

ANNUAL REPORT

2011 - 12



RASHTRIYA GRAMIN VIKAS NIDHI



RGVN THROUGH THE YEARS.....

1990	RGVN was promoted by IFCI as a not for profit organization under Societies Registration Act. XXI, of 1860 to promote, support and develop NGOs/ CBOs. Headquartered at Guwahati, Assam, it started operations in the Northeast, where the NGO movement had till then not picked up.
1991	IDBI joined as the sponsor of RGVN.
1992	RGVN started operations in Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh by setting up a Regional Office at Patna. RGVN expanded its area of operation to Orissa, Madhya Pradesh (Bastar region – now in Chhattisgarh) and coastal Andhra Pradesh by setting up a Regional Office at Bhubaneswar.
1993	Collaborated with Tata Tea for Tea Estate Community Upliftment Programme in Assam (1993-95). Initiated Rural Development through Professional Agencies like – NECON, NEITCO etc. (1993-95)
1994	NABARD joined as the sponsor of RGVN.
1995	The Credit and Savings Programme was initiated as a pilot project in a few districts of Assam and Meghalaya, based on the Grameen Bank model. Started the Fellowship Programme in a humble way with RGVN's own resources.
1997	Initiated Low Cost Housing Programme in Northeast and Bihar in collaboration with HDFC
1998	Capacity Building Programmes both for NGOs and RGVN executives expanded and strengthened with fund support from Ford Foundation. Resource Unit set up at RGVN Head Office. Fellowship Programme strengthened with Ford Foundation support. Collaborated with HDFC towards Low Cost Housing for super cyclone victims in Orissa. CSP operations expanded in Assam.
2000	Collaboration with Assam Rural Infrastructure and Agricultural Services Project (ARIASP), Society towards implementation of the World Bank Project in Assam. (2000-2003).
2005	NGO MF Programme started in Orissa and Bihar with fund support from SIDBI . Regional Office opened in Chhattisgarh to strengthen operations there.
2006	Initiated NGO Facilitation Centre and Rural Innovation Fund Tata Social Welfare Trust (TSWT) joined as sponsor of RGVN. Gender Analysis Centre (GAC) started
2007	Collaboration with Sir Dorabji Tata Trust (SDTT) for building Grassroot Resource Centres; Fellowship Programme; Youth Volunteers Programme; and augmentation of operations in Chhattisgarh Regional Office. NGOMF started in NER
2008	NGO MF expanded along with CSP. Partnership with Rashtriya Mahila Kosh. Promotion of System of Rice Intensification (SRI) in Assam
2009	RGVN's Credit and Savings Programme hived off into an independent entity called Brahmaputra Community Development Trust. Expansion of SRI in Assam. Renewable Energy and Low Cost Sanitation as emerging programmes.
2010	RGVN CSP obtained legal status of an NBFC named RGVN (NE) Micro Finance Ltd. More focus on livelihood and holistic development by RGVN.
2011	RGVN focuses on Livelihood and Institution Building. CSR Collaborations with IFCI, HCCBPL, Usha International, CRISIL, NRL, Power Grid, IOC. Also Collaborated with OXFAM India for a DRR project in Assam.

FACT FILE

The latest annual Human Development Report of the United Nations Development Programme shows that India's ranking has little changed from last year: it is the same lethargic, but steady progress — a 1.5 per cent annual rise in the human development index (HDI).

India's ranking went from 127 to 134 in the world, but there were 18 additional countries in the survey this year.

Source: Business Standard, 4 Oct'12

According to Human Development Report 2012, India stands bottom in South Asia and the Asia-Pacific, with the exception of Afghanistan, on the gender inequality index — encompassing factors such as early pregnancies, total fertility rate and representation of women in the national legislature, among others.

Source: Business Standard, 4 Oct'12

Households have easier access to phones than sanitation, drinking water facilities

Nearly two-thirds of households in India now have access to phones and LPG for cooking. But less than half the number of households have access to basic toilet facilities and over a third do not have access to safe drinking water.

As much as 63.2 per cent of the households own a telephone — 53.2 per cent of them a mobile phone — but shockingly, 49.2 per cent defecate in the open and 36 per cent households have to go out to fetch water.

According to the Census 2011 data, only 46.9 per cent of India's 24.66 crore households have a latrine facility. Jharkhand tops the list with 77 per cent of households having no toilet facilities, followed by 76.6 per cent in Odisha and 75.8 per cent in Bihar.

Also, while 87 per cent of the households now use tap, tube-well, hand-pumps and covered wells as the main source for drinking water, only 47 per cent have the source of water within the premises. A good 36 per cent households still have to fetch water from a source located within 500 metres in rural areas and 100 metres in urban areas.

Source: Indian Sanitation Portal

Sixty per cent of the "global total" who do not have access to toilets live in India, and hence are forced to defecate in the open. In actual numbers, sixty per cent translates to 626 million. This makes India the number one country in the world where open defecation is practised. Indonesia with 63 million is a far second!

But increased spending alone will in no way turn out to be a magic bullet in solving the malaise of open defecation. Numerous examples from other countries serve as testimony to this. Bringing about a change in mindset is the paramount need.

Awareness of the link between open defecation and diseases like diarrhoea will in one way change the way people defecate. After all, almost 10 per cent of all communicable diseases are linked to unsafe water and poor sanitation. According to WHO, open defecation is the "riskiest sanitation practice of all."

Source: The Hindu, 14 June'12

Literacy in India is key for socio-economic progress, and the Indian literacy rate grew to 74.04% in 2011 from 12% at the end of British rule in 1947. Although this was a greater than six fold improvement, the level is well below the world average literacy rate of 84%, and India currently has the largest illiterate population of any nation on earth.

There is a wide gender disparity in the literacy rate in India: effective literacy rates (age 7 and above) in 2011 were 82.14% for men and 65.46% for women.

Source: Wikipedia

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GOVERNING BOARD

(As on June 15, 2012)

Shri N.K. Duggal	Chairperson	Chief General Manager IFCI Ltd, New Delhi
Dr. Jayanta Madhab	Member	Former Economic Advisor Govt. of Assam
Shri Atul Kumar Rai	Member	CEO and Managing Director IFCI Ltd, New Delhi
Shri Brij Mohan	Member	Former Executive Director SIDBI, Lucknow
Shri V.P. Singh	Member	Former CMD, IFCI Ltd., New Delhi
Shri. P.V. Srinivas	Member	Managing Director IFCI Infrastructure Development Ltd., New Delhi
Dr. Mahfuza Rahman	Member	Associate Professor Department of Geography Cotton College, Guwahati
Dr. Indira Mishra	Member	Retired IAS Officer Govt. of Chhattisgarh
Ms. Harsha Parekh	Member	Executive Trustee Bombay Community Public Trust Mumbai
Ms. Patricia Mukhim	Member	Social Activist & Journalist Meghalaya
Shri N. Krishnan	Member	General Manager IDBI Bank Ltd., Mumbai
Shri V. Maruthi Ram	Member	General Manager & Officer Incharge NABARD, Guwahati
Shri Biswanath Sinha	Member	Sr. Programme Officer Tata Social Welfare Trust, Mumbai
Dr. Amiya Kumar Sharma	Ex-Officio Member	Executive Director, RGVN

OBJECTIVES:

RGVN was founded as an autonomous, non profit organization in April, 1990. Head quartered at Guwahati, RGVN's main objectives are to:

- Promote, support and develop voluntary organizations engaged in the social and economic uplift of rural and urban poor, physically and socio-economically handicapped people.
- Improve the pace and quality of economic development, specially relating to the village and decentralized sector.
- Focus attention on groups which are disadvantageously placed in society, but have the potential for pursuing socially and economically productive activities.
- Assist the urban and rural poor especially tribal, scheduled caste, women and youth for their economic self sustenance.



Members of the Governing Board take pleasure in presenting the Twenty Second Annual Report of Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi for the year ended March 31, 2012

The twenty second year of RGVN has been notable for its achievements in institution building at the grassroots, facilitating an environment for financial intervention and food security, provision of returnable grants for livelihood interventions and for taking credit risk specially on behalf of the poor women.

RGVN was established as an autonomous, non-profit organization in April, 1990 and is registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 with its Head Office at Guwahati. The founding sponsor of RGVN is IFCI Ltd, which provided RGVN initial support for setting up the organisation. Other sponsors are Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and the Tata Social Welfare Trust (TSWT).

RGVN is head quartered at Guwahati to ensure special focus on the Northeast and Eastern India. After initiating operations in the North-East, development activities were gradually extended to the poverty stricken pockets of Eastern India - Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Northeastern Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. RGVN now extends its services to these states through four Regional Offices in Guwahati, Patna, Bhubaneswar and Raipur. In addition, there are Development Support Teams (DSTs) located at strategic locations

RGVN aims at providing sustainable livelihood for the rural poor where women are given priority. To make this process more effective and sustainable, RGVN delivers financial and non- financial support through nurturing and strengthening the grassroots level initiatives through NGOs and community owned institutions. RGVN is recognized as 'a non profit making institution promoting organisations for social and economic upliftment of economically backward communities'. Thus institution building has been the most important programme of RGVN wherein, to reach out to poor and disadvantaged communities its flagship programme, the NGO Support Programme (NGOSP) has proved to be very effective. Through the programme RGVN promotes, develops and nurtures grassroot level institutions, ensuring outreach to the target groups. During FY 2011 – 2012, RGVN expended an amount of ₹ 276 lakh in direct pursuance of objectives, including ₹ 131.49 lakh to NGOs and SHGs for livelihood promotion in the North East Region, Odisha, Bihar and Chhattisgarh.

In its formative years, RGVN consciously built systems for Microfinance (MF) in grassroots level institutions as it recognized that the main capacity building requirement was to equip grassroot level organisations to handle larger funds. RGVN also realized that to do justice to loan funds from Financial Institutions and Banks, a period of handholding was required. RGVN stepped in to fill that role.

RGVN had gained recognition as an organization microfinancing the poor directly or indirectly through NGOs and CBOs. It also came to be known as an organization that takes credit risk on behalf of grassroots organisations. However, some years ago a conscious decision was taken to hive off the direct MF programme of RGVN into a NBFC by the name of RGVN (NE) Microfinance Ltd. This was registered in 2010, and MF operations in Orissa were also hived off under the largest women led new age cooperative by the name of UMaSS.

Initially conceived as a livelihood enabler of the poor and disadvantaged, RGVN will focus on livelihood interventions – either direct or with

EMPOWERING WOMEN...

RGVN's programmes aim at:

- enhancement of income
- improving the quality of life
- reduction of drudgery
- betterment of health



80% of RGVN's clientele are women

partners. To make this more effective, RGVN will facilitate formation of cluster based people's institutions as also financial linkage for the poor. Building skills will continue to be a priority with RGVN. RGVN will work along three verticals - Institution Building, Livelihood, Skill Upgradation and Capacity Building.

When RGVN was set up in 1990 and sponsored by the financial institutions, the role was to fill in the gap between the formal credit institutions and very poor people who do not have access to credit. Today, the environment is fast changing, when financial inclusion is becoming the buzzword and banking the hitherto unbanked areas a major part of the credit policy of India. RGVN will embark on the path of a facilitator and catalyst, enabling financial literacy and facilitating linkages of people's organisations and the mainstream.

Today, many of RGVN's grassroots partners are large resourceful organisations who are able to carry out programmes with professionalism. This large network of over 2000 organisations in 14 states of the country, namely the North Eastern States, Bihar, Jharkhand, Eastern UP, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, coastal Andhra, is the biggest strength of RGVN. This network in some of the most remote and underdeveloped locales of the country gives RGVN access to such areas. RGVN's partners function as extended arms not only of RGVN, but also of other development networks.

Governance and Organisational Structure

Governance of RGVN is vested in a 14 member Governing Board comprising of nominees of sponsors of IFCI Ltd., IDBI, NABARD and Tata Social Welfare Trust, and eminent persons from the banking and development sector.

The Executive Director is entrusted with the responsibility of overall administration of RGVN, and is stationed at its Head Office at Guwahati. He is also an ex-officio member of the Governing Board. He is assisted by a team from the Resource Unit, HR & Administration and Finance & Accounts, and integrates operations, develops plans, policies and budgets and meets statutory requirements. Regional Offices at Guwahati, Bhubaneswar, Patna and Raipur are headed by Assistant Directors to carry out operations in their respective regions. The Regional offices are supported by Development Support Teams (DST) located at strategic places to offer RGVN's services to the poor at their doorstep.

System of Rice Intensification (SRI)

SRI INITIATIVES TO ENHANCE RICE PRODUCTIVITY

RGVN has been playing a pioneering role in increasing rice productivity through promotion of the **System of Rice Intensification (SRI)** among the small and marginal farmers of Assam, since 2008-09. In this promotional venture, RGVN is being funded by various organizations like NABARD, Sir Dorabji Tata Trust of Mumbai, NRL and Powergrid Corporation. Though RGVN is intensively promoting SRI in 12 districts namely, Kamrup, Goalpara, Nalbari Darrang, Morigaon, Golaghat, Lakhimpur, Tezpur, Sonitpur, Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi of Assam, till date RGVN has covered 21 districts in Assam benefiting over 10000 farmers. Our experience in this field is quite encouraging; production has gone up by 20-30% whereas cost of cultivation has reduced by 20% through use of less quantity of seeds and proper water management. The average yield under SRI is 6-7 quintals/bigha as compared to 3-4 quintals/bigha under traditional method.



RGVN Executive monitoring the transplanting of seedling from nursery bed to main field

During 2011-12, **Sir Dorabji Tata Trust** has provided a second tranche of grant of ₹ 32.31 lakh to RGVN for intensifying promotion of System of Rice Intensification. Under this RGVN has motivated 3177 small and marginal farmers to adopt SRI practices for summer paddy viz. Boro and early Ahu paddy. The project was implemented in the districts of Kamrup, Darrang, Nalbari, Morigaon, Goalpara, Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi. To facilitate extensive promotion of SRI, RGVN has facilitated active involvement of various external organizations and officials like KVK, District Agricultural Officers, Agricultural Development Officers of the State Agriculture Department to name a few. The average yield was 9.53 quintals/bigha under this system as compared to the average yield of 5 quintals/bigha under traditional system.



Training on SRI to small and marginal

With the objective of motivating small and marginal farmers of **Golaghat District** of Assam, and to enhance food security, an initiative was taken by **Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.** to promote SRI in some of the potential rice pockets of the district. With a sanctioned amount of ₹ 6.87 lakh, SRI was implemented for the first time ever in the district for the Sali paddy (Winter Rice) in the season of June 2011. The outcome was encouraging and RGVN was able to reach out to 264 farm families amidst several situational and environmental constraints. A total of 76.164 acres of land was utilised for SRI demonstration in the selected rice pockets of the district. The average production of Kharif (Sali) paddy under SRI was 6.0 quintals/bigha as compared to the average yield of 3.94 quintals/bigha under traditional system. RGVN also successfully implemented SRI Project for Kharif paddy (2011-12) in Darrang district of Assam under the Corporate

Social Responsibility Fund of **POWERGRID**, Meghalaya. An amount of ₹ 5.69 lakh was sanctioned for motivation and adoption of 300 farmers for **Training on SRI to small and marginal farmers** in the District. Under the project 6 villages under Siphajhar Development block was identified for project implementation and through various capacity building programmes, RGVN motivated and adopted 300 farmers. Grain yield achieved was an average of 13 quintal/bigha while normal grain yield of the district stood at 6.43 quintal/bigha.

RGVN has been promoting SRI under **NABARD** sponsored "**Farmers' Technology Transfer Fund (FTTF)**" in three districts of Assam i.e Barpeta, Lakhimpur and Sonitpur since 2010. Grant assistance provided under the scheme was ₹ 17.12 lakh per district. In the first year RGVN adopted 1000 farmers covering an area of 313 acres under Boro and Early Ahu crop. Average yield recorded under SRI was 14.2 qt/bigha while under conventional system

it was 8.6 qt/bigha. The project was carried over to the second year for Boro paddy (2011-12). RGVN has reached 1645 farmers this year.

AUGMENTING LEAD CROPS



RGVN Executive teaching the technique of line sowing in SRI

RGVN has recently initiated a pilot project on augmenting productivity of some selected important crops in Chenga block of Barpeta district under NABARD sponsored project "Leadcrop". For this purpose NABARD has sanctioned an amount of 53 lakh per cluster. The project is for three years. RGVN has conducted a baseline survey in five selected villages and collected first hand information of the villages, community structure, resources available, cropping system and land use pattern.

On the basis of baseline survey report and subsequent analysis, a detailed project was submitted. The main focus of the project is on enhancing the yield of lead crops like rice as cereal crop, jute as fibre crop, rapeseed and mustard as oilseed crop and rabi vegetables such as tomato and potato. A cluster level development committee (CDC) has been formed for project implementation at field level.

The Project encompasses providing necessary support to the farmers throughout the cultivation period including harvesting, grading and marketing of the produce.

Benefits of SRI....

The farming community has benefited a lot through RGVN's intervention throughout the paddy cropping season. Besides the prime benefit of SRI which is high production with minimal cost, other benefits were reduction in external input costs by encouraging the farmer to use readily available organic materials like leaves, straw and animal manure for compost instead of expensive inorganic fertilizers, decrease in the use of irrigation water by upto 35% as compared to non SRI paddy water demands. SRI plants are also more resistant to other biotic (diseases and pest attacks) and abiotic stresses (water logging, flood) besides drought, works well with any variety of seeds, farmers can purchase quality seed materials as lesser amount is required, maintain environment quality and human health.

21 districts in Assam and approx. 150000 farmers benefitted under RGVN SRI initiatives.

Jalilur Rahman, an SRI farmer

Jalilur Rahman of village Pachim Khatar Kalakuci, Pub Nalbari Block is a small farmer with land holding of 16 bigha (5 acres approximately) including homestead, who has been provided with hand holding support under RGVN's SRI initiatives. The family of Jalilur Rahman consists of 8 members, husband, wife, four sons and two daughters. Except homestead and its adjoining small patch of land, entire farm land of Jalilur is low lying which remain inundated right from pre-monsoon season i.e., April/May, till October. As such nothing is possible in this 16 bigha land during Kharif season. In October when accumulated water recedes from his farm land, he cultivates summer paddy (Boro paddy) in half of his farm land i.e., in 8 bigha and other half of the farm land he leased out to one of his neighbour farmers on annual rent of ₹ 1200/- per bigha. The yield he used to get from his land was 6 quintals /bigha (18 Quintals/acre). As no crop cultivation is possible during kharif season, Jalilur put his entire 16 bigha of his farmland under fish production. The net income generated through fishery activity is about ₹ 1 lakh per annum.



SRI Adoption

In 2009, Jalilur, came across a facilitator appointed by RGVN, who was propagating SRI system of paddy cultivation in his village during that time. After listening all about the cultivation practices and its benefit, Jalilur desired to try the system of cultivation in his four bigha land out of 8 bighas of paddy fields in Boro season of 2009. He has a pump set and so water management which is one of the important elements in SRI method of cultivation was not an issue for him. He followed the practices meticulously as described to him in various training programmes organized in the village. In that year he planted a local improved variety of paddy (Luit) in his 4 bigha of land and got 10 quintals of paddy per bigha against 6 quintals of paddy he used to get all these years. Further he observed that a substantial amount of money he saved as cost from labour and inputs like seeds, water etc. Being satisfied with the outcome of the cultivation practices, Jalilur brought the land under SRI method of paddy cultivation in 2010 Boro season also and found similar type of encouraging result. In 2011 boro paddy also he prepared the seed bed and planted seeds under SRI method of cultivation; and he could also afford high yielding variety of paddy. He also hired a tractor from his fellow farmer and prepared the main field. Impressed with the SRI method of cultivation for two main reasons such as low cost of production and high yield of crop which is about 4 quintals higher than the conventional method, Jalilur continues to practice SRI.

LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME UNDER JRDTT

The JRDTT supported livelihood programme initiated by RGVN on 1st April 2011 is aimed at improving collective livelihood base for poor and marginal farmers/service providers in certain sub sectors in both rural and urban centres. It is designed at creating self reliance and making stakeholders exercise a sense of control over their production and trade. A sum of ₹ 179.53 lakh has been sanctioned for the programme.

The sub sectors chosen are those which are exploitative and under which primary producers are dependent on middlemen. The programme aims to:

- Provide beneficiaries with all the necessary information required to carry on their production activities.
- Help producers to learn and use the scientific and sustainable management techniques regarding resources.
- Enable them to develop their own marketing linkages and build a cooperative that facilitates better economic returns.
- Provide a fair opportunity to people especially women to generate a better income by providing additional support.

Six sub sectors have been chosen under the programme - tea and mushroom in Assam, fishery in Tripura, ginger in Meghalaya, non-timber forest products (NTFP) and rickshaw pulling in Chhattisgarh. RGVN's trusted NGOs work as partners in implementing the projects.

The two year programme envisages covering 1400 beneficiaries. During these two years the programme will reach out to 1400 households, including 200 small tea growers and 180 mushroom growers in Assam, 400 ginger farmers in Meghalaya and 120 fish producers in Tripura. In Chhattisgarh the programme will reach out to 300 rickshaw pullers and 200 primary NTFP collectors.

The basic methodology of the project comprises of a detailed research of the target area followed by extensive efforts on the part of the NGO to familiarize the target group to their goals and procedure. These awareness sessions are carried out for nearly 2-3 months in the initial stage. It is a pivotal step because the target group is at the grass root level. These campaigns are carried out by a core committee which is formed to help the people understand the main areas of concern and work towards improving their own economic conditions. The core committee is a voluntary helpers' group which guides the rural poor in this programme. After this, the target group is provided with input resources which are required to sustain an existing livelihood. The main idea behind this is that the people are not taught a new occupation but enabled to carry out their existing occupation with better and improved technology and in a scientific manner.

The above six sub sectors that are mentioned have been chosen on the basis of the beneficiaries' skills in the target areas.

ASSAM

Tea growers - During the year 120 beneficiaries from the tea community were covered under the programme. Workshops were conducted in April and October to familiarise the community with scientific techniques. Information dissemination material was provided. Help was provided in two phases: input support for one time tractor ploughing, labour cost for drainage preparation, distribution of tea saplings and fertilizers. A village level monitoring committee was formed with representatives of beneficiaries.



RGVN Executive planating tea sapling to mark the beginning of the Small Tea Growers Project in Dibrugarh

Another 100 women beneficiaries were surveyed in 5 new villages. RGVN has also initiated the formation of groups in the line of SHGs which will help them monitor, supervise and in the near future grow into a self marketing group establishing links between producers and sellers and also form linkages with banks and other agencies for additional support.



A training on mushroom cultivation at Kumarikata, Baksa

Mushroom : The programme is being conducted in Kumarikata area of Baksa district covering 5 villages. Infrastructure in terms of 25 sheds for mushroom cultivation was supported. Input support such as spawn, drum bags and sprayers were also provided. Market linkages were developed by SHGs through record keeping, selling in the local market and also extending its market to the heavy demand area of Indo-Bhutan border. RGVN's partner for the programme is Lok Sewa Samity.

MEGHALAYA

Ginger- One hundred and forty beneficiaries, all from the ST community, were provided inputs such as seeds and training, and tools for cultivation. Subsequently, training of 160 beneficiaries by master trainers was completed in 6 villages of Ri-Bhoi district during the year. Training was also provided for collective marketing. The programme is being conducted in partnership with Grace Foundation Group, which had been developed into a Grassroots Resource Centre during the previous programme.



Ginger farmers made aware on collective marketing at Ri Bhoi, Meghalaya

TRIPURA



Collective pond maintainance by fish farmers in Tripura.

Fishery- This programme is being conducted with Adarsha Sangha, a well known NGO in Dewanpasha and also an RGVN Grassroots Resource Centre. A baseline survey for 100 beneficiaries in 6 villages of north Tripura was conducted after which 50 beneficiaries were covered during the first phase of the programme. Orientation cum practical demonstration programmes were held during September 2011 in the villages itself.

CHHATTISGARH

NTFP- Under the programme, two hundred and sixty four women collectors were provided training on SHG management and book keeping. Input support was given in the form of seed capital (₹ 50,000 per SHG), and support to procure, store and trade NTFPs like mahua, amla, imli etc. A core monitoring committee was formed to monitor the business related activities, fund utilization and record keeping of sale and purchase.



Seed capital distribution to SHGs for NTFP business

Rickshaw Pulling - Baseline survey was conducted in Raipur and Bhilai. Sixty beneficiaries belonging to 6 SHGs were identified and selected in the two cities. They were provided training in book keeping, SHG management etc. The SHGs were provided with both handcarts and cycle rickshaws.



RGVN working with rickshaw pullers in Raipur and Bhilai

ODISHA

Dairy Farming :

Dairy farming is an encouraging livelihood promotion activity in rural pockets. It has the potential to raise the real per capita income of rural people and also helpful in solving the problem of poverty and unemployment. In the present era of entrepreneurship, there is a great possibility of finding employment through dairy farming throughout the year for the rural people. In the current year two organizations namely ODISHA & CARR at Gajapati & Nayagagh districts of Odisha have been supported with a total financial assistance of ₹ 6.00 lakh wherein 70 poor families were covered under the programme. The region has already disbursed an amount of ₹ 210 lakh to strengthen the sub sector

Vermi Compost :

Vermi composting in integration with organic vegetable cultivation & mushroom farming: The creation of livelihoods through vermi composting in integration with organic farming & mushroom cultivation has revitalized the hopes of the marginalized poor families to a great extent. Result during last year is very encouraging at the beneficiary level. Under the programme, two partners, namely IRHADC of Dhenkanal and SARC of Sambalpur district of Odisha have been able to

scale up their activities and generate additional income for poor families. A total of ₹ 6.00 lakh has been disbursed under the programme covering 100 poor families.



SHG members collectively busy in Jhigri mushroom



SHG members verifying the productivity of mushroom

BIHAR

A 7 day training cum demonstration workshop was organized at Hazipur in Vaishali District of Bihar. 8 NGO partners along with farmers participated in this workshop. The workshop was designed to show the viability of composting organic waste through earthworms and its importance & benefit in agricultural activity. It was also intended to be an educational cum learning demonstration of sustainable waste management for better agricultural



output at low cost. With a view to overcome problems in fertility management and to improve productive capacity of soils, new techniques of quick and quality production of compost with the help of earthworms have been developed by the scientists after series of experimentation under different agro climatic conditions.



RGVN hopes that the training cum demonstration workshop will serve as a pilot for production of vermi -compost among farmers and many farmers will be motivated to construct their own pit and market their vermi -compost through RGVN. This activity has the potential to improve the livelihoods of more than ten thousand families in next few years by virtue of demonstration effect.

NARMADA NGO participated in the workshop and started production in Aurangabad district in Bihar.

The motive behind this workshop was to start vermi compost producing units at some places but also ensure that farming of crops and vegetables is carried out by using vermi compost, sans any kind of chemical inputs.

CHAPTER III

CSR AND OTHER COLLABORATIONS

RGVN-IFCI Ltd. CSR PROJECT

Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi (RGVN) received a grant support of ₹ 26,00,000/- (Rupees Twenty Six Lakh) from IFCI Ltd. under its CSR initiative towards promotion of low cost sanitation and solar lighting in semi-urban villages around the Guwahati Metropolitan area. The project covered 210 households for low cost sanitation and 250 households for solar lighting during FY 2011-12.

The areas covered under the project are – Madhabdevnagar, Beltol, Japorigog, Salbari, Purnanagar, Bapujinagar, Nizarapara, and Ramching Saporl.

Project Components:

1. Initial Survey of the area through field visits by RGVN executives and volunteers recruited for the project. A preliminary community meeting also takes place at this stage.
2. Household Survey of the beneficiaries according to a predesigned format.
3. Community Meetings.
4. Construction of low cost toilets.
5. Distribution of Solar Lights
6. Awareness Raising.
7. Collation and tabulation of information collected through surveys.

The project entailed series of community meetings and awareness raising meetings. There have been around 40 community meetings and awareness meetings under the project in various areas.



Community Meetings by RGVN Executives & Volunteers



Beneficiary Identification through household survey.



Construction of Low Cost Toilets



Awareness Raising on health/hygiene and demonstration of solar lights

Solar Lighting under IFCI Ltd.-CSR Project

RGVN has distributed most of the solar lights through a Govt. school to poor but meritorious students of non electrified households. This approach and initiative was well appreciated as it provided light to a non electrified home and also rewarded a meritorious student. RGVN has distributed 250 solar lights till now.



A student says "Now I will be able to study even after dark. This lantern is so convenient that I can even use it inside the mosquito net and study without any disturbance."

Indirect Benefits from the project...

Apart from direct benefits of the project like access to sanitary toilets, light, and awareness on hygienic living, the project is also able to develop some local service providers, community workers who get involved along with the volunteers in monitoring the project. Working on the job and also through capacity building inputs, RGVN has been able to develop a team of 4 field workers involved with this project. Moreover the project also provides employment to masons, daily wage labourers, and artisans who make bamboo based sheets (called tarza in Assamese) to be used as walls. This in house team of workers stay in the area, make household visits along with the volunteers to frame an idea on the area and also brief the household on the place of construction etc. Living in the area for some time and mingling with the beneficiaries, helps them understand their sanitary needs enabling them to make need based low cost toilets. Thus this team develops skills on low cost sanitation and also works on development projects.



RGVN-HCCBPL TIE UP

Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverages Pvt. Ltd. (HCCBPL) and RGVN entered into partnership in August, 2010 to develop the socio-economic condition of the villagers of Rongsakona, Nongthymmai, Bormojai and Borbhuin, in Byrnihat, Meghalaya. Both HCCBPL and RGVN decided to develop Rongsakona and Nongthymmai as a model village, through which communities will have access to safe drinking water, health services, sanitation and livelihood opportunities through vocational training etc.

The objectives of the project were:

- ❖ To mobilize the community.
- ❖ To provide sanitation
- ❖ To provide safe drinking water.
- ❖ To develop the skills of unemployed youths.
- ❖ To provide basic medical facilities.

Trying to make a difference in the lives of people around Byrnihat, Meghalaya through Coca Cola's CSR initiatives...

The areas around Byrnihat, where the three villages – Rongsakona, Nongthymmai and Borbhuin – are located, is an extremely challenging part of the region. For one, Byrnihat is highly industrialized yet a few kilometers into the hinterland, one will see poverty in its most challenging form. The higher one climbs up the hills trudging on the steep and unkempt paths, the clearer is the stark difference between so called development on the main road and the complete lack of progress on the hills. It is as though time has stood still in these parts.

A year and a half has gone by learning everyday from the people. Learning about their lives, their dreams, their social norms, their customs has been extremely humbling and we do hope that we have made some inroads into their minds and lives. We are grateful to them for having allowed us access into their lives.

Activities undertaken:

Baseline Survey

A baseline survey was undertaken in the area to assess the needs of the people in the villages before the project began. The projects are formulated with community participation. A Village Committee meeting is held before any project is taken up and discussed thoroughly before implementation.

Mobilising the community

Involving the people as stakeholders: RGVN involves all sections of the community through the formation of village committees in each village. The village committees comprise of nominated members by a general body. About one third of the members are women.



Using volunteers from the community; Volunteers from the local communities are used as field persons. The volunteers are chosen by the community and hence ensure the stakeholding.

Formation of SHGs : Some of the Groups from the area are linked with the sister concern of RGVN, RGVN (NE) Microfinance Ltd. There are 20 such

groups. RGVN is now imparting training on financial literacy to these groups. Four Motivation and Financial Literacy programmes have been held so far.

Access to health

Aarogaya, a first aid centre was set up under the project to ensure access to basic health care.

A doctor and nurse attend to the OPD four times a week. A person to avail of the facility of the health kiosk, needs to have Aarogaya card. The OPD register shows that during the year around 350 persons have attended the OPD.



HCCBPL & RGVN executive at Aarogaya



A health camp at Byrnihat

Health Camps: Two health check up camps have been organised, one for breast cancer screening and the other for pediatrics, pathology and gynaecology. Three health and hygiene awareness camps have also been organized. These included interactive sessions with doctors and were widely attended.

Access to water & education

A spring source in Nongthymmai, which was damaged and dilapidated has been renovated. Flow meter for the same has been installed. It was found that the people were using water from kutchha wells and a surface stream for their consumption which is very unsafe as there is every possibility of the water being contaminated which would cause serious health problems. Hence 2 ringwells have been constructed, one in Rongsokana and the other at Borbuin. Two more ring wells are under construction at Rangsakona.



Renovated spring source at Nongthymmai



Newly constructed ringwell at Borbuin

An amount of ₹ 50,000 was allotted as funds for scholarship. 24 children were selected for the scholarships.

Skill Development Programmes

Two skill development programmes, one on carpentry and the other on computer (MS Office & internet navigation) were organized.



Participants trying their hands on carpentry



76 low cost toilets constructed under this project



Constructed 3 pathways, one each in Borbhuin, Rangsakona and Nongthymmai

Fact File

The world's second-most populous nation after China, India has the world's largest number of people going for open defecation. Nearly 640 million Indians, or 54 percent of the 1.1 billion population lack access to toilets or other sanitation facilities.

Source: Internet

Other Activities

World Environment Day and International Women's Day celebrated with the villagers.

ASSAM DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PROJECT

RGVN has partnered with OXFAM towards a Disaster Risk Reduction Programme in Assam. The project duration is 18 months, beginning 1 January'12 and the project area is 20 villages in Nalbari and Kamrup districts. The project includes sanitation, safe water provision, community institution building for resilient livelihood promotion and advocacy.



Field visit by RGVN & OXFAM executives to the project area

Project inception activities

The project inception activities under the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) project in Assam were undertaken by Oxfam India (OIN) and RGVN in the month of January 2012. Grant agreement was signed in January'12 followed by recruitment of project staff and deployment of responsibilities. The project team involves 9 people, out of which 5 are community organizers and 2 WASH staff are recruited locally from the project area and given adequate training to build their capacities.

In addition to this, one RGVN executive will provide strategic support to the team in programme implementation. For the livelihood components, RGVN's SRI (System of Rice Intensification) unit will provide technical support during implementation. Moreover Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) & District Agriculture Office will also be involved during project implementation for specific support.

Capacity Building of Project Staff

Two project staff attended a 10 day field based training programme on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools and techniques and developing community action plan. The training was organized by Oxfam India and was conducted by MYRADA, Bangalore. This has helped the trained staff to facilitate the community process and prepare an action plan.



Training on WASH monitoring system



Staff facilitating PRA tools during field work & community action plan development training

2 project WASH staff participated in a 3 day long workshop on WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) monitoring system. This training was conducted by Oxfam staff. WASH is an important component in this project.

One day orientation programme on PRA, DRR and



PRA technique facilitation process for community action plan development

on the project was given to all the new project staff including community organizers at RGVN's Guwahati office.

COLLABORATION WITH JINDAL STEEL & POWER COMPANY LTD.

RGVN, Eastern Region has been invited by JSPL to be associated with the CSR program of the company under the project "Graduating SHGs in micro enterprise" for a period of three years i.e. 2011-2014. Under the project RGVN would extend techno managerial support services to JSPL to graduate company promoted SHGs (project affected people /house hold) to enterprises and thereby ensure sustainable livelihoods.

The role of RGVN is to share concept of livelihood issues of the project affected SHGs, identify and outline plans for possible alternative livelihood opportunities, develop the capacity of the SHG members through various training programmes and exposure and finally facilitate the SHGs in to successful micro enterprises.

In the current year RGVN had taken a need assessment of the members and introduced standard books of records at the SHG level.

Apart from that the group members were sent for an exposure visit during the month of January, 2012 to IRHAD, Dhenkanal, RGVN's supported organization to gain practical knowledge on NTFP value addition, mushroom farming, and spices making.

FINANCIAL LITERACY WITH CRISIL

RGVN has partnered CRISIL, a global analytical company providing ratings, research, and policy advisory services, for a financial awareness initiative called Pragati – "Progress through Financial Awareness". A series of 25 programmes in North-East India would be conducted. Programmes under Pragati will subsequently be conducted in other parts of India.





The first three training programmes were held from March 19 to 21 March 2012 in Sipajhar, Guwahati and Morigaon respectively.

Besides sponsoring **Pragati**, CRISIL and RGVN have used its extensive knowledge of finance and markets to prepare the educational materials for the programme. Each programme under **Pragati** will involve comprehensive training in local languages, covering a wide range of topics such as financial planning, cash management, and saving, and introducing concepts such as insurance and risk management. The target group includes people across social and demographic categories, including small entrepreneurs, students, and members of self-help groups. The training imparted under Pragati will help the attendees make better financial and

economic decisions, and will help them spread financial awareness among their social and family networks.

RGVN-USHA INTERNATIONAL LTD.

A CSR Programme for establishing 60 silai schools for poor women in Assam

RGVN tied up with Usha International Ltd on 16 August, 2011 towards providing training to 60 poor women for establishing *silai* schools across Assam. Six training programmes of 1 week duration were organized by RGVN in remote areas of Assam, i.e Mayong in Morigaon district; Batadrava in Nagaon district; Kakrangaon in Bongaigaon district; Letteku Chapori & Dakhinhegera in Golaghat district; and Haltugaon in Kokrajhar district. Experts from Usha International provided the training, moreover each participant was provided a sewing machine. The main objective of the programme is to train prospective women entrepreneurs for setting up of Silai Schools in their respective villages. Each participant is expected to impart training to 20 poor women in a span of one year. Apart from organizing the TOTs, RGVN's role is also to monitor the project.

All the trained women entrepreneurs have set up their Silai Schools in their respective localities and started giving training to interested women/girls and also started production of different clothes like blouse, petticoat, frocks, salwar, etc.

A list of 28 active women entrepreneurs who have started their Silai Schools has been submitted to Usha International Ltd. along with necessary details for further intervention & support.

RGVN-IOC (GUWAHATI REFINERY)

For conducting a feasibility study on solar lighting and sanitation

On request from IOC, RGVN conducted a feasibility study on solar lighting and sanitation in four villages namely Salbari, Ramching Sapori, Pitbari, in Kamrup district and Gumariapathar, in borders of Kamrup and Morigaon district. Subsequently IOC, Guwahati has adopted Ramching Sapori for future CSR activities. In this regard RGVN had organized 2 community meetings in that area, where RGVN as well as IOC officials participated.



Institution building programmes

Institution building has been a major thrust of RGVN and implies graduating grassroots level initiatives / operations and peoples collectives in to a proper legal status and having clear cut mission, vision, objectives, strategic business planning etc. Under the program comprehensive support is extended in the form of need assessment, capacity development, strategic business planning development of the organization or collectives. RGVN works in the realm of institution building across the regions. Enriched with the experience of nurturing, moulding and hiving off an NBFC in North East India and a cooperative in Odisha, RGVN is in a position to replicate such experiences.

SHG Federations and Cooperatives

In the past few years RGVN has promoted, developed and nurtured many Self Help groups (SHGs) in the regions in which it works. These SHGs are now mature and can be used as vehicles for social and financial interventions. Efforts are on to build federations and cooperatives. In Assam, RGVN is working towards three such SHG Federations, two in Lower Assam and one in Upper Assam.

In Odisha, two people owned & people managed women cooperatives have been formed and registered under Odisha Self Help Cooperative Act 2001. The hiving off of RGVN's Credit and Savings program into UMaSS, a state level primary cooperative is a milestone in the process of women empowerment. The cooperative has a total active cumulative membership of 2887 and total portfolio to the tune of ₹ 119 lakh (2011-2012). Likewise, the promotion of "Jagruti Mahila Samabaya Samity Ltd" at Dhekanal is initiated. This is a district level primary women producer cooperative with a total membership of 1058. The performance of the cooperative in the field of livelihoods promotion through organic vegetable farming, mushroom cultivation and spices making has created brand name at the community level. The cooperative has taken up initiatives to make available of its product at the community level through efficient distribution mechanism in the form of "BAZZAR ON WHEEL"

Efforts have been made to link the cooperatives with the government programmes, which seeks to develop and link with such federations and cooperatives. Other people's institutions such as farmers' clubs and village development committees which will help facilitate and monitor RGVN's work are being developed.

Institution building with HIVOS

The programme is ongoing since 2006 with the support of HIVOS, a Netherlands based organization under which four organizations namely CARR, SARC, SCRS & ADARSA from Cuttack, Sambalpur, Nayagargh & Sundargargh respectively have been supported to become operationally successful micro finance organizations. Over a period of six years of rigorous facilitation the key achievements of the project can be highlighted as under:

- Increase of clientele growth from 5339 to 17,742 and growth of client by more than 100 % .
- All MFIs have overwhelming community response resulting almost 100% repayment on-time.
- All the MFIs have proper MIS and encouraging standards and procedures to manage the existing and increased operation.
- All four organization's micro finance operation could be hived off under separate legal entity under section-25.
- Social capital in the form of 1520 SHGs and savings to the tune of ₹ 325 lakh could be mobilized at the community level.

Under the second phase creation of livelihood at the household level for agriculture, NTFP, Bell metal work (dhokra), dairy is envisaged. Also the primary producers will be organized into producers' groups and cooperatives.

Institution building in sectors supported under the JRDTT Project

During the year, project committees were formed to monitor and supervise the six components under the livelihood programme. Each committee consists of members from the villages, SHG members, resource organisations and representatives from RGVN. It is a steering committee which guides and advises the projects at various stages.

Formation of producers' collectives in the six sectors supported is also being carried out. Once the producers' groups achieve a certain degree of stability in the activity undertaken and do not need to be handheld any longer, producers companies in the different sectors will be formed to take charge of their activities.

Institution building under Lead crop project

Under the lead crop project supported by NABARD in five villages of Barpeta district, there is provision of institution building at three tiers. At the village level is the Village Level Committee, formed by farmers from the village. At the cluster level there is the Cluster Development Committee consisting of progressive farmers from the community. Certain guidelines are laid down while choosing the progressive farmers, the first being that they must have irrigation facility for at least one hectare of land and also be the owner of a tractor. The committee at the third tier is the District Level Committee consisting of govt officials, district agri officer and lead bank manager. The above people's committees are basically advisory, monitoring and supervising committees and ensure the participation of all stake holders.

Skill Development and Capacity Building

Skill building cuts across sectors and is conducted under three heads

Capacity Building for Institution development

RGVN has been doing much capacity building of grassroot level institutions, such as SHGs, NGOs, Cooperatives,. The training carried out is in the field of motivation, OD, group formation, governance, leadership skills, financial literacy and book keeping. Capacity Building for Institutional Building is pivotal for building strong institutions among the poor and vulnerable. RGVN personnel carry out these trainings through partnerships with other resource organisations.

Skill Upgradation for sectoral interventions

RGVN conducts skill building for the different sectors it works for. Skills relating to technological improvement in agri and allied sectors are built on priority basis .and experts from renowned agri institutions have been involved in imparting the training. Twelve such SRI training programmes have been held with financial support from NABARD in the districts of Barpeta, Sonitpur and North Lakhimpur. Training for agriculture (SRI) has also been held at Guwahati and Barak Valley. A state level workshop was also held in March this year with SeSTA and Action Aid. RGVN has also collaborated with the Fishery College of Tripura for training and capacity building on Fishery project in North Tripura. Training and capacity enhancement in tea cultivation, mushroom production and ginger cultivation is being held from time to time.

Financial Literacy

This has emerged as a very important aspect of RGVN's capacity building programmes. RGVN personnel have been trained by the Indian School of Microfinance for Women in Financial Literacy. After the training programme RGVN has formed a team of trainers who are very enthusiastic to take their learnings to the field. The presentation material has been translated into the local language and it is now plausible to conduct training of high quality in the field in the local language. They have further been trained by National Bank Staff College, Lucknow.

RGVN is conducting training programmes in financial literacy with NABARD. A total of 50 programmes have been completed in Assam. These have been conducted in remote villages in the districts of Baska, Darrang, Udalguri, Morigaon, Kokrajhar, Goalpara and Bongaigaon. FL has also been carried out in Tripura, Sikkim and Manipur. RGVN has applied to NABARD for further programmes and it is expected that 100 such programmes will be held during the year.

CRISIL has also sanctioned 25 programmes in Assam. This is being carried out month wise and it is expected that the programmes will take another 7 to 8 months to complete. CRISIL is interested in taking the programme to the next phase after the 25 programmes are complete.

On behalf of HCCBPL (Coca cola) RGVN has also held training for village members in Financial Literacy in villages around their plant. It also conducts such training regularly for its NGO partners.

Counselling Centre

As per RBI guidelines, the banks (particularly, SLBC Convener banks) have been advised to open Counselling Centres, either individually or with pooled resources, for credit and technological counselling in order to create widespread awareness about the concept and for banks to appreciate the overall benefits of such initiatives with the involvement of the top management in the process.

With this objective in mind, RGVN had taken up the initiative of opening up of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) Counselling Centre, the first of its kind in the NE region, sponsored by SIDBI. This centre, till date has provided counselling to many young and budding entrepreneurs.

TRAINING OF IAS RECRUITS OF 2011 BATCH

The Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussourie, had approached RGVN to train 16 new IAS recruits



of 2011 batch as part of their Winter Study Tour. The 1 day training on 2 Jan '2012, included



classroom sessions and exposure to RGVN's activities in Byrnihat, Meghalaya (around 25 kms from Guwahati), where RGVN has taken up some village development initiatives with HCCBPL.

Relief and Rehabilitation Projects

Earthquake Relief in Sikkim

RGVN had approached SDTT with a project on Emergency Relief Services for Earthquake Victims in North Sikkim in September'11 subsequent to the devastating earthquake which affected thousands of lives in Sikkim. SDTT sanctioned the project in November'11 for an amount of ₹ 9.01 lakh for providing relief services like solar lights, water purifiers, poly pipes, blankets etc. The Northeast Regional Office through its DST Sikkim has successfully completed the relief services. Moreover the Regional Office along with the RGVN Head Office is trying to develop a rehab cum livelihood project for these earthquake victims.



Flood Relief in Odisha



Bhubaneswar Regional Office has received flood relief support of ₹ 20.35 lakh from JRD TT to provide relief services to 1000 households in Puri, Kendrapara and Cuttack districts. Each household is given a kit, comprising, 1 blanket; 1 mosquito net; 2 sarees; 2 lungis; 1 towel; 2 steel plates; 2 big bowls and 2 glasses. Distribution of relief services is done.

CHAPTER V

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

As on 31st March, 2012, the Corpus fund aggregated to ₹ 12.88 Crore. Investments have been made in approved securities as required under section 11(5) of the Income Tax Act. Such long term investments aggregate ₹ 1149.80 lakh. In addition, short term deposit of ₹139 lakh has been kept with commercial banks and mutual funds.

RGVN has been notified under section 10 (23) (c) (iv) of the Income Tax Act, thus giving it the status of an institution of national importance.

Accounts

During FY 2011-2012 RGVN earned an income of ₹ 564.02 lakh, comprising ₹ 103.58 lakh as yield on investment of corpus and other funds, ₹ 185.25 lakh as return flows from NGOs, ₹ 64.36 lakh as interest on loan and miscellaneous receipt and ₹ 210.80 lakh as grant for specific projects. The total expenditure during the year was ₹ 483.57 lakh comprising ₹ 54.98 lakh disbursed to NGOs, ₹ 221.38 lakh in specified projects. Of the remaining expenditure ₹ 177.80 lakh has been allocated as expenditure incurred in pursuance of objects of RGVN and ₹ 29.41 lakh towards cost of back up services.

Acknowledgements

Members of the Governing Board place on record their appreciation for the encouragement and continued support from the sponsors IFCI Ltd., IDBI, NABARD and TSWT. Members acknowledge with gratitude the support received from Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, HIVOS, JRD Tata Trust, Hindustan Coca Cola Beverages Pvt. Ltd., Jindal Steels, Power Grid Corporation of India, Numaligarh Refinery Ltd., IOC and SIDBI.

Members also acknowledge the sincere efforts and contributions made by the staff in furthering the objectives of RGVN.

Auditors

M/s Das and Sharma, Chartered Accountants were appointed statutory auditors of RGVN for the year 2011-2012. The consolidated accounts have been audited and certified by the auditors.

RGVN



AUDIT REPORT UNDER SECTION 12A (b) OF THE INCOME TAX ACT, 1961

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of RASHTRIYA GRAMIN VIKAS NIDHI as at March 31, 2012 and the Income & Expenditure Account of the Society for the year ended on that date annexed thereto. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Society's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the 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 a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements which also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

We further report that, we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of the audit. In our opinion, proper books of accounts have been kept by the Society so far it appears from our examination of the said book and the financial statement are in agreement with the books of accounts maintained by the said Society. Proper returns adequate for the purpose of audit have been received from the Regional / Area offices and those have been incorporated at the Head Office.

Subject to Note on Accounts in Schedule-O, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the said accounts give a true and fair view:

- i) In the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the above named Society as at March 31, 2012 and
- ii) In the case of the Income & Expenditure Accounts, of the excess of income over expenditure in its accounting year ended March 31, 2012

The prescribed particulars are annexed hereto:

Guwahati,
Date August 3rd, 2012



**For DAS & SHARMA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.
Firm No 314214E**

**DEVAJIT SHARMA
Partner
Mem No 052268**

ANNEXURE

Statement of Particulars

I. Application of Income for Charitable or religious purpose	
1. Amount of income of the previous year applied for charitable and religious purpose in India during the year.	₹ 4,84,65,018
2. Whether the Institute has exercised the option under Clause (2) of the explanation to Section 11(1)? If so, the details of the amount of income deemed to have been applied to charitable or religious purpose in India during the previous year.	Not applicable
3. Amount of income accumulated or set apart for application to charitable or religious purposes, to the extent it does not exceed 15 percent of the income derived from property held under trust wholly for such purpose.	Not applicable
4. Amount of income eligible for exemption under Section 11 (1) (c)	Not applicable
5. Amount of income in addition to the amount referred to in item 3 above, accumulated or set apart for specified purposes under Section 11 (2).	Nil
6. Whether the amount of income mentioned in item 5 above has been invested or deposited in the manner laid down in Section 11 (2) (b)? If so, details thereof.	Details of total investment are in Schedule – G
7. Whether any part of the income in respect of which an option was exercised under clause (2) of the Explanation to Section 11 (1) in any earlier year is deemed to be income of the previous year under Section 11 (1B)? If so, the details thereof.	Not applicable
8. Whether, during the previous year any part of income accumulated or set apart for specified purpose under section 11 (2) in any earlier year –	
a) has been applied for purposes other than charitable or religious purpose or has ceased to be accumulated or set apart for application thereto, or	Not applicable
b) has ceased to remain invested in any security referred to in Section 11(2)(b)(i) or deposited in any account referred to in Section 11(2)(b)(ii) or Section 11(2)(b)(iii); or	Not applicable
c) has not been utilized for purposes for which it was accumulated or set apart during the period for which it was to be accumulated or set apart, or in the year immediately following the expiry thereof? If so details thereof.	Not applicable

II. Application or use of property for the persons referred to in Section 13(3)	
1. Whether any part of the income or property of the institution was lent, or continues to be lent in the previous year to any person referred to in section 13(3) (hereinafter referred to in this Annexure as such person)? If so, give details of the amount, rate of interest charged and the nature of security, if any.	No-not applicable
2. Whether any land, building or other property of the institution was made or continued to be made, available for the use of any such person during the previous year? If so, give details of the property and the amount of rent or compensation charged, if any.	No-not applicable
3. Whether any payment was made to any such person during the previous year by way of salary, allowances or otherwise? If so, give details.	No-not applicable
4. Whether the services of the institution were made available to any such person during the previous year? If so, give details thereof together with the consideration paid.	No-not applicable
5. Whether any share, security, or other property was purchased by on behalf of the institution during the previous year from any such person? If so, give details thereof together with the consideration paid.	No-not applicable
6. Whether any share, security, or other property was sold by on behalf of the institution during the previous year from any such person? If so, give details thereof together with the consideration paid.	No-not applicable
7. Whether any income or property of the institution was diverted during the previous year in favour of any such person? If so, give details thereof together with the amount of income or value of property so diverted.	No-not applicable
8. Whether any income or property of the institution was used or applied during the previous year for the benefit of any such person in any other manner?	No-not applicable
III Investment held at any time during the previous years(s) in concerns in which persons referred to in Section 13(3) have a substantial interest?	Nil

Guwahati,
Date August 3rd, 2012



For DAS & SHARMA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.
Firm No 314214E

DEVAJIT SHARMA
Partner
Mem No 052268

**RASHTRIYA GRAMIN VIKAS NIDHI
GUWAHATI
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st March 2012**

SOURCES OF FUND	Schedules	As at 31.03.2012 ₹	As at 31.03.2011 ₹
Corpus Fund	B	128,825,765	127,480,365
Reserves & Surplus	A	16,283,052	9,853,814
Funds	C	2,714,190	12,666,194
Loans	E	48,814,267	103,548,396
Grants (Pending utilization)	D	14,046,193	16,925,684
Project (Pending utilization)		1,034,176	216,826
Provision For Doubtful Loan		14,094,839	3,752,521
Collateral Deposit		371,350	597,200
Vehicle Loan (4 wheeler)			176,040
TOTAL	₹	226,183,832	275,217,040
APPLICATION OF FUND			
Fixed Assets (at depreciated value)	F	2,638,476	2,938,431
Investment (at cost)	G	155,834,175	160,013,243
Loans (out of loans/ funds receives for specific projects considered good unless otherwise stated)	H	54,431,346	91,907,180
Balances	I	6,016,994	4,976,944
Unexpired financial charges		48,000	299,535
Advances & Other Receivables	J	3,843,975	3,377,504
Brahmaputra Community Development Trust		3,370,866	11,704,203
TOTAL	₹	226,183,832	275,217,040

NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

In terms of our REPORT of even date annexed hereto

For Das & Sharma



DEVAJIT SHARMA
Partner
Mem No: 052268
Firm No: 314214E
Guwahati
Date, August 3 rd, 2012




NARENDER KUMAR DUGGAL
Chairperson



AMIYA Kr. SHARMA
Executive Director

**RASHTRIYA GRAMIN VIKAS NIDHI
GUWAHATI
INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
For the year ended 31st March 2012**

Year ended 31.03.2012					Year ended 31.03.2011		
	Sched- ules	Direct ₹	Admini- stration ₹	Total ₹	Direct ₹	Admini- stration ₹	Total ₹
INCOME							
Interest/Dividend on Investment		-	-	10,358,778	-	-	9,232,787
on loan (housing)		-	-	36,507	-	-	56,709
on loan (NGOMF)		-	-	5,470,866	-	-	11,997,769
Recoveries in pursuance of Objects & Commitment Charges	-	-	-	18,525,818	-	-	21,972,566
Grants for specific Projects	-	-	-	21,080,025	-	-	15,556,262
Income from project				565,597			
Miscellaneous Receipts		-	-	363,937	-	-	142,742
Total ₹				56,401,528			58,958,835
EXPENDITURE							
Direct Expenditure in Pursuance of Objects	K	27,636,993		27,636,993	37,130,144		37,130,144
Expenses on and for Personnel	L	7,673,939	1,354,225	9,028,164	8,113,399	1,431,776	9,545,175
Meetings		291,442	51,431	342,873	271,921	47,986	319,907
Expenses on Administration	M	3,217,312	567,761	3,785,073	3,443,376	607,655	4,051,030
Interest	N	4,966,106	876,372	5,842,478	9,130,062	1,611,187	10,741,249
Premium paid on purchase of Investments (written off)				237,840			249,830
Loss on sale of Investment				1,111,970			
Depreciation		518,144	91,437	609,581	590,774	104,254	695,028
Totals ₹		44,303,937	2,941,225	48,594,972	58,679,675	3,802,858	62,732,363
Excess of income/expenditure over expenditure/income				7,806,556			- 3,773,528
Less;							
Plough back to Corpus			1,035,000				
Loan loss provision			342,318	1,377,318		919,072	919,072
Balance c/f				6,429,238			- 4,692,600


NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

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In terms of our REPORT of even date annexed hereto
For Das & Sharma



DEVAJIT SHARMA
Partner
Mem No: 052268
Firm No: 314214E
Guwahati
Date, August 3 rd, 2012

NARENDER KUMAR DUGGAL
Chairperson



AMIYA Kr. SHARMA
Executive Director

SCHEDULE-A		As at 31.03.2012 ₹		As at 31.03.2011 ₹
RESERVES & SURPLUS				
Capital Reserve (Grants for acquisition of assets)		2,971,720		2,971,720
Income & Expenditure Account surplus of earlier year	6,882,094		11,574,694	
Add/Less; surplus/loss of current year/ previous year	6,429,238	13,311,332	-4,692,600	6,882,094
	₹	16,283,052		9,853,814

SCHEDULE-B		As at 31.03.2012 ₹		As at 31.03.2011 ₹
CORPUS FUND				
Corpus Fund	106,370,000		106,370,000	
Add; Plough back from interest during the year	1,035,000	107,405,000		106,370,000
TSWT-RGVN Corpus Fund	21,110,365		20,947,228	
Add; Plough back from interest during the year	310,400	21,420,765	163,137	21,110,365
	₹	128,825,765		127,480,365

SCHEDULE - C		As at 31.03.2012 ₹	As at 31.03.2011 ₹
FUNDS			
Employees Welfare Funds:			
Hospitalization Benefit	47,360	92,938	
Disability	1,666,830	1,573,256	
	1,714,190	1,666,194	
Human Resources Dev. Funds	500,000	500,000	
Rural Innovation Fund	500,000	500,000	
Loan Redemption Fund		10,000,000	
	₹	2,714,190	12,666,194

SCHEDULES - D GRANTS	Balance as at 01.04.2011 ₹	Received/recovered during the period ₹	Utilized/disburse during the period ₹	Balance as at 31.03.2012 ₹
Sir Dorabji Tata Trust (Revolving Fund for Bihar)	2,584,303	342,013		2,926,316
Housing Development Finance Corp. (Implementation Exp, RGVN/Agency)	194,000			194,000
Social Work and Research Center, Tilonia	8,000			8,000
Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Development Countries, The Netherlands (for graduating NGOs to MFIs in Orissa State)	145,759	2,460,173	2,157,077	448,855
SIDBI (Flexi Grant) (for capital accusation for Patna Regional Office)	123,716			123,716
Sir Dorabji Tata Trust - System of Rice Intensification (1) (promotion of System of Rice Intensification)	1,233,506	332,634	2,063,005	2,496,841
National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development - System of Rice Intensification (promotion of System of Rice Intensification)	117,510	1,797,688	1,211,885	703,313
Tata Social Welfare Trust-Interest from corpus investment , for specific programme in all the region especially NER & Chattisgarh & enhancement of salary of RGVN staff.	1,100,514	2,069,335	2,042,848	1,127,001
National Council Of Rural Institute(NCRI), under Min of Human Resource Development, GOI, for Capacity Building and Skill Upgradation of NGOs and their network of CBOs in Assam & Meghalaya.	75,363		75,363	0
Sir Dorabji Tata Trust , to initiate an action research in two regions in Northwest on promotion of constructive development activities by civil groups to create replicable livelihood models.	67,258		2,500	64,758
Prayas, to study the expenditure pattern of "Out of Pocket Expenditure on Rural Health" in some selective places of Assam	103,108	61,816	30,488	134,436

Cont....

SCHEDULES - D GRANTS	Balance as at 01.04.2011 ₹	Received/recovered during the period ₹	Utilized/disburse during the period ₹	Balance as at 31.03.2012 ₹
Rajib Gandhi National Institute Of Youth Development, for conducting exchange programme of Youth Elected Members of Local Government Institute from Northeast states.	95,181		65,564	29,617
Sir Dorabji Tata Trust-Relief work for villagers displaced by ethnic riots in Goalpara District of Assam.	200,000		199,895	105
The J.R.D. Tata Trust, towards livelihood programme in Northeast and Chhattisgarh states.	10,877,466	277,696	6,136,901	5,018,261
The J.R.T. Tata Trust, towards earthquack relief in the state of Sikkim.		1,007,900	932,502	75,398
The J.R.T. Tata Trust, towards flood relief in the state of Orissa.		2,035,000	2,035,000	0
National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development - Training of Trainers for Financial Literacy.		110,000	72,542	37,458
National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development - 10 (ten) Financial Literacy programe in six district of Lower Assam.		431,770	419,639	12,131
Govt of Assam, State statistical stetregy plan	-27,634	171,500	92,301	51,565
OXFAM India, Disaster Risk Reduction Program in Assam		689,000	95,748	593,252
Industrial Finance Corporation of India, initiative towards promotion of low cost sanitation and solar lighting in semi urban areas near Guwahati, Assam		3,789,950	3788780	1,170
₹	16,898,050	18,570,181	21,422,038	14,046,193

SCHEDULE- E	Balance as at 1.4.2011	Received during	Repaid during the	Balance as at
LOANS		the period	period	31.03.2012
(for specific projects)	₹	₹	₹	₹
Secured:				
Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (Shelter Loan secured by mortgage of dwelling units of beneficiaries and undertaking of RGVN)	15,618,608			15,618,608
Small Industries Development Bank of India(Loan for Micro Finance at Patna Regional office secured by term deposit @ 2.5% against disbursement)	15,714,182		8,571,423	7,142,759
Small Industries Development Bank of India(Loan for Micro Finance at Bhubaneswar Regional office secured by term deposit @ 2.5% against disbursement)	9,671,000		6,339,000	3,332,000
The Assam Co-operative Apex Bank (Loan for Micro Finance at NER Regional office secured by term deposit @ 10% against disbursement)	6,115,969		6,115,969	0
Unsecured				
National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (Loan for Micro Finance at NER , Patna, Bhubaneswar & Chhattisgarh Regional office)	8,000,000		2,000,000	6,000,000
State Bank of India (Loan for Micro Finance at NER & Bhubaneswar Regional	7,500,000		7,500,000	0
Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (Loan for Micro Finance at NER & Chhattisgarh Regional office)	15,295,000		5,380,000	9,915,000
Small Industries Development Bank of India(Loan for Micro Finance at NER Regional office secured by term deposit @ 2.5% against disbursement)	10,161,900		4,356,000	5,805,900
The Assam Finance corporation (Loan for Micro Finance at NER Regional office secured by term deposit @ 10% against disbursement)	4,138,400		4,138,400	0
(a)	₹ 92,215,059	0	44,400,792	47,814,267

cont.....

SCHEDULE- E	Balance as at 01.4.2011 ₹	Received during the period ₹	Repaid during the period ₹	Balance as at 31.03.2012 ₹
LOANS (for specific projects)				
Loan portfolio transferred from RGVN- CSP on 28.03.2010 as per business transferred agreement between RGVN & Brahmaputra Community development Trust				
National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (CSP)(partly secured by pledge of Fixed deposit)	3,000,000		2,000,000	1,000,000
Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (CSP) (partly secured by pledge of Fixed deposits)	8,333,337		8,333,337	0
(b)	₹ 11,333,337	0	10,333,337	1,000,000
(a+b)	₹ 11,333,337	0	10,333,337	1,000,000

SCHEDULE - F	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION			NET BLOCK	
(FIXED ASSETS)	As at 01.04.11 ₹	Addition ₹	Sales ₹	As at 31.03.2012 ₹	Upton 31.03.11 ₹	For the year ₹	Upton 31.03.2012 ₹	As at 31.03.2012 ₹	As at 31.03.2011 ₹
Office Equipment	7,447,362	27,437		7,474,799	6,438,428	259,093	6,697,521	777,278	1,008,935
Furniture & Fixture	2,208,619	4,505		2,213,124	1,176,377	103,675	1,280,052	933,072	1,032,242
Motorcycle	1,238,412		20,000	1,218,412	1,039,021	35,878	1,074,899	143,513	199,391
Cycle	10,135			10,135	9,130	201	9,331	804	1,005
Vehicle	2,133,998	447,685	150,000	2,431,683	1,673,649	151,607	1,825,256	606,427	460,348
Generator	48,500			48,500	36,991	2,878	39,869	8,632	11,510
Computer Software	325,000			325,000	100,000	56,250	156,250	168,750	225,000
₹	13,412,026	479,627	170,000	13,721,653	10,473,596	609,581	11,083,177	2,638,476	2,938,431

SCHEDULE -G		
INVESTMENTS (AT COST)	As at	As at
NGOSP	31.03.2012	31.03.2011
	₹	₹
Mutual Funds:		
Franklin India Opportunities Fund		1,000,000
Franklin Templeton Flexi Cap Fund	2,500,000	2,500,000
DSP Merrill Lynch Tiger Fund	1,500,000	1,500,000
DSP Merrill Lynch Top 100 Fund	2,500,000	2,500,000
Reliance Natural Resource Fund		2,000,000
SBI Magnum Global Fund		2,000,000
SBI Magnum Contra Fund	2,500,000	2,500,000
SBI Multi Cap Fund		2,000,000
SBI Infrastructure Fund		1,500,000
HSBC India Opportunities Fund		2,000,000
TATA Equity Opportunities Fund	1,500,000	1,500,000
TATA Pure Equity Fund	2,500,000	4,500,000
Fidelity India Special Situation Fund		2,500,000
UTI Money Market Fund	500,000	
BONDS:		
West Bengal Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (Face value Rs.50,00,000/-) Rs. 50,00,000/- @ 9.20% put/call option 06.04.2020.	5,000,000	5,000,000
Government of India Bond.		7,500,000
ICICI Bank (perpetual) (Face value Rs.2,17,80,000/-) Rs.30,00,000/- @10.10% put/call option 09.08.2016 Rs.1,40,00,000/- @9.98% put/call option 13.06.2016 Rs.10,00,000/- @8.95% date of maturity 22.06.2021 Rs.37,80,000/- @10% date of maturity 10.11.2017	21,780,000	21,780,000
Axis Bank (perpetual) (Face value Rs.70,00,000/-) Rs. 30,00,000/- @10.05% put/call option 30.09.2016 Rs. 20,00,000/- @10.05% put/call option 30.09.2015 Rs. 20,00,000/- @10.1% date of maturity 30.03.2017	7,000,000	7,000,000
HDFC Ltd. (Face value Rs.20,00,000/-) Rs. 20,00,000/- @ 10.35% date of maturity 06.06.2017	2,000,000	2,000,000



Contd.... SCHEDULE -G INVESTMENTS (AT COST)	As at 31.03.2012 ₹	As at 31.03.2011 ₹
Kotak Mahindra Bank (Face value Rs.10,00,000/-) Rs. 10,00,000/- @ 10.25% date of maturity 09.05.2018	1,000,000	1,000,000
NABARD Bonds (Face value Rs. 10,00,000/-) Rs. 10,00,000/- @ 9.5% date of maturity 15.10.12	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd. (Face value Rs. 30,00,000/-) Rs. 30,00,000/- @ 9% ,date of maturity 01.07.2012.	3,000,000	3,000,000
Yes Bank (Face value Rs. 50,00,000/-) Rs. 50,00,000/- @ 9.65% put/call option 22.01.2020	5,000,000	5,000,000
Bank of Baroda (Face value Rs. 50,00,000/-) Rs. 50,00,000/- @ 9.15% put/call option 23.11.2020	5,000,000	5,000,000
Industrial Development Bank Of India (Face value Rs.50,00,000/-) (Rs. 50,00,000/- @8.85% date of maturity 20.12.16)	5,000,000	5,000,000
TERM DEPOSITS:		
LONG:		
HDFC Ltd. (FD @ 9.3% quarterly, maturity on 04.02.12)	4,000,000	
HDFC Ltd. (FD @ 9.55% quarterly, maturity on 04.02.12)	7,000,000	
HDFC Ltd. (FD @ 9.8% quarterly, maturity on 04.02.12)	17,500,000	
HDFC Ltd.(TSWT) (FD @ 7.75% quarterly, maturity on 04.02.12)	700,000	700,000
GRUH FINANCE Ltd.		6,500,000
HDFC Ltd. (FD @ 9% quarterly, maturity on 25.10.2013)	10,000,000	10,000,000
ICICI Bank (perpetual) (TSWT) Rs.2,00,00,000/- @9.98% put/call option 13.06.2116	20,000,000	20,000,000
Other Banks (NGO MF) (Pledge to Small Industries Development Bank of India, HDFC Bank Ltd.,State Bank Of India & The Assam Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd.as security)	6,450,456	9,459,456
TERM DEPOSITS:		
SHORT:		
Banks	20,903,719	22,073,787
₹	155,834,175	160,013,243

SCHEDULE - H LOANS	Outstanding as at 01.04.2011 ₹	Disbursed during the period ₹	Repayment during the period ₹	Outstanding as at 31.03.2012 ₹
Secured:				
Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (Shelter Loan) (secured by mortgage of dwelling units of beneficiaries in form of lender)	20,201,749		2,223	20,199,526
Unsecured:				
Small Industries Development Bank of India(for Micro Finance on lending to beneficiaries at Patna Regional office)	10,947,675		4,901,832	6,045,843
Small Industries Development Bank of India(for Micro Finance on lending to beneficiaries at Bhubaneswar Regional office)	5,627,650		2,152,660	3,474,990
Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (for Microfinance on lending to beneficiaries at Patna Regional	235,992		185,882	50,110
Assam Co-operative Apex Bank (for Micro Finance on lending to beneficiaries at NER Regional Office)	3,403,984	975,000	2,704,195	1,674,789
National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (for Micro Finance on lending to beneficiaries at NER, Patna, Bhubaneswar & Chhattisgarh Regional Office)	5,549,702	2,000,000	3,341,458	4,208,244
State Bank Of India (for Microfinance on lending to beneficiaries at Bhubaneswar Regional Office)	12,208,251	600,000	5,678,161	7,130,090
State Bank Of India (for Microfinance on lending to beneficiaries at NER Regional Office)	7,187,290	800,000	6,835,929	1,151,361
Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (for Microfinance on lending to beneficiaries at NER Regional Office)	9,379,581	1,112,000	4,010,042	6,481,539
Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (for Microfinance on lending to beneficiaries at Chhattisgarh Regional Office)	688,500		26,500	662,000
Small Industries Development Bank of India(for Micro Finance on lending to beneficiaries at NER Regional office)	10,223,993	2,100,000	9,971,139	2,352,854
Assam Finance Corporation(for Micro Finance on lending to beneficiaries at NER Regional Office)	3,252,813		3,252,813	0
National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (for Micro Finance on lending to beneficiaries of erstwhile RGVN-CSP transferred to BCDT during 2009-10,now transferred back to RGVN as per office order from NABARD)	3,000,000		2,000,000	1,000,000
₹	91,907,180	7,587,000	45,062,834	54,431,346

SCHEDULE - I BALANCES	As at 31.03.2012 ₹	As at 31.03.2011 ₹
In hand: RGVN	16,954	9,927
In Current / Savings Accounts with banks RGVN	6,000,040	4,967,017
₹	6,016,994	4,976,944

SCHEDULE - J ADVANCE & OTHER RECEIVABLES	As at 31.03.2012 ₹	As at 31.03.2011 ₹
Advances (unsecured and considered good recoverable and/or adjustable) to staff & others(Agencies for projects)	521,322	330,521
Personnel Loan (staff)	453,353	621,129
Security Deposits	145,180	179,180
Tax at sources	1,928,919	1,497,398
SIDBI Counseling Centre	75,008	133,940
BADP	600,663	532,033
SSSP-GOA		27,634
Community based NRM	101,625	55,669
CRISIL	10,625	
NCRI	7,280	
₹	3,843,975	3,377,504

SCHEDULE -K EXPENSES IN PURSUANCE OF OBJECTS	Year ended 31.03.2012 ₹	Year ended 31.03.2011 ₹
Agency Disbursements	5,498,000	19,655,059
Expenditure on Specific Projects	518,073	898,451
Grant expenditure for Specific Project	21,422,038	16,334,103
Contribution for Relief and other activities		15,000
Training and Workshops	23,674	98,422
Rural Innovation	83,178	89,964
Membership subscription	11,000	6,500
Fellowship	70,000	
Support Services		
Renewal Energy		32,645
Accounting Support	11,030	
₹	27,636,993	37,130,144

SCHEDULE -L EXPENSES ON & FOR PERSONNEL	Year ended 31.03.2012 ₹	Year ended 31.03.2011 ₹
Salaries & Allowances	6,369,083	7,244,253
Leave Encasement	349,525	304,806
Leave Travel Assistance	884,617	814,599
Gratuity	290,375	32,200
Interest Subsidies	112,071	138,335
Contribution:		
Provident fund	459,471	472,628
Hospitalization Benefit Fund	150,000	150,000
Group Accidental Insurance	27,703	27,153
Welfare Expenses	364,472	350,219
Joining and transfer	10,875	10,982
Recruitment Expenses	9,972	
₹	9,028,164	9,545,175



SCHEDULE - M	Year ended	Year ended
EXPENSES ON ADMINISTRATION	31.03.2012	31.03.2011
	₹	₹
Rent (Net)	1,146,488	1,018,793
Electricity	95,122	101,962
TRAVELLING & CONVEYANCE		
Directors	44,400	107,709
Executive Director		77,707
Employees	866,677	552,937
Others	79,054	57,872
Vehicle Operations	218,320	212,712
Printing & Stationery	213,518	241,195
Postage & Telephone	481,683	602,750
Books & Periodicals	44,333	38,140
Bank Commission & Charges	81,572	194,342
Legal & Professional Fees	7,000	2,320
Electronic Communication	73,056	24,354
Foundation Day Celebration	10,319	58,428
REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE		
Office Equipment	81,582	120,893
Furniture & Fixture	5,230	6,715
Electrical	13,612	41,409
Upkeep of Offices	102,316	211,250
AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION		
Statutory Auditors	66,165	64,665
Income tax matter		1,000
Internal Auditors	10,587	100,963
Auditor's Travel Expenses	33,237	85,562
Insurance (others)	7,361	11,771
Rates & Taxes	22,400	
Miscellaneous Expenses	45,776	68,067
Advertisement Expenses	1,000	250
Guest Entertainment	23,615	28,744
Office Shifting Expenses	10,650	18,520
	₹	₹
	3,785,073	4,051,030

SCHEDULE - N INTEREST & PROCESSING FEE	Year ended 31.03.2012 ₹	Year ended 31.03.2011 ₹
Housing Development Finance Corp. Ltd		900,000
SIDBI (for Micro Finance at Patna Regional Office.)	1,205,522	2,362,861
SIDBI (for Micro Finance at Bhubaneswar Regional Office.)	753,937	1,842,326
SIDBI (for Micro Finance at North East Regional Office.)	1,025,494	1,567,162
HDFC (for Micro Finance at Patna Regional Office.)		4,005
Apex Bank (for Microfinance at North East Regional Office.)	996,396	998,294
State Bank Of India (for Micro finance at Bhubaneswar Regional Office)	724,155	1,246,198
National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development(for Microfinance at NER,Patna,Bhubaneshwar & Chhattisgarh Regional Office)	244,712	314,713
Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (for Microfinance at North East & Chhattisgarh Regional Office)	641,672	910,673
Assam Finance Corporation (for Microfinance at North East Regional Office)	93,378	412,880
On Welfare Funds:		
Hospitalization Benefit Fund	5,543	14,962
Disability Fund	137,974	129,902
Interest on Vehicle loan (4 wheeler)	13,695	37,273
₹	5,842,478	10,741,249

SCHEDULE O

ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

A. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. The Main accounts are maintained on cash basis.
2. The Fixed Assets have been accounted for at historical cost i.e. cost of acquisition and expenses related to it and none of the fixed assets has been revalued during the year.
3. In accordance with the provisions of its Memorandum of Association, all contributions received are treated as Corpus unless otherwise decided by the Governing Board. Contributions received in kind are valued on estimated basis and accounted for accordingly by corresponding debit to assets.
4. Depreciation on Fixed Assets is provided for on WDV basis. Cash proceeds/realization up to the end of the year against the sale of assets is credited to the respective block of assets and no profit/loss is worked out thereon. Full year's depreciation is charged in case of assets purchased during the year.
5. Short term deposits are taken as investments. Income from investments is accounted for on cash basis and includes the amount relating to earlier years also.
6. Returnable as well as non-returnable grants made to various groups in pursuance of objects and repayments there from are treated on revenue basis and are accounted for accordingly on cash basis.
7. Expenses / losses other than Direct Expenditure in pursuance of Objects are allocated between such Direct Expenditure and Expenses for Administration at a percentage of 85 and 15 respectively.
8. Expenditure of revenue nature on specific projects out of grants received is charged to appropriate revenue heads and credit is taken to the extent of such expenditure to the Income and Expenditure Account. In case of expenditure of Capital nature out of grants, the respective fixed assets are debited and the credit to the same extent is taken to the Capital Reserve Account. The amount of grants pending utilization against such projects is treated as liability.
9. Gratuity is accounted for on cash basis.

NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

1. Financial returns from various Regional Offices are received and compiled at Head Office.
2. Credit has been taken in Capital Reserve Account to the tune of NIL and ₹ 210.80lakh in Income & Expenditure Account for disbursement under specific project out of fund received from various sources.

3. An amount of ₹ 1,50,000/- have been set aside for Employees' Hospitalisation Benefit Fund.
4. Provision to a loan redemption fund since 97-98 is made by RGVN in its main Accounts for repayment of an amount of ₹ 1 crore borrowed from SIDBI treating the same as a part of direct expenditure in pursuance of objects. The total balance at this fund stands at ₹ 1 crore during 2006-2007. No such contribution against loan redemption has been made during these years. The fund has been transferred to "Loan Loss Provision A/C" during this year.
5. An amount of ₹ 3.42 lakhs against 1% of loan outstanding under Micro lending to NGOs under NGOSP has been made for loan loss.
6. Interest @ 9% was credited to the Staff Disability Fund and Employee's Hospitalization benefit fund during the year.
7. The Society has taken loans from SIDBI, NABARD, SBI , The Co-operative Apex Bank of Assam Ltd, Assam Financial Corporation, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh and HDFC Bank for onward lending to NGOs for undertaking Micro lending programme in Orissa, Bihar, NER, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand & Andhra Pradesh. Accordingly the borrowings from the financial institutions has been reflected under the head "Borrowings" in Sources of Fund and the advances to NGOs have been reflected under the head "Loan" in Application of Fund.
8. The Society has taken a loan from HDFC for onward lending to NGOs for undertaking Low Cost Housing Scheme. Accordingly the borrowings from HDFC has been reflected under the head "Borrowings" in Sources of Fund and the advances to NGOs have been reflected under the head "Loan" in Application of Fund. Confirmation of balances from HDFC is awaited.
9. An amount of ₹ 5,90,500/- and ₹ 1,46,000/- was paid respectively during 2009-2010 & 2010-2011 as premium towards purchase of Bonds from secondary market. The net yield of these bonds was better than the yield available in the primary market. It has been decided to write off the total premium amount proportionately over a period of three years in each case. Accordingly an amount of ₹ 4,50,660/- has been written off till 2010-11 & this year an amount of ₹ 2,37,840/- has been written off and the balance will be written off in subsequent years.
10. As per grant agreement, out of total expenditure of ₹ 20,42,848/-, an amount of ₹ 3,10,400/- has been plough back to TSWT corpus which is 15% of interest earned during the year. The rest amount of ₹ 17,32,448/- has been expenditure towards specific programme for North Eastern Region & Chattisgarh Region.
11. The society has taken up assignment regarding study, survey, execution of project, etc.. of socio economic development of masses from other organization on contract basis from 2010-11. The financial gain from these completed projects has been taken directly to income of the society. The incomplete projects have been taken to liabilities as "Projects (Pending utilization)".
12. An amount of ₹ 10,35,000/- has been ploughed back to the General Corpus which is 10% of the interest received from investments.

13. Bifurcation of RGVN-CSP programme;

As per the terms and conditions of a 'Business Transfer Agreement' entered into by the Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi(RGVN) and Brahmaputra Community Development Trust(BCDT) on 25th of March,2010, effective from the morning hours of 1st March,2010, certain assets and liabilities of the erstwhile RGVN-CSP programme of the RGVN dealing mainly with Micro Finance activities were transferred to the Brahmaputra Community Development Trust.

While it was sought that all assets and liabilities of RGVN-CSP programme be transferred out to the Trust, certain organization funding the Micro Finance activities of the RGVN were not comfortable with outright transfer of the obligation to repay the loans given by them to the Trust.

It was therefore subsequently agreed by both the RGVN and the Trust that liabilities to these organizations would not be transferred, but the trust would accept the obligation to service both interest and repayment of these funds through the RGVN (Schedule E).

Consequent to such agreement, assets and liabilities were taken over by the Trust during 2009-2010. During the year, loan liabilities of BCDT to the tune of ₹ 1,03,33,337 were repaid back by the Trust.

Opening balance:

Brahmaputra Community Development Trust as on 01.04.2011 : ₹ 1,17,04,203

Less;

Repayment of loan liabilities by BCDT : ₹ 1,03,33,337 : ₹ 13,70,866

Add:

Assets portfolio of NABARD loan to
erstwhile RGVN-CSP, transferred to
BCDT, revert back to RGVN : ₹ 20,00,000 : ₹ 33,70,866

14. Previous year's figures have been rearranged and/or regrouped wherever necessary.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are grateful to our sponsors:

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Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, J R D Tata Trust, HIVOS, Ford Foundation, RMK, SIDBI, NEDFi, Govt. of Assam, Numaligarh Refinery Ltd. , Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. , Hindustan Coca Cola Beverages Pvt. Ltd., AIACA, USHA International Ltd., OXFAM India, Indian Oil Corporation, SIDBI, CII & Others.

We would also like to extend our appreciation to our NGO/CBO partners for helping us in our mission.

Lastly, RGVN has been fortunate to be assisted by many eminent members of the society some of whom served on the Board of RGVN, prominent among them being Late L.C. Jain, S.M. Palia, Vijay Mahajan, Deep Joshi, D.N. Bezbarua, Dr. Jayanta Madhab et al. RGVN is grateful to them.

Spread of RGVN

