the Women's Resource Centre for mediation. Jhumi bai's sister-in-law was advised that there are government laws in place to protect women from accusations of witchcraft, where one can be jailed without bail for false and harmful accusations. They also asked the sister-in-law to pay a penalty. After the intervention from WRC leaders, Jhumi bai's sister-in-law has stopped harassing her.

B. Swadhar Grah (Short Stay Home - SSH)

In Udaipur, Seva Mandir runs a shelter for women and children who have experienced violence or are in need. The government provides some financial assistance to the home. 84 women sought Short Stay Home or Swadhar Grah during the reporting period, 62 came with their 37 children seeking refuge, and 22 women came for counselling. From the previous reporting period, 19 women and 12 children remained in SSH. This year, 81 women and 49 children received shelter and assistance. 52.6% of those who received



International Fortnightly Campaign to Prevent Violence Against Women

From November 25th to December 10th, a fortnight campaign called “Unmukt” was held to commemorate the “International Day to Eliminate Violence Against Women.” The goal of this event was to educate staff and communities on how violence affects both men and women.

Four webinars, eight solidarity events, and 131 village-based campaigns were held as part of the celebration. Building Better Workplace Relationships, Threats to Women and Young Girls in the Age of COVID-19, Protecting Children in the Digital Age, and Masculinity and Violence were the topics of the webinars. Ms. Chetna Bhati, Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Urban Block, met with women sleeping in shelter homes and SHG members and thanked them for their efforts.

shelter were between the ages of 18 and 25, and 51.6% were women from urban areas.

During lockdown, women inmates at SSH faced numerous challenges. The majority of the women remained at the centre, and those who did

leave quickly returned. During the lockdown, new women approached the home, and quarantining them was a huge issue. Seva Mandir secured additional room to accommodate the shelter. All inmates had regular medical examinations.

Swadhar Grah is intended to be a temporary shelter with the ultimate purpose of rehabilitation. This year, 63 sheltered women were rehabilitated: 17 women returned to their husband's family, 11 unmarried girls returned to their parents, 9 women found work and began living independently, 7 women were directed to other organisations, and 19 women left the house willingly to manage on their own.

Women in the shelter house are given opportunities for leadership development and capacity building. The Martial Art Academy of Udaipur sponsored a 6-day self-defense training for 17 female detainees. Furthermore, all women detainees participated in COVID-19 relief effort by packaging materials.



CHAPTER 7: EARLY CHILDCARE AND DEVELOPMENT

Seva Mandir operates in one of India's poorest communities, where toddlers and young children need adequate care, nourishment, security, safety, and a stimulating environment both within and outside the house. Anganwadis, which are run by the government, provide child care and nutrition to children and their mothers. However, they frequently fail to function properly and are inaccessible in rural areas.

Seva Mandir operates Balwadis (day care centres) and strengthens Anganwadis to offset this (government-run centres for young children). This year, the program's main focus was on providing better nutrition to children and their mothers, prenatal and postnatal care, COVID-19 knowledge, and leveraging government resources.

Due to the ongoing pandemic, regular program implementation under the Early Child Care and Education (ECCE) program has been halted beginning in mid-March 2020. The Balwadis and Anganwadis child care centres were closed to children and frontline employees. Anganwadi staff, ASHAs, and Balsakhis (health counsellors) stopped measuring children and holding awareness meetings.

An alternate technique for carrying out program activities was developed, piloted, and reviewed and adjusted on a regular basis. All children under the age of six were reached using a home-based engagement strategy and virtual capacity building.

During the reporting period, the ECCE program served about 86,000 children under the age of six and 57,000 mothers through Balsakhis, ASHAs, Balwadis, and Anganwadis.

ACTIVITIES

The early childcare and development program at Seva Mandir includes both home-based care and institutional-based care interventions. Home-based care focuses on providing care to pregnant and nursing women and small children at home via Balsakhis and ASHAs, whereas institution-based care focuses on providing day care, nutrition, and pre-school education via Balwadis and Anganwadis.

I. HOME-BASED CARE

Through the Balsakhi program, Seva Mandir provided home-based care to pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, neonates, infants, and children up to the age of six. The Balsakhis are Seva Mandir-trained village health advisers. They are appointed in places where ASHA services are inaccessible.

Due to the lockdown, Balsakhis' home visits were prohibited in the first quarter. They were, however, in constant phone contact with mothers and caregivers of malnourished children to monitor their condition. When home visits began in July 2020, they returned to normal operations while adhering to all COVID-19 safety measures.

111 Balsakhis visited 5,110 caregivers and 6,288 (0-5 year old) children (49% girls and 51% boys) in 89 communities.

Every month, 56 Balsakhis (people with smartphones) utilised the KoboCollect app to track the health status of children and provide appropriate counselling and treatment alternatives. The remaining BalSakhis used a manual approach to track the status of their children.

A. Assessing Nutritional Status Of Children

Due to a shortage of center-based treatment during this reporting period, children's nutritional condition deteriorated, with an 11% increase in underweight children. Children were unable to obtain the necessary care since Balwadis and Anganwadis were shuttered and mothers' responsibilities increased during the pandemic. Furthermore, COVID-19 generated economic troubles, which had a severe impact on children.

B. Awareness And Counselling Of Caregivers And Communities

— Meeting of pregnant women and lactating mothers

637 meetings were held beginning in August 2020. Over 3000 women attended these meetings, which focused on maternal health and childcare during COVID-19, nutrition, and government services available, such as Anganwadi enrollment, THR supplies, timely immunisation, and institutional deliveries. A total of 33,756 people were reached by the maternal health campaigns: 33,180 women, including pregnant and lactating mothers; 152 men; and 424 adolescent girls and boys. The reproductive system, menstrual hygiene, care during pregnancy and after childbirth, anaemia, and family planning were among the subjects discussed. Because many women did not have access to sanitary napkins during the lockdown, reusable napkins were distributed to 2,000 women with the help of the organisation Saafkins.

— Community events of specific weeks on health and nutrition

There were 112 hamlets represented at 12 community activities. These activities were held using audio vehicle campaigns during

World Breastfeeding Week (1st-7th August) and Nutrition Week (1st-7th September).

- To celebrate *World Breastfeeding Week*, Balsakhis organised interactive sessions with parents on the importance of breastfeeding, proper feeding methods, infant and child nutrition, and other topics. Dr. Prachi Avinash, a practising nutritionist and dietician, held a webinar for staff and frontline workers in which she shared vital breastfeeding information.
- *Nutrition Week*, or "*PoshanMaah*," was observed in September, during which Balsakhis and Balwadi Sanchalikas prepared daliya meals with vegetables and peanuts and explained the applications and advantages of indigenous and locally accessible foods like as millets.
- A 17-day audio-video campaign reached over 8,500 people across all blocks. To raise awareness about nutrition, WASH, and COVID-19, audio stories, music, and booklets were used.
- *SUMA: Rajasthan White Ribbon Alliance for Safe Motherhood*: During COVID-19, Seva Mandir, in conjunction with SUMA (Alliance for Safe Motherhood), engaged in an awareness campaign targeting 355 women about safe motherhood and precautions pregnant and breastfeeding mothers should take.
- *Saas Bahu Sammelan/Workshops*: In Rajasthan, mothers-in-law have a key role in influencing maternity and child health decisions, such as food, hospital visits, and childcare. Saas Bahu Sammelans (Mother and Daughter-in-Law Summits) were held for 600 rural women in the Kumbhalgarh block to sensitise and educate them about childbirth and childcare, with a special emphasis on correcting misunderstandings about these topics and the role of mothers-in-law.



C. Ensuring Immunisation

In the reporting period, 92% of children in Balwadis were fully immunised across all of our blocks, and 82% of pregnant women received at least three antenatal check-ups with the assistance of Bal Sakhis, AWWs, and ASHAs. Efforts are currently being made to guarantee that all eligible children and pregnant women are fully immunised.

D. Enhancing Nutrition Security At The Household Level

- *Promoting nutrition gardens:* Nutrition gardens were promoted throughout this reporting year in order to improve the local diet and make it more nutritious in a cost-effective manner. With the assistance of Seva Mandir, a total of 2,515 families established nutrition gardens in their homes. To supply crop for their family's sustenance, families were given the following seeds: guava, pomegranate, lemon, ladyfinger, bottle gourd, brinjal, ridged gourd, bitter gourd, peas, spinach, fenugreek, cabbage, carrot, cucumber, and tomatoes. So far, field observations indicate that beneficiaries' consumption of green leafy vegetables has increased. Furthermore, families with nutrition gardens reported having access to veggies even throughout the COVID-19 lockdown.
- *Recipe demonstrations:* Balsakhis conducted 248 recipe demonstrations at the field level, teaching 2,000 women and caregivers how to make lauki paratha (flatbread made of bottle gourd), lauki halwa (sweet made of bottle gourd), til ladoo (a sesame snack), and other recipes using indigenous and locally grown produce and leafy greens.

A study of 50 farmers in the Girwa block who had nutrition gardens the last two years indicated that most farmers would continue developing nutrition gardens even after Seva Mandir discontinues providing seeds because they observed significant benefits. About 70% of beneficiaries noticed an improvement to the overall health of their family after having nutrition gardens in their homes.

E. Treatment And Referral Of Malnourished Children

COMMUNITY BASED MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION (CMAM)

In the first CMAM camp, 878 children were screened and treated. There were 94 children in the Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) category and 248 in the Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) category. The main camp and follow-up camp were attended by 81 (86%) of the SAM children.

So far, 64 (79%) of these 81 children have recovered. 32 children were shifted to the MAM category, and 32 children improved their nutrition. Out of 248 MAM children, 214 (86%) attended the follow-up camp, and 161 (75%) recovered and were moved to the normal group. Balsakhis are frequently following up with the remaining SAM / MAM children to ensure that they are no longer classified as malnourished.

POSITIVE DEVIANCE HEARTH

The Positive Deviance Hearth Program (PD Hearth) is a behavioural change program that aims to improve the nutrition status of children who are moderately acute malnourished (MAM) through nutrient-dense meals produced with local ingredients and counselling. In addition to

MAM children, some healthy children and their mothers are invited to these sessions to demonstrate positive behaviour.

During the reporting period, 11 PD Hearth camps were held, with a focus on child nutrition at home, cooking cleanliness, best practises for feeding a child, WASH, and interactive sessions with women on WASH, nutrition, and immunisation. These camps lasted 13 days and were attended by 117 children and mothers.

By the end of the 13th day, 100% of the children had acquired considerable weight, ranging from 200 gm to 1,900 gm. 66 children were promoted from the moderately malnourished category to the well-nourished category, while 9 children were promoted from the severely malnourished category to the moderate category.

II. INSTITUTION-BASED CARE

A. Running Full-Day Balwadis

All 160 Balwadi Sanchalikas continued to work in their respective work zones in accordance with the alternate COVID-19 action plan. Sanchalikas and Sahayikas continued to visit the centres and were originally involved in making toys out of locally available materials and maintaining the centre. During the lockdown, Sanchalikas and caregivers met on a regular basis to discuss the status of the children and the overall impact on families.

During this time, it was observed that the weekly dry supplementary nourishment provided to children was consumed by the entire family in a day or two. As a result, the approach was tweaked further, and children began receiving hot cooked meals in August: Khichadi and Daliya on alternate days, and Murmure every day. Sanchalikas were able to streamline the provision of supplementary nutrition and home-based preschool programs during COVID-19 thanks to these efforts.

DAYCARE

During the reporting period, 160 Balwadi centres served 4,566 children, including 2,347 (51%) girls and 2,219 (49%) boys, as well as 3,849 mothers in 156 villages. The Sanchalikas maintained contact with all of the youngsters enrolled in Balwadis. Through personal touch or phone conversations, they kept track of all children. During the period, all families with children registered in the centres received sanitation kits twice. The Balwadis were operational for an average of 23 days every month.

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

During this time, the Sanchalikas engaged children in pre-school instruction through home visits. They helped enrol 1,020 children (out of a total of 1028 eligible children): 949 in schools and 71 in Shiksha Kendras.

During the COVID-19 crisis, an assessment was conducted with children aged 3 to 5 to better determine the impact of home-based participation through preschool programs. The performance of children aged 3-4 years and 4-6 years has dropped. Children's performance in language has decreased by 45% and 31%, respectively, while cognitive development has decreased by 55% and 22%. This is due to the COVID-19 problem, which resulted in less hours and contact time. However, efforts were made to keep children artistically engaged at home and to ensure preschool learning continuity.

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

All children, including those who had graduated from Balwadis, were given take-home rations, hot meals (Khichadi and Daliya), Soya Murmure, Vitamin A supplements, and deworming medicines. When immunisation by government nurses was delayed, Sanchalikas assisted immunisation of 3,866 Balwadi students. With the assistance of Sanchalikas, approximately 91% of children were fully immunised. The remaining

children are being immunised.

STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES

Despite the connection delay, the online training with Sanchalikas was a success. During the reporting period, all Sanchalikas and 14 Anganwadi employees received a three-day refresher training, as well as four quarterly review sessions. The training and meetings included a redesigned plan and pre-school activity schedule, the relevance of play in pre-number concept development, language development through stories and poems, COVID-19 and child health, and other child development themes.

COMMUNITIES TAKING RESPONSIBILITY

517 kg of grains and pulses were distributed throughout the Balwadis, as well as fuelwood in 56 centres, vegetables in all centres, and a financial donation of over INR 105,000 via GVKs. Even if it was a smaller contribution, it was exceptional in a period when communities were facing livelihood challenges. During the period, a total of INR 726,800 (92%) of the expected fees were received, which is 8% more than last year's contribution. Even in times of hardship, parents recognised the need of childcare and made a minimal contribution on time.

B. Strengthening Government-Run Anganwadis

Seva Mandir helped support 1,355 AWCs in 1,078 revenue villages with 253 Gram Panchayats spread over five Udaipur district blocks: Sarada, Mavli, Girwa, Jhadol, and Kotda. 77,212 children were served by Anganwadis throughout the reporting year (46,882 under 3 years and 30,330 3-6 years).

The proposal's first phase (from 2016 to 2020) focused on the frequency with which centres opened and children attended. Another goal was to increase pre-school education through various channels by empowering AWWs. After

this, the second phase (2020-2025) will focus on reducing the prevalence of malnutrition among children under the age of six. Another objective is to make AWCs self-sustaining by actively engaging local communities in AWC operations.

I. ANGANWADI MONITORING

Since April 20, the Anganwadi centres have been closed to children due to COVID-19 guidelines. Monitoring of centres was not carried out for the first six months. From September 2020, the Anganwadi Workers began opening the centre for three hours per day. The AWWs were primarily responsible for house visits, counselling, surveys, and record keeping. From April to August of this year, the team was active in relief efforts that included raising awareness, distributing food and sanitary kits, and providing offline support to Anganwadis.

II. PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

- All 6-year-old children from AWCs were mainstreamed into a local school.
- During the lockdown, digital content such as poetry, animated stories, and likes on pre-school education and awareness of COVID-19 symptoms and precautions were shared in parent WhatsApp groups, and they were instructed to share the content with their children. Beginning in August, Khushi employees and AWW visited children's homes and conducted activities with the children. They were also shown the earlier disseminated videos/audios.
- Learning kits were distributed to 32,102 children from 1355 Anganwadis to promote effective involvement at home. All AWWs were also given an education package to use during house visits to engage children in pre-school activities.
- Staff and AWW capacity building: 68 core team members from the team - those who

had received extensive training on pre-school education in the first phase of the project - were instructed on how to use a learning kit to engage children and make the best out of rubbish - Kabaad-se-jugaad. The team learned how to make waste into a newspaper basket, sock puppet, bottle car, polybag-rope, musical instruments, coconut-shell jewellery, and other items. The core team members also instructed 1055 Anganwadi workers on how to use a learning kit to engage children at home and how to make toys out of waste.

III. HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- *Hygiene kits*, which were purchased in the previous fiscal year but could not be delivered to all families owing to the lockdown, were distributed to 610 SAM children. Handwash, bathing soap, detergent soap, hair oil, toothbrush, toothpaste, body lotion, comb, nail cutter, undergarments, and other items were included in the kit.
- *Nutrition Gardens* were developed in 692 locations as part of the project, including 208 Anganwadis and 484 households with children enrolled in Anganwadis. During the Poshan-Maah celebration, Seva Mandir contributed to the Poshan-vatika development program by the ICDS department. The agency created 595 nutrition gardens at AWCs and pregnant and lactating mothers' homes.
- In September 20th, *Poshan Maah* was observed in 161 AWCs. As part of the celebration, a recipe sharing event and awareness campaigns emphasising the need of a well-balanced diet were held. 531 women, 182 children, and 159 AW employees took part in the events.
- *Take Home Ration (THR)* efficacy survey - Prior to the pandemic, AWCs provided prepared food and THR containing a blend of nutrient-rich grains to children aged 6

months to 6 years, pregnant and lactating mothers, and adolescent girls. Since the lockdown last year, cooked food and THR have been substituted with dry rations of wheat and lentils (chana dal). A study of 93 Anganwadi beneficiaries was conducted to investigate their perceptions of the changes in nu-

LATA, A BALSAKHI, OVERCOMES HER OWN CHILD'S MALNOURISHMENT AND HELPS OTHERS TOO - A Case Study

Lata, a Balsakhi at Seva Mandir for just over a year, has been an inspiration while caring for not just herself, but also the women in her community throughout the ongoing pandemic. Lata used her Balsakhi knowledge to assist her child, Rohan, recover from acute malnourishment.

Another example is Lata's determination to maintain contact with a program participant, Asha (name changed). Asha, who was expecting at the time, had no access to health services; nevertheless, with the assistance of Lata, Asha was able to gain access to healthcare and even institutionalise her delivery. Both the mother and the newborn are doing well.

trition provided by Anganwadis. Participants favoured dry rations over THR because they could be consumed by the entire family. The poll suggests that parents are satisfied with dry ration, however we believe that THR was a better option than dry ration because it provided the vital balance of nutrients required by the recipients.

- During this time, *SAM children identified* prior to the 2020 lockdown were followed up on. Out of the 883 identified SAM children, 641 children's information was obtained over the phone from their parents. 302 of those

SONIA - A Case Study

Sonia, 32, comes from a remote tribal community called Dewas in the Udaipur district's Jhadol block. Being from such a rural region makes access to education difficult. Sonia, on the other hand, perseveres and continues her academic career. She is currently enrolled at a private college to pursue a Bachelor's degree.

She began working as a Sanchalika in March 2009 and has already been doing so for over a decade, catering to the children in the neighbouring Balwadi. She is not only well-known in the village, but she is also well-respected in the community for her ongoing contributions and altruistic efforts in the field of childcare. The respect she has garnered is the result of nearly a decade of hard effort. Sonia, a quick learner who is always eager to adapt new ideas and innovations, is now a Master Sanchalika. She assists new Sanchalikas in learning the art of childcare and explains preschool, nutrition, and day care subjects in the simplest way possible. The children at her centre are always happy and healthy, demonstrating the excellent standards with which she manages her centre. Children are also willing to return to the centre on a regular basis because of the engaging preschool activities she provides.

She currently has 30 children enrolled in her centre, and none of them are classified as Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM). Aside from her role as a Sanchalika, Sonia has served her community as a "Ward Panch" (2015-2020) of her village's panchayat, where she worked on issues such as forest land encroachment, ensuring pensions to the elderly, widows, and orphan children, implementing the PM Awaas Yojana, and providing clean drinking water.

Her biggest achievement, in her opinion, is establishing women on the 'Jajam' as equal citizens and raising the issues of her fellow women in the community. Her contributions were recognised by the Apollo Tyre Foundation on International Women's Day 2020.

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#Story4: Sonia, Rajasthan

Sonia Pargi, 32 years, resident of Village Dewas in Udaipur, joined Seva Mandir in 2009 after attending a committee meeting at Bhilwadia Phalia for construction of water harvesting structures in their village.

In March 2009, she started the first pre-school centre of Seva Mandir. Apart from her primary role as 'Sanchalika', she has served as Ward Panch from 2015 to 2020 after winning with majority votes. In her newfound role, she touches upon various aspects of community development by fighting for issues ranging from forest land encroachment to ensuring pension for 50 senior citizens, 70 widows, 2 Panchayats, 70 housing projects under PM Awaas Yojana and access for clean drinking water. She has also motivated 800 women to get associated with saving programmes.

Sonia's efforts seeded in due course when the government built a water tank which brought safe and easy access to water for all the 450 village families. She even supported the panchayat in removing private encroachments across 350 hectare forest land in her village. Even during the COVID-19 relief work, Sonia was at the forefront of food-kits distribution in 8 hamlets of Dewas. Despite all her success, she considers bringing timid women on the 'Jajam' as equal citizens as her greatest accomplishment. Sonia is currently pursuing her bachelors from a private college.

"No matter where you are in life, inspire and empower women around you. Success is sweeter when shared."

"I am Sonia.
It's my identity...#EkNaam...This is my story!"
Navya #NewBeginnings

STORIES of EMPOWERMENT

International Women's Day 2021
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IMPACT ANALYSIS OF INTEGRATED NUTRITION PROGRAM ON KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES AROUND CHILD CARE

To evaluate the impact of the Integrated Nutrition project on child care practises and knowledge in Kherwara block, Seva Mandir performed a comparison study of 240 households (120 in intervention areas and 120 in non-intervention areas). The following are some major highlights:

Childcare Practices:

- In intervention villages, 77% of mothers breastfed their newborn within 1 hour of birth, compared to 49% in non-intervention villages.
- In intervention villages, 71% of mothers with children older than 6 months exclusively breastfed their child until the age of six months, compared to 58% in non-intervention villages.

Childcare Knowledge:

- 83% of mothers in intervention villages responded that breastfeeding should begin within an hour of birth, compared to 5% in non-intervention villages;
- 82% of mothers in intervention villages were aware of exclusively breastfeeding their child until 6 months, compared to 10% in non-intervention villages;
- and 87% of mothers in intervention villages responded to starting the upper diet after 6 months, compared to 50% of mothers in non-intervention villages.

children experienced health improvements, while 339 remained in SAM. Parents of critically ill children were instructed to transport their children to the nearest hospital or MTC. Unfortunately, two Sarada block SAM children died during the lockdown. CMAM camps were used to screen and treat the remaining 240 children.

Capacity Building on Nutrition

- *Staff training:* Field monitors received a two-day residential training. The primary goal of this training was to introduce participants to the concept and implementation process of a community-based nutrition program (CMAM & PD Hearth).

- *ASHA and AWW training:* A one-day training was held at the sector level. The training was attended by 773 Asha and 911 workers. The training mostly concentrated on dietary concepts, CMAM approach and organisation, positive deviance hearth, anaemia, and diarrhoea management.

COMMUNITY BASED MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION (CMAM) CAMPS

- Oedema and MUAC (Mid Upper Arm Circumference) tape were used to screen 59,284 children aged 6 to 59 months. Anthropometric measurements were evaluated for children with MUAC less than 13 cm.
- Following the identifying process, 1,228 SAM

(613 boys and 615 girls) were enrolled to the CMAM camp for treatment. The nurses held two camps every two weeks, providing RUTF, basic medicines, and counselling. In addition, seven SAM children (who had medical issues) were referred to MTC.

- 413 (34%) youngsters were removed from the SAM group. 398 (32%) of the children are still SAM, while 417 (34%) dropped out for various reasons such as migration, lack of interest, and so on.
- Only two of the seven children sent to MTC for treatment attended MTC. Due to personal reasons, the parents of the remaining 5 children refused to take them to MTC. These children are being constantly monitored in order to persuade their parents to seek treatment.

🌱 PD HEARTH

- PD Hearth sessions were held at 70 Anganwadi sites. These sessions were attended by 1,223 children, including 1,136 moderately malnourished children and 87 normal children, as well as their mothers.
- The PD hearth sessions were scheduled for 3 hours per day for 13 days in a row. Every day, a nutritious food was produced using locally accessible products to assist mothers in learning how to prepare such recipes at home. The sessions also included deworming of children and mother counselling on topics such as anaemia, diarrhoea, a balanced diet, hygiene, and so on.
- On the 13th day, 708 (62%) of the children gained an average weight of 380 gm. The weight of 157 (14%) children did not change. Due to diarrhoea, fever, malaria, and other causes, 115 (10%) children lost an average weight of 702 gm. Weight tracking for 156 children was not possible since they were absent on the first and thirteenth days of the PD health camp.

- Child follow-up: After completing 13 days of PD Hearth sessions, home visits were conducted on the 3rd, 6th, 9th, 15th, and 21st days to ensure mothers are practising the positive behaviour aspects of child caring at home that they learned during sessions and feeding their children nutritious food from locally available resources.

IV. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- *Home visits:* 15,057 houses were visited among 1355 AWCs. 8,932 families received health and nutrition information/videos, as well as COVID-19.
- *Events/celebrations* on various themes were organised in 1132 centres. These activities were held to celebrate festivals, republic days, and so on. Children sang, danced, performed poems, and so forth. Participants included public officials, community members, and parents.
- *Anganwadi Monitoring Committees (AMCs)* were formed in all 1,355 AWCs to increase community ownership in Anganwadis. These AMCs will be critical in sustaining the success of AWC services in the long run, and a significant focus in the future will be on expanding their capacity. During the reporting year, 2,690 AMC meetings were held, with 41,105 participants.
- *Community meetings:* 3,612 mothers' gatherings, 451 village group gatherings, and 7 PRI groupings were hosted during this time period. These meetings were attended by around 40,000 moms, community residents, PRI and Self-Help Group members.
- *Community Contribution:* The local community, government departments, panchayat members, and other organisations and projects contributed INR 72,64,759 in kind and cash. The panchayats contributed 66% of the total, government departments 13%, and

community members and other organizations/projects the balance. A significant contribution was made for infrastructure upgrades, repairs, and maintenance.

V. INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT

During the reporting year, 87 AWCs were repaired and renovated to strengthen their infrastructure. The work at these centres mostly consisted of repairing leaking or broken roofs, repairing floors, and installing windows and doors. Beautification work was completed at 23 centres using print-rich wall painting that may be used to perform activities with children. In addition, 110 centres were given water filters.

VI. INTERFACE WITH GOVERNMENT

- *Regular updates* were shared with the department through one-on-one meetings and the distribution of materials such as one-pagers, newsletters, and reports.
- *ICDS team workshop (Lady Supervisors and Child Development Project Officer)*- A one-day workshop was organised with 32 LS and CDPO to officially launch the Anganwadi project Khushi - phase 2. The goal was to report on the status of Anganwadis, orient them on phase 2 strategy and actions, and understand their expectations and challenges. The ICDS team stated that the Anganwadi project has been helpful in enhancing the functioning of Anganwadis and discussed the initiative's shortcomings and problems. The Seva Mandir team has pledged that these gaps and challenges will be addressed.

CHALLENGES FACED

- As can be seen, COVID's 19 restrictions have had a significant impact on pre-school activities. A fresh method of reaching out to children in their homes, both in person and via smart phones, was implemented, but the impact was minimal.

- CMAM and PD sessions were held in Health and Nutrition, although with minor changes to the SOPs. ANMs were supposed to be deployed under CMAM, but due to a lack of authorisation from the Health Department, we had to use hired GNMs. In addition, the three-month therapy period was decreased to one month. To be efficient and effective, PD sessions should include at least 15 children. Despite the fact that many moderately malnourished children were detected, it was difficult to get them all to one location for 13 days.
- The limited/no availability of internet and smart phones also limited digital outreach.

FUTURE PLANS

Along with continuing to treat malnourished children, the Health and Nutrition component will place a greater emphasis on preventing malnutrition. More awareness campaigns, counselling, and related activities will be planned to reduce the prevalence of childhood malnutrition. Similarly, new tactics will be developed to increase outreach to children regarding pre-school programs. With all of the AMCs in place, the focus will now be on helping them understand about the services provided by AWCs and how they can contribute to the AWCs continuing to function effectively.

III SEVA MANDIR - AMRIT CLINIC

Seva Mandir AMRIT Clinic has now demonstrated its ability to function as a primary healthcare institution, offering curative, preventative, and preventive services. As the COVID-19 outbreak expanded across the country, causing a lockdown, hundreds of migrants returned to the Khojawara Amrit Clinic catchment areas in March 2020. During this time, there was a constant need to raise awareness about COVID-19 prevention and the significance of prompt treatment.

While adhering to safety standards, the Clinic remained a top priority during the pandemic. In addition to COVID-19 prevention and treatment,



सेवामन्दिर अमृत क्लिनिक

कोजावाड़ा, उदयपुर



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the emphasis was on raising awareness about tuberculosis, malnutrition, family planning, and other health issues. Balsakhis were involved in the monitoring of malnourished children and the care of pregnant mothers.

The preventive services were made visible through a malaria campaign in which community people were made aware of the importance of taking preventative measures. During the 2019 monsoon, there was a dramatic increase in malaria cases, and four people died near the clinic.

As a result, village-level surveillance and awareness initiatives were launched on schedule this year, and 296 instances of malaria were discovered. Malaria-related deaths, on the other hand, were not reported. Balsakhis were instructed on malaria prevention and seasonal disease awareness. They contacted 485 individuals of the community.

Despite the pandemic, the clinic continued to offer routine health care. During this time, there were 7,191 patient visits to the clinic.

Utilisation Of Services Of Seva Mandir Amrit Clinic During This Period

Details	2019-20	2020-21
Total number of patient visits	8,201	7,191
Total number of patients	6,587	5,675
Number of women	3,087	2,900
Number of children up to 5 years	1,072	782
Number of patients with severe illness/ condition	1,466	562
SAM children enrolled for treatment	71	51
SAM children recovered	25	21
ANCs	173	215
Deliveries	1	7
Injectable contraceptive (DMPA)	31	84
Medical Abortion	42	67
Malaria	1658	607
New TB patients	21	36
TB patients recovered	10	8
Outreach sessions held	170	19

During this time, there was an upsurge in individuals seeking treatment for respiratory ailments. Another factor contributing to the rise in patient visits was the absence of other health providers during the lockdown. The pandemic and subsequent lockdown caused additional issues such as food scarcity, job loss, and so on. To address this, the team assisted in relief efforts by distributing rations and hygiene kits. To assure the continuity of their therapy, the clinic staff home delivered medications to patients suffering from non-communicable diseases, specifically T.B.

CAPACITY BUILDING

The nurses were given thorough training on their role, as well as significant ailments such as tuberculosis (TB), malaria, contraception, and behaviour change communication. On-site IUCD insertion and hands-on training were also provided. Health worker training occurred concurrently with nurse training and was conducted via video

conference. It sought to make it easier for health personnel to implement them on the ground. Health workers were given assistance in training Balsakhis as part of the Malaria Prevention Campaign, during September through October 2020. Balsakhis reached out to 485 people to raise awareness about malaria prevention, the need of treatment, institutional deliveries and maternal care, and the importance of implementing family planning measures.

ENSURING HIGH QUALITY OF CARE

The team of Basic Health Services (BHS) did several activities on a daily basis to ensure excellent quality of care. These include regular physician visits and telephone support, on-the-job mentorship and support for the primary health-care nurse, prescription auditing and drug stock reconciliation.

KHUSHI PROJECT'S ENGAGEMENT AND COLLECTIVE COMMUNITY ACTION

Community Contributed Toilet Facility At AWC At Katila

Ms. Sita Devi has been an Anganwadi worker at Katila-1 AWC in Paloda sector, Sarada block, for 22 years. "Before the Khushi initiative, very few people from the community used to attend monthly meetings at the AWC, and community involvement of any type was almost non-existent," says Sita Devi. Participation in the Khushi initiative has been ensured by constant interaction and meetings with community members and parents of the enrolled children since 2017. Khushi's field monitors worked tirelessly to connect the community with the AWC, and it paid off. People were now interested in how the AWC worked. The community also assisted in cleaning up the AWC and maintaining the nutrition garden. Prior to the COVID epidemic, community people helped with the daily transportation of

youngsters to the AWC. Furthermore, residents of the community began donating food items such as fruits, cookies, veggies, and so on to the youngsters at regular intervals. The Gram Panchayat requested to the community last year that a public toilet be built for the village. The community members unanimously agreed and demanded that the Panchayat construct public toilets within the AWC premises. As a result, toilets for the children were built in September at a cost of INR 2,40,000. It was only feasible because of the community members' foresight and remarkable decisions. People from Katila village also expressed gratitude to the Khushi team for their outstanding role in bringing people together for a shared cause.

Community Volunteered To Get AWC Playground Ready At Lalpuriya

Ms. Sita Devi has been an AWW in Lalpuriya AWC in Sarada block for the past 8 years. AWC has 19 youngsters enrolled and appropriate wall fencing as well as a hand pump for water. The area around the AWC was uneven and densely forested, increasing the threat of venomous insects, snakes, and scorpions. This made the area near the AWC dangerous for children. AWC employees brought this topic to the panchayat and attempted multiple times to make this playground clean and safe for children to play in. This matter was also brought up multiple times in front of the MLA, who is from the same village.

The Khushi team discussed the issue in front of the AMC members. The Committee members assured

the Sarpanch in the gram panchayat meeting that it will be settled quickly. Despite agreeing to complete the task, Sarpanch did not take any action for nearly a month.

Finally, the AMC members agreed to do this work on their own. All enrolled parents and committee members met for volunteer work (shramdaan). When the local Sarpanch saw this, he immediately went to get the leveller machine. The work was finished in 4 hours. The committee members and parents worked together to remove all of the shrubs and garbage. AWC and other local children are now playing here. The AWC playground problem was solved by a collaborative community effort.



CHAPTER 8: EDUCATION

The education program continued to provide high-quality, inclusive education for out-of-school and in-school children aged 6 to 14. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, Seva Mandir switched from a center-based education system to a home-based engagement strategy throughout the reporting period. The main goal was to keep students in the education system during school closures and to sustain their interest in formal learning by engaging them qualitatively. The following are the main highlights:

- A total of 5,049 children (2,268 girls and 2,781 boys) benefited from 138 Shiksha Kendras (SKs) and 166 instructors spread throughout five blocks. Enrollment increased from previous years to 1,204 children, with 47% being girls.
- 1,060 SK children graduated to government and private schools for further education, with 43% of them being girls.
- The residential learning camps housed 174 out-of-school students, 78 of whom were girls.
- Of the 52 students in the Scholarship program, 18 passed the 10th grade board exam. Internal assessment criteria were used to promote students from classes 9, 11, and the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) to the following class.
- Work in 21 government schools in Kumbhalgarh block, which served 2,217 children (46% of whom were girls), was hampered in part by school closures. The home-based interaction benefited in reaching out to those who were unable to evaluate online instruction.

ACTIVITIES

I. SHIKSHA KENDRA (SKS)

Shiksha Kendras are Bridge Schools that educate out-of-school children ages 6-14 in rural and tribal communities. 138 Shiksha Kendras were operational throughout the reporting year, reaching 5,049 children through 166 instructors. Five SKs were closed in villages where access to government schools had improved, and all of the children from the shuttered SKs were enrolled in government schools.

This year's significant setback was the withdrawal of 171 students (66 girls) from SKs in the latter half of the year. Almost 75% of those children departed with their parents for seasonal labour jobs in Gujarat. Some children dropped out to assist their parents with regular domestic tasks or

to cope with the additional workload caused by COVID-19's reverse migration. Efforts to re-enroll these children are being made.

A total of 1,060 students (43% of whom were girls) graduated from SKs, accounting for 21% of the total enrolment. Enrollment was 4% lower than last year due to parents' fears about sending their children to school during COVID-19 and a lack of regular classes.

ALTERNATE EDUCATION STRATEGY FOR ENGAGING SK CHILDREN

Because of the disruption COVID-19 caused to traditional teaching methods, Seva Mandir's educational strategy was regularly altered to match the needs of the scenario. Children were involved in the first quarter through phone calls and home visits. Seva Mandir conducted an assessment in



30 villages spread over 6 blocks in July to better understand children's engagement and parents' perspectives. According to the findings of the study:

During lockdown, parents reported that 83% of their children were engaged in household chores and playing, 38% in home studies, and 15% in agriculture work. 76% of parents reported that their children appeared distracted and uninterested in studies. 72% of parents wanted SKs and Learning camp to begin soon to ensure continuity in education for their children.

A home-based engagement method was developed to enable children to learn through group-based instruction and self-learning materials. The teachers visited all children's houses twice or three times per week and engaged with them in groups of 4-5, depending on their proximity to their homes. Each child spent 1.5 to 2 hours every instructor visit and learned utilising an education kit.

To stimulate self-learning, the education kit includes worksheets, story books, stationery items, notebooks, drawing books, and colours. Worksheets were distributed to youngsters at regular times at home. The study materials can be utilised independently by children, and the worksheets were created with the assistance of educators. During the interaction, teachers used all COVID-19 safety precautions and adhered to the distance regulations.

During this time, SKs were monitored using images taken with smartphones and cameras provided by Seva Mandir and shared over WhatsApp. Staff paid monthly visits to assist with group instruction.

DIGITAL LEARNING

A total of 29 SKs across continue to use tablets to teach English to students, reaching a total of 1,204 children (539 girls). Through group-based instruction, tablets assisted educators in teaching basic English alphabets, poems, and daily

idioms, as well as vocabulary.

CAPACITY BUILDING OF INSTRUCTORS

During this time, twenty block level meetings with instructors were held. The main goal was to strengthen their capacities in the alternative strategy, which included the use of educational kits, lesson planning, and tablet use. A discussion about preparing parents for the strategy and child safety was also included.

ENGAGING COMMUNITIES

Instructors made regular home visits to communicate with children's parents and push them to continue their children's education, enrol new children in SKs, ensure safety, and use government programs to treat COVID-19 stress.

Parents donated 72% of the expected fees during this time period, with 26% utilised to purchase uniforms. Due to the low economic situation of households, community institutions cancelled 4% fees.

Every SK celebrated Pravesh Utsav (enrolment celebration). The mode of celebration was changed, and parents were sensitised door-to-door about the value of education in today's world.

On September 8, selected SK locations observed International Literacy Day to promote and propagate the significance of literacy among children and community members. Instructors engaged children and their parents in activities such as storytelling, creating picture-based stories, and independent reading in their homes. Some teachers led exercises over the phone. The event reached out to 196 parents and 444 (213 girls) children.

ASSESSMENT OF CHILDREN

Due to the COVID-19 wave, the annual evaluation in May had to be cancelled. Following the loosening of pandemic limitations, the half-yearly evaluation was carried out in November to better understand children's learning levels. The review revealed that, thanks to the collaborative efforts of instructors, parents, and the community, as well as Seva Mandir's team, learning levels were maintained and even enhanced in certain cases, despite SM's concerns.

This survey included 4,736 children, with girls accounting for 45 percent of the total. The evaluation discovered 1,426 (30%) children at level 1, 2,075 (44%), and 807 (17%) children at level 3.

In comparison to the preceding reporting period, 21% of children who took both tests in November 2021 were at level 3, up from 19% in November 2020.

Common Children's Assessment		
Level	Nov 2019	Nov 2020
Level 0 & 1	1210 (42%)	894 (31%)
Level 2	1126 (39%)	1372 (48%)
Level 3	533 (19%)	603 (21%)
Total	2,869	2,869

MENTORING SUPPORT TO CHILDREN

In a pilot program with selected SKs in Kherwara block, students who graduated from SKs to government schools were given mentoring support to help them adjust to their new environment. During 2020-21, 94 children (46 girls) in grades 5 to 7 were helped at 5 different places.

Support was offered through updated phone call techniques and individual home visits to children. Every day, one to two students were contacted. As schools reopened, teachers began mentoring students after school.



II. RESIDENTIAL LEARNING CAMPS (RLCS)

The Residential Learning Camp (RLC) offers structured and specialised learning to children who have dropped out or never attended school and are unable to attend SKs. This year, RLC reached out to 324 children: 174 children (78 girls) in the third camp of the 19-20 batch and 150 children (78 girls) in the two camps of the 2020-21 batch.

Similarly, to SK, RLC's learning strategy was shifted to a home-based group teaching-learning mode. Many of the children attending the camps were previously engaged in labour jobs due to their families' poor economic circumstances. The approach also focused on children's families' nutrition and livelihoods, and community institutions convinced parents to allow their children to continue their education after attending the camps even during the pandemic. The camp period was increased from six to nine months for the 2019-20 batch to provide more and better teaching-learning time.

After the third camp, children from the 2019-20 batch were enrolled in schools; 131 (32 girls) of 174 children were enrolled in various grades in local government schools or in SKs. The remaining 43 children were unable to enrol owing to family economic demands, marital pressure, and other domestic concerns.

TEACHING & LEARNING

During the lockdown, teachers communicated with students via phone calls twice a week and occasional house visits. Children were given learning materials at home. Teachers directed them through the use of self-learning materials, assigned work, followed up with them one-on-one, and reviewed their progress in small groups.

From July 2020, the teaching procedure was similar to SK, except that the camp children were taught everyday for three hours and each instructor had just ten students working with them. Painting, poetry, singing, and other activities were done in addition to regular teaching-learning.

ing to let children relax. To encourage self-study, all children were given study materials. Art and craft supplies, chart paper, sketch pens, notebooks, three-in-one books, flashcards, bags, pencils, drawing books, colour pencils, slate-chalk sets, folders, story books, and worksheets were included in the kits.

Before the commencement of the camps, teachers were briefed on the alternative plan and how to ensure the safety of the children. In addition, to address the vulnerable and troubled children encountering emotional issues in the COVID-19 circumstance, an online two-day session on understanding psychological well-being of kids was organised.

All children and instructors were given hygiene kits, while adolescent girls were given sanitary pads. The girls were also taught about menstruation hygiene.

NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

Ration packs were distributed to families with children, with modest differences in quantity based on age group. The kits included protein-rich foods for children such as pulses, jaggery, and soy-fortified milk that were not available through government programs.

Long-term farming activities such as nutritious gardens, horticulture, and backyard poultry were given financial assistance. Families chose the activities based on their interests.

INTERACTION WITH VOLUNTEERS

On January 20th, 15 children from Jhadol participated in an online meeting with ICRA Nepal staff volunteers. The volunteers led workshops on WASH and the importance of education. The interaction highlighted the importance of education in opening doors for people by instilling confidence, self-reliance, and awareness.

III. SCHOLARSHIP

Seva Mandir collaborates with Vidya Bhawan Senior Secondary School in Udaipur to provide secondary education opportunities to 52 children (34 girls) through scholarships. The students come from rural communities as well as urban disadvantaged homes in Udaipur.

Due to COVID-19, students in grades 9, 11, and NIOS were promoted based on internal evaluation, whereas grade 10 exams were held in July. No lessons could be scheduled until August. When limitations were lifted, the in-school summer camp planned for May was substituted by





online involvement via WhatsApp and eventually on-campus study.

Until August, all students were instructed via online platforms. Beginning in September, 32 hostel students began attending in-person classes, while 20 day-scholars began studying online. The institution takes all essential procedures to safeguard the safety of its students.

Two sessions with parents of hostel students were organised in the Jhadol and Kotra blocks to discuss their worries about sending their children to hostels. Parents agreed to return their children to school after they were happy with the safety precautions.

IV. WORK WITH GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

Seva Mandir began working with government schools in Rajsamand district's Kumbhalgarh block in 2019-20 to improve the learning environment. The intervention includes 21 schools spread over 10 villages, with 12 being primary schools, 7 being upper primary schools, and 2 being upper middle schools. These schools have a combined enrolment of 2,217 students, with 1,194 boys and 1,023 girls. The intervention is aimed at elementary school students in all schools.

EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT TO CHILDREN

Education interaction with elementary school students began in July. Shiksha Sahayaks undertook hamlet and class-wise mapping of children as part of the group-based learning technique. The teaching began in September and consisted of educating children in groups of 3-4 for one and a half hours, with a daily coverage of 8-12 children. The Sahayaks touched around 800 children out of a total enrolment of 1,329 in the primary grades.

Shiksha Sahayaks were regularly schooled on the principles of core topics such as Hindi, English, and Mathematics through weekly online sessions to keep up with the needs of students. With Sahayaks, a training on KYAN, a digital tool for teaching children, was organised. A resource person from School Net India Pvt. Ltd. led the training.

INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT

RESOURCE ROOMS

Seva Mandir has created a Resource Room in schools to offer a child-friendly learning environment, complete with tools for children to gain conceptual clarity through contextual and experiential learning. The resource room has a digital learning tool, learning materials in Hindi, English, and Math, as well as a library.

So far, 12 schools have created Resource Rooms. All 21 schools received teaching learning materials such as Vikram Sarabhai elementary mathematics kits, Seva Mandir worksheets, and Pratham books. The KYAN-learning tool, a digital tool, was deployed on trial at one school to assess instructors' reactions. KYAN training was organised for school teachers to help them comprehend the instrument. Teachers were unable to utilise KYAN with kids since schools were closed, but their feedback on the tool was positive.

WATER AND SANITATION FACILITIES

In order to provide a safe and comfortable environment for students, schools must have adequate water and sanitary facilities. During this time, 7 schools received new toilets, while 6 schools received water facilities.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

On August 15th, all schools celebrated Independence Day, with both teachers and students participating. On September 8, the International World Literacy Day, the Sahayaks engaged small groups of children in a variety of fun activities.

When the schools reopened in February, special parent-teacher meetings were organized. The meetings included a discussion about preparing children and parents for safety precautions and educational activities after a long absence.



CHAPTER 9: TOMORROW'S CITIZENS - YOUTH

COVID-19 lockdowns resulted in the loss of jobs, huge reverse migration to villages, and the loss of livelihoods for young members in Southern Rajasthan, where migrant labour is the principal source of income for families. This caused mental tension and dissatisfaction for young people who were unable to find adequate jobs locally.

Seva Mandir's youth program centred on giving required counselling assistance. Beginning in March of this year, Seva Mandir transitioned from center-based youth interventions to cluster-based youth facilitators who provided counselling and COVID-19 alleviation work. Youth returning from cities were mapped, counselled, and given ration and sanitary packs. The priority was to provide interim relief in the form of food and safety supplies in order to reduce the impact of the epidemic on access to basic amenities in distant tribal communities.

The youth initiatives were implemented in 43 villages by 11 youth facilitators. During this time, the program reached out to 4,614 youth (including migrant workers) via online and offline channels for their health and emotional well-being: 2,421 boys and 2,193 girls. The activities were carried out with young adults and adolescents in order to reduce the effects of the pandemic on access to essential utilities such as health care, food, and education in distant tribal communities.

ACTIVITIES

COVID-19 AND YOUTH

- Formation of online youth groups: 40 youth (1,639 member) WhatsApp groups were formed to provide information and support to youth. Discussions about COVID-19 and related difficulties were started, and IEC papers were shared. During their quarantine period, the youth returning from cities were reached, counselled, and encouraged.
- Food and safety kit distribution: Youth Facilitators and local youth leaders played a significant role in identifying families in need of food and other assistance. They assisted in reaching around 3,750 families through Seva Mandir and government assistance efforts.
- Education-related assistance to young people: The facilitators gave counselling support to adolescents so that they may continue their education at home when schools were closed and be ready to restart when the schools re-opened. The facilitators provided assistance in the form of textbooks from schools for 263 (B-117, G-146) youths, subject-specific digital content via WhatsApp for 709 (B-347, F-402) youths, and tuition for 49 (M-17, F-32) youths.
- Assistance through government programs: Families were supported in obtaining assistance through various government programs. MGNREGA (566), widow pension (67), Kisan Yojna (78), Awaas Yojna (12), and Palnhaar Yojna were among the benefits obtained (124).
- Village meetings: After the lockdown was lifted, village meetings were resumed, with 1,363 people attending 119 meetings to discuss pandemic, isolation, youth engagement, relief and safety kit distribution, government initiatives, education, and PHC-related issues.

CAPACITY BUILDING

- **Training to youth:** 123 youth were trained in masonry through a combination of online instruction and hands-on experience with local masons. To aid with their agricultural obligations, 43 youth were trained in the preparation of organic manure.
- **Workshops on Menstrual Hygiene and Good and Bad Touch:** 2,536 young people attended workshops on safe menstrual hygiene practices. Aajeevika Bureau subject matter experts assisted in training youth facilitators to deliver these sessions.
- **Youth facilitation:** Youth facilitators counselled and supported 634 youth (340 boys and 294 girls) on family issues, education, marriage, livelihood, and further studies, among other topics. Personal counselling was provided to treat the significant stress and anxiety experienced by local youth as a result of the epidemic (return of migrants, unemployment, and limited movement). Vidya Bhawan's wellness team taught the facilitators to provide counselling.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

An assessment of the impact of life skills trainings was conducted in 50 villages with 366 youths (ages 14-20). A large group of trained participants retained information about menstrual hygiene, reproductive health, and good and poor touch. The following are the assessment's specific findings:

- 100% of the youth could tell the difference between a good and a bad touch.
- 80% were aware of physical, mental, and behavioural changes that occur during adolescence.
- 85% of participants were aware of the menstrual cycle and proper hygiene habits, while just 11% thought women/girls were impure during the period.

CHAPTER 10: PERI-URBAN GOVERNANCE

The population of small towns in rural areas is increasing. They are developing into commercial activity hubs with large population densities. A lack of planning in these peri-urban areas has resulted in a lack of waste management, proper water supply services, and other amenities. Local governments lack the capacity and resources to fulfil the needs of a fast growing population or to preserve the heritage assets found in small towns. Seva Mandir collaborates with local communities in two towns, Delwara and Kelwara, to improve involvement in governance and with local governments to build capacities and processes to provide effective services and safeguard heritage.

During the reporting period, there was a particular emphasis on COVID-19 relief. Various community development initiatives assisted in empowering the community and stakeholders to take greater ownership of interventions. Government networks, notably the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) Phase II, were used for Solid Waste Management (SWM).

DELWARA

Delwara is a peri-urban town around 30 kilometres north of Udaipur. There are numerous old heritage sites, including temples, step-wells, and a 16th century fort that is now a luxury hotel. Delwara, also known as the ‘Town of Gods,’ has grown rapidly, with a population of roughly 1,000 families representing diverse religious and caste groupings.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

NVM in Delwara was elevated to the status of Panchayat Samiti. A new girls’ cricket playground has enabled 40 girls to receive coaching from a local resident, Dinesh Soni. A polytechnic institution is also being proposed for Delwara, which will be located close the proposed Delwara Panchayat Samiti location.

community, especially marginalised groups, to highlight their priorities and demands for local development and address them both with the help of

Seva Mandir and the local village Panchayat.

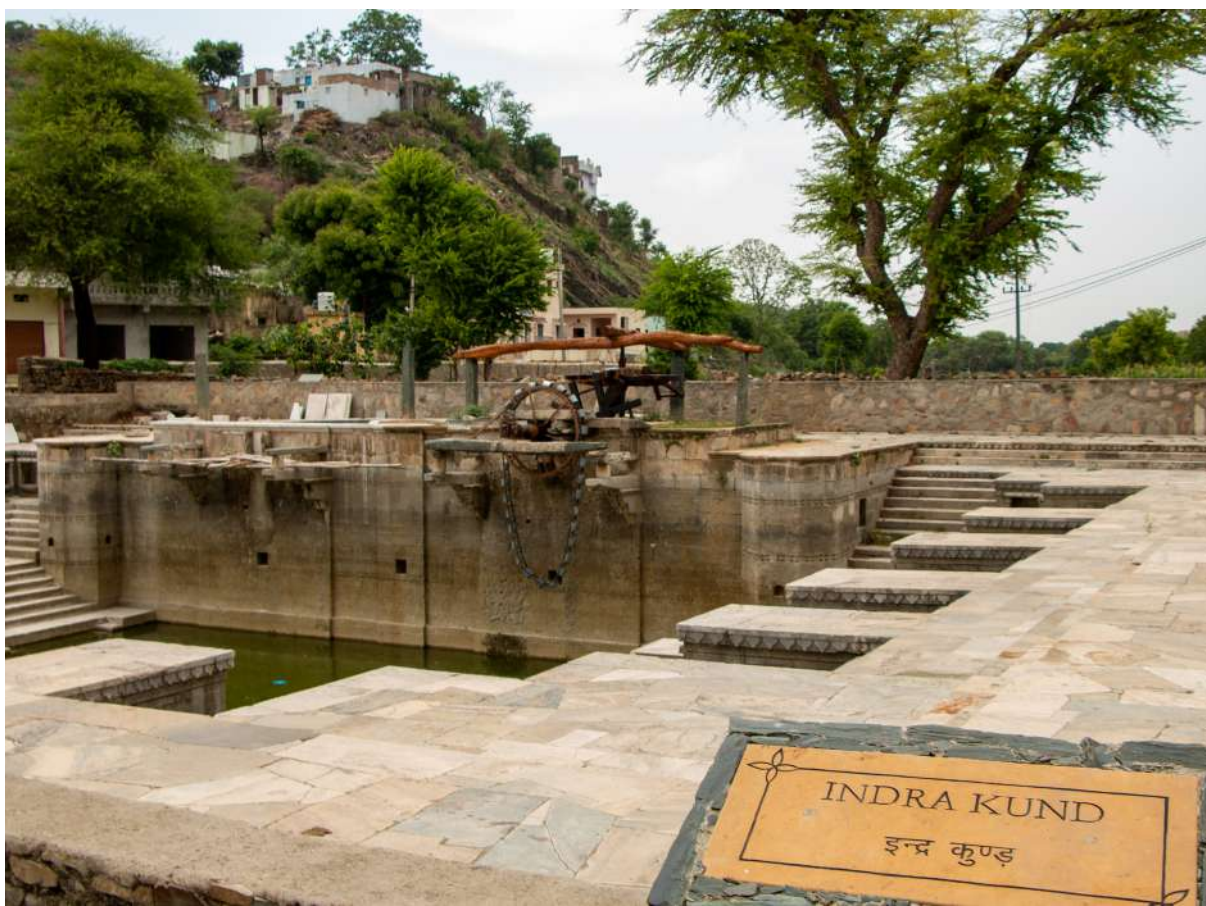
Until now, Seva Mandir has focused on local infrastructure development, such as toilets, water supplies, and heritage sites, as well as empowering women through Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and building educational and skill-based programs for youth. Through numerous initiatives throughout the years, Nagrik Vikas Manch (NVM) has increased community cohesion and created a forum to confront challenging waste management issues.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

During the lockdown, Delwara managed waste. 10 Aarogya Mitras and one driver collected waste after receiving safety and COVID-19 training. 1,100 households in 18 mohallas contributed 80 tonnes of mixed garbage. 300 homes first source-segregated garbage under tight supervision. Aarogya Mitras were appointed for garbage segregation, but personnel shortages persist.

The garbage management site is now Aada Talab since it affected Bhil basti inhabitants. Gram Panchayat intermediaries will also aid SWM.

Delwara residents still struggle to pay fees—INR 30,000 was collected, 22% of the required



amount. Mohalla committees will soon collect levies from homes and shops.

Nagrik Vikas Manch will partially fund the Aarogya Mitras because the Panchayat lacks funds (NVM). SWM funding has been negotiated with district administration since the NVM cannot tender or create its own finances. 15 homes received sewerage pipeline repairs in Meghwal Basti. Panchayat and Mohalla committees contributed to the action.

HERITAGE DEVELOPMENT

INDRAKUND

With the help of Seva Mandir, Indrakund, a stepwell that has been a part of Delwara's history, has been beautified through bimonthly cleaning initiatives. The addition of a wheel, a spiral, and a hut above the wheel has helped to beautify the area. It is now being utilised to bathe community members. A hut-like structure will be placed over the Rehat to protect it from rain and extreme heat.

HERITAGE WALK

The heritage walk program in Delwara experienced a setback as a result of the government-mandated lockdowns, which harmed local livelihoods. Devigarh Palace, a local tourist destination, is also not expecting its regular tourist influx in the coming year.

COVID-19 AND COMMUNITY

The lockdown brought back 60 families who had migrated out of Delwara. The Mahatma (Gandhi) National Rural Employment Generation Act resulted in an influx of local labour (MNREGA).

Because Delwara is heavily reliant on tourism, which has been severely impacted, small business owners are unable to sustain their operations. Those from economically and socially disadvantaged neighbourhoods continue to engage in agriculture and related activities such as goatry and backyard poultry.



The Public Distribution System (PDS) has assisted families in acquiring daily rations at reduced costs, hence preventing starvation. Through its pandemic relief initiatives, Seva Mandir has helped 70 families by distributing food, rations, and sanitation. Local residents also contributed INR 1,30,000, which was utilised to provide rations to 75 households.

Due to the nature of the Aarogya Mitras' work, Seva Mandir has either provided both doses of the vaccination or provided vaccine hesitancy counselling through the Community Health Centres (CHC).

AFFORESTATION

The Gram Panchayat contributed INR 15,000 for saplings, which were supplemented by 1,000 saplings from Seva Mandir in Karanj, Jamun, Mahua, Sitafal, and Imli for afforestation initiatives. To ensure safety and protection, a boundary wall was built around the Bhil basti.

SHG AS SOLE CREDIT SOURCE FOR THE WOMEN

Women-led Self-Help Groups (SHG) were the sole consistent source of income for financially disadvantaged women. Two of the 25 organisations have distributed their savings to their members, emphasising the critical need to work with women and youth on economic issues.

YOUTH FESTIVAL

Udaan, a 10-day youth festival in Delwara, featured cricket, chair races, spoon races, kabbadi, volleyball, and other cultural events. Delwara people provided donations to the girls' cricket event. The Udaan youth cricket festival featured four teams.

KELWARA

Kelwara, with a population of about 800 families, is a rapidly growing town. Kelwara is located at the foot of the Kumbalgarh Fort hill, hence it is frequented by tourists and travellers. Many hotels and restaurants along the route generate enormous volumes of garbage, which impacts public transportation vehicles. In addition, because Kelwara is a marketplace and government office area, a significant floating population of Kumbalgarh block residents can be seen on a regular basis.

Due to the lack of modern street cleaning and waste collection methods, garbage frequently finds up in the surrounding streets and ad hoc waste dumping locations, increasing the risk of illness and damaging the natural beauty of the area. Seva Mandir, who has over 20 years of expertise in the region, highlighted this matter with the inhabitants in the neighbourhood. In the preceding fiscal year, an opportunity occurred to work on the issue with budgetary support for trash management in the tourist town.

SWM was launched in Kelwara in the previous fiscal year (2019-20) in a three-kilometer radius. The stakeholders have been actively involved in the process. Kelwara, like Delwara, has attempted to communicate with the Swachh Bharat Mission.

Cleaning activities were only interrupted for three days during the lockdown since SWM processes are considered vital services. Aarogya Mitras received sanitary kits, and waste management work was overseen by the Kelwara Vikas Samiti.

Waste segregation became simple because collection was limited during the shutdown. Due to the increased tourist, waste was collected from neighbouring hotels after July 2020, and a collaboration was made with Club Mahindra Hotel, in which the hotel chain pays a monthly charge for waste pickup. More hotels are currently participating in the scheme.



FACILITY FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

- The new waste handling facility was finished with painting, ramp building, and an inert waste tank. Everything that had previously been stored was moved here.
- Plantation along the boundary wall was finished to assist control soil erosion and prevent wall damage due to the site's high slope. It will improve the appearance of the waste management unit.
- With the help of a German start-up called Clean hub, Geocycle Company collected approximately 2.5 tonnes of plastic waste.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

- Local citizens must own and handle waste management. A self-sustaining communal ownership model that encourages local contributions is required.

- Seva Mandir performed door-to-door lectures to raise awareness about fee collection, house-level waste segregation, and COVID-19 preventative measures. The cleaning and waste collection were frequently monitored by the Samiti.
- During this time, four meetings were held with Aarogya Mitras to review the work and resolve problems. Kelwara Vikas Samiti conducted two meetings to discuss regularising fees, coordinating with the government, and broadening the scope of trash management. As a result, collection is then regularised beginning in July 2020.

DISTRICT LEVEL SEMINAR FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

A two-day conference called Community Solid Waste Management was held to promote community waste management models in peri-urban areas. The event was attended by 67 officials from the government, civil society, researchers, the local community, and Seva Mandir. The major

takeaway emphasised the need for waste management policy adjustment in smaller towns and rural areas. To ensure the viability of such activities, the government, voluntary organisations, and corporate social responsibility organisations should work together. Intermediaries must prepare to build revenue models to ensure the long-term viability of such waste management systems.



LIAISON WITH GOVERNMENT

Several meetings were held with the district administration in order to gain support and leverage funding. Visits by government officials, including Zila Parishad CEO Rajsamand, sparked a lot of attention and prospective funding. The Seva Mandir team assisted the government in preparing detailed project reports for Phase II of the Swachh Bharat Mission in four panchayats. As an advisor, Seva Mandir also routinely discussed the panchayat's waste management plans at Panchayat Samiti Kumbhalgarh and Zila Parishad Rajsamand meetings.



CAPACITY BUILDING EVENTS

In March 2021, Seva Mandir organised two exposure visits for members of the Kelwara Development Committee and Arogya Mitras:

- A tour to the Barefoot Institute in Tilonia taught participants about the efficient operation of a low-cost solid waste management plan, the necessity of community participation, and the use of waste as a source of income.
- A visit to the Finnish Society in Banswara and Dungarpur, where the waste management strategy is being implemented with the assistance of the panchayat and city government. Every household has also made the initiative to compost and utilise its wet waste, and some are earning by selling the compost.

At both locations, the village community runs the waste management system for 400 and 600 houses with the assistance of two Arogya Mitras and collects fees on a monthly basis to pay their honorarium. Viewing this community-run model helps Seva Mandir's partner communities envisage their long-term future.

CHAPTER 11: CHILD REPRESENTATIVE PROGRAM

Seva Mandir collaborated with Plan India to implement child-centered development in partner communities. Child Representatives (CR) have been chosen to represent their peers' issues in their communities and throughout the region. This method has enabled and steered the development of child-centeredness throughout Seva Mandir's activities and in communities.

The program includes 132 villages and 463 hamlets throughout five blocks till September 2020. In April, 2,597 children were enrolled as child representatives, with 66% of them being girls and 34% being boys. Due to a large number of age-related cancellations, the number of child representatives enrolled has been declining. There were 330 cancellations up until September owing to children reaching the age of 18 and thereby graduating from the curriculum.

ACTIVITIES

COVID-19 HUMANITARIAN SUPPORT

Plan India decided to use approved grants to help communities in need throughout the outbreak. The following relief efforts were implemented with CR families:

- 1,570 CR girls and 1,056 boys were reached out to via phone calls to increase their awareness of COVID-19 and analyse their status.
- COVID was made known to 2,682 households through personal contact and phone calls.
- Food packages were distributed to 316 CR families.
- Sanitation kits were distributed to 4,462 CR homes.

PRO/BARCLAYS SUPPORT

Education and health kits were delivered with the support of Plan India and Barclays. Education kits are still being provided to secondary school students, who are also being taught how to utilise hygiene kits to protect themselves from COVID-19. The materials in the educational and hygiene packages were chosen based on the

girls' feedback and suggestions. A total of 2,305 education and health kits were delivered to female students in grades 8 to 10.

The education kit includes the following items:

- ◆ Reading materials include grammar books in Hindi and English, as well as a dictionary.
- ◆ Stationery includes four registers and a geometry box.
- ◆ The hygiene packages contained five soaps and five sanitary pads.

VERIFICATION AND RESUMPTION OF WORK

Sponsorship and communication were placed on pause due to COVID-19, and thus resume in September 2020. During this time, 886 of the 2,314 children were verified.

The sponsorship children were verified for the following reasons:

1. To monitor the migration of sponsored children after the lockdown.
2. To evaluate the migration of sponsored children.
3. To get an update on the sponsored children's

health and well-being.

NOMINATION FOR YOUTH ADVISORY PANEL

One girl was chosen for the national youth parliament, which is a group of young and engaged young people who can represent youth concerns at the national level in 2020–21.

DISCONTINUITY OF SPONSORSHIP AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

The government amended the FCRA Act at the end of September, prohibiting the sub-granting of foreign donations. Activities linked to sponsorship and communication had to be stopped short

because they were backed by a foreign grant from Plan India. Seva Mandir opted to continue the development efforts that had previously been supported by Plan India.

Plan India indicated an interest in directly continuing sponsorship initiatives and implementing development activities in Udaipur. Plan India established an office in Udaipur to be closer to their beneficiaries. A committee was constituted to guarantee that the transition to Plan went well. Seva Mandir identified 50 programs for Plan India to implement, including 21 Shiksha Kendras, 19 Balwadis, 6 Youth Resource Centres, and 4 Bal Sakhis. However, due to a lack of money, Plan has yet to implement the initiatives.

CHAPTER 12: PEOPLE'S MANAGEMENT SCHOOL

The People's Management School (PMS) develops and facilitates learning programs and events for Seva Mandir staff and external stakeholders. PMS is in charge of the organization's research, monitoring and evaluation, capacity building, and publication efforts. There are three major cells: research, monitoring, and evaluation, capacity building, and social environment.

The (PMS restructured its operations this year in response to the pandemic that affected all of Seva Mandir's programs. Trainings, volunteer programs, research, monitoring, and evaluation activities focused on the pandemic and assisted the organisation in reacting to it.

The volunteers' program functioned by adjusting to change and offering remote and hybrid volunteering and internship options. Initially, trainings were conducted online, particularly for personnel who were unfamiliar with online modes of communication and meetings; this aided in guaranteeing inclusion for all employees. The M and E assisted in conducting numerous external evaluations to better understand the demands during COVID, as well as internal assessments through increasing staff technology capacity. The library was closed for the duration of the reporting period. However, the issuance of books was permitted with safety precautions. The communications team focused its efforts on increasing public knowledge about COVID.

ACTIVITIES

RESEARCH, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

SECTION 1. RESEARCH

A. Situational Assessment

"How is hinterland unlocking? Through the Reverse Migration Lens" is a post-COVID-19 situational assessment study was put together in partnership with 9 non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and two research organisations (Vikas Anvesh and Sambodhi). The study was carried out to analyse the community's reaction to COVID-19 and the lockdown. For our region, the findings were as follows:

- ◆ Over 50% of families with seasonal migrant workers were severely affected during and after the COVID-19 lockdown.
- ◆ Agriculture operations were not greatly affected, which may be due to government

and NGO support for kharif seed, as well as credit from SHGs and extended families.

- ◆ 33% of households had grain surplus until December 2020, and active PDS services provided by the government during and after the lockdown helped to handle the. Approximately 10% of households still suffered food shortages and had to cut food consumption, either by reducing meal size or by reducing the number of meals.
- ◆ Few families facing income/cash flow crises have turned to mortgage or interest free loans from relatives or extended family members.

B. Impact Of Covid-19 On Children, Young Girls And Communities In Delhi & Rajasthan: A Rapid Needs Assessment Study

The Rapid Needs Assessment was carried out to examine the impact of COVID-19 on the lives of children and young girls aged 6 to 24 years, as well as to understand the underlying reasons of Gender Based Violence. During the COVID-19

lockdown phase, field personnel views, perceptions, and direct experience were mostly captured using qualitative data gathering methods. The review was carried out in partnership with five partner organisations, including Seva Mandir in Rajasthan. The following were the significant findings:

- ◆ The post-COVID situation may result in an increase in dropout rates, particularly among female students.
- ◆ Child labour, child trafficking, and child marriages are anticipated to rise.
- ◆ Despite the fact that both the state and federal governments have implemented online classrooms, participation remains low due to accessibility concerns with smartphones, laptops, and tablets among children and their families.
- ◆ Pregnant and breastfeeding women and children faced significant barriers to accessing health and linked services (ANC, institutional delivery and PNC, immunisation, etc.).
- ◆ Food insecurity is another big issue, owing to a lack of mid-day meals and an irregular supply of Take-Home Ration (THR).
- ◆ Unemployment is increasing, and large income shocks may have a severe impact on children and overall well-being due to cuts in important health and food expenditures.

C. “Maternal And Child Health And Education For Children And Challenges During Covid-19” - An Internal Assessment

The following were the key findings of the internal assessment:

- ◆ Nutritional assessment of 396 children under the age of five revealed that 52% of children were underweight, with 23% seriously underweight. Anganwadis did not provide

supplies or THR to 57% of HHs. During the lockdown, just 57% of the 117 eligible children received immunisation.

- ◆ Half of the 59 pregnant women polled were enrolled in Anganwadis. Nine women had no ANC checks.
- ◆ Due to the shutdown of Balwadi/Anganwadi, 99% of mothers were concerned that their children were now only playing outside and not learning anything.
- ◆ Parents said that 83% of their children were engaged in household duties and play, 38% were doing home studies, and 15% were engaged in agricultural activities during the lockdown.
- ◆ 76% of parents reported that their children appeared distracted and uninterested in their schoolwork.
- ◆ 72% of parents wanted Shiksha Kendra and residential learning camps to begin and assure their children’s education continuation.

D. Research Paper By SBI Youth For India Fellow

Laxmi Thakur, Varsha Rathore, and Sumana Pal-le (SBI Youth for India Fellows) developed and submitted a research paper on “Capacity Building and Leadership Spaces for Rural Women in Southern Rajasthan” for the “Future of Women” Conference. The study investigates case studies of empowered women to show how creating leadership spaces leads to their own empowerment as well as the empowerment of girls and women around them.

SECTION 2. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Among the assessments and studies carried out throughout the reporting period are:

- Assessment of community institutions’ man-

agement of assets such as pastures, Shiksha Kendras, or Balwadis. The key conclusion was that 75.79% of GVCs were properly and equitably managing their village common assets.

- Assessment of Balsakhis' comprehension and use of the Mobile App for monitoring children's nutritional status. It was discovered that their comprehension of how to use the app was still relatively limited.
- A study was conducted with 137 recipients who received assistance for their unfinished toilets. It was discovered that in 73% of families, all members were now utilising sanitation facilities, however in 27% of homes, some senior persons were not.

Internship Experience – Words from Intern/ Volunteers

"We not only work on ourselves in order to aid others, but we also assist others in working on themselves." This phrase encapsulates my entire working and learning experience at Seva Mandir. I saw the organization's vertical reach, how locals were directly or indirectly involved with Seva Mandir's activities and benefited from it. I resided in village Kagmandarda, Khamnore district, for my college project R.L.L.E (Rural living and learning experience). There, I learned how anyone may live their life with less resources; living in that community offered me valuable life lessons. Seva Mandir functions as a "root" that permits water (services) for improved tree growth and development (villages and villagers). The employees there are quite helpful and assisted us well in completing our job. It was fascinating to witness the organization's work; Seva Mandir is not only trying to improve the villagers' livelihoods, but also to empower, educate, and socially aware them, and to help the village's weaker sections stand on their own. It was a fantastic learning experience for me, and I'd like to thank everyone I met throughout my time there"

- Shraddha Kumari is a student at Xavier University in Bhubneshwar.

B. Social Environment Cell

SECTION 1. VOLUNTEERS AND INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

69 people (45 women) worked with Seva Mandir during the reporting period, including 16 volunteers (6 foreign volunteers), 10 SBI Fellows, and interns from various academic institutes. The volunteers become involved with Seva Mandir through internships and volunteering both online and in person. They were involved in 56 different initiatives and activities. In total, 43 participants were assigned to online projects.

During this time:

- the Volunteer Program was available online until September 2020. Offline hosting of volunteers as interns resumed in October. However, we intend to continue hosting them both offline and online.
- Personnel volunteer activity: A cleaning and gardening activity has been organised on a volunteer basis to provide a free and entertaining area for Seva Mandir staff.
- Seva Mandir took part in the Rajasthan Anandam Scheme 2021 by hosting two students from the MLSU in Udaipur. The Anandam Scheme is designed to encourage college students to give back to society while earning academic credit. Ronak Shah served on the program's design committee.
- During this time, project reports were classified, a standard operating module with guidelines for volunteers and reporting officers was developed, a virtual volunteering workshop was held, and research into suitable academic institutes for internship-related partnerships was conducted.

SBI YOUTH FOR INDIA FELLOWSHIP

- In the 8th batch, 10 new SBI Fellows (9 Indian,

1 OCl) from various backgrounds joined Seva Mandir for a period of 13 months. On March 3, 2021, the first review session for the 8th batch was held at Seva Mandir.

- The SBI foundation donated three two-wheelers to Seva Mandir this year for the fellows.
- Seva Mandir took part in an impact assessment exercise for the Youth for India initiative, which was developed by the SBI Foundation in partnership with the Madras School of Social Work (MSSW) in Chennai.

COLGATE-MANAGEMENT TRAINEES - BLP (BUSINESS LEADERSHIP PROGRAM)

Five management trainees (two women) from Colgate Palmolive participated with Seva Mandir for four weeks as part of the Business Leadership Program via virtual platform. They worked on developing a financial-digital literacy package for SHG women.

KUNZRU LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

The library was closed to readers in March 2020. It was opened for staff in June 2020, and after a month, members were authorised to issue and deposit books/magazines while adhering to the safety measures. The decision to create a library for readers and members to sit was still on hold, subject to government standards on opening such venues to the public.

During this time:

- the library had a total of 9,351 volumes and 5,419 reports (SM reports 1,761 and external reports 3,658). SM workers and members received 438 books and 260 magazines/journals. SM received a contribution of 26 books. The Documentation Centre received 54 reports, 7 of which were external.
- Nine library readers passed the RAS (Main),

First Grade Teacher, and other government exams. 8 new members joined, while 87 members dropped out, for a total of 317 members.

AWARDS

EXTERNAL AWARDS

Women Leadership in Water Governance and Management-Bhurki Bai's nomination for the **Women Water Champions Award, hosted by UNDP**, was chosen in recognition of her contribution to raising awareness about the judicious use of water and mobilising women farmers to adopt and practise income-augmentation measures in agriculture.

Sonia Pargi of Dewas has been recognised as a Change Agent by the Apollo Tyre Foundation for her excellent commitment to women empowerment activities in the **EkNaam Campaign**. She took part in a unique interactive session with host and producer Richa Anirudh during the campaign's virtual award ceremony on March 3, 2021.

Transparency Key award for GuideStar India - GuideStar India is a big online information collection with over 10,000 NGOs. Through a rigorous due diligence procedure, Seva Mandir was granted the coveted award for 2021. The Foundation Level certification indicates that the organisation has submitted annual income tax returns as a tax-exempt entity and made them public. The GuideStar India Transparency Key award is valid until December 31, 2021.

INTERNAL AWARDS

Ravi Bhandari Awards 2020-21

- *Hiralal Purohit*, Accounts department, got the Ravi Bhandari Awards 2020-21 in the staff category. During his time at the Kotra office, he supplied sweaters to 65 children.



- *Vikram Chand Kher*, NFE instructor in the category of para employees. Because of his assistance and support, he was able to obtain funding from the panchayat and Shiksha Kendra was built for children in Tejiya Fala, Kotra block.

CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAININGS

Beyond its program components, the focus during this period was on staff capacity building needs as a result of the altered conditions caused by the pandemic. When the globe reopened following the lockdown, there were signs of worry, disengagement, and a lack of team spirit among team members. Some trainings were held in order to establish spaces for energy restoration, burnout reduction, and change adaption.

During this time, the following significant actions were planned:

- One-day Reboot workshops on reducing

stress and comprehending experiences from the lockdown were held in Kherwara, Kotra, Jhadol, and Kumbhalgarh blocks, as well as participatory sessions on teambuilding, trust, and communication.

- Short Stay Home Workshop - PMS organised a day of activities for the residents to assist reduce the worry and tension caused by the COVID-19 lockdown.
- A two-hour workshop with SM women was organised to release tension and provide pleasant time. The training was attended by 35 female team members from HO, SSH, and Khushi.
- Training on Leading Remotely - In conjunction with Social Enterprise Academy, online training courses on Lead Remotely: Empowering your distributed team in difficult times were organised. The program was conducted in two groups, with 20 individuals attending in

August and September 2020.

- Seva Mandir Branding Guidelines training was given to 25 staff members, including program leaders and block professionals. The training emphasised the need of developing a strong brand image for the organisation.
- MS Teams Application Instruction - Two IRMA interns (Ex-MBA) led training on the fundamentals of MS Teams. 17 staff members from blocks and HO attended the workshop.
- Support Staff Training - A two-hour interaction session with support staff was held to learn about their concerns and to orient them to the relevance of their job in the office during a pandemic. There were 17 support workers from HO, SSH, and Kaya in attendance, while 6 additional were linked online.
- New batch orientation - A two-day interactive orientation for 20 team members on organisational history, values, programs, and culture was conducted.
- HDFC launch workshop - A two-day project orientation session for the HDFC project team of 20 persons was organised at Badgaon and Girwa. It emphasised teamwork, communication, self-reflection, and project comprehension.
- Cancer Prevention and Detection - Dr. Manoj Mahajan of GBH Memorial Cancer Hospital presented a cancer awareness seminar. Forty employees participated in the online session.
- Others - A meeting with Seva Mandir personnel was scheduled to discuss the new Farm Bill.
- During this time, new employees were given a refresher on HR procedures and policies, as well as another orientation on Accounts-specific processes and policies.

NETWORKING IN SECTOR

Rapid Rural Community Response to COVID-19 (RCRC)

The RCRC is a cooperation of around 60 organisations. Over 1.6 crore people are served by RCRC member organisations in 110 districts throughout 15 states. The Working Committee (WC) is a leadership committee of ten CSOs that ensures member collaboration and raises finances. One of the member organisations is Seva Mandir.

Other member organisations, like Seva Mandir, are developing rural livelihoods in distant locations as one of their core programs. Seva Mandir has been sharing its understanding of jobs that require urgent attention as well as medium-term support for rural populations, particularly in isolated areas.

Seva Mandir has assisted RCRC partners by conducting COVID-related assessments and has responded by giving relief and livelihood assistance to persons affected by the pandemic. The organisation serves as the RCRC's Rajasthan State Convener.

◆ National Policy on Voluntary Sector

Seva Mandir organised a virtual state level meeting with 23 NGOs in Rajasthan for VANI in January 2021 to discuss existing mechanisms of involvement that can be used as templates for promoting the National Policy on Voluntary Sector.

◆ Revitalising Rainfed Agriculture Network (RRAN)

Seva Mandir is part of a network engaging in Rain Fed Agriculture research and advocacy, with a focus on millets, backyard poultry, and seed systems.

◆ Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) – Exchange Program Network

This network is made up of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) that work on forest commons and tribal communities. Seva Mandir supports the network and exchanges inputs to increase collective access of communities to forests, as well as on forest protection, management, and processing.

- Learning and Advocating for Community Forest Rights - In 2011, the Community Forest Rights-Learning and Advocacy (CFR-LA) process was launched. It is a network for learning, sharing, and advocating for Community Forest Rights (CFR).
- Discussions on Collaborative Fundraising for COVID Response and Partnership on Livelihood intervention have begun with Care India. Care India is looking for partners and sought openness of SM to work on projects in other districts of Rajasthan.

C. Communication Cell

Seva Mandir's Communication Cell was established in the later half of 2020 to meet the growing communication needs, both external and internal. The usage of social media has grown significantly, and a specialised team would assist in developing a shared strategic vision for Seva Mandir's communications, including its philosophy and mission.

COMMUNICATIONS

- ♦ *Social media*: 94 posts were uploaded on Facebook and Instagram, and 55 on LinkedIn, focused on various organisational events, impact stories, and partnerships.
- ♦ *Website*: 20 stories have been added to the website. It addressed significant events and themes.
- ♦ *Digital media*: Four articles about the WRC, the Waste Project in Kelwara, Van Utthan Sangh, and community institutions

were published in IDR and Village Square, increasing the organization's national reach. Our stories have also received the most views on IDR Ground up.

- ♦ *Audio Awareness Campaigns*: 18 Audio Awareness Campaigns were produced in various blocks.
- ♦ *Stories of Change*: During the initial wave of COVID, four volumes of Covid aur Hum with 30 stories were prepared, emphasising the initiatives taken by community leaders, individual families, volunteers, and staff.
- ♦ *Print and News Media*: 30 stories were published in newspapers, and two were broadcast on local news channels. Four visits were made with local media reporters to demonstrate activity on the ground.

PUBLICATIONS

This period was characterised by significant printing for the publication. Despite COVID, the volume of printing was very high during the period, covering awareness generation material for COVID prevention, programmatic printing such as worksheets, calendars, training modules, pedagogy material such as flash cards, organisational stationary, and so on, which gained traction in the latter part of the year.

CHAPTER 13: RESOURCE MOBILISATION UNIT

Seva Mandir has had donors who have funded its Comprehensive Plan, a three-year plan that covers work across all programs, for more than two decades. This Comprehensive Plan received more than half of the organization's revenues, providing us the flexibility to develop, experiment, and respond to the needs of the community. This form of giving has gradually been replaced by more project-based support. Furthermore, some traditional institutional contributors have exited India. The changing donor profile trend maintained in the reporting year.

The overall budget for the fiscal year 2020-21 is INR 32.91 crore. This budget has sources worth INR 31.71 crore, yet there is a funding gap of INR 1.20 lac. As a result of the consequences of last year's modifications to the FCRA law, a significant funding gap has been created, with international partners leaving. However, with new large Indian alliances, we intend to close the gap and better align ourselves with shifting dynamics in the future.

NEW FUNDING

During this time, new funds were raised for integrated development from the HDFC Foundation and an Axis Bank Foundation grant through Give India. ATE Chandra for water body rejuvenation, Arghyam grant for strengthening water security as part of COVID-19 rehabilitation, Government project for biofuel awareness in tribal areas, MMT through Give India, GIS support for Kaya training centre, SBI Foundation for Afforestation, India Shelter for Education, EPIROC India Mining sanctioned Water project.

RENEWED FUNDING

HZL, L&T, Afshan Foundation, Yatra Foundation, J K Tyre, Colgate, ICRA, CGCL, Mahindra, and Interglobe have renewed their funding support for 2020-21. However, the removal of the sub-granting clause in the FCRA resulted in the loss of three significant partners: Oracle, Plan India, and RBS.

COVID FUNDRAISING

In early April 2020, fundraising activities for immediate COVID-19 relief began. Through existing and new corporates, individuals, and crowdfunding platforms, a total of INR 1.08 crore was raised for COVID relief work. As the second wave spread into rural and tribal areas, we continue to provide help to people while also assisting the government in strengthening medical facilities at CHCs. So far, INR 72.0 lac in finances and in-kind support of oxygen concentrators have been raised. The objective is to gather approximately INR 1 crore for relief activities, with additional funds raised for family rehabilitation and pandemic preparedness.

FRIENDS OF SEVA MANDIR- USA AND UK.

The FSM UK chapter received 28.26 lac in 2020-21. 50,000 GBP was ready for disbursement at the time

of reporting. Similarly, the FSM US chapter remitted INR 83.59 lac, excluding Global Giving disbursements. More money are also available for distribution. Foreign donor remittances have been halted for nearly 4 months due to the lengthy process of registering a new account

INDIVIDUAL DONATIONS

Individual donors contributed a total of INR 228.87 lac throughout the reporting period. This comprises Indian, international, and crowdsourced donations. A few people became our fundraising ambassadors, raising donations in their personal networks via platforms like Milaap. In the following years, the emphasis will be on developing multiple fundraising channels such as Facebook, Milaap, Benevity, and so on.

GIVE INDIA

Give India projects raised INR 85.96 lac. Offline grants of INR 35 lac from the Axis Bank Foundation, INR 25 lac for the benefit of women artisans, and INR 18 lac for the Amrit Clinic are included. Because of the FCRA sub-grant clause, money raised from internet sources have been curtailed.

GLOBAL GIVING

Global Giving was once again a crowdfunding champion this year. The platform received INR 103.87 lac for programs in education, COVID alleviation, child development, natural resource development, and women's empowerment. It comprises around INR 35 lac raised on GG in the previous fiscal year, which was received in 20-21.

BENEVITY

On Benevity, we raised INR 0.83 lac. The platform is still accepting donations, however disbursement has been halted since our former FCRA bank account was terminated. This will be resumed as soon as the new account is operational.

SEVA MANDIR'S WEBSITE

INR 0.92 lac was raised through Seva Mandir's website. When the old FCRA bank account was terminated, the raising of foreign monies ceased. This will be resumed as soon as the new account is operational.

FACEBOOK FUNDRAISERS

Facebook has emerged as a promising fundraising medium. During the first half of the year, INR 12.88 lac was raised. However, fundraising was lower in the second half of the year since foreign funds could not be accepted because the bank account was not operational.

CHAPTER 14: HUMAN RESOURCES

ACTIVITIES

This year, 183 employees left the organization and 153 joined it. Of the remaining employees, seven retired at the age of 58. The Khushi Project employed the majority of the other staff who left and joined. The female-to-male ratio is 30:70.

The Staff Welfare Fund and the General Welfare Fund each provided aid of INR 2,62,539 and INR 77,700 to 23 employees and 07 colleagues, respectively. During this time, the employees received a loan of approximately INR 10 lac.

Employees with a gross monthly pay of more than INR 15,000 were asked to voluntarily delay some of their monthly salary for three months in order to manage cash flow. A total of 106 employees accepted the postponement, which freed up around INR 5 lacs per month for other expenses. In September 2020, the deferred wage was paid.

A mobile-based attendance application with GPS has been successfully implemented to track all staff attendance. Employees were permitted to work from home from March 21st to May 3rd, 2020, during the pandemic. Only those involved in relieving went out into the pitch or to the office. From 16th September 2020, offices reopen for regular activities. Employees were offered rotational facilities from May through September 2020. A separate COVID-19 Insurance Policy was obtained for all employees with the premium contribution ratio of Seva Mandir and employees at 60:40.

CHAPTER 15: INFRASTRUCTURE AND ESTATE

Kaya Training and Learning Centre was converted as a result of the Pandemic to provide aid to the community while also focusing on vegetable farming. Trainings were closed due to the lockdown.

Various infrastructure modifications were made during this time period, including the academic and residential blocks. In addition to enhancing the solar power system and water collecting systems, repair and maintenance work was carried out.

KAYA TRAINING AND LEARNING CENTRE

The Kaya Training and Learning Centre (Kaya) was occupied for 202 days during this time period. Kaya hosted 61 institutional trainings and 8 external trainings. Due to the entire lockdown and closure of trainings, the Kaya team engaged in activities such as relief kit preparation, food grain and vegetable production.

Kaya has gained new amenities, including the completion of two buildings (administrative and residential blocks) this year.

- The 2795-square-foot Academic Block comprises a conference hall, meeting room, pantry, and restrooms. A bore well is connected to a water collection system. 3 kW off-grid solar power is installed. The conference hall and meeting room have chairs, projectors, audio-visual equipment, meeting tables, TVs, and curtains.



- The 1250-square-foot Residential Block has four rooms with bathrooms, a pantry, and a corridor. Fully furnished rooms. The roof has a 300-litre solar water heating system. The building area has 16 sitting benches and plants. Five 60-watt street lights illuminated the walkway.

Additionally, 17 CCTV cameras were installed for security, three training classrooms were painted, and kitchens were updated in old buildings. Built a new play area, water diversion system, and steps with



railings. Installed swing and see-saw for learning camp kids. Gabion structure and stone pitching built 485 feet of runnel. This runnel will divert rain and protect the future building. During the rainy season, this will give a natural viewpoint. Herbal/horticulture plants will surround the runnel.

Other locations' repair and maintenance work was done as needed. Other cost-cutting initiatives in administration helped Seva Mandir save INR 13.50 lac. Rented space was lowered by closing them, relocating to Panchayat buildings, or consolidating offices. During the lockdown, office work was restricted, saving electricity and maintenance costs. Sub-meters were installed in office-provided houses, and actual electricity costs were charged to personnel.

APPENDIX

1. GLOSARRY OF HINDI TERMS
2. GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS USED
3. REPORTING COMPLIANCES FULFILLED
4. BOARD MEMBERS
5. LIST OF DONORS
6. AUDITOR'S REPORT

ANNEXE 1 AND 2 COMBINED GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

ANNEXE I – Glossary of Local Terms

Local Terms Meanings/Explanation In English

LOCAL TERMS	MEANINGS/EXPLANATION IN ENGLISH
Aadhaar Card	Citizen Identification Card
Aarogya Mitras	Solid Waste Management Taskforce Members
Amla	Indian Gooseberry Fruit, Rich In Vitamin C
Anganwadis	Government Run Centres For Young Children
Arvi	Colocasia, Vegetable
Asha worker	Local Health Worker
Awaas yojna	Housing Scheme
Bal Sakhis	Health Counsellors – Cadre Of Field Workers Who Educate Early Child Care And Nutrition
Balwadi	Day Care Centre For Children At Village Level
Basti	Slum Habitation
Bhamashahs	Donor (Local)
Black gram	Lentil
Chana Dal	Dehusked Gram Pulse/Lentil
Covid aur Hum	A Publication Of Stories From Ground During The Pandemic
Crone	10 Million
Daliya	Wheat Grits
Digital Sakhis	Women Community Resource Persons To Support Women Availing Financial And Digital Services
Goatry	Breeding Of Goats
Gram Sabhas	Elected Village Representative Body

LOCAL TERMS	MEANINGS/EXPLANATION IN ENGLISH
Gram Samuh Federation	Village Committee Federation
Green gram	Pulse, Protein Source Crop
Hectares	Measure Of Land, About 10,000 Square Metres
Imli	Tamarind Tree, Pulp Of Fruit Rich In Vitamin C
Jaggery	Unclarified Brown Sugar Crystals
Jamun	Fruit Tree Bearing Black/Purple Berries
Kabad se jugaad	Making Best Use Of Waste Through Creative Expression
Karanj	Tree Bearing Fruits
Kharif	Sowing Season
Khichadi	Meal Prepared With Rice And Lentils
Khushi	Anganwadi Project Phase Ii Of Seva Mandir
Kisaan yojna	Farmers' Scheme
Lac	One Hundred Thousand
Lauki	Squash/Gourd
Lime	Citrus Family Fruit Tree Rich In Vitamin C
Mahila Thana	Women's Police Station
Marigold	Flowering Crop, Of Commercial Value
Millets	Minor Grain Crops
Mohalla	Urban Poor Cluster Street
Murmure	Soya Enriched Rice Puffs
Naari Adalat	Women's Court
Palanhaar	Destitute

LOCAL TERMS	MEANINGS/EXPLANATION IN ENGLISH
Palanhaar yojna	Destitute Support Scheme
Panchayat	Fourth Tier Of Governance At Village Level
Pashu Sakhis	Field Level Workers Working Towards Animal's Health
PMGKDS	Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Deposit Scheme
Pravesh Utsav	Enrolment Festival
Poshan Maah	Nutrition Awareness Month
Poshan Vatika	Nutrition Garden
Ratalu	Underground Tuber
Saas Bahu Sammelan	Summits For Mothers And Daughters In Law
Sahayikas	Women Helpers Of A Programme
Sanchalika	Women Field Workers For Day Care Center
Shiksha Kendras	Bridge Schools
Shiksha Sahayaks	Education Facilitators
Shramdaan	Voluntary Physical Labor
Sitaphal	Custard Apple Fruit Tree
Swadhar Grah	Short Stay Home
Udaan	Name Of Programme For Financial Empowerment
Van Uthan Sangh	Federation For Forest Conservation And Protection
Zila parishad	District Administrative Body Of Urban Panchayat (74th Amendment Of The Constitution Institution)

Annex II - Glossary of Abbreviations

AMC	Anganwadi Monitoring Committee
ANBRY	Atma Nirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana (National Employment Programme)
ANC	Ante Natal Care
ANM	Auxillary Nurse Midwife
AWCs	Anganwadis
AWWs	Anganwadi workers
BDEA	Biodiversity and Ecological Assessment
BHC	Block Health Centre
BLP	Business Leadership Programme
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CFR	Community Forest Resource
CFR	Community Forest Rights
CFR-LA	Community Forest Rights – Learning and Advocacy
CHCs	Community Health Centres
Cm	Centimeters
CMAM	Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition
CRP	Community Resource Persons
CRs	Child Representatives
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DMPA	Injectible Contraceptive – Depo Medroxy Progesterone Acetate
ECCE	Early Child Care Development Environment Programme
EPFO	Employees Provident Fund Organisation

FCRA	Foreign Contribution Regulation Act
FDL	Financial and Digital Literacy
FFS	Farmers' Field Schools
FY	Financial Year
Gm	grams
GNM	General Nursing and Midwifery
GPS	Global Positioning System
GVC	Gram Vikas Committee, Village Development Committees
GVK	Gram Vikas Kosh , Village Development Fund
HDFC	Housing Development Finance Corporation
HR	Human Resources
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
IFLI	Indian Financial and Digital Literacy Initiative
IRMA	Institute of Rural Management, Anand
IUCD	Intra Uterine Contraceptive Devices
Kg/ kg	Kilogram
kW	Kilo Watt
KYAN	Digital Learning Device
M and E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAM	Moderately Acute Malnutrition
MGNREGA/ MNREGS	Mahatma (Gandhi) National Employment Guarantee Act/Scheme
MIS	Management Information Systems (software)
MLA	Member of the Legislative Assembly (elected representative)

MLSU, Udaipur	Mohanlal Sukhadia State University, Udaipur
MSSW, Chennai	Madras School of Social Work, Chennai
MTC	Malnutrition treatment center
MUHC	Mid Upper Arm Circumference
NFE	Non-formal Education
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NIOS	National Institute of Open Schooling
NRD	Natural Resources Development
NTFPS	Non-Timber Forest Products
NVM	Nagrik Vikas Manch (Citizens' Development Platform)
OCI	Overseas Citizenship of India
PD Hearth	Positive Deviance Hearth
PDS	Public Distribution System
PF	Provident Fund
PHCs	Primary Health Centres
PMS	People's Management School
PNC	Post Natal Care
PRIs	Panchayati Raj Institutions
RAS	Rajasthan Administrative Services
RCRC	Rapid Rural Community Response to Covid-19
RLCs	Residential Learning Camps
RLLE	Rural Living and Learning Experience
RRAN	Revitalising Rainfed Agriculture Network

Rs.	Indian Rupees
SAM	Severely Acute Malnutrition
SBI Foundation	State Bank of India Foundation
SBM	Swachch Bharat Mission
SHGs	Self Help Groups, women only collectives formed to promote savings and credit, organised further into larger clusters and federation
SK	Shiksha Kendras
SM	Seva Mandir
Sq. Ft.	Square Feet
SSH	Short Stay Homes (Shelters for women and children facing violence or in need)
SSH	Short Stay Home
SWM	Solid Waste Management
TB	Tuberculosis
THR	Take Home Ration
TV	Television
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VANI	Voluntary Agencies Network of India
VCI	Village Cohesion Index
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WC	Working Committee
WEP	Women's Empowerment Programme
WRCs	Women's Resource Centres

CREDIBILITY ALLIANCE NORM COMPLIANCE REPORT 2020-21

Identity

- ◆ SevaMandir 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
- ◆ SevaMandir's Constitution is available on request
- ◆ SevaMandir 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
- ◆ SevaMandir is also registered under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act 1976 to accept any foreign donations & grants vide Registration No. - 125690002, dated 11.02.1985 and then extended on 27.10.2016

Name and address of the Banker:

1. State Bank of India, New Delhi Main Branch, FCRA Division, 4th Floor, 11, Parliament Street, New Delhi 110 001 (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

SevaMandir'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 2021)

Name	Sex	Age	Position on Board	Occupation	Meetings Attended
Prof Janat Shah	M	62	President	Director, Indian Institute of Management, Udaipur	3/3
Shri Ajay Singh Mehta	M	67	Member	Mr Mehta retired as Executive Director, NFI. He was a member of State Planning Board, Government of Rajasthan	3/3
Shri Mohan Singh Kothari	M	85	Member	Ex-Chairman, Udaipur Division, World Wide Fund for Nature, India	3/3
Ms Pamela Philipose	F	67	Member	Director, Women's Feature Service	3/3
Dr Bhavani Ramanathapuram Vaidyanathan*	F	55	Co-opted Member	Project Manager, MSSRF, Chennai	2/3
Ms Rakshanda Jalil*	F	57	Co-opted Member	She is a well-known Indian writer, critic and literary historian.	2/3

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

- The SevaMandir Board met thrice in the Financial Year 2020-21, on 15 May 2020, 09 August 2020 and on 06 November 2020.
- 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: NIL (for attending Board Meetings)
 - No other reimbursements have been made to any Board Member, Trustee, or Shareholder
- ◆ Chief Executive's remuneration (per annum): **Rs 15,56,675 (Basic Salary)**
- ◆ Remuneration of three highest paid staff members (per annum):
Rs 15,56,675 (Basic Salary), Rs 8,67,090 (Basic Salary), Rs 7,89,810 (Basic Salary)
- ◆ Remuneration of lowest paid staff member (per annum):
Rs 78,000

Staff details (as on 31 March 2021)

Gender	Paid Full-Time	Paid Part-Time	Paid Consultants	Paid Volunteers	Unpaid Volunteers
Male	251	NA	11	0	24
Female	107	NA	06	0	48
Total	358	NA	17	0	72

Distribution of Staff According to Salary Levels (as on 31 March 2021)

Slab of gross salary (in Rs) plus benefits paid to staff (per month)	Male staff	Female staff	Total staff
Less than 5,000	0	0	0
5,000 – 10,000	66	26	92
10,000 – 25,000	134	50	184

Slab of gross salary (in Rs) plus benefits paid to staff (per month)	Male staff	Female staff	Total staff
25,000 – 50,000	54	31	85
50,000 – 1,00,000	6	6	12
Greater than 100,000	2	0	2

Total Cost of International Travel by Staff during the year (as on March 31st 2021):

Name	NA
Designation	NA
Destination	NA
Purpose	NA
Gross Expense (Rs)	NA
Sponsored by external organisation	NA

MEMBERS OF DIFFERENT BODIES 2020-21

President: Prof. Janat Shah

Chief Executive: Mr. Ronak Shah

General Secretary: Mr. Shailendra Tiwari

Board of Trustees

1. Prof. Janat Shah
2. Mr. Ajay Singh Mehta
3. Mr. Mohan Singh Kothari
4. Ms. Pamela Philipose
5. Mr. Suraj Jacob
6. Dr. Bhavani Ramanathapuram Vaidyanathan
7. Ms. Rakshanda Jalil

Finance Committee

1. Mr. Ronak Shah
2. Dr. Bhavani Ramanathapuram Vaidyanathan
3. Mr. Ravindra Singh Rekhi
4. Mr. Kunal Bagla
5. Ms. Namrata Kaul
6. Ms. Poonam Bhatia
7. Mr. Shailendra Tiwari

Executive Council

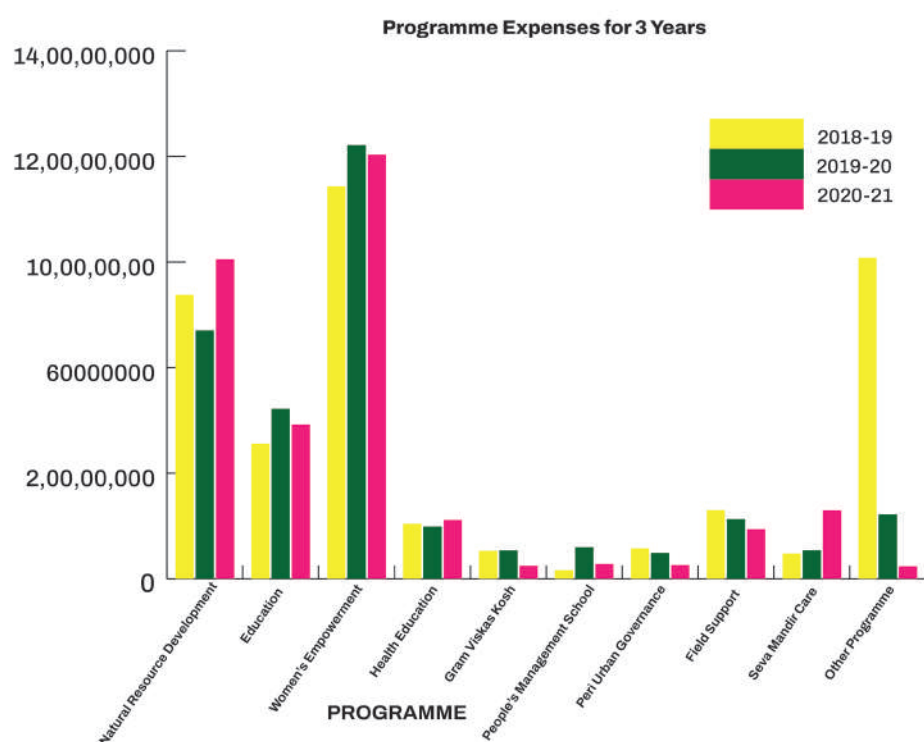
1. Prof. Janat Shah
2. Mr. Ajay S. Mehta
3. Mr. Mohan Singh Kothari
4. Ms. Pamela Philipose
5. Dr. Bhavani Ramanathapuram Vaidyanathan
6. Ms. Rakhshanda Jalil
7. Ms. Poonam Bhatia
8. Dr. Farjana Irfan
9. Mr. Ajit Singh
10. Dr. Laxmi Jhala
11. Ms. Aditi Mehta
12. Mr. G.L. Maheshwari
13. Ms. Nisha Field
14. Mr. Narendra Jain
15. Mr. Vimal Agarwal
16. Mr. Ronak Shah
17. Mr. Shailendra Tiwari

Advisory Committee

1. Prof. Janat Shah
2. Mr. Manish Godha
3. Mr. Mohammed Zuber Khan
4. Mr. Bajrang Lal Sharma
5. Ms. Sanjana Brahmawar Mohan
6. Mr. Chris Wiscarson
7. Mr. Dewal Sanghavi
8. Mr. Bhanwar Singh Chouhan
9. Ms. Pushpa Jhala
10. Ms. Kavita Shekhawat
11. Mr. Ramesh, Kotra
12. Mr. Dharmendra, Jhadol
13. Ms. Anita Devi, Kherwara
14. Ms. Himi Bai, Khumbalgarh
15. Mr. Prem Singh, Khumbalgarh
16. Mr. Bhurdas Vaishnav, Delwara
17. Ms. Paras, Kankroli
18. Ms. Nani Bai, Badgaon
19. Ms. Hemlata, City Block
20. Ms. Nani Bai, Girwa
21. Ms. Smriti Kedia
22. Mr. Soumyajit Auddy
23. Ms. Poonam Bhatia
24. Mr. Ronak Shah
25. Mr. Shailendra Tiwari
26. Ms. Sanjiv Jain
27. Ms. Ratan Paliwal
28. Mr. Narendra Jain
29. Ms. Laxmi Thakur
30. Ms. Alka Bhardwaj
31. Ms. Angela Jacob
32. Mr. Arun Maheshwari
33. Ms. Sunita Jain
34. Mr. Jagdish Bariwal
35. Ms. Rimjhim Pandey
36. Ms. Varsha Rathore
37. Ms. Aarti Shah
38. Ms. Yashasvi Dwivedi
39. Mr. Amit Verma

PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FROM 2018-19 TO 2020-21

PROGRAMME	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	TOTAL (In Rs.)
Natural Resource Development	80,618,406	70,517,340	90,777,078	241,912,824
Education	38,361,115	48,244,919	43,750,284	130,356,318
Women's Empowerment	111,519,484	123,150,239	120,509,287	355,179,010
Health Education	15,655,242	14,835,178	16,702,470	47,192,890
Gram Vikas Kosh	7,970,962	8,061,943	3,689,882	19,722,787
People's Management School	2,433,743	8,941,445	4,182,344	15,557,532
Peri Urban Governance	8,646,372	7,342,242	3,856,581	19,845,195
Field Support	19,455,971	16,918,013	14,032,509	50,406,493
Seva Mandir Core	7,188,012	8,074,438	19,398,884	34,661,334
Other Programme	91,212,591	18,261,058	3,529,486	113,003,135
Total Expenditure :	383,061,898	324,346,815	320,428,805	1,027,837,518



LIST OF DONORS

INSTITUTIONAL DONORS

1. Afshan & Barac Bieri Foundation
2. Agronic Food
3. Align Retail Trades Pvt. Ltd.
4. Asha Danbury
5. Asha for Education, USA
6. ATE Chandra Foundation
7. Avenue Food Plaza Pvt. Ltd.
8. Axis Bank Ltd.
9. Azim Premji Foundation
10. Bajaj Finance Ltd.
11. Benevity- 'The UK Online Giving Foundation'
12. Bread for the World – BfdW-EED, Germany
13. CAF India (Oracle), New Delhi
14. Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi
15. CGCL
16. Childline Foundation
17. Childline India Foundation- Mumbai
18. Colgate Palmolive India Ltd., Mum-bai
19. Edu For Employability Foundation (E2F)
20. Friends of Seva Mandir UK
21. Friends of Seva Mandir USA
22. General Insurance Co. Ltd.
23. Give India
24. Global Giving
25. Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Udaipur
26. ICRA Ltd.
27. IIM, Udaipur
28. InterGlobe Foundation
29. IRIS Software Tech Pvt. Ltd.
30. JK Tyre & Industries Ltd.
31. Krishna Somers Charitable Trust
32. Larsen & Toubro Ltd, Mumbai
33. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.
34. MakeMyTrip Foundation (MMT)
35. Mangalam Grani Mart
36. MGNREGA, Udaipur
37. NABARD
38. Nasscom Foundation
39. Oaknorth Global India (P) Ltd.
40. Plan International (India Chapter), New Delhi
41. Rafe Bullick Memorial Foundation
42. Rajorpay Software (P) Ltd. (Face-book)
43. RBS Foundation
44. Shamdasani Foundation
45. SBI Foundation
46. Target Sourcing (I) Pvt. Ltd.
47. Yatra Foundation, Australia

INDIVIDUAL DONORS

1. Aditya
2. Ahemdabad University Students
3. Amitendu Sekhar
4. Anil Jain
5. Ankit Maurya
6. Anu Amrodia
7. Aru Mathur
8. Ashok Kumar Agrawal
9. B.D Damani
10. Benedict
11. Caesar Sengupta
12. Chetan Soni
13. Covid Donation By Seva Mandir Staff
14. Darina Allen
15. Dheeraj Kumar
16. Donation From Library Members
17. G. Gopalkrishna
18. Harpaal Singh
19. Hussain Tambawala
20. J M Manchanda
21. Jaspal Kaur
22. Jyoti Saxena
23. Kamal Prajapat
24. Kavita Shekhawat
25. Komal Daak
26. Kulrajan Kupur & Ambika Sharma
27. Laxmi Thakur
28. Lokendra Singh Rathore
29. Mani Bhushan Kumar
30. Manveer Singh
31. Michael Radziemski
32. Nandini Jain
33. Neeraj Jain
34. Nitika Seth
35. Poorna Srinivas
36. Pranav
37. Pratap Singh Mehta
38. Priya Dave
39. Radha Krishna Chamarty
40. Raghavan Rangarajan
41. Rajesh Buch
42. Rekha Ruia
43. Richa Bhatia
44. Rohit Jani
45. Romi Agrawal
46. Ronak Shah
47. Rosaleen Elisabeth Mulji
48. Roshan Lal Jain Motors Pvt. Ltd.
49. Rujul Gupta & Omkar Deshpande
50. Sajith
51. Savita Poonia
52. Scci India Pvt. Ltd.
53. Shambhu Bararia
54. Shilpa Agrawal
55. Smt Manju Vaid Charity Trust
56. Sunil Kumar Lunawat
57. Supritha Manjunath
58. Surobhi
59. Tirth Bharatbhai
60. Utpal Sengupta
61. Vineet Kumar

AUDITOR'S REPORT



D. S. Babel & Co.

Chartered Accountants

101-Saral Plaza, 285-286, M-1 Road
Bhupalpura, Udaipur (Raj.) Ph. : 0294-2422289
Mob. : +91 94142 96800
E-mail : dsbabel@yahoo.com
cadsbabel@gmail.com

DSB/2021-22/A/07

UDIN: 21074010AAAA CI 8459

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, 2021, 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:

- In so far as it relates to the Balance Sheet of the state of affairs of the above-named Trust as at 31st March, 2021 and
- In so far as it relates to the Income & Expenditure Account, of the excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ended on that date.


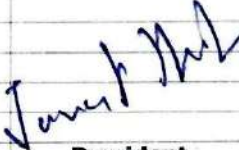
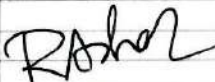
Place : Udaipur
Date : 14.08.2021

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

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




Seva Mandir


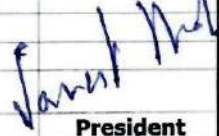
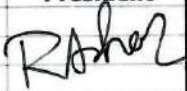
		Rs.	
BALANCE SHEET AS ON MARCH 31	Sch.	2021	2020
SOURCES OF FUNDS			
Corpus and Endowment Funds	1	143,714,660	140,927,712
General Reserves	2	62,532,960	61,598,426
Capital Fund	3	89,176,811	83,010,369
Specified Funds	4	53,704,474	51,337,179
Total (1+2+3+4)		349,128,905	336,873,685
APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
Fixed Assets	5	89,176,811	83,010,369
Investments	6	240,837,422	210,398,675
Current Assets Loans and Advances			
A) Current Assets	7	95,356,972	96,764,975
B) Loans and Advances		14,066,691	17,242,200
C) Overspent amount recoverable on Development Projects under execution	11	42,811,104	40,246,219
	A	152,234,767	154,253,394
Less: Current Liabilities and Provisions			
A) Current Liabilities	8	58,694,280	51,110,180
B) Unspent amount of Advance Receipts on Development Projects under execution	11	74,425,815	59,678,573
	B	133,120,095	110,788,753
Net Current Assets(A-B)	C	19,114,672	43,464,641
Total (5+6+C)		349,128,905	336,873,685
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: August ,14, 2021		 D.S.BABEL (Partner) M.No:-074010	
		 President  Chief Executive	

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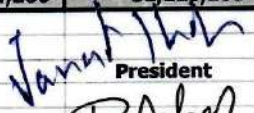
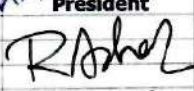
Seva Mandir

		Rs.
SCHEDULES TO ACCOUNTS AS ON MARCH 31	2021	2020
SCHEDULE 1: CORPUS AND ENDOWMENT FUNDS		
A: CORPUS FUNDS:		
Opening Balance	97,387,821	97,387,821
Add:-Contributions received	2,500,000	-
-Life Membership fee	-	-
	99,887,821	97,387,821
Less: Utilization of Corpus	-	-
	99,887,821	97,387,821
Add:Transferred from Income & Expenditure	-	-
	99,887,821	97,387,821
B: R.D.TATA TRUST -SEVA MANDIR CORPUS FUNDS:		
-Opening Balance	19,129,891	18,847,183
	-	-
Add:Transferred from Income & Expenditure/ Endowment Fund	286,948	282,708
	19,416,839	19,129,891
Total Corpus (A+B)	119,304,660	116,517,712
C: ENDOWMENT FUNDS		
Ford Foundation	24,410,000	24,410,000
	24,410,000	24,410,000
Grand total (A+B+C)	143,714,660	140,927,712
SCHEDULE 2: RESERVE AND SURPLUS		
GENERAL RESERVE		
Opening Balance	61,598,426	61,396,410
Add: Surplus/(Deficit) as per Income and Expenditure Account	1,234,534	502,016
Less: Amount transferred to Staff Welfare Fund	100,000	100,000
Less: Amount transferred to General Welfare Fund	200,000	200,000
Grand total	62,532,960	61,598,426
SCHEDULE 3: CAPITAL FUND		
CAPITAL FUND		
Opening Balance	83,010,369	74,489,511
Add : Assests Acquired during the year	6,527,065	8,663,145
	89,537,434	83,152,656
Less : Assets Written off	360,623	142,287
Grand total	89,176,811	83,010,369
<p style="text-align: center;">As per our report of even date for D.S.BABEL & CO. FRN NO:- 005755 C Chartered Accountants</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>D.S.BABEL (Partner)</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><i>(Signature)</i></p> <p>D.S.BABEL (Partner)</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><i>(Signature)</i></p> <p>President</p> <p><i>(Signature)</i></p> <p>Chief Executive</p> </div> </div> <p>Udaipur, Dated: August ,14, 2021</p> <p style="text-align: right;">M.No:-074010</p>		

Seva Mandir

	Rs.	
SCHEDULES TO ACCOUNTS AS ON MARCH 31	2021	2020
SCHEDULE 4: SPECIFIED FUNDS		
A: RafeBullick Foundation Mem. Fund		
-Opening Balance	7,837,656	7,543,648
-Contributions received	-	-
Add: Transfer of Interest from Income & Expenditure Account	800,749	767,240
Less: Utilised during the year	769,708	473,232
Total	7,868,697	7,837,656
B: Staff Welfare Fund		
Opening Balance	1,830,479	1,629,984
Add: Interest for the year	150,962	180,345
Add:Trf. From General Reserve	100,000	100,000
Add:Contributions by Staff members	200	-
Less: Utilised during the year	262,539	79,850
Total	1,819,102	1,830,479
C: General Welfare Fund		
Opening Balance	657,944	525,368
Trf. From General Reserve	200,000	200,000
Less: Utilised during the year/(loan recovered against fund)	129,440	67,424
	728,504	657,944
D: Group Leave Encashment fund		
Opening Balance	17,169,005	15,851,863
Add: Addition during the Year	50,000	2,106,504
Add: Interest for the year	1,158,652	1,273,413
Less: Utilised during the year	1,806,480	2,062,775
	16,571,177	17,169,005
E: Women Welfare Fund		
Opening Balance	516,266	501,229
- Contribution Received during the year	-	-
Add: Interest for the year	15,487	15,037
Less: Utilised during the year	64,000	-
	467,753	516,266
F: R.D. Tata Interest Fund		
i) R.D. General Interest Fund		
Opening Balance	21,702,884	19,025,426
Add: Transfer of Interest	2,431,074	2,677,458
	24,133,958	21,702,884
ii) R.D. G.V.K. Interest Fund		
Opening Balance	1,622,945	4,434,913
Add: Transfer of Interest	492,338	841,340
Less: Utilised during the year	-	3,653,308
	2,115,283	1,622,945
Total	26,249,241	23,325,829
Grand total (A to F)	53,704,474	51,337,179
As per our report of even date for D.S.BABEL & CO.,		
FRN NO:- 005755 C Chartered Accountants		
		
Udaipur, Dated: August ,14, 2021	D.S.BABEL (Partner) M.No:-074010	 President  Chief Executive


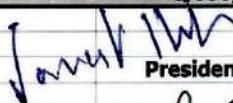
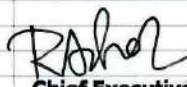
Seva Mandir

	Rs.	
SCHEDULES TO ACCOUNTS AS ON MARCH 31	2021	2020
SCHEDULE 5 :FIXED ASSETS		
Land and Buildings		
Opening Balance	44,247,798	37,785,553
Add : Addition during the year	4,327,091	6,462,245
	48,574,889	44,247,798
Less : Written Off	-	-
	48,574,889	44,247,798
Furniture ,Fixtures and Equipments		
Opening Balance	22,841,069	21,425,841
Add : Addition during the year	2,013,321	1,474,369
	24,854,390	22,900,210
Less : Written Off	48,962	59,141
	24,805,428	22,841,069
Library Books		
Opening Balance	-	-
Add : Addition during the year	-	-
	-	-
Less : Written Off	-	-
	-	-
Vehicles		
Opening Balance	14,413,252	13,820,757
Add : Addition during the year	185,043	675,641
	14,598,295	14,496,398
Less : Written Off	311,661	83,146
	14,286,634	14,413,252
Kaya Training Center		
Building,Furniture ,Fixtures and Equipments		
Opening Balance	1,508,250	1,457,360
Add : Addition during the year-Kaya	1,610	50,890
	1,509,860	1,508,250
Less : Written Off	-	-
	1,509,860	1,508,250
Grand total	89,176,811	83,010,369
SCHEDULE 6: INVESTMENTS (At Cost)		
<i>Long term: Maturity Period over one year</i>		
Fixed Deposits with Scheduled Banks	205,581,583	175,417,591
Investment with LIC ag. Leave Encashment Fund	16,571,176	17,169,005
Interest Accrued on Investments	18,684,663	17,812,079
Grand total	240,837,422	210,398,675
SCHEDULE 7: CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and Bank Balances		
In hand	-	7,059
In Scheduled Banks in		
Saving Bank Accounts	81,104,115	89,560,660
Fixed Deposit & OthersAccounts (Short Term: Maturing within a year)	14,145,000	7,060,000
Interest Accrued on Fixed Deposits (Maturing within a year)	-	-
Stock in hand (valued at Cost or Market value whichever is less)	107,857	137,257
Grand total	95,356,972	96,764,975
SCHEDULE 8: CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Sundry Creditors	25,602,001	20,807,589
Security Deposit - Staff	5,935,081	7,030,768
- Others	5,842,508	9,868,476
Gram Vikas Kosh	4,766,009	2,078,444
Outstanding Liabilities	16,548,681	11,324,902
Grand total	58,694,280	51,110,180
As per our report of even date for D.S.BABEL & CO.		
FRN NO:- 005755 C		
Chartered Accountants		
		
Udaipur, Dated: August ,14, 2021	D.S.BABEL (Partner) M.No:-074010	 President  Chief Executive

Seva Mandir

SCHEDULES TO ACCOUNTS AS ON MARCH 31		2021	2020
SCHEDULE 9: GRANTS AND DONATIONS			
A. GRANTS			
Foreign Contributions:			
FSM USA GLOBAL GIVING	10,387,433	3,722,221	
KRISHNA SOMERS CHARITABLE TRUST	8,953,650	-	
FRIENDS OF SEVA MANDIR, USA	8,359,583	8,803,352	
CAF INDIA - NEW DELHI PHASE-II	7,700,000	6,412,160	
BROT FUR DIE WELT -GERMANY(EED)	7,105,928	16,305,186	
RBS FOUNDATION INDIA	5,000,000	-	
ASHA FOR EDUCATION, U.S.A.	3,008,000	4,295,000	
FRIENDS OF SEVA MANDIR, UK	2,826,655	3,919,040	
GIVE - COVID 19	2,552,989	-	
YATRA FOUNDATION	2,332,174	2,560,000	
PLAN INDIA	9,457,139	20,807,816	
AFSHAN & BARAC BIERI	1,733,815	1,078,686	
ASHA DANBURY	505,000	602,000	
GIVE FOUNDATION	110,345	12,457	
BENEVITY-'THE UK ONLINE GIVING FOUNDATION'	83,493	501,956	
RAZORPAY SOFTWARE (P) LTD.(FACE BOOK)	79,595	-	
GIVE FOUNDATION (NON USA)	1,768	26,039	
GLOBAL GIVING	-	1,295,594	
NORAGRIC NORWEGIAN UNV NORWAY	-	1,237,400	
	70,197,367	71,578,887	
ADD : INTEREST ON UNSPENT	16,888	28,815	
	70,214,255	71,607,702	
LESS : RETURN OF UNUTILIZED GRANTS	-	-	
	70,214,255	71,607,702	
Indian Contributions:			
HINDUSTAN ZINC LTD	63,497,458	99,700,282	
LARSON & TOUBRO- MUMBAI	50,264,178	40,089,095	
AXIS BANK LTD.	43,540,135	24,837,200	
HDFC	12,424,091	-	
COLGATE PALMOLIVE LTD.	15,315,630	10,021,960	
BAJAJ FINANCE LTD.	10,000,000	10,000,000	
ICRA LTD.	6,215,299	5,230,643	
MAKE MY TRIP INDIA PVT LTD	6,000,000	6,000,000	
GIVE INDIAN FOUNDATION	5,931,423	2,380,516	
OAKNORTH GLOBAL INDIA (P) LTD.	5,067,089	5,094,630	
INTERGLOBE FOUNDATION -KELWARA	3,471,050	1,821,000	
JK, TYRE KANKROLI	3,439,063	2,800,000	
GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.	2,035,242	1,738,251	
MAHINDRA WORLD CITY -JAIPUR	2,000,000	2,500,000	
CGCL	1,853,256	2,200,000	
SBI FOUNDATION	1,800,496	-	
IRIS SOFTWARE TECH PVT LTD	1,450,000	1,422,000	
AVENUE FOOD PLAZA LTD(BALWADI)	1,400,000	-	
CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD (SSH), NEW DELHI	1,362,110	2,364,621	
RAZORPAY SOFTWARE (P) LTD.(FACE BOOK)	1,208,849	-	
MAHINDRA & MAHINDRA LTD.	1,000,000	-	
EDU FOR EMPLOYABILITY FOUND(E2F)	1,000,000	-	
NABARD - AFB - JAIPUR	768,267	-	
TARGET SOURCING (I) PVT LTD	750,000	1,440,000	
CHILDLINE FOUNDATION	673,276	1,219,178	
ATE CHANDRA FOUNDATION	600,013	-	
AZIM PREMJI FOUNDATION - COVID 19	600,000	-	



SCHEDULES TO ACCOUNTS AS ON MARCH 31		2021	2020
IIM UDAIPUR	495,000		274,050
MGNREGA - UDAIPUR	300,000		
CHILDLINE INDIA FOUNDATION - MUMBAI	279,777		784,745
ALIGN RETAIL TRADES PVT LTD	228,640		
BAJAJ HOLDING & INVESTMENT LTD PUNE	-		2,250,000
AVENUE FOOD PLAZA PVT. LTD	-		1,225,000
IGWDP - NABARD	-		-
MAHINDRA LIFESPACE DEV. LTD.	-		500,000
Others			6,166,218
	244,970,342		232,059,389
ADD : INTEREST ON UNSPENT	956,616		960,729
	245,926,958		233,020,118
LESS : RETURN OF UNUTILIZED GRANTS	-		-
		245,926,958	233,020,118
Total (A)		316,141,213	304,627,820
B. DONATIONS			
Foreign Donations	1,546,323		2,595,412
Indian Donations	998,467		970,537
Membership Fees	33,550		92,250
Total (B)		2,578,340	3,658,199
As per our report of even date			
for D.S.BABEL & CO. FRN NO:- 005755 C Chartered Accountants			
			
Udaipur, Dated: August ,14, 2021	D.S.BABEL (Partner) M.No:-074010		 President  Chief Executive

Seva Mandir

SCHEDULES TO ACCOUNTS AS ON MARCH 31		Rs.
	2021	2020
SCHEDULE 10: DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM EXPENDITURE		
Material Purchased	79,024,567	60,550,590
Salaries and allowances to development staff	76,367,388	92,874,506
Covid Relief Assistance to Community	13,109,280	-
Wages & Effort Reimbursement Expenses	39,164,666	27,597,997
Support to People Initiative	34,892,404	34,471,486
Maint of Community & Govt. Assets	2,238,266	14,373,422
Training & Meeting Expenses	13,176,784	19,257,383
Support for Income Generation & Comm. Activities	3,466,610	3,141,422
Feeding and Food Expenses	8,053,755	6,546,627
Rent, Water and Electricity	1,641,020	1,999,714
Rates & Taxes	-	-
Consultancy Charges	7,792,803	14,631,726
Travel and Conveyance	5,425,741	8,976,304
Vehicle Running and Maintenance	3,287,036	3,674,811
Books and Audio Visual Expenses	92,126	336,907
Communication Cost	221,242	402,610
Printing, Stationery and Data Processing Charges	7,145,194	3,564,302
Miscellaneous Expenses	865,898	999,181
Grand total	295,964,780	293,398,988
<p>As per our report of even date for D.S.BABEL & CO. FRN NO:- 005755 C Chartered Accountants</p> <p>Udaipur, Dated: August, 14, 2021</p> <p>D.S.BABEL (Partner) M.No:-074010</p> <p>President Chief Executive</p>		

Seva Mandir

Rs.

SCHEDULE 11: FUND BASED RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNTS

Funding Agency	OPENING BALANCE As on 1.4.2020	RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURE			CLOSING BALANCE	
		Receipts during the year	Others/ (Refund)	Total	Recurring/ Adjustment	Non Recurring	Total	Overspent as on 31.03.2021	Unspent as on 31.03.2021
FOREIGN AGENCIES									
1 AMMADO	115,121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,121
3 YATRA FOUNDATION	(1,096,545)	2,332,174	-	2,332,174	1,940,293	-	1,940,293	704,664	-
6 FSM USA GLOBAL GIVING	-	10,387,433	-	10,387,433	8,093,135	-	8,093,135	-	2,294,298
8 ASHA DANBURY	602,000	505,000	-	505,000	1,107,000	-	1,107,000	-	-
9 FRIENDS OF SEVA MANDIR, USA	140,854	8,359,583	-	8,359,583	3,403,275	-	3,403,275	-	5,097,162
10 PLAN INDIA	-	2,211,137	-	2,211,137	2,211,137	-	2,211,137	-	-
11 BROT FUR DIE WELT - GERMANY(EED)	2,899,155	7,105,928	-	7,105,928	18,083,826	-	18,083,826	8,078,743	-
13 AFSHAN & BARAC BIERI CANADA INDIA VILLAGE AID ASSOCIATION	299,409	1,733,615	-	1,733,615	1,521,401	-	1,521,401	-	511,623
19 FRIENDS OF SEVA MANDIR, UK	2,761,052	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,761,052
20 CAF INDIA - NEW DELHI PHASE-II KRISHNA SOMERS CHARITABLE TRUST	608,845	7,700,000	-	7,700,000	8,308,845	-	8,308,845	-	-
23 RBS FOUNDATION INDIA	(4,972,382)	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	1,037,089	-	1,037,089	1,009,471	-
34 ASHA FOR EDUCATION, U.S.A.	1,080,554	3,008,000	-	3,008,000	2,456,649	-	2,456,649	-	1,631,905
36 GEISSE FOUNDATION	(269,042)	-	-	-	-	-	-	269,042	-
40 PLAN-BALPRITHINDHI	526,753	476,472	-	476,472	1,003,225	-	1,003,225	-	-
41 RAFF BULLICK MEM. FOUNDATION	40,179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,179
46 PLAN INDIA	2,402,743	1,740,000	16,888	1,756,888	4,159,631	-	4,159,631	-	-
47 PLAN BARCLAYS FOR COVID RELIEF	-	1,392,400	-	1,392,400	1,392,400	-	1,392,400	-	-



Seva Mandir

Funding Agency	OPENING BALANCE	RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE		CLOSING BALANCE	
		Receipts during the year	Others/ (Refund)	Recurring/ Adjust ment	Non Recurring	Overspent as on 31.03.2021	Unspent as on 31.03.2021
	As on 1.4.2020						
49	-	1,085,900	-	1,085,900	-	-	-
50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	-	110,345	-	110,345	-	-	-
62	-	1,768	-	1,768	-	-	-
63	589,669	83,493	-	83,493	-	-	673,162
64	-	79,595	-	79,595	-	-	79,595
FA	(21,385)	-	-	-	-	21,385	-
FB	(370,581)	-	-	-	-	370,581	-
BB	-	2,551,230	-	2,551,230	-	-	-
BC	-	2,552,989	-	2,552,989	-	-	-
Total Other Funds(Forgien)(A)	5,336,399	70,197,367	16,888	61,496,138	-	10,453,886	24,508,402
OWN FUNDS							
94	29,649,788	-	1,934,575	-	-	-	31,584,363
98	11,613,878	-	5,482,002	2,527,001	1,646,669	-	12,922,210
80	10,894	-	-	10,894	-	-	-
BA	-	1,525,423	-	2,000	-	-	1,523,423



Seva Mandir

Funding Agency	OPENING BALANCE	RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURE			CLOSING BALANCE	
	As on 1.4.2020	Receipts during the year	Others/ (Refund)	Total	Recurring/ Adjustment	Non Recurring	Total	Overspent as on 31.03.2021	Unspent as on 31.03.2021
SM DONATION(FOREIGN)	83	2,337,772	-	20,900	110,505	-	110,505	-	2,248,167
RAFE BULLICK MEM. FOUNDATION	87	3,837,656	800,749	800,749	769,708	-	769,708	-	3,868,697
RAFE BULLICK MEM. FOUNDATION FUND	88	4,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000,000
ANGLO AMERICAN FUND	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FORD FOUNDATION - ENDOWMENT FUND	93	24,410,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,410,000
SEVA MANDIR - FOREIGN CORPUS	91	46,395,240	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,395,240
Total Own Funds(Foreign)(B)		1,546,323	8,217,326	9,763,649	3,420,108	1,646,669	5,066,777	-	126,952,100
Total Foreign(A+B)		71,743,690	8,234,214	79,977,904	64,916,246	1,646,669	66,562,915	10,453,886	151,460,502
Net Balance									141,006,616



SCHEDULE 11: FUND BASED RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNTS										Rs.	
Funding Agency	OPENING BALANCE		RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE	CLOSING BALANCE					
	As on 1.4.2020		Receipts during the year	Others/ (Refund)		Total	Recurring/Adjui	Non Recurring	Total	Overspent as on 31.03.2021	Unspent as on 31.03.2021
INDIAN AGENCIES											
AXIS BANK LTD.		JA	317,226	43,540,135	370,350	43,910,525	46,897,755	-	46,897,755	2,670,004	-
VEDANTA FOUNDATION		JB	(12,480)	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,480	-
GIVE FOUNDATION		JC	1,976,789	5,709,310	-	5,709,310	5,579,839	-	5,579,839	-	2,106,260
JK TYRE & INDUSTRY CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD (SSH), NEW DELHI		JD	(1,602)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,602	-
ITM UDAIPUR		JE	(1,490,976)	1,362,110	-	1,362,110	1,406,860	-	1,406,860	1,535,726	-
AVENUE FOOD PLAZA PVT. LTD		JF	(495,000)	495,000	-	495,000	-	-	-	-	-
MIN. OF PANCHAYATI RAJ. (DAL MILL)		JG	1,525,943	-	-	-	1,112,184	413,759	1,525,943	-	-
CHARITIES AID FOUNDATION,INDIA		JH	(38,515)	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,515	-
L&T FOR SANITATION		JI	(43,663)	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,663	-
NREGS- JHADOL		JK	3,638,086	-	-	-	859,777	-	859,777	-	2,778,309
HINDUSTAN ZINC LTD-PHASE-I		JL	(43,534)	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,534	-
HZL2020-21		JM	(5,453,038)	7,739,234	-	7,739,234	2,286,195	-	2,286,195	(1)	-
RAFE BULLOCK MEM. FOUNDATION		JN	-	31,004,933	-	31,004,933	48,613,174	-	48,613,174	17,608,241	-
CHILDLINE FOUNDATION		JO	154,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154,520
COLGATE PANOLIVE 21-22		JP	309,913	673,276	12,236	685,512	1,210,485	-	1,210,485	215,060	-
HINDUSTAN ZINC LTD-PHASE-II		JS	-	10,300,000	-	10,300,000	2,453,903	-	2,453,903	-	7,846,097
HDFC		HA	(7,695,001)	11,776,178	-	11,776,178	4,081,176	-	4,081,176	-	-
OAKNORTH GLOBAL INDIA (P) LTD.		IB	-	12,424,091	52,227	12,476,318	10,896,597	74,190	10,970,787	-	1,505,531
IGWDP - NABARD		IC	-	5,067,089	-	5,067,089	5,172,090	-	5,172,090	105,001	-
INTERGLOBE FOUNDATION -KELWARA		ID	(98,475)	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,475	-
			(188,367)	3,471,050	188,367	3,659,417	2,386,530	-	2,386,530	-	1,084,520



Funding Agency	OPENING BALANCE As on 1.4.2020	RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURE			CLOSING BALANCE	
		Receipts during the year	Others/ (Refund)	Total	Recurring/Adju	Non Recurring	Total	Overspent as on 31.03.2021	Unspent as on 31.03.2021
D. MART - A VENUE SUPERMARKETS LTD. - MUMBAI	IE	-	-	-	(863,782)	863,782	-	-	-
NAIP-NBGR	IF	(159,202)	-	-	-	-	-	159,202	-
LARSON & TOUBRO- MUMBAI	IG	(752,971)	288,634	288,634	279,178	4,720	283,898	748,235	-
SSA INFOSYSTEM PVT. LTD.	IH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICRA LTD.	II	1,862,456	6,215,299	6,215,299	4,328,526	165,740	4,494,266	-	3,583,489
TARGET SOURCING (I) PVT LTD	IK	-	750,000	750,000	750,000	-	750,000	-	-
COLGATE PALMOLIVE LTD.	IL	7,970,536	15,630	15,630	7,986,166	-	7,986,166	-	-
COLGATE SCHOLARSHIP	IM	8,475,613	-	423,887	2,908,073	-	2,908,073	-	5,991,427
NABARD - AFB - JAIPUR	IP	235,375	768,267	768,267	972,156	-	972,156	-	31,486
MAHINDRA WORLD CITY -JAIPUR	IQ	2,709,647	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,097,455	-	2,097,455	-	2,612,192
NABARD WADI PROJECT	IR	(561,105)	-	-	-	-	-	561,105	-
JK, TYRE KANKROLI	IS	(2,645,000)	3,439,063	3,439,063	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	1,205,937	-
NIRMAL BHARAT ABHIYAN-TSC	IU	(1,684,698)	-	-	-	-	-	1,684,698	-
MAHINDRA & MAHINDRA LTD.	IV	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
HZL 100 NAND GHAR	IX	(10,099,484)	10,099,484	10,099,484	-	-	-	-	-
CHILDLINE INDIA FOUNDATION - MUMBAI	IZ	139,232	279,777	286,145	463,445	-	463,445	38,068	-
MGNREGA- BADGAON	N1	(18,451)	-	-	-	-	-	18,451	-
MGNREGA-GIRWA	N2	(9,324)	-	-	-	-	-	9,324	-
MGNREGA-KHERWARA	N3	(133,681)	-	-	-	-	-	133,681	-
MGNREGA - JHADOL	N4	(104,724)	-	-	-	-	-	104,724	-
MGNREGA- KOTRA	N5	(96,333)	-	-	-	-	-	96,333	-
MGNREGA - KUMBHALGARH	N6	(865)	-	-	-	-	-	865	-



Funding Agency	OPENING BALANCE As on 1.4.2020	RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURE			CLOSING BALANCE	
		Receipts during the year	Others/ (Refund)	Total	Recurring/Adju	Non Recurring	Total	Overspent as on 31.03.2021	Unspent as on 31.03.2021
MGNREGA - BHINDER	N7 (10,138)	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,138	-
MGNREGA- GOGUNDA	N8 (503)	-	-	-	-	-	-	503	-
MAKE MY TRIP INDIA PVT LTD	KB 4,703,586	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	6,623,132	-	6,623,132	-	4,080,454
H2L CHILDCARE PROJECT	KF 102,840	1,821,496	-	1,821,496	1,924,336	-	1,924,336	-	-
GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.	KG 993,251	2,035,242	24,370	2,059,612	405,197	2,647,666	3,052,863	-	-
MAHINDRA LIFESPACE DEV. LTD.	KH 709,223	-	-	-	709,223	-	709,223	-	-
CGCL	KI 779,823	1,853,256	-	1,853,256	2,583,314	-	2,583,314	-	49,765
L&T ICDP ((IG)	KI (766,669)	-	-	-	-	-	-	766,669	-
L&T SEVANTRI	KM 1,027,299	1,479,830	-	1,479,830	1,938,563	28,900	1,967,463	-	539,666
SBI FOUNDATION	KN -	1,800,496	-	1,800,496	2,166,579	-	2,166,579	366,083	-
SAROVAR HOTEL PVT LTD	KO 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
L&T SEVANTRI 20-21	KP -	18,152,458	91,508	18,243,966	16,160,847	-	16,160,847	-	2,083,119
RAZORPAY SOFTWARE (P) LTD.(FACE BOOK)	KQ -	1,208,849	-	1,208,849	-	-	-	-	1,208,849
ATE CHANDRA FOUNDATION	KR -	600,013	-	600,013	600,013	-	600,013	-	-
MGNREGA - UDAIPUR	KS -	300,000	-	300,000	495,626	-	495,626	195,626	-
EDU FOR EMPLOYABILITY FOUND(E2F)	KT -	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	931,648	-	931,648	-	68,352
GIVE INDIA - COVID 19	CJ -	222,113	-	222,113	222,113	-	222,113	-	-
AZIM PREMJI FOUNDATION - COVID 19	CK -	600,000	-	600,000	600,000	-	600,000	-	-
BAJAJ FINANCE LTD.	LA 3,403,950	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	11,038,167	171,690	11,209,857	-	2,194,093
L & T LTD NRD GVK	LB 343,596	2,235,418	-	2,235,418	1,239,684	-	1,239,684	-	1,339,330
L&T LTD. EDUCATION	LC 4,811,301	3,860,440	-	3,860,440	9,317,405	-	9,317,405	645,664	-
L&T LTD. WCD & HEALTH	LD (153,714)	1,150,516	-	1,150,516	971,043	-	971,043	-	25,799



Funding Agency	OPENING BALANCE As on 1.4.2020	RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURE			CLOSING BALANCE	
		Receipts during the year	Others/ (Refund)	Total	Recurring/Adju	Non Recurring	Total	Overspent as on 31.03.2021	Unspent as on 31.03.2021
L&T AGW & WORKSHOP	(758,770)	8,823,178	-	8,823,178	7,636,294	-	7,636,294	-	428,114
L&T LTD. NRD & GVK (2020-2021)	-	1,960,717	-	1,960,717	2,329,944	-	2,329,944	369,217	-
HZL CHILD CARE PROJECT II	-	1,056,133	-	1,056,133	2,502,664	-	2,502,664	1,446,531	-
L&T LTD. EDUCATION (2020-2021)	-	3,430,069	-	3,430,069	4,496,637	-	4,496,637	1,066,568	-
L&T LTD. WCD & HEALTH (2020-2021)	-	8,882,918	-	8,882,918	9,240,204	-	9,240,204	357,286	-
L&T - ANGANWADI & WORKSHOP (2020-2021)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLGATE WATER AUGMENTATION 2021 (LK)	-	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	294,594	-	294,594	-	4,705,406
IRIS SOFTWARE TECH PVT LTD	1,422,000	1,450,000	-	1,450,000	-	-	-	-	2,872,000
ALIGN RETAIL TRADES PVT LTD	-	228,640	-	228,640	-	-	-	-	228,640
AVENUE FOOD PLAZA LTD(BALWADI)	-	1,400,000	-	1,400,000	-	-	-	-	1,400,000
TOTAL OTHERS(INDIAN)(C)	14,095,957	244,970,342	1,169,353	246,139,695	238,305,009	4,370,447	242,675,456	32,357,218	49,917,413
OWN FUNDS									
SEVA MANDIR - NON CORPUS	10,795,856	33,550	5,635,082	5,668,632	8,001,409	323,296	8,324,705	-	8,139,783
STAFF WELFARE FUND	1,830,479	-	250,962	250,962	262,339	-	262,339	-	1,819,102
GENERAL WELFARE FUND	657,944	-	200,000	200,000	129,440	-	129,440	-	728,504
SM ADMINISTRATION OVERHEAD	31,500	-	-	-	31,500	-	31,500	-	-
COVID 19 DONATION - INDIAN	-	181,412	-	181,412	88,633	-	88,633	-	92,779
SM DONATION(INDIAN)	425,960	817,055	-	817,055	184,788	185,043	369,831	-	873,184



Funding Agency	OPENING BALANCE As on 1.4.2020	RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURE			CLOSING BALANCE	
		Receipts during the year	Others/ (Refund)	Total	Recurring/ Adju	Non Recurring	Total	Overspent as on 31.03.2021	Unspent as on 31.03.2021
GROUP LEAVE ENCASHMENT FUND	85	17,169,004	(597,828)	(597,828)	-	-	-	-	16,571,176
WOMEN WELFARE FUND	86	516,266	15,487	15,487	64,000	-	64,000	-	467,753
R.D.TATA TRUST-INTEREST	89	23,325,829	2,923,412	2,923,412	-	-	-	-	26,249,241
R.D.TATA TRUST-SEVA MANDIR CORPUS FUND	90	19,129,891	286,948	286,948	-	-	-	-	19,416,839
KAYA TRAINING CENTER		6,732,777	336,258	336,258	1,918,376	1,610	1,919,986	-	5,149,049
SEVA MANDIR - INDIAN CORPUS	92	50,992,580	-	2,500,000	-	-	-	-	53,492,580
TOTAL OWN(INDIAN)(D)		131,608,086	9,050,321	12,582,338	10,680,485	509,949	11,190,434	-	132,999,990
TOTAL INDIAN(C+D)		145,704,043	10,219,674	258,722,033	248,985,494	4,880,396	253,865,890	32,357,218	182,917,403
TOTAL OTHERS(FOREIGN & INDIAN)(A+C)		19,432,356	1,186,241	316,353,950	299,801,147	4,370,447	304,171,594	42,811,104	74,425,815
TOTAL OWN FUNDS(FOREIGN & INDIAN)(B+D)		253,863,314	17,267,647	22,345,987	14,100,593	2,156,618	16,257,211	-	259,952,090
GROSS TOTAL (INDIAN AND FOREIGN)		273,295,670	18,453,888	338,699,937	313,901,740	6,527,065	320,428,805	42,811,104	334,377,905
OverSpent Balances		40,246,219						42,811,104	
UnSpent Balances		59,678,573						74,425,815	
Net Overspent/unspent Project Balances Carried over to Balance Sheet		19,432,356		316,353,950			304,171,594	31,614,711	
Net Overspent/unspent Project Balances transferred to Income and Expenditure A/c									12,182,355
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-start;"> <div> <p>for D.S.BABEL & CO., FRN NO:- 005755 C Chartered Accountants</p>  <p>D.S.BABEL (Partner) M.No:- 074010</p> </div> <div> <p><i>Rahul Jain</i></p> <p>Rahul Jain Chief Executive</p> </div> <div> <p><i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>President</p> </div> </div>									
Udaipur,									
Dated: August 14, 2021									

**SCHEDULE-12: ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES ON
ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021**

A Significant Accounting Policies:

(Followed in framing the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021)

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



Seva Mandir

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, 2021, the finances of these groups were:
- | | No. | Net Owned Funds (Rs.) |
|---------------------------|------|-----------------------|
| a. Gram Vikas Kosh | 668 | 8,02,12,738 |
| b. Women Self Help Groups | 1476 | 14,61,22,221 |
6. Expenditure incurred by the Governing Board Members Travel: Rs:NIL
7. Auditor Remuneration includes: -
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Audit Fee (including service tax) | 1,40,000 |
| Income Tax | 80,000 |
| Reimbursement of Expenses | Nil |
| Total | <u>2,20,000</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 Hon able High Court, Jodhpur, Rajasthan. The advance deposit balance of Rs. 49.67 lacs are 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 given by the



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: August 14, 2021

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

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



Janet Khat
President

Rohar
Chief Executive

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