

NIRMAN SANSTHA,

KHANDEL–JAIPUR (RAJ.)

Socio-Economic Impact on Rural Community

Through Activity of Nirman Sanstha

(Dr. Amit Kumar – Jaipur)

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Acknowledgement



Nirman Sanstha, Khandel – office premises

Nirman Sanstha is working in Khandel area since 1985. It was a difficult decision to resign from service and become a social worker, but it was taken. For last 28 years I am enjoying village life and happily executing my ideas. But it is like appreciating oneself. Together (along with organisation workers and well wishers) we thought that it would be nice to find out the views of villagers for whom we are working? What they think of Nirman Sanstha and its activities? How the people look at our initiatives? Does our efforts fulfilling their requirements? Is there any linkage between their demands and our efforts? How much impact we have made on their social and economic

lives? Are we helping villagers to live a decent life style? Is our motherland “India” moving towards a bright future? To look for the solutions of such questions we decided to do this survey. If our efforts are fruitful then we will continue it otherwise we will make appropriate changes as per requirement, this is the purpose of the survey.

On the completion of survey I take this opportunity to thank all villagers, well wishers and workers of “Nirman” who have given their precious time and support. I would also like to thank Dr. Amit Kumar for doing the analysis of data collected and preparing the report. “Khandel Light” England has always been on our side and given encouragement. The report will be an important document to guide us in our future strategies and programs.

December 2012

**Rameshwar Lal Verma
Director, Nirman Sanstha, Khandel**

Foreword

Nirman Sanstha, Khandel is one of the selected voluntary organizations who are working at the grassroots levels with the marginalized sections of the society. In the last 28 years the organisation had gone through various ups and downs and had gained lots of experience in working with the people. In the report the learning and impact of these 28 years have been tried to document. The findings of the survey show that the expectations of the people and the initiatives taken by the organisation have been duly matched. The organization is working as per the demands of the people and the area and they

should continue to do so in future also. The people expect Nirman Sanstha to increase their outreach and work more for giving livelihoods to the people.

“Khandel Light” which is the real force behind all the activities of Nirman Sanstha should continue the support as before and also encourage them to go for new initiatives which can bring a new ray of hope in the lives of the people living in this area.



People working at Lakhota Balaji, Jaitpura rain water harvesting site.

26 January 2013

Dr. Amit Kumar

Development Journey of Nirman Santha, Khandel

In Rajasthan we come across diverse environmental and topographical condition. Though Rajasthan is a desert, the state has forest, rivers, canals, plateaus and fertile land for agriculture. Nirman Santha, Khandel is situated in the semi desert part of this desert state which has its own unique identity. This area lies in the Sambhar lake catchment which has abundant quantity of salt in its water. The area near by the lake also has salt in its underground water. This is reason why one can see a large number of salt processing units in this area. Salt is good for healthy but more of salt in water is harmful for health, agriculture

and water for drinking. One can find salt everywhere, viz- salt in water, salt in air, salt in fruits and vegetables, as a result of which people here are suffering from salt related diseases.



On the occasion of Adolescent Girl's Fair, Khandel

Due to these geographical conditions of area, it has affected the natural resources which are found here. Thus we can say that the natural resources here are not suitable for human life and livelihood. Under this situation some of main points related to geographical problems are listed as under -

- (1) Since Sambhar Lake contains abundant amount of salt, water available is not suitable for drinking and also harmful for health.
- (2) Soil structure is such that underground water is not suitable for cultivation and agriculture is done in selected areas.
- (3) Agriculture is mainly dependent upon monsoon rains as underground water is not suitable for agriculture.
- (4) Some wells have good quality of water which can be used for irrigation.
- (5) Scarcity of drinking water is a permanent problem because few wells have portable drinking water.
- (6) Usually around 100 – 125 ft. the water is salty but in between the sand hills on the upper areas due to mixing of rain water fresh sweet water can be found.

Traditional Sources of Livelihood -

Khandel gram panchayat and its nearby villages are dependent on traditional sources for livelihood. Historically, we see that the population here earns the livelihood from the following activities –



Health camp under supervision of Dr. Kandoi, Kandoi Hospital, Jaipur

- (1) Agriculture which depends on rains.
- (2) Partial income from cattle rearing such as cow, sheep, goat, camel etc.
- (3) Labour in salt processing units in and around Sambhar Lake.
- (4) Labour in nearby town and cities.

As a result of increase in population, decrease in water in Sambhar Lake, less rain fall and increasing use of machines in agriculture has decreased human and animal labourers. Under such circumstances a large amount of labour force is compelled to migrate in search of work. A large number of young generations have migrated to Makarana, Mumbai, Bangalore, etc. in search of

employment.

Social structure-

Roots of castism are very deep in rural areas as a result of which social exploitation is a serious problem. As a result of efforts done by the organisation in the last couple of years and increased legal provision by the state there has been some improvement in this situation. The status of social discrimination and exploitation in the area can be summarized as-

- (1) Discrimination based on castism.
- (2) Low caste people have minimum natural resources as a result of which they have to depend on upper caste landlords for work which leads to financial exploitation.
- (3) Women of these areas are looked down. They are uneducated and are not allowed to participate and lack of education among them.
- (4) Casual attitude towards health and its treatment, as a result of which women and children are not healthy and are weak. Financial constraint and casual attitude towards treatment results in various diseases and weak health which is reflected in labour force and employment. Women are suffering from serious diseases such as leukemia, skin diseases, anemia, impotency, etc.



Sh. Rameshwarlal Verma giving details of "Student Support Program" to students

Initiatives to look for the solution -

Encouragement was needed to open the path of development in this difficult area occupied with various kinds of problems. Shri. Rameshwar Lal Verma one of the native of this area got self realization of the problems of the area and he came forward to work for it. He always thought how his village could come out of the misery and become free. For this, it was important to have an understanding of the problem. Rameshwar Lal Verma decided to live in the village and work for the solution of the problems affecting the area. In the year 1985-86 Nirman Santha, Khandel was established and work was started. As it is clear from the title this organisation established itself into an integrated development organisation. It is natural that this organisation works for the overall development of all; free from narrow mindset. Organisations priority includes development of communities who are socially and economically weak, ignored and exploited.

The basis of organisation's program was 'overall development of all' which is also evident in the various activities.

Project area – start and expansion

In 1985 the work started in Khandel village and its main program was to create awareness among disadvantage communities. In this process training and water conservation related activities were done with farmers which was useful for development of agriculture. As the understanding of the problem increased the type of activities and the villages also increased. The works now have expanded to 26 villages (these villages belong to 11 gram panchayats of Sambhar panchayat samiti and one gram panchayat of Nawa panchayat samiti of Nagaur district). In this way presently the works of Nirman Santha, Khandel is in the following gram panchayats – (1) Khandel (2) Jaisinghpura (3) Kajipura (4) Sinodiya (5) Mundawada (6) Norangpura (7) Tyoda (8) Bhaisalana (9) Kodi (10)



Girls participating in Adolescent Girl's Fair "Pot Run"

Baberwalon ki dhani. The work area of the organisation is in the radius of 15 km. from Khandel village.

Increase in the work area and diversification in the types of activities during last 28 years reflects the organisation concerns and their desire to see into the problems, types of activities show its integration. We can classify the work of the organisation into the following categories which also shows the variety of works done -

- (1) Activities related to agriculture development
- (2) Education and literacy
- (3) Employment oriented trainings
- (4) Environment – nursery and plantation
- (5) Women development and their empowerment
- (6) Drinking water conservation, hand pump installation and its maintenance
- (7) Medicine and awareness towards health
- (8) Youth solidarity and their personality development
- (9) Poverty eradication related activities
- (10) Emergency services

Summary of activities till December 2012

S.No.	Activity	No.	S.No.	Activity	No.
1.	Work area (no. of villages)	26	8.	Drinking water program	
2.	Agriculture development program		a.	Improvement in wells and its cleaning	34
a.	Construction of new wells and repair	74	b.	Hand pump repairs	32
b.	Land development (acres)	3992	c.	Water testing in lab	752
c.	Income generation/ agriculture loan	1179	d.	Water distribution through tankers (families)	7747
d.	Deepening of ponds	64	9.	Medical and Health Facilities	
3.	Educational program		a.	ENT and Eyes medical camps	23
a.	Readers in public library	90189	b.	Benefitted patients	5057
b.	Exposure visit of villagers	25 / 2278	c.	Delivery and post delivery services	1098
c.	Support for student education	547	10.	Youth and Sports Program	
4.	Training and employment		a.	Sports tournament	27
a.	Employment oriented training program	155	b.	Participating youth	6105
5.	Nursery and plantation		11.	Miscellaneous Program	
a.	Saplings prepared in nursery	942012	a.	Relief (natural, fire, educational)	787
b.	Plantation	942749	b.	Identification of poor families	7731
6.	Awareness Program		c.	Training and workshops	196
a.	Environment awareness camps	80	d.	Construction of toilets	496
b.	Community meetings	387	e.	Vetinary services	12458
c.	People attending community meetings	130886	f.	Goat development program	338
7.	Women development program		g.	Foodgrains conservation (trainers)	580
a.	Support to needy and widow	283	h.	Tin shed distribution for roof	494
b.	Women literacy	5263	i.	Construction of water tanks	580
c.	Women self help groups	21 / 1065	j.	Jeevan Jyoti Niwas (residential houses)	69
			k.	Fodder depot (families)	445
			l.	Employment generated (man days)	494997

Note :- No. mean number of families / beneficiaries / units

Through the above activities the organisation had given fruitful contribution by the way of service, facilities, self employment, freedom from exploitation and social self respect to the villagers.

These activities have played a significant role in the development of agriculture, drinking water distribution, empowerment in health and social upliftment of the disadvantage communities, which shows the bright side of the works of the organisation.

Evaluation – A New Initiative

It's a tradition of the organisation that if one wants to evaluate the influence of its work and activities some outside consultant or agency is approached. It is presumed that the outside person or agency will look into the works in an unbiased manner and clear the things. It's a general practice but the founder and Director of Nirman Santha, Khandel Shri. Rameshwar Lal Verma had taken a different path and opted for self evaluation technique. This will become an example to learn about public organisation work and influence. One of the major benefits for the organisation and its workers will be that this technique will strengthen the concept of self evaluation in them. They will be able to understand their work and its problem in detail. This technique is also useful for those who are interested in self experience and want to understand their work seriously and want to work for the upliftment of all, want to do correction and changes. This is self education as well as informative.



Dr. Philip, Dr. Mauli, Dr. Dunkar participating in monthly meeting

With the above background the Director of the Nirman Santha, Khandel Shri. Rameshwar Lal Verma decided to go for self evaluation of the works and tried to understand and discover influence of their 28 years of work, its problems, comments of the beneficiaries about their limitation, their reactions and suggestions. This evaluation will also be useful in giving a new direction for the future activities and will also guide whether they are moving in right direction or not.

Evaluation Technique

The following process was adopted for self evaluation.

1. Discussion with the workers about the programs and coming to a common understanding about the direction of development.
2. Drafting of self-evaluation technique and questionnaire followed by training of surveyors.
3. Survey was done by Nirman Sanstha, Khandel workers with the support of beneficiaries.
4. As the work area is quite big random sampling of 400 families was done for the study. During selection two things were kept in mind a) all the major villages of the worked area must be represented. b) all types of activities should be included.
5. In this way 400 families of 20 villages spread in 11 gram panchayats were covered in the study.



Prize distribution on the occasion of Adolescent Girl's Fair by Principal Saroj Bala

Data Analysis

Population and Education – The survey was done with 400 families having a population of 2491 persons. Out of which 679 (27%) were male and 657 (26%) female. In this way we see that the male-female sex ratio is balanced. The population of youth below 18 years is biased towards boys. Total number of boys and girls is 1155, boys are 634 (55%) and girls are 521 (45%).

Presently, 804 children are going to school whereas number of college going students is 66. There has been increase in the girls' education due to increase in

the number of schools in the area and awareness programs by the organisation. It has come to notice that all boys and girls are going to school and taking primary education (up to class 5).

35 people of the surveyed family are in the government service.

Disability – People who are physically and socially disabled and needy which include elderly people; physically handicapped and widows are 69. Out of which 8 are handicapped, 13 disabled elders and 48 widows.

Economic base - Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the people living in the area. 400 surveyed families have 1147 bigha of land (4 bigha = 1 hectare). Per family agriculture land is about 3 bigha (approx. 0.75 hectare). Only 396 bigha (35%) is irrigated while 740 bigha (65%) is unirrigated and depend on monsoon rains.



Women participating in monthly meeting

If we analyse the family income per year the following facts come out. Out of 400 families 11 families (3%) have Rs.15,000/- as their annual income. 179 families (45%) have an annual income of Rs.25,000/- per year, remaining 210 families (52%) have more than Rs.50,000/- per year income. This is the minimum money needed for sustenance.

Under poverty eradication programme 111 families, were selected as BPL families out of which 55 families got Indira Awaas, 51 got food grains, 7 families got loan, 3 started self employment and 3 families received electric connection in their houses.

B. Association with the organisation, works and expression

Association with the organisation - During last 28 years with increase in work area, the association with people also increased. We would like to inform that the information which was collected with the families is closely associated with the organisation for a long time. 118 families out of 400 are associated with various activities of the organisation since beginning. 110 respondents (27%) are associated since last 10 years. In the last few years with the expansion of 'Khandel Light' programme the work area has also increased. As a result 172 families (43%) were associated with the organisation for 5 years. People's participation, work expansion, impact of the workers and its acceptance shows the association of the people with the organisation.



Student Support Program

Important Initiatives

Priority is given to those activities which are useful in giving an appropriate solution to the problems. Some activities are life saving, some are for emergency needs and some are environment related. As discussed earlier the main problem of the area is potable drinking water; among the surveyed population the major share of people benefitting from drinking water supply and water conservation is 45%. Almost all the households are taking benefit of drinking water supply. 206 families have also constructed water tank in their houses.

Going toilets in the field is an age long traditional problem. To overcome this 123 families constructed

toilets at their homes with the efforts and financial support from Nirman Sanstha, Khandel. This was a convenience for women and old age people.

Kitchen is an important necessity in a family. Generally, in the rural areas there is no separate place for kitchen in the houses and women make food in open or in the veranda. With the concerned efforts of the organisation 87 families have received kitchen facility at their homes. Under the special "Jeevan Jyoti Programme" 25 families have received housing facility.

To create health awareness and give medical support, 47 health awareness and treatment camps were organized in collaboration with government health department officials and consultant doctors. In order to increase our understanding of the development process it is important to go and see development programs at other places. For this 94 exposure visits were organised for the villagers to other areas to see and understand the development works of other organisations.

Emergency relief works such as blanket distribution to 34 families during winter was also carried out by the organisation. With the efforts of the organisation today 35 persons have been selected in government service and are now serving the state.

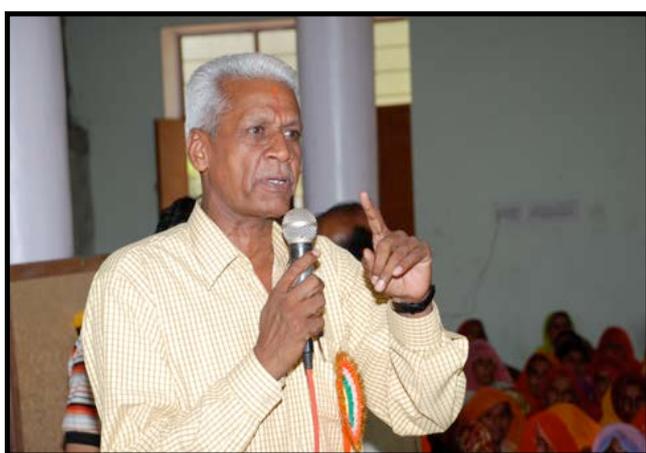
Moving Forward Towards Change

Interesting things have come out regarding changes in the life of beneficiary family during their contact with the organisation, and its activities. The organisation has been regularly organizing camps and meetings in order to improve people's way of living, cleanliness etc. According to 135 respondents there has been significant improvement in the cleanliness at homes and people's daily routine. The changes in the life of people are as follows – (1) the houses are cleaner than before (2) there has been improvement at the personal level - clean body and clean clothes have now become a habit. (3) speaking language is now decent; there has been decrease in the use of abusive language. This has been accepted by 154 respondents.

In this way we can see that the people have accepted the change as a result of various organisation initiatives and feel that there has been increase in awareness about education and also sending one's children to school. Organisation has played an important role in giving information about various government schemes during monthly meeting at Khandel - information about schemes and its process is given in detail. If needed concerned department officials are also called in the meeting and give information to the villagers.



Games at Adolescent Girl's Fair



Sh. Rameshwarlal Verma putting his views on "Water Crisis and its solution"

Organisation and Society

The activities of the organisation are useful for the society, what is the limit of its understanding among the people have been judged under 3 categories - excellent, good and fair. The role of the organisation towards society is fruitful and positive; this type of response is given by 317 persons (79%) which reflect the excellent work done by the organisation. Whereas 73 respondents feel that the organisation has done good work (18%), 8 respondent feel that their work has fair level of relevance (2%), 2 respondents had not given any view. In short we can say that the activities of organisation are useful for the society, beneficial and help in making their lives progressive, capable and healthy.

Participation in Monthly Meetings

Since 1987 organisation is holding meeting on 15th of every month at its Khandel premises (except on 15th August as it is Independence Day). During the meeting open discussions are held on development programmes, problems of the area and their solutions. In this discussion, hundreds of people participate. It is interesting to note that in the beginning the participation of women was negligible but now their number is more than men. During the survey it was asked "Why you come in the meeting?" The response received itself tells about the importance of meeting. 144 respondents (36%) were of the opinion that here useful information is given and we come to hear then, 124 respondents (31%) say that in the meeting educational information is given and also people are motivated to send their children for higher education which is for their benefit. The people were of the opinion that during monthly meeting they get the latest information about the activities of the organisation, government schemes and also it has become a place for villager's to get together. During the get together people also get an opportunity to clarify their misunderstanding with fellow villagers, it's a place to do away with confusions. The monthly meetings have become a medium of bringing the society and organisation into one strong bond. Interpersonal relations have been strengthened. During the meeting one can see people hugging each other.



“Roof to Poor” project, beneficiary Sh. Ganesh Ram Kumhar, Khandel

Organisation responsibility and expectation of people

Efficiency of worker in an important factor in any organisation. Organisation activity is implemented through workers. The outcome of the activity depends upon the efficiency of worker and his dedication towards work. The people were asked a sensitive question about the behavior of workers towards them, 383 replied that it is excellent and 17 were of the opinion that they are motivator and give new ideas.

Future direction of work and priorities

Based on the local needs of the area the organisation has been taking programs for the development of the weaker section and communities of the society so that they can move forward on the path of development. In this effort helping the weakest of the week is the priority of the organisation. Organisation image has been projected as “engaged in the development of poor”. 398 respondents were of the view that organisation should continue the task of “helping the poor” in the area as it is the need of the hour. 2 respondents do not feel any need to continue the program.



Inauguration of “Water Crisis and its solution” poster

Regarding expanding the works of the organisation 332 respondents expressed the desire to include more villages to the organisation work area. 68 people feel that there is no need to expand but the activities should be more intense and elaborate in the existing working villages. This will showcase the impact of the program as well as a development model will also come up.

During the development process it is important to know the priority of activities for common man and its need in his daily life.

The feeling of desire is more to the person affected than to any other person or organisation. Therefore efforts were made to find out the priority of program from the respondents. The priority list which was generated from the responses of surveyed people is as follow -

1. Drinking water supply (140)
2. Education and awareness (289)
3. Activities related to women development (129)
4. Repairing of village roads and conflict resolution among people (120)
5. Contour bunding on agriculture land and rain water harvesting programs etc.



Chairperson Sh. O. P. Daima putting his views on the occasion of seminar on “Water Crisis and its solution”

Towards Progress.....

How to solve water problem?

Since 1985 the organisation started working for the development of “Khandel”. After its registration in the year 1986 work started in full swing from 1987. Social and economic survey was done followed by discussion with villagers regarding problems occurring due to cutting of green trees and non availability of water for irrigation and drinking. It was found that non availability of water and techniques to store water is the main problem. Machines have been invented to pump out ground water, but no such effective methods have been developed to store this ground water for a long time. In the decade 1980-90 there was a competition amongst the farmers as to who’s well contains the most water, which’s well is the deepest or whose farm has produced the most crops. In this condition where will the poor farmer go who do not have monetary support or equipments? The rich farmers have made maximum use of the ground water for irrigation by using scientific equipments for pumping out ground water. As a result, by 1995 the wells present in the farmland of the poorer farmers dried up and they were unable to continue to grow crops. Due to lack of monetary help these poor farmers were unable to dig deeper wells to make water available for their crops.

By 2000 70% of the farmland became unproductive due to lack of water for irrigation. Initially the farmlands in which many types of crops could be grown though out the year, now only one crop was produced as the farmers now depended on the rain water. Seeing to these problems meetings were held with poor farmers and farm experts regarding water conservation. Ideas were given if any development could be made in the areas around the ancient lakes, ponds, unused hand pumps and wells. But it did not work out. For example in about 30 villages like Khandel, Kawrasa, Kajipura, Kuni, Govindi, Khatwadi, Tyoda, Sinodiya, Shyampura, Mundwada, Amipura, Sursinghpura, Dodwadiyon Ka Bas, Bhaislana, Jagmalpura, Jaisinghpura, Prithvipura, Jaitpura, Sheosinghpura, Akoda, Khadiram village etc., the old lakes were dugged 64 time to increase the capacity to hold rain water to about 50% to 200%. After spending 2.5 crores and giving employment to 4,62,645 man days the organisation has helped the poor farmers from not migrating to the cities.



Rural Employment Program by Nirman Sanstha, Khandel

In 2007 when the **MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee)** scheme came in this area, the employments given to the villagers of Khandel was felicitated at every stage. Moreover in the

year 2002 the Chief Minister of Rajasthan Shri. Ashok Ghelot was much impressed on seeing the water

conservation works installed in Khandel and Jaitpura villages. Now MGNREGA is protecting and looking after the village lakes and ponds and the different works done for water conservation. Nirman Sanstha, Khandel is now looking for new villages where they can help by introducing the above mentioned schemes. The villagers have now come to know that “Water is Life” and the importance of greenery and trees. Thus the organisation have full faith in the villagers that in future they will not let them down but will walk hand in hand with the organisation and set an example.



Rain water harvesting at Lakhota Balaji, Jaitpura

The lakes which were dug in the villages by the organisation, rain water have started to accumulate since 2010. It is expected that in near future there will be no problem regarding water for irrigation and drinking. Thus good monsoon at proper time and proper quantity will be a boon for the villagers.

The organisation has organized more than 400 training camps in different villages to make the people aware of pure drinking water and environment awareness etc. As a result in a radius of 50 km. tree plantation programmes were organised to make the people aware of forest conservation and informed the people about how important tree are in getting rains. Tree guards’ were installed to make the people feel the necessity of planting trees. As a result the villagers after knowing the importance of trees have planted more than 10 lakhs of trees in their villages, along the road sides, in front of their houses and in the fields. Even in the district towns more than 500 tree guards were installed through tree plantation camps. This programme is still in progress.

Shri Chogaram Jat

Village Kawrasa situated near Khandel has around 250-300 families. Most of these families are in contact with the organisation and about 100 families attend meeting regularly. Kawrasa comes under the economically backward village. There are around 45 toilets, 56 water tanks, 40 families have proper roofs for shelter, 12 families have Jeevan Jyoti Nivas Yojana (housing for poor family), 62 families have rescue kit, 200 families get proper drinking water supply and 11 students are getting education facilities. They have also organised tree plantation program in which they have planted around 1 lakh plants. This village, Kawrasa came into contact with the organisation (Nirman Sanstha, Khandel) in the year 1987.



**Sh. Chogaram Jat with his wife along with local visitor’s
“Jeevan Jyoti House”**

In the year 1990 we met Smt. Jeevani w/o Shri. Chogaram when we were passing by Shri. Chogaram’s fields to meet Shri. Shyojiram Jat. It happened this way, Smt. Jeevani was kneading the dough when she overheard our talk and came out of her thatched house without washing her hands. She laid the cot kept outside, and sent for her husband who was working in their own field which was at a distance of about 200 mtr. By the time when we were talking to Smt. Jeevani, Shri. Chogaram came. We told them why don’t they build a pucca house with proper roof? On this Chogaram said for 1kg of grain he has to go from one place to another and

in this situation how can he think of pucca house? As we carried on with our talks, we suggested them that they can build 2 pucca rooms through **Jeevan Jyoti Nivas Yojana** if they can collect Rs. 10,000 as their contribution. On this Smt. Jeevani said we are total four people, my two children, my husband and I and we are ready to build the house, other than this we have nothing. How do we get Rs. 10,000/-? We told them that you can take our organisation name (Nirman Sanstha, Khandel) and you will definitely find some well-wisher who will help you. But first you have to make up your mind.

A week passed, Shri Chogaram and his wife came to our office and said that they have arranged for rupees ten thousand and are ready to work only if the “Sanstha” is ready to help. Nirman Sanstha, Khandel under the scheme of Jeevan Jyoti Nivas Yojana helped Shri. Chogaram to build their pucca house. Under the other schemes they have also build a water tank and a tin shed kitchen. Now Shri Chogaram is living happily with his family in the pucca house build with the help of Nirman Sanstha. His house is situated near the middle school - Kawarasa. Then onwards Shri. Chogaram and family attends all the meetings held by the “Sanstha” and follow them for the good of their village and themselves.



Meeting with foreign delegates at office premises

One day the office bearer of Nirman Sanstha, along with other who were associated with the organisation from Sambhar and Phulera visited Shri Chogaram’s house. There were about 60-70 people. Shri. Chogaram was happy and answered to all their questions without hesitating. He said the he is thankful to the organisation that helped him to build a pucca house for his family. His family is very happy and is thankful too. If he had got no help from the organisation he would have to spend his life in the thatched house. Now in future he will attend all the meeting held by the “Sanstha” and follow them.

The office bearers of “Nirman” saw that Shri. Chogaram is happy and confident and that he will be an example to others.

Integration of government schemes in the organisation programs

There has been constant increase in the government programs/scheme in the work area. Generally in all activities government scheme are involved in one way or the other. Therefore question arises what type of activities Nirman Sanstha should take up? People were of the opinion that in spite of vast coverage by the government there are some activities which Nirman Sanstha should take up on its own. Important among them are (1) sewing training for girls (2) drinking and rain water harvesting (3) plantation for environment conservation (4) drinking water supply, etc. Apart from this there are several social issues which need to be looked into viz. discouraging child marriage, death feast and child labor, etc.



Villagers with visitors at Singodiya village

It is expected that the organisation would continue its good works of awareness and training to fight for social evils and superstitions.

During the survey people have highlighted the clear distinction between the works done by the organisation and works done by the government departments. Generally information regarding government programs do not reach the people where as details of organisation’s programs is regularly updated during monthly meetings and regular visits of the workers to the villages. The implementation

speed of the government programs is slow and the bureaucratic procedures are confusing and lengthy. Whereas organisation's programs are open and clear which are completed on time with the cooperative attitude of the workers.

Expectation from the organisation

Nirman Sanstha, Khandel is social service organisation which has limited economic resources and man power. Therefore it is not possible to take up all the rural development works by the organisation. But the villagers expect that organisation should do all type of works. In the survey people were asked to list down those activities which were not taken up by the organisation but in their view it should had been taken up – it is their priority. The responses received according to the priority are – drinking water supply, village roads, toilets, employment, availability of teachers in the school, etc. it is clear that villagers expect that organisation should expand its work horizon.

The organisation has established the culture of people's participation in all its activities. It is expected that the beneficiary family, society and village should be united and play a positive role in the implementation process. During the survey efforts were made to find out the views of the respondents regarding this. It is also necessary for the village association that they should know the percentage of successes achieved when people unite and struggle to look for the solutions for any problem. The responses received are very useful in understanding the present situation in the villages. Some of issues which came up are as follows —

- (1) Differences come up when personal benefits are put forward like selection of place of hand pump installation, construction of water tank, preventing a particular community (usually dalits) to take up wage employment in MGNREGA, illegal and encroachment on common lands, etc.
- (2) People are united during finalization of the activities but differences come up during selection of beneficiary.
- (3) An environment is created when the organisation discusses about village unity, village power and promote association and brotherhood through various training programs, meetings and seminars. There is a need to work more on this issue.

Summary

Self evaluation gave in opportunity to the organisation to retrospect its work and understand people's aspirations. Responses received from the people clearly highlight the following.

Nirman Sanstha, Khandel works for the under privilege communities of the society, all its activities are identified after doing detail socio-economic survey of the area and development works are identified accordingly. From the inception the organisation is working with the motto of "unity is power". Because of this it is expected of the organisation that they would work with the same feeling and also increase their work area in future.



Drinking water supply – 5000 liters of water being stored in water tank by Sh. Suvalal Saran, beneficiary Smt. Durga Sharma, Khandel

1. Water awareness and rain water harvesting (from roof top, bunding in the fields and village pond).
2. Woman/girls capacity building (woman education, working for equality and gender rights.)

3. Support poor and needy people to live a decent life style (construction of toilets and water houses for poor, drinking water supply, linking people with government welfare schemes.)
4. Environment development and personal hygiene (plantation, vaccination, health of pregnant women and infants, organizing health camp for them, etc).
5. Apart from book education work for social awareness and fight for social evils. (information dissemination to the villagers about government welfare scheme and motivating them to take benefits from them, creating awareness about education and social evils viz. child marriage, dowry, death feast, gender discrimination, violence against women, child labor, etc.; other issues related to social upliftment and awareness building.)
6. Relief works and awareness buildings at the time of emergency. (flood, drought, cyclone, or other disaster).

For last several years the organisation is getting its financial support from “Khandel Light” friends group. In order to increase the work area and diversify the activities special efforts have to be made to increase the financial support. People’s aspirations are that organisation should continue giving support for the basic needs. Apart from this priority should also be given to make the village united, organize village, communal harmony, etc. through awareness building and discussions. To conclude self evaluation is useful for the organisation as well as for community, it is important for deciding the course of future programs. The society has appreciated the works of the organisation and requested to continue the goods works in future also.



Participating in discussion – Dr. Peter Gough, Bridget, Dr. Dinesh and others

26 January, 2013

Dr. Amit Kumar, Jaipur