

# Annual Report 2015 – 16



## Adarsh Shiksha Samiti

(A Society established in 1989 for creating an equal and just society)



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**NIITI Ayoug Unique ID -  
7654321**

**Society Registration No 38/  
Udaipur/ 1989-90**  
(Under Rajasthan societies  
registration act. 1958)

**FCRA Registration No  
125690073**  
(Under Foreign contribution  
regulation act. (FCRA) 1976)

**12A Registration No.129**

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## Foreword

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

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.

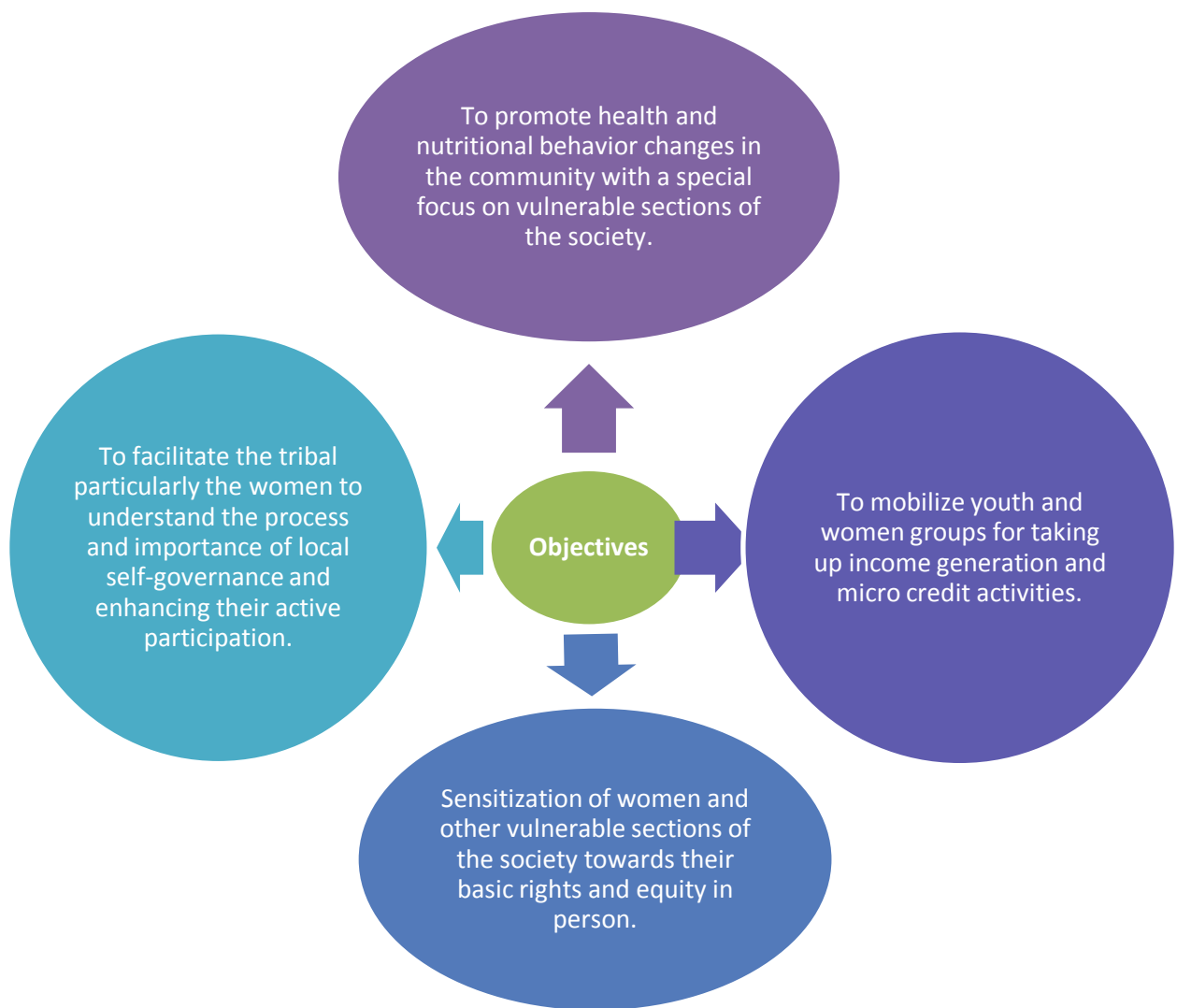
The broad vision of the organization is to create an equal and just society where the vulnerable and marginalized sections of the society can effectively participate in their own social development process finally leading to a control over their local resources.

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, Adarsh Shiksha Samiti 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 expand his work further in the adjoining blocks of Salumber as well as in Durgapur and Banswara district.

To achieve the above objectives Adarsh Shiksha Samiti 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 Adarsh Shiksha Samiti involves the community throughout the project process i.e. from the inception to the completion of the project. The decision making process is decentralized.

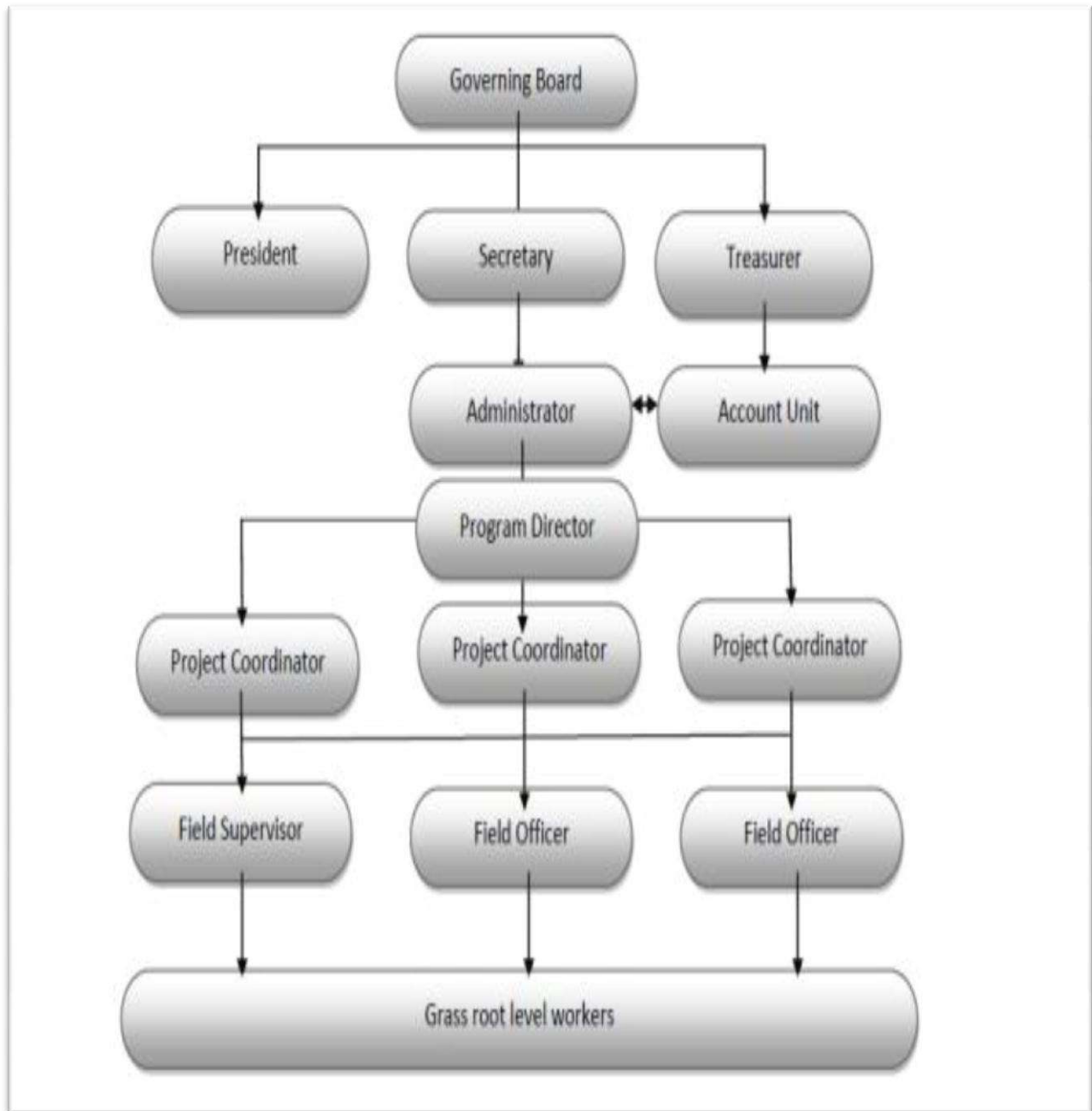
Adarsh Shiksha Samiti working on the community based issues and thus undertaken the need based program in the villages.

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 the project area to monitor and evaluate the programs. 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.





### **From the Desk of Chief Executive Officer**

I am happy to put before our well-wishers and supports, the Success story of Adarsh Shiksha Samiti in the year 2015 - 16. It had been a very eventful period for the organization. We continued our work in impacting the lives of marginalized groups, bait farmers, adolescents, women, children – all of those are most neglected in the area and where the need of our intervention most felt. We carried our activities in Empowerment of Drop-out youth through vocational training, constructing toilets under Total Sanitation Campaign - Swatch Bharat Mission, Skill Development Training, Providing quality education through Adarsh Shiksha Mandir - Upper Primary School at Seriya Village, Running Adarsh IT Gyan Kendra, and empowering Tribal women through Self Help Promoting Institutes (SHPI). The details are elaborated in the following contents of this report. I want to share my personal gratitude to my colleagues who had striven hard to uphold lofty traditions at work and deserve appreciation for the quality output. Working with the deprived rural tribal people for more than twenty seven years now, we have come to realize that the process of Globalization is perhaps more important and compulsive than the people or their needs, and perhaps even the state. People continue to survive on the edge or even pushed further. Despite the several government assurances, despite the recent progressive law on Right to Employment, Tribal people still take to distress migration to places far off and unknown. Every year when we reflect on our work and on what needs to be done we realize that we have only just begun, that we have a long way to go and many miles before we sleep. We have only worked in this direction, in all our interventions we have tried to bring the debate on Globalization and its alternatives to the fore front of the public domain. We need your support as always.

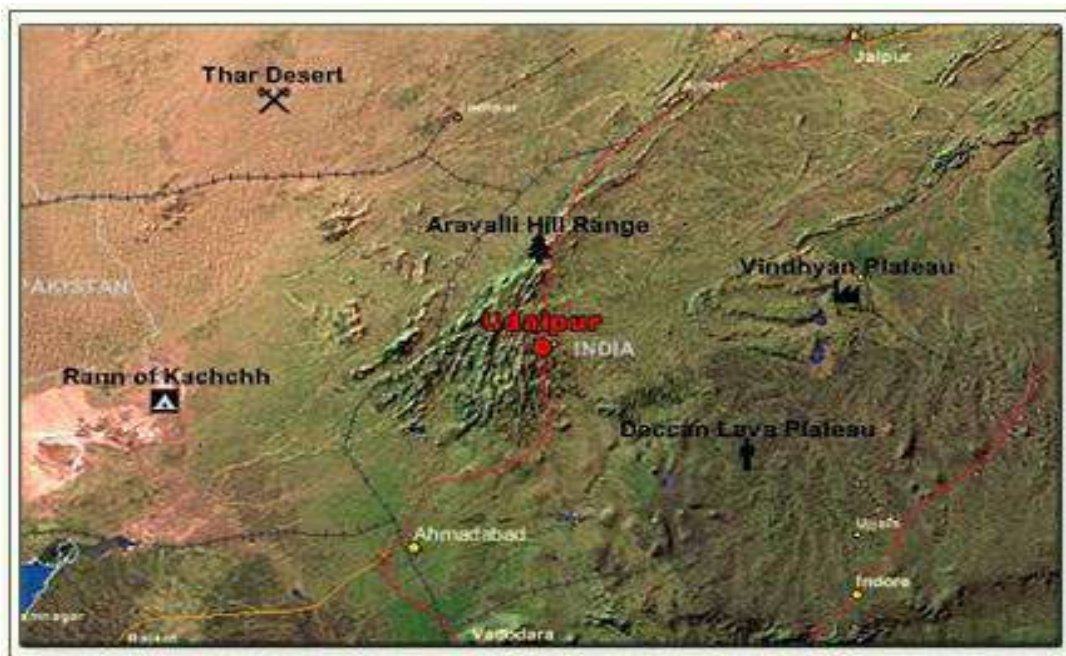
I am sure that the readers would find the report very meaningful and readable.

Warm personal regards,

**(Shashi Bhushan)**  
**Secretary and C.E.O.**  
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### **Working Area :**

Presently the geographic area covered by the Adarsh Shiksha Samiti is situated in the tough & uneven hilly terrain of Aravalis. The terrain is predominantly hilly and undulating. The north-eastern part is plain whereas the south-western part is mainly hilly. Nearly 42% of this area is unfit for agriculture. The region, which comes under Agro-climatic Zone IV-A (Sub-Humid South Plain and Aravalli Hill Zone) is characterized by moderate rainfall and temperature variation between 0°C - 25°C in winters to 26°C - 50°C in summers. The district receives an average rainfall of nearly 600 m.m., which is spread over an average of 30 rainy days in a year. Extremely limited surface-water and groundwater resources and heavy soil erosion characterizes the district. Sharp fluctuations and long dry spells in monsoons occur frequently affecting the overall output of crops particularly on marginal lands having no access to irrigation.



### **Population:**

The population is predominantly tribal, mainly Bhils and Meenas. Bhils are the ancient inhabitants of southern Udaipur and continue to be the most backward community. At the same times their social life, customs, language, music and dance, fairs and festivals have own distinctive flavor. They live in widely scattered hamlets, known as Phalas. These communities depend primarily on agriculture and animal husbandry for their livelihoods, supplemented by income from seasonal employment in nearby towns, mining areas and commercially intensive agricultural areas in the neighboring state.

Most of the land remains uncultivated due to the hilly terrain, scanty rainfall and very few sources of irrigation. Bhils own ploughs and bullocks in very small numbers.

Due to its tribal dominance, the area where Adarsh Shiksha Samiti works comes under the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) project. According to 2001 census, the tribal population comprises 52.4 percent of the total population. There is also presence of other communities such as Rajputs, Dangi, Brahmins and Schedule Castes. Educationally the area is very backward. Literacy rates in the block are lower than the state average. Overall only 56.5 percent persons were literate according to the 2001 census. The literacy rate for females at 40.9 percent was 32 percentage points lower than the literacy rate for males, which stood at 72.9 percent. For the tribal population the literacy rate is further low at 41 percent only. The male literacy rate is 57 percent while that for females is as low as 24 percent. The education level of literate tribal population is also low – mostly up to class V  
(Source: Aajeevika survey of livelihood pattern of tribal in Salumber).

### **Livelihoods:**

#### **Agriculture and Livestock:**

There is wide variation in the working area of Adarsh Shiksha Samiti in terms of soil composition. Gogunda, Kotra, Jhadol, Girwa, Badgaon, Mavli and Bhinder development blocks mainly have lime dominated soil, whereas Kherwada, Sarada, Salumber and Lasadiya comprise of red loam soil. The western part is mostly rocky where as south eastern part has yellowish brown soil. Agriculture is primarily rain fed. Nearly 60% of the cultivated area is under single cropping, done during the monsoon season (Kharif). Of the total area under different crops, almost 70% is utilized for cereals and millet. The important crops in the district are Maize, Wheat, Barley and Gram. Nearly 50% of all the farm families cultivate land of under 1 hectare size. The largest numbers of these small and marginal farmers are tribal, whose farming resources are extremely limited. Recurrently faced with drought, farmers have to routinely cope with situations of food and income shortages. Though agriculture is the primary occupation of most of the households, meager landholding, low production and the rain fed nature (25% area under agriculture is irrigated) of the agriculture makes it a low income generating occupation for the households. Lack of knowledge/ use of modern agriculture techniques and practices, use of low yielding seeds and low use of fertilizers are some other reasons for low productivity in Agriculture. Livestock or Animal Husbandry is another component of their livelihood profile. The undulating landscape of the block and small size of the agriculture plots requires a farmer to have at least a pair of bull which is shown in the livestock number for cattle in the block. All types of animals are reared. However sheep rearing is not very common. Highest ownership is reported for bullocks and goats.

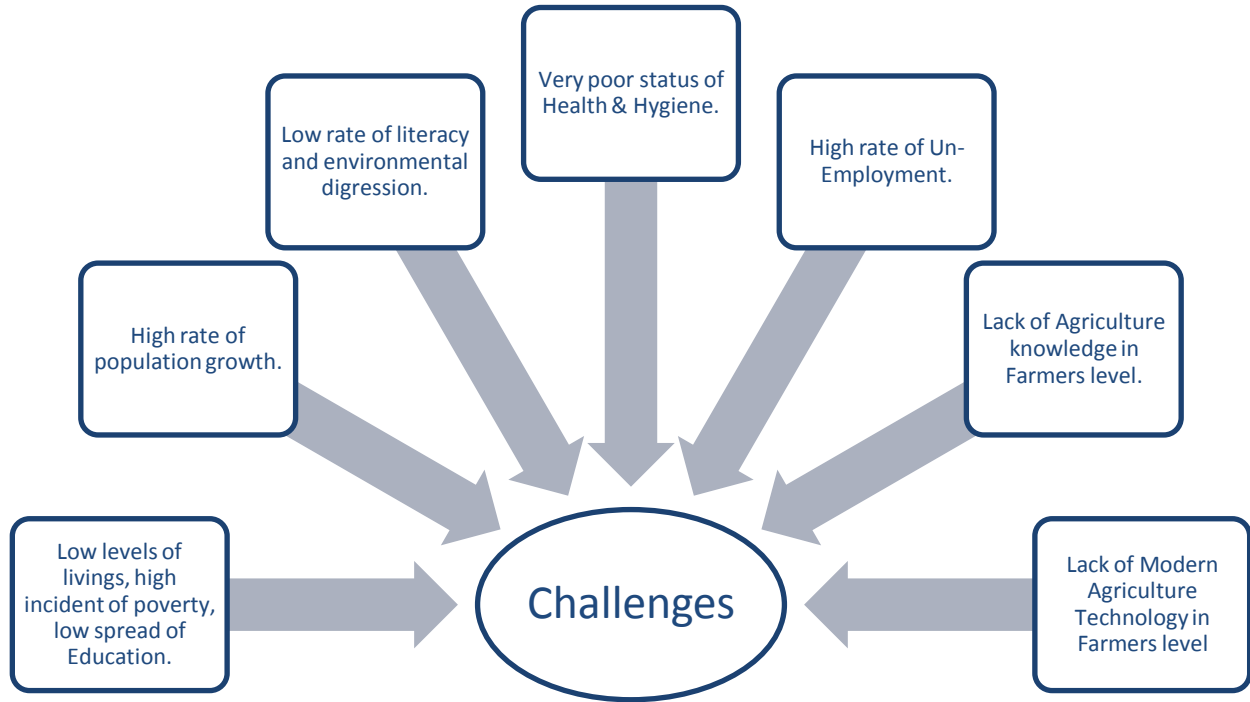


### **Forest and other Natural Resource:**

Forest constitutes 13% of the total land area and falls under Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest. The area has a rich natural resource base that generates a number of primary sector occupations. The extensive forests generate significant employment. Charcoal making is common. Villagers also sell firewood and even timber (though this is never acknowledged in public). A number of NTFPs like Tendu leaves, Sitafal and Mahua are also sources of household income. Salumber has significant deposits of various minerals, including soapstone, marble, and river sand. Quarrying of river sand offers employment to a large number of villagers in the villages located on the bank of river Gomti.

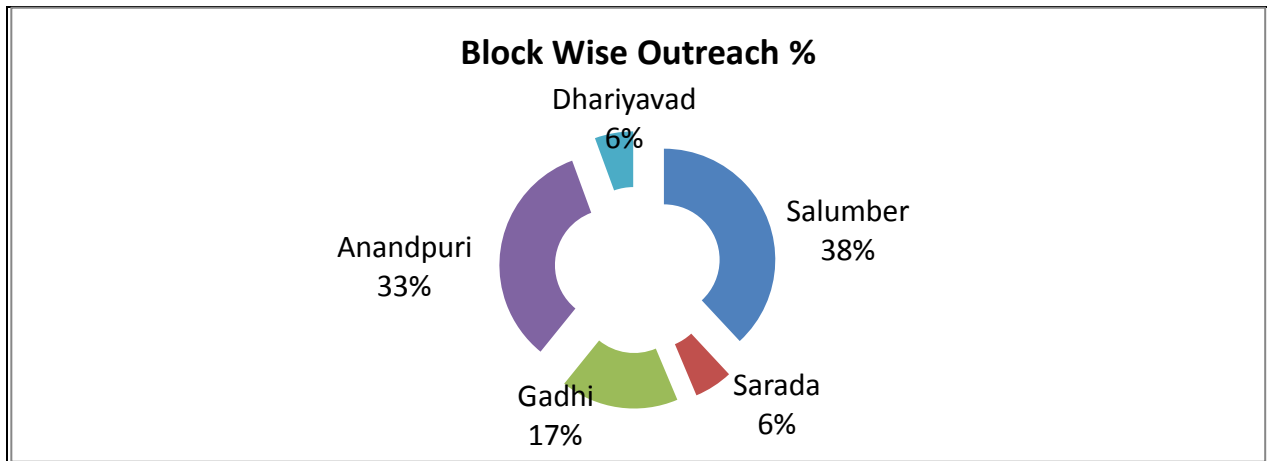
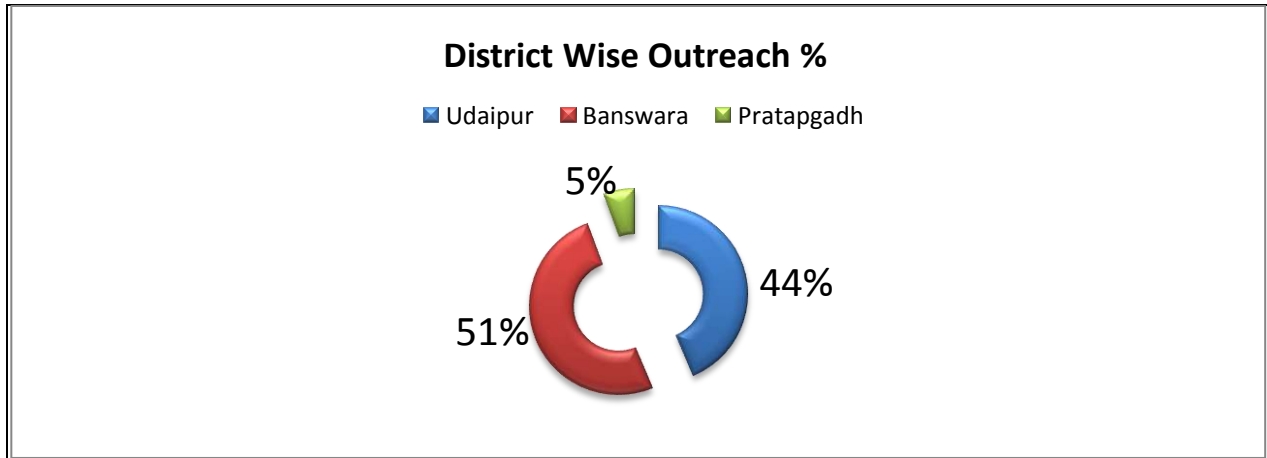
### **Migration:**

Lack of agriculture land, low productivity of agriculture land and livestock and degradation of forests and other common lands in the recent past along with a rise in population have led people to migrate out of their village in search for better livelihood options. This search sometimes takes them too far off areas of India as far as Andhra Pradesh and even beyond to Kuwait and Bahrain. It is not that the migration outside the state from this area is a recent issue, but the migration in the past was mainly for better livelihood options or setting up a business etc. Migrating for wage labor and unskilled work is a more recent phenomenon. This is also indicated in the changing trends of occupational classification.

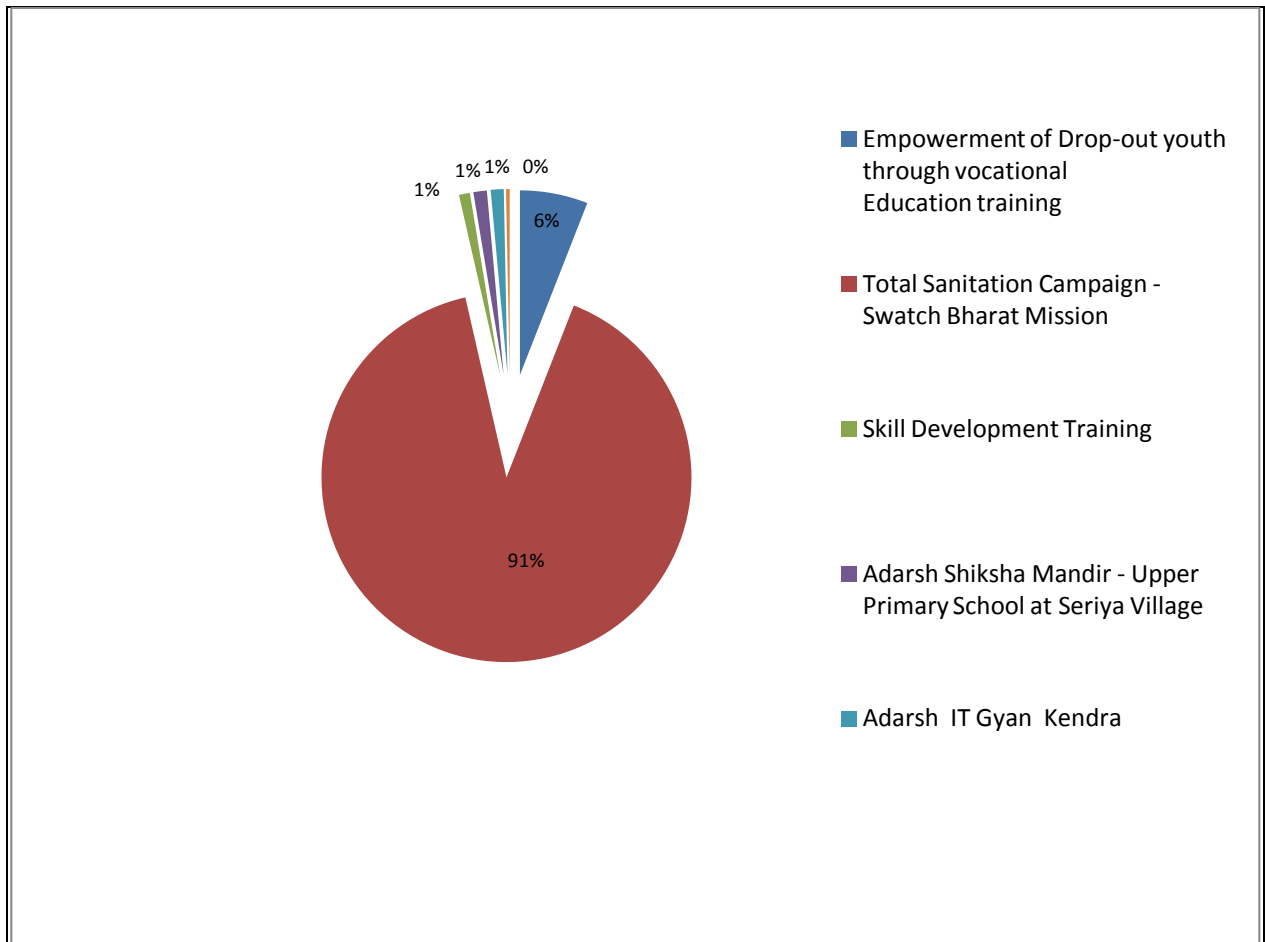


**Programmes:**

District	Block	Villages Covered
Udaipur	Salumber	102
	Sarada	15
Banswara	Gadhi	46
	Anandpuri	90
Pratapgadh	Dhariyavad	15
	Pipalkhunt	01
<b>Total</b>		<b>269</b>



Project Name	Amount
Empowerment of Drop-out youth through Vocational Education Training	7,49,000
Total Sanitation Campaign - Swachh Bharat Mission	1,14,00,000
Skill Development Training	1,20,000
Adarsh Shiksha Mandir - Upper Primary School at Seriya Village	1,48,000
Adarsh IT Gyan Kendra	1,42,500
Self Help Promoting Institutes (SHPI)	40,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,25,99,500</b>



### Empowerment of Drop-out youth through Vocational Education Training:

The Aravalli Terrain, where Adarsh Shiksha Samiti works is one of the India's poorest region. Most youth are particularly vulnerable and rely on low productivity subsistence agriculture or self-employment to sustain themselves and their families.





More than a third are orphans of both parents, over 60 percent live in a dwelling that has a grass

roof (a proxy measure for poverty), and over 80 percent report living in a household where adults skip a meal “often” or “sometimes” due to lack of money. The skill development and vocational training programs for drop out youths were started by Adarsh in year 2010-11 with the objective of empowering the rural youth through skill & entrepreneurship development.

The beneficiaries of the project are

- ☞ 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.

Adarsh Shiksha Samiti while structuring the project makes sure that

- During 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 outcomes of the project are

- ✓ First, training imparts practical, technical skills, which increase trainees’ human capital, and potentially their productivity.
- ✓ Second, training sessions may increase awareness of higher paying job opportunities, and improve knowledge of how to access these jobs and how to connect to potential employers.
- ✓ Third, practical training under Adarsh Shiksha Samiti’s mentorship allows trainees to reveal their “type” (effort, skills and talents) to a potential employer.

- ✓ Fourth, training may also impart more general skills on how to start and operate a business, which could spur entrepreneurship. Therefore, either salaried employment or self employment may increase due to training.

Status of Beneficiaries after completion of training				
Trade Name	No of Training	No of Trained Youths	Status	
			Self Employed	Employed
Basic Beautician	2	40	15	20
Basic Plumbing	2	30	7	23
Two-wheeler Repairing	2	30	8	22

<b>Project Location</b>	<b>Salumber</b>
<b>No of Beneficiaries</b>	120
<b>Project Duration</b>	12 Months
<b>Project Budget</b>	7.62
<b>Funding Agency</b>	FVRTS - Bangalore
<b>Status</b>	Completed

### Total Sanitation Campaign - Swatch Bharat Mission:

India's first nationwide programme for rural sanitation, the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), was launched in 1986 in the Ministry of Rural Development with the objective of improving the quality of life of rural people and to provide privacy and dignity to women.

The programme provided large subsidy for construction of sanitary latrines for BPL households. The programme was supply driven, highly subsidized, and gave emphasis on a single construction model. Based on the recommendations of the National Seminar on Rural Sanitation in

September 1992, the programme was again revised. The revised programme aimed at an integrated approach to rural sanitation. The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) under the restructured CRSP was launched with effect from 1.4.1999 following a 'community led' and 'people centered' approach. TSC moved away from the principle of state-wise allocation to a "demand-driven" approach. The programme lays emphasis on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) for generation of effective demand for sanitation facilities. It also lays emphasis on school sanitation and hygiene education for

bringing about attitudinal and behavioral changes for adoption of hygienic practices from an early age.



To encourage the Panchayati Raj Institutions to take up sanitation promotion, the incentive award scheme of Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) was launched in 2005. The award is given to those PRIs which attain 100% open defecation free environment. This award publicized the sanitation programme significantly all across the country.

Encouraged with initial success of NGP, and looking into the need to upscale the sanitation interventions, the TSC was revamped as the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan,

- Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas.
- Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Swachh Bharat by 2019 with all Gram Panchayats in the country attaining Nirmal status.
- Motivate communities promoting sustainable sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education.
- Implementing cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation.
- Develop community managed environmental sanitation systems focusing on solid & liquid waste management for overall cleanliness in the rural areas.

(NBA) in 2012, with the objective to accelerate the sanitation coverage in the rural areas so as to comprehensively cover the rural community through renewed strategies and saturation approach and to transform rural India into Nirmal Bharat.

While the programme has been successful to some extent, the fact that there are still a large number of rural households without access to safe sanitation facilities, which is a issue which needs to be tackled on war footing in a time bound manner, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining a 100% Open Defecation Free India by 2019.

Adarsh Shiksha Samiti is proud to associate with this noble mission and implemented project activities on Anandpuri, Menapadar, Dokar and Pipalkhunt Panchayet area with the following objectives:

<b>Project Location</b>	<b>Pipalkhunt and Anandpuri Block</b>
<b>No of Beneficiaries</b>	600
<b>Project Duration</b>	24 Months
<b>Project Budget</b>	12000 Rs. Each
<b>Funding Agency</b>	Gram Panchayat - Anandpuri, Menapadar, Dokar, Pipalkhunt
<b>Status</b>	On Going

### **Skill Development Training:**

The education is fundamental to all-round human development. Skills and knowledge are the driving forces of economic growth and social development.

It is an unique investment for harnessing the country's demographic dividend. Skill Development and Entrepreneurship development efforts across the country have been highly fragmented so far. Though India enjoys the demographic advantage of having the youngest workforce with an average age of 29 years in comparison with the advanced economies, as opposed to the developed countries, where the percentage of skilled workforce is between 60% and 90% of the total workforce, India records a low 5% of workforce (20-24 years) with formal employability skills.

With the present education and skill levels of those already in the labour force being very low, it would be a major challenge for India to reap its demographic advantage.

So, there is a need for quick reorganization of the skill development ecosystem and the promotion of which is necessary to suit to the needs of the industry to ensure enhancement of life of the population. India would surely rise to be the Human Resource Capital of the world by appropriately skilling its youth bulge and convert its advantage into a dividend.

The Skill development programme by Adarsh Shiksha Samiti help in the advancement of skills that are relevant to the tribal youths of the area and pertains not only to a huge quantitative expansion in skill training for the youth, but also to the much more important task of raising their quality.

With a goal to create opportunities, space and scope for the development of the talents of the Indian youth and to enhance their technical expertise, Adarsh Shiksha Samiti focuses on Youth Skill Development as one of its pillars.

After successfully organized the trainings and building up capacity of beneficiaries under different kind of rural microenterprises Adarsh Shiksha Samiti have distributed tool kits to members. It was just an assistance to engage them in income generating activities. Now all of them are self sustained.

About 580 members have been trained during this year and now they became economically self-sustained to generate the sources of income.



Adarsh Shiksha Samiti's observation is not only on quantitative scale but also based on qualitative performance. It could be possible just due to comprehensive implementation schedule of organized trainings and capacity building program.

Block	Subject	No of Training	Total Participants
Salumber	Artificial Jewellery	1	21
	Dairy	1	60
	Rope Making	1	35
	Scent Sticks Making	1	24
	Potato Chips and Mangodi	2	72
	Artificial Jewellery	1	42
	Handicraft	1	41
Gadhi	Jadu Making	1	12
	Agarbatti Making	1	36
Anand Puri	Ready Made Garments	1	20
	Vegetable Production	5	184
	Bamboo Making	1	12
<b>Total</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>559</b>

### **Adarsh Shiksha Mandir - Upper Primary School:**

The Adarsh Shiksha Mandir – Upper Primary School at Seriya Village in Salumber block of Udaipur District was established in year 1989 and is Hindi medium Co-Education School.

Adarsh Shiksha Mandir has its own (private) building. The school has total three classrooms. The lowest Class is 1 and the highest class in the school is 5. This school has Two Male Teachers and two Female Teachers. There is one library facility available in this school.

The school does not have any playground. Adarsh Shiksha Mandir does not provide any residential facility. The school does not provide any meal facility.

### **Existing Infrastructure**

- Fifteen benches
- One Almira for keeping school books and records
- Five black boards
- One Drinking water tank

### Objectives

- ☞ To improve the quality of education
- ☞ To inculcate aptitude for learning in the student
- ☞ All round development of the child
- ☞ To strengthen the teachers and their ability to teach and equip them better
- ☞ To improve school infrastructure

### Adarsh IT Gyan Kendra:

Adarsh IT Gyan Kendra offers high quality and low cost IT literacy program which offers a novel curriculum, excellent study material and learning management system in both local Hindi language and English. A state-of-the-art delivery mechanism leads to State University governed Examination and Certification.

#### Objective

To empower citizens with fundamental understanding of Information Technology (I.T.) at affordable cost, acquiring essential skills to begin computing with confidence, be more productive at home and work and able to explore career opportunities globally.

#### Mandates

- ☞ Promoting IT Literacy in the region by conducting RS-CIT course.
- ☞ Participating in all future IT & ITES projects and supporting all endeavors of RKCL.
- ☞ Ensuring timely delivery of all deliverables to the learners.
- ☞ Time bound liaisoning with and reporting to RKCL authorized representatives.
- ☞ Ensuring that any other course similar to RS-CIT is not offered at the IT-GK. Final authority of checking equivalence of other courses offered by IT-GK with RS-CIT is vested in RKCL.
- ☞ Ensuring and propagating ethical and fair business practices

<b>Project Location</b>	<b>Salumber</b>
<b>No of Beneficiaries</b>	70
<b>Project Duration</b>	Three Months
<b>Project Budget</b>	Rs 142500/-

<b>Funding Agency</b>	Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Limited
<b>Status</b>	On Going

### Self Help Promoting Institutes (SHPI):

SHPI (Self Help Group Promoting Institute) – Nabard’s Micro Credit Innovations Department (MCID)’s SHGs (Self Help Groups) Bank Linkage Programme which was launched in February 1992 is proved as a landmark development in banking with the poor. The strategy involves forming small, cohesive and participative groups of the poor, encouraging them to pool their thrift regularly and using the pooled thrift to make small interest-bearing loans to members and, in the process, learning the nuances of financial discipline. Adarsh Shiksha Samiti, a partner in this programme, implementing wide range of project activities for promotion and financing of Women Self Help Groups (WSHG) in association with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), ICICI bank and GVT – Banswara in Salumber Taluka of Udaipur district.

#### Objectives:

- Promote and enable credit linkage of 500 SHGs within the period of three years
- Providing continuous handholding support
- Enable their journey for livelihoods and
- Responsibility for loan repayments

Adarsh Shiksha Samiti as Self Help Promoting Institutes (SHPI) aims to work not merely as an SHPI for promoting and enabling credit linkage of these groups with banks, but also serving as a banking / business facilitator, tracking, monitoring these groups and also being responsible for loan repayments.

<b>Project Location</b>	<b>Salumber of Udaipur and Gadhi, Anandpuri of Banswara District</b>
<b>No. of Beneficiaries</b>	6000
<b>Project Duration</b>	Three Years
<b>Project Budget</b>	Rs 3,50,000.00
<b>Funding Agency</b>	GVT – Banswara and NABARD- Jaipur

Status

On Going



**Key Future Projects:**

