

# VAAGDHARA



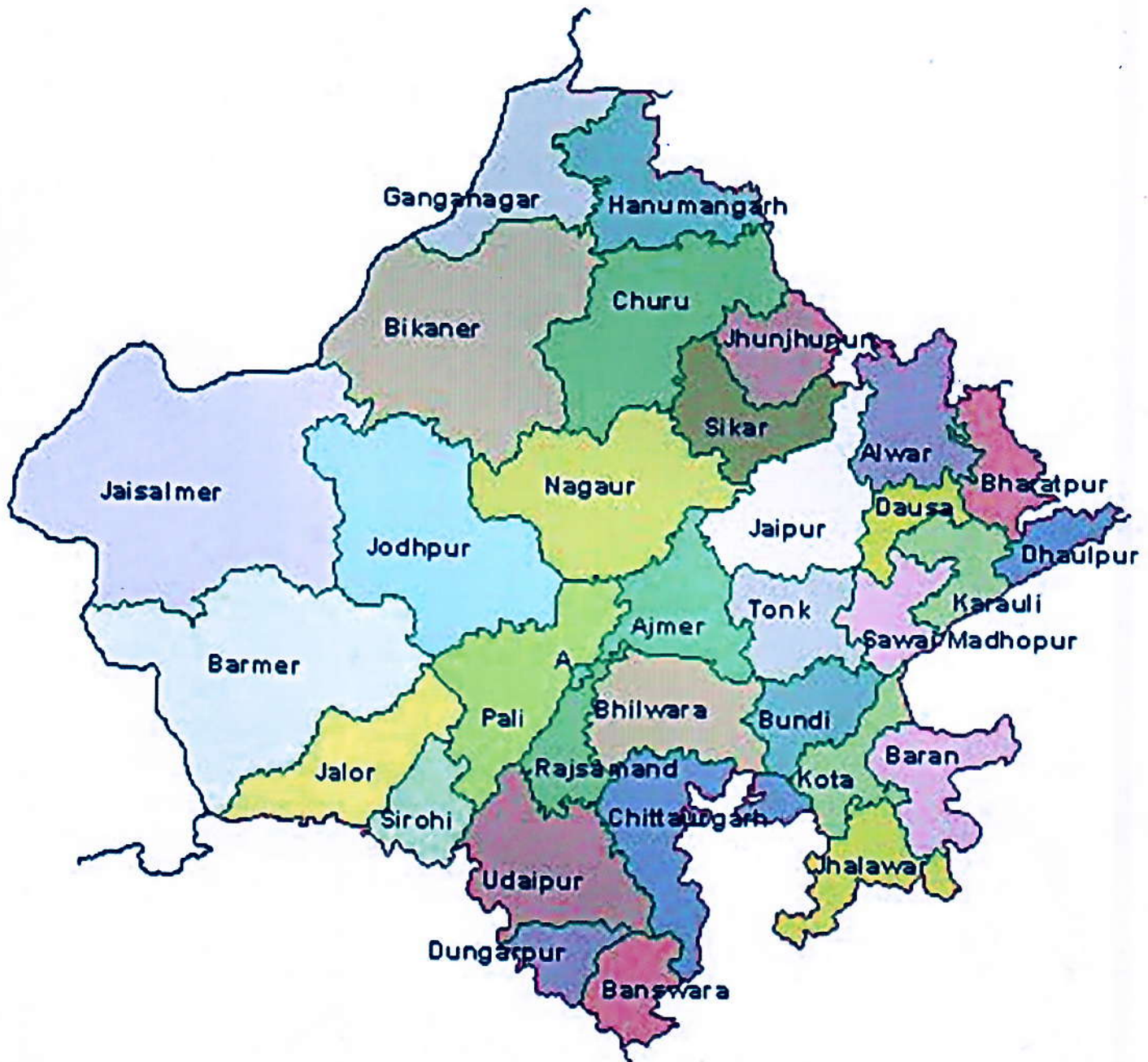
## ANNUAL REPORT 2007-08



Voluntary Association for Agricultural General Development,  
Health and Reconstruction Alliance  
3/153, Khandu Colony  
District Banswara, **RAJASTHAN**

## Map of Vaagdhara Area of Operation

*VAAGDHARA works in over 150 villages and directly working with and benefiting more than 15000 families.*





## From the Secretary's Desk



It is pleasure to present before you the Annual Report 2007-08. Although each year in the life of an organisation is a special one, as it brings new perspectives, fresh ideas and newer challenges, for Vaagdhara the year just gone by has particularly been special in many respects. In addition to our ongoing work, this has been a time of sitting back and reflecting on what has gone well and what needs to be done with a renewed commitment and strategy. This year, Vaagdhara was also able to reach out to a new set of friends located in Europe both for resource mobilization and solidarity.

Having relentlessly worked for nearly for over five years, Vaagdhara thought taking time for reflection on the time past and the projects managed is fundamental for continued growth and development. This allows gathering of new strength, through the assessment of the organisation and programmes that have been successful and orientation to keep the focus on long term goals. Therefore, during the Vaagdhara undertook an exercise of strategic planning which was facilitated by IPAC Delhi.

As we feel that the intertwinement of local, state, national and international levels calls for action at every level, therefore we have strengthened our efforts in lobby and advocacy in addition to our local level development projects. We believe while awareness building on the impact of decisions that are made at an international level must be taken up within community-based projects, the voice of the people affected must be heard by the decision-makers. We have persisted with our work at the state and national levels, critically observing the implementation of the Right to Information Act (RTI) and the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA).

In our efforts, we have been supported by a number of friends, donors and well wishers, and I take this opportunity of thanking them all. Vaagdhara Board has been very supportive thought out our reflection and change process. On behalf of the executive team I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude towards all of them.

We hope you enjoy reading the Annual report which would give you a glimpse of our belief, commitment and activities. Your suggestions, comments would be highly appreciated.

Sincere Regards

**Jayesh Joshi**

*"Every morning in Africa,  
a gazelle wakes up.*

*It knows it must run  
faster than the fastest lion,  
or it will be killed*

*Every morning a lion  
wakes up*

*It knows that it must run  
faster than the slowest gazelle,  
or it will starve to death.*

*It doesn't matter whether you  
are a lion or a gazelle.*

*When the sun come up  
you better start running."*

*African proverb*



## **VISION OF VAAGDHARA**

Vaagdhara visualizes a socially just, technologically improved and democratic society, free from ignorance, hunger, fear and exploitation where poor and marginalized have equal opportunity and rightful share of resources, information and development process

### **A. THE ORGANIZATION**

Voluntary Association of Agriculture General Development Health and Reconstruction Alliance (Vaagdhara) is, as the name implies, a multi-dimensional not for profit organization working with rural and tribal communities in Rajasthan. It is committed to the empowerment of most deprived and vulnerable groups of the society, in particular the indigenous population of South Rajasthan, an already exploited and excluded group, which has been further marginalized over the past fifteen year when market economy has started pervading all spheres of governance and civic life. What began as relief work as a response to the crisis situation created by successive droughts in the Ghantol Tehsil of Banswara district in 1986-87 continued as a long term endeavor by this committed group of intellectuals, social workers, farmers and health professionals. During their work this group realized that only through sustained development activities could the needs of the farmers be addressed and hence were drawn into a long struggle for sustainable development, social justice, and human dignity. In terms of practical programmes, this meant a variety of interventions, however, supporting people's livelihoods and restoring their entitlements was the central strategy.

### **VAAGDHARA MISSION**

To catalyze and facilitate development processes using local resources and wisdom, through investing in building human capability and creating synergy between traditional knowledge and technological advancement for social and economic development of the Vaagar region.

### **WORKING AREA**

Located in Banswara town of Rajasthan, Vaagdhara focuses its efforts in the districts of Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur, Pratapgarh and Chhittorgarh. These districts are not only water and natural resources scarce, but also face high levels of social exclusion, vulnerability and other deprivations in terms of human development. The area is predominantly inhabited by tribes. The main source of sustenance of these communities has been primitive agriculture and minor forest produce. However, most of the tribal people are now deprived of their lands, and live off animal husbandry, lumbering and providing manual labor to agriculture farms.



Banswara, the core working area of VAAGDHARA is one of the most forbidding districts of southern Rajasthan, mainly inhabited by the tribal population. Having an area of 506, 279 hectares it has a population of 1,500,420 (2001 census) and population density of 298 persons per sq. km. the district is predominantly inhabited by tribals, the indigenous communities, including Bhils, Bhilmeenas, Damor, Charpotas and Ninamas. These tribals make out their living by engaging in primitive agriculture and cultivate maize, what, cotton and gram. These ethnic groups mainly live in small one room house known as "Tapras", which lie scattered all over the area. Other major constituents of the social composition in Banswara are Patels, Rajputs, Brahmins, Mahajans and Muslims. The dialect spoken is called Vaagri which is a mixture of Gujarati and Mewari.

Due to the inhospitable terrain, the farmers face great hardships in agriculture. Some parts of the region are precariously dependent of rain water and highly prone to drought. Wherever, the water scarcity is not so acute, the irresponsible and ineffective water management practices have led to significant contributions to successive famine in the area. Thirteen out of last 25 years have faced severe famine. The severity of the famine can be gauged by the fact that almost 85% of the population is dependant on the rains. The only dam Mahi irrigates just about 15% of the arable land of the region.

Vaagdhara aims at promoting and facilitating development processes in these water and resources scarce region through investing in human and technological development and augmentation of natural resources towards long term well being of its partner communities, i.e. women, children, peasants and deprived tribal population. With such a challenging task of ensuring livelihoods, management of natural resources and also countering the market forces due to which these very efforts are threatened Vaagdhara has to consistently work from the community levels to the national, from development programmes and activities to advocacy for the rights of the communities.

## **SOCIO-POLITICAL CONTEXT AND VAAGDHARA'S POSITION**

Although Vaagdhara looks at itself primarily as a grassroots development agency, it also engages itself in the processes taking place at state and national levels, as it believes that in this era the local developments issues can not be addressed in isolation of meso and macro level processes. In fact, in order to deal with the situation such as growing tendencies of rural-migration, it is imperative to take cognizance of the larger processes and sub processes in the wake of globalization.

During the past one and half decade, the economy in India has grown at an impressive pace in aggregate terms, however, new challenges have come up due to withering of the socialist discourse, reduced role of the state, and markets becoming the dominant force in governance as well as social affairs. Amidst all



this, there have been some progressive changes within civil society with the expansion of social movements of farmers, dalits, tribes and women. Consequently, some progressive steps have been taken, which include Right to Education, Rights to Information Act, and Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

Some of the critical aspects of globalization for the people living in a developing country like India are the matters concerning to livelihoods and natural resources. At local level, the unbridled globalization seems to be translating itself in terms of corporatization of agriculture, privatization of natural resources and the public services. So far, all this has proved to be detrimental to the livelihoods security and well being of poor and marginalized people.

The complexities of macro environment vis-à-vis development sector, described above, exist in Rajasthan the largest state in the country, as well. Rajasthan is also one of the states, which is termed as 'Bimaru' referring to their initials, but with an added meaning because 'bimar' is the Hindi word for 'sick'. The Bimaru states are characterized by low literacy, high infant and maternal mortality, gender inequality, and group inequality inflicting injustice to dalits and Schedule Tribes.

A large part of the State is categorized as arid and semi-arid, where forest cover and pasture lands have deteriorated contributing to increased desertification. The recurring droughts situations accentuate drinking water scarcity, food insecurity at the household level leading to long term consequences on children, depletion of livestock and increased migration and indebtedness. The area where Vaagdhara is working poverty is characterized by all high levels of deprivation and social exclusion. The violations of "rights" are rampant. In the past the main source of livelihood for the tribes living on South Rajasthan used to be collection of minor forest products and shifting cultivation on small patches of land. Both of these have nearly disappeared because of destruction of forests, growth in population and encroachment by the more powerful groups.





## **THE YEAR GONE BY – NEW STRIDES OF VAAGDHARA IN 2007 - 08**

### **1. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

The Human Development programme aims to foster all the dimensions essential to development of a human, while building and strengthening the capacity of existing human resources as well as the natural resources existing within the community. The programmes also impart a wide range of information to people so that they can effectively collaborate with VAAGDHARA and other agencies on various issues, and independently attend to other development needs or issues relevant to their livelihoods and work. The Human Development programmes are the backbone of VAAGDHARA interventions. VAAGDHARA and its Human Development programmes have been instrumental in bringing sustainability to its efforts to a great extent. There were three specific projects run as part of this programme

#### **1.1 FOOD FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (SUPPORTED BY UN-WFP)**

Food for Human Development has been an initiative undertaken by United Nations World Food Programme to develop and catalyze those communities which are excluded and impoverished and most of all suffer from food deprivation. VAAGDHARA is partnering with UN World Food Programme and aims at developing those tribal pockets in Banswara district which have been completely neglected and excluded from mainstream interventions.

The objective of the Food For Human Development embraced awareness generation related to health, education and sanitation issues of the rural area, improving service delivery of aganwari centres and schools, reducing gender disparities and women empowerment and ensuring food security through the program. The Food for Human Development program brought change in life of the people in true sense. Over a period of two years, more than 12600 families and 27633 people directly benefited by this programme. The major milestone achievement was participation of 237 WSHG's and 2875 women in various training sessions. A total of 26 grain banks were formed under the program. In addition, 454 WSHG members were trained in seven batches in pursuit of the goals of human development



Coverage	Unit	Description		
Area covered	30 villages	Of three blocks		
No of beneficiaries	27633	12600 families directly participated		
No of WSHG's trained	237	2875 women		
		Total generated Day	Women Generated	Men Generated
Grin Banks	26			
Grain distributed	958 MT	159666.67	154951.045	4715.625
No of Health Worker trained	454	Hygiene, sanitation, nutrition , immunization , community medicine		
Pathgurus	71	Teaching , motivating local population towards education		
Village Animators	103	Motivation and Monitoring at local level.		
Hand Pump Mechanic	28	Technical skill devebpment		
No. of WSHG's for TBA training	12	Trained Birth Attendant training		

## 1.2 CHILD LABOR SCHOOL

The child labor program is supported by the Ministry of Labor Welfare, Government of India. In its initial phase children were identified who were engaged with child labor and have been deprived from their childhood opportunities. The education is one of the key options to put them into the main stream. The various interventions under the programme included the awareness generation activities such as child rights, importance of the education in the present scenario, the main focus being emphasis on the bad effect of child labor and the factors arising due to it as long term pain for the society. The program contained the activities related to the provision of nutritional meal to every child every day. The program covered two blocks of the Banswara districts, Sajjangarh and Anandpuri. It emphasized in its all phases of implementation about the main stream integration of the children the pillars of the nation by the medium of education simultaneously including vocational training appropriately.

### INITIATIVE TAKEN -

- Nutritional breakfast and meal provided for the children.
- Vocational training facility by trained resource persons.
- Sports activities undertaken.
- Monthly Health check ups.
- Bank accounts provision for the children in the form of 100 rupees monthly deposits by the Child labor Project, Banswara.
- Counseling to their parents.

Individual motivation by the teachers appointed



Coverage	Unit	Description
Area covered	2 blocks of Banswara	Sajjangarh , Anandpuri
No of Schools	2	Rent basis infrastructure
No of children beneficiaries	100	Regular strength
No of beneficiary families	100	A sum of

### 1.3 ASHA HEALTH WORKERS TRAINING

VAAGDHARA realizes the importance of the health in the overall development scenario, and therefore undertake health initiatives in whatever manner it can, capacity building, strengthening service delivery and so forth. The focus of the programs under this is on capacity building, both institutional and individual level. The organization took steps to achieve the better health opportunity for the women and children by facilitating ASHA health workers training for a period of four days in 12 different batches, for 117 ASHAs in Anandpuri area.

The major activity carried out in the training sessions was generating awareness and education about pregnant women, the institutional check ups after three months, the necessity of the different supplements - Iron, folic acid vitamin and calcium, the balance diet, the substitute and supplementary food materials at community level, proper immunization during the pregnancy period, identifying the high risk factors and information at institutional level, motivating for the institutional delivery, aware about the benefits of the government for the women and children, prenatal and postnatal care, early neonatal care for reducing high NMR in Rajasthan. Apart from this, the focus was on the adolescent education which include the adolescent crisis, balance diet for proper growth, adolescence related problems, sexually transmitted disease, prevention from HIV/AIDS, measure precautions to be carried, family planning methods, promotion of the safe motherhood and so on.

Training also included the information on government schemes at state and central level for different sections of the society.

Total days of training	No of Blocks covered	No of Panchayat covered	No of ASHA trained	No of AWC's participations
12	1	28	117	117



## **2.3 SWARNAJAYANTI GRAM SWAROJAGAR YOJANA**

In order to provide sustainable economic sustenance for rural people, Ministry of Rural Development Government of India has initiated a big programme called SGSY program. The aim of the program is to augment the economic condition of the rural population who comes under poverty line. Vaagdhara has collaborated with the government to accomplish desired objectives i.e. social mobility, training, capacity building, provision of the bank loans, and formation of the SHG's for income generating assets. The District Rural Development Agency at district level provided the financial assistance through banks to the beneficiaries.

VAAGDHARA is working on SJSY in four blocks of the Banswara district with coverage of sixty villages by successfully conducting 125 SHG's. A total of 1700 beneficiaries promoted through the program, and the mission will continues further for the development of the rural community.

S.N.	Block Name	No of SHG
1.	Ghatol	32
2.	Pipalkhunt	38
3.	Anandpuri	30
4.	Sajjangrh	25

## **3. NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

Natural Resource Management initiatives aim to substantially contributing to the food security and livelihoods of the partner communities. Since VAAGDHARA's inception, issues pertaining to natural resources have been a core concern underlying with various projects. The NRM programs include trainings, interventions related to soil and water conservation, sustainable agriculture and local level market generation. In the year gone by, the interventions consisted of the watershed training for the farmers, community lift irrigation schemes, and the construction of the anicuts in villages for the conservation of the water.

### **3.1 WATERSHED TRAINING**

An essential aspect of sustainable natural resource management is the skill building and attitudinal change among the general population towards natural resources such as water, soil and forest. It becomes more important for the people who are directly involved in Watershed development programme. Vaagdhara with the support from



Government of Rajasthan organized customized watershed development training for farmers, villagers at large and the government servants in collaboration with the Zilla Parishad under the scheme of Hariyali –I & II. The major focus was on aspects on soil and water conservation at the community level, and information about different government run watershed projects.

Followed by the training sessions, a tour conducted, again, in collaboration with Zilla Parishad under scheme of Hariyali-IV. Altogether about 2200 farmers benefited through the tour. The major places visited as part of the study tour by different batches included the following:

- The farmers visited Maharana Pratap Agriculture College, Udaipur and collected information related to the solar energy, bio gas energy, new agricultural instrument, hybrid seeds ,and organic farming .
- An observational visit held at Kamlighat village of the Rajsamand District, where the grazing yard managed by the community support and villagers getting benefited through this.
- A visit to the Mangaliyawas of Ajmer district held, farmers benefited by the preparation method of vermi compost, developed a nursery in very effective manner.
- Observational visit held to Saradhana watershed.
- Gap valley project of the Pushkar hills gave inspiration to prevent soil erosion.

Baleseria watershed management project was also included in the tour. Besides Napania water management project observed.

### **3.3 ANICUT CONSTRUCTION UNDER TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT AND NREG SCHEME**

Vaagar region is characterized by major sloping lands, as the oldest Mountain range Aravali passes through the region and cover a major part of the land. This undulated nature of farm land with high slopes make most of the rain water to flow uselessly causing inadequate accessibility to the water resources. In such topographical conditions, with high run off, Anicuts are the proven measure for water harvesting, which further contributes to water conservation, improvement of the underground water table and prevention of soil erosion. During the year, VAAGDHARA constructed four anicuts under two different schemes of Tribal Area Development and NREGS directly benefiting nearly 1000 people.



S. N.	Project Name	Under Scheme	No of Beneficiaries
1.	Jhamri Anicut	TAD	150
2.	Sodalpur Anicut	TAD	318
3.	Miyassa Anicut	NREGA	222
4.	Bansilikheda Anicut	NREGA	300
Total			980

#### **4. ADVOCACY & CAMPAIGN**

Realizing that the project beneficiaries face several constraints beyond the grassroots interventions that limit the impact and sustainability of their development efforts, Vaagdhara undertook a major initiative of advocacy and campaigning this year. The situation demanded that some meso level/macro level interventions be taken up on part of the organisation with active participation of village level institutions. Some of these programmes were as follows:

##### **4.1 GRAMIN VIKAS ANDOLAN (SUPPORTED BY CAPART)**

There is an urgent need for action on creation of public awareness about various programmes and schemes of MoRD, most importantly on water conservation and management and its related issues. Government's effort alone on this issue may not yield desirable results since it is difficult for the government to cover vast areas and all aspects of water management. So the participation of the common people and civil society organizations in this aspect is very essential. In order to achieve this, a national campaign to propagate awareness about various programmes and schemes of MoRD was initiated by the Government of India, and Vaagdhara collaborated very actively to enlist qualitative participation of people in the State run development programmes.

Interactions with the local people and their mobilization create willingness to participate and contribute to the efforts of the government and other agencies for the cause of water. As part of the programme, a series of meetings and discussions with experts from the field were held, interactions with the local people to participate and contribute to the efforts of the government and other agencies for the cause of water were undertaken. Main participants in the campaign included general Public in the rural areas, representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Self Help Groups (SHGs), Community Based Organization (CBOs), representatives of other Voluntary Organisations, and the Officials from Government Departments like DRDAs etc

The information regarding the modern water management system and their practices could make a change in the life of the rural people, emphasized on the improved water



harvesting system. It also included the knowledge about the traditional and the modern aspect of the scientific water management system. The table below mentioned describes the details of the program.

District	Block covered	Panchayats included	No of villages benefited	No of Participants
Dungarpur	Sagwara	46	160	311332

## **4.2 AWARENESS CAMPAIGN/CAMPS ON WOMEN RIGHTS**

### **a) Mahila Jagruti shivir**

### **b) Mahila Jan Sunvai Shivir**

With the objective of the women empowerment, VAAGDHARA took step for the betterment of the tribal women who are in the midst of despondent situation to prevail over the anomalies regarding getting a hold on their rights. VAAGDHARA organized Mahila Jagruti Shivir and Mahila Jan Sunvai Shivir at District headquarters in the presence of the and in association with Judiciary members, administrative officials and representatives of the other civil society organisations.

In the camp, the State women rights commission officials enlighten the audience on the role of the Women commission for women empowerment, the legal safeguards, the punishments under law for crimes against women, the liability of crime information, domestic violence specially the significance of the “Protection to women from domestic violence Act – 2005”, and responsibilities of police agencies in such circumstances. There was also a lot of discussion on existing social problems such child marriage, female feticides and the widow pension schemes and provisions. The property rights for women mentioned in the constitution and the remedial measures for it were deliberated upon in the Shivir.

In both the programmes, there was a large participation of Women which made these events so successful by all standards. VAAGDHARA also aims to undertake such programs in future for the corrective approach to women's issues.

## **7.4 SOCIAL AUDIT TRAINING (UNDER RTI Act & NREGA)**

Over the past few years, Social Audit has emerged as one of the most important tools of enhancing transparency and strengthening public participation, including that of beneficiaries, in monitoring of the development programmes. It is a process through which an analytical view could be presented of the various development works with assurance of the quality control, special achievements, verification about the



beneficiaries, differential implications of the project, proper utilization of the project budget. In a way social audit and the financial audit are complementary to each other. Vaagdhara in collaboration of the Government of Rajasthan facilitated the process of capacity building of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of different development projects, especially NREGS, to undertake social audit effectively.

The purpose under which the Social Audit training conducted is to achieve success by uniting all the departments including the non governmental organization, volunteer functionaries at one forum and make an assessment of the gains (and losses) of a particular project. The program also aims to reduce the tendencies of anomalies existing in various departments.

With the support of Zila Parishad, VAAGDHARA conducted six days training for the representative of various departments and village representative by forming a committee at village level, comprising five people from each village. The focal point of the audit was on RTI Act and NREGA, AWC's, PHC's, Middaymeal, Waterworks Handpump Mistries and other such schemes.





## Financial Statement

**ANJANI RAKESH & ASSOCIATES**  
Chartered Accountants

Custom Road,  
Banswara – 327 001 (Raj.)

### VAAGDHARA (VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURE GENERAL DEVELOPMENT HEALTH AND CONSTRUCTION ALLIANCE)

3/153, Kahndu Colony, Banswar (Raj.) – 327 001  
INDIA

Abridged Income & Expenditure Account for the financial year 2007-08, 2006-07

(Amount In Rs.)

EXPENDITURE	( 2007-08)	( 2006-07)	INCOME	( 2007-08)	( 2006-07)
FCRA Program	10000.00	15000.00	FCRA Grant	10000.00	15000.00
Programs	14275386.16	8904007.00	Income from	145186.20	4492.00
Salaries	2130422.00	1022800.00	Investments / corpus		
Administrative	893395.30	362553.00	Grant In aid from	11030485.40	6399537.00
Surplus	32611.94	----	Government		
	17341815.40	10304360.00	Donation/ Project	6156143.80	3728088.00
			grants		
			Deficit	----	157243.00
				17341815.40	10304360.00

Abridged Balance Sheet for the financial year 2007-08, 2006-07

(Amount In Rs.)

LIABILITIES	2007-08	2006-07	ASSETS	2007-08	2006-07
General Reserve	872168.50	911735.50	Fixed Assets	2028746.00	1667351.00
Surplus	32611.94		Deposits (Asset)	43400.00	0.00
Sundry Creditors	2326439.56	165895.00	Loans & Advances	451358.30	33000.00
Secured Loan	215338.00	215338.00	Investments	8000	8000
Staff Fund	641904.5	45594.00	Receivables	2984394.20	469910.00
Unspent Grants	1494133.00	1421897.00	Closing Cash and		
			Bank Balance	65628.00	424955.50
			Deficit		157243.00
Total	5582595.50	2760459.50	Total	5582595.50	2760459.50

Compiled from Audited Financial Statements of Even Date

For & on Behalf of VAAGDHARA

For ANJANI RAKESH & ASSOCIATES

(Jayesh Joshi)  
Secretary

(Hitendra Saragia)  
Proprietor

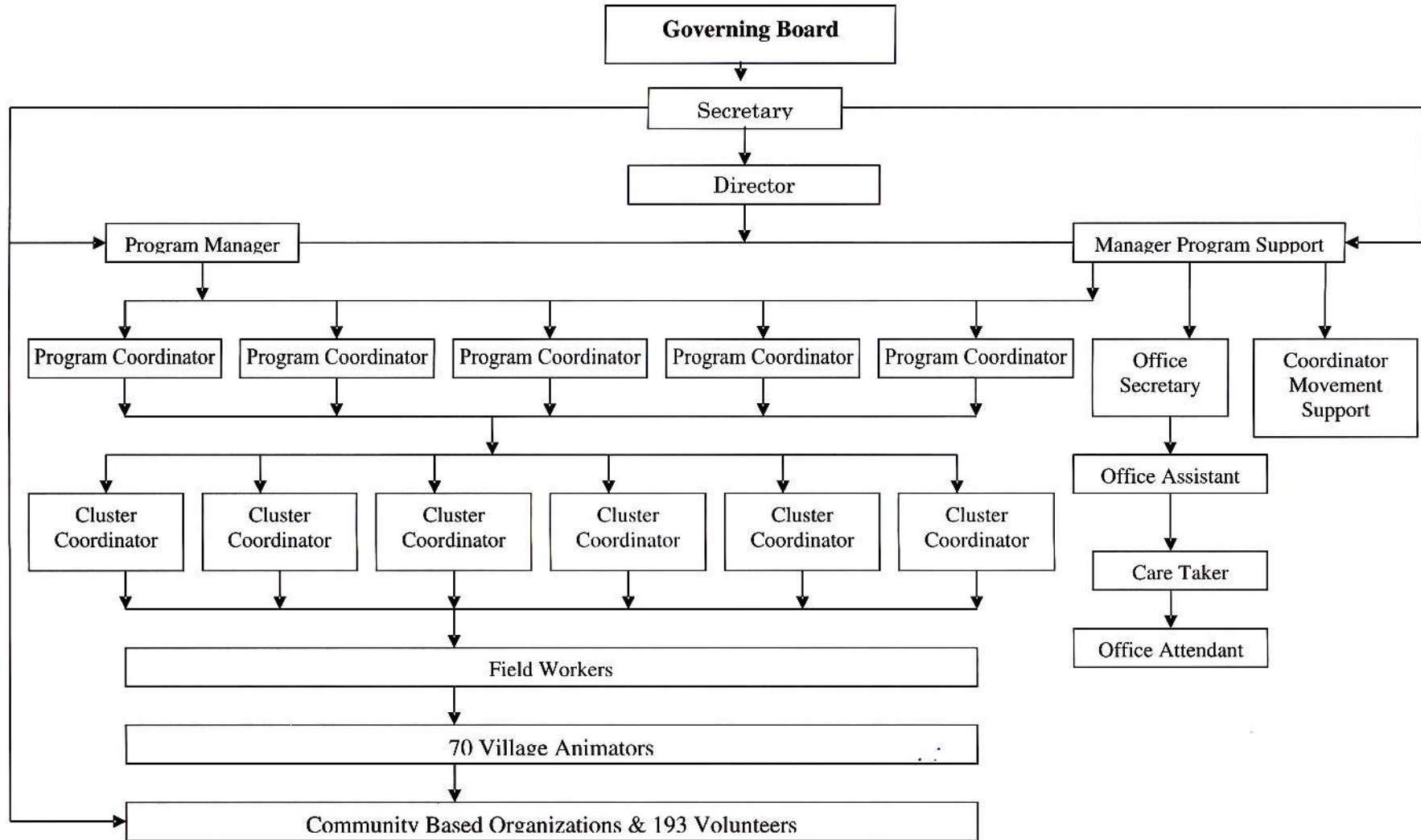
\*FCRA Grant :- PARVI, CECOEDECON

\*\* NON FCRA Grant :- UN WFP, UNICEF, CAPART, European Commission, RWSRP, Government of Rajasthan, SGSY, Ministry of Health (Rajasthan), DRDA Banswara, Ministry of Labour Welfare, NREGA, Zila Parishad Banswara.

Note:- VAAGDHARA has a strong belief in people's right to information, transparency and accountability. Statements giving details regarding Income & Expenditure and Balance Sheet for two years is present before the public.



**Annexure-A**  
**Organogram of VAAGDHARA**





# Profile of VAAGDHARA Board



**Mr Narendra Nath Joshi, Chair Person:** Mr. Joshi is an Agriculture Economist. He has specialization in rural finance, cooperative and farm management. He has 5 published works in his credit. He is widely traveled in connection with different studies to Thailand, Japan, South Korea and Sri Lanka. He undertook rural credit studies on behalf of state Government in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, M.P., U.P., Punjab, Orissa, West Bengal and Kerala. He is Ex General Manager of Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank, Jaipur. Currently he is working as Managing Director of Sikkim State Cooperatives Bank, Gangtok.

**Mr Jayesh Joshi, Secretary:** Mr Jayesh Joshi is a Development Analyst & Practitioner and a social worker of "Vaagar" region of Rajasthan. He has been associated with VAAGDHARA from the last 8 years. Mr. Jayesh is very keen follower of socio-political developments in the region, and strongly believes in civil society-state-private partnership for sustainable.



**Miss Josphin Joshwa, Treasurer:** Miss Joshwa has specialization in education and did her masters in arts and education. She is Ex-Deputy Director (Education), Govt of Rajasthan, she also special interest in micro-finance programme of the organisation.

**Mr. Brij Mohan Dixit, Member:** Mr. Dixit is an Agriculture Economist with 34 years of experience. He has 12 research papers in his credit. He underwent technical & management training in India & USA. He has vast experience of working in the field of Environment, Bio-diversity, Agriculture, Sericulture, Animal Husbandry and Irrigation Management.



**Ms. Sachi Bhatt, Member:** Ms. Bhatt is a gold medalist of master's qualification in Social work. She has specialization in Health and child welfare she has been actively involved in developing State and district Health Action Plans for 10 district : in Rajasthan and 4 district in M.P., currently she works as an independent consultant.

**Ms. Sachi Bhatt, Member:** Ms. Meeta Singh is a qualified medical doctor having long experience of working on gender and woman reproductive health. Currently she is the State Director of IFES, an international support organization.



**Dr. Anchala Chaturvedi, Member:** Dr. Anchala Chaturvedi has her doctorate degree in Sanskrit. Currently Dr. Chaturvedi teaches at Jaipur International Senior Secondary School, and also works as an independent educational consultant.





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