

DIRECTORS' REPORT

2018-19



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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Gautam Thapar, Chairman

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Ms. Amita Chebbi, Member

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Young children learning to wash their hands with soap at an Anganwadi in Kalwan. Field demonstrations on hand washing are part of the package of services for pregnant women, mothers and young children.



MESSAGE

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

During this year, a major highlight of the Health & Nutrition program was the evidence that emerged from Saksham project in Maharashtra. An endline study was conducted in February 2019 across 16 blocks. Changes in knowledge, attitudes and service utilization behaviours after more than two years of project implementation were assessed by comparing results of the endline study with those of the baseline. Results show significant increase in MIYCN knowledge and skills of Anganwadi workers, improved program management skills of ASHAs and Anganwadi workers, significantly increased coverage of target population by frontline workers, and a substantial increase in the proportion of mothers who received counseling on exclusive breastfeeding, timely initiation of complementary feeding, daily frequency of breastfeeding, care of low birth-weight babies, feeding during illness, and immunization.

The Urban Governance program saw significant expansion of activities in Goa where the Foundation implemented Urban Governance Index for all 13 Municipalities in the State. Another important initiative in Goa has been the detailed ward and infrastructure mapping undertaken in Bicholim that digitized ward boundaries and key infrastructure using QGIS technologies.

This year also saw the Foundation being rechristened as Sulochana Thapar Foundation effective August 2018. Prior to that, the Foundation welcomed Ms. Amita Chebbi as one of its Directors, who joined the Board in June 2018.

On behalf of the Foundation, I extend sincere thanks to all our donors, partners and well-wishers who supported us and worked tirelessly with us to make a difference in the lives of underprivileged and underserved communities.

Yashashree Gurjar
Chief Executive Officer

A pregnant woman receiving antenatal care at a Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Day event. One of the key interventions of Saksham project is to strengthen grassroots health and nutrition service delivery by building capacities of frontline workers.



MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

SAKSHAM

The Saksham project aims to improve health and nutritional outcomes for young children, breastfeeding mothers and pregnant women in tribal communities of Maharashtra by improving coverage of MIYCN indicators and by promoting utilization of nutrition-related government schemes. This project is a collaborative initiative by Sulochana Thapar Foundation and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, implemented in partnership with the State Nutrition Mission (Rajmata Jijau Mother-Child Health and Nutrition Mission), Government of Maharashtra; and the District Administrations in Amravati, Gadchiroli and Nashik. The project is implemented across 16 tribal blocks and reaches out to more than 43,500 young (below 3 years) tribal children, their mothers and about 7,200 pregnant women, working collaboratively with the ICDS projects in tribal areas. It covers nearly 200,000 tribal households with a total population of more than 836,500. The project directly engages 1,628 AWWs and 1,227 ASHAs through 1,683 Anganwadi Centres (AWC) in remote tribal villages.

The project's grassroots extension activities are facilitated by a dedicated team of field staff comprising Project Coordinators, Project Officers and Saksham Nutrition Fellows. During 2018-19, the field team consisted of four Project Coordinators, 12 Project Officers and 50 Saksham Fellows. A team of 25 Nutrition Fellows successfully completed their 2-year Fellowship during the year 2018-19.

As part of its strategy to improve utilization of nutrition-related government schemes by tribal communities, the project has worked with different grassroots stakeholders such as self-help groups (SHG), women's groups, and Panchayats. These interactions focused on educating stakeholders on the status of maternal and child nutrition in their villages with a view to encourage their participation. Another important focus of this approach has been to improve awareness among pregnant women and mothers about various health and nutrition-related government schemes available in their district and to enhance utilization of the same. In 2018-19, the project organized sensitization programs for 48 Panchayats with 713 Panchayat members attending the same. Similarly, 1,140 meetings with members of Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNC) were held wherein more than 10,400 (repeats included) members were educated and sensitized on child nutrition. Other stakeholders sensitized include members of local community organizations, SHGs and government officials. More than 12,600 (repeats included) were provided such inputs through 1,481

meetings. As a result of this effort, 754 pregnant women were registered with SHGs, of which 674 were linked with various health and nutrition schemes, and 632 were adopted by SHGs to ensure that they received appropriate antenatal care. A significant increase was also observed in the proportion of mothers who were aware of APJ Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Matrutva Vandan Yojana, and Antyodaya Anna Yojana. There was a significant increase in the proportion of mothers who utilized APJ Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Matrutva Vandan Yojana, and Antyodaya Anna Yojana.

In two districts – Amravati and Gadchiroli – the project implemented a high-intensity support model of working with Gram Panchayats with a view to promote grassroots leadership in improving maternal and child nutrition. This pilot initiative worked with 45 Gram Panchayats with jurisdiction over 81 villages spread across five blocks – Armori, Dhanora, Dharni, Korchi and Kurkheda. Interventions comprised of technical assistance in Gram Panchayat monthly meetings, inputs for holding constructive Gram Sabhas, organization mapping exercises, activation of VHSNCs in Gram Panchayat areas, development of Gram Panchayat profiles, inputs for finalization of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP), facilitation of Ward Sabhas and Mahila Sabhas, training of village functionaries on Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996; and vision building for Gram Panchayats leading to strategic planning and implementation of their human development activities as part of the GPDP. Participating Gram Panchayats were encouraged and supported to accomplish low-hanging targets as quick wins to advance the nutrition agenda and to sustain their momentum. During 2018-19, organization mapping exercises were conducted with 17 Gram Panchayats with a total participation of 382 members; and visioning exercises were carried out with 12 Gram Panchayats with a total participation of 625 members and local stakeholders. Ward Sabhas and Mahila Sabhas were organized to highlight maternal and child nutrition as an important development issue.

During this year, Saksham Fellows conducted 58,278 video shows and demonstration lectures on health and nutrition-related topics for mothers and pregnant women, 9,287 field demonstrations on low-cost high-nutrition recipes using locally available foods, 7,836 education sessions to mothers on child growth and nutrition, 32,414 meetings with members of Gram Panchayats and VHSNCs, 4,057 sector meetings with AWWs and ASHAs, and 45 coordination meetings with various nutrition-related government departments. As a result of their efforts, more than 80% of the AWCs in project area have initiated community monitoring processes using designated tools.



Building capacities of Gram Panchayat members through organization mapping, visioning and GPDP planning exercises empowers them to assume leadership roles for local development, including health and nutrition.

Sensitizing members of Gram Panchayats in Gadchiroli on maternal young child nutrition. Video shows on MCHN topics are tools used by Saksham Fellows.



Regular meetings with local government officials like BDOs are crucial to ensure that health and nutrition programs continue to stay as a top priority for local development.

As part of the project strategy to empower mothers and care-givers with nutrition-specific knowledge, attitudes and practices, increased home visits by AWWs and ASHAs were encouraged; and accompanied home visits were supported through Saksham Fellows. As a result of this focused approach, the endline study showed a significant increase in home visits to both pregnant and delivered mothers by AWWs and ASHAs. In terms of knowledge of mothers on Infant Young Child Nutrition (IYCN), a significant increase was observed in the proportion of mothers with correct knowledge of exclusive breastfeeding and minimum meal frequency; while in terms of MIYCN practices, utilization of antenatal care services by pregnant women showed a perceptible improvement, especially in consumption of Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets for 100 days. Utilization of minimum standard antenatal care also showed a very significant increase. Similarly, a significant improvement was observed in proportion of mothers who consumed a balanced diet during their pregnancy, resulting in an improvement in weight-gain during their pregnancy. Significant improvement was also seen in minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency and initiation of complementary feeding among infants of 6-23 months age. The proportion of home deliveries and low birth-weight among newborns showed a declining trend, and personal hygiene practices among mothers improved. Immunization coverage among children of 12-23 months age has shown an appreciable improvement as well.

AWWs and ASHAs were provided extensive training and handholding support with a view to make their home visits and counseling of mothers more effective. During this year, 7,123 individual and group training sessions were held for AWWs, and 3,990 sessions were held for ASHAs. As a result of this, about 80% AWWs and 45% ASHAs have adopted recommended practices to improve efficiency of their work. Due to their efforts, 3,794 malnourished children were brought back to the normal nutrition grade; 719 severely malnourished children were referred to Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres for treatment; 1,427 children were admitted to Village Child Development Centres; and 5,795 children and 9,040 pregnant women were enrolled in different Manav Vikas Camps.

HUNGaMA NEXT

The second phase of HUNGaMA Next project focuses on strengthening ICDS supervision systems in three intervention areas (Kundra block in Koraput, Odisha, Sheopur block in Sheopur, Madhya Pradesh, and Chhoti Sarwan block in Banswara, Rajasthan). The project covers 22 ICDS sectors comprising 155 AWCs across 46 Gram Panchayats.

As part of HUNGaMA Next Phase-2, the following activities were initiated:

- (a) Training of ICDS supervisors in supportive supervision
- (b) Handholding ICDS supervisors for supportive supervision
- (c) Capacity building of ICDS workers
- (d) Model AWCs
- (e) Strengthening sector meetings

ICDS Supervisors from project intervention areas were trained on three modules of communication, supportive supervision and micro-planning, and subsequently they are provided with handholding support in the field to translate learnings into practical application of skills using specially designed checklists. As Supervisors implement supportive supervision practices with their group of AWWs, the project expects the knowledge levels, attitudes and practices of AWWs to improve significantly, together with an overall improvement in their level of enthusiasm, team-spirit and self-esteem translating into improved efficiency in their work. While Supervisors were given training on all three modules, AWWs were trained on soft skills using the platform of monthly sector meetings. Based on the results of a knowledge and skill assessment, a few AWCs from the project area were designated as model AWCs.

A pre-post training assessment conducted among AWWs from the project area show significant improvement in MIYCN knowledge. Their knowledge of appropriate antenatal care improved from 59.4% to 85.9%, knowledge of infant young child feeding improved from 84% to 96.9%, and knowledge on the nutritional status of children improved from 22.3% to 53.5%. Similarly, knowledge levels of AWWs on interpersonal communication improved significantly from 20% to 76.8%, knowledge about the minimum meal frequency, minimum acceptable diet and danger signs of pregnancy improved from 61.3% to 84.2%, and knowledge of cord care improved from 84.2% to 96%. AWWs' knowledge levels on deworming during pregnancy and full immunization (up to Measles) of the child have also shown improvement.

An impact assessment study is planned during mid-2019 to further understand the improvements in knowledge levels, attitudes and skills of AWWs as a result of the supportive supervision practices implemented by their Supervisors. The Foundation expects these improved capacities on the part of AWWs and their Supervisors will facilitate an enabling environment for vulnerability reduction in project areas, leading to a smooth handover of the HUNGaMA Next project to the government and eventual exit of the Foundation from project area in mid-2019.



Training and handholding of ICDS Supervisors and Anganwadi Workers on supportive supervision, communication and micro-planning are key activities of the HUNGaMA Next (Phase-2) project.

NUTRITION FELLOWSHIPS

Nutrition Fellows served as change agents at both systems and community levels within the Foundation's Health and Nutrition projects. They engaged frontline health and nutrition service providers such as AWWs, ASHAs, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM), ICDS Lady Supervisors, Child Development Project Officers, and other officials from a range of nutrition-sensitive departments of the government in order to strengthen their knowledge, attitudes and practices related to Maternal Child Health and Nutrition. Fellows lived and worked with tribal communities to educate mothers and care givers on childcare and nutrition; and actively engaged grassroots stakeholders like members of Gram Panchayats and Community Based Organizations to highlight the importance of maternal and young child nutrition. During the financial year 2018-19, a team of 50 Saksham Fellows were engaged by the Saksham project in Maharashtra, and another 25 Fellows have successfully completed their 2-year fellowship program with the Foundation.

Fellows conducted demonstration lectures and video shows with mothers and care givers on MCHN-related topics besides undertaking field demonstrations on low-cost high-nutrition local recipes. They provided focused education sessions to mothers on child growth and nutrition and have organized sensitization meetings with Gram Panchayats. Coordination meetings with various government departments have been organized by them with a view to leverage enhanced level of commitment to health and nutrition from such nutrition-sensitive departments. Fellows have been instrumental in encouraging AWCs and local communities to initiate community-led Anganwadi monitoring processes using specific tools developed for the same.

Fellows have conducted regular group meetings with members of Gram Panchayats and VHSNCs to highlight maternal and young child nutrition as a key development agenda at grassroots. They provided ongoing technical assistance and hands-on support to AWWs and ASHAs in the field, and accompanied AWWs on their demonstration visits to encourage them perform more effectively. Fellows have also undertaken a series of learning sessions for AWWs and ASHAs at the sector level, thus enhancing effectiveness of departmental (ICDS and Health) sector meetings.



Fellows serve as catalysts for affirmative action at both system and community levels. They live and work with tribal people for two years and go through an intensive phase of experiential learning, also undertaking action research.

A batch of 25 Nutrition Fellows successfully completed their two-year fellowship in 2018. A view from the Valedictory event held in Gadchiroli in July 2018.



A batch of 12 former Fellows joined Saksham project as Project Officers and shouldered higher responsibilities for local advocacy and capacity building. A view from the induction training of Project Officers in August 2018.

CARE & SUPPORT FOR PLHIV

The Foundation supports two Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) Centres, one each in Maharashtra and Odisha, functioning since 2007 and 2009 respectively. These centres are managed under Public Private Partnership in collaboration with NACO under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India. A dedicated team of Doctors, Counselors, Lab Technicians and nurses manage these centres, providing care and support services to people infected and affected by HIV.

The Foundation's continuum of care model promotes and sustains a holistic approach to care and support for people living with HIV. The entry point to the continuum is integrated counseling and testing for HIV. Home based care is an important element of this broad system of care provision. In addition to the standard treatment and care services such as HIV counseling and testing, lab investigations, antiretroviral drugs and management of opportunistic infections, the integrated package includes nutritional counseling and support, outreach visits, home-based care, interventions to reduce stigma and discrimination as well as income generation training and support.

To ensure that the project reaches out to more needy patients, especially those who live in far off areas that are not part of the regular outreach, it has developed a new intervention that could replicate or extend the continuum of care at the very door step of patients irrespective of how far they lived from the centre. The Foundation developed an innovative concept named "PLHIV Buddy" to address this specific need, which became quite popular among patients as 'Sobati' in Maharashtra and 'Sangati' in Odisha. A buddy is essentially a confidante of the patient, who could either be the spouse, a family member or a dear friend, who serves as the link between the CoC team and the patient. Buddies are selected by patients themselves, and trained by the project team on skills such as early recognition of signs and symptoms of opportunistic infections, providing home based care, ensuring adherence to drugs and providing psychological support in a reliable, trustworthy and non-judgmental way.

ART centres provide CD4 testing services to a few other centres as well. In Odisha for instance, the Odisha ART centre in Koraput provides support to ART centres in Raigada and Navrangpur. While the Maharashtra (Ballarpur) centre is currently run by Kiran, a Community Based Organization of people living with HIV under

the mentorship of the Network of Maharashtra People Living with HIV (NMP+); the Koraput centre has developed SHGs of women patients who undertake several income generation activities. At periodic intervals, these centres arrange specialist doctors like Gynecologists and Pediatricians to visit and provide services.

During the financial year 2018-19, the Ballarpur centre provided care and support services to 1,698 patients, of whom 1,138 have received ART. Similarly, the Koraput centre had a registration of 2,194 patients, of whom 1,018 patients have received ART. In addition, the Koraput centre had 58 patients receiving ART at the Malkangiri Link-ART centre. As part of the Continuum of Care, 1,208 patients received services at the Ballarpur centre and 400 patients at the Koraput centre during this reporting period.



Children affected by HIV engaged in a group activity at the ART centre.

CEHAT

Project CEHAT was launched in 2016-17 as part of CSR activities of the Lalit Mohan Thapar School of Management (LMTSM). It covered four villages adjoining the School in Dera Bassi, near Chandigarh. The project aimed to reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality by strengthening capacities of frontline health workers. The target population included pregnant and lactating mothers, children up to six years of age, adolescent girls between 11 and 17 years, and women in the age group of 18 to 59 years. Upon completion of three years of intervention, this project was closed in February 2019.

During the period from 1st April 2018 until the project closure in February 2019, it conducted Dengue and Malaria awareness camps, adolescent awareness sessions on health and hygiene, demonstrations on hand washing, general health camps, and observance of special days and events such as International Breastfeeding Week, World AIDS Day, and Teachers Day. It also conducted various capacity building programs to improve the knowledge and skills of frontline workers. Student volunteers were organized from nearby schools to conduct awareness programs and observe days of special importance. Student volunteers also provided support to improve infrastructural facilities at an Anganwadi centre.

An awareness session on health & hygiene in progress.



URBAN GOVERNANCE

URBAN INNOVATION PROGRAM

The Urban Innovation Program started in 2012 with a pilot project in Kumhari town of Chhattisgarh. It was subsequently scaled to Bhuj and Rapar in Gujarat; Konark, Nimapara and Pipli in Odisha; Dharamshala, Kullu and Shimla in Himachal Pradesh; Bundi and Jhalawar in Rajasthan; and Bicholim and Mormugao in Goa. Most recently, the Foundation signed a MoU with the Government of Jharkhand (Department of Municipal Administration) to scale the Urban Innovation Program in the State effective February 2019.

Through interventions under this program, the Foundation has been able to achieve considerable reforms that have policy ramifications both at the local government and State levels. Although, the program was initially implemented through NGO partners, in 2016 NGO collaborations were phased out and the Foundation began working with Municipal Governments directly. Later, in 2018 due to the successful model of direct implementation, State governments took notice and now State level reforms are being implemented.

During the financial year 2018-19, the Urban Innovation Program was implemented primarily in two States – Goa and Rajasthan. A brief summary of program activities in each of these States is given below:

GOA

The program worked at two levels in Goa – an experienced Project Officer was placed at the offices of the Director of Municipal Administration in Panjim to oversee and drive program activities in close coordination with State Government officials; and two Governance Fellows were placed at the Municipal Councils in Bicholim and Mormugao to initiate reforms at the Urban Local Body (ULB) level. An urban planner was also positioned at the State level to provide additional support for undertaking specialized reforms like digitizing ward boundaries, infrastructure mapping etc.

Building institutional capabilities through targeted training, ward-level GIS mapping, accounting reclassification of municipal budgets, Urban Governance Indices for all 13 municipal bodies, digitization of ward boundaries and infrastructure mapping, and heritage documentation were some of the reforms initiated in Goa. In addition, citizen charters, process mapping reforms and visioning workshops were completed for both Bicholim and Mormugao Municipal Councils. A handbook for municipalities was also prepared in association with the Department of Municipal Administration and Goa Institute of Public Administration and Rural Development (GIPARD). Several capacity building workshops

for elected representatives and municipal staff were organized on and Rural Development (GIPARD). Several capacity building workshops for elected representatives and municipal staff were organized on topics like Goa Municipal Laws and best practices in local governance; the 74th Constitutional Amendment and Goa Municipalities Act; municipal finance; Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and My Maps.

RAJASTHAN

The Urban Innovation Program was implemented in two towns of Rajasthan – Bundi and Jhalawar. Training needs assessments of municipal staff and elected representatives were conducted in both towns, followed by technical training on urban governance. Considering various interactions of municipal staff with public and elected representatives, workshop on soft skill enhancement were also organized for municipal staff. The Municipal Councils in both towns were assisted for publication of quarterly newsletters to bridge the lack of communication between the Councils and citizens. Newsletters have eventually become key tools for building institutional memory in both Councils, and have been commented by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, District Collectors, Commissioners and other officials. In Jhalawar, an automated tool for tax computation was instituted, which resulted in enormous saving in ULB staff time besides improving citizen's experience while paying municipal taxes. The ULB was also assisted in creating its own website, promoting transparency and greater accountability. In addition, a single-window grievance redressal mechanism was also instituted in Jhalawar Municipal Council for the convenience of citizens.



- ▲ Bicholim
- ▼ Mormugao

Visioning exercise for elected representatives and municipal staff



GOVERNANCE FELLOWSHIPS

The Urban Governance Fellowship is a two-year program for young professionals to engage in live urban governance reform projects. Fellows are placed with Urban Local Governments, contributing through research-based and participatory action projects aimed at improved public service delivery, fiscal governance and enhanced citizen participation. Process mapping of municipal services, mapping of municipal infrastructure, urban governance index, GIS of cities, capacity building through training workshops, budget analysis and developing medium term fiscal frameworks are undertaken by Fellows during the course of the fellowship.

During 2018-19, four Governance Fellows actively engaged elected representatives, decision-makers, and municipal functionaries in their assigned towns. They served as key resource for implementing a range of reform initiatives, including vision-building, capacity strengthening, enhancing workplace efficiencies, improving systems and processes, knowledge transition and innovations, besides being facilitators for ULB's improved connect with citizens.

The Governance Fellow in Jhalawar facilitated automated computation of municipal taxes, improving system efficiencies in tax collection and saving precious man-days of municipal staff.



DONORS

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
Thapar Education Trust
Gannon Dunkerley & Co. Ltd.

PARTNERS

Departments of Urban Development, Governments of Goa and Rajasthan
State Nutrition Mission, Government of Maharashtra
OSACS, Government of Odisha
MSACS, Government of Maharashtra
Zilla Parishads, Amravati, Gadchiroli Nashik and Palghar
Network of Maharashtra by People Living with HIV/AIDS
South Odisha Voluntary Association
Kiran CBO

AUDITED FINANCIALS

BALANCE SHEET

FY 2018-19

Sulochana Thapar Foundation
(Formerly Known as Avantha Foundation)
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019
(All amounts are in Rupees)

	Note	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' funds			
Share capital	3	100,000	100,000
Reserve and surplus	4	115,734,949	81,400,282
		<u>115,834,949</u>	<u>81,500,282</u>
Corpus Fund	5	42,500,000	42,500,000
Non - current liabilities			
Long term provisions	6	798,045	545,486
Current Liabilities			
Trade payables	7	426,834	377,017
- Due to micro and small enterprises			
- Due to other than micro and small enterprises			
Other current liabilities	8	651,525	107,162
Short term provisions	9	21,659	11,771
		<u>160,233,012</u>	<u>125,041,718</u>
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant & Equipments	10		
-Tangible Assets		241,911	284,016
-Intangible Assets		268,231	447,052
		<u>510,142</u>	<u>731,068</u>
Long Term Loan Advances	11	2,178,049	1,332,059
Current assets			
Cash and bank balance	12	153,781,459	117,998,504
Short term loans and advances	13	3,272,908	1,341,572
Other Current Assets	14	490,454	3,638,515
		<u>157,544,821</u>	<u>122,978,592</u>
		<u>160,233,012</u>	<u>125,041,718</u>
Significant accounting policies			
	2		

The Notes from 1 to 27 referred to above form an integral part of the financial statement

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

DINESH K BACHCHAS
Partner
Membership No - 097820
For and on behalf of
K.K.MANKESHWAR & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 106009W



UDIN: 19097820 AAAA OF 5804
New Delhi, dated the
16th Sept. 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S K Khandelwal
DIN 00015637
Director
238, Kailash Hills
East of Kallash
Delhi 110065

Yashashree Gurjar
DIN 02674807
Director
901, Sovereign Apartments
Kalyani Nagar
Pune 411006

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FY 2018-19

Sulochana Thapar Foundation
(Formerly Known as Avantha Foundation)
Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March 2019
(All amounts are in Rupees)

	Note	Year Ended 31 March 2019	Year Ended 31 March 2018
Income			
Grant & Donation received	15	87,353,274*	70,425,037
Other Income	16	12,674,638	7,275,528
*Includes Foreign Contribution Rs.12,353,274			
Total		100,027,912	77,700,565
Expenses			
Project Expenses	17	6,965,799	12,201,407
Employee Benefits Expenses	18	36,503,751	14,155,384
Depreciation and amortisation expense	10	334,235	461,991
Other expenses	19	21,889,459	25,239,362
Total Expenses		65,693,245	52,058,144
Excess of income over expenditure		34,334,667	25,642,421
Less: Provision of Income Tax relating to earlier year		-	38,749
Net Excess of income over expenditure		34,334,667	25,603,672
Basic earning per share (face value Rs 10 each)	22	3,433.47	2,560.37
Significant accounting policies	2		

The Notes from 1 to 27 referred to above form an integral part of the financial statement

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

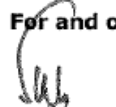

DINESH K BACHCHAS
Partner

Membership No - 097820
For and on behalf of
K.K.MANKESHWAR & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 106009W
UDIN: 19097820 AAAA BE S 804
New Delhi, dated the

16th Sept. 2019



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


S K Khandelwal
DIN 00015637
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238, Kailash Hills
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Yashashree Gurjar
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