

## **Our Rural Union - leading the struggle for Gram Swaraj or self-reliant, holistic village development**

SEWA began organizing workers in the villages of Ahmedabad district in 1979. At that time, the Gujarat government had announced minimum wages for agricultural labourers.

Initially, rural workers of SEWA were organized for minimum wages. Our organizers were attacked in legal cases followed. One fall-out of our struggle for minimum wages was that the village women who constituted 50% of the total village work force lost whatever work they had.

From these experiences, we learned some hard lessons: that basis for obtaining higher wages is the capacity and power to bargain. However, the workers in these areas had neither the capacity nor the power to bargain. The workers in this area were vulnerable due to unemployment and under employment; and also because they were of unorganized. In Rural areas there was and still is, an almost unending supply of labour and limited employment opportunities. Thus the workers are unable to bargain for higher wages.

Given this situation and our early experiences, SEWA decided to focus its rural organizing on livelihood and employment promotion and protection. We resolved to increase rural women workers' bargaining power by creating multiple employment opportunities.

SEWA's approach to rural organizing is area-specific and demand driven. Under the leadership of SEWA's members, the community itself designs and implements all community-based activities. SEWA helps women members in rural communities to build and operate their own organizations, by forming cooperatives and district level federations, as a result of which the members develop collective bargaining power and create alternative sources of employment, and thereby, livelihood security for their families.

Livelihood activities are structured according to local needs and regional characteristics. SEWA members have formed cooperatives or producer groups for variety of activities like water conservation, dairy production, craftwork, reforestation and salt farming, with involvement tailored to local conditions.

SEWA believes in the primacy of local ownership and knowledge. Village women are trained to augment the skills necessary to competently administer their own organizations and cooperatives. Spearhead teams which comprise of local organizers are formed, who take charge of all of SEWA's activities and lead each cooperative. The spearhead team consists of 80% local leaders and 20% SEWA organizers. The team leaders (aagewans) are selected on the criteria of their long experience in working with

SEWA. Spearhead team members, or 'barefoot managers' undergo intensive training in administrations, financial management and the technical aspects of their activity or trade.

The focus of our rural organizing this year was on consolidation of our collective strength. This meant being in contact with our members and ensuring that they remained with our union. The table below gives the membership profile in the year 2006.

District	Membership in 2006	Main Activities
Ahmedabad	39,679	Dairying, Agro-Forestry
Gandhinagar	20,367	Dairying, waste paper picking
Mehsana	31,125	Dairying, Agro-Forestry
Sabarkantha	13,328	Agriculture, Nursery-raising
Vadodara	27,351	Poultry, Nursery-raising
Kheda-Anand	1,05,151	Tobacco processing, Agro-Forestry, weaving
Kutch	20,156	Embroidery, Animal Husbandry
Patan	20,044	Embroidery, Animal Husbandry, Agro-Forestry, Salt Manufacturing
Surendranagar	14,883	Salt Manufacturing, Construction
<b>Total</b>	<b>292084</b>	

In addition, we worked on ensuring that our members obtained both livelihood and social security, as well as education for overall awareness. We did this by promoting an integrated approach, where each rural worker obtained regular work and income, as well as the services she needed—health care, child care, savings and credit, housing insurance, literacy and leadership-training among others.

In 2006, members in several districts Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Kheda, Anand, Vadodara and Sabarkantha suffered heavy losses during the floods of 2006. Valuable assets like land, cattle and even homes, carefully garnered after years of hard work, were washed away. SEWA supported its members in this crisis as well, as can be seen from the table below:

No.	District	Home Loss		Household Goods Loss
		Fully	Partly	
1	Sabarkantha	163	275	184
2	Kheda-Anand	1331	457	3583
3	Vadodara	-	1011	505
4	Mehsana	1048	700	225

5	Ahmedabad	669	443	250
6	Gandhinagar	230	22	110
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3441</b>	<b>2908</b>	<b>4857</b>

Highlights of our organising and employment-related activities in the rural areas is given below. All of these activities were undertaken through district-level organisations promoted by SEWA. Each of these organisations have their own board of directors, most of whom are the workers of that particular district.

### **1. Ahmedabad District**

**Membership: 39,679**

SEWA began its rural organising work in Ahmedabad district. Most of our members in this district are small and marginal farmers or landless, agricultural labourers. Many of them are also engaged in animal husbandry, particularly in dairying. SEWA promoted several women's dairy cooperatives in this district and linked them to the milk marketing federation for a fair price for milk. This year 1280 members obtained Rs 1.73 Crores of income from selling their milk.

Women from 70 villages were involved in nursery-raising and seed collection, as part of our ongoing agricultural workers' campaign. Some of the women who collected seeds also extracted oil from them and made 100 Kg of soap.

11,507 women participated in 631 workers' education programmes. 150 of them also participated in computer training.

### **2. Gandhinagar District**

**Membership: 20,367**

Members of this district are also engaged mainly in land-based and dairy-related activities. The traditional midwives of this district, called dais, are actively providing health services through their Krishna Dai Cooperative. 321 women and adolescent girls participated in health training and 46,106 children were immunised.

As part of our "Feminise our Forest" campaign, our members raised 53,808 saplings, earning Rs 18,936. They also planted 33,596 trees and earned Rs 1,03,180.

Our members also took plumbing training and became the barefoot technicians of their villages. 1350 women participated in water-related training, as part of our Water Campaign.

### **3. Sabarkantha District**

**Membership: 13,328**

SEWA began organising women of this district in 1992, as part of a watershed development programme. In this district there is the problem of erosion and ravine-formation. The women of this district took the lead to preserve their land and water resources and formed the Khedu Mandal, an organisation of women farmers, and the first of its kind.

SEWA is supporting the Khedu Mandal to improve women farmers' agricultural output all along the production chain from seeds and fertilisers right up to getting a fair price for their produce. To this end, through our marketing organisation Gram Haat and its brand "Rudi", women's produce is being bought from them at a fair price and being sold on the open market. One processing centre and three purchasing centres have been set up in this district. 127 women farmers have sold Rs 50 lakhs worth of produce.

Through their village-based groups, women of this district sold mustard seed, wheat, fenugreek and potatoes locally. They also linked up with local cold storage units to sell their potatoes at a fair price. And, of course, as mentioned earlier, Gram Haat helped with marketing as well. One important order received was for the grains for the mid-day meal scheme run by the government in their schools. 2,50,150 mid-day meal centres obtained 25 lakhs worth of grains and other materials from Gram Haat. Some of the groups have started making washing powder and incense sticks (agarbattis) as well.

Women of this district are also involved in SEWA's water campaign in a number of ways. 50 women participated in hand-pump repair and plumbing training. They also celebrated World Water Day by organising rallies, drawing competitions and discussions on water issues.

This district has had its share of struggles as well. As in previous years, this year also the Khedu Mandal bid for a tender, put out by the government, to repair hand-pumps. The Mandal invested quite heavily to bid via the internet. Unfortunately, the Mandal did not succeed in getting the order via the tender. But the women did not lose heart. They advertised their services as hand-pump repairers in the newspapers and got local support from the panchayats as well. And they have been getting orders and thus earning from this activity.

Several different training programmes were also organised for the women of this district, including workers' education programmes. 7000 women took part in these programmes.

#### **4. Mehsana district**

**Membership: 31,125**

We started our organising work in this district in 1986 on environmental issues.

The main economic activities are agriculture, nursery and sapling-raising and water-related ones. In addition, the traditional midwives (dais) of this district have formed their own cooperative and are providing health education. As in other districts, in Mehsana too there are many savings groups and insurance services as well.

Various training programmes aimed at income generation were offered to our members: 64 women took part in training to make pickles, 60 workers learned how to make doormats, 47 learned how to make washing powder and another 47 took training in how to make bamboo products. 13 women also participated in vermicompost training.

As far as livelihood activities are concerned, 22 women were involved in selling women's produce through Gram Haat and in sixteen villages, 1,80,000 saplings were raised by women. 50 women earned Rs 1,61,00 from this work. Women who had cattle were able to have their animals treated at a "camp" organised with the help of the local government authorities.

The dais organised training and a "mela" or get-together of 884 adolescent girls and boys from 42 villages.

226 of the 2580 insured members of this district obtained Rs 4,04,843 by way of claims for damage to their homes during the floods in the monsoon season.

#### **5. Vadodara District**

**Membership: 27,351**

In 1992 SEWA and the Foundation for Public Interest (FPI) undertook a survey of families who had been relocated and resettled in this district after the construction of the Sukhi dam. We found that they needed support and assistance with linkages to enable them to earn a living. We decided to organise women workers into their own district-level organisation to promote economic activities for the relocated families and others. Thus, in 1995, the Sukhi Mahila SEWA Mandal was formed. Today we are working in 264 villages of this district.

The main activities here are agriculture and forestry. Women of this district have actively formed savings groups and put aside money for their livelihoods, for insurance and other purposes. The groups also collect membership dues from members, both for the Mandal and SEWA. These groups are, hence, more than savings groups—they now call themselves "swashrayi jooth" or "self-reliance groups".

In the agricultural season, the groups provide their members timely credit for seeds, fertilisers and other inputs. The Mandal helps these groups link up with Gram Haat for this purpose.

1,40,000 saplings were raised by women of this district, giving women an income of Rs.1,21,138. This activity was organised with the help of the government's forestry and tribal departments. Workers also collected seeds—chikoo (sapota), custard apple and amla (Indian gooseberry) seeds for extra income. Women also made sweets from amlas, selling Rs 27,410 worth of these.

Our water campaign organised different activities in 44 villages, including rallies, and training on water-borne diseases. Training on plumbing was also provided.

In Vadodara district, women and children, who were victims of the communal violence in 2002, are involved in various activities. Income-generation training is provided to the women and children were given books and other materials for school. The women and children are also insured by SEWA through its VimoSEWA programme. All of this is undertaken through the Shanta Programme for peace and rehabilitation of violence-affected families, and is supported by the central government.

## **6.Kutch District**

**Membership: 20,156**

Kutch is famous for its skilled embroiderers and their beautiful products. This year 1000 women earned Rs 81,14,400 from embroidery. The production and marketing were organised by Unnat Bazaar, SEWA's marketing organisation that sells on both in the national and international markets. The artisans are themselves share-holders in Unnat Bazaar.

Through self-help groups focussed initially on savings and credit, women of this district have been taking loans to set up new businesses and livelihoods. These include washing powder, fodder, wedding and festival tents and decorations, among others.

As this is a dry and drought-prone district, women asked that SEWA and their local organisation, Kutchcraft, initiate water-related activities. Women have built rainwater harvesting structures like underground tanks. They earned Rs 2,40,000 from this activity. They also took training in plumbing and for information on water-borne diseases. 94 women participated in these training programmes.

## **7. Anand district**

**Membership: 1,05,151**

SEWA began organising tobacco workers and agricultural labourers in this district in 1984. In recent years, employment in tobacco growing and processing has decreased. Thus, there was a need for developing alternative employment and supportive services.

In 1995, women established their own savings and credit association. Today 12,214 women have saved Rs 65,13,986. Women are the share-holders of this association. They take loans for setting up their businesses or for their livelihoods. 866 women took loans this year.

As part of our efforts to develop alternative employment, we developed livelihood programmes centred on nursery-raising, forestry, weaving, growing vegetables, seed collection and hand-pump repair. 260 women earned Rs 8,38,000 from this activity. The district association entered into an agreement with the government for hand-pump repair. 917 hand-pumps in 128 villages of three blocks—Anklav, Anand and Borsad—were repaired successfully. Our association bid for the new tender to repair hand-pumps, but unfortunately did not get this due to the government's policies.

With Gram Haat's assistance, women weavers of this district were able to sell their products. Other products were sold through our child care centres under our "Rudi" brand.

The health cooperative, Shramshakti, and the child care cooperative, Shaishav, provided health and child care services to our members and their families. After the very heavy rain during the monsoons this year, the health cooperative assisted the local health authorities in preventing epidemics, through health education and distribution of chlorine tablets. 245 women took loans to build houses this year. During floods in this district, Rs 1,06,43,101 worth of insurance claims were settled by the association. Jeevan Shala, our initiative to bring literacy to the villages, entered its seventh year and different issues affecting women's daily lives were integrated into the manuals prepared this year.

## **8. Patan District**

**Membership: 20,044**

Patan district, formerly called Banaskantha district, is one of the driest and most drought-prone of areas in north Gujarat. The main occupations here are agriculture, livestock-raising and embroidery. Agriculture is totally rain-fed and dependent on the monsoons. In addition, the land is saline and much of it is unsuitable for agriculture. This area has

also been affected by periodic natural disasters—drought, earthquake and even cyclonic storms. As a result, people of this area migrate in search of work and income security.

We began our organising work here in 1988, at the invitation of the government. While we were to focus on making the pani panchayats (water committees) functional, we soon realised that this could not be isolated from people's overwhelming need for work security through regular employment and livelihood enhancement.

SEWA promoted the Banaskantha DWACRA Mahila SEWA Association to take up livelihood and related activities in 1992. DWACRA was a government-sponsored women's and children's development programme at that time, focussing on organising self-help groups of women around microenterprise and financial services.<sup>218</sup> such groups from 130 villages are currently part of this association.

In 2006, 10,215 women earned Rs 32.65 Crores through various livelihood activities like embroidery, agriculture, dairying, gum collection and watershed management. This year, through their self-help groups called "Swashrayi Jooth" or "self-reliance groups", women learned to market their own products, how prices are fixed and other useful market-related information. They took loans for developing their livelihoods.

Our "Handicraft Park" called "Banas na Aana" developed further this year, as an integrated centre for artisans who also obtain literacy training, information on setting up marketing linkages for their products and other information and skills.

Our water management initiatives included building underground water conservation tanks and deepening wells and village ponds. 110 women earned Rs 13,81,250 from these endeavours. 360 women participated in skill development training for this water management-related work.

In this district, Sanskar Kendras (literally centres for culture) were set up along with Gyan-Vignan Kendras (centres for knowledge and science). These served as a common meeting point for women workers of 10 to 15 villages, centres where they obtained exposure and access to Information and Technology through the internet, received market-related information and workers' education. Local products marketed by Gram Haat were also sold at these centres, enabling village women to get some essential and good quality goods at affordable prices.

## **9. Surendranagar District**

**Membership: 14,883**

Salt manufacturing is the main occupation in this district, along with agriculture and livestock-raising. The salt is prepared in the traditional way, largely by hand, by workers who live most of the year in the saline Little Rann of Kutch area. For their hard labour,

they obtain a pittance in terms of income and are bound to larger salt manufacturers and merchants, who also act as money-lenders.

SEWA began its organising work in this district by first studying the socio-economic conditions of the salt workers, together with the Foundation for Public Interest (FPI). In 1997 we promoted a new district organisation—the Surendranagar Women and Child Development Mandal. We hoped to organise workers for strengthening their bargaining power in the market and vis-à-vis large salt merchants and others. Women took the leadership in this process and set up savings and credit groups, and started other developmental work in this district. This year women took loans for their livelihoods, especially for salt production and agriculture.

This year salt workers were able to find better markets for their products. They obtained orders for their salt with the help of Gram Haat, and sold it in packets under the “Rudi” brand. Women are now running their own laboratory for quality-testing their salt, thereby ensuring its competitiveness on the open market. They still need working capital to upscale their efforts, and access to the latest technology to help their sales.

Surendranagar is also a very dry and drought-prone district. Thus, women undertook watershed management activities like building underground storage tanks for harvested rainwater. Women earned Rs 33,000 from this activity.

Like in Patan district, here too, Sanskar Kendras have been set up to serve our members as collection centres for financial services, to provide information via the internet, and to organise training programmes of various kinds, including computer classes for the workers.

### **Our Rural Worker- led Campaigns**

In the section on SEWA’s campaigns, the genesis of these, their main messages and some of their achievements were discussed. Some of the highlights of the three main rural worker-led campaigns—Water, Agriculture and “Feminise our Forests”—are outlined here.

#### **1. The Water Campaign**

In the year 2006 the women who had received trainings in hand pump repairing had fetched a contract for hand pump repairing with the Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board for the 2 districts of Sabarkantha and Kheda.

<b>District</b>	<b>Taluka</b>	<b>No. of Hand</b>	<b>Amount of</b>	<b>No. of technician</b>	<b>Total Employment</b>
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		<b>pump repaired</b>	<b>annual contract (Rs.)</b>	<b>involved</b>	
Sabarkantha	Bayad	250	113500	50	106690
Anand	Anand, Aanklav, Borsad	917	416318	62	391339
<b>Total</b>		<b>1167</b>	<b>529818</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>498029</b>

Because of SEWA's extensive experience in working in natural resource management, SEWA was invited as a resource organization at "International consultant under environmental corporation programme on biodiversity component – civil society support" in Malaysia. We visited various national and local organizations working for natural resource management, had discussions with them and organized a workshop. Efforts were also made so that the programme gets international recognition.

Gauriben Koli, aagewan from Surendranagar district received Rural Prize award in 2006. This award was given to her for the work done by her in the field of water related problems. She received a prize money of US\$ 500.

As a result of construction and maintenance of water harvesting structure, in all 3856 individual and community roof rain water harvesting tanks were constructed from 1995 to 2006. As a result of this, 28,090,000 lakhs liters of water was stored in these tanks over the years. In addition to this, 1,04,225,000 lakh liters of water was also stored in wells, ponds, etc. As a result of this, the depletion of water table was reduced to a certain extent.

## **2. The Agriculture Campaign**

A total of 1988 farmers sold seeds worth Rs. 16,79,591 and earned an income of Rs. 96,614 and 218 farmers earned an income of Rs. 17,799 through sale of fertilizers worth Rs. 11,16,941. This also meant good quality seeds and fertilizers for the farmers in the village at reasonable prices.

The campaign also works on providing seasonal and technical trainings at the village level. In all 8462 farmers from 106 villages were given seasonal and technical trainings with the initial support of Farmers Training Centre.

## **3.The "Feminise our Forests" campaign**

In the present year, 270 women were engaged in nursery raising and have generated an income of Rs. 17,25,000.

Also the women have supplemented the income by seed collection and vermicompost activities. 72 members from 9 districts got trainings in seed collection from Horticulture department and Forest department and collected different type of seeds. As a result of this the members did not purchase seeds from outside but used their own seed and saved an amount of Rs. 19,622/-. The members also started processing of gooseberry (*amla*) and lemon from which they produced pickles and mouth fresheners which generated an additional income.

Organic manure has proved to be the best form of fertilizer and is not very expensive and also does not cause damage to the soil. This in turn increases the fertility of the soil and decreases the number of pests and diseases. In order to facilitate the use of organic fertilizers, groups from each district started production and sales of vermicompost fertilizers on a commercial basis. In all 134 members took up production of vermicompost commercially and produced 19,285 kg compost and 15 kg worms. This fetched an income of Rs. 86,610 to the members.

## Marketing Linkages

### SEWA Gram Mahila Haat

SEWA Gram Mahila Haat, called GramHaat by our members, was set up seven years ago by SEWA and the government of Gujarat. Its aims and outreach have been described earlier in the section on Building Membership-based Organisations.

This year Gram Haat's support to rural women is shown in the table below. All our products are sold under the registered brand name "Rudi". In this way we give quality assurance for all our products.

No.	Details	Item Sold	Total Amount sold	Sales in Rs.
1	Agricultural Produce			
	Surendranagar	Sesame	20 tons	29.5 lakhs
	Ahmedabad and Surendrangar	Cummin	1 ton	19.4 lakhs
	Kheda	Wheat	92 tons	6.14 lakhs
	Surendranagar	Salt	116268	2.88 crores
2	Organised (Krishi	Agricultural		7.3 lakhs

	Bazaars (Farmers' Markets) in 9 districts	Produce		
3	Rudi brand sold in 9 districts	All products of Rudi		4.5 lakhs
4	Sales to companies			
	Surendranagar	Hero bicycles	417 cycles	8 lakhs
	Anand			
	Vadodara			
	Mehsana			
	Other sales in 9 districts	Electric bulbs, fittings etc.	11,130	1.54 lakhs
	<b>Total Sales</b>			<b>4 Crores</b>

### **Gram Haat's Special Achievements**

1. Women in 25 villages each of several districts—Kutch, Surendranagar, Patan, Kheda, Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Gandhinagar and Vadodara—are selling “Rudi “ products. In addition, local agents have been identified for this purpose.

2. Linkages have been made for sales with government and private institutions.

3. In Sabarkantha district, the order for supplying foodstuffs to 300 mid-day meal centres was obtained yet again.

4. Urban union leaders of SEWA have begun selling “Rudi” products.

5. Sister organisations of SEWA like SEWA Bank, Lok Swasthya Cooperative and VimoSEWA are also selling “Rudi” products.

6. After a visit by the Collector of Dungarpur district of Rajasthan, SEWA was invited to start organising workers in this district. It has helped them form 30 savings groups and is revitalising 300 formed by government agencies. 225 women were given training to generate employment, including in weaving, soap-making and incense stick-making (agarbatti rolling). We have also asked that such economic activities be included in the National Rural Employment Guarantee programme which is operational in this district.

### **SEWA Unnat Bazaar**

SEWA Unnat Bazaar is a company owned by more than 15,000 rural artisans—mainly textile and hand embroiderers. Earlier these highly skilled workers sold their beautiful

products to middlemen who paid them a pittance. Today they have registered their own organization and are able to support themselves and their families from the income obtained. They are very particular about quality control and are aware of the competitive market outside their villages. Hence, they have developed their own quality control systems, whereby women obtain income according to the quality of the product that they produce.

From the start Unnat Bazaar follows two strict rules:

1. The artisan must be paid immediately for work completed.
2. No artisan should be without work.

Unnat Bazaar is today the main link between village-based embroideries and outside markets, both national and global. The women have cut out the middlemen with SEWA's support. They also obtain technical training to enhance the quality of their work, management training and social security services like insurance.

This year 2,500 artisans obtained an average of Rs 100 per month by way of income from embroidery. The total sales this year were Rs 120,00,000. About 64 percent of these sales were by way of orders. The latter included retailers like Fab India, Shopper's Stop and Arvind Mills. It also include top fashion designers like Rohit Bal and Paul Smith.

This year Unnat Bazaar created 100 new designs, 200 workers were involved in skill upgradation training. We also obtained new machines so that quality products can be made and all from one common work space, Vastralaya based in Ahmedabad city.

The shift from a union to an artisans' company, Unnat Bazaar, has enabled women to increase their incomes. But it is a gradual process, requiring changes in mind-set of all concerned. The artisan is now no longer working for someone. She is now working for her own company, of which she is a share-holder. Multilateral and financial institutions have to invest in these new, collective enterprises of women workers. For its part, Unnat Bazaar has reduced the time period of its production cycle to 3 months from 9 months. From a rejection rate of 30% we have reached a rate of 9% rejection. We have streamlined our production site and trained our team to provide their services in a more professional and business-oriented manner.

Unnat Bazaar also launched its own brand "Hansiba", named after the first worker who joined our union from among the embroiderers. We also opened a new shop last year in New Delhi's Connaught Place to market our products. Thus, this year our Unnat Bazaar made significant strides towards self-reliance of both individual artisan women and their own company.

## **Education and Capacity-Building**

SEWA has been running an educational programme for rural women for some years now. We call it “Jeevan Shala”. Our members recognize that if they are to be self-reliant, they have to be literate. Thus, they devote two hours every day to literacy. They learn the alphabet through innovative methodology and specially developed manuals. The latter develop literacy through topics of interest to our members.

The local village council or panchayat provides the space for our literacy classes. Often women offer their homes or courtyards for this new learning. The teachers themselves are local women called “Vidya Gauris”. Their modest stipends come from the fees that women pay for the classes. New modules are constantly being added to our teacher’s manuals, including on self-reliance and cost-cutting to achieve this.

## **SEWA Managers School**

As part of our quest for self-reliance, SEWA began a managers school which focuses on developing grassroots-level women as managers. When women manage and own their organizations, then these grow and ultimately are self-sustaining. Our managers school provides training on organizing and leadership development, developing managerial skills, technical training and satellite-aided training (SATCOM). We also have the SEWA-AMA centre which offers a variety of training programmes in management, accounting and administration. We also linked up with the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) to provide special training to 18 of our organizers.

Finally, as part of our capacity-building, we organized special workshops on Gandhian thinking. As this is the guiding philosophy of SEWA, we arranged for exposure to Gandhiji’s life and work. 21 organisations leaders participated in this.

Our rural team also provided social security services: health care, child care and insurance to members and their families. This is described in the section on social security at SEWA.

## **Information and Technology (IT)**

Bringing information and technology to our members, including those in far-flung rural areas, has been an important part of our activities for some years now. This year we strengthened our IT centers in four districts. We call these “Gyan-Vignan Kendras” or Knowledge and Science Centres. In Surendranagar, Kheda, Anand and Patan districts, members obtained important employment-related information.

