

ANNUAL REPORT

2014-15



A hope for better life

ADARSH SHIKSHA SAMITI

PATELWADA, WARD NO. 7, SALUMBER, DISTRICT –UDAIPUR (Raj.)

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An overview:

Adarsh Shiksha Samiti is a non-profit organization formed by a group of volunteers in Salumber block of Udaipur District in the State of Rajasthan. It was formally registered as an organization in 1989, under the Rajasthan society's registration act. 1958 and later on it was also registered under the Foreign Contribution regulation act.1976. Over the years, Adarsh has been able to create a platform from where the various issues related to wellbeing of tribal population can be raised effectively and a solution be sought from the government as well as from the various development agencies working in the area. The broad vision of the organization is to create an equal and just society where the vulnerable and marginalized sections of the society can effectively Participate in their own social development process finally leading to a control over their local resources. With the above vision, the organization promises to fulfill the mandate of working towards the promotion of gender equity and social justice for the vulnerable and to enable them to effectively articulate their needs and gain access as well as control over their own resources. In order to achieve this mission, creating mass awareness on various social and economic issues was the first ever initiative of the organization, once the awareness programmes cleared the dust of lethargic attitude, ignorance and unwillingness to leave impractical traditions, the NGO started bringing in socio-economic development programmes with the support of various government as well as leading non-government organizations. With the expansion of its programme area and strong liaisoning with the local people, Adarsh Shiksha Samiti was confident to work further in the adjoining blocks of Salumber as well as in Durgapur and Banswara district. Presently the geographic area covered by the Samiti is situated in the tough & uneven hilly terrain of Aravalis. The population is predominantly tribal (52.45%). The hilly terrain, lack of sufficient rainfall and uneven land in the area makes the live of rural people terrible and pathetic. The average literacy level of the area is extremely poor and the female literacy rates are far below the national average.

Vision: "An equal and just society where the vulnerable and marginalized section of the society effectively Participate in the social development process leading to control over their resources".

Our Mission: "To work towards the promotion of gender equity and social justice amongst the vulnerable to strengthen effective articulation of their needs and gaining access and control over their resources".

Objectives of the organization:

The organization is committed to work towards the achievement of following objectives:

- * To promote health and nutritional behavior changes in the community with a special focus on vulnerable sections of the society.
- * To mobilize youth and women groups for taking up income generation and micro credit activities.
- * Sensitization of women and other vulnerable sections of the society towards their basic rights and equity in person.
- * To facilitate the tribal particularly the women to understand the process and importance of local self-governance and enhancing their active participation.

Legal Status:

SR. NO.	REGISTERED UNDER	DATED ON	REGISTRATION NO.
1	Rajasthan Societies Registration Act 1958	14 August 1989	38/1989-90
2	Income Tax Act 1961 U/s 12-A (a)	11July 2001	Udaipur/ Judicial 13/9
3	Income Tax Act 1961 U/s 80 –G	27 July 2010	Udaipur/ Judicial 1106
4	Foreign Contribution Regulation Act 1976	27 July 2004	125690073

Key Strategies:

To achieve our objectives we adopted an integrated approach of development in which the involvement of stakeholders is of a crucial importance because of principally the organization's activities stand on the pillars of community mobilization and capacity building of the village level institutions to increase sense of ownership for the resources. So we involve the community throughout the project process i.e. from the inception to the completion of the project. The decision making process is decentralized. We are working on the community based issues and thus undertaken the need

based program in the villages. The main target group is the rural resource less poor mainly the deprived sections of the community particularly the women and youth living below poverty line.

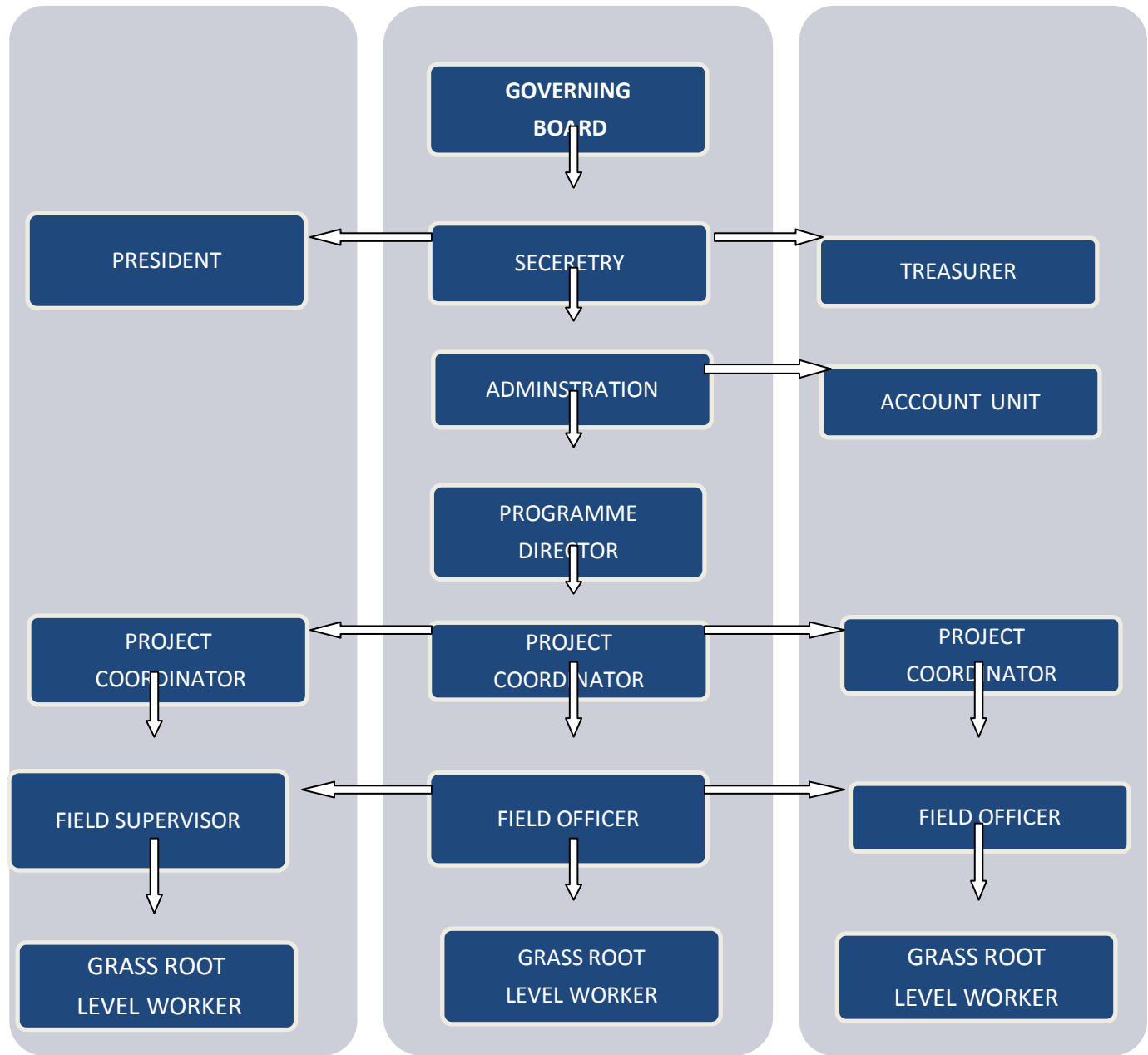
Organizational Management:

The Adarsh Shiksha Samiti is a professionally managed NGO by qualified personnel from varied discipline. The Board of members are at the apex level and primarily involved in determining the Organizational policies & administrative decision making process. For the execution and smooth level implementation of different development programmes, the Project coordinators bearing their moral responsibilities & supporting field officer, grass root level worker are always assist them faithfully. All the programs are monitored and

Evaluated by the core team of Adarsh Shiksha Samiti comprising Secretary, Administrator, Project Coordinator and the concern Project Officer.

The representatives of the funding agencies also visit in the project area to monitor and evaluate the program. The project officers also meet every month where each of them shares their progress of work and gets to know about the other projects and next month plan. The Chartered Accountant audits the accounts at regular intervals and utilization certificates are submitted to the concerns funding agency. In the implementation of all development activates the community resource persons and stakeholders are also actively involved.

OrganGram:



Our philosophy:

As such, the unemployment problem of rural youth and women need to be addressed by equipping themselves with rural friendly technologies; through skill development and capacity building, so that they can get some gainful employment or start their own enterprises. Perhaps, such intervention may decisively help to pull them above poverty line. In this context Organize them in to self help Groups and their capacity building, the skill based vocational training, is of immense value and assumes significance in bringing out revolutionary changes in socio-economic scenario of this tribal rural areas.

A sincere effort in this direction would not only pave the way for economic rejuvenation but also create congenial social atmosphere for improved societal relationship and uplift the economy by blowing fresh breeze into rural life and the life of desperate youth and women.

Area Background:

Economic scenario of the area is also not bright due to the absence of industrial units, lack of water and less connectivity. Division of land among the family members makes the things further serious because the land available is not entirely cultivable land, only a very small part is cultivable and rest is uneven or wasteland. The tribals who ones upon a time used to depend on forest products as their livelihoods are facing a lot of difficulties as the forest area is shrinking and the natural resource depleting.

Health service units are beyond the approach of these people and they have strong faith in “quacks” rather than in qualified doctor. Except for a period of monsoon when the farmers are busy with the agriculture work or at the time of harvesting the majority of the people in rural belt sits idle with no work in hand, the male members attempt for the lookout of job in nearby district and earn some money but that too is not sufficient.

Thus the major challenges of the area are -

- ✓ Poverty
- ✓ Movement of youth away from their villages due to lack of sufficient sources of livelihood
- ✓ Poor health and education status
- ✓ Low status of women

One of the biggest challenges facing development practitioners and policy-makers today is how they can assist these people to have a meaningful livelihood which sustains them and ensures they can live with dignity and hope for the future.

The Status of women:

It is clear that without women there is no development, no generation, no food and no survival. The role of women is very important in the social Development but in this area the socioeconomic level of women is not satisfactory although women make up 48% of the rural population . Women have very low income even they labor more than their house hold members. They have low access to education. So women cannot fight against poverty and discrimination. This is because of several reasons the first cause is poverty itself due to this the guardians wants their daughter to be engaged in house hold routines and other labor work such as MNERGA that induce income for them. Besides this women have no decision making power in their respective society as they are regarded as inferior to men.

Demographic Dimension of Rural Youth:

The Total Population of Salumber is estimated to be as around 2.5 Lacs out of which the rural youth constitutes about 37% falling within the age group of 15-30 years from out of this about 23% rural youth are still unemployed. Who belongs to vulnerable economic strata of the society, consisting of uneducated, semi educated and unskilled groups? Mostly they are hailing from lower middle classes and from families living below poverty line. Thus the youth gradually moving to anti social and unlawful activities. So the situation demands that the problem of rural youth unemployment should be address on priority basis for exploiting the “potential of the youth” for nation building activities and sustainable livelihood generation.

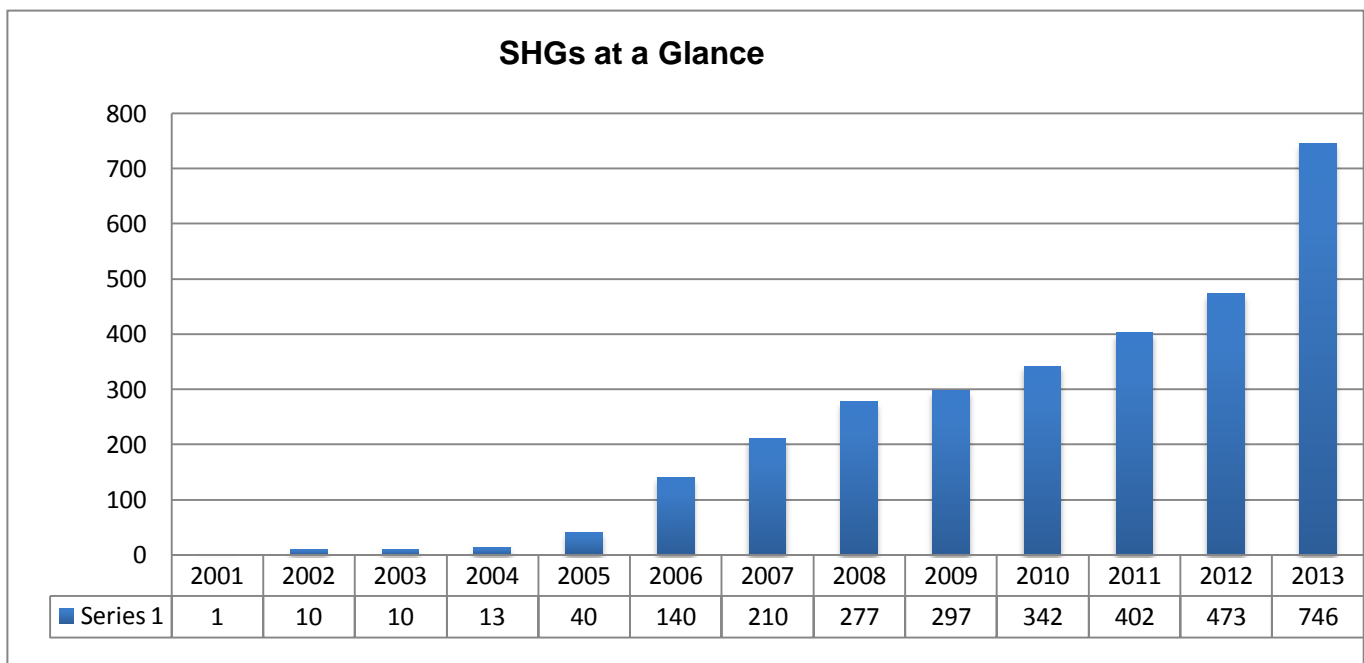
Outreach Operational Area:

District	Block	No. of villages covered	Focus Groups
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Udaipur	Salumber	102	Tribal woman, rural youth, BPL families and Marginal farmers.
	Sarada	15	
Banswara	Gadhi	46	
	Anandpuri	90	
Pratapgad	Dhariyavad	15	

Activities undertaken during the Year: SHG based livelihood & women empowerment with right based approach: The women are backward in many aspects of their lives. They do not have proper economies independence. They have to depend on their male Supporters in respect to fill their needs. Gradually the conditions of the support less women are becoming worse. So there is every need for them to have sustainable income sources.

The present scenario drew our attention to work with them to create awareness in the community about their situation, causes for their poverty and how to over come out of it. So during the year we have supported them through organized themselves into self help groups and capacity building for creation of sustainable livelihood opportunities through bank linkage, making micro credit facilities available to women SHG so that they may start their micro- enterprises and raise their income levels. In the direction of women empowerment, the women Self Half Groups Organization and strengthened them through capacity building programs activities were started by ADARSH in the year 2002 with a strength of 384 rural poor women organized into 32 SHGs. The momentum was picked up in the year 2005 by formation of 120 SHGs. Further the collaboration with NABARD and SJSRY schemes. The strength of SHGs has catapulted to present multi dimensional growth by registering phenomenal increase in the projected strength of the 5200 women organized into 492 SHG's by 2012 year. This could be possible through the credibility of women with Adarsh and our multidimensional outreach operational work in the rural remote tribal villages. As per our estimation the annual growth of SHG's by the end of 2013-2014 would be touching an attractive figure of 8056s women organized into 746 self help groups. Histogram showing the progress made by Adarsh as following:



Through organization of rural poor women into productive self help groups, we help to.

- ✓ Unite the people and strengthened to satisfy common needs or goals on the basis of cooperation.
- ✓ Develop the confidence for self help and mutual help to meet the well defined objectives of the groups.
- ✓ Inspire the small saving habits and fulfill their emergency incident and planned needs.

- ✓ Prevent exploitation of local money lender through availability of the micro credit.
- ✓ Bring up the status of living respectively the health, education and other fundamental needs of the family.
- ✓ Reduce the density of discriminated behavior and secure the respectable palace of women member in the family and society. It assures the active or creative participation towards main stream of Nation's development through our cooperative efforts.
- ✓ Democratic management system of SHG helps in capacity building and positive vision and productive attitude among the members of group. It is the efforts of mainstreaming gender through micro finance.
- ✓ Awareness building for regularizes the income sources have helped in poverty alleviation and improved their living standard with significant level of self confidence.
- ✓ Our Organization has developed the vision and decision making capacity of productive and calculative risk among the members of the SHG. So now this weaker section of society became able to determine their own terms and conditions to manage the group activities, common fund on mutual consent and manage it in a sustainable manner.

Bank Credit Linkages:

The accounting system is clear in all our organized groups. Even in the part of the groups ready to give transparency and build up mutual faith. Due to strong mutual trust the members have no fear for their savings as well as security against lending by others. The opinion of member against the security of loaning in the groups found positive it show the high level of mutual trust and honesty of an individual. Due to inter lending groups activity the members of the SHG became free from the exploitation of money lenders and got back ownership on their assets of against loan.

Most of the group managed SHG activates and responsibility internally in democratic manner. The members have a wisdom to manage and handle well deposit and borrow matter in the group generally members did not agreed easily to carry the responsibility as president and secretary due to time wastage, collection of installment of saving from the members, maintain the record and assure the recovery of loan lent by the members of group. It became possible with regular and meaning full meeting and clear understanding with them as well as better cooperation of Bank Sectors and other related agencies.

The bank and other stakeholders are also having faith in our SHG system due timely recovery and maintenance of records. Our long term efforts in the direction of women empowerment through SHG formation & their economic uplift met through bank credit linkage are now in continuous process also. Although the socio-religious and cultural forces play significant role in this development process. But they can't survive well in defined manner because of low will power or uncertain will. We have understand first the women empowerment means is to be able to build up the self confidence level to deal their matter concern with economic status, take decision with freedom and wisdom. So they could play their role actively in the society and the main streaming of the nation. In future direction our efforts will also reflect the socio-humanitarian situation of women in the man dominate society.

Impact on community development:

We have not only improved the livelihood of deprived and marginalized but also playing a lead role in development of community. In previously the local PRI members were not aware about their rights and at the same time because of lack of proper planning. they do not have any pre decided agenda to be discussed during meeting.

This poorly affects the functioning and effectiveness of the Panchayat. Due to existence of our organized active self Help groups the PRI members started organizing open Gram Sabha meeting with full quorum and now more than 70% SHG members participate in open gram Sabha meeting and put and discuss their agenda. The strong women SHG are now in each Gram Panchayat and have basic understanding about their issues and ability to initiate with rights based approach.

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Now all formed SHG are becoming able to organizing regularly their monthly meetings and maintaining SHG records on their own and moving towards sustainability. During the year in all 16 Gram Panchayat the open Gram Sabha meeting was organized and 2306 SHG members participated actively and discussed the issues of MNEREGA and ration cards and PDS services.

SHPI Programme:

Adarsh undertook the Self-Help Promoting Institutions (SHPIs) supported by the NABARD due to the urge to help the underprivileged people of society. The key objective was to provide various financial services, empower people socially and support them in accessing various government programmes and incentives. In order to solve the economic and social problems of the poor and particularly that of women in the villages, Adarsh formed 64 SHGs to support microfinance programme as a key instrument of empowerment and alleviation of poverty. Out of these 1 (one) successful credit linkage was done.

ICICI – SHPI Programme:

The Organization has also worked in collaboration with ICICI bank under SHPI initiative and microfinance such program aimed to help the women SHGs rise out of poverty by providing access to credit for low income groups that have traditionally been excluded from financial markets and thereby allowing the poor to expand and diversify their economic activity, increase their incomes, and improve their self confidence.

Work with Garmin Vikas Trust:

We are also working with GVT Banswara. Under this program we are organizing poor women into productive self help groups for better livelihood opportunities we have organized trainings to all formed SHGs on their roles and responsibilities. The training have been imparted skills in leadership development and management of the groups under this task we have also carried out some other activities like bank credit Linkage and loaning for existed SHGs.

Vocational Trainings for empowering rural youth for sustainable livelihood:

The skill development and vocational training programs were started by Adarsh in year-2010-11 with the objective of empowering the rural youth through skill & Entrepreneurship development. We are focusing on following estranged rural unemployed youth. ADARSH has development techniques for skill development and capacity building till now we have trained about 100 Candidates in accomplishing the objectives of skill development and capacity building. The training modules with access to modern technologies and equipment are provided to each trainee to build up confidence level through following methods of training.

- ✚ Those who are deprived of higher education.
- ✚ Those who are hailing from vulnerable economic back ground.
- ✚ Those who feel that their pursuits of higher education will not lead to assured livelihood with sustainable income.
- ✚ During the organization of trainings the trades are chosen for their wide spread application, job opportunities and market driven nature of services. The candidates for these trades are selected on the basis of their innate ability and Interest.
- ✚ Hand on experience with modern instruments and technologies.
- ✚ Audio visual methods.
- ✚ Care training on the basis of individual evaluation.
- ✚ Awareness on HIV/AIDS, health, sanitation and hygienic conditions.
- ✚ Development of communication skills, marketing skills through entrepreneurship development programmes and personality development.
- ✚ Specialized lectures on community development self help groups.

The course was details about the organized skill development training programmes at ADARSH training cents is given

below.



Income generation of women SHG through development of small ruminant:

Background of the Project:

Salumber Block is spread over 214 rural villages which covers approx two Lacs population in Udaipur district. Five tribal villages from three Gram Panchayat were selected for this program. The economy of these villages is primarily dependent on agriculture and livestock. The area is characterized by some of the lowest levels of per capita income and human development. Productivity of goats are poor due to bigger non-descript flocks, lack of feed resources, outspread of diseases and lack of scientific knowledge of goat farming. Farmers do not have marketing channels for profitable marketing of goats and their products. Some forests resources are available but it didn't ensure the total availability of fodder for small ruminants. In the absence of effective monsoon, erratic rainfall and rocky and hard land cover the crop cultivation is very difficult in the region. Many farmers of the area are not able to meet their subsistence needs in the absence of improved breed of goats and other livestock resources. Temporary and long-term out-migration of the families from rural villages in search of alternative sources of livelihood has become increasingly common in this area. In fact, very less modern agricultural technology has reached the farmers due to absence of effective programs. Goats are often termed as poor man's cow. In this condition, goat farming with integrated approach (fodder production, demonstration of high yield varieties of crops, strengthening of goat rearing groups, training and capacity building of local community) may give an effective alternate farming system. However, this programme was designed for sustainable food, nutrition and employment security to the people including the community those living below poverty line. The Organization has worked in collaboration with Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Mumbai. Under this program we are organizing Income generation is aimed at improving the livelihoods and quality of life of the women members of 50 SHGs in 5 villages in Salumber Panchayat Samiti of Udaipur district. Adarsh Shiksha Samiti is the implementing agency (NGO) of this project. The project design is based on the recent successful experiences of different NGOs & Govt. Projects in implementing poverty alleviation projects (using Community Based Approach) in the rural districts of Rajasthan. This approach has also been successfully utilized in other states of India and has helped to change the lives of rural households. The project emphasizes the importance of promoting Self Help Groups (SHGs), which are the vehicle for the planning and implementation of the project to begin with. These SHGs are expected to provide a representative forum for the community to pilot the development process in medium to long term period. Through the SHGs, project works with the very poorest families using the micro level planning approach. Specific economic interventions are being undertaken with such families with a view to improve their livelihood status through support of the small ruminants.

Baseline survey: *The project was launched in September 2011. The organization Adarsh Shiksha Samiti carried out a base line socio-economic survey. It identified and selected 500 needy women. The criteria adopted for the selection of the beneficiaries was socio economic living conditions. These women were rearing small ruminants traditionally, but deprived of improved animal husbandry Practices. So they showed their interests in rearing improved breed of goat with adoption of best practices for income sustainability. we have approached about 511 people in our field area.*

S. No.	Name of village	Area	Total House Hold	Total population	Total Men	Total Women
1	Sajnot	571	292	1416	728	688
2	Manpur(B)	75	45	230	103	127
3	Budel	487	347	1848	868	980
4	Kachariya	09	40	234	114	120
5	Dagocha	105	83	469	230	239
	Total	1247	807	4197	2043	2154

Summary achievement of three years:

Oct.2011 –Sept.2012	Oct.2012 –Sept.2013	Oct.2013 –Sept.2014	Total Three year
Goat induction-71	Goat induction-50	Goat induction-140	Goat induction-261
Buck-6	Buck-2	Nil	Buck-8
Inducted Goats' died -19	Inducted Goats' died -3	Inducted Goats' died -21	Inducted Goats' died -43
New Kids-55	New Kid-23	New Kid-63	New Kid-141
Kids' Died-15	Kid Died -2	Kid Died -8	Kid Died -25
Insurance Claim- 3	Insurance Claim-15	Insurance. Claim-6	Insurance Claimed 24 (11 Passed)
Deworming-1time(50)	De-worming -3 times (261)	De-worming -6 times (740)	De-worming -10 times (1051)
Demo farming-Beneficiaries in Kharif - 70 and Rabi-10	Demo farming-Beneficiaries in Kharif-200 and Rabi-113	Demo farming-Beneficiaries in Kharif-136 and Rabi-230	SHG's Seed Bank-35 qt. Wheat
Plantation –Nursery-8000	Plantation –Nursery-4000+2000 forest dept.	Fodder Maintenance-3000 live plants	Fodder Maintenance – 3000 live plants
Well deepening-3 Beneficiaries-32 families	Well deepening-6 Beneficiaries -64 families	Nil	Well deepening-9 Beneficiaries -96 families
Group formation -19 Total GRG member Beneficries -70	Group formation -11 Total GRG member Beneficries -51	Group formation -28 Total GRG member Beneficries – 140/280	Group formation -50 Total GRG member Beneficries-261/511
Revolving fund Disbursement-9 SHGs	Revolving fund Disbursement-7 SHGs	Revolving fund Disbursement-28 SHGs	Revolving fund Disbursement- 44 SHGs
MNREGA training-3	MNREGA training-3	MNREGA training-2	MNREGA training-8
Community training and SHG Strengthening	Community training and SHG Strengthening	Community training and SHG Strengthening-278	Community training and SHG Strengthening
Pashu Sakhi Meeting-12	Pashu Sakhi Meeting-12	Pashu Sakhi Meeting-12	Pashu Sakhi Meeting-36

Program Findings: Third Year

Fulfillment of Objectives: Activity	Target	Achievement	Impact
Sirohi Buck (revolving fund)	&	&	15 new Bucks are ready for breed improvement. GRGs are selling local

Induction Females (rev. fund)	In third year of project, total 140 female goats will be distributed as revolving fund.	140 goats were distributed out of which 119 are alive	SHGs are repay the revolving fund and above 50% amount of has been deposited in the bank, Each goat is giving 1 – 2 lt. milk every day , the goats gave birth to 63 kids out of which 55 are alive. 120 kids are alive in three years.
Training of Pashu Sakhi	&	&	They have become good service provider. They are doing good practices
Training of community	&	4 trainings of the community were organized in which 511 people participated. Training were organised from	Followings topics were covered in the training programmes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cluster approach and integration of programme • Breed improvement • Input supply, resource management, collective marketing and approach
Risk fund for insurance	&	&	Benefited Six GRGs members from Insurance claims of earlier years
Exposure visit (Pashu Sakhi and goat rearers)	&	&	&
NGO level staff exposure visit	&	&	&
Competition among rearers	&	&	&
Incentive for best practices	&	&	&
Monthly meetings for Pashu Sakhi	To regular follow -up and monitoring of each activity, monthly meeting for	Meetings 12	Capacity built up.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation of fodder tree • Maintenance of fodder trees 	Regular maintenance of fodder tree of earlier years.	Maintenance of 3000 fodder trees.	This has ensured continuity of regular farming operations and will ensure sustainable supply of green fodder particularly in summer season. Survival of the planted trees is enhanced by

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of women leaders on CBO promotion and management • Training of women leaders on leadership development • Training of selected women leaders on basic functions of PRI, rights-based approach and RTI use • Area Level Convention by women CBOs on issue of NREGA 	&	<p>Area Level Convention by women CBOs on issue of NREGA organised</p>	<p>Overall awareness on NREGA provisions has increased and they have begun to discuss on issues such as work measurement, wages, etc. In these training programmes following topics were covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to employment • Proper Measurement of work • Quality assurance and need assessment in structures and construction • Proper management of structures • Effective people participation in Gram Sabha • Presentation of better village development plan/proposal in Gram Sabha
Exposure NREGA	&	&	&
SHG formation/ strengthening	Capacity Building session of SHGs	Three Capacity Building session of SHGs were organised	SHG members gained knowledge on issues such as inter loaning, revolving fund management, goat rearing, fodder maintenance, social awareness and social security schemes etc.
Demo of improved farming	The targeted communities are 50 farmers who are doing subsistence farming. They will be demonstrated improved farming techniques on their farms. The trials may involve improved seeds, improved equipments, improved techniques etc. The redistribution of	<p>Rabi crop - Improved farming practices were demonstrated to 210 farmers. 25 kg wheat for half bigha was distributed to each farmer.</p> <p>Kharif Crop - Improved farming practice were demonstrated to 136 farmers, 4.5 kg soybean for half bigha was distributed to each farmer.</p>	<p>Rabi - the wheat production increased to 630 qt (per member 3 qt average). SHG recovered 88.2 qt in the seed bank for future security.</p> <p>Kharif- the soybean production increased to 244qt (per member 1.8qt). It was observed that people are showing more interest for improved hybrid seeds instead of local seed. Due to demo farming there has been 50 % increase in food grain production, this has resulted in an increase of 82 % in their total agricultural income.</p> <p>Demo farming has also resulted in an increased understanding about land and crop treatment and maintenance of fodder.</p>

Water resource development	&	&	Useful for beneficiaries, Animals and crops.
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Capacity Building: Training and capacity building:

Follow up training for target groups have been conducted by the organization personnel on scientific method of rearing goats. New and improved methodologies and technologies have been taught to them. The local resource persons who are expert have been engaged with training for better implementation. Visits to beneficiary homes show that the training was effective and most beneficiaries are trying to manage their goats as trained during organized capacity building program. Four Training of community on goat breed improvement and productive groups' formation were organised in which 511 Members of GRGs and SHGs were participated. SHG's strengthening trainings was organised. Follow up training have been organized successfully to enhance the knowledge and skill of project beneficiary on use of RTI in MNREGA, which helped them in sustainable planning of available natural resources.

Outcomes: *The outcomes of the project are as follows:*

- *Increase in milk yield from goats.*
- *More milk availability for children in households.*
- *Higher returns from the sale of bucks.*
- *Increase in crop yield.*
- *Regular savings & intra-loaning resulting in credit availability to women from consumption as well as productive loans.*
- *Low mortality rate of goats (17 %).*
- *The beneficiary women have improved the housing premises of goats with locally available material.*
- *Living condition of beneficiaries is gradually changing.*

Overall Assessment:

In its third year of implementation the outcomes of the project interventions reflect. Farmers appreciate the breed improvement in goats. The introduction of high yielding crop varieties and fodder crops providing higher yields and more nutritional security of the households. More awareness on MNREGA reflects through more demand for tasks in Gram Panchayat.

Sanitation:

Sanitation generally refers to the provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human urine and faeces. Inadequate sanitation is a major cause of disease world-wide and improving sanitation is known to have a significant beneficial impact on health both in households and across communities. The word 'sanitation' also refers to the maintenance of hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection and wastewater disposal. Only 4.5 billion have access to toilets or latrines, leaving 2.5 billion, mostly in rural areas, without proper sanitation. Hand washing with soap, particularly after contact with excreta, can reduce diarrheal diseases by over 40 per cent and respiratory infections by 30 per cent. Diarrhoea and respiratory infections are the number one cause for child deaths in India. Hand washing with soap is among the most effective and inexpensive ways to prevent diarrheal diseases and pneumonia. With 594 million people defecating in the open and 44 per cent mothers disposing their children's faces in the open, there is a very high risk of microbial contamination (bacteria, viruses, amoeba) of water which causes diarrhoea in children. Children weakened by frequent diarrhoea episodes are more vulnerable to malnutrition and opportunistic infections such as pneumonia. About 48 per cent of children in India are suffering from some degree of malnutrition. Diarrhoea and worm infection are two major health conditions that affect school age children impacting their learning abilities. Adequate, well-maintained water supply and sanitation facilities in schools encourage children to attend school regularly and help them achieve their educational goals. Inadequate water supply and sanitation in schools are health hazards and affect school attendance, retention and educational performance. Adolescent girls are

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especially vulnerable to dropping out, as many are reluctant to continue their schooling because toilet facilities are not private, not safe or simply not available. Women and girls face shame and a loss of personal dignity and safety risk if there is no toilet at home. They have to wait for the night to relieve them to avoid being seen by others. We are making toilets at Anandpuri in Banswara of Rajasthan since 2014. We have trained PRI members about utility of cleanliness and wash.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin):

To accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on sanitation, the Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October, 2014. The Mission Coordinator shall be Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) with two Sub-Missions, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), which aims to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2019, as a fitting tribute to the 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, which in rural areas shall mean improving the levels of cleanliness in rural areas. We have trained masson to prepare toilets. We have prepared about 850 toilets at Dokar, Menapader, Barjadiya patiyagaliya and Anandpuri gram Panchayat in Banswara Dist. and pipalkhut in Pratapgarh Dist. of Rajasthan since 2015. We have trained PRI members about about washing hands and sanitation. Adarsh trained 500 benificeries by CLTS. Today traible communities use to ready for rural toilets. We trained school children about good hand washing techniques .Childern are doing good hand washing techniques.

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