

# Gravis



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# **Gravis**

## **GRAMIN VIKAS VIGYAN SAMITI**

Working with Rural Communities for the Empowerment of Poor



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2021-22**

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# Gravis

**Annual Report 2021-22**

**Written & edited by**

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## Foreword

The COVID-19 pandemic, over the last couple of years, has been a significant challenge for many communities and organizations. The year 2021-22 also remained significantly impacted by COVID. However, GRAVIS continued all its efforts during the year reaching out the most needy and remotely located communities following precautionary measures.

In over a thousand villages during the year, GRAVIS team provided COVID relief supplies, hygiene aid, vaccination support and training and education related to COVID-19. All other programmes of GRAVIS in the areas of water security, agriculture and animal husbandry, health, education, community mobilization and research also progressed well with our existing human resources and network of field centers contributing significantly to community development and to COVID relief.

Within the year, we launched several new initiatives focused on tree plantation and forestry, on household level water conservation, on occupational health safety, on older people's health and on girl child education, to name a few. Constant support and participation of local communities, in the form of Communities Based Organizations (CBOs), continued to be the core strength of our approach. We also progressed on our new approach of working with intergenerational groups. Climate change adaptation remained a key element of many of our programmes centered on drought mitigation with a greater focus on gender equality.

During the year, GRAVIS also lost the Chairperson of its Governing Board - Dr. R.P. Dhir. Dr. Dhir was an eminent scientist and contributed very significantly to GRAVIS programmes over a long period. GRAVIS family pays sincere tribute to Dr. R.P. Dhir.

We hope this report provides a good summary of our progress in 2021-22. We thank all our donors, partners, team members and local communities for their active and meaningful support and look forward to our upcoming interventions in 2022-23.

**Prakash Tyagi  
Executive Director, GRAVIS**



# ONE

## ABOUT GRAVIS

Gramin Vikas Vigyan Samiti (GRAVIS) is a leading Non-Governmental Organization working in the rural areas of Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, and the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh States of India. GRAVIS has come a long way since its first center at Gagadi village in Jodhpur District, Rajasthan. Over the years, GRAVIS' interventions have supported over 75,000 families across over 1,600 villages. With an administrative office in the city of Jodhpur and 19 field centres spanning GRAVIS' areas of operation, it has reached out to more than 1.6 million people and established over 4,000 Community-based Organizations (CBOs). The team at GRAVIS is determined to raise the quality of life of desert communities. Relying on its founding principles and employing a holistic development strategy, GRAVIS continues to understand the changing needs of people and enhance its processes to render plausible outcomes.



*Thar Desert landscape*



## Inception and Geographical Footprint

The Thar Desert spreads across the western half of the State of Rajasthan in India and occupies about 60% of its area and further spreads into the States of Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana continuing into the country of Pakistan. It experiences a harsh climate with an annual rainfall of only about 200 mm. Over the last century the Thar has witnessed more than 70 drought years. In addition to the inherently low and erratic rainfall, the temperatures shoot up to 48 degrees in summer with extremely high rates of evaporation making it almost impossible to grow a considerable amount of agricultural produce. The difficult climatic conditions with soil erosion and lack of potable water have created massive malnutrition and health troubles for the residing population. As the villages are remotely located and thinly spread in the region, the inhabitants also lack access to basic health, education and infrastructure services.

In spite of being one of the most difficult terrains for human habitation with recurring droughts and acute water shortage, the Thar is the most densely populated desert in the world. Not to mention, majority of its population follow agriculture as their primary occupation with animal husbandry as their second most important support. It becomes very obvious that water and food security were, are and will be severely at stake in the region for years to come as the most vulnerable sections of the society being women, children and the elderly continue to suffer.

This is why one of the most barren landscapes on earth, neglected for the longest time became a matter of grave concern. In 1983, GRAVIS was one of the first grassroots development organizations to enter the Thar region of Rajasthan where survival of humans, animals and vegetation continued to be an undeniable challenge for centuries. Founded with the objective to serve the marginalized population of rural and remote areas of the Thar Desert by securing their livelihood through an integrated development approach and meaningful community participation, the initiative led by Late L.C. Tyagi and Late Shashi Tyagi (along with other social activists) gradually extended to the northern State of Uttarakhand and Bundelkhand region of the State of Uttar Pradesh in recent years.

The hilly to mountain terrain in Uttarakhand poses challenges to subsistence farmers living in the area. Being located in the foothills of the Himalaya, Uttarakhand is prone to floods and with shifting climate patterns due to global warming it is most definitely at the risk of dry periods. On the other hand, Bundelkhand in U.P is a drought prone area. Farmers' development and support therefore is substantial alongside women empowerment and programmes that focus on community health. GRAVIS also responds to relief needs during disasters across India based on resources available and existing capabilities. It also engages in learning and knowledge exchange with many other organizations in India, South East Asia, Africa and other parts of the world.



*GRAVIS' work areas*

## Development Roadmap

### Who we work with

Our interventions are driven towards drought mitigation and organizing rural livelihood opportunities for the desert communities. We work with the most socio-economically backward sections in the rural areas including women, children and the elderly with the aim to build their resilience and capacities such that they come up with solutions to the most pressing challenges of drought prone rural areas they inhabit. It is always ensured that women participate in all programmes and activities. They are definitely the protagonists and agents of large-scale change. Blending traditional community knowledge with modern scientific technological innovations, these solutions have proved to be financially viable, socially acceptable and sustainable in the long run. In addition, our special focus is towards entitlements of the mineworkers who form a large part of the informal labour population in the Thar Desert. It intervenes with awareness and educational activities for mineworkers and their families, health and safety measures and provision of legal aid for their entitlements.



## Approach and Strategy

We attempt to bring change by pioneering innovative need-based models and committed partnership with Government, NGOs, socially responsible corporations and individuals working on similar ideologies. Guided by the Gandhian principles of holistic and integrated development of rural communities, GRAVIS works across diverse programmatic areas including promoting education, improving health status, water security, agriculture and forestry and training, restoration of dwindling natural resources, capacity building and human rights. Additionally, we also focus on adolescent health, hygiene, child health, nutrition, girl child education, water and sanitation.

Over the years, our work with the rural communities has brought to light a critical insight about the dynamics of oppression and the only way to end it is to create countervailing power that opposes it. In rural Thar and other areas where we work, this is being done by collectivizing the most oppressed (i.e., women, elderly and marginal cultivators) democratically and blending their traditional wisdom with new techniques to create long-term, sustainable and cost-effective means for improving their lives. To achieve the overarching goal of creating a self-reliant village unit, we ensure involvement of local communities in its programmes and interventions, train and build their capacities further and develop community ownership. Keeping the above in view, we at GRAVIS continuously promote people's organizations.

Since its inception GRAVIS has rooted for two Gandhian beliefs which are the basis of its overall strategy and approach: *The Gandhian philosophy of Sarvodaya* which means “all rising, but the last person first”, stresses on the aspect that progress must follow bottom-up approach to ensure an inclusive and fair socio-economic system. We work for such collective rise of men, women, and children, regardless of economic state, age, caste or religion.

*And to ensure this, GRAVIS adheres to another Gandhian notion - Gram Swaraj* or village self-rule. Gandhi's philosophy of village self-rule is the creation of an independent and self-sufficient village which is not reliant on others for the provision of its needs. This also underlines the importance of interventions not only being planned with the local communities but also including them at all times to the largest extent possible in its execution, maintenance and monitoring.

It is essential to the success and sustainability of all measures to rely on a local community that is organized and works collectively for its own empowerment such that it reclaims ownership as well as responsibility towards its resources. A range of community-based organizations (CBO) therefore form the core element of GRAVIS' work and we seek to actively engage community members in our projects, rather than merely adding resources to a broken system.

## Objectives

- Integrated development of humanity without discrimination of caste, religion, or sect. Creation of village institutions ensuring adequate representation of all sections of the community, including women, the elderly and marginalized castes.
- Incorporation of better health behaviours and association of these with the overall development of rural society.



- Sustainable development of natural resources to increase productivity and income.
- Conservation and development of village commons.
- Improvement of education, with particular emphasis on educating girls.
- Promotion of financial savings at the individual, group, and community levels in order to increase familiarity with the economic system and to reduce dependence on outside capital.
- Empowerment of village communities, with emphasis on the poorer and weaker sections of society, in order to reduce economic and social disparity and to create a self-reliant and decentralized community system.
- Coordination of training programmes to teach youth, women, and field workers how to implement strategies of integrated development within their own communities.
- Generation of awareness among rural communities, particularly the poor, so that underprivileged groups can benefit from development schemes.
- Conducting research projects and studies to make development programmes more effective and to improve community participation.
- Provision of humanitarian relief during calamities and other emergencies.
- Cooperation with partner organizations sharing similar objectives.

#### **Guiding Principles**

- Community Participation
- Inclusion
- Capacity Building & Self Reliance
- Blending Science & Traditional Knowledge
- Co-operation

## **Governance & Operations**

At GRAVIS, we have an effective organizational structure that helps us to co-ordinate and harmonize our efforts undertaken at multiple levels with a variety of stakeholders. Our principal governing structure is the General Body, which comprises of 23 members. The General Body is responsible for the approval and disapproval of prospective budgets, activities and proposals. They also elect GRAVIS' Governing Board or the Executive Committee. The Governing Board currently has 8 members and is responsible for the overall supervision of financial, developmental and organizational planning as well as implementation of projects.

The Executive Director of GRAVIS manages the daily activities and is held accountable to the Governing Board. For every project undertaken, there is assigned a Project Coordinator who oversees various implementation aspects of the project and works frequently with Field Centre Coordinators at one or more of GRAVIS' field centers across all areas of operation. In turn, Field Center Coordinators report



directly to Project Coordinators as they manage implementation of the projects at the grass-root level together with Village Development Committees and other community-based organizations. Additionally, field and community workers, volunteers, village residents and partners provide enormous support in the implementation of GRAVIS projects, programmes and initiatives.

## Key Focus Areas

Wherever we implement projects, we ensure and emphasize meaningful community participation. The people play an active role in decision making and planning these initiatives and thus maintain control over their environment, institutions and most importantly, their future. The issues faced by rural communities are closely tied to one another so instead of focusing on one single challenge, we tackle an entire gamut of challenges as improvement in one area is likely to positively affect other areas. With a complementary set of projects in partnership with CBOs we work to raise the overall living standard of the villagers. Below are our key interventions and focus areas tailored to match the needs of communities:

### Water Security

The availability of water is a constant struggle in drought-prone areas where GRAVIS works. Lack of access to desired quantity and quality of water not only jeopardizes health of villagers but also severely affects agriculture, education of children, especially girls who often have to spend their entire day in the process of procuring water for their households. For the above reasons, sustainable methods of increasing the amount of water available to desert communities are of foremost importance. To achieve this, GRAVIS implements Integrated Watershed programme and relies on the construction of traditional and time-tested monsoon/rainwater harvesting structures like water storage tanks (*taankas*), ponds (*naadis*) and percolation wells (*beris*).

### Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

For thousands of years the desert communities have endured the dry climate and scarce rainfall to grow crops and raise livestock. Yet today, rising population, deteriorating water tables, accumulating droughts and thoughtless reliance on foreign methods of harvesting and cultivation have made agriculture and allied occupations insecure. Poor quality of seeds combined with insufficient rainfall leaves the community with meagre harvests. Further, the lack of drinking water for animals, poor quality of food and unsuitable breeds of cattle can pose a severe threat to food security. GRAVIS works with the rural populace to enhance their food security through carefully planned agriculture and livestock management programmes.

### Health

Living in harsh climatic conditions without sufficient food and water creates direct and indirect health problems. Malnutrition, undernourishment, abysmal sanitation facilities because of lack of water for hygiene practices, and isolation from medical facilities leads to poor health conditions for many villagers. Lung diseases like silicosis and tuberculosis run rampant among mining communities. GRAVIS has been continuously working to improve the overall wellbeing of the community applying a multifaceted



approach. The most obvious of these strategies is providing an affordable and accessible medical facility. We provide grassroots level trainings to Village Health Workers (VHWs) and conduct awareness and outreach medical camps for villagers. We have specific programs designed for women and girls as they are often the most neglected. These programs include pre-natal and post-natal care, training camps on girl child nutrition and family planning seminars.

In rural India, the ageing process and related problems start earlier due to the hard lives people have to lead. Older people often suffer from malnutrition or undernourishment for various reasons. They also often lack the physical capability of maintaining the most basic of hygiene standards. In addition to their physical impairments, the elderly often live isolated lives and suffer from mental health problems like depression due to loneliness. GRAVIS aims at improving older people's lives not only by providing them with nutrition and more economic security but also by organizing them in Village Older People's Associations (VOPAs) and highlighting their presence and value in the society.

## **Education**

Consistent basic education in itself is a luxury for rural regions, especially for girls. Daily drudgery in the fields, back breaking household chores, lack of proper food and nutrition, and absence of schools nearby make it almost impossible for a large number of children to receive sufficient education and hence allow them no opportunity to lead an independent life with better future prospects. Providing children with schools, teachers, materials, school uniforms or simply a means of transportation to the nearest school is one of the tasks GRAVIS has taken on to sustainably improve livelihoods in the long term. With our work in the area of water harvesting, we have given back time to girls and women (which is rightfully theirs) that would otherwise be spent in collecting water.

## **Community Mobilization**

For the community to realize the vision of village self-reliance, the local people must assume an active role in their own development. Therefore, we work closely with the villagers in the Thar by forming CBOs. These groups are involved in all phases of a project: planning, training, implementation, monitoring and maintenance. In a larger sense, these people committees serve as a platform for people to come together and express their views.

## **Research & Advocacy**

At GRAVIS, research is a key element of our work. Research enables us to find fitting measures to take and advice to give. The valuable lessons we learn from our research are comprised in publications that can help to give advice and spread the knowledge of best practices beyond the reach of our immediate field of work. The poor are often disempowered from having a voice in policy and governmental affairs that directly affect them. GRAVIS focuses on strengthening the voice of those in poverty.



## TWO

# PROGRESS MADE IN 2021 - 22

### Water Security

In the desert, the most natural resource, water is most absent. Non-arrival of critical rain can devastate life cycles of the entire population living in the Thar tearing apart families, communities causing them to migrate. Water is their constant struggle and such scarcity of water jeopardizes health of villagers not only when the reserves are low but also whenever high concentrations of minerals degrade its quality. For hundreds of years people have survived in this harsh climate and topography. They were able to do so by inventing a set of structures that have stood the test of time and helped people tackle and withstand low rainfall in the region. These techniques as well as local knowledge of diligently harvesting rainwater allowed for a rich and resourceful culture to flourish in one of the world's most challenging settings. Yet modernization during the past century brought with it its perils and unsustainable change which was to last for an era. Excessive reliance on drinking water tube wells led to mounting operating costs and sinking groundwater levels. Over time traditional techniques started to fall apart and when that happened the ones to suffer the most were the ones who were marginalized and had the least or no access to resources. While the poor could not afford to independently maintain and operate these mechanized systems, women had to fetch water from long distances.

To tackle this deepening crisis, GRAVIS entered the region with the objective to help villages regain self-sufficiency and sustainability. This could become possible only if access to water was availed and sustained. Achieving water security is hard but it is the most basic need for human civilization to be able to survive and exist. Hence, this became the first and the most important goal for us to mitigate the socio-economic impact of accumulated drought years in the Thar.

One of the key strategies of GRAVIS to achieve water security was to promote and advocate for the age-old traditional water harvesting techniques and structures. These are really easy for the villagers to maintain, more environmentally sustainable and practiced for hundreds of years. With these methods, even little rainfall can yield enormous benefits and harvest substantial quantity of water which would easily meet the needs of inhabiting communities.

### Rainwater Harvesting Structures & Technology

The primary focus of this intervention has been on mobilization and empowerment of rural communities for natural resource management by setting up of traditional water harvesting structures such as village ponds (*naadis*), percolation wells (*beris*) and drinking water tanks (*taankas*). GRAVIS also focuses on capacity building of rural communities so that they themselves come forward to restore traditional water harvesting structures for community use and water security.

## Rainwater harvesting structures promoted by GRAVIS

*Taanka* – it is an underground drinking water storage tank with about 25,000 litres capacity and harvests rainwater.

*Naadi* – a village pond, excavated on common lands and stores rainwater. It is a major source of drinking water for human and cattle population.

*Beri* - a percolation well that stores about 50,000 to 100,000 liters of underground water used in dry periods.

*Bio Sand Water Filters (BSWF)* – A low-cost technology that improves the quality of drinking water through filtration.



*A recently constructed taanka*

### Short-term benefits

The short-term benefits of the programme include resolution of the immediate water crisis faced by both humans and animals – thus ensuring availability of clean drinking water.

### Long-term impacts

The long-term impact includes greater drought preparedness of the village community. With availability of clean drinking water there will be an improvement in the health conditions and hygiene behaviour of the community.

Reduced availability of water in the lean season leads to complete or partial loss of livelihood for the rural poor. They either resort to borrowing money at high interest rates or migrate to urban areas.

In GRAVIS project villages such tendencies have reduced to a considerable extent due to the accessibility of water. The improved access and availability of water has enhanced economic gains for the poor communities and improved productivity in the countryside.



A *naadi* renovated by GRAVIS

## Indirect benefits

Various indirect benefits of the water resource management programme include increased attendance of school children, especially girls, improvement in health and hygiene and free time for women as they spend less time fetching water.

In the year 2021-22, GRAVIS continued to construct and promote taankas, naadis and beris as well as impart trainings on optimum and sustainable use of water harvesting structures.

## Progress made on water security

### In 2021-2022 :

- Construction of *taankas* - 671
- Renovation of *naadies* - 46
- Renovation of *beries* - 30
- Trainings on water management - 102
- BSWFs - 204

### Till date :

- Construction of *taankas* - 8,820
- Renovation of *naadies* - 358
- Renovation of *beries* - 672
- Trainings on water management - 1,286
- BSWFs - 1,500



## Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

Agriculture and animal husbandry are the key occupations of the rural population in India. Especially in a drought prone and isolated region like Thar, reliance on agriculture and livestock is critical to the survival of people. Agriculture is not a very dependable occupation in arid areas like these. Constantly failing crop cycles and inability to provide fodder for livestock are a cause of many severe issues like malnutrition and forced migration. Due to water scarcity the soil does not hold enough moisture needed for crop cultivation. In addition to the frequent droughts, overgrazing due to rising animal population, wind erosion and mining has led to serious land degradation. Lack of irrigation facilities to the poorest sections aggravate this situation further. Even 'a good year in terms of agricultural production' only provides with subsistent food resources and a yield which many not sustain a family yearlong if rains are scanty and less than that year.

Lower yield means that the community will not be able to store grains and fodder to safeguard themselves against frequent drought-years. To top it all, the introduction of modern practices of cultivation has not solved problems for the local people, it has instead added new obstacles to their work and lives. Commercial seeds, chemical fertilizers, complex irrigation techniques which promised to boost yield and profits didn't work as procuring these items became difficult and costly for marginal farmers and dependence on outsider support for their work made the concept largely impractical.

In response to this growing crisis, GRAVIS works to revive the traditional methods of sustainable agriculture to achieve food security as many farmers forsake some of the most efficient ancestral farming practices. We are also actively involved in research and development of innovations in sustainable dry-land agriculture and work closely with many research and extension institutions to disseminate the most relevant, efficient and sustainable farming techniques to the local farmers.

GRAVIS mitigates the effects of drought on agriculture and food security of the Thar by using a comprehensive approach that combines local knowledge with scientific understanding. And, animal husbandry as well as trees and grasses intercropped with vegetables or fruit trees is considerably the most viable farming model for arid and drought-prone regions.

### Key Strategic Interventions

#### Construction of *khadin*

GRAVIS has been promoting a runoff-based farming system known as *khadin*. A *khadin* is an earthen embankment constructed on the farming land that prevents water run-off, thereby retaining rain-water within an agricultural area. Use of *khadin* can not only improve the yield of crops but also allow to produce more than one crop a year in water scarce areas. Thus, aiding a systematic shift from rain dependent cultivation to sustainable methods of crop farming. Over the years, success of this traditional practice is visible in areas where GRAVIS has promoted this structure through various programmes.

*Khadins* had been developed a few hundred years ago by the local farmers of Jaisalmer. Originally these structures are made on a cluster basis by communities and agencies. We made significant innovations and updated these by making them smaller in size such that the structure can be shared by a small group of farmers. Necessary trainings are organized for the farming community on *khadin* usages and benefits.



*In a khadin farm*

### **Community Seed Banks (CSBs)**

GRAVIS develops seed banks as it allows communities to stockpile seeds in case of drought-related crop failure. The seeds stored are local variety of grains which are high in quality and drought resistant. These banks also act as a source for planting in the monsoon season as well as serve as reserves for rare and indigenous species of food crops. These seeds can be stored for many years as preserved using traditional methods.

### **Demonstration Plots**

GRAVIS encourages building of demonstration plots of different drought resistant, water efficient and high yielding variety of crops. These farms serve as a visible result of efficient application of sustainable methods of farming. Through this exercise farmers can be trained in best techniques of line sowing, weeding, mixed cropping, etc.

### **Arid Horticulture Units (AHUs)**

While cultivation of grains is quite common in the region of Thar, cultivation of fruit and vegetables, essential elements of a balanced and nutrition-filled diet isn't as prevalent. To ensure that people have access to extra source of nutrition and income, GRAVIS provides resources and expertise to establish Arid Horticulture Units (AHUs) units with plants that are possible to cultivate in an arid environment.



*GRAVIS supported AHU*



## Animal Husbandry

### i. Community Fodder Banks

Livestock development and allied activities are a potent alternative source of livelihood for the rural community of Thar. One of the important aspects of animal husbandry has been fodder security. Over the years, GRAVIS has worked with the community to develop mutual interventions like community fodder banks which act as buffers during dry spells and fodder depots to provide immediate relief in case of drought.

### ii. Pasture Land Development

We develop community pasture land to combat land degradation and soil erosion by educating the community about best practices and benefits of pasture land cultivation. These pasture lands and forests are developed on community land with the help of contribution from them and are aimed to support livestock-based livelihood by means of increasing fodder security. Other related activities include provision and distribution of bulls and milch cows.

### iii. Training of Para Vets

Various soil-moisture interventions led by GRAVIS have enhanced fodder production in these areas. These coupled with capacity building programmes for the community cadre have been instrumental in securing fodder requirements of the livestock. We train selected men and women to treat animals or refer them to a clinic. This ensures that animals have a better chance of survival as the local people have much needed knowledge to treat them.

## Progress made on Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

### In 2021-2022 :

- Construction of *khadins* - 593
- CSBs set up - 125
- AHUs set up - 560
- Pasture developed - 6
- Crop demonstration - 200

### Till date :

- Construction of *khadins* - 6,801
- CSBs set up - 580
- AHUs set up - 5,755
- Pasture developed - 85
- Crop demonstration - 1,685



## Health

The Thar is a region impacted by the adverse impact of recurrent droughts and acute water shortage. Access to quality and affordable healthcare is almost non-existent with insufficient nutrition, lack of basic vaccination services and appalling personal hygiene conditions being major challenges for the inhabitants. Poor socio-economic status of women and girls combined with pre-dominant social evils are responsible for widespread neglect of their health resulting in high rates of pregnancy at a young age, high miscarriage and infant mortality rates, risk of mortality and morbidity during labour as well as prevalence of infectious and chronic diseases in them. In addition, older people have been significantly affected by the lack of health services and their understanding of health seeking behaviors. Not to mention close to half of the child population is underweight and anaemic. Conditions like glaucoma and diseases such as tuberculosis are widely- spread, however there are no facilities where these can be detected and treated promptly. Even small infections, if they are not treated adequately, can become serious health issues. GRAVIS meets the healthcare needs of the local people on several levels, ranging from surgeries in our hospital, field based medical health camps to training VHWS.

### GRAVIS Hospital

Established in the year 2000, GRAVIS Hospital is one of the very few healthcare facilities serving communities in the rural areas of Thar. Fully equipped with well trained staff, the hospital has become a crucial supplier of professional healthcare to more than 2,50,000 people inhabiting the region. GRAVIS' field based medical programmes function to identify and link patients in need with the hospital for major and minor surgeries (orthopaedical and intestinal), to treat diseases such as malaria and conditions like malnutrition and anaemia as well as supervise pregnancies including ante-natal and post-natal check-ups.

### Training of VHWS

The VHWS provide an essential link between the villagers and GRAVIS, all of whom work and live in rural areas in the Thar. Because more than 90% are women, they can best understand the apprehensions and condition of the local people. Their primary role is to provide first aid, assist with safe childbirth practices, recognize diseases, refer patients to a doctor/hospital when necessary and promote overall health and hygiene in the village.

To aid the VHWS in their efforts, GRAVIS runs frequent training programs on various health related subjects including sanitation, family planning, nutrition and diet, child care, menstrual health, social issues affecting public health, prevention and treatment of common diseases, risky health behavior and preventive measures. The VHWS are also provided with a kit filled with equipment necessary to complete their tasks.

### Outreach Medical Camps

Field based medical camps are organized to address the immediate medical needs of patients who live in remote areas and are unable to access healthcare facilities and have no means of transportation to reach those. Apart from treating infections and prescribing medicines our doctors also refer patients to GRAVIS hospital and other nearby medical facilities.



*An outreach medical camp*

## **Eye Care**

Unprotected exposure to the harmful UV light for long hours and a general prevalence of malnutrition gives rise to a wide range of eye problems including glaucoma, cataract and numerous other eye infections. Our eye screening camps are particularly designed to treat these concerns. If need be, patients are also transferred to the hospital for surgeries.

## **Child Care, Maternal Health & Geriatric Health**

GRAVIS' health programmes are designed to meet diverse needs of all age groups. This is ensured by training the community representatives and providing special medical care and advice to the ones who need. Our creche programme is a day care for infants and young children where health check-ups, pre-school education and nutritious meals are provided. Young children in our medical camps are subject to regular immunization.

Adolescent boys and girls are trained and informed about the changes they will undergo during puberty, importance of menstrual hygiene, personal hygiene and sanitation. Mothers and mothers-to-be are given necessary support and advice at ante-natal and post-natal stages while linking them to respective health institutions and midwives.

## Ageing

We also raise awareness to educate the elderly on healthcare and nutrition needed at an advanced stage and link them to age friendly, easily accessible and affordable health programmes, also known as Self Care Trainings. In addition, GRAVIS provides all forms of primary medical care to older people both at its hospital and within the community through mobile medical services.

## Infectious Diseases

Malaria is one of the most wide-spread and lethal infections in the Thar Desert transmitted by infected mosquitoes that thrive in the stagnant water, for example in naadis. In cases of epidemic hitting the region, GRAVIS provides short-term relief action by treating infected patients. As a preventive measure, GRAVIS tries to reduce the risk of infection by adding trapdoors to the taankas, built close to people's homes.

HIV/AIDS is also a matter of concern and has a lot of stigma. In order to reduce the risk of infection due to lack of knowledge, GRAVIS conducts workshops and meetings to achieve thorough understanding of this disease. Tuberculosis is another significant challenge in Thar. GRAVIS has been addressing TB in the region by raising awareness in the communities and disseminating DOTS treatment in the remotest of villages in partnership with the Government.



*A health training*

## Progress made on healthcare

- **In the year gone by, over 53,000 patients treated, 204 medical camps and over 32 health training held and over 950 eye surgeries conducted**
- **Till Date, over 400,000 patients treated and over 300,000 people educated on health**

## Education

Especially for girls because of acute poverty, absence of adequate infrastructure at schools, the need to spend hours together fetching water for the family and other household chores. Also, schools are often very far from the communities making it difficult for the young children to access them on a daily basis. Quality of education is also a concern with lack of human resources and limited availability of good quality training as well as teaching materials. Other factors such as poor health and nutritional status of children also impact the educational attainments.

Above factors are majorly responsible for high dropout rates and low literacy levels in villages where GRAVIS works. Although the government education programmes to provide elementary education are ongoing but unfortunately its reach is very limited to the far-flung areas. GRAVIS is actively working to promote education in these villages as it is key to people's self-reliance and economic security.

### Primary Schools

GRAVIS has set up primary schools in the remotest regions of Thar. Over the years, a number of GRAVIS schools have been handed over to the Government or to the local community and are running successfully. In our schools we educate all children, no matter what economic background, caste, religion or gender they are from and we also ensure that 50% of our students are girls. In the year 2021-22, GRAVIS continued to support over 46 schools and enrolled over 4,000 students. Till date, over 110 schools have been set up by GRAVIS.

Every school established, works towards building a holistic curriculum including sessions on hygiene and sanitation, health check-ups, nutrition awareness, basics of computer, environment, peace and collaboration. A greater focus is thrusted on encouraging enrolment of girls. Children are provided with opportunities to participate in exposure visits, sports and art events as well as supported with nutritious meals to achieve high student retention rates.



*Children in a school*

## Village Education Committees (VECs)

GRAVIS understands that holistic development of children is also dependent on the stakeholders involved including the local community. Thus, the local communities are involved in our education programmes through the formation of VECs. The VECs closely monitor the day-to-day activities of the schools, manage the community's education fund, support the school teachers, oversee the distribution of teacher's salaries as well as secure food and other materials needed for effective functioning of the schools. Decisions regarding to the future plans of the school such as links to government funds and schemes, as well as educational topics and approaches, are all made by the VECs. GRAVIS ensures 50% of all VEC members are women to ensure female participation.

## Teachers' Trainings

We build capacities of our teachers to maintain and improve the quality of education in our schools. Teachers are regularly trained by a variety of our resource persons to continuously upgrade their knowledge and skills. This year, 18 trainings were organized for teachers.

## Bicycle Scholarships

Teenage girls wishing to continue their education beyond primary schooling have to travel long distances to institutes providing higher education. For this very reason they drop out. In order to bridge the gap between their homes and secondary schools, GRAVIS initiated bicycle distribution to girls who wished to study further. In 2021-2022 160 bicycles were distributed.



*Girls with bicycles*

## Progress made on education

- In 2021 – 22, 46 primary schools supported over 4,000 students enrolled, 18 training organized for teachers, 160 bicycles distributed
- Till Date, over 110 schools set up and supported, over 18,000 students received education



## Community Mobilization

Active community engagement has been at the very base of every project implemented by GRAVIS to ensure its sustainability and relevance. People's Organizations or CBOs or Community Collectives organized and facilitated by GRAVIS are at the forefront of all its interventions. It is only when these collectives get fully involved to decide on their priorities, set goals, plan, mobilize internal resources, devise systems to achieve their goals, and evaluate, transformative and structural changes become possible.

### Women Participation: A pre-requisite

GRAVIS ensures that apart from being people's representative, these CBOs are strengthened to promote equal participation of rural women in the collective decision-making process. It is mandatory to have 50% representation of women in these community-based organizations who against the age-old customs and forced traditions then voice their thoughts and make decisions along with men from the community.

#### Key Definitions

**VDCs:** The main community-based people's organization that GRAVIS establishes is the VDC. This body serves as the intermediary between GRAVIS and the village. It is responsible for assessment and selection of beneficiaries as well as liaison with the local Government and GRAVIS staff.

**VECs:** In the villages where GRAVIS runs educational projects, the organization has established VECs. Composed of parents and concerned community members, this body coordinates all matters relating to the administration of schools. The VEC makes decisions about the curriculum, school funds, and necessary supplies.

**VOPAs:** VOPAs provide an organized platform for older people to participate in the development of their communities and restore their respectful position in the society. Both older men and women are a part of these associations promoted by GRAVIS.

**SHGs:** SHGs are groups of 10-12 women who meet regularly to express themselves, discuss community development issues and exchange their learning with each other. These groups provide with a financial and social network that help women to strengthen their livelihoods, financial independence and equip them with tools that support in navigating cultural and social issues they face on a regular basis. With SHGs, inter-loaning and micro-loaning for women who want to start a small business becomes possible.

**ILGs:** ILGs are group of 10 members from different generations within the community. These have provided spaces where women and girls unite and share knowledge on social issues, cultural norms, traditions as well as care, support and exchange of resources.

**FIGs:** FIGs are informal networks of farmers from diverse backgrounds to collectivize small and marginal producers for both forward linkages and backward linkages.



*SHG meeting*

To achieve this participation, over the years these CBOs established by GRAVIS have taken several forms. These include Village Development Committees (VDCs), Village Eye Care Committees (VECC), Intergenerational Learning Groups (ILGs), Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs), VOPAs, SHGs, and VECs. In the past year all these organizations contributed phenomenally to the overarching objective of achieving self-reliance, community partnership and ownership.

### **Women Empowerment**

GRAVIS thoroughly believes in the equality of the genders and recognizes that without women's empowerment it is not possible to achieve sustainable development. Adopting a gender-inclusive approach, we attempt to address deeply entrenched patriarchal mindset and bigotries against women, that exclude them from decision making and resource ownership. To give women more social and financial independence and respect within their community SHGs are formed. These groups carry out collective savings by contributing a fixed amount every month. The groups have their own rules for management of this fund and the members can access loan from it from time to time. The savings are also deposited in the bank which is used to secure micro- credit loans. We work with women of varied age groups and our broad focus areas are leadership development, vocational trainings, awareness about women's rights, education, microfinance, and adolescent as well as reproductive health.

### **Mine Workers' Entitlements**

Rajasthan is home to thousands of mines. The region is world famous for its marble and sandstone and mining is a very common occupation, second only to agriculture. At an estimate, 2.5 million people work in mines in Rajasthan out of which some 3,00,000 people work in the stone mining sector. Small farmers and agricultural labourers who are solely dependent on rainfed agriculture often turn to the nearest sandstone quarry after the monsoon crop is harvested and during the drought years to earn a living. This is how mining becomes a primary source of income for many. However, while the mining industry serves



as a steady occupational alternative to farming it comes with occupational hazards which are life threatening. The working conditions and wages are exceptionally poor and health consequences are severe. Workers are forced to endure ten hours of strenuous labor in the open sun without appropriate safety gear for a meagre paycheck. Underpaid, overworked with unhealthy living and working conditions, mineworkers become victims of diseases like silicosis and tuberculosis. Not to mention, their families often get caught in the trap of poverty and indebtedness leading to exploitation of generations to come.

GRAVIS has been working for the entitlements of mineworkers for long time. Our wide range of interventions include curative and diagnostic health services, educating the mining community on occupational health hazards and safety, formal education for mineworkers' children, support to women through SHGs and advocacy efforts focused on safe mining practices with various stakeholders.

### **Ageing**

The Thar Desert has a large number of elderly people living constantly under the shadows of poverty, food and water insecurity and inadequate healthcare, especially when they need it the most. For older women who are widows particularly, life becomes even more difficult because of social customs and barriers impinged upon them since ages.

One of the key focus areas for GRAVIS work is to reach out to them to support them and ensure their participation and leadership in the overall community development by collectivizing them in VOPAs. The programmes for the elderly range from capacity building to livelihood support and healthcare to research and advocacy on ageing related issues.

### **Building Capacities of Farmers – Farmer Clubs and Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs)**

Farmer Clubs and FIGs are informal networks of farmers from different backgrounds who are supported with the resources to help them imbibe drought-resilient farming techniques. They have monthly meetings to exchange knowledge as well as training and exposure visits to increase awareness on farming practices in arid regions. Farmers are systematically trained in financial literacy as well as group management and in ways to forge backward and forward linkages. They also advocate collectively for better access to government schemes

### **Progress made on Community Mobilization**

- GRAVIS currently works with 1,067 VDCs, over 2,200 SHGs, 98 VECs, over 300 VOPAs, 136 ILGs, over 200 VHCs and 135 Farmers Clubs.**

## Research & Advocacy

Research and advocacy are integral to the work we do. Through action research projects we try to understand our processes, outcomes, emerging needs and ways to modify our programmes to maximise the impact. We focus on educating the community on their rights and advocating for their entitlements by organizing and participating in seminars, workshops and awareness campaigns. Through advocacy, we work towards raising attention on community needs and motivate the most vulnerable in the Thar, especially women, elderly and mineworkers to raise their voice and challenge the status quo.

As a result of many research interventions, we publish several studies and lead many advocacy campaigns every year.

### Publications of 2021 – 22

- Dusty Mining
- New Beginnings
- Turning a new leaf
- Bearing Fruit Now
- Ageing Mining
- Brining older people Together

### Advocacy Events Organized in 2021 – 22

- World health Day
- Events on International Day for Older Persons
- World TB Day
- World Women Day
- World Labour Day
- World Sight Day
- World AIDS Day

## GRAVIS' online presence

### GRAVIS website

[www.gravis.org.in](http://www.gravis.org.in)

Please visit our website and read more about our work.

### GRAVIS Blog

<https://www.gravisindia.wordpress.com>

On our blog, we update our readers about our latest work and share stories from our supporters and volunteers.

### GRAVIS on Social Media

For more updates, links, stories and videos, please visit our social media pages on Facebook and Twitter.



[www.facebook.com/gravis.india](http://www.facebook.com/gravis.india)



<https://twitter.com/gravisindia>



An advocacy event in 2021-22

## GRAVIS' response to COVID-19 in rural India

In May 2021, India witnessed the second wave of COVID-19, a dreadful amalgamation of spiraling cases, reduced supplies of essential treatments and increased deaths. Till date, India has reported over 44 million cases with over 500,000 deaths since the pandemic broke.

While the healthcare systems in the urban areas were struggling with the situation, the rural regions in the country too, were facing devastating consequences. Lack of infrastructure, limited awareness about the extent of the spread of the pandemic and apprehensions for vaccination were some of the major reasons rural India was not adequately equipped to deal with the pandemic during the second wave. Challenges faced by the rural India were:

- Fear of contracting COVID-19.
- Lack of testing facilities, delays in blood samples sent for testing and reports making the population vulnerable to further infections.
- Reluctance to follow quarantine protocols with shortage of quarantine facilities.
- Shortage of essential medicines and lack of facilities in hospitals.
- Apprehension for vaccination and inadequate vaccination infrastructure.
- Reverse migration with limited testing and monitoring systems in place
- Fear of lockdown and economic crisis as a result of loss of income and livelihood sources.

### GRAVIS' efforts

In order to contain the rapidly spreading pandemic in the remote areas, GRAVIS continued to provide relief and infrastructural support not only to the Thar region of Rajasthan but also extended aid to the States of Haryana, Uttarakhand, U.P. and Gujarat reaching out to over 500 villages and over 500,000 people. In 2021 – 22, our major activities included:

- Distribution of food and hygiene kits to about 50,000 families (around 400,000 people) with supplies lasting for a month (family size of about 8)
- Drinking water supplied to about 40,000 people of 20 villages.
- Over 5,000 patients were provided medical support every month between April 2021 and March 2022
- Over 500,000 people were educated on COVID-19 (remedial measures, relief and support available, public welfare schemes, etc.) through various awareness campaigns with special emphasis on the elderly, women and disabled.



*A family with food and hygiene kit*



# THREE ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCIAL AND GENERAL DETAILS OF THE YEAR

## Projects implemented in 2021-22

Project title	Location	Main focus
Addressing Climate Change, Drought and Poverty (ACDP)	Thar Desert	Drought mitigation
Age Demands Action Interventions	Thar Desert	Advocacy on older people's issues
Combating Droughts in Jaisalmer through Watershed	Thar Desert	Drought mitigation
Communities Led Drought Mitigation (CDM)	Thar Desert	Agriculture, Water and capacity building
Community Led Climate Resilient Drought Mitigation (CLCRDM)	Thar Desert	Drought mitigation
COVID – 19 relief	Thar Desert	COVID relief
Development and Health for Women and Girls (DHWG)	Thar Desert	Gender equality
Drought Mitigation through Harvesting Rains (DMHR)	Thar Desert	Water security
Empowering communities in Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	Community development
Enhancing Health through Water Security (EWHS)	Thar Desert	Health, water
Enhancing Women and Girls Leadership (EWGL)	Thar Desert	Women Empowerment
Extending Education – Worthington Foundation	Thar Desert	Small scale framing through Drip Irrigation
Farmers Development Programme	Thar Desert	Agriculture
Gender Equality through Drought Mitigation (GEMD)	Thar Desert	Women empowerment
Gender, Drought and Development (GDD)	Thar Desert	Gender equality
GIVE supported projects	Thar Desert	Water security, fruit gardens, education, health
GRAVIS Gramodyog	Thar Desert	Production of spices, oil and wheat porridge



<b>Project title</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Main focus</b>
GRAVIS Hospital	Thar Desert	Provision of professional curative and diagnostic health care
Improving Bio – Diversity (GEF)	Thar Desert	Crop demonstration
Improving the Health of Women, Children and Elderly (IHWCE)	Thar Desert	Health Care
KRIYA	Thar Desert	Women empowerment through income generation by vocational trainings and micro-finance
Mine Labourers' Welfare Programme including silicosis control	Thar Desert	Mineworkers' entitlements, health education, advocacy
Mitigating Drought through Sustainable Agriculture (MDSA)	Bundelkhand, U.P.	Drought mitigation
Nutrition and Health for Women & Girls (NHWC)	Thar Desert	Nutrition & Health
Parivartan	Thar Desert	Girls education
Poverty Reduction through Drought Mitigation (PRDM)	Thar Desert	Water security
Promoting Lung Health in the Mineworkers of Thar Desert (PLHMT)	Thar Desert	Silicosis control
Rejuvenating Water Bodies	Thar Desert	Water security
RAJWEST projects	Thar Desert	Drought mitigation, women empowerment
Safe water for community Development (SWCD)	Thar Desert	Water and food security
Scale	Thar Desert	Agriculture
School sanitation programme	Thar Desert	Water and sanitation in schools
Skill building for girls	Thar Desert	Skill building
SPICE	Thar Desert	Agriculture
Trees Outside Forests in India (TOFI)	Thar Desert	Forestry
Water, Health & Education Project	Thar Desert	Water, health education
Water, Nutrition and health in Thar (WNHT)	Thar Desert	Ageing and development
Women, Girls, Water and Village development project (WGWVD)	Thar Desert	Water security
Xertifix schools Programme	Thar Desert	Education



## Our Partners

### National and International Partners

Names	Country	Names	Country
AB World Foods	UK	International, Development and Relief and Fund (IDRF)	Canada
Age International	UK	Lady Irwin College, New Delhi	India
Agro Ecology Fund	US	Motivation for Excellence	India
Asha for Education	US	NABARD, Govt. of India	India
ATE Chandra Foundation	India	National Coalition for Natural Farming	India
Azim Premji Foundation	India	One Prosper International	Canada
Bio -Versity International	International	People for Progress in India	US
Central Social Welfare Board, Govt. of India	India	Prometheus	US
Dasra	India	Rajwest	India
Dining for Women	US	ReNew Power	India
DS Foundation	India	Share and Care Foundation	US
Edel Give Foundation	India	St Clare and St Francis Trust	UK
European Union	International	Tampere University Students Union (TAMY)	Finland
France Libertes	France	Tata Power	India
Giving Impetus to Voluntary Action (GIVE)	India	The Hans Foundation	India
Global Fund for Women	US	Thousand Currents	US
Government of Rajasthan	India	Unit Trust of India	India
H2O for life	India	Vista Hermosa Foundation	US
Harvard University	US	Water Harvest	UK
Help Age International	UK	Weltwerts	Germany
Help Age Germany	Germany	World Agro Forestry Center	International
Help Age USA	USA	Worthington Foundation	US
India Development Services (IDS)	US	Xertifix	Germany
Indian Friends in America	US	Zagorra	UK

## Our Grassroots Partners

Health, Environment and Development Consortium (HEDCON)

Jan Kaylan and Gram Vikas Sansthan (JKGVS)

Kshetriya Gramoththan Samiti (KGS)

Kshetriya Samagra Lok Vikas Sangh (KSLVS)

L.C. Tyagi Memorial Trust

Swarajya Trust

Vasundhara Sewa Samiti (VSS)

Zila Gramin Vikas Sansthan (ZGVS)



## Offices and Centers

- |                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ● GRAVIS Head Office, Jodhpur  | ● GRAVIS Centre, Pabupura    |
| ● GRAVIS, Barmer               | ● GRAVIS Centre, Soorsagar   |
| ● GRAVIS, Jaipur               | ● GRAVIS Centre, Chohtan     |
| ● GRAVIS, Jaisalmer            | ● GRAVIS Centre, Devikot     |
| ● GRAVIS Hospital, Tinwari     | ● GRAVIS Centre, Bundelkhand |
| ● GRAVIS Centre, Jelu - Gagadi | ● GRAVIS Centre, Pokaran     |
| ● GRAVIS Centre, Bhalu Rajwan  | ● GRAVIS Centre, Tehri       |
| ● GRAVIS Centre, Baap          | ● GRAVIS Centre, Bhaniyana   |
| ● GRAVIS Centre, Kalron        | ● GRAVIS Centre, Sankra      |
| ● GRAVIS Centre, Shekhasar     |                              |

## Governing Board

Names of Board members	Designation in the Board	Gender	Background
Dr. R. P. Dhir	Chairperson	M	Agriculture Scientist
Saraswati Kumar	Vice Chairperson	F	Development Activist
Dr. Prakash Tyagi	Secretary	M	Medical Doctor
Dr. J. P. Gupta	Member	M	Agriculture Scientist
Leela Vyas	Member	F	Development Activist
Dr. Archna Kumar	Member	F	Professor
Laxman Singh	Member	M	Farmer
Dr. S. M. Mohnot	Member	M	Zoologist
Dr. Manju Mishra	Member	F	Academician



## FINANCIAL DETAILS

**S.R. LOONKER & COMPANY**

Chartered Accountants

A-56, Shastri Nagar, Opp. Lachoo College

Behind SBI Zonal Office, Jodhpur – 342003

Tel No.(O)- 2435414, 9636990011

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR REPORT

TO

GRAMIN VIKAS VIGYAN SAMITI  
3/458, MILKMAN COLONY, PAL ROAD  
JODHPUR (RAJASTHAN)

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **GRAMIN VIKAS VIGYAN SAMITI**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended on the same date, and a summary of significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

#### **Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with applicable financial reporting framework. 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 financial statements of **GRAMIN VIKAS VIGYAN SAMITI** for the year ended March 31, 2022 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with applicable financial reporting framework.



**We further report that :-**

- (1) We have obtained all the information and explanation which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of the audit.
- (2) The Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure account dealt with the report are in agreement with the books of accounts.
- (3) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statements give a true and fair view :-
  - i) In the case Balance Sheet of the state of affairs as at 31st March, 2022.
  - ii) In the case of Income and Expenditure account of the Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ended on that date.

PLACE : JODHPUR  
DATED : 23.09.2022

FOR S.R. LOONKER & COMPANY  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(S.R.LOONKER)  
PARTNER  
M.NO. 070512  
F.R. No.001296C  
UDIN:22070512AVDEE05245





## Abridged Consolidated Income & Expenditure Statement for the year ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

### GRAMIN VIKAS VIGYAN SAMITI

3/437, 458, Milkmen Colony, Pal Road, Jodhpur - 342 008

	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Amount (INR)</b>		<b>Income</b>	<b>Amount (INR)</b>
To	Administrative expenditure other than those directly debited to earmarked projects	28,796,358.82	By	Interest from Bank & Others	2,820,358.06
To,	Recurring expenditure on activities other than earmarked projects	11,715,613.44	By	General donation	544,500.00
To	Gravis own contribution to earmarked projects	83,292.00	By	Misc. income (Including tractors charge recovered)	5,263,752.00
To	Grants Bio Sand Water Filter	620,985.00	By	Agriculture & Nursery income	285,000.00
To	Interest on workers welfare fund	1,160,141.00	By	Boarding charges from workers & training workshops	380,349.00
To	Property & Equipment fund created (Assets incurred out of own fund)	11,845.00	By	Collection & Misc receipts from GRAVIS School	3,040.00
To	Fund for Village Development & Health Programme	7,000,000.00	By	Charged from various Project	40,520,056.12
To	Expenditure on earmarked projects to the extent grants utilized ( See contra)	169,350,844.49	By	Income applies on earmarked projects to the extent grants utilized (See contra)	169,350,844.49
To	Excess of Income Over Expenditure tr. to General Fund	141,273.92	By	Member fee	110.00
To	Expenditure on running of GRAVIS School	287,656.00			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>219,168,009.67</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>219,168,009.67</b>



## Abridged Consolidated Balance Sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

### GRAMIN VIKAS VIGYAN SAMITI

3/437, 458, Milk Men Colony Pal Road, Jodhpur - 342 008

LIABILITIES	Amount (INR)	ASSETS	Amount (INR)
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT FUND	69,540,548.19	FIXED ASSETS	69,540,548.19
GENERAL FUND	3,222,762.33	S. DEBTORS, ADVANCE & SECURITY DEPOSITS	3,140,481.43
CORPUS FUND	15,000,243.97	<u>INVESTMENTS</u>  * ICICI MIS Growth 400,000.00  * HDFC MIS Growth 400,000.00  * DHFL MIS 221,432.00  * FDR 46,930,003.14	47,951,435.14
FUND FOR VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT & HEALTH PROGRAMME	7,000,000.00	GRANTS FOR SPECIFIC EARMARKED PROJECTS RECEIVED (Grants awaiting reimbursement)	9,737,348.25
WORKERS WELFARE FUND & SECURITY DEPOSIT	35,009,557.55		
AIDS & FUNDS FOR SPECIFIC EARMARKED PROJECTS	59,457,702.81	CASH IN HAND  *Cash in Hand 110,450.63	110,450.63
SUNDY CREDITORS & PROVISIONS	8,594,494.39	<u>CASH AT BANK</u>  *Cash at bank 67,345,045.60	67,345,045.60
	<b>Total 197,825,309.24</b>		<b>Total 197,825,309.24</b>



## Abridged Receipt & Payment Account for the year ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

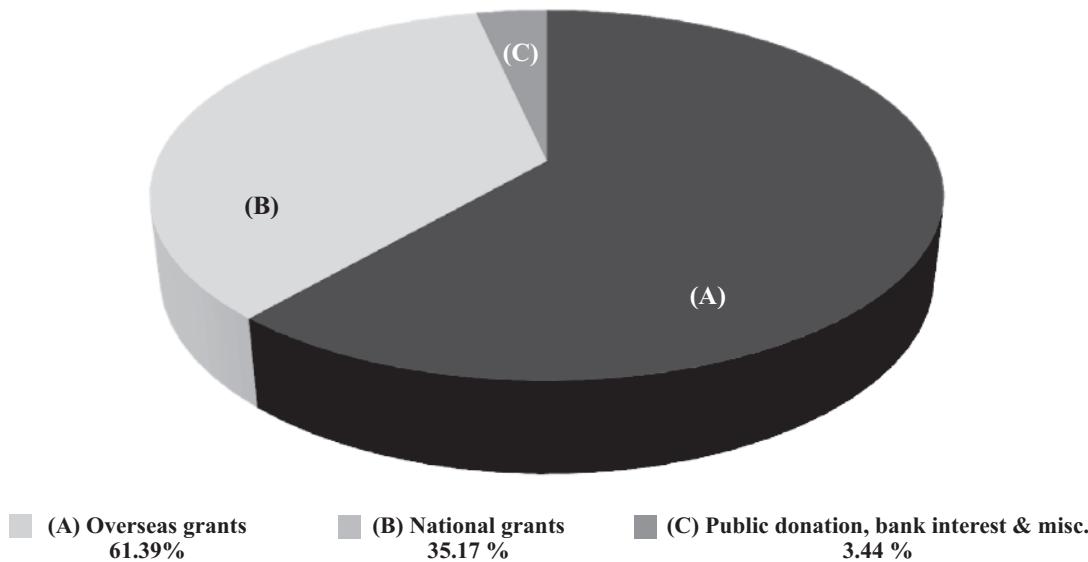
### **GRAMIN VIKAS VIGYAN SAMITI**

3/437, 458, Milkmen Colony, Pal Road, Jodhpur - 342 008

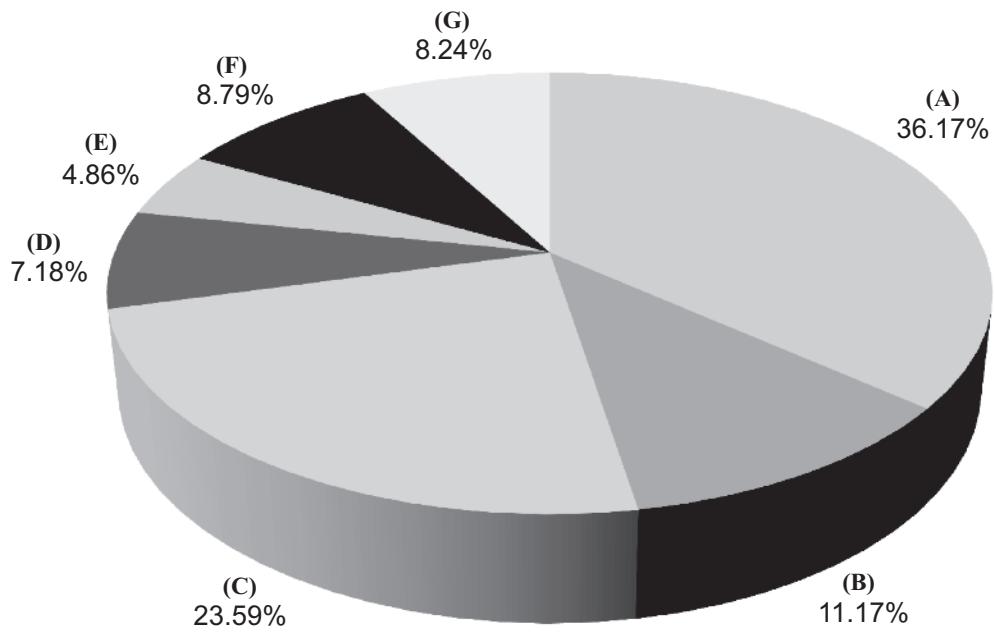
<b>Receipts</b>	<b>Amount (INR)</b>	<b>Payment</b>	<b>Amount (INR)</b>
To Opening Balance Cash in Hand	43,780.63	By Expenditure on Purchase of Fixed Assets	<b>2,623,642.00</b>
Cash at Bank	53,748,404.69	FCRA Fund 1,834,721.00 Local Fund 777,076.00 Own Fund I & E A/c 11,845.00	
To receipt against Corpus Fund	125,004.00	By Revenue Expenditure on Running the Earmarked Foreign Contribution Projects	67,001,295.28
To Grant Received for Specific Earmarked Projects-Foreign Contribution (Including Rs. 1,312,422.09 Interest from Bank & Assets Realisation) Proceeds Rs. 64,000.00)	111,001,587.09	By Revenue Expenditure on Running the Earmarked local fund Projects	56,893,216.09
To Grant received for Specific earmarked local contribution (including interest Rs. 672,032.00)	62,992,888.40	By Contribution to Earmarked Projects	83,292.00
To General Donation	544,500.00	By Administrative & other Exp at HO excluding amount charged to Earmarked Projects	29,956,499.82
To Interest from Bank (Other than Earmarked Fund)	2,820,358.06	By Increase Investment	2,229,940.31
To Misc Income	3,151,021.00	By Exp. on activity other than Earmarked Projects	4,846,182.00
To Agriculture Income	285,000.00	By Decrease in WWF & Gratuity Fund (Net)	2,108,425.26
To Boarding Charges (Excluding Charged from Projects)	168,600.00	By Expenditure at other Branches of Gravis (School etc.)	285,265.00
To Membership fee	110.00	By Increase in Sundry Debtors / Advance (Net)  By Decrease in Sundry Creditors (Net)	75,080.66  1,325,959.22
To Receipts of School	3,040.00	By Closing Balance Cash In Hand Cash at Bank	110,450.63 67,345,045.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>234,884,293.87</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>234,884,293.87</b>

## Income and Expenditure in 2021-22

### INCOME



### EXPENDITURE



■ (A) Water Security

■ (B) Agriculture & Animal Husbandry

■ (C) Health and COVID relief

■ (D) Education

■ (E) Community Mobilization

■ (F) Research and Advocacy

■ (G) Infrastructure & Implementation



# APPENDICES

## Abbreviations

ACDP	- Addressing Climate Change, Drought and Poverty	ILG	- Intergenerational Learning Groups
ADOPT	- Assimilated Development of Older People in Thar Desert	JKGVS	- Jan Kalyan and Gram Vikas Sansthan
AHU	- Arid Horticulture Unit	KGS	- Kshetriya Gramotthan Samiti
APPI	- Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives	KSLVS	- Kshetriya Samagra Lok Vikas Sangh
ASDW	- Access to Safe Drinking Water	MDSA	- Mitigating Drought through Sustainable Agriculture
BSWF	- Bio Sand Water Filter	MDCE	- Mitigating Droughts for Community Empowerment
CARE	- Centre for Advancement and Relief Everywhere	NABARD	- National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
CBO	- Community Based Organisation	NHWC	- Nutrition and Health for Women & Girls
CDM	- Community Led Drought Mitigation	PPI	- People for Progress in India
CLCRDM	- Community Led Climate Resilient Drought Mitigation	PLHMT	- Promoting Lung Health in the Mineworkers of Thar Desert
CSB	- Community Seed Bank	PRDM	- Poverty Reduction through Drought Mitigation
DMHR	- Drought Mitigation through Harvesting Rains	OMC	- Outreach Medical Camp
EWGL	- Enhancing Women and Girls' Leadership	SHG	- Self Help Group
EWHS	- Enhancing Health through Water Security	SWCD	- Safe Water for Community Development
FIG	- Farmer Interest Group	TAMY	- Tampere University Students Union
GIVE	- Giving Impetus to Voluntary Action	TB	- Tuberculosis
GEF	- Global Environment Facilitation	THF	- The Hans Foundation
GEMD	- Gender Equality through Drought Mitigation	UP	- Uttar Pradesh
GRAVIS	- Gramin Vikas Vigyan Samiti	VOPA	- Village Older People's Association
HEDCON	- Health, Environment and Development Consortium	VDC	- Village Development Committee
ICMS	- Improving Mothers' and Children's Survival	VEC	- Village Education Committee
IDOP	- International Day for Older People	VECC	- Village Eye Care Committee
IDRF	- International, Development and Relief and Fund	VHC	- Village Health Committee
IDS	- India Development Services	VHW	- Village Health Worker
IHWCE	- Improving the Health of Women, Children and Elderly (IHWCE)	VSS	- Vasundhara Sewa Samiti
		WGWVD	- Women, Girls, Water and Village Development
		WNHT	- Water, Nutrition and Health in Thar
		ZGVS	- Zila Gramin Vikas Sansthan

## GLOSSARY

Beri	- Percolation Well	Naadi	- Village Pond
Gram Swaraj	- Village Self-rule	Sarvodaya	- Universal Uplift
Khadin	- Earthen Bund, Dyke	Taanka	- Drinking Water Storage Tank



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**GRAVIS** is a leading Non-Governmental Organization working in rural India in the States of Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, and the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. Since its inception in 1983, GRAVIS has worked with over 75,000 families across 1600 villages reaching a population of over 1.6 million and has established over 4,000 CBOs. GRAVIS believes in participatory community development that blends traditional knowledge and modern sciences and promotes equality.

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