VASUDHA VIKAS SANSTHAN

Devoted for Weaker Section



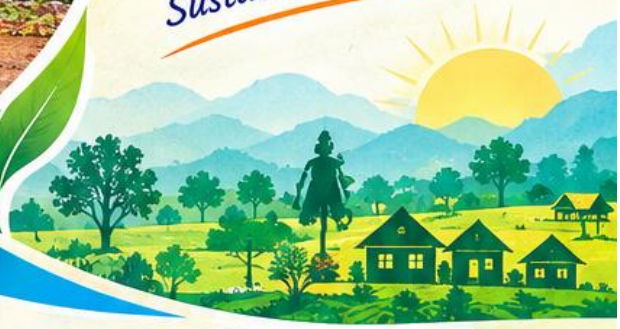






ANNUAL REPORT 2025-26

Building Inclusive, Healthy and Sustainable Communities



WASH & SAFE DRINKING WATER

LIVELIHOOD & WATERSHED

HEALTH & NUTRITION

GENDER & WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

PRI & GOOD GOVERNANCE

CHILD RIGHTS & PROTECTION

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President's Message

Dear Friends, Partners, and Well-wishers,



It is with great pleasure and a deep sense of gratitude that I present the Annual Programme Report of Vasudha Vikas Sansthan (VVS) for the year 2025-26. This report captures twelve months of dedicated work by our team, our community partners, and the thousands of men and women in our project areas who have shown extraordinary courage, commitment, and willingness to change. In the year 2025-26, our organisation has extended its footprint considerably and we have reached to 276 villages of 4 states-Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Women and men from marginalised groups who now attend Gram Sabha meetings, farmers who are experimenting with organic inputs, young people who have started their own enterprises, and communities that are no longer waiting for change to come to them. We have organised vulnerable people at community level and termed them as women group, farmers groups, and village development committee and people collectives. These are not just like structure on paper. They are living institutions,where community members meet regularly, keep their own records, manage their own resources, and collectively negotiate with government authorities for their benefit of government schemes and financial supports.

This year, we worked hard to help communities adapt climate resilient agriculture practices across the programmes. We trained them and today, many of these farmers are preparing Jeevamrit and Beejamrit themselves — organic inputs that reduce dependency on chemical fertilisers, improve soil health, and cutdown production costs. Community Grain Banks are now operational at community level and collectively have stored food grain as per their needs. These grain banks are quiet but powerful instruments of food security — ensuring that no family in our target villages faces hunger due to a failed season.A significant part of our work this year was liaison with government agencies and supporting communities to access the benefit and financial support from them. The results speak for themselves. We have established a better relationship with the government agencies and government officials and mobilised resources from them to benefit the neediest and deserving people in the community. We had organised gender specific campaign and reached over thousands of women across programme area and addressed issues of gender based violence, child marriage and legal protection. Girls who had dropped out of school re-enrolled and began attending classes regularly following our outreach and family counselling work. Every girl who returns to school is a step toward a more equal future. We also observed a growing number of women are taking leadership role and participating in decision making process at Gram Sabha and also running women led enterprise to support family's income and moreover becoming as economically self-dependent women at community.

None of this work would be possible without the trust and support of our funding partner, whose commitment to gives us the resources and confidence to act. We are equally grateful to the government officials across Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, and Himachal Pradesh who have engaged with our communities with openness and willingness, our dedicated project staff and Community Social Mobilisers who work with energy and integrity in difficult conditions, and above all, the communities themselves — the women, men, youth, and elders who are the true authors of this change. We look forward to the year ahead with purpose and optimism.

With warm regards and deep respect for the communities we serve,

Dr. Ramesh Chandra Mewara
President

About the Organization:

Vasudha Vikas Sansthan (VVS) emerged out of the concern of youth and the impact of socio-economic problems of `marginalized groups and weaker sections of the society. It got registered on 3rd Nov 2000 under Madhya PradeshSociety Registration Act 1973. It started working from Dhar district of MP and gradually expanded its footprints to CG, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Himachal and Uttarakhand. VVS has beenworking towards transforming lives for improved health & sanitation, enhance livelihoods, access to drinking water, gender equality, women empowerment, child rights and climate change-conservation of environment through community engagement, capacity building, institution building, infrastructure development, liaising & linkages, and youth skilling on enterprise development. VVS have long standing experience to build the capacity of health workers, ASHA, Aganwadi workers and community members on improved knowledge and skills on mother & child health, menstruationmanagement of adolescents, health & hygiene practice, access to safe drinking water and gender equality & women empowerment and help create to sustainable system to improve access to quality health services. Organisation has completed 25 years of impactful **service towards the happiness and empowerment of women, adolescent girls, youth, and children.**

The organization works with the vision of ***"Sustainable livelihood through economic and social empowerment of weaker sections"*** and its mission is to "***Empower tribal and other marginalized groups by integrating them into the mainstream of development. VVS strives to provide a dignified life, accessible livelihood opportunities, comprehensive healthcare, and education for women, girls, and tribal youth"***.

Key Thematic Area-

- **Health and nutrition**
- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene education (WASH)**
- **Safe Drinking Water**
- **Gender Equality& Women Empowerment**
- **Livelihood & Employability**
- **Child rights**
- **Climate change & Environment**

Geographical Coverage (Our Footprints)-VVS is presently working in 4 states respectively Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand covering 13 districts, 28 blocks, 137 panchayats and 276 villages.



INTERVENTION-Key Activities and Achievements

1. Project Title: Community Based Sustainable Development Initiative

Background

The projectis operational in four states i.e. Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal, and Uttarakhandcovering 8 districts, 11 blocks and 149 villages. The project works with farmers, women, youth belong to tribal (Scheduled Tribe), Dalit (Scheduled Caste), and other weaker sections acrossthe 4 states. The project is aimed to achieve increased livelihood options and food security among tribal and other vulnerable groups and shown increased leadership and institutional capacities among CBOs.

The project is focusing on building social capital-CBOs/PO, local leadership and institutional capacity building, promotion of climate resilient agriculture practices, community grain bank/seed bank, convergence with govt & other agencies for leveraging resources and livelihoods supports, raising awareness and empowering communities toaccess government schemes-livelihood & food security, enhance capacity of community members on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) & preparedness, and collective action to address the gender discrimination.

Key Activities and Achievements

- **Sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture:** 4,430 farmers adopted CRA practices using combinations of indigenous seeds, natural seed treatment, organic manure, eco-friendly pest control and non-carbon-emission irrigation. The project also reports 1,978 farmers with reduced agricultural input costs and 985 with increased household food-grain availability.
- **Access to food and livelihood entitlements:** 35,470 people accessed food and livelihood schemes. PDS/PMGKAY reached 35,470 persons; MGNREGS provided work to 10,542 persons and generated reported wages of Rs. 7,49,65,850.
- **Women's economic and livelihood opportunities:** 647 women received NRLM revolving-fund support and 422 women received financial support for self-enterprise and livelihood options.
- **Youth employability:** 723 youth completed skill training through linkages with RSETI/skill programmes. Training covered agriculture/natural farming, tailoring and weaving, dairy, poultry, goat farming, hospitality, mobile repairing, motor winding, toy making and search-and-rescue. 249 youth engaged in self-employment and 28 in private-sector employment.
- **Farmer support and entitlements:** 6,280 people received PM-Kisan support totaling of Rs. 3,83,70,000. A further 4,321 farmers received agricultural seeds and other inputs worth Rs. 27,58,510 under the agriculture-support linkage.
- **Forest and land rights:** 275 persons received Individual Forest Rights covering 504.8 acres in project region of Rajasthan and Shivpuri, Madhya Pradhesh. CBO leaders also supported submission and follow-up of additional FRA claims.
- **Strong Community Institution:**161 Community Institutions/Village Development Committees witha total 4953 membership including 2836 women & 2117 men and 8 POs promoted in 149 villages of the project regions for community ownership and participation in decision making.

- **Strong community leadership:** 368 CBO/PO leaders, including 186 women, took leadership in facilitating collective action in their community. Women's participation is visible in leadership, scheme access, self-help/economic activities and collective action.
- **Improved public-service access:** Community leaders helped resolve practical issues relating to drinking water, roads, electricity, housing, pensions, birth certificates, health/nutrition services, land rights and disaster relief.
- **Disaster preparedness and response:** Mountain communities demonstrated practical leadership during floods, cloudbursts and monsoon-related disruptions, including early warning, evacuation, relief documentation and coordination for restoration of roads, water and electricity.
- **Community resource mobilisation:** 88 CBOs mobilized Rs. 7,98,960 in cash; 73 CBOs established grain banks with 12,615 kg of grain; and 33 CBOs established seed banks holding 483.5 kg of seed, of which 105 kg was used for the next cropping season. One PO mobilised Rs. 93,500.

Way Forward:

- Work with the Agriculture and Water Resources Departments to bring small irrigation and water-harvesting structures to more villages, so farmers feel confident to adopt CRA.
- Expand farmer field demonstrations and exposure visits so more households can see the benefits of CRA before committing.
- Explore market linkages and local buyer connections for organic and climate resilient produce, to give farmers a financial reason to continue.
- Continue and deepen government convergence, with special attention to interior and hard-to-reach tribal hamlets that may still be missing out.
- Follow up more closely on pending applications (such as the remaining Forest Rights claims) so approvals are not stuck for long periods.
- Give focused andadditional support to POs, since they are behind target and need stronger coordination support to manage risk and resources at a federated level.
- Extend the risk management and resource mobilisation model to the remaining CBOs (45 of 161) and POs (7 of 8) that have not yet set one up.
- Strengthen disaster preparedness planning in mountain districts prone to cloudbursts and flash floods, so response times improve further.
- Continue to support women leaders with mentoring and exposure, to sustain the strong 50% representation already achieved.
- Keep close follow-up with departments on pending approvals (Forest Rights claims, housing, land development works) so gains already made are not lost to delay.

Photographs of the key activities



Organic wheat seed support program to CRA adopted farmers in Shivpuri MP



Organic Seed Support to farmers at Rudraparyag UK



Training on Organic pest control and Manures at village Bharkundi-Rajasthan



Farmer's preparing Jeevamrit at Village GagriDhariyawad Rajasthan



Community led monitoring on government schemes (MNREGA) in HP



Youth orientation on different skill development prog at Salumber

2. Project Title: Safe Tourism Destinations for Women / Rural Tourism

Background:

The project is operational in six tourism sites across 3 districts as cluster i.e. Dhar, Jhabua and Barwani of Madhya Pradesh. The project is a pioneering initiative of Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board. It aims to create a secure, fearless, and women friendly environment for both domestic and foreign female tourists while empowering local women through tourism linked employment. The project focus on the tribal culture and heritage of Dhar, Jhabua and Barwani. Six tourism sites are respectively Mandu, Bagh Caves, Dhar Fort, Hathipawa, Rajghat and Maheshwar. The project address the issues of safety and security concern for women in tourist destination, limited employment opportunities for local women, market linkages and limited participation of women in tourism related activites.

Key Activities and Achievements:

- **Skill development and livelihood oriented training:** provided skill training to 1000 women and created job opportunities. 376 women engaged in self-employment and 90 women got employment in private sector.
- **Self-defense training:**provided self-defense training to 4800 girls and raised awareness on women's safety, enable them confident and safe and also make other women feel safe in the tourist sites.These trained girls serve as tourist volunteers during mega event.
- **Women's Federation:** 3 women's federations have been formed and 300 women members enrolled in these federations. Federation members serve as souvenir maker and made tribal dolls, bags and bagh print cloth materials and supplied to Hotels and Art & Craft Fair and earned a business of Rs. 4, 50,000.00 only.
- **Tourist Facilitation Centre (TFC):** TFC at Maheshwar inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of State Women & Child Development (Smt. Savitri Thakur), which helped strengthen visibility. TFC is providing platform for local women, tourism related activities and promotion of local products. Virtual Reality (**VR)**Training was conducted to introduce women to new opportunities in the tourism sector.
- **"Sankalp – Safe Tourism" campaign** conducted to promote awareness about women's safety and responsible tourism.
- Various awareness and community engagement activities were conducted through **World Tourism Day, Women's Day, Swachh Pakhwada and Poshan Maah**.
- **Tourism Quiz Competition conducted**, with participation of volunteers and community members.

Way Forward:

- Expand skill development training to more local women.
- Connect trained women with employment and self-employment opportunities.
- Strengthen market linkages for women-led handicrafts and traditional products.
- Promote local women's products through TFCs and tourism platforms.
- Strengthen the functioning and networking of the **3 Tourism Federations** in Maheshwar, Mandu and Barwani.
- Continue awareness campaigns on women's safety at tourism destinations.
- Expand Self-Defence Training for women and girls.
- Continue District- and Block-Level Destination Workshops.

- Strengthen convergence and coordination with Tourism Department and other relevant government departments.
- Promote local art, culture, handicrafts and traditional products through tourism to increase women's income and economic independence.

Photographs of the key activities

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Sankalp – Safe Tourism" campaign – Community awareness</td>
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Women's Day / World Tourism Day – Community awareness</td>
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3. Project Title: Safe Drinking Water for All

Background:

The project is located in 10 villages of Sardarpur Block of Dhar District of Madhya Pradesh. Its aim is to ensure safe and adequate drinking water throughout the year. The project is targeting a 1.3 K households among 92% belong to Schedule Tribe (ST) by developing village level drinking water supply system, source sustainability and strengthening community institutions. The project is addressing the issues related to drinking water problems including water quality, supply and community led monitoring & reportingwith close engagement with government department and PRIs.

The objective of this project is to provide safe and potable drinking water throughout the year to 1,358 households through sustainable water source management, water recharging, and an improved water supply system.

Key Activities and Achievements:

- **Staff Capacity building:**Provided orientation and training to project staff and key management functionaries on the project norms and principles including project goal, objectives, key component and finance &programme reporting. Staff's understanding, knowledge and skill improved and made project functional with robust system and documentations.
- **Baseline Assessment and Data Systems:** Baseline household survey of 1369 families done in target 10 villages. In addition, systematically documented water body mapping and village profile of 10 villages.
- **Community Mobilization and Awareness Generation:**Awareness programme conducted with community in all 10 villages including schools and aaganwdi centre and raised community awareness on catchment protection, improve source capacity, protect pipe water supply channel, water testing, and avoid drinking of unsafe water and its effect, shramdaan/ free labour contribution for tank site cleaning/desilting.
- **Water quality testing:** Water quality testing was done on 45 drinking water sources via Field Test Kits (FTK) and providing hands-on training to 52 local community leaders and youths.
- **Workshop with PRIs:** 471 PRIs representatives including**201**women PRI members were oriented and informed them on ground water recharge issues like steady tap connection and safe drinking water to reduce water borne diseases.
- **Strengthening of community institutions:**10 VWSC (Village Water Sanitaton Committee) formed and strengthen capacity of 223 members including151 women from 10 villages. Their understanding and awareness increased on conservation of water sources, water quality, operation and maintenance (O&M), and the sustainability of the water system.Members of SHGs and women's groups in the decision-making process regarding drinking water and water conservation.

Way Forward:

- Two Pond deepening for water source sustainability (Borkhali &Vidpada)
- Exposure visits for VWSC members and community representatives (Gunavad, Ratlam)
- Planning and implementation in 5 villages (Doulatpura, Nayapura Jolana, Baslai, Nayapura Bodli, Borkhali)
- Hydrological survey for water source assessment

Photographs of the key activities













Attached – Hydrogeology Report

Ground Water Survey Report
VILLAGE – HIMMATGARH District Dhar MP

VILLAGE ANALYSIS

VILLAGE PROFILE

Administrative Details

Particular	Details
Village Name	Himmatgarh
Gram Panchayat	Himmatgarh
Tehsil	Dhar
District	Dhar
State	Madhya Pradesh
Latitude	22.48850959312142
Longitude	75.3891003132331
District Geographical Region	Malwa Plateau
Average Regional Elevation	544 m above mean sea level

LOCATION & ACCESSIBILITY

Geographic Location: Himmatgarh Village is situated under Himmatgarh Gram Panchayat in Dhar Tehsil of Dhar District, Madhya Pradesh. The village lies in the central part of Dhar District within the Malwa Plateau region, characterized by gently undulating terrain, black cotton soils, and an agriculture-dominated landscape.



METHODOLOGY AND CRITERIA ADOPTED FOR GROUNDWATER SURVEY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Methodology

The groundwater survey was carried out using an integrated approach combining field investigations, geospatial analysis, hydrogeological assessment, and geophysical exploration to evaluate groundwater resources and identify suitable locations for groundwater development.

The methodology adopted for the study included the following components:

- Rainfall Analysis: Historical rainfall data obtained from the India Meteorological Department (IMD) were analysed to understand rainfall distribution, seasonal variation, and groundwater recharge potential within the study area.
- Contour Analysis: Digital Elevation Model (DEM) data were processed using GIS software to generate elevation contour maps for understanding terrain characteristics and topographic variation.
- Watershed Analysis: Watershed and sub-watershed boundaries were delineated using GIS-based hydrological tools to assess drainage catchments, runoff behaviour, and groundwater recharge characteristics.
- Drainage Network Analysis: Drainage patterns, stream order, drainage density, and surface runoff characteristics were analysed using GIS software to evaluate their influence on groundwater occurrence and recharge.
- Surface Water Inventory: Field surveys were conducted to identify and document existing surface water bodies, including ponds, check dams, streams, canals, and other water-harvesting structures. Their condition and potential contribution to groundwater recharge were assessed.
- Groundwater Contour Analysis: Groundwater level data collected from observation wells were integrated with Ground Reduced Levels (RL) to prepare groundwater contour maps using GIS software. These maps were used to determine groundwater flow direction, hydraulic gradient, and recharge and discharge zones.
- Geophysical Investigation: Vertical Electrical Sounding (VES) surveys were carried out using the SSR-MP-ATS Resistivity Meter. The acquired resistivity data were interpreted using standard geophysical methods to identify subsurface lithological formations, weathered and fractured zones, aquifer thickness, groundwater potential, and recommended drilling depths.

The results obtained from rainfall analysis, GIS-based spatial analysis, hydrogeological investigations, field observations, and geophysical surveys were integrated to evaluate groundwater conditions and identify scientifically suitable locations for groundwater development and recharge interventions.

Criteria Adopted for Recommendations

Recommendations for proposed borewell locations and groundwater development were based on the integrated interpretation of geological formations, hydrogeological conditions, geophysical resistivity data, groundwater contour patterns, aquifer characteristics, groundwater flow direction, weathered and fractured zones, drainage and watershed characteristics, slope, rainfall distribution, surface water availability, existing borewell performance, local water demand, site accessibility, and long-term sustainability of groundwater extraction.

The recommendations presented in this report are based on scientific investigations, field observations, GIS analysis, and geophysical interpretation. Although the proposed locations represent the most favourable groundwater potential zones, the actual groundwater yield may vary depending on subsurface geological conditions encountered during drilling.

GEOLOGY

Himmatgarh Village lies in the Malwa Plateau of western Madhya Pradesh and is mainly underlain by Deccan Trap basalt. The basalt occurs as successive lava flows, including massive, vesicular and weathered basalt, with occasional red bole layers. Weathering of the basalt has contributed to the development of fertile black cotton soils that support agriculture. The terrain is generally gently undulating, with broad agricultural fields and shallow drainage channels. Joints, fractures and weathered zones within the basalt influence both surface drainage and groundwater movement.

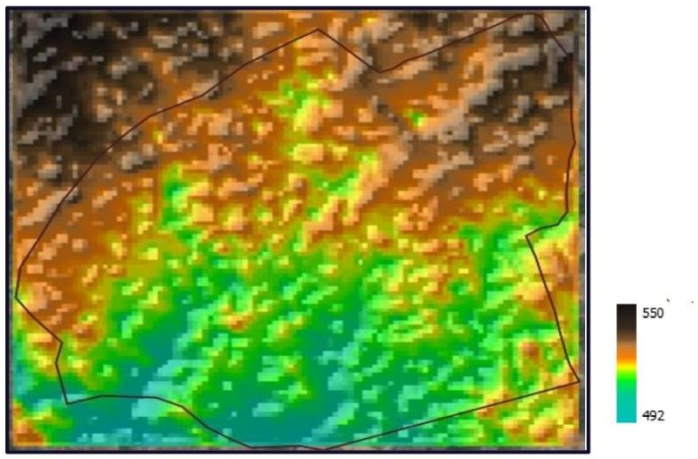
HYDROGEOLOGY

Groundwater occurrence in Himmatgarh is mainly controlled by weathered and fractured basalt formations. The shallow weathered zone provides groundwater storage and facilitates recharge, while deeper fractures and joints act as important pathways for groundwater movement and storage. Recharge occurs mainly during the monsoon through infiltration of rainfall into the soil and fractured rock. Dug wells and borewells are the main groundwater sources for domestic and irrigation use. Overall, the groundwater potential is considered moderate, with better groundwater occurrence expected where well-developed fracture systems are present. Groundwater levels generally rise after the monsoon and decline during the summer.

RAINFALL

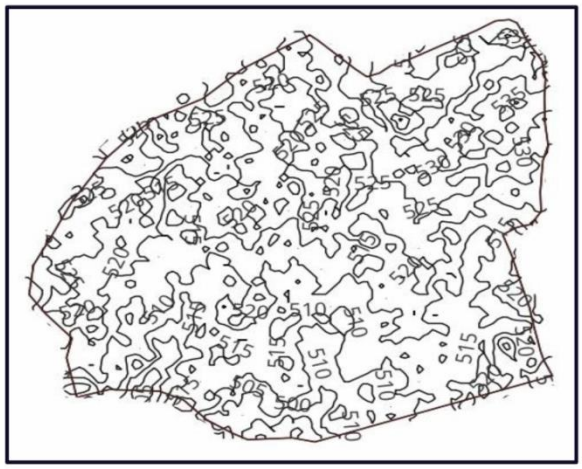
Himmatgarh receives an average annual rainfall of approximately 850–900 mm, with most rainfall occurring during the southwest monsoon from June to September. Monsoon rainfall is the main source of groundwater recharge, particularly through infiltration into the weathered and fractured basalt. The seasonal nature of rainfall results in groundwater-level fluctuations, with levels generally increasing after the monsoon and declining during the summer months.

DEM & ELEVATION ANALYSIS



CONTOUR ANALYSIS

Contours were generated at 5-meter intervals.



General Slope Direction: The elevation map shows an overall elevation range of approximately 492–550 m, indicating a relief of about 58 m across the study area. The higher elevations are represented by the upper end of the elevation range, while the lower elevations occur toward the lower end of the range. Surface runoff is expected to move from higher-elevation areas toward the lower-elevation portions of the study area.

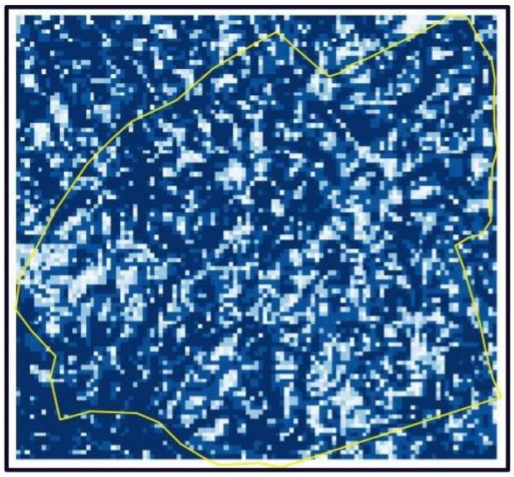
Valley Locations: The valley and low-lying areas correspond to the lower-elevation zones (approximately 492 m). These areas are likely to act as natural drainage and runoff-collection pathways. They may also provide favorable conditions for water accumulation and infiltration, subject to field verification.

Water Accumulation Zones: The most favorable water accumulation zones are expected in the lower-elevation portions of the study area, where runoff from surrounding higher terrain is likely to converge. These relatively gentle and low-lying areas can reduce runoff velocity and allow water to remain longer on the surface, increasing the opportunity for infiltration.

Such locations may be considered suitable for groundwater-recharge and water-conservation measures, including check dams, percolation tanks, recharge pits and farm ponds, subject to site-specific field verification. Higher-elevation areas mainly act as runoff-source zones rather than water-storage areas.

SLOPE ANALYSIS

The slope map indicates that the study area is predominantly characterized by flat to gently sloping terrain, with a substantial portion of the area falling within the 0–35% slope category. The terrain is generally favorable for agricultural activities, with relatively limited areas of comparatively steeper slopes. Small patches of higher slope are observed mainly in the central, western and southern parts of the study area.The relatively steeper areas may generate increased surface runoff during periods of intense rainfall and may therefore be more susceptible to localized soil erosion. However, their limited spatial extent suggests that their overall influence on the hydrological behavior of the study area is comparatively localized.



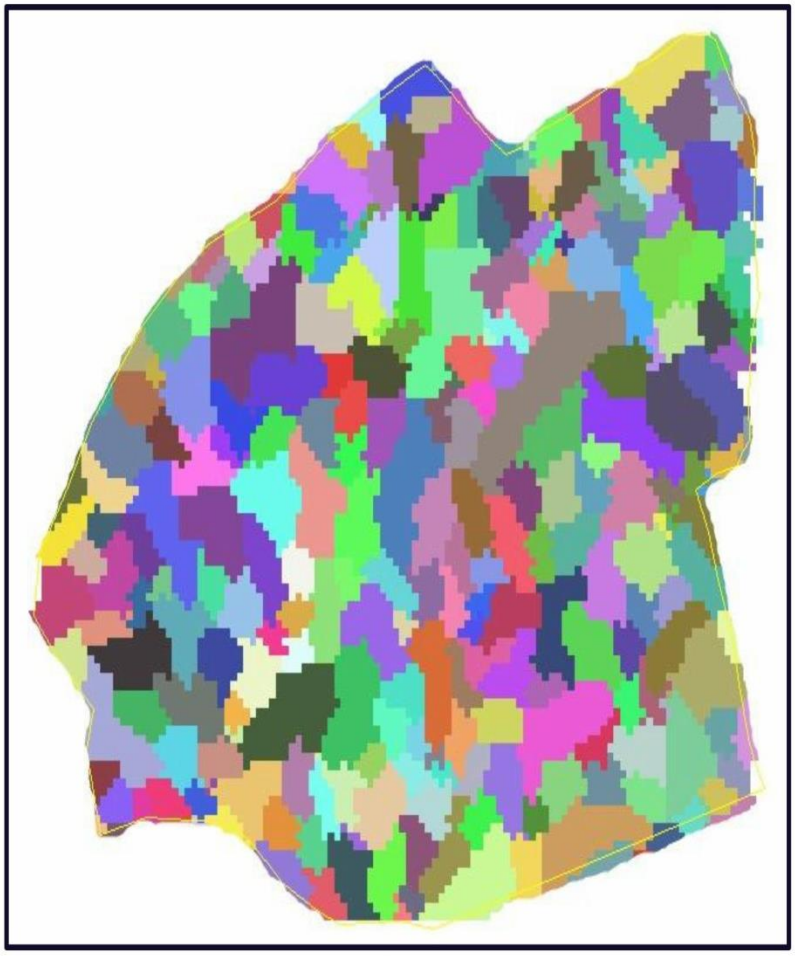
Suitable Agricultural Areas: The extensive areas with 0–35% slope provide generally favorable conditions for agriculture. The gentle terrain makes cultivation and field operations easier, reduces the potential for soil erosion and helps retain soil moisture. These areas are therefore suitable for agricultural activities and irrigation development.

Runoff-Prone Areas: The scattered areas with relatively higher slopes are more likely to generate surface runoff, particularly during intense rainfall. Local soil- and water-conservation measures may be useful in these locations to reduce runoff and soil loss. Overall, the study area has generally low to moderate runoff potential due to the predominance of gentle slopes.

Recharge Potential Areas: The broad gently sloping areas provide favorable conditions for groundwater recharge because runoff moves more slowly and has greater opportunity to infiltrate into the soil and underlying formations. Low-slope and locally depressed areas can therefore be considered suitable for recharge pits, farm ponds, percolation tanks and small check dams, provided that the local soil, drainage and geological conditions are suitable.

Overall, the slope conditions are favorable for agriculture, water conservation and groundwater-recharge activities, with targeted soil-conservation measures recommended in the relatively steeper patches.

WATERSHED ANALYSIS



Watershed Map

Watershed Statistics

Parameter	Value
Watershed Area	561.18 ha
Watershed Perimeter	12.20 km
Total Stream Length	16.00 km
Drainage Density	2.85 km/km²
Basin Relief	61 m
Mean Slope	35%
Drainage Pattern	Dendritic
Watershed Shape	Sub-Elongated
Groundwater Recharge Potential	Good

KEY FINDINGS

Geological and Groundwater Setting

Himmatgarh village is underlain mainly by Deccan Trap basalt, where groundwater availability is closely related to the weathered and fractured portions of the rock. The presence of joints, fractures and vesicular zones provides pathways through which rainwater can infiltrate and groundwater can move and accumulate. The VES results suggest that favorable subsurface conditions may occur at around 76–86 m (249–284 ft) and 137–147 m (448–481 ft) below ground level. Another notable low-resistivity zone occurs between about 153 and 187 m (503–612 ft), with the lowest response near 173 m (569 ft). These zones may represent relatively more weathered, fractured or moisture-bearing parts of the basalt and therefore have potential for groundwater occurrence. Final confirmation, however, should be based on drilling observations, lithological conditions and actual water strikes.

Groundwater Occurrence and Borewell Conditions

Groundwater occurrence in Himmatgarh is expected to be mainly associated with weathered and fractured portions of the Deccan Trap basalt. The VES response indicates a comparatively conductive zone at approximately 76–87 m (250–284 ft), which may represent a weathered, fractured or moisture-bearing interval and should be investigated during drilling.

A secondary zone of interest occurs at approximately 137–147 m (448–481 ft). Although this interval shows a change in the resistivity trend, its groundwater productivity cannot be confirmed from VES data alone.

A deeper low-resistivity anomaly occurs approximately between 167 and 187 m (547–612 ft), with the lowest apparent resistivity near 173 m (569 ft). This anomaly may be related to moisture, weathering, clay-rich material or fracturing and therefore requires confirmation through lithological logging and drilling observations.

Overall, the groundwater potential of the investigated site is assessed as moderate, subject to confirmation of productive fractures and actual water strikes. Final borewell depth and sustainable discharge should be determined from drilling conditions and pumping-test results..

Existing Nal Jal Borewells and Water Supply

Existing Nal Jal Scheme borewells provide an important source of drinking water for Himmatgarh village. However, restrictions in water supply may be influenced by distribution-system limitations, including pipeline leakage, inadequate maintenance and operational issues.

The availability of groundwater and the efficiency of the water-distribution system should therefore be considered separately. Reduction of pipeline losses and improvement of distribution infrastructure can increase the quantity of water reaching households without requiring additional groundwater extraction.

Pipeline Leakage and Maintenance Issues

Field observations indicate leakage and maintenance deficiencies in portions of the Nal Jal pipeline network. Such leakage results in unnecessary loss of pumped groundwater and may reduce water pressure and supply efficiency.

Regular inspection of the pipeline network, identification of damaged sections and timely repair of leaking pipelines are recommended. Preventive maintenance should be carried out before the summer season to reduce water losses and improve the reliability of the existing water-supply system.

Absence of a Planned Drainage System

The village does not have a properly planned man-made surface-drainage network. Consequently, stormwater and domestic wastewater may follow unplanned drainage routes or accumulate in low-lying areas.

A suitable drainage system should be developed to safely convey domestic wastewater away from drinking-water sources while directing clean monsoon runoff toward suitable recharge locations. Domestic wastewater, sewage and contaminated runoff should not be allowed to enter recharge nalas, open wells or groundwater-recharge structures.

Natural Nala System and Groundwater Recharge

The natural nala system represents one of the most important groundwater-recharge opportunities in Himmatgarh village. Seasonal monsoon runoff can be retained within suitable nala reaches and allowed to infiltrate through the nala bed and banks into the underlying weathered and fractured basalt.

Recharge potential can be improved significantly by deepening selected portions of the existing nalas, removing excessive silt and constructing suitable small check structures. These measures will increase water-retention time and provide greater opportunity for infiltration.

The effectiveness of nala-based recharge will depend on rainfall intensity, nala storage capacity, soil permeability, duration of water retention and the hydraulic connection between the nala and the underlying fractured basalt.

Cleaning of Existing Open Wells

Existing open wells should be considered valuable components of the village groundwater-management and recharge system. Cleaning and desilting suitable open wells will improve their effective storage capacity and may increase their ability to receive local recharge.

The restored wells can also be used as groundwater-monitoring points to assess seasonal groundwater-level fluctuations. Where recharge is proposed through open wells, only clean rainwater should be used, and suitable filtration and protection measures should be provided to prevent contamination.

Seasonal Groundwater Stress

Groundwater levels are expected to decline during the summer due to reduced natural recharge and continued groundwater withdrawal. The presence of deeper potential groundwater-bearing zones at 250–290 ft and 450–480 ft indicates that deeper fractured formations may become increasingly important during periods of seasonal groundwater stress.

Artificial recharge through nala deepening, water-retention structures and restoration of existing open wells can help improve groundwater recharge and reduce seasonal stress on the aquifer system.

Overall Groundwater Potential

Based on the VES investigation, geological setting, existing borewell information, field observations and natural drainage conditions, the groundwater potential of Himmatgarh village is assessed as moderate to good.

The identified potential groundwater-bearing zones at approximately 250–270 ft and 450–480 ft bgl indicate favorable conditions for groundwater development within the fractured basaltic formation. However, actual borewell yield will depend on fracture connectivity, saturation, recharge conditions and the presence of productive fractures at the drilling location.

Long-term groundwater sustainability will depend on maintaining a proper balance between groundwater extraction and monsoon recharge. Uncontrolled groundwater development should therefore be avoided, and future borewell sites should be selected using hydrogeological assessment and, where appropriate, VES investigations.

Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Potential

Himmatgarh village has good potential for rainwater harvesting and artificial groundwater recharge, particularly through improvement and deepening of suitable nearby nalas and restoration of existing open wells.

- The recommended recharge approach should focus on:
- Deepening selected nearby nalas to increase monsoon water-retention capacity.
- Constructing suitable check dams, gabion structures, loose-boulder structures and nala plugs.
- Developing recharge pits and percolation trenches at favorable locations.
- Cleaning and restoring existing open wells for storage, monitoring and recharge.
- Preventing garbage, sewage and domestic wastewater from entering recharge structures.
- Monitoring pre-monsoon and post-monsoon groundwater levels in selected borewells and open wells.
- Repairing Nal Jal pipeline leakages to reduce groundwater losses.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Short-Term: 0–2 Years

1. Clean and rehabilitate existing unused open wells by removing accumulated silt, garbage, vegetation and other waste. Structurally suitable wells should be restored for groundwater storage, monitoring and recharge.
2. Convert suitable unused open wells into recharge structures after cleaning and confirming their hydrogeological suitability. Recharge should be restricted to clean rainwater, with domestic wastewater and contaminated runoff strictly excluded.
3. Deepen selected nearby village nalas at suitable locations to increase monsoon water-storage capacity and improve infiltration into the weathered and fractured basalt.
4. Construct small check structures, nala plugs, loose-boulder structures or gabion barriers along suitable nala reaches to slow runoff and increase the duration of water retention.
5. Conduct water-quality testing of existing open wells and nearby borewells before using any well for recharge, particularly where surface runoff is proposed for recharge.
6. Protect existing open wells, borewells and proposed borewell sites from solid-waste dumping, sewage, domestic wastewater and contaminated drainage through fencing, protective platforms, signage and community awareness.
7. Repair and maintain leaking sections of the Nal Jal pipeline network to reduce groundwater losses and improve the efficiency and reliability of the existing water-supply system.
8. Monitor pre-monsoon and post-monsoon groundwater levels and borewell discharge to establish seasonal groundwater trends and evaluate the response to recharge measures.
9. Clean and maintain existing drainage channels and natural runoff paths before the monsoon so that clean rainwater can be safely directed toward suitable recharge locations.
10. Identify suitable locations where monsoon runoff can be diverted toward recharge pits, nala-recharge structures and approved recharge wells, while ensuring that contaminated wastewater is excluded.

Medium-Term: 3–5 Years

1. Develop a village-level rainwater harvesting and groundwater-recharge plan based on the natural nala network, existing open wells, borewells, surface runoff and identified fractured basalt zones.
2. Continue deepening and improving selected nearby nalas where hydrogeological conditions are favorable, incorporating suitable check structures to maximize monsoon water retention and infiltration.
3. Restore and protect the catchment areas surrounding existing open wells so that clean rainwater can reach recharge locations without contamination.
4. Develop recharge pits, percolation trenches and small water-retention structures at suitable locations to increase infiltration into the weathered and fractured basalt.

5. Promote rooftop rainwater harvesting for houses, schools, public buildings and other suitable structures, with filtered rainwater directed toward approved recharge points.

6. Use the VES-interpreted groundwater zones at approximately 250–284 ft (76–87 m bgl) as the primary zone of interest and 448–481 ft (137–147 m bgl) as a secondary zone of interest for future groundwater-development planning. The deeper low-resistivity anomaly observed around 547–612 ft (167–187 m bgl) should be treated as an anomaly requiring confirmation during drilling rather than as a confirmed groundwater-bearing zone. Actual drilling decisions should be based on site-specific geological conditions, lithological logging, actual water strikes and drilling response.

7. Monitor existing and proposed borewells for water-level recovery, discharge and seasonal performance, particularly during the summer period when groundwater stress is expected to increase.

8. Conduct annual pre-monsoon and post-monsoon groundwater monitoring to evaluate the effectiveness of nala deepening, open-well restoration and other recharge measures.

9. Promote water-efficient irrigation and groundwater-use practices to reduce unnecessary abstraction and maintain a better balance between groundwater withdrawal and recharge.

10. Establish designated recharge areas and ensure that domestic wastewater, sewage and solid waste remain completely separate from clean rainwater-recharge systems.

Long-Term: 6–10 Years

1. Establish a long-term village groundwater monitoring system covering groundwater levels, borewell discharge, seasonal recovery, recharge response and water quality.

2. Develop an integrated village groundwater and water-security management plan incorporating borewells, open wells, nala systems, recharge structures, rooftop rainwater harvesting and surface-runoff management.

3. Periodically desilt, clean and rehabilitate recharge-converted open wells to maintain their effective storage and infiltration capacity.

4. Maintain and periodically desilt the deepened nala sections and recharge structures to preserve their water-storage and infiltration capacity.

5. Protect recharge wells, nalas and surrounding recharge areas from garbage dumping, sewage, wastewater and contaminated runoff.

6. Develop additional borewells only after site-specific hydrogeological and VES investigations, with preference given to locations having favorable fracture connectivity and recharge conditions.

7. Avoid uncontrolled deep-borewell development. Future borewell locations and depths should be selected considering VES interpretation, lithological conditions, existing groundwater levels, fracture zones, recharge potential and actual drilling response.

4. Project Title: Training of ASHA Workers on National Health Mission Health Training Module

Background:

The project is implemented across Dhar district of MP targeting 1500 ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activists)in coordination with the National Health Mission and other stakeholders. ASHA play a critical role as a link between communities and the public health system, particularly in rural and underserved areas. Project is addressing issues of community and public health in rural areas through regular capacity building structure training programme on maternal and child health, immunization, nutrition, communicable and non-communicable diseases, community health awareness, referral services and effective community-level health counselling.Its aim is to strengthen the knowledge, skills and capacities of ASHA Workers and enabling them to provide improved health information, counselling, early identification and referral services at the community level.Capacity building programme focuson community mobilization, health awareness, referral and follow-up services.

Key Activities and Achievements:

- **1256 ASHA Workers trained** during 2025–2026.
- Strengthened the capacity of ASHA Workers on key National Health Mission health interventions.
- Improved understanding of community-level health counselling, awareness generation and referral mechanisms.
- Enhanced the ability of frontline health workers to support communities in accessing essential health services.
- Improved early identification and registration of pregnant women and ensured their linkage with antenatal care (ANC) services.
- Increased awareness and access to institutional deliveries, helping reduce home deliveries and associated risks.
- Supported pregnant women in completing regular ANC check-ups, taking iron–folic acid supplements, and following appropriate nutrition practices.
- Identified high-risk pregnancies and facilitated timely referral to health facilities.

Way Forward:

- Continue periodic refresher training and capacity-building sessions for ASHA Workers.
- Strengthen supportive supervision and field-level mentoring.
- Promote regular knowledge-sharing and peer-learning platforms.
- Focus on emerging community health issues and updated NHM guidelines.
- Strengthen coordination between ASHA Workers, health facilities and community institutions.
- Monitor training outcomes and document field-level improvements.

Photographs of the key activities









5. Project Title: One Stop Centre Dhar

Background:

Three One Stop Centre (Sakhi) is operational across in Dhar district of MP to provideintegrated support, temporary shelter, legal aid, medical assistance, and counselling to women affected by violence. These three One Stop Centre is located at Dhar, Pithampur and Manawar which provide temporary shelter women in distress, medical & legal aid, counselling on dispute resolution and food to the victim of violence.

Key Activities and Achievements:

- **Registration and documentation of cases**: 2,295 cases registered and provided support through the One Stop Centre.**1,990 cases resolved**, reflecting substantial progress in case management and support services.
- Preparation and processing of **Detailed Incident Reports (DIR: 271 DIRs prepared**, strengthening systematic documentation and case intervention.
- **Counselling and psychosocial support to women and girls in distress**: Integrated counselling, shelter and referral support helped survivors' access appropriate services in a coordinated manner.

Way Forward:

- Strengthen timely counselling and case management services.
- Improve follow-up mechanisms for unresolved and high-risk cases.
- Strengthen coordination with police, legal services, health and social welfare departments.
- Enhance awareness among women and communities about One Stop Centre services.
- Strengthen documentation, monitoring and outcome tracking of cases.
- Promote a survivor-centred and confidential support environment.

Photographs of the key activities

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6.Project Title: Access to Justice –Just Rights for Children

Background:

The project is operational in Dhar and Ratlam district of MP covering 100 villages, 50 villages each district. The project is focus on Prevention of Child Marriage and Identification/Prevention of Child Trafficking. The project addresses critical child protection issues, particularly **child marriage and child trafficking**, which adversely affect children's safety, education, health, dignity and future opportunities. Lack of awareness, social norms, economic vulnerability and limited knowledge of child protection mechanisms are among the key challenges addressed through the project. Its aim is to protect children from child marriage and trafficking by strengthening community awareness, improving the capacity of key stakeholders, promoting timely identification and intervention, and ensuring effective coordination among government departments and community-level actors for child protection.

Key Activities and Achievements:

- **Training and capacity building:** 1,200 stakeholders/persons oriented from WCD, Labour Department and Education Department.
- **Awareness drives:** Awareness drives conducted across **100 villages**, increasing community awareness on child marriage, child trafficking and child protection mechanisms.
- **House-to-house contact and counselling:750** child marriages prevented through counselling, community engagement and house-to-house contact.
- **Identification and referral: 50** children identified as vulnerable to/linked with child trafficking for timely protection and intervention.

Way Forward:

- Strengthen village-level child protection mechanisms and community vigilance.
- Continue counselling and household-level interventions for prevention of child marriage.
- Strengthen early identification, referral and follow-up of children vulnerable to trafficking. Conduct regular refresher training for WCD, Labour and Education Department stakeholders. Increase awareness among children, parents, teachers and community leaders.
- Strengthen inter-departmental coordination for timely action and rehabilitation.
- Document successful prevention models and replicate them in other vulnerable areas.

Photographs of the key activities













7. Project Title: Sunhara Kal

Background:

The project is located in Badnawar block of Dhar District of MP covering 22 villages and targeting 8560 households including 20360 male and 19430 female. The project addresses key challenges related to **quality education, digital learning, clean and sustainable energy, community participation and livelihood opportunities** in rural communities. Limited access to digital learning resources, inadequate exposure to technology in schools, dependence on conventional energy sources and limited livelihood opportunities for rural communities were identified as key areas requiring intervention. It is aimed to improve the quality of education and learning opportunities for children, promote clean and renewable energy solutions, strengthen community institutions and create sustainable livelihood opportunities for rural households through digital learning, solar energy and collective livelihood initiatives.

Key Activities and Achievements:

- **Digital E-Learning: 2,500+ school children** benefited from improved digital learning facilities and technology-enabled education. **TVs** provided to Support interactive and engaging learning in rural schools/learning centres.
- **Village Development Committee (VDC): 22** VDCs/community platforms strengthened through regular meetings and participatory planning.
- **Solar Energy Promotion:** Solar energy interventions contributed to awareness and adoption of **clean and renewable energy solutions**.
- **FPO Formation:**FPO formation created a platform for collective farming, improved market linkage and sustainable livelihood opportunities for farmers.

Way Forward:

- Expand and strengthen digital learning facilities for rural children.
- Strengthen VDCs for community-led planning and monitoring.
- Promote wider adoption of solar and other renewable energy solutions.
- Strengthen the FPO through capacity building, aggregation and market linkages.
- Promote livelihood diversification and income-generation opportunities.
- Continue focusing on women, children and vulnerable households.

Photographs of the key activities













8. Project Title: LIC HFL Green Tomorrow Project

Background:

The project is located in Shivpuri and Gwalior district of MP covering 8 villages and 2 urban civic body ward and targeting 11752 persons including women. The project is addressing WASH issues and problems and environmental cause. People lack in hygiene education and awareness on sanitation and hygiene behaviour. Absence of functional solid and liquid waste management systems leads to unhygienic practices that contaminate community water sources and compromise personal hygiene. Loss of vegetation cover in the area contribute to reduced water infiltration, green environment and declining health ecosystem. The project is aimed to improve sanitation and hygiene practices through community led WASH services, capacity building of community, local institution, and linkages with stakeholders and plantation based natural resource management.

Key Activities and Achievements:

- **Formation of WASH committee**: 15 WASH committee has been formed and promoted in each project location. School WASH club also promoted in School and who is looking after the school cleanliness and improved sanitation.
- **School WASH awareness**: 209 students including 129 boys and 80 girls oriented on WASH systems and methods. They were imparted knowledge and skills on scientific hand washing procedures.
- **Handwashing Demonstration in Community level:** 151 persons including 67 male and 84 female knowledge and skills enhanced through demonstration session at community level in 5 villages.
- **Safe Drinking Water Awareness**: People's awareness raised on safe drinking water in 5 villages to prevent water borne illness and protect community health. Contaminated water spreads deadly illnesses like cholera, dysentery, typhoid, and hepatitis A.
- **Hygiene promotion campaign:** Encouraged habit formation around safe waste disposal, proper sanitation, and personal hygiene among 310 persons in 5 villages. Information disseminated through educational flyers, posters, banners and interactive session with community people.

Way Forward:

- Handpump repair work with HPED department.
- Tree plantation in Ward no.1 Shivpuri with Miyawaki process.
- Handpump and well recharge pits.
- Handwashing kit to underserve and vulnerable households.

Photographs of the key activities













9. Project Title: Jal Jeevan Mission-Har Ghar Nal, Nal se Jal

Background:

The project is operational in 530 villages covering 49500 persons of Dhar and Alirajpur district of Madhya Pradesh. The project addresses key challenges related to **access to safe and adequate drinking water, functionality of rural water supply systems, water source sustainability, water quality and community participation in the management of drinking water services.** Its aim is to support the effective implementation and sustainability of Jal Jeevan Mission by strengthening community participation, improving awareness on safe drinking water, promoting source sustainability, strengthening local institutions and supporting communities in the effective operation and management of rural drinking water systems.

Key Activities and Achievements:

- **Community mobilization and awareness:** Improved awareness among 49500 community members on **safe drinking water, water quality, conservation and sustainable use of water resources**.
- **Capacity building and orientation of VWSC:** Strengthened the role of **VWSC** in supporting local water supply management and sustainability.
- **Support for community-level monitoring of drinking water supply and FHTC**: Strengthened community participation in the planning, monitoring and management of rural drinking water services.
- **Promotion of water source sustainability, water conservation:** Enhanced coordination between communities and relevant government stakeholders for effective implementation of JalJeevan Mission.

Way Forward:

- Strengthen VWSC/PaniSamitis for sustainable management of village water supply systems.
- Promote regular monitoring of **FHTC functionality and water service delivery**.
- Strengthen community-based water quality monitoring and awareness.
- Promote source sustainability, water conservation and recharge measures.
- Strengthen operation and maintenance mechanisms at village level.

Photographs of the key activities









10. Project Title: Climate Resilient Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Background:

The project is to be operational in Ratlam and Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh. The project addresses key challenges related to **climate vulnerability of rural water supply systems, water source sustainability, sanitation, hygiene practices and school WASH facilities**. The project is aimed to strengthen climate-resilient WASH systems in rural communities and schools by improving water security, promoting sustainable sanitation and hygiene practices, strengthening the capacity of stakeholders and supporting communities and Panchayats in developing **Climate-Resilient WASH Plans.**

Key Activities and Achievements:

Organisation has signed MOU with UNICEF on March 2026 and field level community awareness programme being conducted.

Way Forward:

- Strengthen implementation and monitoring of Climate-Resilient WASH Plans.
- Promote sustainable and climate-resilient drinking water sources and infrastructure.
- Strengthen school WASH facilities and hygiene behaviour among children.
- Continue capacity building of Panchayats, teachers and community stakeholders.

- Promote community-led water security, source sustainability and WASH planning.
- Strengthen convergence with government departments for long-term sustainability.
- Document successful climate-resilient WASH models for replication in other villages.

Photographs of the key activities:

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11. Project Title: Transforming Anganwadi

Background:

The Anganwadi project is located at village Rojadi and KelodKakad village of Indore district of Madhya Pradesh. Transforming Angawadi project involves integrating technology with infrastructure development to enhance the services and operations of Aganwadi centre, focusing on improved child development and strengthen community engagement. These includes provide digital learning tools for educational content delivery and communication that ensure accessibility and addressing potential challenges related to literacy and child friendly infrastructure. It is aimed to construct a new anganwadi building, beautification and boundary wall construction, it also improve child, adolescent and women development and use the Angawadi as Resource Centre for Mother and Child Health.

Key Activities and Achievements:

- Newly constructed Anganwadi Centre at Village Rojadi. It has transformed the entire look of the building not only the outside but also the beautiful wall with educational visuals such as numbers, alphabets, shapes and characters.
- The enhanced physical space itself becomes part of the learning experience.
- The images show a much more child friendly learning environment.
- Construction of boundary wall at KelodKakadAnganwadi, the boundary wall created a more defined and safe space around the centre.

Way Forward:

- Completion and handover the Anganwadi to the community, AWW and the competent authority.
- Orient the AWW and the Villagers to make use of the centre in better and effective way and look after the maintenance of the infrastructure.

Photographs of the activity:













Conclusion

The year 2025–26 has been a significant year of growth, learning, and community-led action for Vasudha Vikas Sansthan (VVS). Over the course of the year, VVS continued to strengthen its commitment towards sustainable livelihoods, social and economic empowerment, improved access to essential services, gender equality, child protection, health, safe drinking water, and environmental sustainability. With its presence extending across 276 villages in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand, the organisation has demonstrated its ability to work across diverse geographical and social contexts while remaining firmly focused on the needs of marginalised and vulnerable communities.

A key achievement during the year has been the strengthening of community institutions and local leadership. Women's groups, farmer groups, Village Development Committees, Community-Based Organisations, and other community platforms have increasingly taken responsibility for planning, decision-making, resource mobilisation, and engagement with government systems. The promotion of climate-resilient agriculture, community grain and seed banks, improved access to government entitlements, livelihood opportunities, and youth skill development has contributed towards strengthening household resilience and food and livelihood security. The adoption of sustainable agricultural practices by thousands of farmers and the mobilisation of government resources demonstrate the potential of community institutions to create lasting development outcomes.

The organisation also made important progress in advancing women's empowerment and safety, livelihood and skill-development initiatives, women's federations, self-defence training, tourism-linked enterprises, gender campaigns, and institutional participation. , Similarly, interventions related to child protection, prevention of child marriage and trafficking, One Stop Centre services, and support for women affected by violence have strengthened access to protection, counselling, legal, and referral services. These efforts underline VVS's commitment to creating an enabling environment where women, girls, and children can live with greater dignity, security, and opportunity.

At the same time, the experience of 2025–26 has highlighted the importance of deepening convergence with government departments, strengthening market linkages, expanding climate-resilient agriculture and water-resource interventions, improving follow-up of pending entitlements and rights, strengthening federated institutions, and enhancing disaster preparedness. VVS will continue to build on the capacities and institutions created during the year, with particular attention to hard-to-reach communities, women's leadership, youth livelihoods, sustainable natural-resource management, and stronger community ownership.

Looking ahead, VVS remains committed to its vision of **"Sustainable livelihood through economic and social empowerment of weaker sections."** The organisation will continue to work in partnership with communities, government institutions, development partners, and other stakeholders to consolidate the gains achieved and scale effective community-led approaches. The progress documented in this annual report is not only a reflection of VVS's programme efforts but, more importantly, of the growing capacities, leadership, and aspirations of the communities it serves. With continued collaboration, accountability, and a strong commitment to inclusive and sustainable development, VVS looks forward to creating deeper and more lasting impact in the years ahead.

Our Funding Partners:

- **Bread for the World UK**
- **Just Rights for Children's**
- **Education Rocks**
- **Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board**
- **Suzlon Foundation**
- **National Health Mission**
- **Women & Child Department**
- **Madhya Pradesh Jal Nigam**
- **LIC Housing Finance LTD**
- **Azim Prem Ji Foundation**
- **Infosys Foundation**
- **Great Gellion Ltd –CSR**

Board Members:

Name of Member	Designation
Dr. Ramesh Chandra Mewara	President
Mr. Vijay Karnik	Vise President
Ms. Pragati Agrawal	Secretory
Mr. Dip Singh	Treasurer
Mr. Kamal Sisodiya	Member
Mr. Dinesh Chandra Sharma	Member
Dr. Anil Verma	Member
Mrs. Pinki Kataria	Member

Financial Reports:

SANDEEP S RATHORE & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

F-3, 159, ZONE-II
M.P. NAGAR, BHOPAL-11
PH. NO. 0755-4281363

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To

The Members
Vasudha Vikas Sansthan
Dhar, Madhya Pradesh

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. We have audited the attached financial statement of VASUDHA VIKAS SANSTHAN, DHAR, MADHYA PRADESH, which comprise of the Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2026 and Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on 31.03.2026 and a summary of significant accounting policies and notes to accounts.

OPINION

2. Subject to

    1. Balances are taken as per the books of account maintained in tally accounting software.
    2. Separate Annexure-A has been attached for audit observations and remarks.
    3. It is informed to us that the physical verification of the fixed assets and cash has been done by the management. These have not been physically verified by us.
    4. Bank Accounts have been reconciled.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance of the Society in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles. This responsibility includes the design, Implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Contd....2/-

SANDEEP S. RATHORE & CO. ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ BHOPAL

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

4. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We have conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.
5. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the Institution preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedure that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.
6. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained are sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Subject to the above

7. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the financial statements give the information as required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Accounting principles generally accepted in India :
   i) In the case of Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Institution as at 31.03.2026.

Contd....3/-

SANDEEP S. RATHORE & CO. BHOPAL CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ii) In the case of Income and Expenditure account the excess income over expenditure of the Institution for the year ending 31.03.2026.

For SANDEEP S RATHORE& CO.
Chartered Accountants
Frn : 012883C



SANDEEP SINGH RATHORE
Proprietor
M. No. 404720
Date: 11.08.2026
Place: Bhopal
UDIN: 26404720ROHNSQ9830

VASUDHA VIKAS SANSTHAN

Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2026

(Amount in Rs. XX)

	Particulars	Note	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
I	**Sources of Funds**			
1	**NPO Funds**	3	9180586.51	3402085.33
(a)	Unrestricted Funds			
(b)	Restricted Funds			
			91,80,587	34,02,085
2	**Non-current liabilities**			
(a)	Long-term borrowings	4	17,80,841	21,30,841
(b)	Other long-term liabilities	5	-	-
(c)	Long-term provisions	6	-	
			17,80,841	21,30,841
3	**Current liabilities**			
(a)	Short-term borrowings	4	-	-
(b)	Payables	7	23,42,418.00	12,39,393.00
(c)	Other current liabilities	8	71,198.00	53,387.00
(d)	Short-term provisions	6	-	-
			24,13,616.00	12,92,780.00
	Total		1,33,75,043.63	68,25,706.33
II	**Application of Funds**			
1	**Non-current assets**			
(a)	Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets	9	757446.36	944454.46
(i)	Property, Plant and Equipment			
(ii)	Intangible assets			
(iii)	Capital work in progress			
(iv)	Intangible asset under development			
(b)	Non-current investments	10	-	-
(c)	Long Term Loans and Advances	11	2,81,604.00	2,31,604.00
(d)	Other non-current assets (specify nature)	12	-	-
			10,39,050.36	11,76,058.46
2	**Current assets**			
(a)	Current investments	10	-	-
(b)	Inventories	13	-	-
(c)	Receivables	14	1,21,61,624.91	54,72,871.31
(d)	Cash and bank balances	11	1,74,367.80	1,76,776.00
(e)	Short Term Loans and Advances	15	-	-
(f)	Other current assets		1,23,35,992.71	56,49,647.31
			1,33,75,043.63	68,25,706.33
	Total			
	Brief about the Entity	1		
	Summary of significant accounting policies	2		
	The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements	24		

As per our Audit Report of even date attached

For Sandeep S Rathore & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN. 012883C

(CA Sandeep Singh Rathore)
M. No. 404720
UDIN : 26404720ROHNSQ9830

For Vasudha Vikas Sansthan

(Chairman) (Secretary) (Treasurer)

Place : Bhopal
Date :11.08.2026

VASUDHA VIKAS SANSTHAN

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Amount in Rs.)

	22 Charitable expenses (Projects)	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
(a)	NRHM Asha Training Expense	36,40,660	43,01,660
(b)	PRD Program Expense	-	4,29,000
(c)	Supply of RO Water filter/Bal Hiteshi Gram Sabha Expense	-	-
(d)	STDW Dhar Expense	34,15,299	23,16,717
(e)	STDW Barwani Expense	9,04,275	10,90,717
(f)	STDW Jhabua Expense	9,88,914	6,83,088
(g)	One Stop Centre Expense	8,50,000	8,18,000
(h)	JAL Nigam Expense	21,85,102	23,75,180
(i)	PHED Expense	50,000	5,31,010
(j)	Azim Premji Project Exp	11,26,220	
(k)	Great Gallion PVT LTD EXP	5,73,000	
(l)	INFOSYS FOUNDATION EXPENSES	14,67,180	
(m)	LIC HFL Green Tomorrow	22,62,947	
(n)	SUZLON EXPENSES	9,53,700	
(o)	KSCF Project Exp	24,29,155	
(p)	BFDW Project Exp 25-26	1,40,31,384	
(q)	Education RO Project Exp	5,30,147	
(j)	Other projects includes CSR and donations includes FC Expense		1,94,34,310
	Total Charitable Expense (projects)	**3,54,07,983.72**	**3,19,79,682**

	23 Donations and Grants (Projects) - INCOME	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
(a)	NRHM Asha Training	42,16,427	47,09,219
(b)	PHED Madhya Pradesh	-	10,36,498
(c)	Bal Hiteshi Gram Sabha/MP Jal Nigam	-	8,42,856
(g)	One Stop Centre	9,94,500	9,54,000
(h)	Grant from SBI	-	87,97,778
(i)	Grant from Great Gallion Ltd	-	25,10,000
(j)	Other projects includes CSR and donations includes FC	-	89,44,154
(k)	Grant From Azim Premji	35,00,000	-
(l)	Grant From Force Motors Pvt Ltd	33,600	-

VASUDHA VIKAS SANSTHAN

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(m)	Grant From Great Gallion Ltd	5,65,034	-
(n)	Grant From Ifosys Foundation	17,05,806	-
(o)	Grant From Jal Nigam	14,61,326	-
(p)	Grant From Lic Housing	11,46,000	-
(q)	Grant From Mpt	15,728	-
(r)	Grant From Mptb Stdw	71,28,919	-
(s)	Grant From Suzlon Foundation	10,58,000	-
(t)	For Bftw Project	1,63,72,722	-
(u)	For Kscf Project	23,97,292	-
(v)	For Education Roxx	5,30,202	-
	TOTAL	4,11,25,556	2,77,94,505