

FROM THE DESK OF SECRETARY.....



Once again, I am pleased to present the annual report of Gram Chetna Kendra. Despite being an organization for 20 years, every annual report has a host of new experiences to share, as our world and our work continue to evolve, we seek to adapt and continue our working towards our goals. This report is as much a learning process as it is a statement of our activities, through reflecting on our year's programs, we hope to create improvements in all areas of implementation so that in the future those individuals in our project area receive the best services possible. What follows is a detailed account of this year's activities and I hope that all readers, whether they are interested parties, potential partners or strangers to GCK, will be able to gain a comprehensive understand of our organization and a glimpse into the hardship of life of those whom we serve.

We are fortunate to have acquired a supremely dedicated team here at GCK, whose desire to work for the people of the area is match only by their skills. Therefore, I would like to express my gratitude to the board members, staff and volunteers who make our activities possible and whose efforts strengthen the internal focus, provide invaluable experiences and insights and help guide our future endeavors.

As well, on behalf of everyone involved in GCK, from staff to the local population, I extend my warmest thanks to our funding partners, ChildFund India, UNICEF, NABARD, the Government of Rajasthan, The Lillianne Fonds Netherlands, Give India, RVHA and the Ministry of Forest and Environment. These groups provide the financial, technical and academic resources that are essential to create such a successful program. In addition, on behalf of all the sponsored children in the area, I thank the kind individuals across the world who gives their funds and their time to support children in our country. We are indebted to all the individuals involved in these organizations because only together is this possible.

However, my greatest gratitude must go to all my staff member alongwith the people of the project area, the villagers with whom we work with every day. They are the ones who truly make this organization possible, through their support, their enthusiasm, their time and their effort; the capabilities of these people continues to amaze me and the improvements in their lives are surely the greatest reward.

Coming year will be a great challenge for GCK as ChildFund India has recently solidified their plan for future development projects and therefore this year we will begin implementing changes in the Family Helper Project. It will begin moving away from the sector-based approach towards a life cycle approach, the possibilities of which are an exciting and challenging endeavor. However, with the support of our dedicated team, I am sure this next year will be as successful as all the previous ones and I look forward to everything that will come.

Om Prakash Sharma
Founder and Secretary
Gram Chetna Kendra

ORGANIZATION HISTORY

Gram Chetna Kendra, which translates to Village Awareness Center, was formed in 1986 by a group of socially conscious individuals under the leadership of Mr. Om Prakash Sharma. Recognizing the immense needs of Rajasthan's rural poor, this group decided to combine their unique knowledge, talents, skills and experience to address the pressing issues facing individuals. Therefore, in 1989, the organization was registered as a voluntary, non-governmental organization under the Societies Registration Act and began formal operations from their campus, which is located in the heart of the project area in the village of Khedi Milak.

This area is located 55km from the state capital, Jaipur, in Sambhar Block of Jaipur District. Before, GCK began working in the area; it had remained virtually untouched by mainstream development efforts, from both national and international sources. As a result, the population faced considerable economic challenges stemming from the lack of education, health care and government services, as well as the persistence of traditional beliefs and unequal power structures.

Facing these challenges, the group of founders dedicated themselves to improving the lot of the rural population; however, the means to achieve this they believed, was through the inherent potential of the people themselves. It is with individuals that the power to bring about sustained and positive development rests, therefore, the team at GCK visualized its role as that of a facilitator in the processes of harnessing this power and helping people to realize the possibilities they are capable of creating.

Over the years, GCK's development activities have covered a range of concepts and methods, drawing on various sources of funding and support. However, the main goal has always been to ensure just and equal opportunities, minimum basic essentials and an improved but dignified quality of life for rural individuals. Initially, projects were focused on improving the welfare of the rural poor through basic needs provision, but they have since evolved to focus more on capacity building. In this way, the goal has become human resource development; improving people's abilities to realize their potential and to do so in a way that is in harmony with their natural environment.

Today the campus operates as a service and awareness center, promoting people's organizations, institutions, public education (which aims to counter harmful prejudices, preconceptions and ignorance), advocacy, training and research, in order to allow individuals to enter mainstream society and engage in personal and community development in an equitable manner.

Project area of Gram Chetna Kendra cover 398 villages in Jaipur, Tonk & Nagaur Districts of Rajasthan The table below gives an overview of the project area.

District	Block	No. of Villages
Jaipur	Sambhar Lake	67
Tonk	Uniara and Deoli	82
Nagaur	Parbatsar, Zayal, Ladnu	249

HONOURABLE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Sr. No	Name of Member	Designation	Occupation & Association	Address
1.	Mr. Narendra Verma	Chairman	Development Professional	A-16, Queens Road, Vaishali Nagar, Jaipur (Raj.)
2.	Mr. Bajrang Singh	Vice-Chairman	Social Work	Village - Malyawas, Distt. - Jaipur (Raj.)
3.	Mr. Om Prakash Sharma	Secretary	Social Work	Vill. & Post - Khedi Milak, Via - Renwal, Distt. - Jaipur (Raj.)
4.	Dr. Tribhuvan Prasad Jain	Member	Doctor	46, Vijay Nagar-AB, Kartarpura, Jaipur (Raj.)
5.	Dr. Santosh Gandhi	Member	Doctor (Gynecologist)	231, Gurunanakpura, Rajapark, Jaipur (Raj.)
6.	Mrs. Meenakshi Chauhan	Member	Chartered Accountant	Vill. - Shilkj Dungari, Post - Chaksu, Distt. - Jaipur (Raj.)
7.	Mr. Girvar Singh Rathore	Member	Social Work	Vill. & Post - Rajliya, Tehsil - Navan, Distt. - Nagaur (Raj.)

AWARDS / APPRICIATIONS

Recognizing our participatory approach which are required to cope with need based gigantic problem, Kendra's plans and their execution in the fields have been well encouraged by society as well as different similar working organizations and government. Organisation has been time to time receiving appreciation for its outstanding implementation of programmes from grass root level to top level. Our goal of initiation of catalytic intervention for ensuring partner community need based socio-economic, self reliance for the deprived and downtrodden section of the society has been very well accepted and taken by the society.

Our recent achievements are as following :-

- Organization received **“Rajeev Gandhi Samarsata Samman-2009”**, from Rashtriya Samta Swatantra Manch at Andhra Pradesh Bhawan, New Delhi for out standing and Grass root efforts in rural development.
- Organization received **“Appreciation Certificate-2009”** from World Alliance for Breast Feeding Action (WABA), Malaysia, recognizing continuing efforts in promotion Breast Feeding
- Received **“Mahila Shakti Shiromani Samman (Gold Medal)-2008”** from Rashtriya Samta Swatantra Manch at Indian Law Institute New Delhi for hardcore and grass root work in promoting women empowerment.
- Organization has received **“Jal Mitr Award”** for its outstanding & unique effort in the field of water conservation by “Sambhag Stariya Jal Abhiyan Samiti” Jaipur (Govt. of Rajasthan.)
- Received **“Late Thakur Pradumn Singh Memorial Award”** for its outstanding work in social development (Thikrana-Karansar)
- Organization has received appreciation letter from His Excellency Hon. Chief Minister Mr. Ashok Gahlot for outstanding work during natural calamity in RAJASTHAN during year 2003.

SAMBHAR LAKE AREA: AN OVERVIEW

Sambhar - which literally means salt - refers to India's largest saline lake, with a record of salt production that goes back 1,500 years and is responsible for Rajasthan being the third largest salt producer in the nation. Sambhar Lake's catchment area spreads across the districts of Nagaur, Jaipur, Ajmer and Sikar.

People in the area are mostly poor and belong to the most deprived sectors of society, such as scheduled castes, tribes and other backwards castes. Their annual per capita income ranges between Rs. 6000-16000 per annum and is mostly derived from saltpan work, marginal farming, agricultural labour and animal husbandry. Wages fluctuate seasonally, as does the demand for wage labour and they are precariously dependent on weather conditions. Since the area is characterized by scanty and irregular rainfall, drought is frequent, causing large fluctuations in agriculture and livestock productions. During the last 10 years, the main source of water (i.e. wells, ponds and tanks) have dried up, thus, crop production has been considerably reduced and acute shortage of drinking water has emerged, reducing households overall water security. As a result of these conditions, the majority of households have a fragile survival base and are constantly exposed to uncertainties, risks and stress.

Furthermore, since the scarce manufacturing and service sectors fail to provide employment, migration arises as a solution. However, salt labour, which remains one of the major hopes of earning a livelihood for the habitants in the area nearby, hides a cruel reality. Here, salt harms as it sustains, giving employment as well as disease and ultimately death as the final payment to those who work in the salt fields. Saltpan workers live at the mercy of an exploitative regime; badly and inconsistently paid, with no employment benefits or legal protection. They earn around 80 to 150 rupees a day, but can be without payment for weeks. Women are invariably



the ones who get the lowest wage, despite working in the same hard conditions as men. Unorganized, labourers lack the coordination and skills to present their views/concerns unanimously and raise their voices against this type of exploitation.

In addition to the economic insecurity, labourers face severe health issues. Saltpan workers suffer from skin diseases, joint pain in their hands and especially their legs, bony deformities due to the high fluoride content of the water, TB and blindness, brought on by the harsh sun. Laborers work barefoot in the salt mines for nine to ten hours per day without any protective gear, causing their faces to wrinkle and become desiccated and their feet to develop thick rashes. They rarely look their age and their life expectancy is a terrible 45 years. Child labour is an obvious violation of children's rights, which are enshrined in both the Indian constitution and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. It is a denial of childhood and a drastic amputation of children's chances to break the cycle of poverty and aspire for a better future. However, not only saltpan workers suffer from a harsh and deprived lifestyle. Due to declining water table, which forces wells to be dug deep into the mineral rich bedrock, almost 100 villages of Sambhar, Nagaur, Jaipur, and Kuchaman are affected by contaminated water. Water is saline, from its proximity to the lake, as well as having high concentrations of fluoride and inadequate sanitation and hygiene practices further exacerbate the situation.

Nevertheless, people are bound to drink unhealthy water and a whole community suffers from the effect on people's health. Children suffer the worst since they are particularly vulnerable, mortality and morbidity due to waterborne and infectious diseases are quite frequent. Lack of access to health facilities due to insufficient governmental structures and their distance from the small villages, makes the situation even more difficult. This turns treatable diseases into deadly illnesses, diarrhoea, pneumonia, malaria, cholera, tuberculosis and various worms become serious issues. Given the constraints of limited water resources, recurrent droughts and lowering of the ground water table every year, the possibility of bringing more land under cultivation is limited. Furthermore, rainwater, which passes through salt plant/factories, goes into fields and slowly turns productive fields into barren land, resulting in even lower crop production. The result, hunger is a reality and the high level of malnourished children requires urgent action.

In this scenario, one cannot be surprised that education is not a priority. Investments in education yield great successes but the results take several years for the benefits to appear. Therefore in an area where government's long term commitment is weak and households face economic insecurity, sending children to school can often be neglected. Consequently, low education levels, persistent adult illiteracy and low enrolment rates in formal education characterize the whole area. However, the first to suffer from these challenges are the particularly marginalized sectors of society.

Caste, gender and social status continue to play an important role in people's lives and the development process. Information is not easily available due to the remote area and results in the persistence of taboos, myths and misconceptions, which creates a difficult and intricate situation. Children from lower castes form the vast majority of child labour. Gender discrimination persists, often in extreme forms. Nearly 80% of the children engaged in salt pan labour are girls, they are the first ones to abandon school and the last ones to receive medical support when household income can not fulfill family needs and they tend to be disproportionately malnourished and anaemic.



Child marriage is still a common practice and a continued source of emotional stress and mental and physical health problems to the child. Female children remain vulnerable to physical abuse at the hands of her husband and his family. Early pregnancy frequently causes several health problems for both the mother and child, sometimes even leading to death. However, the discrimination starts long before birth. The rate of female infant mortality surpasses that of males as the birth of a boy is seen as an asset and an honour to the family, while a girl is felt as a burden.

This discriminatory treatment of the female children perpetuates and deepens the marginalization of women. In this intricate and complex scenario, there is obviously no place for children's voice or complaints. Loyalty, obedience, sacrifice, bravery, vows, commitments to words and social distances are objectively manifested, recognized and legitimized by culture and education. The causes of the poverty that plagues this region are as diverse as the people themselves; therefore no single solution can be targeted as a panacea. It is urgent to act in a wise and conscientious way, assuming our responsibility in creating the opportunities for the people themselves to develop their inherent potential.

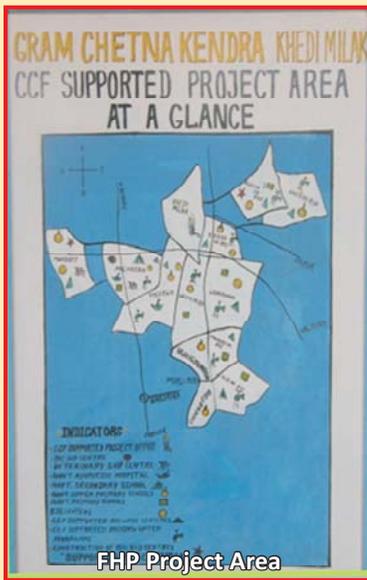
Synthetically we can identify the major issues affecting children in the area as:

- Child labour and exploitations included marriage and infanticide
- Malnourishment
- Gender discrimination
- Low enrolment rates at school and high drop out rates
- Lack of awareness and information on children's rights by adults, parents and local authority Figures
- Persistence of myths, taboos and misconception (complicated by lack of available information)
- Improper hygiene and health practices at home level
- Unavailability of safe water for domestic use due to high fluoride content in the ground water
- Lack of health and education governmental structures and improper transportation facilities
- Low and unstable family income
- Parents outside home for long periods, which results in children growing without supervision or adequate stimulation. Further complicated by seasonal migration.
- Non-participation in decision-making process at family level.

FAMILY HELPER PROJECT

Family Helper Project Overview

Given the challenges facing villages in Sāmbhar Block, GCK collaborated with CCF India (currently ChildFund India) in 1995 to develop a collaboration that would directly sponsor individual children with the help of external supporters and in addition provide funds for programs that benefit the entire family and community. GCK is implementing Family Helper Project in 10+7 total 17 villages and associated Hamlets covering population of 16478. The partnership, being the major initiative of the organization aims to address the many needs of the community through a concerted effort in distinct but interrelated areas systematized by a carefully designed plan. Consistent actions focused on the immediate needs of children and families, allow us to seek a long-term approach to development by believing in people and their potential and focusing our efforts on developing indigenous resources and supporting the creation of institutions, which will address the current challenges and have the capacity to grow and work independently in the future.



Identified below are the major project focus areas/goals.

- Improve the health and sanitation of villagers through information dissemination and physical resource supply.
- Enhance nutrition, especially for children and women.
- Promote awareness of and provide early childhood care and development.
- Improve the quality and quantity of education facilities for children to provide them with adequate education.
- Increase the livelihood opportunities for villagers through income generating actives and improved savings habits.
- Promote child agency and encourage child participation in the decision making process of the villages.
- Provide emergency support to families

While, for the sake of reporting, the program can be broken down into a number of sections it must be understood that clear distinctions are impossible given the interrelated nature of the problems. Thus, the programs effects are not limited to their respective area of focus; they are part of a larger web of initiatives that effect and reinforce one another and the community as a whole.

In addition to the main project initiatives, we recognize that the heart of the Family Helper Project rests on the continuation of the child sponsorship program. Therefore, we invest a great deal of time to ensure that this is maintained, through regular personal visits to rural households social workers obtain regular weight and height checks, letters for sponsors and photographs. Alike previous years this year also we held a celebration for Sponsor Day to raise awareness of, celebrate and improve the sponsor program. On this day, we held a series of events such as a seminar for children to hear success stories and teach them better letter writing techniques.

The families involved and we are eternally grateful to the kindness of the sponsors because they are the ones who make the rest of our operations possible.



Family Helper Program Intervention Diagram

HEALTH

In rural Rajasthan, a healthy life is a luxury that is too often denied. A harsh climate, remote area, unavailable services, traditional taboos and beliefs, a weak economic situation and numerous other factors combine to reduce overall health and hinder solutions. Therefore, GCK attempts to improve this aspect of people's lives through three key areas: reproductive and child health, water and sanitation and nutrition.

Reproductive and Child Health Gram Chetna Kendra's campaign to bring awareness to its target population about reproductive and child health stems from a need that exists throughout India. Declared a national program priority by Child Fund India, RCH is a long standing and growing concern. The program's overall goal is to improve the reproductive health status by providing knowledge and skills, changing attitudes towards the subject and increasing the accessibility of health facilities, so that a healthy and responsible behaviour regarding reproductive and sexual health can develop.

Major Initiatives

Ensure safe institutional delivery for women.

Reduce child mortality and morbidity by ensuring 100% immunization and advocate appropriate childcare practices and integrated management of

Empower adolescence through life skills based reproductive health training and provide them an enabling environment to assume healthy and responsible behaviour regarding the subject

Promote active family planning measures, promote the reproductive and child health services

Teach people about how they can protect themselves from reproductive tract infections (RTI), sexually transmitted infections (STI), and HIV/AIDS, and promote a treatment-seeking behaviour in case of infections

2009-2010 Activities

Regular counselling services were provided to 328 pregnant women and all were registered with Government Hospitals out of which total 228 deliveries took place where 209 were institutional deliveries. Total over 900 caregivers were contacted and 98.17% of pregnant women received counselling. This has led to a marked increase in institutional deliveries, up to 91.66% and a decrease in home delivers from 10.24% to 8.33% from the previous year. As well the percent of women receiving all three ANC checkups rose and the use of IFA tablets increased to 69.61% of pregnant women.

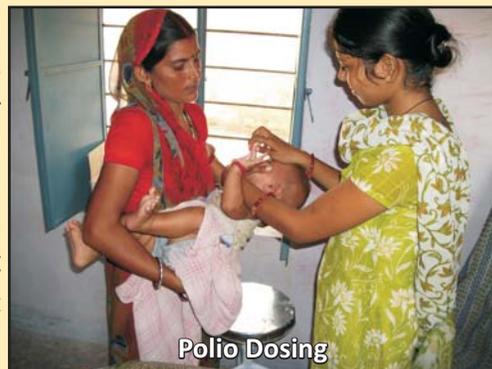
Immunization rates for children less than 2 years. , BCG now stands at 96.68% and diphtheria-III at 84.79%, Measles 87.32%

A two day capacity building workshop was held with GCK health staff on Adolescent Health & Reproductive Rights with 33 participants.

Three capacity building workshops were held with local religious leaders, SHG members, VDC members and PRIs, to discuss and raise awareness of adolescent reproductive rights. In addition four workshops were held with PRIs to sensitize them about the role of community in ensuring these rights for children.

As GCK works to strengthen existing structures before becoming a service provider, ten meetings were held with various block-level health officials to improve services and procure materials for the area. These meetings lead to the procurement of IFA tablets, contraceptives, training services, IEC materials and greater overall government support for the area.

22 Village health camps were organized for adolescents participated by 682 adolescents of both sex. Haemoglobin Test was done for 271 adolescents with 117 was found to be anaemic. Iron and calcium tablets were provided. Treatment of general ailments was done. Information on H1N1 was given.



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22 Meetings were held with adolescents to discuss and inform them about the issues surrounding reproductive health and their rights. In addition the groups developed resource material on the subject.

13 RTI/STI awareness camps with over 289 participants, 2 workshops on the topic for 59 individuals and 9 treatment camps were organized to bring greater awareness to this issue.

The Kala Jatha cultural performance team was again enlisted to put on 15 shows for over 3200 villagers. This year the performances dealt with RCH, HIV/AIDS.



Aids Awareness Programme



Meeting With Nursing Mothers

World Breast Feeding Week (August1-7, 2009) was celebrated with meetings with SHG members, health department officials and nursing mothers, workshops for health workers and peer educators. Sessions were held with caregivers. All was aimed at promoting the health benefits of breast feeding to infant and mother, promotion of Colostrums and exclusive breastfeeding.

HIV/AIDS awareness was promoted through 19 village level audio-visual presentations. On 1st December, 2009 World AIDS Day was celebrated at the campus with various activities with 270 youth group members adolescent groups, SHG member, Health Service Provider and other community member as participants.



Aids Day Celebration 2009

WATER AND SANITATION

As explained earlier, the declining water table, adverse climatic conditions and lack of knowledge about proper sanitation facilities creates numerous health related concerns for people in this area. Therefore, Gram Chetna Kendra has embarked on an extensive campaign to improve the knowledge and infrastructure of the area. The overall goal of this sector is to increase access to potable water for community members, ensure proper sanitation systems and promote the adoption of hygienic behaviour

Major Initiatives

Increase the access to hardware, such as equipment and supplies that facilitate the development of village level water distribution and management systems, in addition to enhancing household level water management system

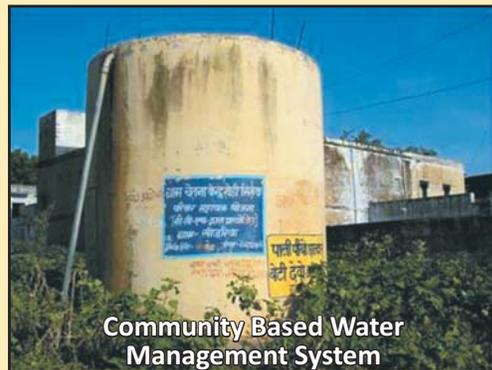
Empower water committees, user groups, and general beneficiaries so that the sustainability of the village level water management system is ensured

Provide information and facilitate attitudinal change towards health consciousness in order to promote basic sanitation practices and hygienic behaviour

Develop an enabling environment for water and sanitation related issues

2009/2010 Activities

To provide safe drinking water to households, 60 Domestic Defluoridization Units were obtained and provided to families'. However, to ensure the continued use of these units into the future, the Alumina filtration system needs to be regenerated each year. Therefore, we procured materials and established a center to provide this service, placing the responsibility for its functioning in the hands of the community.



Community Based Water Management System

To increase awareness at the village level, 8 village camps for maintenance of safe drinking water, where proper management practices, DDUs and home practices were discussed. Brochures on controlling flurosis were made available to individuals and Participant Communities. 10 villages received wall slogan promoting safe water practices.



Village Level Safe Drinking Water Camp

5 workshops were held with 237 SHG members and community women to orient them about proper household sanitation and water practices.

11 Roof water-harvesting structures were constructed for households and communities.

Regular meetings with WATSAN Committee, Water User Groups, Officials of PHED was organized in context of sustainability and management of village water level resources

In addition, this year World Hand Washing Day was celebrated at Upper Primary schools in 2 villages Kheejuria and Kesa Ka Bas with 187 student participants

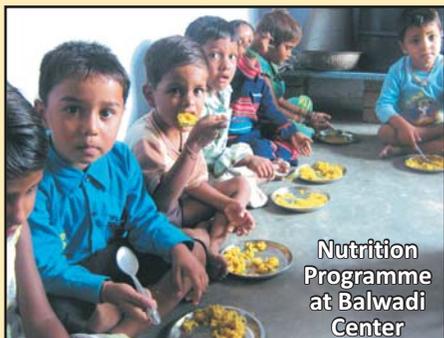


Promotion of Hand Washing at Schools

NUTRITION PROGRAMME

At all stages of one's life proper nutrition is essential to be physically active, cognitively able and emotionally content. This is particularly true for children in the womb and young children whose early development creates the foundation for their life and is reliant on adequate nutrition. However, due to lack of knowledge about proper diet and poverty that limits households' options with regards to food, many children and women are not receiving their basic needs. In the project area, approximately 48% of pregnant/lactating mothers, 62% of adolescents and 57% of children (0-3yrs) are anaemic, which reflects their poor diet.

Therefore, the nutrition sector has two main goals, to promote and ensure age appropriate feeding practices promoted thereby reducing malnutrition in project villages and working to reduce the prevalence of micronutrient deficiency diseases.



Nutrition Programme at Balwadi Center

Major Initiatives

- Promote awareness of proper healthy diets among households and the community
- Ensure access to necessary micronutrients for families
- Provide nutritional supplements for children in organization run centers

2009/2010 Activities

To improve behaviors and spread awareness about nutrition a number of measures were undertaken. One workshop was held with Balwadi teachers to develop a template for promoting behavior change. 25 Family meetings were held with 597 caregivers to discuss nutrition management at home level. Another workshop was held with 65 PRI members to discuss issues of malnutrition and its impact on child health in their areas of responsibility.

Positive deviance hearth (P.D.Hearth) sessions were organized this year, in these malnourished children are targeted for a 15-day session with their caregiver for an intensive learning experience. First a Project level meeting was held with 13 participants to develop a strategy for these sessions, as well as a three training session for ICDS staff. Finally, 7 sessions were held with 147 caregivers and 105 children. As a result, 53 children experience weight and general health improvements and of these 11 improve their degree of nutrition as well.



Kitchen Garden Program

200 Household were supported to develop Kitchen gardens by being provided seed kits and training.

All 12 Balwadi centers continue to receive daily supplementary nutrition for students, with 324 children receiving a healthy meal each day. In addition, work was done to build the capacity of the Balwadi Management Committees to take greater responsibility for these centers.

National Nutrition Week (1-7 Sept 2009) was celebrated at village and project level. Exhibition on nutrition at 6 villages, a rally about childhood nutrition that included 60 children. In total 243 participants in different activities including 32 ICDS & Health Workers

EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT (ECCD)

A child's development does not begin when they enter the formal school system; GCK believes that the first six years of a child's life are the most important. These years provide the foundation upon which an individual is created and it is essential for the healthy development of any growing person to be properly cared for. However, it is difficult to separate this sector for reporting because other areas such as RCH and Nutrition programs have a significant impact on young children development and could rightly be considered under the ECCD heading.

Therefore, for the sake of reporting the ECCD will confine itself to the programs directly involved in addressing children's development. *The main goals being to increase the percentage of families providing a nurturing and stimulating environment for children aged 0-6 years, and increase the number of children 3-6 years receiving care and stimulation in a group setting.*

Major Initiatives

Increase the percentage of young children being raised in a positive environment through awareness building measures

Provide a protective and nurturing environment for children aged 3-6 years to come and be amongst peers and educators who help create an enjoyable and stimulating experience to help the child develop necessary social and mental skills.

2009/2010 Activities

This year, GCK continued its operations running twelve Balwadi centers in the project area. These centers provide young children with a place to learn and interact with one another.

To improve the services provided at the Balwadis there were many initiatives this year. Monthly capacity building meetings with the teachers and assistants of these facilities were held, as well as a workshop with Anganwadi (government run facilities) and Balwadi staff. GCK also organized an experience-sharing workshop with 31 participants from Balwadi and Anganwadi schools.

Through work with local Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) staff, one new Anganwadi was opened to extend ECCD coverage to more children

Two villages Chirnotia & Kesa Ka Bas were selected under Home Based Intervention programme for improving child caring practices at home level Programme was conducted under close supervision of members of SHG, VDC, PRI and BMC.



Furthermore, the physical structures were improved with building maintenance for one Balwadi, outdoor space development (such as playground equipment) for 5, weighing machines for the remaining 7 and the procurement of various necessities such as daari, taat and utensils.

QUALITY EDUCATION

Fundamental to GCK's development goals, is the role of children, who as the future citizens of our society must lead the way in creating change and breaking the cycle of poverty that has affected past generations. In order to take up this role effectively, children need to be given the opportunity to develop the skills, attitudes and beliefs that are necessary. Through education, youth develop the cognitive skills, the ability to think critically, to understand the complexity that surrounds them and the self-confidence to apply their skills in constructive actions and to dream of a better world. Therefore, GCK set itself the goal of developing a programme of quality education for all children (universal coverage) through community participation and empowerment of mainstream education systems in the villages of the programme area.

Major Initiatives

The philosophy at GCK is that quality education is not a solitary concept; it is reinforced by cooperation and coordination between the community, teachers and the children.

All components are necessary to increase educational achievement; if support from one group is missing, the entire system is rendered defunct. Therefore, GCK has created programs to ensure all three groups have the necessary support to maintain quality education.



2009/2010 Activities

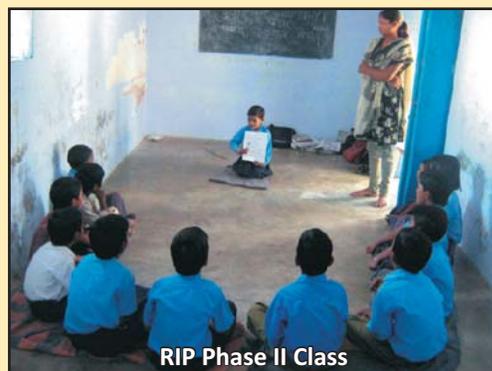
a. Community

Regular sensitization meetings held with PRIs, SMDCs, VDCs and PTAs to inform the community and local leaders about the role of government and community in creating quality education for their children. These meetings provided a platform for discussing concepts and possible courses of action for members

Capacity building meetings were held with PTAs to discuss their role in improving quality education, lay out their responsibilities and initiate action on perceived issues

The organization is implementing the School Quality Improvement Program (SQIP) in one government primary school with 86 students. Through meetings, the community is being informed and made aware of their role in improving school quality, areas of concern are identified and solutions discussed.

Various teaching and learning materials have also been provided in this school. Regular Health Checkup of these students was done.



b. Teachers

The organization is implementing the Reading Skills Improvement Programme (RIP) in 12 primary schools. The main objective is to target students in Class II who are unable to read fluently and provide them with addition instruction in an intimate setting. This year 12 teachers were supported to provide this service, through their efforts 213 children were able to attend, and 200 were linked to reading clubs. In addition to student's improvements, teachers gained confidence and new skills for teaching reading to young students.



In many schools in the project area, the student to teacher ratio is incredibly high, which results in a poor learning atmosphere and lowered educational outcomes for students. Therefore, GCK is implementing the Para Teacher program, which supports five supplementary teachers over the year to reduce the burden on government teachers until a sustained solution can be reached. This year the five teachers taught to 489 students in five schools.

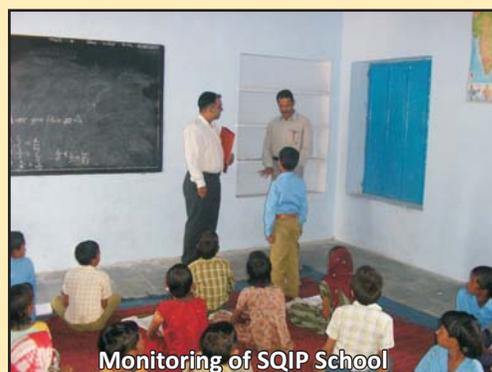
There were also services provided to improve the performance of teachers through additional training, as a capacity building workshop with 16 Project RIP, SQIP and Para teachers. In this, they were exposed to new teaching methods, provided TLMs and together they developed new materials for other teachers and themselves.

As well, two day refresher training was organized for 25 government teachers on the RIP program.

c. Children

Learning outside the classroom is equally important for the education of a child as settings that are more formal. Therefore, this year GCK organized an interschool competition between 22 schools, bringing out 527 participants to participate in friendly competitions such as racing, relays, singing and dancing. As well, the sports and cultural program held a one day event similar to the competition, which brought together 317 youth. These activities served the joint purpose of bringing youth together and encouraging extracurricular activity in schools.

As well, 27 members of child clubs were given the opportunity to participate in an educational tour to the Social Work and Research Center in Tilonia, where one of the first Child Parliament was established and the historic/heritage sites in Pushkar and Ajmer. This gave students an opportunity to gain firsthand knowledge of building a Federation of Child Clubs and experience Rajasthan's rich cultural heritage.



Global Campaign for Education Week (April 20-26, 2009) was celebrated in the project area with a number of activities. With the help of volunteers a literacy survey was organized to assess the status of the population and school infrastructure. 'The Big Read' was an event that brought together community members to read aloud and distribute books, in the hopes of promoting reading as an enjoyable experience. In addition, each child club member adopted five illiterate individuals for four days to help teach them to read with 768 participants



Education for all - GAW Campaign 2009

In addition to promote awareness and making school more enjoyable, GCK also provides some additional instruction services. This year there were a number of training sessions with youth to inform them about child protection standards in schools. In these sessions the students worked together to develop an action plan to address issues in the schools and helped to sensitize teachers about these issues. As well, GCK again provided additional tutoring services to youth in Class 10 who are preparing for their board exams. These sessions run for two months prior to the board exams, in 5 villages and have resulted in noticeably higher performance by students.

COMPUTER EDUCATION

GCK set itself the goal of providing youth the opportunity to access the stimulating environment provided by computers and giving community members the opportunity to share in this new technology.

Major Initiatives

Children in the age group of 14-20 yrs in the Project Area receiving computer education is increased.
Percentage of families, especially children having access to technology stimulating environment have increased.

2009/2010 Activities

Regular computer classes were run in Pachkodia for 27 youth including 13 girls between the ages of 14-20 years gained relevant skills with the computer and knowledge of new opportunities. GCK has been providing a computer with internet facility in Pachkodia for community members to use at a very nominal rate.

The two child resource centers that were set up this year are equipped with a computer and instructor for use by youth after school hours.

CHILD AGENCY

GCK's commitment to providing children and adolescents with the opportunity to assume a leading role in the community and promote healthy child development is strongly rooted in the targets and beliefs set by the United Nations in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Through Gram Chetna Kendra, children's voices are heard, their opinions respected and their participation requested. We strive to make children aware of the crucial role that they play in the community development process.

Therefore, GCK work on separate sector dedicated to enhancing the environment of children in the project area. Under this, we can further divide our projects into two main categories, child protection and child participation. However, underpinning both is the understanding that young people require the support of a healthy community, culture and nation to properly develop and feel safe in their actions. Therefore, our actions are not aimed solely at children; they seek to encompass the broad range of factors that affect the child's environment.



A. Child Protection

Given the urgent need for a safe environment, one of the main goals of GCK is to promote awareness and respect for children's rights and the legal structures that exist to support them. Our goal is to provide a protective environment for children in all project villages.

Major Initiatives

Build awareness amongst village leaders (religious, governmental and other authority figures), parents, teachers, community members and youth about the rights of children.

Network with government and other civil society organizations to increase overall protection at the village level and beyond

Provide youth with the knowledge and skills to create a protective environment and deal with challenges

2009/2010 Activities

This year saw the formation of the Child Friendly Villages, which are two model villages that have committed to eliminating all negative influences on children's lives. While not complete, this year saw a number of activities such as the analysis and collection of information on villages, organizing a series of meetings in the chosen villages to discuss child protection and participation and create initiatives towards these goals, formation of child and youth groups and the training of staff with regards to children's issue



State Level Consultation on Child Rights

Child Rights Week(14th -20th November2009) was celebrated in the area with various activities aimed at spreading awareness about this issue to teachers youth groups, child clubs, SHG, PRIs, VDC, CWBC, parents and others. Various activities in form of meetings, workshops, Village and block level rallies and discussions were organised with different stake holders.

9 Village level drama performances were organized dealing with the issue of gender discrimination. These shows attracted 162 participants, including children, teachers, government and community

2 training sessions were held with 147 children to build the capacity of these youth to spread the message of child protection. Information was discuss, experiences shared and the participants learned methods of behavior change, which they can then put to use informing their respective communities.

A number of training sessions were held with local committees on these issues. 3 sessions with 127 CWBC members and 3 with SHG, PRIs and teachers

2 Workshops with civil society NGOs to discuss ground level realities, share experiences and create an action plan for the future

Regular staff training sessions are undertaken to inform all staff about these issues and better prepare them to deal with these issues in the field



Distribution of Bicycle to School Going Girls

For youth, a career guidance camp was organized through the schools and incorporated 125 students. In this, camp students were presented with options for the future and informed of their right to choose their own future. Furthermore, 2 life skills training sessions taught 263 children essential information about vocation and life skills that they will need to be successful in the future and deal with the challenges they face.



B. Child Participation

Participation of children and youth in development processes is a concept that has become widely popular in recent years. It can be defined as ‘an ongoing process of children’s active involvement in decision making (at various levels) in matters that concern them’. There are many justifications for supporting this; one argues that participation of children results in better decisions by ensuring that more voices are heard and ideas considered. Another position states the importance as the positive development effect because children are able to develop their critical thinking, dialogue and citizenship skills. These skills are essential for individuals to become active and useful citizens in their futures and without adequate practice and instruction, one will be unable to fulfill this role. Therefore, by playing an active role in the decision-making, project planning, implementing, and monitoring, children are learning the skills needed for future and sustained change. Further arguments favour participation because it is seen as the right of the child to participate in decisions that directly affect their lives, their voices deserve to be heard and therefore a substantial effort should be made to accommodate these opinions.

Indeed, it is for all of these reasons that young people’s participation is an essential and desired objective for community development. Therefore, we have made it a goal to integrate child participation into the programming cycle and increase the number of opportunities for children to become involved in the development process and influence decisions that affect them.

Major Initiatives

- Form groups for youth to come together and share experiences and develop the skills necessary for participation
- Inform the community about the importance of children in the decision making process
- Provide children with opportunities to become involved in community development initiatives that affect their lives
- Promote child participation among local leaders and decision makers

2009/2010 Activities



Child Club Members meeting with Mr. Bunker Roy at SWRC

Central to child participation is the formation and strengthening of youth groups and child clubs. These venues provide regular informal meetings for youth to discuss issues build leadership skills and find support amongst their peers. This year 10 youth groups and 13 child clubs were maintained through regular meetings facilitated by GCK social workers. In addition, a workshop was held for the child clubs to develop leadership skills amongst members. As a result of these groups we continue to see marked qualitative improvements in children’s levels of confidence and leadership skills.

In addition to these groups, we worked this year to complete the formation of the Federation of Child Clubs (Bal Sansad). This was marked by an

election with 315 children from 13 groups who elected 20 members to an executive. Through this process, the children gained a stronger voice in the community and were able to learn firsthand about the electoral process.

The child clubs also had other activities aimed at connecting them. There were a number of group sharing sessions

organized between child club groups, where 2 or 3 groups came together to create an active dialogue about challenges and ideas for the future. As well bimonthly competitions were organized the age group of the child the groups where the participants competed in various activities that tested them physically and mentally.

Another important initiative this year were the Child Resource Centers, these provide a space for youth to go after school and engage in a wide variety of extracurricular activities. This year two villages Kheerwa & Pratappura were chosen and all the necessary items were procured, (games, sports equipment, computer, etc). In addition, the

child clubs are responsible for playing an active role in operating and managing the centers, which gives them an opportunity to practice their management and develop useful life skills.



Mr. Om Prakash Sharma Inaugrating Annual Sports & Cultural Programme

Efforts were also made to increase awareness in the community about the importance of child participation. This year a workshop was held with 33 government teachers to refresh them on this topic and give them a better understanding of how to incorporate participation into the school system. As well, a training session with 46 participants drawn from SHGs, VDCs and PRIs was organized to disseminate information on the role and responsibilities of Gram Panchayatis and schools in promoting child participation.

C. Emergency Support

While our efforts to provide youth with a safe and caring environment are surely meeting great success, it is impossible to prevent the unforeseen. Therefore, due to the inevitability of emergencies, GCK has reserved funds to help those who find themselves in a desperate situation and need immediate aid. As with any emergency it is with great regret that these funds were used, however we believe that through this small bit of social protection the families were surely spared from worse suffering.

2009/2010 Activities

This year funds were allocated to five families: to rebuild a home after a fire, to provide a tonsil operation, for a stomach operation for one young girl's mother, for an operation to repair a young boy's fractured hands after he fell from a roof and finally to provide a tin shed to a widow who was facing severe challenges during the rainy season.

LIVELIHOOD AND ECONOMIC ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM (LEEP)

The LEEP sector at Gram Chetna Kendra is a foundational element of its programming. It seeks to provide the rural poor in the project area with opportunities to improve their economic situation, which will in turn enable them to address the other issues that they face. Through small loans for dairy entrepreneurs and small business operators, as well as the promotion of self-help groups, the LEEP program extends credit services to individuals. However, it also aims to increase the knowledge that is required to put these credit services to use through a variety of training and awareness building programs.

As an overall goal, GCK seeks to enhance the economic situation and raise the standard of living of the rural people by providing working capital loans and capacity building, leading to food security all year round and an increase in their family income sufficient to cover basic needs.

Major Initiatives

- Provision of loans and capacity building inputs
- Provision of technical services like marketing and production support
- Operational training and capacity building for the establishment of micro-finance organizations
- Move families from below -poverty-line (BPL) to above-poverty-line (APL)

A. Dairy Programme

Providing support/assistance to the rural poor is an essential aspect of GCK's projects, because without access to credit services, farmers face severe challenges in escaping from poverty. As with previous years, dairying continues to be a primary focus for GCK's LEEP program. The reason for this is multifaceted, first because buffalo provide a viable option for families to gain a quick income boost due to the short gestation period. As well, it provides an excellent source of additional nutrition for households and is an activity that is not unknown to farmers. From GCK's perspective, dairying loans are beneficial because of the regular repayment rate they offer, easy access to insurance and comparatively easy marketing due to the existence of numerous milk federations.

Therefore, GCK seeks to increase the number of families with access to milk production and improve the connections between dairy farmers and organized markets. This year this was sought through a variety of measures.

2009/2010 Activities

Financial assistance were provided for the purchase of 29 buffalos and repayment rate on these loans so far has been approximately 98%. In addition, repayments of previous years loans continues to be regular and the interest that is created is being channelled to the AVS (Adarsh Vikas Samiti), a coalition of VDC presidents, who plan to reinvest this money in further loans.

2 voluntary Para Vets were support in the project area. These individuals provided basic animal care such as immunizations, pregnancy testing, artificial inseminations and regular checkups for a subsidized rate. In addition, these individuals were enlisted for four animal camps which saw 316 animals from 88 families receive treatments

One workshop was held with the dairy department and local entrepreneurs to share information about promotion schemes, insurance and coordination strategies. This has lead to an increase in the number of farmers selling their milk on the market.

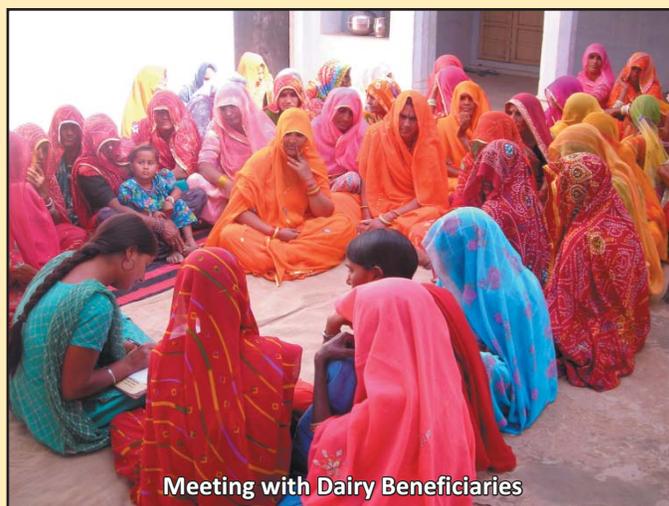
GCK provided assistance for 4 small dairy units, which serve to collect milk for transfer to larger federation facilities. These loans, each Rs. 30 000, allow farmers to diversify their livelihoods and increase their household income.

Greater awareness of proper animal care practices and dairy production was promoted through regular meetings at the village level with dairy entrepreneurs and farm families, 4 household management session with 187 participants and 2 animal care sessions. In these meetings individuals were informed about the medical, feed and care needs of their animals.

As well the more technical aspects of dairy production such as marketing and quality standards were addressed in a two day training program with 21 farmers as well as being touched on in all meetings.



Training on better care and management of Dairy Animals



Meeting with Dairy Beneficiaries

B. Self-Help Group Strengthening

SHG creation and strengthening has been one of GCK's foundational programs for many years. These small informal women's groups provide working capital loans to their members and encourage improved savings habits. They also address another major concern in India, women's marginalization; being disproportionately under privileged in income generation and other economic activities, such as money management, SHGs offer a unique opportunity to empower women within the household and the community. They encourage the creation of linkages, solidarity and joint responsibility within the group and between groups and enable women to approach formal financial institutions to open savings accounts, which provides investment capital on the national level and to acquire credit, which can then be reinvested into the community.

The benefits of these groups is clear, therefore GCK has set itself the goal of helping women achieve a degree of economic independence through availability of cheap and timely credit to poor women and sponsored families and empowering women by bringing groups together and introducing activities that would build their capacities to address personal and community related issues and take joint decisions and increase.

Major Initiatives

Provide technical and information support to SHGs as well as capacity building opportunities
 Encourage the formation of SHGs through awareness campaigns and information sessions with local leaders
 Promote cooperation between SHGs to increase independence

2009/2010 Activities

Regular meetings with all 69 SHGs in the project area were held, with an attendance rate of over 90%, and efforts were made to transfer book keeping authority to elected SHG representatives. As well, the meetings were used as a platform to discuss other development issues and spread information about other sectors.

This year a great deal of effort was dedicated to strengthening the SHG Federation which was formed in 2008. This was done through regular meetings with the 50 executives who were elected by the members. As well 4 capacity building workshops were held for the executives to discuss federation management and a further 2 workshops were held the representatives of the federation.

4 workshops and on one day training session were held with SHG members on record keeping, interloaning processes and SHG management.

SHGs were drawn upon to help celebrate Women's Empowerment Day, which saw 129 participants involved in various informational activities.



SHG Leader signing meeting register



SHG Expert giving technical support

C. Small Business Support

Beyond agricultural initiatives, GCK aims to support individuals from the community and the SHGs in diversifying the rural economy.

Branching out from agricultural income generation into the non-farm sector reduces the dependence of families and the community on variable natural resource based incomes. This helps to improve the resilience of households and communities who face frequent natural calamities such as droughts and storms with few insurance measures.

We seek to enable enterprising poor families to establish/expand their small businesses within the local marketplace and to help entrepreneurs buy and sell their products profitably thus improving their overall economic situation.

Major Initiatives

Provide small financial support to help entrepreneurs expand their operations

Provide capacity building and skill training sessions for enterprising individuals in the project area villages.

2009/2010 Activities

40 Youth were provided financial support of Rs. 6000 (3000 of which is a grant) to attend employable skills training sessions.

The organization held a workshop to orient 60 individuals on the basics of small scale/cottage industry business: how to establish them, what entails a profitable business, etc.

2 sessions were held with 88 entrepreneurs to teach them about working capital management and its importance in business operations.

2 workshops were held to network between PRIs, SHGs, Government Officials and NREGA officials. These sessions aimed to clarify the functions of NREGA, how they affect the local area and develop initiatives to bring the benefits to people in the area with 498 participants.



Awareness Programme on NREGA

2 Workshops were held with 90 participants to develop proposal writing skills and discuss various aspects of income generation activities.

The Community's Voice

This year as part of a mid-term evaluation of the LEEP program numerous interviews were conducted by the researcher to get a sense of the qualitative successes and feelings of the villagers. The results of these discussions give us great pride and encourage us to continue in our efforts. While the villagers explained that income levels had not risen dramatically, they saw the success of the LEEP program in other avenues. They have developed new skills such as writing their name, counting money and discussing and disbursing loans. The overall health of themselves and their families has improved thanks to the information they received in meetings, their animals are healthier and they are aware of services that exist for them. Finally, women expressed their happiness in being able to exert more pressure on their in-laws and husbands to contribute to household work, because with the support of SHGs and GCK they feel that they finally have the power to make changes and this is undoubtedly an essential step for any community to develop greater well-being now and in the future.

Community level Institutions Developed by Gram Chetna Kendra,

<input type="checkbox"/>	Total Number of ECD Center (Balwadi):	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	Child Clubs:	13
<input type="checkbox"/>	Adolescent Groups:	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	Youth clubs:	13
<input type="checkbox"/>	Balwadi Management Committee:	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	Child Well Being Committee:	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	Village Development Committee(VDC):	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	Self Help Groups:	125

TONK DISTRICT: AN OVERVIEW

Tonk, neighboring Jaipur district, was an erstwhile princely state of Rajasthan located in the northeastern part of the state. Like much of Rajasthan, Tonk district is generally flat and possesses limited water supplied, the only major one being the river Banas, which divides the district. Although the state of Rajasthan has made significant progress in some sectors in the last few years, it still lags behind in many human development indicators like IMR, MMR and quality education. In Tonk, these issues are especially pronounced and despite comprising only 2.14% of the state population, this area needs a great deal of focus.

INTEGRATED DISTRICT APPROACH: STRENGTHENING PRIS FOR DECENTRALIZED PLANNING

Following a successful initial partnership with UNICEF in 2008, we have again joined to work in the Tonk District. Overall, the purpose of the project is to strengthen PRIs to perform their roles and functions well and to make them active members of the decentralized planning process. In this way, they gain the ability to work for towards their own development and the betterment of the lives of the local communities.

Major Initiatives

To identify and remove bottlenecks that limit the performance of roles and responsibilities of PRIs

To create linkages between PRIs, SHGs and the communities with maximum SC/ST population to identify priority issues and take up action to address them

To put systems in place that encourage the active involvement of PRIs in effective planning, monitoring and implementation of flagship programs, as well as holding regular meetings of Gram Sabhas and Standing Committees

To improve communication that they supervise

In order to achieve these objectives the project enlisted the services of GCK to facilitate the mobilization of local communities and PRIs, and organizing them into vibrant groups to take up community based planning, monitoring and implementation of flagship programs and holding Gram Panchayti meetings. GCK selected a team of 10 staff members to head up this operation in two blocks, Uniara and Deoli, consisting of 19 Gram Panchayats, which cover 82 villages.

2009/2010 Activities

In order for PRIs to work effectively, they require accurate information. Therefore, we worked to collect information on basic facilities, services, SC/ST locations, and infrastructure and on ongoing activities under the flagship projects. Through this we were able to develop village profiles for use by PRIs.

Numerous meetings were held throughout the year at village, block and district levels with PRIs, service providers, stakeholders and community. These were to increase participation in meetings, turn them into a constructive association, network between levels of authority, review activities and motivate members to act.

We also worked intensively to build the capacity of PRIs in a number of ways. We accompanied PRIs on visits to villages to see service and delivery points, in these visits we helped to identify problems and lacking infrastructure. We also worked to develop effective monitoring mechanisms that could be put to use by the PRIs.

Essential for proper PRI operation is a strong and vibrant community to pressure officials. Therefore we worked to build awareness amongst community through CBO strengthening sessions, personal contacts, community meetings and project interventions that all sought to emphasize awareness of and the proper utilization of government service/schemes. We also held a celebration of World Hand Washing Day in the villages.



Training with PRI Members

We also began working to restructure and activate standing committees in the Gram Panchayats because we recognized that few of these groups were meeting and PRIs rarely realized the importance of them.

Successes

Amongst community, there is an increase demand for improved services and greater access to existing services. This demonstrates that people are becoming aware of what they are entitled to and are willing to act.

In most Gram Panchayats, PRIs have initiated service monitoring for facilities like AWCs, ANMs and Government Schools. In addition, during the monitoring process they have begun looking facilities, infrastructure, human resources and quality of service delivery. They also have begun to regularly fill out monitoring forms and document their activities.

Greater participation in meetings from local leaders and more local level organizational meetings

Numerous services provided to villagers, such as hot meals in AWCs, toilets, additional teachers, regular opening of AWC centers, weight instruments and additional medical officials.

GIVE INDIA PARTNERSHIP

This year, GCK also partnered with the Give India organization, which operates a voluntary donor website. Through this individuals around the world can donate their money to preset project areas of NGOs in India. Through this support GCK was able to work on programs in five areas:

1. Ensuring Safe Motherhood -

Funds given to this cause allow GCK to support approximately 66 pregnant women with regular counselling services, which provide information on proper health during and after pregnancy. As well women were provided with the three stage anti-natal care checkups and they were also provided with supplementary nutritional supplies and information on diet during pregnancy. All the women were also informed about the services provided by the government and encourage seeking an institutional delivery.

2. Reading Improvement Program -

Under this sector, funds were used to support 51 children of Class II in 2 government schools, to attend these reading skills improvement sessions.

3. Toilet Construction -

This category comprises of two components, an awareness campaign about proper sanitation, which the funds helped to support, and the physical construction, for which 5 toilets were built thanks to donors.

4. Roof Water Harvesting Structures -

These structures, which help to mitigate the harmful effects of humans on the environment and provide water security for households or schools, are extremely useful in a dry area like Rajasthan. Therefore, this year funds for 2 structures were greeted with much gratitude.

5. Support for Balwadi Center -

These facilities, which provide services to children 3-6 years, aim to create a friendly and stimulating environment for young people to develop important cognitive and social skills. Give India donations covered the costs of 13 children attending these centers for three months each.



LILIANE FOND PARTNERSHIP

This year, GCK was fortunate enough to partner with the Liliane Stitching Fonds, which is a pioneer organization based out of the Netherlands and focuses on providing sponsorship support for rehabilitation of disabled children in the poor regions of the world. The Liliane Foundation aims at supporting children and youngsters with disabilities, up to 25 years, access to medical and social rehabilitation. One characteristic of this assistance is that it is provided in collaboration with local NGOs through direct, small-scaled and tailor-made help, supporting the children's personal growth and furthering the children's integration in society. The help involves (Para) medical treatment, surgery, appliances, (special) education, vocational training. Under this project initially, GCK has linked eleven disabled children from Sāmbhar Block to the foundation and through the support provided these children have received numerous services.



Fr. Alex, National Coordinator SLF
with Mukesh Jhujhadiya

These include such things as, special communication lessons for deaf and dumb children, teaching and learning materials to help special needs youth gain an education, special chairs, wheel chairs for those with mobility challenges, special education and regular health checkups. Counseling of parents for behavior change, linkage with government facilities to disabled. While no permanent solution can be provided for disabled children, it is the hope of both the Liliane Fonds and GCK that through a small amount of support and care, these children can lead a better, happier and more fulfilling life.

FORMATION AND LINKAGES OF 50 SELF HELP GROUPS

GCK began the process of establishing the Self-Help Groups by forming these groups in the focus area and ensuring they were fully function within the community. After successfully establishing the initial SHGs and embarking on an extensive awareness campaign about their positive impact on the village, GCK was able to expand these groups within the communities and to other villages. Today all 50 SHGs that were proposed for creation have been formed and are actively functioning. Two additional SHGs were formed and strengthened through assistance of NABARD taking total tally to 52.

b. Provision of Start-Up Supplies

Each SHG was provided with an initial set of stationary items such as a cash box and account books bearing the NABARD logo in order to ensure immediate efficiency and proper organization.

c. Training of Self-Help Groups

Adequate training of both awareness dissemination and organization management is essential for the success of SHGs and for the advancement of community as a whole. Therefore, GCK holds regular training sessions and workshops for SHG members that deal with such issues as appropriate income generating activities, women's empowerment, economic advancement, responsible financial activity and community cooperation. As well, the monthly meetings serve a double purpose of tracking finances and bringing the women together where they can be informed about other important issues such as health and sanitation. Finally, GCK provides support to ensure that the SHGs are capable of managing funds, conducting effective meetings and extending their services to others. Through these measures, it is hoped that the groups will become independent and able to function beyond the project period.

d Create Credit Linkages

In order to ensure long-term survival linkages with banks and other formal financial institutions are essential. These linkages allow SHGs access to better rates of return on their savings and open credit opportunities to gain larger loans that will help them expand their livelihood operations. It also allows women to gain independence from village leaders controlling collective funds. To date 40 of the SHGs have opened a savings account with a bank, however credit linkages are yet to be made.

Details of GCK supported SHGs (Year 2009-10)

Particulars	ChildFund India(CFI)	NABARD	IGSSS
Total No. of SHGs	67	52	06
Total No. of Members	1014	876	78
Total Savings (INR)	30,82,463	12,21,485	55,571
Internal Loans(INR)	25,73,654	11,14,274	54,571
Bank Accounts	44	36	01
Bank Savings(INR)	5,08,809	1,07,211	1,000
Grading Status			
A	44	33	02
B	15	07	02
C	03	04	00
D	05	08	02
<p>This year 31 SHG members were supported for Buffalo rearing with loan of Rs 6,82,000.00 and the recovery percentage is 100%</p>			
<p>This year 8 SHG members from 1 group provided with Rs 30,000.00 for goat rearing programme.</p>			

NATIONAL RURAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY MONITORING & SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMME

This program was implemented in two blocks of Nagaur District namely Ladnu and Zayal in 98 and 137 villages respectively. By the support of Communication and Capacity Development Unit (CCDU) under State Water and Sanitation Mission, Rajasthan. The program emphasizes on community participation and monitoring of Village level water resources through different IEC and HRD activities. Under the Modified National Rural Drinking Water Programme the issue of Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance has been given major emphasis and it is proposed to develop data from household level to be linked to the data base at the Mission Level to ensure drinking water security at household level.

2009-10 Activities:

14 Block Level Two days trainings with different stakeholders and service providers such as ANM,ASHA Sahiyogini, Aganwadi Worker, Teacher, hand pump mechanic etc were organized on survey and monitoring of existing water resources, use of Water Quality Testing Kit and surveillance reporting.

Village Contact Drive in 233 villages through village level rallies by school children, 1 day orientation of village level stakeholders and water testing at village level

NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION (NRHM)

The NRHM is a residential training scheme set up by the government to provide training to Aggregated Social Health Activists (ASHA) who are volunteer health workers for the villages. During their 5-day training session, the ASHA's learn about rural issues in health, hygiene and sanitation, such as hand washing, food cleaning, clean water consumption and personal hygiene.

Through funding from the Rajasthan Voluntary Health Association and District Health Samity, Jaipur, this year, we were able to support 117 individuals to attend this training. As a result, much needed health information is being extended to the rural populations of Sambhar Block. In addition, a 4 day exposure visit was organized to the project area for 30 ASHAs from 6 districts in Rajasthan.



NAGOUR DISTRICT: AN OVERVIEW

Adjacent to Sambhar Block, Nagaur District faces a number of the same problems, in particular the dangers of water related issues. Proper sanitation and resource management systems often do not exist due to community members' lack of awareness of these issues and due to the declining water table, fluoride contamination is causing serious harm.

RAJASTHAN INTEGRATED FLUORIDE MITIGATION PROGRAM

This project began in the 2008-2009 term in Parbatsar Block of Nagaur District and is targeted at 14 villages in the region, covering a total population of 21 521 villagers. The program is a combination of Information Education Communication (IEC) and Human Resource Development (HRD) activities to promote awareness about the danger of fluoride contamination and proper water practices. As well, it seeks to supply households with the physical infrastructure necessary to deal with water challenges, for this, DDUs are distributed.

2009/2010 Activities

To increase awareness, regular contact was made with households in the area and meetings held to discuss water related issues. At the community level, a number of meetings were held attracted approximately 836 participants and each village received 20 painted wall slogans to spread the message. As well, during this process, a survey was done to gain more accurate information about 3346 households.

Unfortunately due to financial challenges no DDUs could be distributed this year

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

This program is to sensitize and aware community especially students of two villages of Sambhar lake block about climate change and its negative consequences on environment and associated role towards worldwide menace by awareness activities like workshop, during competition and audio visual show on the subject and sensitize on environment friendly activities. This year GCK has organized this event in two villages Khedi Milak & Pachkodia of Sambhar Block with 627 beneficiaries were benefitted with the support from the Government of India - Ministry of Forest and Environment.



Workshop with School Children on Climate Change

INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME:



GCK promotes Internship program for local as well as foreign Social Development students with academic background, interest and experience for a period of 2-4 months. During the course of time interns are exposed to grass root, project and organizational management as well as human resource development. ***This year three foreign interns namely Ms Ana Seixas from Portugal, Ms Elizabeth Conrad from USA and Ms Kary Lau from UK (R to L) attended the programme.***

NETWORKING

Creating linkages with other organizations or groups working in rural development is essential to the success of Gram Chetna Kendra's projects and through these links; we have been able to jointly implement a number of projects that would have otherwise been impossible. As well, collaborating with other institutions in order to spread awareness, gather knowledge and exchange information has been crucial to the success of each of our own projects.

In particular our efforts to network extend in two directions, towards official government bodies and to other NGOs working in the field. We have developed excellent relations with government departments such as the Departments of Health and Family Welfare, Education, Woman and Child Development, NRHM, Rajasthan State AIDS Control Society (RSACS) and of Rural Development.

Similarly, our organization has allied itself with various NGOs in order to engage local stakeholders in the development process and guarantee sustainability for our programs.

NGOs in our Network

Voluntary Action Network India, Delhi (VANI)

Rajasthan Voluntary Health Association, Jaipur (RVHA)

Public Advocacy Initiatives for Rights and Values in India, Delhi (PAIRVI)

Association for Rural Advancement through Voluntary Action and Local Involvement, Jaipur (ARAVALI)

National Centre for Advocacy Studies (NCAS)

Centre for Community Economics and Development Consultants, Jaipur (CECOEDECON)

Voluntary Health Association of India, Delhi (VHAI)

LOK MANCH

Apart from these organizations, GCK has formed a network known as '**LOK MANCH**', which brings together 20 friendly organizations from Jaipur, Alwar, Nagaur and Ajmer who are working on the women's and children's development issues. In addition to this, GCK has created strong partnerships with the following organizations:-

Gramin Ekta Bal Shiksha Samiti

Sahara Sansthan

Sugam Sansthan

ASHA

Kheti Evam Gaon Vikas Sansthan

Samajik Chetna Evam Takniki Sansthan

Uagriyabas Jagariti Kendra

Jan Sewa Samiti

Lokarpan Sansthan

Lok Vikash Sansthan, Sarwad

ATMA, Jagmalpura

Gramin Manav Kalyan Shikshan Sansthan

Marwad Seva Sansthan, Govindi

Gramin Vikas and Lok Jagarti Sansthan

Gramin Vikash Sansthan

Sangharsh Sansthan Dhandholi

Gramin Mahila Vikas Sansthan

Rural Development and Children Welfare Society

Manav Kalyan Vidhyaptih Sansthan



Networking Meeting

FUNDING PARTNER

GCK would like to express its most sincere thanks to all of the organizations that have provided financial and technical support for our various activities. Our primary financial supporters are as follows :

ChildFund-India, Bangalore

UNICEF, Rajasthan

Give India, Mumbai

Liliane Fonds, Netherland

NABARD, Jaipur

Embassy of Japan

CASA, Udaipur

I.G.S.S.S., New Delhi

Ministry of Forest & Environment Govt. of India

AFPRO, Udaipur

Janvikas, Ahemdabad

NEG, New Delhi

Sambhaav, Ahemdabad

Govt. of Rajasthan

CAPART, Jaipur

RVHA, Jaipur

District Health Society, GoR, Jaipur

VISITORS TO OUR ORGANIZATION

“We believe in the philosophy of Atithi Devo Bhava-Guest is God. All the visitors to our organization are our guest. We are privileged that every year many visitors including donor agencies, other NGOs, trainers and technical service providers, citizens and local official come to visit our organization and the project area. The Feedback and suggestions of the visitors always inspire us to bring further improvement in our implementation strategy”

O. P. Sharma

Secretary



PPFA Delegates with SHG Members

“This has been an unforgettable experience .your programs are successful and you must be very pleased and proud“-Ellen.W.Payzant Team Member –PPFA Delegate, USA

“I am very impressed with the vast social responses to issues that face not just Rajasthan but India. I wish you all the best for the future“-Susan Black, Centre for Social Response, Australia.

Visitors Comments:

“Interesting work showing good results and out coming problems, I feel sure ,will be sourced and solved very well“-**Robin Hogan, Australia**

“Very nice approach of the work: Health, Livlihood & Education .The women and the village we visited seem to have benefitted a lot from GCK's activities. Keep it up!!!“-**Willy Bergogne, Medecins Du Honde**

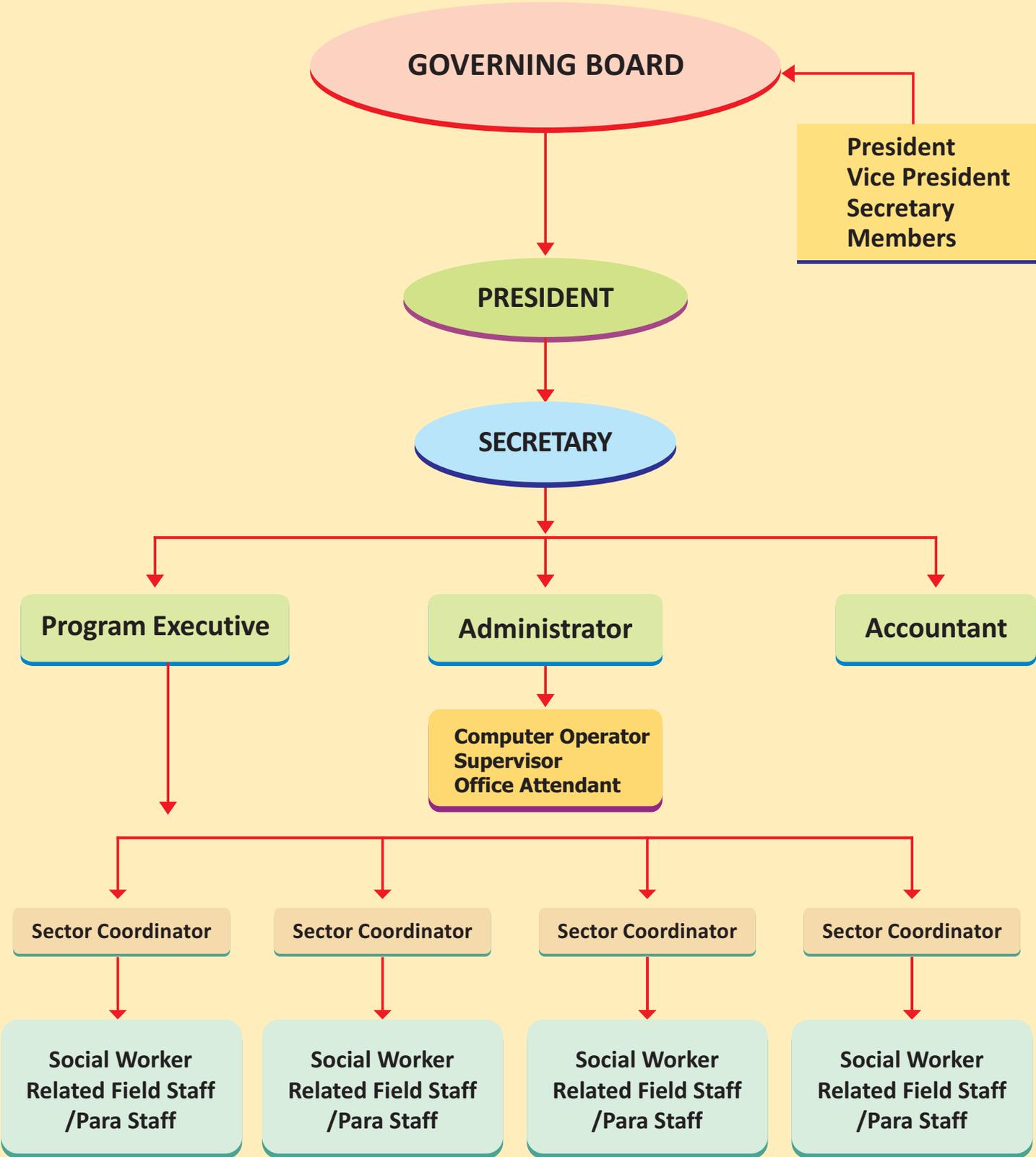


Hon. Secretary from Embassy of Japan

SEMINAR / WORKSHOP / TRAINING PARTICIPATED BY GCK STAFF

Seminar/Workshop/Training Name	Host Organization	Date	Location	Participant Staff
Workshop on Bright Future Transition	ChildFund India	July 22, 2009	Udaipur	Mr. O. P. Sharma Mr. Prashant Pandey
Opportunities on Challenging Time-Networking Workshop with	CSO Partners	September 14, 15 2009	Secundrabad, AP	Mr. O. P. Sharma Mr. Prashant Pandey
Capacity Building On Child Friendly Village	ChildFund India	September 8-10, 2009	Udaipur	Mr.O. P. Sharma Mr. Ram Chandra Choudhary Mr. Pradeep Awadhiya
Workshop on Aspect of Quality and Inclusive Education	Aid-et-Action	November 3-10, 2009	Jaipur	Mr. Sanwar Mal Sharma
Partner Assessment	ChildFund India	February 23, 2010	Udaipur	Mr. O. P. Sharma Mr. Ram Chandra Choudhary Mr. Prashant Pandey
NGO Common Strategy Seminar	CECOEDECON	March, 26, 2010	Jaipur	Mr. Rajiv Singh
Training on Personality Development	Bala Vikasa	October 26-28, 2009	Warangal	Mr. Amit Sharma Mr. Damodar Sharma
Training on Accounts Management	Bala Vikasa	October 29, 30, 2009	Warangal	Mr. Amit Sharma Mr. Damodar Sharma
Training on Integrated District Approach Project	UNICEF	May 7-9, 2010	Diggi, Tonk	Mr. Amit Sharma
Workshop on Quality Education and Child Participation	Save the Children	December 18-19, 2009	Jaipur	Mr. Rajiv Singh
Review & Planning Meeting	ChildFund India	May 2-10, 2009	Udaipur	Mr. O. P. Sharma Mr. Prashant Pandey Mr. Vishnu Sharma Mr. Ram Chandra Choudhary Mr. B. S. Nathawat
Workshop "Thali Me Jahar"	CECOEDECON	May 6, 2009	Jaipur	Mr. Vishnu Sharma
Integrated District Access Scheme	UNICEF	June 8-12, 2009	Tonk	Mr. Vishnu Sharma Mr. Narendra Dadhich
Milk Processing Training	Rajasthan Gau Seva Sangh	December 16-17, 2009	Jaipur	Mr. Bramha Chandra Mr. Vishnu Sharma Mr. Gopal Lal Meena
LEEP Review Meeting	ChildFund India	January 20, 2010	Udaipur	Mr. Vishnu Sharma Mr. Bramha Chandra Sharma
Seminar on Right to Education Act-2009	Save The Children Bal Raksha Bharat	January 31, 2010	Jaipur	Mr. Prashant Pandey
State Level Consultation on ICPS	Allarippu	March 29,2010	Jaipur	Mr. Prashant Pandey
Exposure Visit for SHG Federation Members to Model Agency	Sakriya Sansthan	September 23-25, 2009	Khori, Haryana	Mr. Gopal Lal Meena Mr. Bramha Chandra Sharma
Training on Better Rehabilitation Practices of Disabled	Lilliane Fonds	August 27-29, 2009	Varanasi, UP	Mr. Gopal Lal Meena Mr. O. P. Sharma
National Workshop on Nurturing Partnerships for Developing Sustainable CSO's	SRRF & SMA Management	February 17-20, 2010	New Delhi	Mr. Prashant Pandey
Orientation of Representatives (PRIs)	UNICEF	March 24, 2010	Tonk	Mr. O. P. Sharma
Rebranding Function –ChildFund India	ChildFund India	December 22, 2009	New Delhi	Mr. O. P. Sharma Mr. Narendra Verma
Program Review Workshop	UNICEF	November 23, 2009	Tonk	Mr. O. P. Sharma

GCK STRUCTURE



Details of Full Time Staff

S.No.	Name	Designation	Qualification	Years in Experience
1	Mr Om Prakash Sharma	Secretary	B.A	20 Years
2	Mr Milan Kumar Sen	Administrator	M.A.	30 Years
3	Mr Prashant Pandey	Programme Executive	M.A, MSW	4 Years
4	Mr. Ram Chandra Choudhary	Coordinator	M.A	15 Years
5	Mr. Ram Niwas Kumhar	System Administrator	M.A.,PGDCA	13 Years
6	Mr Vishnu Sharma	Coordinator	M.A	3 Years
7	Mr. Nagendra Dadhich	Coordinator	M.A.	3 Years
8	Mr. Amit Sharma	Coordinator	B.Com	5 Years
9	Mr. Rajeev Kumar Singh	Coordinator	B.A. PGDESc	2 Years
10	Mr. Mahesh Yadav	Accountant	M.Com	1 Years
11	Mr. Brahma Chand Sharma	Social Worker	Secondary	14 Years
12	Mr. Surendra Singh Tanwar	Supervisor	M.A, PGDRD	7 Years
13	Mrs. Suman kaswa	Supervisor	B.Sc ,BEd	4 Month
14	Mrs. Jaya Kumawat	Social Worker	M.A ,BEd	1 Years
15	Mr. Sanwar Mal Sharma	Social Worker	B.Sc. (Ag)	13 Years
16	Mr. Pradeep Awadhiya	Social Worker	L.Lb, MBA	2 Year
17	Mr. Dev Raj Jogi	Accountant	M.Com	3 Years
18	Mr. Gopal lal Meena	Social Worker	M.A	13 Years
19	Mr. Satish Sharma	Social Worker	B. Sc.	1 Year
20	Mr. Om Prakash Jangid	Driver	9th	3 Years
21	Mr. Lala Ram Mehra	Office Attendant	Primary	9 Years
22	Mr. Govind Singh	Night Watchman	Primary	7 Years

Details of Part Time Staff

S.No.	Name	Designation	Qualification	Years in Experience
1	Dr Dev Kumar Pingolia	Doctor	MBBS(E.N.T)	15 years
2	Dr Laxman Gujjar	Doctor	M.B.B.S & M.S	15 Years
3	Mr. Ganpat Lal Verma	Consultant	Civil Engineer	10 Years
4	Mr. Mahadev Kumawat	Liasoning Officer	B.A	7 Years
5	Mr. Vijay Parashar	Consultant Trainer	MSW	10 Years

Details of Field Staff/Volunteers

19 Teachers (12 RIP Teachers, 5 Para Teachers and 2 SQIP teachers) are continuing their efforts to promote quality education in Government schools under the aegis ChildFund-India and Give India Programs.

24 ECD staff (12 Balwadi Teachers & 12 Mother Teachers) are promoting Early Childhood Development and continuous functioning of 12 Balwadi centers under the aegis of ChildFund-India and Give India Programs.

8 Link workers/Health workers are promoting Health related activities in Project villages under ChildFund-India. Program.

2 Block Coordinator 8 Cluster Coordinators are dedicated to continue their efforts under the aegis of UNICEF.

14 Community Facilitators and 20 Trained Dai's are voluntarily supporting the mission of organization.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS ON MARCH 31, 2010

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	ASSETS	AMOUNT
CAPITAL FUND	2577423.24	FIXED ASSETS	2954078.11
BUILDING FUND	2401607.20	SECURITY DEPOSITS	36405.00
DEVELOPMENT FUND	1104026.83	GRANT ACCURED	723299.00
REVOLVING FUND	290000.00	LOAN TO BENEFICIARIES	17751.00
SECURITY FUND	271281.00	LOAN & ADVANCES	169129.00
ADVANCE GRANT	1103391.62	TDS RECEIVABLE	38539.00
UNSECURED LOAN	519360.00	FIXED DEPOSITS	1581662.00
SUNDRY CREDITORS	30600.00	PREPAID EXPENSES	75021.00
DUTIES & TAXES	84989.63	CASH BALANCE	20927.41
OUTSTANDING EXPENSES	21900.00	BANK BALANCE	2787768.00
	8404579.52		8404579.52

**CONSOLIDATED INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 2010**

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT	INCOME	AMOUNT
PROGRAM EXPENSES UNDER FCRA	9075692.40	GRANT UNDER FCRA	8980455.40
PROGRAM EXPENSES UNDER NON- FCRA	1735555.00	GRANT UNDER NON-FCRA	1595326.00
PROGRAM EXPENSES UNDER OTHERS	272100.00	GRANT UNDER OTHERS	260097.00
BANK CHARGES	4337.00	CONTRIBUTION FROM PROJECTS	502805.00
TELEPHONE EXPENSES	16137.00	LOCAL CONTRIBUTION	103237.00
ELECTRICITY EXPENSES	20616.00	DONATION	154240.00
OFFICE RENT EXPENSES	48000.00	RENTAL INCOME	156073.00
TRAVELLING EXPENSES	55860.00	BANK INTEREST	187002.00
OFFICE EXPENSES	31494.00	SERVICES CHARGES FROM BENEFICIARIES	2716.00
NEWS PAPER EXPENSES	993.00	ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEE	1859.00
POSTAGE EXPENSES	3837.00	INCOMER FROM WATER TANKER	6350.00
STAFF MEDICAL EXPENSES	26232.00	INTEREST ON SECURITY FUND	3397.00
AUDIT EXPENSES	24266.00	INTEREST ON LOAN	2470.00
VEHICLE RUNNING & MAINTENANCE EXP.	155876.00	CONSULTANCY FEE	52500.00
STAFF WELFARE EXPENSES	24714.00	INTEREST ON IT REFUND	252.00
PROVIDENT FUND	7218.00	INSURANCE	16040.00
LEGAL EXPENSES	3309.00	MISC. INCOME(SCRAB)	1656.00
SALARY EXPENSES	213939.00	INCOME FROM AUDIO- VISUAL	6000.00
CONSULTANCY EXPENSES	23770.00	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME	145946.01
SEVERANCE (GRATUITY) A/C	312.00		
BOARDING EXPENSES	209312.00		
MAINTENACE OF BUILDING	8520.00		
MEMBERSHIP FEE EXPENSES	7000.00		
STATIONERY EXPENSES	6471.00		
GENERAL REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	38783.00		
DOCUMENTION	25000.00		
DEPRECIATION ON FIXED ASSETS	139078.01		
	12178421.41		12178421.41

**CONSOLIDATED RECEIPT & PAYMENT ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 2010**

RECEIPTS	AMOUNT	PAYMENT	AMOUNT
OPENING BALANCE		PROGRAM EXPENSES UNDER FCRA	9107608.40
CASH IN HAND	27163.41	PROGRAM EXPENSES UNDER NON- FCRA	1352173.00
CASH AT BANK	2002327.54	PROGRAM EXPENSES UNDER OTHERS	260902.00
GRANT UNDER FCRA	9292616.86	BANK CHARGES	4337.00
GRANT UNDER NON-FCRA	1975159.00	TELEPHONE EXPENSES	16082.00
GRANT UNDER OTHER	300874.00	ELECTRICITY EXPENSES	19068.00
CONTRIBUTION FROM PROJECTS	475884.00	OFFICE RENT EXPENSES	48000.00
LOCAL CONTRIBUTION	133837.00	TRAVELING EXPENSES	55860.00
DONATION	154240.00	OFFICE EXPENSES	31494.00
RENTAL INCOME	156073.00	NEWS PAPER EXPENSES	993.00
BANK INTEREST	97659.00	POSTAGE EXPENSES	3837.00
SERVICES CHARGES FROM BENEFICIARIES	2716.00	STAFF MEDICAL EXPENSES	26232.00
ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEE	1859.00	AUDIT EXPENSES	11030.00
INCOME FROM WATER TANKER	6350.00	VEHICLE RUNNING & MAINTENANCE EXP.	169226.00
SECURITY FUND	35729.00	STAFF WELFARE EXPENSES	24714.00
INTEREST ON LOAN	2470.00	PROVIDENT FUND	7218.00
CONSULTANCY FEE	52500.00	LEGAL EXPENSES	3309.00
INTEREST ON IT REFUND	252.00	SALARY EXPENSES	183939.00
DEVELOPMENT FUND	56384.00	CONSULTANCY EXPENSES	23770.00
MISC. INCOME(SCRAB)	1656.00	SEVERANCE (GRATUITY) A/C	3743.00
INCOME FROM AUDIO- VISUAL	6000.00	BOARDING EXPENSES	209312.00
TDS RECEIVABLE	2818.00	MAINTENACE OF BUILDING	8520.00
LOAN & ADVANCES	181326.00	MEMBERSHIP FEE EXPENSES	7000.00
		STATIONERY EXPENSES	6471.00
		GENERAL REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	38783.00
		DOCUMENTION	25000.00
		TDS PAID	16984.00
		INTEREST ON SECURITY FUND	319.00
		SECURITY DEPOSITS	5852.00
		FIXED DEPOSITS	300000.00
		LOAN & ADVANCES	65600.00
		SUNDERY DEBITORS	8117.00
		FIXED ASSETS	111705.00
		CLOSING BALANCE	
		CASH IN HAND	20927.41
		CASH AT BANK	2787768.00
	14965893.81		14965893.81

SALARY OF ORGANIZATION HEAD, HIGHEST & LOWEST SALARY

Head of Organization	16753.00 Per Month
Highest Paid	16753.00 Per Month
Lowest Paid	4081.00 Per Month

REMUNERATION PAID TO GOVERNING BOARD

Name of Member	Designation	Gross Remuneration(P.A)
Mr. Narinder Verma	Chairman	0
Mr. Bajrang Singh	Vice-Chairman	0
Mr. OmPrakash Sharma	Secretary	201036.00
Dr. Tribhuvan Prasad Jain	Member	0
Dr. Santosh Gandhi	Member	0
Ms. Meenakhi Chouhan	Member	0
Mr. Girivar Singh Rathore	Member	0

REIMBURSEMENT MADE TO GOVERNING BOARD: ZERO

STAFF DETAILS

Paid Worker	No. of Persons
Regular Full time	22
Regular Part Time	61
Full Time Contract Staff	00
Part Time Contract Staff	00
*Consultants	05
Other Paid Members Including Paid Volunteers	00

* Consultant services are rendered as per need hence they are not counted as staff.

NUMBER OF UNPAID VOLUNTEERS: 34

DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF ACCORDING TO SALARY LEVELS

Slab of Gross Salary Per Month (Rs.)	Male	Female	Total
Less than 5000	19	43	62
5000-10000	16	02	18
10000-25000	03	00	03
25000-50000	00	00	00
50000-100000	00	00	00
Greater than 1,00,000	00	00	00

Information about National & International Travel Cost

STAFF, BOARD & VOLUNTEER INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL COST -ZERO

STAFF, BOARD & VOLUNTEER NATIONAL TRAVEL COST

S.No	Name	Designation	Purpose & Place	Amount (Rs.)
1	Mr. O.P.Sharma	Secretary	Two day orientation on Liliane	6198.00
	Mr. Gopal Lal Meena	Social Worker	Fond Programme-Varanasi(U.P)	
2	Mr. O. P. Sharma	Secretary	Two day Workshop with CSO	11217.00
	Mr. Prashant Pandey	Programme Executive	Partners-Secundrabad(A.P)	
3	Mr. O. P. Sharma	Secretary	Samta Award Distribution	5686.00
	Mr. Prashant Pandey	Programme Executive	Programme-New Delhi	
4	Mr. O. P. Sharma	Secretary	Two Day Networking Meeting with	3195.00
	Mr. Gopal Lal Meena	Social Worker	Organization working with Disabled-Ahmadabad(Gujarat)	
5	Mr. Prashant Pandey	Programme Executive	National Workshop on Nurturing Partnerships for Developing Sustainable CSOs-New Delhi	3840.00
6	Mr. Damodar Sharma	Senior Accountant	Training on Personality	3374.00
	Mr. Amit Sharma	Coordinator	Development and Financial Management in NGOs	
7	Mr. O. P. Sharma	Secretary	Rebranding Function-ChildFund India, New Delhi	7265.00
8	Mr. Gopal Lal Meena	Social Worker	National Workshop with CBR on Rehabilitation of Disabled, IGNOU, New Delhi	1580.00
TOTAL NATIONAL TRAVEL COST				42355.00

ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

ANC: Antenatal Care

ANM: Aggregated Nursing Midwife

APL: Above Poverty Line

ASHA: Accredited Social Health Activist

AWC: Anganwadi Center

BCG: Bacillus Calmette Guerin

BPL: Below Poverty Line

CBO: Community Based Organization

CCF: Christian Children's Fund

CWBC: Child Well Being Committee

ECDD: Early Childhood Care and Development

FHP: Family Helper Project

GCK: Gram Chetna Kendra

HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HRD: Human Resource Development

ICDS: Integrated Child Development Services

IEC: Information Education Communication

IFA: Iron Folic Acid

IGSSS: Indo-Global Social Service Society

IMR: Infant Mortality Rate

IT: Information Technology

LEEP: Livelihood and Economic Enhancement Program

MMR: Maternal Mortality Rate

NABARD: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

NREGA: National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

NRHM: National Rural Health Mission

OBC: Other Backward Class

PNC: Post Natal Care

PRI: Panchayati Raj Institution

PTA: Parent Teacher Association

RCH: Reproductive and Child Health

RIP: Reading Skills Improvement

RTI: Reproductive Tract Infection

SC: Scheduled Caste

SDMC: School Development and Management Committee

ST: Scheduled Tribe

STI: Sexually Transmitted Disease

TB: Tuberculosis

TLM: Teaching and Learning Materials

TT: Tetanus Toxide

UNICEF: United National International Children's Education Fund

VDC: Village Development Committee

BMC : Balwadi Management Committee



Victorious Child Federation (Bal Sansad) Members with GCK Staff

Our Vision & Mission

Our vision is to provide the rural community with a dignified quality of life by ensuring just and equal opportunities and minimum basic essentials through community based developmental intervention. GCK's mission is to spread awareness among the rural population through culturally acceptable means in order to empower and assist them in gaining control of all factors affecting their individual lives and community at large.

Key Interventions

The task of developing a community and improving the lives of its inhabitants entails modifying various aspects of their daily lives. After functioning as a well-established Non-Governmental Organization for the past 20 years, GCK has come to recognize that the issues of Health & Sanitation, Early Childhood Care & Development, Agriculture & Environmental Protection, Natural Resource Management, Nutrition, Education, Livelihood & Economic Enhancement of the Poor and Child Agency & Participation are the necessary key components that require development in the villages.

Our Goal

GCK's goal is to initiate a catalytic intervention that will encourage the rural population to take the advancement of their lives into their own hands through ensuring socio-economic self-reliance for the deprived and poverty stricken rural masses.

Our Belief

It is the belief of GCK that the rural population has enormous potential to develop their skills and knowledge and take advantage of their available local resources. Thus, we feel that it is in the best interest of the community to provide them with the necessary information and initial tools to begin the process of social integration, education, and economic development. However, in order for the improvement of lives to really take effect, it is essential for the population to accept responsibility and take initiative in developing their communities further.



GRAM CHETNA KENDRA

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Annual Report

2009-10



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