

It takes five villages...

Piloting five TVM model villages

Total Village Management was conceived as a movement for, of and by the village: an integrated, equitable and sustainable approach to village development through P4 and Kaizens. It consisted of eight key interlinked initiatives or pillars- Natural resource management, Health, hygiene & sanitation, Education, Renewable energy, Livelihood, Capacity building, Resource mobilisation and Infrastructure development.

TVM needed grassroots owners- village sparks- to take charge of the movement and own the process. This demanded ramping capacities of the community.



Five reasons for the chosen five

Five fingers open to share. Five fingers meet in a fist. That's the beauty of five...its sharing and its strength. And that's why there were five reasons to choose these five villages on the forward course.

KGVK footprints: Each village either fell under some existing or previous KGVK project—Gangpur and Nishchintpur under the IWDP, Pali under ICEF and CAPART Dairy, Alna under SRTT—or like Karma, was next door to Rukka, the TVM Gurukul hub.

Size wise: All the chosen villages had less than 100 households, with Nishchintpur having only 26 households, making it easier for KGVK to mobilise people for TVM

Tribal-dominated population: All these five villages were hinterland ones with a tribal-dominated population.

Below poverty line: Almost all villagers lived below the poverty line defined according to the 10th Five-Year Plan (2002-2007), which calculated a holistic degree of deprivation based on scores from 0-4 across 13 parameters (landholding, type of house, clothing, food security, sanitation, consumer durables, literacy, labour, livelihood, status of children, types of indebtedness, reasons for migration, etc; scores less than 15 out of a maximum head of 52 were deemed to be in the BPL bracket). For example, in Nishchintpur, 100% homes were BPL ones, in Gangpur, only two homes were above BPL.

No basic infrastructure: All the villages suffered from acute shortage of basic infrastructure like electricity and roads; Alna and Gangpur had virtually no electrical supply

and the rest had intermittent electricity.

Progressive people: Because of the combined reasons of poverty, lack of size, trust in KGVK and the aspiration to raise their hopes and realise their dreams, these small village communities were quick in grasping the TVM tenets.

The challenge was: would TVM, as a social enterprise-cum-knowledge system, succeed in such difficult terrain?

A community awakes...steps ahead

In every village:

- KGVK professionals and village animators called representatives from every village to gather once every week and list their problems
- All problems, including repetitions, were jotted down and classified under Natural Resource Management or Social Capital by the villagers themselves.
- Villagers, assisted by KGVK representatives, formed their own delegations and goals to analyze and attempt solving problems using the clarity of 4W & 1H, Kaizens and fishbone analysis techniques
- Villagers, particularly women, adopted the 5S methodology of organising their homes to enhance the quality of life
- Every villager resolved to raise his/her income by at least 50% through income generating activities brought about by livelihood training and practice
- Socio-cultural evils like alcoholism are being tackled and solved through the TVM method of consensus in one village; success consequently would be replicated in others
- Review meetings to monitor progress are held every week with the objective of taking ownership of the entire process



We for villages, A for...Alna

Evenings in Alna are lit by weak kerosene lamps or shrouded in charcoal darkness. The small hamlet does not yet have a pucca road. But its residents took the TVM road to a better tomorrow through community mobilisation and capacity building. Alna emerged at the forefront of the TVM Pilot Villages, showing a rare progressive vision and collective ownership of change.

Villagers made their own problem analyses, set their own deadlines and quality benchmarks (like the Quality Circle) to sort them. Work across TVM pillars progressed at a brisk pace, with community documentation at every step.

The spirit of Alna showed the way to the other four villages. All five villages showed a rare hurry to find themselves in rural India's development map. The difference was that they had drawn the map themselves.

Livelihood for her selfhood

The hand that rocks the cradle changes her world. In the

5 Pilot Villages, KGVK concentrated on entrepreneurship development programmes for women empowerment. Activities planned were skill-based, sustainable income generators like:

- Reeling silk thread
- Weaving carpets
- Manufacturing imitation jewellery
- Making designer bed sheets
- Manufacturing industrial gloves and leg guards
- Weaving bamboo mats and other items
- Rolling incense sticks
- Growing mushrooms and more

Buyback arrangements for produce were made with Jharcraft, a state government initiative to popularise Jharkhand's indigenous crafts and craftspeople, other organisations like the Jaipur Rugs Foundation, and of course Usha Martin and the retail outlets linked to the KGVK- Trade Facilitation Centre.

Collective Wisdom: Alna's population prepared an elaborate problem analysis chart on their own (translated & reproduced here), showing an in-depth understanding of problems and ideation of solutions

Issue	Problems	Causes	Probable solution	Expected benefit	For whom
POVERTY	Food Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fragmentation of land ● Poor saving attitude ● Traditional agriculture practices ● Social customs/large family size/insufficient livestock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Attitudinal change ● Formation of Grameen Bank ● Inculcating saving habit ● Small livestock through micro credit facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To improve farming practices and adopt family planning measures ● Availability of food in lean period ● To overcome exigencies and form capital base ● Increase income 	Whole village, SHGs, economically disadvantaged households
	Low productivity of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of water harvesting and irrigation ● Degraded soil & erratic rainfall ● No assured irrigation, stereotyped agriculture practices ● Undulated topography, low quality and imbalanced inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Building water harvesting structures ● Introduction of improved farming practices ● Development of cropping best practices, crop demonstration, demonstration of vermicompost pits, compost pit ● Strengthening the existing institution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased food availability and household income, ● Dissemination of knowledge on improved agriculture practices, ● Practical exposure for using of proper dose of inputs, increased yield 	Farmers of all categories, all villages
	Low income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of skill & capital ● Poor marketing support for NTFP ● Lack of awareness & opportunities for non-farm activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Training & exposure, linkages with financial institutions ● Formation of SHGs ● Development of storage facility for Non-Timber Forest Produce together with extension of revolving funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enhance income, build risk-taking capacity ● Increase better sale value plus subsistence during the collection period 	Villagers, SHGs, farmers, economically disadvantaged people
	Indebtedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Low income and over expenditure ● Lack of expenditure planning ● Alcoholism ● Getting cheated by non-banking agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Linkages with financial institutions ● Generation of alternative employment opportunities ● Increase awareness ● Formation of SHGs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Easy credit ● Better household income ● Check on unplanned and undesirable expenditure 	All SHGs, All villagers

Issue	Problems	Causes	Probable solution	Expected benefit	For whom
	Poor roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of government fund allocation Corruption Lack of pressure group Poor maintenance Not getting value of village produce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilisation of government sources Activating pressure group Mobilising village committee as a watch dog Create bargain capacity among villages for their products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund allocation Check corruption, New road construction and maintenance of existing road Proper market value of villages products 	Whole village
WATER SCARCITY	Depleting water table, brown replacing green, food insecurity, soil and lack of awareness and information on water conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low vegetation cover on upper catchments No check mechanism on upper ridge Siltation on water bodies Embankments not grass-lined No provision in water bodies to hold run-off in lower catchments Undulated land pattern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build vegetative cover on upper catchments Excavation of silted water bodies, grass turving on embankment, soil and water conservation, creation of green checks mechanism for run-off 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check soil erosion, in-situ soil and water conservation, Increase water holding capacity of the water bodies Increase in ground table status, more crop yield Check situation on existing water bodies 	Land owners, farmers, dairy farmers, whole village, specific user groups
ILLITERACY	Low awareness level, impediment to participation, barrier for communication,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of awareness Poverty Vicious cycle of adult unemployment and child labour Resistance to change Lack of motivating child-centric/learning-centric schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child enrollment in LCHQ formal schools Checking school drop outs Literacy promotion among men and women Utilisation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan Programme Community-based forums to continue education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase literacy rate Improved awareness level Qualitative participation in development process 	Whole village with special emphasis on age specific groups
HEALTH	Health hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of awareness Dirty surroundings and contaminated drinking water Poor drainage and disposal system Unsafe delivery practices Open-air defecation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information dissemination to ensure health habits, organising periodic health camps, construction of soak pit, use of mosquito net, development of cluster level health worker Optimum utilisation of services available from permanent institutions Promotion of backyard kitchen garden, training to TBA on safe delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check preventable diseases, increase awareness and avail primary treatment, check mosquito breeding, reduce malaria and health hazards Assured intake of nutritious food Reduce infant mortality and ensure pre and post natal care 	All villagers

Issue	Problems	Causes	Probable solution	Expected benefit	For whom
	Livestock mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitual negligence to livestock Inadequate veterinary services, treatment by unqualified village practitioner Lack of awareness leading to frequent occurrence of diseases Lack of proper feeding and breeding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attitudinal and behaviour change Organise health camps Development of cluster level livestock rearing Mobilising micro credit for livestock rearing Development of pasture land and improvement of local breed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve animal care, less occurrence of diseases, availability of skilled veterinary service Supplement household income Improve animal health, more milk yielding 	Livestock owners, whole village
ALCOHOLISM	Health hazards, indebtedness, domestic violence, poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easy availability of toddy Bad company or peer pressure Cultural obligations and lack of recreational activities A means to forget poverty-related worries and fatigue caused by hard physical labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness campaign Rehabilitation measures Women empowerment - raising their voices against male alcoholism & violence Provision for alternative livelihood for toddy/country liquor makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce alcohol consumption Improve quality of life Save money Less violence against women 	Liquor-addicted individuals and their families.



NRM

Water (Major activities)

- Renovation and Construction of Wells -5
- Renovation of Ponds - 2
- 5 % model field irrigation - 20



What	Why	When	Where	Who	How
Well	To provide access to safe drinking facilities for 30 families and create a command area of 6 acres	April to June	Backyard homestead land of 5 households	VDC along with the TVM committee and Nil Kant Mahato (Person responsible for NRM activities)	Pit digging work by Beneficiaries and Material will be provided by KGVK/ Government
Pond	To increase and create water storage capacity and promote integrated farming	April to June	Baisna Bandh and Tompa Tand	Beneficiaries and VDC are responsible for implementation	Some contribution by beneficiaries
5% model	To increase water recharging and provide irrigation for paddy during critical period	April to July	Alna Tand	Individual Beneficiaries are responsible for implementation with the support of TVM committee	Contribution by beneficiaries

Land (Major activities)

- Soil Testing – 10 farmers
- Farm Bunding – 10 acres
- Compost Pit – 5
- Vermicompost – 30 farmers
- Green manure – 72 acres
- Soya bean -5 acres
- Maize – 6 acres
- Pigeon pea- 5 acres
- SRI paddy cultivation (minimum of 72 Acres)



What	Why	When	Where	Who	How
Soil Testing	To know soil health along with the fertility of soil.	May	KGVK Soil test Lab	Farmers	Rs. 50 per sample paid by farmers
Farm bunding	To increase soil moisture and change the texture of soil	May	Tand Land	Beneficiaries	Contribution from Beneficiaries and from project
Compost Pit	For better utilisation of waste material.	May to June	Backyard	Beneficiaries	Contribution from Beneficiaries
Vermicompost	To develop alternative for the fertilisers and improving soil health	April to September	Backyard	Beneficiaries	Contribution from Beneficiaries and from project
Green manure (Called Daincha in local dialect)	To provide extra manure to fields and improving their organic carbon content	June	SRI Fields	Farmers	Contribution from Beneficiaries and from project
Soya Bean	To promote diversification of crops and improve Nitrogen content of soil	July	Tand land	Farmers	Contribution from Beneficiaries and from AVRDC project
Maize	To promote diversification of agriculture in Kharif season	July	Tand land	Farmers	Contribution from Beneficiaries
Pigeon pea	To introduce a new short-term crop variety under pulse cultivation along with improving Nitrogen content in the soil	July	Tand land	Farmers	Contribution from Beneficiaries
SRI paddy Cultivation	To increase production and productivity with minimum cost	July	1 and 2 Number Don	Farmers	Contribution from Beneficiaries



Forest

Major activities

- Formation and strengthening of Forest Management Committee – 1 nos
- Nursery raising at Village level – 2 units
- Rehabilitation of wasteland through Neem (has multipurpose medicinal uses) and Karanj (gives oil for bio-fuel) plantation - 10 acres
- Plantation of Subabul tree (multi-purpose, evergreen, sheds leaves for green manure & enriching topsoil quality—ideal for wasteland rehabilitation)- 2 acres
- Plantation of Horticulture - across 20 households



What	Why	When	Where	Who	How
Formation of Forest Management Committees	To protect the Timber Plant and Horticulture at Community level.	May	Alna	VDC along with the VFPMCs	By conducting Village meeting
Nursery raising	To transfer the knowledge about nursery at village level and increase income	May-June	Alna	SHG	By ensuring order bookings in advance
Plantation of Neem and Karanj trees	To improve green cover and increase availability of Multipurpose trees at the village level	June- July	Alna	Forest Committees	Individual and common places
Plantation of Subabul tree	To provide fodder and firewood	June- July	Alna	Forest Committees	Individual and common places
Plantation of Horticulture	To provide additional income apart from supplementing nutritional food	June- July	Backyard of homes in Alna	SHG	Backyard Plantation

Animal

Major activities

- Dairy - 20 households
- Goatery - 5 households
- Broiler hens (Poultry) farming - 20 households
- Duck rearing - 10 families



What	Why	When	Where	Who	How
Dairy	To increase milk Production and income for the family	June – September	20 households of Alna	Village Development Committee (VDC) and Beneficiaries	Bank loan and self contribution
Goatery	To increase income and meat Production	April to May	5 households	VDC and Beneficiaries	Bank loan and self contribution
Poultry and Duck	To increase income and meat with egg Production	May to September	30 households	VDC and Beneficiaries	VDC and Beneficiaries



Community (Major activities)

- Identify and train the person for Resource mobilisation & Proposal preparing on the basis of TVM philosophy
- Formation of Kishor-Kishori Club (Adolescent Boys & Girls Club)
- Foot ball match of Kishor-Kishori
- Yoga
- Cultural programme of children
- Implementation of 5S in 10 households of the TVM committee members
- Business model of Solar Light
- Construction of Gurukul- The knowledge integration center at the village level
- Formation of New SHG
- Develop the saving habit in adolescent girls (under Kishor-Kishori)
- Banning of alcohol



What	Why	When	Where	Who	How
Identify and train the person for Resource Mobilisation & Proposal preparing	To improve skill set of the villagers for greater independence	May -June	Alna	Navin Kumar	Identify spark, a progressive villager with leadership qualities and provide required skills and training for him/her
Formation of Kishor -Kishori Club	To organise the youth for social development	April-September	Alna	Navin Kumar	Through social gathering
Implementation of 5S in 10 households	To make healthy environment for living in the village	May -June	Alna	Alka Sharma and Team from Karma with the TVM committee members	Through trainings and meetings
Business model of Solar Light in 10 households	To provide alternate source of energy with a viable income generation opportunity for 10 members from community	June	Alna	Navin Kumar with the clients	Through community contribution
Construction of Gurukul	To make a TVM secretariat at the village level	May - September	Alna	VDC	KGVK and community contribution

Social Capital

Education (Major activities)

- Selection of Para Teacher
- Teacher training in Quality education
- Uniforms for school children
- Quality implementation in Midday meal

What	Why	When	Where	Who	How
Selection of Para Teachers	Improvement in education	April to May	Alna	VDC and Education Committee	Meeting and interviews
Quality education training for teacher	Improvement in learning of students	April to September	Alna	VDC and Education Committee	Training at Gurukul
Qualitative improvement in Midday Meal	Improvement in food quality by having direct linkages with the kitchen gardens	April	Alna School	Education Committee	Regular monitoring
Uniform for school children	To build self-esteem among children	May -June	Alna	Education Committee and Parents	By convincing parents and holding meetings with the Block education officer

Health (Major activities)

- Kitchen Garden – for 30 households
- Health card – for 20 households
- Low-cost Smokeless chullah – for 15 households
- Health Camp in school

What	Why	When	Where	Who	How
Kitchen Garden	For added nutritional supplements for family and proper utilisation of waste water	April to September	30 households of Alna Village	Nilkant Mahto, Kanhai Singh Munda , SHG members	Contribution from beneficiaries and from project
Health Card	To provide quality health facilities for the whole family at a minimum cost	May to July	20 households	Health committee	Sahiyya Mobilisation
Smokeless Chullah	For utilising available fuel wood more efficiently to reduce toxic emissions that cause respiratory tract diseases	May - July	16 households	Individual families	Most of the contribution from communities
Use of Mosquito Net	To protect families against malaria	May-July	20 % households	Health committees	Most of the contribution from communities
Health camp in School	Regular check up of children	May -June	All school children at Alna	Health committees	Contribution from communities and KGVK

Livelihood (Major activities)

- Mushroom cultivation in 10 households
- Artificial jewellery making in 15 households
- Mosquito net making in 2 households

What	Why	When	Where	Who	How
Mushroom cultivation	To provide an additional income source	June-September	Alna	SHG groups	Contribution by beneficiaries & training
Artificial jewellery making	To provide addition Employment	May –June	Alna	Kishori Club (Adolescent girls' Clubs)	Training
Mosquito Net making	To provide addition employment	May July	Alna	SHG women	Training and input supply



I say

“My skill is my self-esteem”

“I loved jewelry, but could never afford any trinkets. In a Total Village Committee meeting, when KGVK professionals asked girls and women if we would like learning to design costume jewelry, I jumped at the chance. Like 59 other women, I learnt how to assemble earrings, mangalsutras, necklaces, anklets, tiaras, etc., in a three-month training programme designed by KGVK’s trainer, four hours a day for three days a week. KGVK provides raw material with a buyback guarantee. I also sell my products at local haats (mobile market hubs) and to dealers who take my jewelry to towns like Ranchi, Ramgarh and Hazaribagh! Margins are considerably decent and I can earn up to Rs.1000 a month. And I don’t need trinkets to prettify myself; I have my self-esteem that sparkles.”

-Ambika, 18, jewellery designer, Alna village

I say

“I know how we youngsters can trigger change”

“I’m proud of living in a village that originated in 1884 and became a revenue village in 1961. It’s a small village with only 56 families, so as a young man of the village, I believe it is up to us to improve our living conditions. This is what I learnt from KGVK’s team through their TVM programme. For instance, we youths identified a problem: we have five tube wells and five dug wells (privately-owned) for drinking water, and yet there’s a huge drinking water shortage! KGVK told us that the TVM method will help us deploy our existing resources much more efficiently. We realised that although we had tube wells, the area surrounded them was unclean, contaminating the water and giving rise to diarrhoea. Mosquitoes bred in stagnant water causing malaria. So we convened a meeting in the village which every member of each household attended. We identified tube wells used for the purpose of drinking water, constructed and maintained soak pits near them so that the water does not get logged near the source, kept a waste bin near it and cleaned the area around the source every month on a fixed date, the 18th of every month. Today, incidences of diarrhoea and malaria in the village have reduced sharply. But we will speed up the momentum of our work and start awareness generation through graffiti as well.”

-Gurcharan Mahto, 21, Gangpur village





I say

“We realised our entrepreneurial dreams in unity

“I’ve lived all my life in Nishchintpur, a small hamlet of 28 families between Jamshedpur and Seraikela. Before KGVK’s intervention, we got piecemeal employment as wage labourers or coolies. KGVK, through the TVM programme, started to promote sustainable livelihoods throughout the year through fishery and mosquito net stitching. Initially, we didn’t understand what TVM was all about, but KGVK persisted in making us see sense in TVM. Finally, we realised the need for economic stability through entrepreneurship. The men here got enthusiastic about commercial fishery, as we have a big pond named Ranibandh that we could deploy.

But here, we ran into a deadlock. A troublemaker in the village, Sonu Mandal, was using the pond for his own gain and flexing his muscles to keep others off. So I led the villagers to form a Self Help Group named Puja and we decided to take lease of the pond facilitated by KGVK. Sonu again opposed the move. In fact, Sonu went to the extent of threatening KGVK employee helping us, but to no avail. The Puja SHG faced him together and we went ahead and applied for the lease from the fishery department and obtained it. KGVK organised a fishery training programme facilitated by the District Fishery Officer, after which Puja SHG members released 50,000 spawn in the pond. Till March 2009, Puja had sold fish worth Rs 40,000 in the open market!”

-Suren Singh Sardar, 48, headman, Nishchintpur village

I say

“I’m a skilled working woman”



“As a homemaker, I always wanted to contribute to my family’s income but didn’t see how. When KGVK, through the TVM programme, entered my village, all the villagers got together and decided to raise the income in every household by 50% through livelihood skills. I was inspired. When people from KGVK suggested that women learn carpet weaving, I thought, why not? But I’d never seen what a carpet looked like! So we were taken to Deoghar on an exposure visit on carpet weaving and training. When I came back, I and three other women like me were given a loom. I soon picked up weaving; it’s basically making lines of Persian knots. I work for eight hours a day, making around 12-20 lines per day depending on the intricacy of the design, getting Rs. 8.50 per line. The KGVK team facilitated a buyback arrangement with Jaipur Rugs Foundation, which nurtures underprivileged artisans like me, selling the carpets we make all over the world. I haven’t traveled the world, but the carpets I make will. And they will make my family’s day-today journey smoother with the money I earn.”

-Heera Devi, 38, carpet weaver, Karma village

I say

“I turn on the tap for water!”

“Our village, like most tribal villages, has many Tolas or neighbourhoods. I stay in Jamun Tola or the Java Plum neighbourhood. Our biggest problem was not having safe drinking water. When KGVK introduced TVM in our village, our Tola formed a TVM Committee to tackle it under the KGVK-India Canada Environmental Facility project. What we did was this: we dug a deep bore well and laid a submersible pipe to lift the water to an overhead tank. The tank is then connected to taps through a piped network. The entire expenditure of Rs. 2 lakh was paid by the KGVK-ICEF project. We all took ownership of the mechanism and the tank started being cleaned regularly. To make ourselves accountable, each householder like me pays Rs 10-15 every month for its maintenance. The success of the project has inspired the other six Tolas in the village. We often marvel at this change: getting safe water straight out of a tap!”

-Naresh Bedia, 50, householder, Pali village

A class apart

Starting the Usha Martin Gurukul network

In one of the most significant investments this year, the KGVK team in consultation with innovative educators in India and abroad, conceptualised and started an integrated low-cost high-quality school chain. It is a network that aims to grow beyond the ambit of KGVK's command area in the near future.

The grim blackboard

The initiative has an inside story. KGVK has worked extensively within the P4 format to raise the standards of grassroots education, including working towards 100% enrollment of children in the age-group of 3-5 years for pre-primary education and 6-14 years for primary education. It has also worked in a critical area: retaining enrolled children till the eighth grade. Simultaneously, KGVK supplemented the education curriculum with extracurricular institutions like the Bal Melas (Kid's Fairs), Eco Clubs, Bal Sansads (Kid Parliaments)—all geared towards joyful learning at the

grassroots. KGVK's field insights revealed that despite the Government-mandated school systems, there remained the following lacunae:

- Children enrolled in Government-run schools for the midday meal, not for education
- Schools were overcrowded, ill-ventilated and without basic infrastructure: many lacked toilets and taps
- Classrooms had a lopsided teacher-student ratio and underlined the importance of learning by rote
- Schools produced neo-literates without any spark to drive individual or community change
- After the ages of 12-14, many children dropped out of school citing economic compulsions or the irrelevance of classroom learning
- At the same time, to cater to the demands of rural and peri-urban parents who valued and could afford quality education for their children, substandard private schools were mushrooming with tall claims and dwarfed commitment.



Wonder, think, ask...!

"Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high..." -Rabindranath Tagore, poet, educationist and Nobel Laureate

The Usha Martin Gurukul network stepped in with a resolve to making learning both joyful and useful. Before that, KGVK in collaboration with IL&FS established the Vidya Jyoti School, a low-cost high-quality (LCHQ) school.

The first two Usha Martin Gurukuls opened at Rukka village (within the TVM campus) and Gundli Pokhar village, with 154 students and 120 students respectively, between Nursery and Class I. Both the schools have six teachers each. KGVK gave uniforms to each child.

The LCHQ schools were conceptualised on these lines:

- Joyful, child-centric learning at affordable prices — Rs 170 per month and Rs 25 for stationery — inclusive of schooling, music, painting, craft, sports and games
- Incubation of community sparks from childhood
- Creating clusters of schools—the hub of that cluster will consist of middle and senior level schools, around which will be the spokes or the primary schools that will feed the hub
- Schools will be built 3-5kms apart for integrated nature of hub and spokes and to prevent any child from traversing long distances to study
- Healthy teacher student ratio fostering an ecosystem of curiosity and imagination
- Quality learning kits, playing infrastructure, library, cheerful well-ventilated classrooms with child-centric infrastructure
- 10-week entrepreneurship and employability development training for women within an education-based framework—to set up schools/pre-nursery playschools/coaching centres, stitch bags/school uniforms, train as LCHQ teachers and para teachers.



Schooling a movement

The Usha Martin Gurukul is set to expand rapidly through the Spokes and Hub cluster. Here's how:

- Through the Brownfield route: Taking over an existing building in the village and adapting it into an Usha Martin Gurukul
- Through the Greenfield route: Building an Usha Martin Gurukul from scratch in collaboration with the landowner
- Through the partnership route: Revamping an existing school into an Usha Martin Gurukul to make it effective.

By April 2010, the Usha Martin Gurukul aims to be a chain of 10 schools, with the first senior level school in Rukka as the first Hub.

I say

"I love to learn"

"My papa's name is Rampukar Lokra and my mummy's name is Sarita Devi. My papa is a brick mason. Our grandmother, Shaneechari Devi, who works as an attendant in KGVK, would bring me and my cousin Dhananjay here at the TVM Gurukul to spend time with her. When the school opened, we were admitted to Class I. Yes, we've both been in another school before. What did we learn in our previous school...? ABCD, numbers, $2 \times 2 = 4$, ABCD...that's all. The khichdi (rice-lentil mixture distributed as mid-day meal) was not good and sometimes kids were beaten with a stick. Our new school is very different; our teacher Mamata Miss is very very nice. We listen to stories, we learn English, Hindi, numbers, drawing, songs, computers...see, I can tell you this is a monitor, this is a keyboard...where's the central processing unit? I can tell you rhymes also, in Hindi and English. And Dhananjay loves to draw."

-Ranjeet Lokra, 6, student, Usha Martin Gurukul, Rukka



I say

"I discovered that teaching transforms!"

"Ranjeet hasn't said one thing: he was awarded the title of Shining Star for his good behaviour! When Ranjeet and Dhananjay came to school, they were timid and fearful. Now, they are vocal and participative...just look at them speak, using new English words they have learnt and telling rhymes with expressions! There is a wonderful sense of contribution in working in a school that caters to the poorer strata of society, where delivering high quality learning is the *only* option. As teachers, the training we received, the innovative teaching methodology and the democratic work culture make this experience really exciting for me. When I see kids like Ranjeet and Dhananjay transform before my eyes, I feel privileged for the role we are playing to empower a new generation of rural children with individuality, creativity and curiosity."

-Mamta Upadhyay, 35, Std. I class teacher, Usha Martin Gurukul, Rukka

The change is you(th)

Kindling KGVK Changemakers, supporting YUWA

Although going by KGVK's chronological age, one would say it is nearing middle age, but KGVK is young at heart and believes in the transformational power of youth.

KGVK Changemakers—development professionals with a difference

In the year under report, KGVK challenged B-school graduates, engineers, social scientists, students and young professionals to transform grassroots India from within. An appeal was made to young talent to build recession-proof careers as wealth creators at the bottom of the pyramid—either as a short-term intern or a full-time professional. Youngsters got the chance to engineer and implement community-based projects and solutions geared around KGVK's Total Village Management model of integrated, sustainable and scalable rural enterprise and development.



Girls with goals—football for empowerment of rural girls

KGVK supported one of its consultants, Franz Gastler from the US, when he chose to set up a unique youth mobilisation initiative, YUWA that empowered adolescent tribal girls of Hutup and Rukka villages through the game of football. The rationale behind choosing girls was that in terms of gender equity in the economic sphere, India is among the world's 10 lowest nations. The girls organised themselves into three Clubs, Adivasi Girls' Club (Hutup), Sahiyya Club and Young Girls' Club (Rukka). Football gave them discipline, confidence and ignited their potential to play professionally. At the selection for Ranchi's prestigious Sports Authority of India district team, of the 15 chosen girls, four were from Yuwa. Through sport, they transferred their destinies from their mud houses in Hutup and Rukka to the second floor of the athletes' dormitory at the Birsa Munda Stadium, Ranchi, for professional coaching, proper nutrition and schooling.



The Hutup team's financial cooperative—with members aged between nine and 15—saved over Rs.1,500 an average of over Rs 21 per person per month – as good as KGVK's top women's SHGs. While sport did not cause economic success simplistically, it helped inspire the mindset for self-belief and legitimised rural girls to dream of goals and achievements outside that of serving her family only.

Foot soldiers together

KGVK's ambit of partnerships

Over the years, KGVK has forged partnerships with reputable and committed organisations in India and abroad to form a collaborative network for accountable, large-scale bottom-up activities to build rural capacities and initiate change.

This year, some of our vibrant partners were Sir Ratan Tata Trust, ICICI Centre for Child Health & Nutrition, Austrian Development Agency, Oxfam, USAID/HIV AIDS. A comprehensive list of partnerships and projects is carried below.

Some of KGVK's Recent / Longstanding Projects

No.	Name of Project	Sanctioning Authority	Amount Sanctioned (in Rs. lakhs)	Project Duration	Area
1	Integrated Wasteland Development Project (IWDP) at Gamharia Block, Seraikela-Kharsawan District	Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Dev., Govt. of India, New Delhi	306.90	5 years (2001-06) (2006-09)	Gamharia Block, Seraikela-Kharsawan District
2	Drought-prone Area (DPAP), Patratu Block, Ramgarh District (Jharkhand)	Dept. of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Dev., Govt. of India, New Delhi	59.96 Batch IX	5 years (May 2007-2011)	4 villages of Patratu Block, Ramgarh district
3	NREGA-Patratu	DRDA (Hazaribagh)	31.34	1 year (May 2007-Mar 2008)	Patratu Block, Ramgarh District
4	IFAD Assisted Jharkhand Tribal Development Project, Lorgara, Rajnagar-Seraikela	Jharkhand Tribal Development Society (JTDS), Ranchi	14.45	2 years (Apr 2007-Mar 2009)	13 villages of Rajnagar Block, Seraikela-Kharsawan District
4.1	IFAD Assisted Jharkhand Tribal Development Project, Garanala, Rajnagar-Seraikela	Jharkhand Tribal Development Society (JTDS), Ranchi	5.23	2 years (Apr 2007-Mar 2009)	7 villages of Rajnagar Block, Seraikela-Kharsawan District
5	Intervention in Decentralised Water Resource for Development in Ranchi District	SRTT KGVK	SRTT: 169.04 KGVK: 138.89 Govt: 43.99 Bank: 24.07 Beneficiary: 19.04 Total: 395.03	3 years (Jan 2008-Dec 2010)	16 villages of Namkom, Bundu and Kanke Blocks of Ranchi district
6	Integrated Wasteland Development Project (IWDP) Rajnagar Project	Dept. of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India, New Delhi	340.18	5 years (Sep 2006-Aug 2011)	Rajnagar Block of Seraikela-Kharsawan District
7	Drought Prone Area Project (DPAP), Sadar Block, Palamau District	Dept. of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India, New Delhi (IX Batch)	30.00	5 years (Apr 2006-2011)	Sadar Block, Palamau district

Watering life, watering livelihoods

KGVK-SRTT Project—Interventions in Decentralised Water Resource for Development in Ranchi District, Jharkhand, Under Central India Initiative (CiNi)

The Rs. 182.10 lakh project spread across Namkom and Bundu Blocks of Ranchi District, is a complete P4 initiative with contributions of Rs. 72.04 lakh by SRTT, Rs. 61.25 lakh by KGVK, Rs. 25.19 lakh by the Government, Rs. 9.04 lakh by the community and Rs. 14.56 lakh by bank/credit.

Within a period of January 2009 to December 2009, the project will attempt to water the traditionally parched areas literally and economically. In the first few months initiatives were geared around renovating dug wells and ponds, creating irrigation channels and an agro-business centre, launching the 5% model, establishing progressive agro practices like SRI method of paddy cultivation, introducing cultivation of soyabean, mushroom and horticulture as well as alternative income-generating activities like livestock rearing (pigs, goats, poultry), pisciculture and artificial jewellery-making. Afforestation was not neglected—Subabul, Neem and Karanj trees were planted.

Achievements so far:

- Around 89 acres have been brought under the project initiatives in agriculture, entrepreneurship and afforestation
- 8,125 person days of work was generated
- 15,295 cubic metres of run-off water was saved



No.	Name of Project	Sanctioning Authority	Amount Sanctioned (in Rs. lakhs)	Project Duration	Area
8	To enhance livelihood of BPL families in particular and others in general in 6 villages	Austrian Development Agency	ADA: 110.00 (175000 Euro) Pengg-UML: 52.00 KGVK: 58.00 (92500 Euro) Total: 220.00	3 years (Apr 2008-Mar 2011)	6 villages in Ranchi district
9	Farmer's Club Programme	NABARD	3.51	3 years (Jun 2009-May 2012)	9 clubs in Rukka, Hutup, Karma, Ormanjhi, Ranchi
9.1			5.85	3 years (Jun 2009-2012)	15 clubs in Bundu-SRTT Ranchi
9.2			8.97	3 years (Jun 2009-2012)	23 clubs in Patratu, Ramgarh
9.3			4.68	3 years (Jun 2009-May 2012)	12 clubs in Seraikela-Kharsawan
10	Reduction of Low Birth Weight Incidence using a Life Cycle Based Block Level Intervention Strategy at Angara Block, Ranchi District	ICICI Centre for Child Health and Nutrition	-	6.8 years (Oct 2002-Jun 2009)	197 villages of Angara & Silli Blocks
11	Revised CARE Project, Ranchi District	CARE India, Ranchi	2.53	5 months (Feb 2009-Jun 2009)	Silli, Angara, Chanho, Namkom, Ratu, Bundu, Sonahatu, Kanke, Ormanjhi & Ranchi Sadar Blocks
12	Sahiyya Programme (VHC formation, Sahiyya selection, Training)	Jharkhand Health Society, Dept. of Health, Govt of Jharkhand	52.66	6 months (Jan 2008-Jun 2008)	Patan, Gamharria, Patratu, 7 blocks in Ranchi district
13	Target Intervention	JSACS	11.37	1 year (Mar 2008-Feb 2009)	Ranchi
14	Delaying age of marriage & reducing anemia status of adolescents in Ramgarh district	Intra Health (Vistaar Project) USAID	36.23	2 years (Mar 2009-Feb 2011)	Ramgarh
15	RISHTA	TSRDS	12.90	2 years (Apr 2008-Mar 2010)	Rajnagar
16	Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) District Water & Sanitation Mission (DWSM)	District Water & Sanitation Mission (DWSM)	35.20	1 year (Apr 2009-Mar 2010)	Rajnagar



Conserve to replenish

KGVK-Oxfam Project—Promotion of soil water conservation structures and extension of irrigation facility for better agriculture productivity that would lead to enhanced income level of tribal and other backwater community in the 10 villages of Burmu Block of Jharkhand State

The 3-year Project started from June 2008. The 31.605 lakh project spread across 10 villages of Burmu Block contributes to soil and water conservation by building structures, enhancing and introducing income generating activities on and off farms and creating market linkage. Project contribution from Oxfam and KGVK are to the tune of Rs. 25.105 lakh and Rs. 6.50 lakh, respectively.

Project activities were centred on water conservation, progressive agriculture, diversification of farm produce through fruits and vegetables, capacity building, entrepreneurship and enhancing the standard of hygienic living conditions.

Achievements so far:

- Building water conservation structures, renovating wells and tube wells
- Introducing lift irrigation for lands at a higher level than the nearest source of water
- Helping farmers adopt the SRI method of paddy cultivation
- Introducing maize cultivation as well as fruit and vegetable cultivation—pineapple, tomato, brinjal, okra, chilly
- Strengthening village institutions like Farmer's Clubs, Village Education Committees and Village Health Committees
- Starting a Rural Entrepreneurship Club
- Introducing low-cost toilets and smokeless chullahs for life-altering lessons in hygiene

No.	Name of Project	Sanctioning Authority	Amount Sanctioned (in Rs. lakhs)	Project Duration	Area
17	Population Foundation of India	Population Foundation of India	62.93	5 years (May 2007-Mar 2012)	30 villages in Noamundi & 4 in Manoharpukur
18	Social Initiative at Saranda	Usha Martin Ltd	68.92	1 year (Apr 2009-Mar 2010)	Saranda
19	Social Initiative at Palamau	Usha Martin Ltd	74.81	1 year (Apr 2009-Mar 2010)	Palamau
20	Promotion and Nurturing Women SHG in Chanho Block, Ranchi District	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Ranchi Development, Ranchi (NABARD)	1.30	2 years (Dec 2005-2007)	Chanho Block
21	Promotion and Nurturing Women SHG in Patan Block, Ranchi District	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Ranchi Development, Ranchi (NABARD)	2.60	3 years (Dec 2005-2008)	Patan Block of Ranchi District, Jharkhand
22	Centre for Business Initiative for Grassroots (C-BIG) Phase 1	International Finance Corporation (IFC), Washington	2.00 (USD)	5 years (Apr 2005-Mar 2010)	KGVK command area of ICEF, SRTT & Seraikela -Kharsawan
23	Livelihood promotion through watershed management programme in 10 villages of Burmu Block, Ranchi	OXFAM	25.10	1 year (Jul 2008-Jun 2009)	10 villages in Burmu Block
24	CAPART Dairy Patratu	CAPART	CAPART: 18.14 KGVK: 15.00 Bank: 32.40 Total: 65.54	3 years (Apr 2007-Mar 2010)	Patratu Block, Ramgarh district
25.1	National Horticulture Mission (2005-06)	Department of Agri. & Animal Husbandry, Govt. of Jharkhand	160.80	3 years (2005-2008)	Seraikela-Kharsawan
25.2	National Horticulture Mission (2006-07)	Dept. of Agriculture & Animal Husbandry, Govt of Jharkhand	256.22	3 years (2006-2009)	Seraikela-Kharsawan
25.3	National Horticulture Mission (2008-09)	Dept. of Agriculture & Animal Husbandry, Govt of Jharkhand	178.30	3 years (2008-2011)	Seraikela-Kharsawan
26.1	Village Literacy Programme	Usha Martin Ltd	15.22	1 year (2009-2010)	11 villages of Namkom, Ormanjhi, Kanke & Angara Block
26.2	Model School Programme				
26.3	Education Project in Jharkhand				
27	IL&FS-KGVK	IL&FS & KGVK	15.00	1 year (2008-2009)	Sonahatu

Hands that work

KGVK-ADA Project— Enhancing the livelihood of BPL families in particular and others in general in 6 villages across three blocks of Ranchi District

The Rs. 95.27 lakh project spread across six villages has contributions ranging from Rs 58.20 lakh from ADA, Rs. 18.67 lakh from KGVK and Rs. 17.39 lakh from Pengg Usha Martin Wires Limited.

In its first year, 2008-09, the project concentrated on infrastructure, agriculture, education and health, dovetailing initiatives to create livelihood opportunities.

Achievements so far:

- **Infrastructure:** Two ponds, three lift irrigation systems, six drinking water systems, 200 smokeless chullahs, 20 low-cost toilets, 20 biogas plants
- **Agriculture:** Cultivation of paddy, pineapple, tomato, horticulture
- **Education:** School attendance survey, VEC meetings to discuss the results of the survey and how to encourage school-going children to complete their education, enrollment of new students in schools, including LCHQ schools, sports
- **Health:** KGVK-Shalini Memorial Hospital Health Card, nutrition camps, identification of malnourished children, repair of hand pump and well for safe drinking water, kitchen garden for nutritious supplement, adolescent training on reproductive and general health, health of livestock
- **Livelihood:** Linking activities of Self-Help Group members to the Government's Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana or the Rural Self-Employment Scheme



Credibility Alliance Certificate



KGVK got the 'Desirable Norms' accreditation from Credibility Alliance, India's only rating agency for the social services sector, making KGVK the first and only social organisation in Jharkhand to achieve under the defined norms category

Inviting partners to share KGVK's tax cheer!

Two of KGVK's projects were approved under Section 35AC of the Income Tax Act, 1961 by Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, National Committee for Promotion of Social and Economic Welfare New Delhi. The same was notified under notification number SO121 (E) dated January 12, 2009. Contributions to these will be 100% exempted from tax.

The Projects are:

- The three-year-programme (2008-2011) "Rural healthcare for safe motherhood and child health support and awareness generation on HIV/AIDS issue", worth Rs. 2.83 cr.
- The three-year-programme (2008-2011) "Natural Resource Management—Model watershed management and afforestation programme and allied agricultural support for rural development", worth Rs. 7.87 cr.

Auditor's Report

Audit Report under section 12A(b) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, in case of Charitable or religious trusts or institutions.

We have examined the balance sheet of KRISHI GRAM VIKAS KENDRA, Neori - Rukka, Ranchi as at 31st March, 2009 and the Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date which are in agreement with the books of accounts maintained by the said Society.

We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of the audit. In our opinion, proper books of accounts have been kept by the Society as far as appears from our examination of the books subject to the comments given below:


These financial statements are the responsibility of the Management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to explanation given to us, the said accounts give a true and fair view read with notes on accounts given herewith:

- In the case of the Balance Sheet of the state of affairs the above named Society as at 31.03.2009 and,
- In the case of the Income and Expenditure Account of the excess of Income over Expenditure of its accounting year ending on 31.03.2009.

The prescribed particulars are annexed hereto.

Place : Ranchi
Date : 10/08/2009

For U. NARAIN & CO.
Chartered Accountants

(RAJOY CHHABRA)
Partner
Membership Number-71431

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2009

Particulars	Schedules	Amount (Rs.)	
		March 31, 2009	March 31, 2008
I. Sources of Funds			
(1) Capital Funds:			
(a) Capital Fund	A	35,648,635	32,826,927
(b) Life Membership Fund		8,800	8,800
(2) Loan Funds:			
(a) Secured loan	B	-	70,000
(b) Unsecured loan	C	-	5,989,500
TOTAL		35,657,435	38,895,227
II. Application of Funds			
(1) Fixed Assets :			
(a) Gross Block	D	29,936,302	26,529,055
(b) Less: Depreciation		14,334,818	12,134,748
(c) Net Block		15,601,484	14,394,307
(2) Current Assets , Loans and Advances :			
Advances :			
(a) Inventories		740,310	159,150
(b) Sundry Debtors	E	4,550,486	6,132,092
(c) Cash and Bank Balance	F	30,437,999	33,272,679
(d) Loans and Advances	G	4,508,363	5,170,592
		40,237,158	44,734,513
(3) Current Liabilities and Provisions :			
(a) Liabilities			
- Project's Fund Account Balances	H	15,140,982	14,559,148
- Other Liabilities	I	5,040,225	5,674,445
		20,181,207	20,233,593
Net Current Assets (2-3)		20,055,951	24,500,920
TOTAL		35,657,435	38,895,227
Significant Accounting Policies & Notes on Accounts	L		

Schedules A to I & L referred above form an integral part of the Balance Sheet

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date

For **U. NARAIN & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
(Ajoy Chhabra)
Partner
Membership No. 71431
Place: Ranchi
Date : 10.06.2008

For Krishi Gram Vikas Kendra
(Jayanta Mitra)
Secretary
Member of Governing Board

(Ranjit Bajaj)
Manager Accounts

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 2009

Particulars	Schedules	Amount (Rs.)	
		Year Ended March 31, 2009	Year Ended March 31, 2008
Income from Social Welfare Activities			
Sale of Dairy, Agriculture, Horticulture and Other Products		27,245,486	22,512,417
Extension and Training Programme		5,260,008	5,955,989
Community and Health Centre Programme		5,437,952	2,752,025
Contribution From Donors		38,126,634	33,654,716
Other Income	J	1,753,446	3,078,372
		77,823,526	67,953,519
Expenditure on Social Welfare Activities			
Dairy Development Expenses		1,779,604	1,776,293
Village Agriculture and Horticulture		5,183,960	5,440,380
Extension and Training Programme		3,541,642	3,862,992
Community and Health Care Programme		13,084,374	7,232,579
Trade Facilitation Centre Purchases		24,864,619	17,963,876
Administrative and other expenses	K	14,572,605	12,717,810
Village development & other activity expenses		9,774,945	8,699,746
Depreciation	D	2,200,069	2,108,914
		75,001,818	59,802,590
Surplus of Income over Expenditure		2,821,708	8,150,929
Surplus of Income over Expenditure Transferred to Capital Fund		2,821,708	8,150,929
Significant Accounting Policies & Notes on Accounts	L		

Schedules D and J to L referred above form an integral part of the Income & Expenditure Account

This is the Income & Expenditure Account referred to in our report of even date

For **U. NARAIN & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
(Ajoy Chhabra)
Partner
Membership No. 71431
Place: Ranchi
Date : 10.06.2008

For Krishi Gram Vikas Kendra
(Jayanta Mitra)
Secretary
Member of Governing Board

(Ranjit Bajaj)
Manager Accounts

Schedules forming part of the Accounts

SCHEDULE D

FIXED ASSETS & DEPRECIATION

Amount in Rs

PARTICULARS	Rate	GROSS BLOCK			DEPRECIATION			NET BLOCK	
		As at 01.04.2008	Additions during the year	As at 31.03.2008	Up to 31.03.2007	For the year	Up to 31.03.2008	As at 31.03.2008	As at 31.03.2007
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land	-	689,091	-	689,091	-	-	-	689,091	689,091
Buildings	10%	9,109,928	395,539	9,505,467	5,220,262	408,744	5,629,006	3,876,462	3,889,666
Machinery and Plant									
-General	15%	9,481,328	1,680,869	11,162,197	3,558,863	1,045,200	4,604,063	6,558,133	5,922,464
-Computers	60%	1,935,066	252,219	2,187,285	1,681,998	283,006	1,965,004	222,281	253,068
-Vehicles	15%	2,666,046	595,900	3,261,946	1,144,252	282,399	1,426,652	1,835,295	1,521,794
Furniture and Fittings	10%	1,970,596	351,570	2,322,166	529,373	180,720	710,093	1,612,072	1,441,224
Live Stock	-	677,000	131,150	808,150	-	-	-	808,150	677,000
Total Fixed Assets		26,529,055	3,407,247	29,936,302	12,134,748	2,200,069	14,334,818	15,601,484	14,394,307
Previous year balance		22,976,024	3,553,031	26,529,055	10,025,834	2,108,914	12,134,748	14,394,307	12,916,390

Schedules forming part of the Accounts

SCHEDULE H

PROJECTS' FUNDS ACCOUNTS BALANCES (NET)

S.No.	Particulars	As at 01.04.2008	Contributions from donors & other receipts during the year	Interest received during the year from banks on unspent balances	Total	Payments made during the Year	Balances as at 31.03.09
1	T.I - HIV - AIDS PROJECT	1,001	769,412	6,740	777,152	731,942	45,210
2	MOST	4,234	-	147	4,381	0	4,381
3	IFC - AIDS	71,116	15,725	2,793	89,634	8,300	81,334
4	SHARE AND CARE PROJECT	2,683	-	80	2,763	358	2,405
5	I.N.H.P-II,CARE PROJECT	1,199	-	42	1,241	0	1,241
6	I.N.H.P-III, CARE Project	6,660	300,806	1,031	308,497	263,205	45,292
7	IFC - PHASE 2	533,477	2,558,920	15,124	3,107,521	3,101,776	5,746
8	IPAS	67,779	-	2,350	70,129	-	70,129
9	PARTNER IN CHANGE	63,828	-	1,690	65,518	65,518	-
10	I.C.E.F PROJECT	7,539	19,905	1,754	29,198	101	29,097
11	I.S.M & H PROJECT	1,561	-	-	1,561	1,561	-
12	CAMP SCHOOL TATISILWAI	146,481	-	5,171	151,652	-	151,652
13	I.C.I.C.I -LBW Project	16,303	3,435,000	15,695	3,466,998	3,500,000	(33,002)
14	NAMKUM SARVSHIKSHA-ABHIYAN	27,204	700,000	960	28,164	-	28,164
15	CAPART MEDICINAL PLANT	5,892	-	14,475	720,367	2,970	717,397
16	SRTT	-	5,500,000	53,099	5,553,099	4,872,282	680,817
17	MOTHER N.G.O PROJECT	671	-	-	671	(4)	667
18	IWDP RANCHI	3,395	-	-	3,395	0	3,395

Schedules forming part of the Accounts

SCHEDULE H (Contd.) PROJECTS' FUNDS ACCOUNTS BALANCES (NET)

S.No.	Particulars	As at 01.04.2008 (Rs.)	Contributions from donors & other receipts during the year (Rs.)	Interest received during the year from banks on unspent balances (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)	Payments made during the Year (Rs.)	Amount in Rs Balances as at 31.3.09 (Rs.)
19	SWA SHAKTI PROJECT	1,000	-	-	1,000	1,000	-
20	BRIDGE SCHOOL	1,243	-	-	1,243	1,243	-
21	SAHIYYA	726,352	1,149,275	19,333	1,894,960	1,188,211	706,749
22	D.P.A.P-PROJECT	81,120	-	-	81,120	8,796	72,324
23	PFI	91,849	550,000	5,452	647,301	563,700	83,601
24	CAPART DAIRY- PATRATU	1,377,893	-	35,046	1,412,939	403,170	1,009,769
25	NAREGA - PATRATU	9,990	689,790	12,205	711,985	657,468	54,517
26	Lemberger Ranchi (Schoolar ship) *	439,896	-	11,573	451,469	400,277	51,192
27	ADA- KGVK	-	1,217,933	-	1,217,933	1,217,933	-
28	Oxfam	-	1,004,200	-	1,004,200	315,824	688,376
29	D.P.A.P (Batch 9) , Ramgarh	-	540,000	9,066	549,066	452,549	96,517
30	ILFS	-	650,000	93	650,093	643,639	6,454
31	IWDP Gamharia Project.	57,332	4,000,000	-	4,057,332	2,974,674	1,082,658
32	IWDP Rajnagar Project.	445,907	9,000,000	44,857	9,490,764	5,182,226	4,308,538
33	CII - KGVK Project	319,789	3,630	-	323,419	323,419	-
34	JTDS Garanala Project.	1,426	281,056	50	282,532	281,056	1,476
35	JTDS Lorgara Project.	-	516,155	-	516,155	510,929	5,226
36	National Horticulture Mission.	10,484,224	-	313,335	10,797,559	5,732,197	5,065,360
37	Total Sanitation Campaign.	-	327,756	-	327,756	327,756	-
38	RISHTA Project.	-	529,160	1,900	531,060	456,760	74,300
	Total	14,999,044	33,758,723	574,061	49,331,828	34,190,836	15,140,982

Additional Schedule of Declaration

Schedule of domestic air travel availed by KGVK team members

S.No.	Name	No. of domestic air trips
1.	Dr. Jayanta Mitra	6
2.	Mr. Shibaji Mandal	2
3.	Ms. Shakuntala Rahaa	2
4.	Mr. Abdul Jabbar	1
5.	Mr. Rajesh Singh	1
6.	Mr. Mohit Kumar	1
7.	Col. S. Rath	1

Gross Pay Levels (INR/month)	Male staff	Female staff	Total staff
< 5,000	24	10	34
5,001-10,000	42	13	55
10,001-25,000	40	15	55
25,001-50,000	9	2	11
50,001-100,000	3	1	4
100,001 >	0	0	0
Total	118	41	159

KGVK
CHANGEMAKERS

Will you
be the change
you want to see?



Be a change catalyst for Jharkhand's leading NGO.

Challenging B-school graduates, engineers, social scientists, students and young professionals to transform grassroots India! Join Krishi Gram Vikas Kendra, a professionally run NGO, the social enterprise arm of the Rs. 5000 crore Usha Martin Group with a presence across 5 districts in Jharkhand. As a part of **KGVK CHANGEMAKERS** you will be a development professional with a difference—a recession-proof wealth creator at the bottom of the pyramid.

Join KGVK full-time or as a summer intern to get exposure to real-time, real-space rural challenges. Engineer and implement community-based projects and solutions geared around KGVK's Total Village Management model of integrated, sustainable and scalable rural enterprise and development. Enrich yourself with life-changing experiences from the grassroots. And empower others through a movement that endeavours to change Bharat to a new India.

For details on **KGVK CHANGEMAKERS** contact

E-mail : alka_sharma@ushamartin.co.in

Cell : +91 9097834306

Visit our world at www.kgvkindia.com



Raising Hopes,
Realising Dreams



Foot soldiers of change