

Annual Report

2011-2012

**UNNATI SANSTHAN**

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**REGISTRATION NO. - 127/2000-2001 Udaipur**

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## Executive Summary

Unnati has been operational in Udaipur District of Rajasthan for more than five years since 2007, with ten Panchayats in Girwa, Kherwara and, Sarada Blocks in Udaipur District, Unnati has been focusing on children's education with a project 'Cholo Chalo School Chalo', and Khilta Bachpan (Child Protection ) supported by **UNICEF**.

With the efforts of community mobilization campaign Unnati has been able to motivate the parents to send their children to school by providing them with transportation or escorts. Children's attendance has also improved drastically in the schools. Their learning levels have improved due to their regular attendance in schools. The field staffs of Unnati visit the schools regularly and have dialogues with the teachers. This has resulted into a good rapport building with teachers and they have openly discussed the challenges they face in schools. Some of them have reported to be overburdened with work like – mid-day meals, work during Polio Campaigns, preparing voter's lists etc. Some teachers have also reported to have poor facilities for education like lack of space and teachers in the schools, stationery and furniture.

Our study in early 2009 also confirms that the infrastructural support for primary education is poor. However, during the reporting period Unnati has been able to create an enabling environment for education of tribal children in this region. Now parents, villages and teachers discuss their challenges for their children's education. The success of bal melas is a good example of this. Another good example of our progress is that the Sarpanchs have appreciated Unnati's efforts and have provided their support to ensure education to children in their respective Panchayats.

Since 2011 Unnati is working extensively on the issue of child Protection and continue working on education with focus to enrolling and ensuring regular attendance and retention of out of school children including child labour by providing adequate support to the family. While working on the issue of education we found that parents in community using their children as asset and sending them to labour work in fields of BT cotton, in construction work, in mines and to hotels in Udaipur.

The goal of this project is to ensure a) at least 90% children between ages 6 -14 years are not involved in labour with special focus to BT cotton fields and are in school in the 76 villages of Girwa Sarada and Kherwara blocks of Udaipur district by 2012 . b) 60% of children of age 15 to 18 years involved in labour are linked with special training centres and vocational training.

According to a study conducted by Unnati a year (2009), it is clear that due to poverty, cultural norms and lack of awareness, children in this region are vulnerable for all kinds of abuses and lack of opportunities. The practice of child labour is one of the realities in this area. Many appalling realities like poverty (85%), illiteracy(80%), unemployment, low wages, ignorance, social prejudices, regressive traditions, poor standard of living, backwardness, superstition, alcoholism (60% of families), low status of women and children, large family size, small land holdings have combined to give birth to the terrible practice of child labour.

Children in the age group of 6- 14 go for labour work, instead of going to schools. Children are not compelled for compulsory education due to their parental ignorance and poor family support. Poverty and big size of families have been identifying as the main cause of child labour in area. Big size of families creates paucity of resources. When there are limited

means and more mouths to feed children are driven to commercial activities and not provided their development needs including compulsory education.

In some cases parents are forced to send their small children for labour, in others the network of agents taking children for labour entice and induces the head of the family and sometimes children themselves. Monetary constraints and the need for food, shelter, clothing and indebtedness, pushes the children in the trapped as child labour, losing their childhood denied of their rights. Illiterate and ignorant parents do not understand the need for overall physical, cognitive and emotional development of their children. In these villages mostly parents are uneducated and unexposed, so they don't realize the importance of education for their children and often unaware of the harms of sending children for labour.

It was observed during the survey, that there is a cyclic relationship between out of school/drop out and child labour. When the child is deprived of education (i.e is out of school and forced out of school due to corporal punishment or poor quality of education or accessibility factor), they are easily available as labour pool. Having dropped out of school, the children are pushed into labour to do something productive in their life. Once they enter the labour market, they remain out of school/drop out and thus barred from their right to education.

About 28% of children migrate for wage labour and about 54% of children are engaged with labour work at the construction sites while 24% of children work at the cotton farms in Gujarat. 45% of children are forced to work every day and most of the money earned by these children is used to support their families the girl children are forced into labour. The study also shows that most of these children are subjected to sexual abuse, addiction to tobacco and other kind of exploitation. The study also shows that only 59% of children in the age group of 6-14 attend schools. 56% boys said that parents don't send their sisters to school. Most of the children who are not going to school end up in going for labour work.

Children in schools face corporal punishments by their teachers and quit from schools. The study shows that in 90% of cases children are asked to clean their schools. 44% children reported to experience corporal punishments while about 51% children reported to have been hit by their teachers either with a stick or slapping. The children also face emotional abuse by their teachers resulting in low self-esteem. The tribal children are looked down by their teachers and often referred as foolish for not being able to learn or comprehend easily.

In short, socially, traditionally and institutionally, in our region, children have no stake in development and are not regarded as people. Their rights are severely violated; in fact – in most cases, children have no rights at all. There is a need to address the issue by creating an enabling environment where children are prevented from exploitation or abuse in family, school and community at large. In addition, there is also a need to create a support structure to ensure this. After all, these children are the future of our nation.

### **Empowering change, Ensuring better opportunities**

Every child dreams of enjoying a happy childhood and looks forward to having a secure future. However, circumstances and situations force a sizeable majority of children to earn their livelihood at an age when they should be studying in schools. It is these vulnerable lives that Unnati Sansthan wishes to change with focused campaigns and programmes that spread across three blocks of Udaipur district Rajasthan reaching out to those in need.

Unnati reached out to more than 30000 children over the last year through programmes in the areas of Education, Child Protection, Child Survival, child Participation child Development. These programmes had a direct impact on the lives of 30000 It is the support of UNICEF that has empowered Unnati Sansthan to reach out to maximum number of children and their families with child focussed programmes and campaigns. Thank you for your support.

### **Child Protection Programme 2011**

In 2011 'Khilta Bachpan' a programme started for building and promoting protective environment for children within the community to reduce child labour in selected Blocks of Udaipur district of Rajasthan.

Unnati is working in 76 villages of three blocks of Udaipur district Sarada, Girwa and Kherwara. Ten gram panchayats will be covered during the project period. Out of these, five panchayats covering 50 villages are old panchayats. Unnati has a presence in these villages and five covering twenty six villages are new gram panchayats i.e. new intervention areas (indicated in the work plan section). But all the ten panchayats are hard to reach surrounded by forest and hills. Some panchayats are also not connected with roads. To reach these villages, one has to walk through even dried rivers. All the houses of this area are scattered on the hills and distance from one house to another house is 1 to 2 Km. The total distance or radiance of one village is 8 to 10Km. Each village consist 8 to 13 hamlets. Some hamlets are near to road but some hamlets are very interior. To work in this area is very difficult and to reach the community is time consuming. They are spending their life with their small land of piece and animals. The young girls are going to pasturing the animals and in very early age boys start to go for labour with their fathers. The National Highway No.8 is passing through these villages, which connect Udaipur to Ahmadabad Gujarat

The project area comes under the Schedule Area comprises more than 90 % of Bheel (Schedule tribe) population and majority of people lies (around 93% of the total population) below the poverty line. The children in this region are affected by tradition of labour and some are also deprived of parental care because of the socially accepted practises like *Nata Pratha* (Women leave their husbands for Nata, remarriage leaving her children behind, many a times they are taken care by the grandparents and sometimes left on their own. In most cases these children are the most vulnerable, easily trapped by the local agent and send to the labour market, often victims of exploitation and abuse.

Many children are out of school due to socio-economic reasons and most often these children are engaged in labour work; get mentally and physically abused at the work place, subjected to corporal punishments in schools and have no proper health care and nutrition.

According to a study conducted by Unnati in 2009, it is clear that that due to poverty, cultural norms and lack of awareness, children in this region are vulnerable for all kinds of abuses and lack of opportunities. About 28% of children migrate for wage labour and about 54% of children are engaged with labour work at the construction sites while 24% of children work at the cotton farms in Gujarat. 45% of children are forced to work every day and most of the money earned by these children is used to support their families, even girls are forced into labour. The study also shows that most of these children are subjected to sexual abuse, addiction to tobacco and other kind of exploitation at the work site or somewhere or the other in the entire supply chain.

#### 4. Strategies, including lessons learned in 2011

Unnati has developed a multi-facet strategy of targeting the parents or the care-givers to help them understand the significance of protection rights for their children in society. Unnati has established various forums of community leaders, PRI, s, Youth and children to achieve our goal of reducing child labour.

Unnati has been working with these tribal communities to create awareness on issues such as healthcare, significance of education and building institutions. The hope is that these institutions will be able to work towards their own development in the long run. Our main program areas are-

Children & Adolescents	Health	Institutions
Creating an enabling environment for children and adolescents to grow, learn and flourish in life.	Creating awareness on health issues for migrant children and adolescents	Building strong community institutions for strengthening local development

Unnati Sansthan is committed to create an enabling environment for vulnerable sections of the society (children and adolescents in particular) by creating awareness and bringing all stakeholders together to solve the problems faced by the weaker sections. It is central to all the programs, Unnati implements that its efforts enable local community to work with the government in dealing with development issues. For, this approach will result in lasting solutions that will be replicable and sustainable in the long run.

##### **1. Child Mapping and identification of vulnerable children:**

Unnati has created a cadre of community mobiliser in villages over the years who along with the staff members of Unnati have completed child-mapping. The mappings help us located children who are ‘vulnerable’ and ‘victim’ (children in need of care and protection). The mapping is an essential activity as it is help us gauge the depth of the problem in our own region and help us determine the scale of inputs required from all the stakeholders to handle the situation. The categories of children in need of care and protection as identified by Unnati included children having single parents (or step parent/s); orphans, children with life-threatening diseases; child headed families, children of widow/single parent, child with parents suffering from disability, children who migrate/trafficking for work; child labourers/adolescents at work; children of very poor parents; children suffering because of alcoholism, children facing corporal punishments in schools; children being mentally and emotionally abused in schools, home and at workplace etc. Database of vulnerable a will be created and updated regularly.

## Social Mapping & Identifications of Vulnerable Children:

Name of Panchayat	6-14 year			School going			Non School going			Drop Out		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Kharbar	872	799	1671	677	540	1217	160	224	384	35	35	70
Parsad	803	722	1525	677	581	1258	64	74	138	62	67	129
Chanawada	618	605	1223	512	455	967	43	75	118	63	75	138
Pipli-A	428	317	745	362	253	615	50	47	97	16	17	33
Pipli-B	442	376	818	363	310	373	50	42	92	29	24	53
Saru	122 9	102 7	2256	101 7	732	1749	119	201	320	93	94	187
Paduna	951	817	1768	779	630	1409	102	131	233	70	56	126
Tidi	121 5	992	2207	903	676	1579	203	234	437	109	82	191
Kaya	913	843	1756	613	397	1010	262	417	679	38	29	67
Barapal	130 9	120 6	2515	890	547	1437	375	621	996	44	38	82
<b>Total</b>	<b>878 0</b>	<b>770 4</b>	<b>1648 4</b>	<b>679 3</b>	<b>512 1</b>	<b>1191 4</b>	<b>142 8</b>	<b>206 6</b>	<b>3494</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>1076</b>

### 1. Linkages with Schemes

In Rural area community is not aware about the schemes which govt. is providing to them. Due to unawareness in community they are not getting any benefits which are meant for them. Through this programme vulnerable children and families will be linked with social protection schemes through Child Protection Committees at village level.

### Identifications of Vulnerable Children:

Name of Panchayat	Single parent			Orphan			Handicap			Child Labour(6-14yrs)		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Kharbar	19	31	50	11	13	24	5	6	11	35	35	70
Parsad	64	77	141	26	22	48	12	15	27	110	0	110
Chanawada	32	31	63	15	11	26	7	6	13	30	0	30
Pipli-A	13	15	28	3	0	3	4	3	7	14	14	28
Pipli-B	35	44	79	13	19	32	8	5	13	19	2	21
Saru	50	22	72	9	9	18	9	4	13	31	6	37
Paduna	52	36	88	10	5	15	11	4	15	89	77	166
Tidi	34	25	59	3	1	4	12	5	17	57	5	62
Kaya	57	50	107	8	5	13	11	3	14	54	15	69
Barapal	82	66	148	4	3	7	11	4	15	56	26	82
<b>Total</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>675</b>

### Vulnerable Children Linked with Govt. Social Schemes

Panchayat	Description		Total	Description		Total
	Non School Group			Enrolled In Schools 2011 and 2012		
	Boy	Girl		Boy	Girl	
10	1428	2066	3494	1574	1730	2757
	Orphan			Linked with Govt. Social Schemes		
10	102	88	190	34	25	40
	Handicapped			Linked with Govt. Social Schemes		
10	90	55	145	17	11	12
	Signal Parents			Linked with Govt. Social Schemes		
10	438	397	835	230	182	212
	Child Labour (6-14yrs)			Linked with Govt. Social Schemes		
10	495	180	675	225	140	165
	Drop Out			Linked with Govt. Social Schemes		
10	559	517	1076	388	417	405



## **Enrolments of Drop out Girls and Boys in KASTURBA Gandhi Balika Vidiyala and Boys in Serve Shiksha Abhiyan Hostel.**

In 2011 Unnati identified 20 drop out girls and send them to KGBV and 65 drop out, orphan, handicapped boys e been enrolled in SSA hostel.

<b>Name of Panchyat</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Total Girls</b>
Barapal, Kharber, Prasad ,Pipali-A\B Chanawada Boys	All from working area do	20 ( all were drop out girls) 65 boys in SR hostel 85 in 2011

### **Creating villages towards zero tolerance to child labour**

Each single child is important for us and we all have to protect each child life. The aim of Unnati is creating awareness in community through meetings, night meetings, balmelas, kala-jatha which are totally focused on the harms of child labour and importance of education.

Objectives:

- Awareness among community on harms of child labour.
- Awareness on the importance of school education.
- Awareness on the social protection schemes
- To organize the village level institutions and make them functional on regular basis to create sustainability and ownership.
- Role of Village Child Protection Committee
- Role of School Management Committee
- Role of PRIs
- Role of children forum
- Linkages of vulnerable children with social protection schemes.

### **Activities**

Unnati will aim at all the possible stakeholders of the society to ensure ‘children’s rights’. The activities range from taking care of children’s immediate needs to building a child friendly environment. The followings are the main activities –

## 2. Awareness and Capacity building:

### a. Kala Jattha:

For mass level awareness campaign, Unnati has conducted 120 **Kala Jathas** in cluster covering all 76 villages of 10 Panchayats in 2011. The theme of the Kalla Jathas programme is on the issue of “Hamara Gaon Hamare Bache” (Our village our children) which will play the role of parents and society for the protection of their children. These mass campaigns are focus on the children protective environment in family, society as well as in schools. They are also focus on the defining what ‘vulnerability’ is and which child is more likely to face it and it what circumstances. Explaining the definition of child rights and why it is necessary for us to ensure children’s rights in our society will help the community to focus on these issues. These campaigns have been carried out mostly in the evenings-night so that the maximum participation of villagers could be ensured. Kala Jattha aims at increasing knowledge of the families and communities on harms of child labour, importance of education and social protection schemes

### Local Folk Dance on the issue of Child Labour Kalla Jatha

Name of Panchyat	Name of Village	Total Participates
Kaya	Lai, Chandani, Aamdari, Chanbor, Kitoda, Umariyagati , kaya	2245
Barapal	Khajuri, Umariya, N. Goyara, Kharpina, U. Goyara, Gamanafala, Naya Talab	2300
Tidi	Amarpura, Gojya, Borikuwa, Tidi, Bamania, Nal	3097
Padona	Jabala, Upala Kheda, Paduna, Bhadawatfala, Patiya	2820
Parsad	Delai, Barothi, Delwas, Kanakpura, Borimalan, Naliyawada,	3100
Canawada	Godfala, Khedfala, Chanawada, Nala, Bari, Chanawada	3267
Pipli-A	Pipli-A, Jamarakudi, Makadjappa, Chitrod	2900
Pipli-B	Kalaliyakad, Pipli-B, wav, Naglai, Kopchafala	2850
Kharber	Hamitad, Kharber, Parai, Kakarwali, Gadwas, Banal	3050
Saru	Bara, Halayakudi, Saru, Mor Dungri, Sarupal, Jambufala	3099
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>28728</b>

a. Village level sensitization meetings:

Village level sensitization meetings are as important as kalla jatha because this is one the tool n be used to bring all community at one platform and have discussions common uhild labour, protection of children. Through these meetings Unnati explains the children's rights to protection and what the village as a whole can do to ensure these rights to their children. The facilities and schemes provided by the Government are also be discussed to create a sense among the community members as what they can do if they see a vulnerable child.

**Detail of Community Meetings**

<b>Name of Panchyat</b>	<b>No. of Meeting</b>	<b>Total</b>
Kaya	66	2124
Barapal	70	2210
Tidi	55	1250
Padona	51	1134
Parsad	70	2100
Kharber	55	1330
Canawada	45	930
Saru	58	1777
Pipli-A	44	798
Pipli-B	45	775
<b>Total</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>14428</b>

**Bal Melas:**

In 2011, Unnati has organised 61 Bal melas in community. Previously we were organising melas in schools which were totally educational but in 2011 we organised children Melas in community at community level to ensure that all the children those are not going school should participate in these melas. The focuses of community level melas are to involve non school going children. To ensure the attendance and enrolment in schools in new session these melas are organised to motivate the community for sending their children in schools. However the significant reason to organize these fairs is to provide these children with an

opportunity to interact with other children get involved in cultural activities and allow them to exhibit their talents. The idea is that children who are out-of-schools would be encouraged to interact with children in schools. At the same time Bal Melas also provide a platform for school-going children to realize their potentials other than academic studies.

Another important part of these fairs is that members of the communities, teachers and parents get to know each other very well. Parents see the potential of many kinds of talents in their children. Overall fairs like these spread positive energy about education and help build rapport and trust among parents, children and teachers.

Activities and competitions conducted in all Bal Melas included – music, singing and dance competitions; sports and games; creativity and cultural competitions; drawing and painting competitions etc. Through bal mela activity community and children enjoy and they sit and listen and this is the time when we motivate them for their children Rights we are giving special attention on Right to Education and Social Schemes.



### Detail of Children Fair (Bal Melas)

Name of Panchyat	Name of Village & School	Boy + Girls Participations	No. of Parents	Date
Kaya	Chandani, Toran Talab, Umaria (UPS Chandani)	494	250	Dec-march-2012
Barapal	Nichala Goyara, Gamana, Naya Talab, Barapal, P.S. Barapal	599	200	Do-
Tidi	Amarpura, Boragod, Nagela, UPS Amarpura	700	250	-Do
Padona	Zabala, Kagara, Nala, Dobamahuda, UPS Nabala,	650	300	-Do-
Parsad	Naliawar,delwas,dalai, barothi, borimanal-	600	301	-Do-
Kharbar	Kharbar-A, Kharbar-B, Gadlas, Kakarwali	800	399	-Do-
Saru	Halakui,saru ,sarupal-,Mordungari	775	388	-Do-
Chanawada	Nala, godfala,chanawada,-	495	321	-Do-
Pipli-A	Makadjappa, Kopalafala,kalaiakat.chitror	450	250	-Do-
Pipli-B	Vow,naglai, pipali-B			-Do-
<b>Total</b>	<b>61 School+Village)</b>	<b>5563</b>	<b>2659</b>	

### Village Child Protection Committees

Name of Panchyat	No of VCPC	Meeting Held	No of Members Participated / Attended meetings	Member of VCPC
Kaya	9	53	466	Sarpanch
Barapal	13	87	775	Vard Panch
Tidi	7	38	349	ANM
Paduna	4	28	192	Teacher
Parsad	5	44	294	Childen
Chanawda	3	23	184	Anganwai Worker
Kharbar	6	34	215	ASHA
Saru	5	36	240	Gamati
Piplia-A	3	20	127	Santhan Staff
Pipli-B	4	26	166	5-Powerful Persons
Total	60	389	<b>3008</b>	

### **VCPC Trainings**

<b>Name of Panchyat</b>	<b>No of VCPC</b>	<b>No. of members Trained</b>
Kaya	9	40
Barapal	13	56
Tidi	7	40
Puduna	4	35
Parsad	6	48
Kharbar	6	50
Saru	5	50
Pipli-A	3	30
Pipli-B	4	35
Chanawada	3	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>409</b>

### **Child Resource Centre**

This is one of the platforms where we can gather children and make them understand on the issues of their Rights and importance of education and harms of child labour special focus on BT COTTON FIELD, construction work in Udaipur, hotels and mines. To enhance the capacity of leadership, enhance their participation so that children can realize their worth as

children and envision their roles in the society. The most important objective is to enhance their understanding on Child Protection.

Objectives:

- To ensure that all the children 6-14 yrs should go school.
- To stop children going for child labour
- To track children who are not in village by children and give names to VCPC for action.
- To create platform for increasing their participation in community
- To create feelings of co-operation among children
- To build their understanding and capacity on child rights
- Discussion on good habits, sanitation and on adolescent's health issues.
- Development of identity and personality of each child

Process of development of CRC

For establishing\creating Child resource centre in community we have organized community meeting and objective of CRC have been explained.

Activities at CRC

- Meetings
- Indoor and outdoor games
- Drawings
- Story writing
- Paintings
- Art
- READING (BOOKS GIVEN )

No. of benefitted children at CRC

At least 40-50 children daily come at centre.

#### **Sustainability of CRC**

- Enrolments and retention will be increased in schools with regular monitoring by SMC and members of Resource centre.
- Child Participation will be increased at village level, panchayat level as well as at school level in decision making; BAL Bhavan will be, in a phased manner, managed by the community.

#### **2. Catering direct needs of children:**

##### **a. Vocational skilled trainings:**

Unnati has targeted the adolescent girls and boys in the villages to provide them with some vocational skilled training for their better future. This has included, first to assess who needs what and then accordingly providing them with trainings on various trades as per feasibility like – carpentry, driving, sewing, mechanics, mobile repairing, etc. We are linked 100 girls with sewing training and 10 boys learnt driving 1 boy learnt computer and 100 boys have trained in masonry work in Udaipur.

##### **b. Life Skill Education Trainings :**

These trainings have helped for those adolescents who migrate for work. They have been trained about the various kinds of sexual and reproductive diseases, protection against them, how to say 'no' because RTI, STI and STDs are very common in our rural areas ultimately



leading the risk of prevailing HIV. HIV/AIDS is one of the important issues, which needs to be addressed adequately in our community. Adolescents also understood about the abuses and how to protect themselves from abuses. Total 600 children have been trained through Life Skill Education Trainings.

#### Ensuring education in safe and Child Friendly environment in schools:

Unnati enrolled 2786 children who were of school. In addition, our staff and community mobilizes along with the child protection committees helped those children who face corporal punishments or emotional abuse in schools. They spoke with the parents and the teachers to create awareness about children's rights. Also, by doing various activities at the school and dramas acted out by children helped the teachers understand how their pupils perceive them and the school.

### **Health Program**

#### **AIDS Week:**

In a study 2008-09 it was observed that around 10% men in villages where Unnati works are drivers. They fall in high-risk behavior group. Also, children between 15-18 years old migrate to nearby cities and States in order to work as laborers. They also fall under the high-risk behavior category. Most villages where Unnati works are closely located to National Highway No. 8 and a number of adolescent girls and women are engaged in sex trader. Therefore they also fall in high-risk behavior group. In view of these risks, Unnati spreads awareness about HIV and AIDS.

In this view again this year - 1st December to 7th December the world AIDS week was celebrated in all five Panchayats in which awareness campaigns for the disease and its prevention were organized in villages. The hotels and stop over restaurants were also covered in order to bring awareness amongst the truckers. In village meetings the community was also oriented about the disease.

#### **Adolescent's trainings:**

In all Ten panchayats the adolescents between 10-18 years old age group were given training on Life Skill Education and topics were covered on reproductive health, personal hygiene and HIV/AIDS. About 600 adolescent boys and girls participated in five such trainings in each village – a total of 600 adolescents were benefited with this effort.



# Capacity Building

## Monthly Review Meetings:

At Unnati Sansthan office every month a review meeting is conducted with the field staff and co-motivators. The main objective of this meeting is to review the progress of work done, resolving issues and challenges faced at the field level, sharing of learning and planning future activities.

The meetings helped boost the confidence of everyone and reviewing the progress ensured everyone being in the loop about the work done in other Panchayats

## Capacity building of Co-motivators:

All the 33 co-motivators are provided with a refresher training every three months. The training focused on issues faced at the field level, government schemes available, significance of education, conducting meetings, identifying social issues and ways to resolve issues encountered etc. The trainings also serve a platform for the co-motivators and staff to exchange their learning with one another to recharge themselves.



### **1. Case studies - Tidi dropout girls**

Name of student- Manju Meena, Class-VII, Age – 14 years

Father's name – Aakulal Meena, Village- Khara (Tidi)

Reason – Due to mother's disease

Manju Meena passed class 5<sup>th</sup> in year 2009 from government primary school, Bamniya but later she was dropout for almost one year because her mother was ill and no one was there to take care of household chores. Therefore, all responsibility came to Manju, she was engaged in household chores and some times she was going for construction work to Udaipur with contractor as soon as Lalita Kunwar worker from Unnati came to know that Manju goes for labour, Lalita Kunwar discussed with her family members and agreed them to allow Manju to join school

Now a day Manju is continuing to her studies and she is studying in class 7<sup>th</sup>.

Name of student- Champa Meena, Class-VII, Age – 14 years

Father's name – Narayanlal Meena,

Mother's name – Sugna Meena, Village – Naal Phala

Champa's fall sick when she was studying in class 3 and her parents stopped her studies and engaged her to take care of 3 brothers and 2 sisters as well as to do household chores.

This year, field worker discussed with her guardian and after holding many meetings with them she was admitted in class 6<sup>th</sup> and now she is doing her regular studies in class 7<sup>th</sup>. Her mother's health is also ok now.

Name of student- Kiran Meena, Class-VI, Age – 12 years

Father's name – Nathu Meena, Village – Naya Kheda

Reason – liquor consumption by father and fight with mother

Kiran is studying in class 6<sup>th</sup> when she was studying in class 5<sup>th</sup>. Environment of her home was not good; her father used to fight with her mother after consuming alcohol and even beat her. When she seen the situation, she became irregular from school and later she stopped to attend school and remain at home.

## 1. Ensuring retention of children in schools

### Escorts:

Escorts appointed in each village accompany children on their way to school and way back to home. It helps children feel safe while walking up to the schools (a couple to ten kilometers both ways). The parents also feel stress free about their children's safety. It is specifically useful for children in those villages where there is a stream or a forest or a highway to cross



over in order to go to schools. The Escorts are local men or women whom parents trust. In total 270 children were supported by 10 Escorts. The community selects men/women as Escorts for their children.

# Credibility Alliance Report

## Identity-

1. Unnati Sansthan is a voluntary organization registered under the Rajasthan Society Registration Act, 1958 (Reg. No 127/2000-2001 dated 18th September 2000)
2. Unnati Sansthan's constitution is available on request.
3. Unnati Sanshtan is registered under Section 12 A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 No. 178/35 dated 21st May 2008.
4. Unnati Sansthan is registered under Income Tax Act 1961 Section 80 G dated 21st May 2008.

## Name and Address of the Banker-

1. Oriental Bank of Commerce, Sector 11, Udaipur 313002 Rajasthan.
2. Mewar Anchlick Gramin Bank, Branch Gogunda, District Udaipur.

## Name and Address of the Auditors

M/S Anjani & Rakesh Associates, Chartered Accountants, Custom Road, Banswara, Rajasthan.

## Mission:

To organize people, increase their level of awareness and capacity, so that people participate in decision-making process and exercise their Rights; control over their lives through collective actions.

# Governance

## Details of Board Members: (as of March 31<sup>st</sup> 2011)

S. No.	Name	Name of Father/Husband	Age	Profession	Designation in the Board
1	Prem Kumar Luthra	Late Mr. H.L. Luthra	46	Social Worker	President
2	Dr. Pradeep Kumar Singh	Mr. Avdesh Kumar Singh	46	Assistant Professor	Vice President
3	Marjorie Aziz	Mr. Aziz Masih	36	Social Worker	Secretary
4	Mrs. Rama Rajvanshi	Mr. Malkhan Singh	36	Teacher	Treasurer
5	Mr. Laxmi Lal Oad	Mr. Lалуji Oad	31	Social Worker	Information minister
6	Mrs. Jyoti Tomer	Mr. Brijesh Singh Tomer	33	Lecturer	Member
7	Dr. Gagandeep Gambhir	Mr. M.S. Gambhir	34	Doctor	Member
8	Dr. Tulsi Ram Ameta	Mr. C.L. Ameta	33	Lecturer	Co-Secretary
9	Mr. Abdul Rashid	Late Mr. Moti Khan	46	Social Worker	Member

S.No.	Name of the body	Meeting held on	Issues discussed	No. of attendees
1	General Body Meeting	1) 31.03.2012.... 2) 19.5.11..... 3) 22.8.11 4) 31.3.12.....	Appointment of External auditor, bye laws compliance and internal auditor appointment discussion and preparation of Annual report and audit of organization. Election of EC FOR two years.	6 Members         11 Members.
2	Executive Committee Meetings	1) 19.5.11 2) 14.08.11..... 3) 31.3.12..... 4) .....	1. Annual report and Audit passed for 2010-2011. 2 Appointment of External auditor, bye laws compliance and internal auditor appointment discussion and preparation of Annual report and audit of organization.	5 Members         8 Members.

The minutes of the meetings have been recorded and are circulated.

### Accountability and Transparency

- 1) Whether any fee/remuneration was paid to any board members/shareholders  
Prem Kumar Luthra, as board President and Program Director( Finance and Administration full time total salary passed in board meeting Rs.25000/- per month. Ms. Marjorie Aziz , Secretary paid salary 20000/- per month .
- 2) What reimbursements were made to the board members NA.
- 3) Highest paid staff – who is that and what is the amount Mr. Prem Kumar Luthra, Program Director ( Finance and Administration)
- 4) The lowest paid staff –Ms.Usha sharma , Field worker, Rs.6000/- per month..



S.No.	Highest paid staff		Lowest paid staff	
	M	F	M	F
1	13	4	-	1
2				
3				

Salary bandwidth –

S.No.	Below 5000		Between 5000-10000		Between 10000-15000		Above 15000	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	0	0	11	5	0	0	1	1
2								
3								

Give details of international travel – if any- No. International Travel Rs.0  
National Travel Rs. 583518/-

## Committees

Finance committee (Purchase Committee), Mr. Prem Kumar Luthra, Ms. Marjorie Aziz and Ms. Rama Rajvanshi.

## Donors

1. UNICEF
2. GIVE INDIA FOUNDATION
3. CORE TECH SYSTEMS GURGOAN.
4. INDIVIDUAL DONORS.