

BEING THE CHANGE FOR BRINGING CHANGE





THE GUIDING PRINCIPLE OF TATA TRUSTS

There is one kind of charity common enough among us, it is that patchwork philanthropy which clothes the ragged, feeds the poor, and heals the sick. I am far from decrying the noble spirit which seeks to help a poor or suffering fellow being. However, what advances a nation or a community is not so much to prop up its weakest and most helpless members, but to lift up the best and the most gifted, so as to make them of the greatest service to the country.

~ JAMSETJI TATA

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN



The country today is reflective of both youthful energy and mature musings. As it is with the Trusts, which are balancing areas of national importance, with the work that began more than a century ago. The Trusts have endeavoured to be compassionate, harnessing creative thinking to achieve results desired by the beneficiaries. As they develop competence in executing projects at scale on ground, they are also acutely conscious of the strengths that lie in collaboratively working with like-minded partners to accelerate social change. It is this flexibility in approach that marks the signs of change.

In the last year, the Trusts have undertaken work that may galvanise the way we address cancer care in the nation. The aim is to make specialised care accessible and to provide a uniform quality of treatment to all. The Trusts have also consciously developed multiple routes to address the issues of malnourishment that threatens the future of young mothers and children. Fortification of staple food items, such as wheat, rice and salt with vitamins and other nutrients, is one such way. Provision of safe drinking water and promoting good hygiene and sanitation practices for the family is also an area of focus, enabling progressive communities. In the annual report, you will see stories of change; some driven by personal passion, changing one life at a time and some that are the result of large-scale projects with innumerable beneficiaries. That is the power of technology - it has helped realise the dreams of many. It is the effort of the Trusts to use research, data and technology to create irreversible change in many areas of its work.

The Trusts, I hope, will continue to find innovative, sustainable solutions that will transform the lives of many. I thank the teams who have worked cohesively and effectively, ensuring that they enhance the quality of life of the communities we serve.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

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Dr. (Ms.) A. Patel
Mr. R. K. Krishna Kumar
Mr. V. R. Mehta
Mr. V. Srinivasan
Mr. V. Singh (with effect from July 2018)
Mr. R. Venkataramanan

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(up to August 2018)
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Mr. R. N. Tata
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THE J. R. D. TATA TRUST

Mr. R. N. Tata
Mr. N. A. Soonawala
(up to August 2018)
Mr. R. Venkataramanan

Secretary & Chief Financial Officer

Mrs. R. F. Savaksha

Director (J. N. Tata Endowment)

Mr. T. J. Ravishankar

Registered Office:

Bombay House, 24,
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Bankers:

HDFC Bank Limited, Mumbai
ICICI Bank Limited, Mumbai
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited, Mumbai
State Bank of India, Mumbai
Standard Chartered Bank, Mumbai
YES Bank Limited, Mumbai

Legal Advisors:

Mulla & Mulla, Craigie Blunt &
Caroe, Mumbai

Statutory Auditors:

Jayantilal Thakkar & Company,
Chartered Accountants, Mumbai

Internal Auditors:

PKF Sridhar & Santhanam

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OVERVIEW

THE DIFFERENCE A YEAR CAN MAKE

To bring about change, one must begin with being the change. This is what the Trusts have initiated over 125 years ago and continue to do so with their deep-rooted philanthropy. Commonly referred to as the Tata Trusts, their aim is to relentlessly pursue meaningful and irreversible change in a variety of fields such as water, sanitation, health and nutrition, education, innovation, technology and livelihood that impact the lives of millions of Indians. With numerous initiatives, interventions and programmes, the Trusts aim not only to enhance and support lives, but to plant the seeds of self-sustained growth for the secured futures of countless communities.

As firm believers of putting into action the dream of a transformed nation, the Trusts have moulded initiatives that specifically cater to the different problems faced by different regions in India. From the Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana (KVY) in Gujarat that works towards salinity ingress prevention and mitigation, to Project Druv that bridges the diverse needs of rural, unconnected communities through the provision of Druv boxes for internet connected TVs, to the preservation and promotion of Arts and Crafts for livelihood, all serve as steps of change in the direction of integrated development.

THE PERSEVERANCE OF TRANSFORMATIONAL INTERVENTIONS

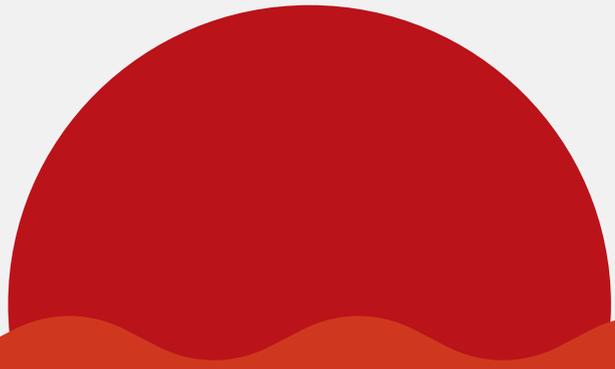
Holistic change can only be achieved when the people it is focused on are not only happy, but healthy. With malnutrition in the country resulting in a high rate of childhood stunting, maternal and childhood anaemia, and considered a root cause of over 45

percent of under-five mortality, initiatives that focus on fortification of staple food vehicles and support to government nutrition programmes are carried out. Cancer has also been an area of focused efforts that have transitioned with multiple initiatives - the National Cancer Grid being one - to standardise cancer care, promote early screening and detection through innovative technologies and supportive care. Reformatory initiatives have also been employed in the areas of mental health, clinical establishment, elderly care and wellness, along with other rural health development programmes.

The continuing uncertainty of climate change, coupled with the certainty of resources being finite, brings forth complex problems that have altered the Trusts' perspective of these issues, leading to the provision of varied solutions. The Tata Water Mission is one such multifaceted initiative that seeks to provide better access to pure water, using traditional strengths as well as innovative and technological approaches. Along with provision, the sustenance of water resources and affordable low-maintenance technologies for supplying drinking water are also being sought.

As sanitation goes hand in hand with water usage, the Trusts have played an integral role in the Swachh Bharat Mission, with a focus on effectiveness and sustainability through behavioural change, provisions, toilet designs and usage.

Livelihood-centred efforts carried out by the Trusts promote as well as empower rural and urban communities by creating



opportunities for them to thrive. The Trusts have not only provided relief, but also sustainable solutions that have helped many villages and communities bloom, through initiatives such as the Open Source Fisheries programme, System of Rice Intensification programme, mKrishi, etc., whilst ushering in integration of technology and knowledge into the practices, making them more efficient and self-dependent, in turn, leading to higher incomes. With regard to cropping, the Trusts have promoted water-harvesting and conservation as a means to reduce dependence on rain-fed agriculture. The Diversion-Based Irrigation programme popularises structures that use gravitational force to guide water from nearby streams and rivers to fields, thus proving to be a simple and cost-effective method.

During the year under review, the Migration portfolio focused on highlighting issues of the growing urban poor that migrant workers fall under, due to movement in search of labour. The initiative helps them adapt, by linking them with numerous social security services, and health and sanitation facilities, thereby easing the stress of residential, occupational and social vulnerabilities that they face.

With the crux of growth depending on change, it is necessary to ensure that educational environments are conducive to improvement and learning as well. The quest to provide education to marginalised sections is a core objective, along with making sure that schooling is in line with the current requirements by honing those necessary skills. A major focus is on the education of children, women literacy, tribal education and improvement of teaching to strengthen the system as a whole. To

achieve such goals, the Trusts have enlisted the use of technology and innovation to modify the structure, thereby, opening doors for rural and remote areas, giving them access to open source content, allowing both quality learning as well as teaching.

The on-going search for alternative energy sources and a ticking clock on energy reserves have led to the implementation of clean energy programmes around the country with the help of the Trusts. These initiatives facilitate access to clean energy sources, installation of solar systems, promotion of clean cooking systems and lighting systems to individual homes, in an effort to convert and create solar-based livelihoods that can also support other activities.

Initiatives like the Leh Livelihoods Initiative, Andhra Pradesh Rural Prosperity Mission, South Odisha Initiative and many more function on multiple levels that involve researching the needs of each area, working out scalable solutions, and implementing them in collaboration with government and local bodies.

When solutions are only addressed in terms of change, a real difference is made. To make this difference whole, an all-round perspective is imperative to truly achieve such a feat. The Trusts aim to continue in this direction while paving new paths of improvement along with inspiring others to join in this journey. The coming years will see further engagements in association with its partners with the aim of impacting 100 million lives by 2021, carrying forward the mission of advancing the nation.



A FINANCIAL OVERVIEW: 2017-2018

THE YEAR THAT WAS:

The total disbursements made by the Trusts during the year were ₹2,535.06 million (US \$39.00 million).

Disbursements of ₹2,373.40 million (US \$36.51 million) were made on all programme grants during the year.

Small grants touched ₹21.90 million (US \$0.34 million).

The total disbursements to individuals amounted to ₹139.76 million (US \$2.15 million).

Details of grant disburseals: 2017-2018

TYPE OF GRANT	₹ IN MILLION	US\$ IN MILLION
Institution: Programme grants	2,373.40	36.51
Institution: Endowment grants	-	-
Institution: Small grants	21.90	0.34
Individual grants	139.76	2.15
Total	2,535.06	39.00

₹10 million is ₹1 crore; 1 US \$ is approximately equal to ₹65

Institutional grant disburseals (Theme-wise): 2017-2018*

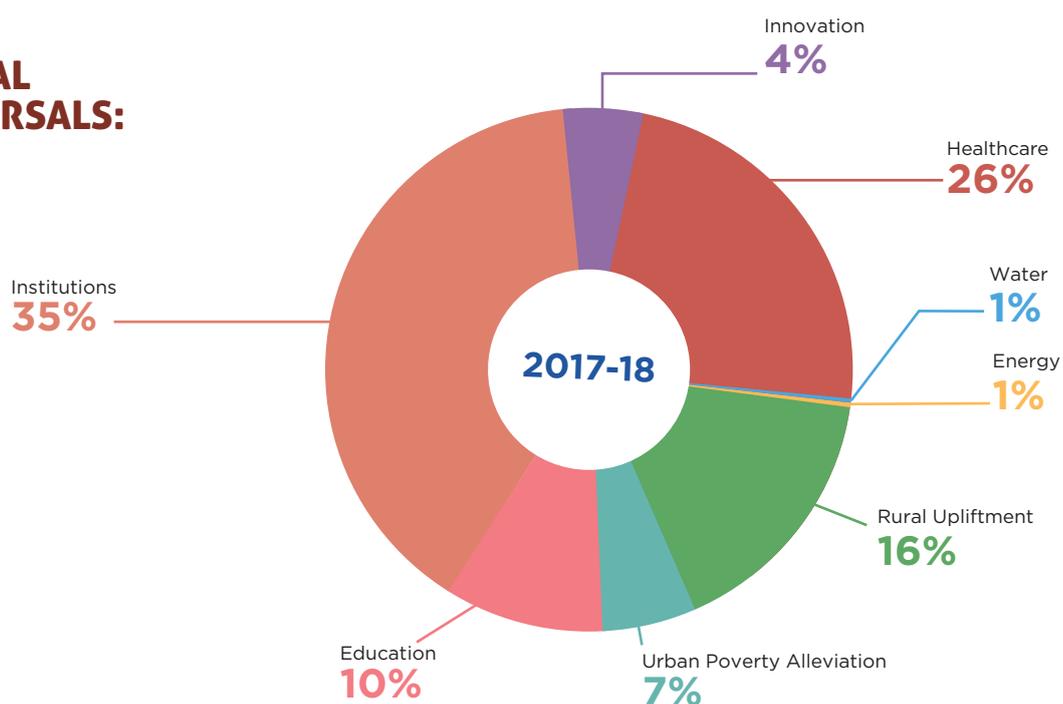
THEMATIC AREA	₹ IN MILLION	US\$ IN MILLION
Healthcare	628.90	9.68
Water	7.90	0.12
Energy	17.40	0.27
Rural Upliftment	388.00	5.97
Education	247.60	2.64
Urban Poverty Alleviation	171.70	3.81
Arts, Crafts and Culture	-0.90	-0.01
Institutions	845.20	13.00
Innovations	89.50	1.38
Total	2,395.30	36.85

*The figures in the table reflect institutional grant disburseals in the financial year.

Individual grant disburseals: 2017-2018

TYPE OF GRANT	₹ IN MILLION	US\$ IN MILLION	%
Medical	-	-	-
Education	139.76	2.15	100
Total	139.76	2.15	100

INSTITUTIONAL GRANT DISBURSALS: 2017-2018



₹10 million is 1 crore;
1 US \$ is approximately
equal to ₹65



Rapid Diagnostic Test being carried out at a mass screening camp for malaria in Odisha

HEALTHCARE

BUILDING NETWORKS OF DEVELOPMENT

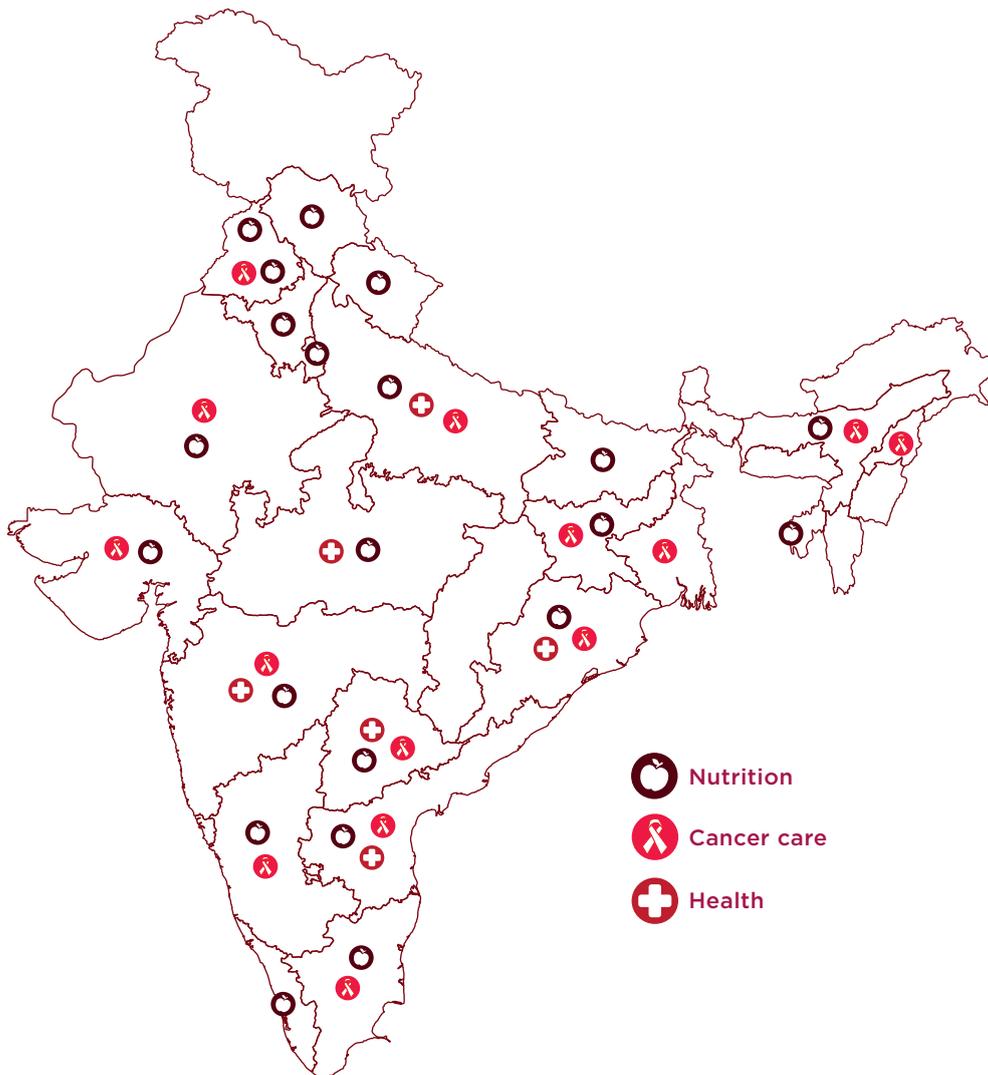
India, home to 17.84% of the world's population, has made significant progress in the health status of its citizens over decades with increase in life expectancy, reduction of mortality and morbidity, and improved quality of life. However, epidemiological transition from communicable diseases to non-communicable diseases throws a dual challenge at the country's health system, where there is a huge gap between the

demand and supply of quality healthcare services.

It is in this context that the Trusts are committed towards enabling access to quality primary healthcare by strengthening health systems in India. The mission is to positively impact millions of Indians by 2021, by strengthening healthcare delivery capabilities, leveraging partnerships, synthesising new technologies and innovations.

The chosen model for the Trusts is to work with selected partners, like-minded institutions and the government in the following focus areas:

- Nutrition • Mental Health • Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health (RMNCH + A) • Health System Strengthening • Non-communicable Diseases • Communicable Diseases



*While these programmes constitute the work undertaken by Tata Trusts under Healthcare, only those supported/financed through Sir Dorabji Tata Trust & Allied Trusts are described in this report.



Routine medical check-up in progress

HEALTH SYSTEM STRENGTHENING

In order to bring sustainable change, it is important to collaborate with the efforts of the state governments towards strengthening the existing health systems and facilitating evidence-based decision making.

KEY PROJECT:

MODEL URBAN PRIMARY HEALTH (MAHARASHTRA)

The Trusts are supporting the National Urban Health Mission for strengthening 26 Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHC) in the city of Nagpur, in collaboration with the Government of Maharashtra.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS:

- 🌐 Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Government of Maharashtra.
- 🌐 Renovation of targeted UPHCs undertaken.
- 🌐 Training imparted to the service providers of UPHCs.

FUTURE PLANS:

- ✦ Refurbish the central warehouse.
- ✦ Digitise the supply chain.
- ✦ Procure laboratory equipment and training of the laboratory technicians.
- ✦ Upgrade infrastructure in the UPHCs.
- ✦ Community-based survey to be conducted on awareness and utilisation of the services available in UPHCs.



Anthropometric measurements being undertaken at ICDS centre



A tribal woman undergoes a health check-up under the Elderly Care Project

ELDERLY CARE



Increased longevity has resulted in a rise of the population above 80 years of age, which accounts for nearly 11 million people.¹ With around 600,000 people over the age of 100, India is expected to have the highest number of centenarians by 2050. As the number of senior citizens increase – from 100 million in 2011 to an estimated 170 million in 2026 and 300 million in 2050 – the need for programmes for their welfare increases².

The Elderly Care Wellness and Engagement programme was initiated by the Trusts, with an objective to play a transformational role in the geriatric sector, by focusing on critical gap areas and creating an ecosystem for convergence of various stakeholders. The programme strives to improve the quality of life of the elderly through caregiving, decreasing their dependency and generating social and economic opportunities.

Source: ¹Census 2011

²<https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/world-population-prospects-the-2017-revision.html>

KEY PROJECT:

ELDERLY CARE PROJECT - RURAL PILOT

The project aims to address the healthcare and social needs of the elderly and improve the health outcomes through a comprehensive care model, which focuses on provision of health services to the elderly and building the capacities of the community to take care of the elderly. The model is being piloted in: (a) Mul block, Chandrapur district, Maharashtra; (b) Toopran Mandal, Medak district, Telangana; and (c) Yadgir Block, Yadgir district, Karnataka.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS:

-  MoU signed with the State Public Health Department, Maharashtra to initiate activities in Mul block.
-  Commencement of work in Telangana.
-  Finalisation of partner organisations **across all 3 locations.**

FUTURE PLANS:

-  Sign the MoU with relevant departments of the state governments of Telangana and Karnataka.
-  Implement the rural pilot across all three locations.

ELDERLY CARE PROJECT - URBAN PILOT:

The need to ensure the well-being of the growing elderly population has led to the inception of this ambitious project. The Trusts, along with the Social Security and Empowerment for People with Disabilities (SSEPD) Department of the Government of Odisha has conceptualised a unique hub and spoke centre (neighbourhood centre) in

Bhubaneswar. Spread across an area of 4,000 square feet, this hub would be a place where the elderly indulge in activities that delight them - group discussions, reading, physical fitness, indoor games, basic health services, healthy meals and entertainment. This would be a place that redefines and re-imagines ageing.

This is a seven-year-long project, categorised in different phases:

- 🌐 Short-term (2 years) – The focus would be on initiating and laying a firm foundation after understanding the needs of people. A concrete plan for a self-sustaining hub would be developed.
- 🌐 Mid-term (2 to 5 years) – The engagement programmes would be upscaled across Bhubaneswar through technology-enabled platforms. Volunteers and service providers across multiple locations would be involved in the project.
- 🌐 Long-term (5 to 7 years) – Efforts would be made to phase out the support and set up neighbourhood centres in every district of the state through SSEPD.

EARLY RESPONSE SYSTEM (ERS)

This system is being put in place to connect and respond to the elderly population in India by providing a technology-enabled 24x7 response mechanism. The comprehensive system will support elderly people, not only in times of distress but also interact with them on a continuous basis. It will support them by providing information, guidance, counselling, and resource linkage. This will be more than just a helpline,

as it envisages continuous and long-term engagement with the elderly, wherever required.

To work on the response system, the Trusts have been allotted a short code of 1-4567. The system is expected to be fully developed under a PPP framework by 2025. The implementation will be carried out in different phases:

- 🌐 **Phase 1** – This stage will aim to **cover about 1 million elderly persons across Telangana**. This phase is critical to understand the needs, challenges and behaviour of the elderly in both urban and rural contexts. This pilot phase will lay the foundation for further upscaling.
- 🌐 **Phase 2** – **About 10 million elderly persons will be covered** and the services will be extended to other states, with multi-lingual support.
- 🌐 **Phase 3** – Over 100 million elderly persons will be covered in this phase by extending the services across the entire country.

During the upscale, it is envisaged that the working model will be taken up to the government for funding and partnership in a PPP model. The response system is expected to be a great source of support and comfort for **at least 100 million elderly people** in India, once it is fully implemented.

ADVOCACY:

The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 empowers senior citizens to seek maintenance and support from the caregiver in the family. This Act is under revision. Along with United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Trusts have contributed to the Amended Bill, 2018, especially in articulating the minimum standards required for running senior living facilities. A study was conducted along with Samarth and UNFPA, which took a fact-based approach to develop a reasonably robust estimate of available supply,

to help understand the nature and scale of challenges and the required capacity to support implementation of any framework that is adopted.

Based on global experience and best practices, discussions and inputs from experts in developed eldercare markets, consultations with experts and practitioners in India as well as an understanding of the baseline, the study has identified 5 key result areas and 28 performance metrics which offer a set of comprehensive, measurable and practical standards.



An elderly woman working for her livelihood



A happy recipient of the Clean Cooking Programme

ENERGY

FUELLING SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES



BUILDING NETWORKS OF DEVELOPMENT

There is a strong connection between the reduction of poverty and access to sustainable and clean energy. The strategy adopted by the Trusts is to identify the gaps, innovate solutions which are reflective of context and ground-test them through pilots. Different technologies and approaches are validated for their outreach, impact and sustainability. Through its different programmes, the Trusts' teams are associating with field partners, community institutions, last-mile delivery partners and research

institutions to build markets to facilitate demand for clean energy solutions. With the help of R & D partners, research institutions, innovators, entrepreneurs, and investors, the programmes also aim to supply innovative, appropriate and sustainable solutions.

The Trusts have operationalised two key programmes within this area; namely*:

(a) the Clean Cooking Programme

(b) the Solar Energy Programme



*While these programmes constitute the work undertaken by Tata Trusts under Energy, only those supported/financed through Sir Dorabji Tata Trust & Allied Trusts are described in this report.



A group of farmers use a lift irrigation scheme operated by solar power

SOLAR ENERGY PROGRAMME

The aim of the Solar Energy Programme is to make sustainable energy solutions accessible to vulnerable tribal communities in a financially and socially inclusive manner. The focus is on providing solutions which are accessible, reliable, affordable, and are appropriate to their geography and its

requirements. Projects utilising solar energy are being used to address off-grid lighting at household and community levels, commercial requirements, irrigation and food security, powering educational and medical institutions, and to enhance livelihoods and productivity.

OUTREACH DURING 2017-18:

Number of states

8



Number of districts covered

36



Number of households covered

8,496



Number of schools covered

30



Number of villages covered

562



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS:

- 🌐 Launching the Tata Smart Energy Incubation Centre and the Social Alpha Energy Challenge to create a pipeline of high impact clean-tech solutions that address the challenges of affordable energy, in complete convergence with the Trusts' livelihoods and sustainability initiatives at the grassroots level.
- 🌐 Installation of 175kWp of systems of various types and sizes, benefitting over **26,000 individuals**.
- 🌐 Facilitating over **500 permanent home-lighting systems in 28 villages in TH.Rampur block of Kalahandi district, Odisha**.

FUTURE PLANS:

- ✈ Support the development and management of Tata Smart Energy Incubation Centre.
- ✈ Upscale successful solar interventions in conjunction with a sustainable financing process.

*While these programmes constitute the work undertaken by the Tata Trusts under Energy, only those supported/financed through Sir Dorabji Tata Trust & Allied Trusts are described in this report



Installation of solar arrays provides clean energy for the villages

THE MAN WITH UNLIMITED POTENTIAL

“P Veeranna saw the potential in expanding his micro-business. However, with the town’s fragmented electricity supply, he needed a unique plan.”

Every year, thousands of pilgrims making the difficult trek to the Nagamalai temple in Southern Karnataka would pass the town of Male Mahadeshwara Betta.

P Veeranna owned a small shop with a high footfall of pilgrims, and saw a huge potential in expanding his micro-business by offering chilled beverages, charging stations and entertainment options. However, with the town’s electricity supply being as fragmented as it was, this would not be possible.

This year, however, is a different story. The Tata Trusts and SELCO Foundation partnered with Veeranna to conceptualise an Integrated Energy Centre, or IEC that could run out of his small shop in the remote tribal area. After assessing his electricity needs, a solar power station was implemented within Veeranna’s store that ran a refrigerator, a mobile charging point, a mixer and a television.

The IEC was financed through a joint effort by Veeranna, a local micro-finance

organisation MYRADA, the SHG Federation and Tata Trusts with SELCO Foundation.

Recognising the risks associated with untested technologies and new models in a remote location, Tata Trusts provided a margin money grant of ₹57,000 to Veeranna. The remainder of the ₹1,20,000 needed, was taken as a loan by Veeranna and his wife via the SHG they are a part of, supported by MYRADA, an NGO that has been working in these hills for nine years.

As a result of the IEC, Veeranna saw a marked increase in footfalls and income. In just six months, he earned over ₹60,000 as additional income, through the addition of the refrigerator alone.

Today, Veeranna has paid off the entirety of his loan and is enjoying his increased income unencumbered. Veeranna confidently says, “The uniqueness of solar energy to run the shop, which provides facilities like charging station, TV and cold drinks, attracts more crowd. I am now confident and will apply for more loan to expand my shop.”



Veeranna and his family earn additional income by installing a solar powered refrigerator





RURAL UPLIFTMENT

INTEGRATING TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION TO IMPROVE RURAL INCOMES

Rural Upliftment Programmes are interventions undertaken for the upliftment of marginalised and poor communities in India and have been an important focus area for the Trusts. These programmes work in collaboration with the government and local bodies towards transforming communities and livelihoods through developing and strengthening rural income-generation activities while supporting related requirements. The initiatives merge sustainability and technology with local

practices to deliver increased incomes for a better quality of life.

The Rural Upliftment portfolio comprises regional initiatives and programmes that span across 26 states of the country. The portfolio also comprises thematic initiatives and programmes such as agriculture, fisheries, bamboo-based livelihoods, dairy-based livelihoods, systems for rice intensification, diversion-based irrigation, etc.



While these programmes constitute the work undertaken by Tata Trusts under the Rural Upliftment portfolio, only the Dairy based interventions, currently ongoing in Rajasthan, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, have been supported/financed through the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust & Allied Trusts. Hence, only these have been described in this report.



Women members of a Milk Producer Company at an exposure visit

TATA DAIRY MISSION

ENSURING STEADY INCOMES FOR MILK PRODUCERS



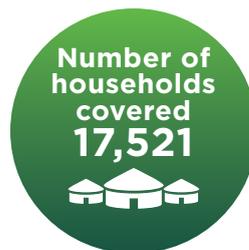
Apart from agriculture, livestock-based interventions are a key source of livelihood for the small and marginal farmers in India, contributing to nearly 16% of their annual household income. The returns from livestock are significant, with regular and assured cash flows, unlike risks associated with income from agriculture.

Under the Tata Dairy Mission, the Trusts are partnering with 'Dairy Health and Nutrition Initiative India Foundation (DHANII)' - a Section 8 Company - to sustainably enhance incomes of milk

producers by building their capacity vis-à-vis milk production, animal health, breed improvement and animal nutrition. To ensure fair prices for their milk, these producers are being organised under Producer Companies, which are equipped with latest technologies, infrastructure and assured market linkages.

With technical support from NDDB Dairy Services (NDS), DHANII has established 4 Milk Producer Companies (MPC). These include 2 in Rajasthan and 1 each in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab.

OUTREACH DURING 2017-18:

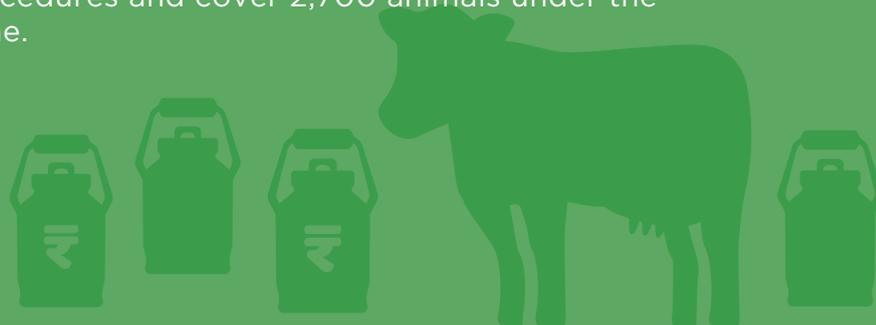


KEY ACHIEVEMENTS:

-  **Milk collection across all 4 MPCs was 72,289 kilograms per day** as on March 31, 2018 against a target of 64,000 kilograms per day.
-  **13,324 Artificial Inseminations (AI) were undertaken** in villages of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, where the MPCs are functional. 1,856 animals were covered under Ration Balancing Programme and 133 silage demonstrations were undertaken.
-  Coverage of the two MPCs in Rajasthan has been expanded, which will reach out to an additional 200 villages.
-  Studies show an increased additional **annual income of ₹36,000 to ₹45,000 per household** from dairy activities.

FUTURE PLANS:

-  Establish an MPC in Yavatmal district, Maharashtra, which would cover around 2,800 members from 140 villages.
-  Cover additional areas in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, whilst also include new locations in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu under the Tata Dairy Mission, thereby increasing the number of households to 28,000 across 574 villages.
-  Conduct over 17,000 AI procedures and cover 2,700 animals under the Ration Balancing Programme.





EDUCATION

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The Indian Constitution guarantees equality and social justice in all walks of life, including education. The same is reflected in India's Constitutional commitment to provide free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14. While India has witnessed considerable improvement in elementary education over the last few decades, especially since the adoption of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which includes having achieved considerable quantitative expansion of school education across its states, challenges related to quality, equity and learning remain worrisome.

Education is one of the most powerful instruments for reducing poverty and inequality in a nation. A few basic education programmes have expanded access to schools in India; however, near universalisation of elementary education has increased the diversity of learners in classrooms without corresponding investment and support to teachers, resulting in a number of challenges in ensuring quality education to all children. Significant progress has also been made in narrowing the gender and social gaps in enrolment figures; however, schooling experience, especially in schools accessed by the poor and rural population, continues to be a major challenge. Large-scale studies and achievement surveys have demonstrated poor quality of the teaching-learning process, resulting in disturbingly low levels of learning, with a vast majority of children not acquiring even the basic skills of reading, writing and arithmetic after attending school for

five years. In addition to this, India still faces challenges in providing quality Early Childhood Development programmes for all children.

Ensuring equitable access to quality education for children and adolescents, with a focus on reducing gender and social disparities, is the central goal of the education portfolio of the Trusts. The Trusts' steadfast approach to build a more egalitarian education system in India involves quality improvement, achieving grade-appropriate learning levels, developing 21st century skills and simultaneously, strengthening the education system and communities in identified geographies. Quality education fosters overall development of a child, builds on the innate abilities of children to make sense of the world around them, provides a range of learning opportunities, and equips them with academic qualifications and life-skills to ensure effective participation in a democratic society. Such a goal can only be achieved by strengthening the process of providing education at multiple levels by: (i) Improving teaching learning through teacher capacity building and curriculum development; (ii) Promoting community participation in education; (iii) Providing academic support to teachers and children; and (iv) Strengthening the education administration at block/district/state levels. To realise this goal, the portfolio works through thematic and regional initiatives reaching out to around 42,000 schools/Anganwadis along with 97,000 teachers and around 2.4 million students.*

*While these thematic and regional initiatives constitute the work undertaken by Tata Trusts under Education, only those initiatives supported/financed through Sir Dorabji Tata Trusts & Allied Trusts are described in this report.



Studying is joyful: Students at a school in Khunti, Jharkhand

REGIONAL INITIATIVES

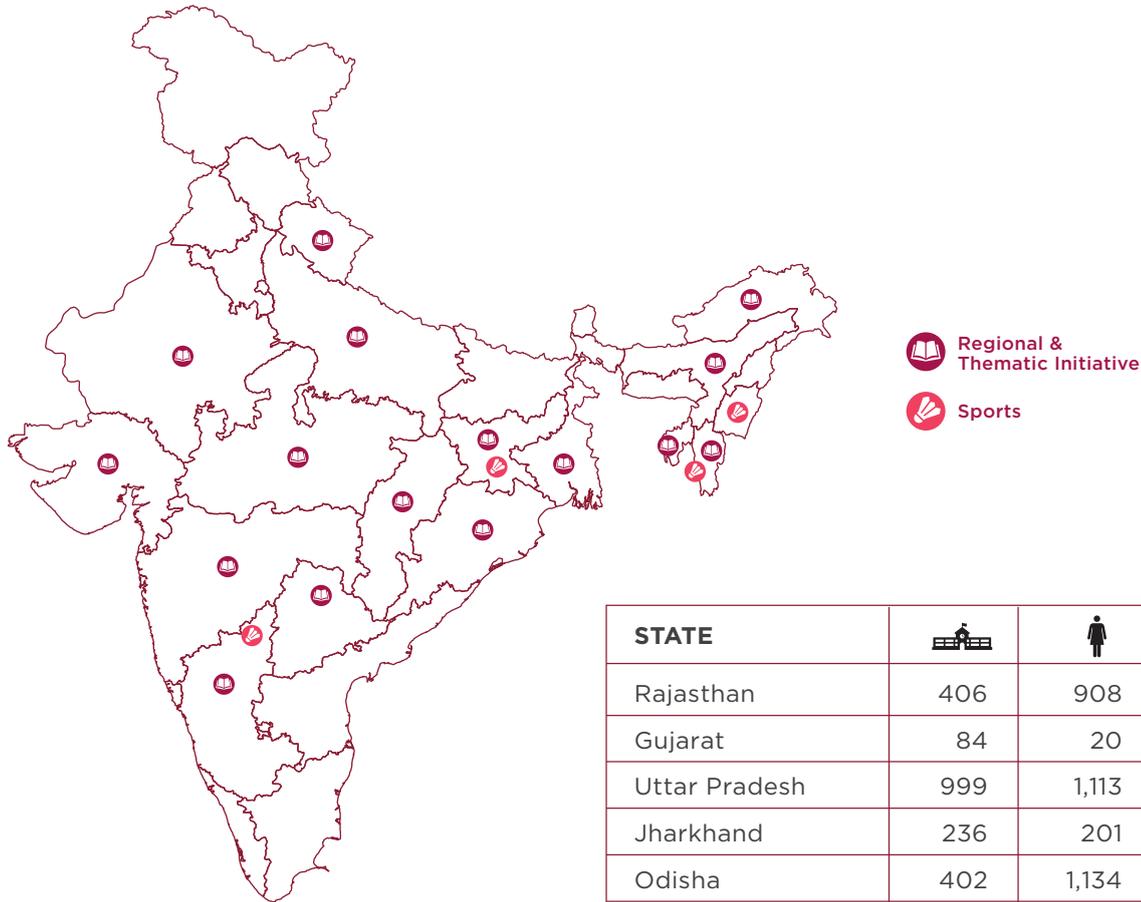
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The Trusts' work through Regional Initiatives addresses educational needs in around 40 blocks as a part of multi-thematic interventions to enhance quality of life. Educational needs from pre-schools to high-schools are addressed in a gradual manner by working with children, teachers and schools, along with strengthening systems and ensuring community participation. In geographies where the Trusts are engaged in multi-thematic work, education interventions are layered

alongside livelihood enhancement of community through agriculture, microfinance, livestock based work, water and sanitation, and health/nutrition in order to impact the quality of life in a comprehensive manner.

Thematic Initiatives focus on addressing some of the key sector gap areas in education. These include Parag Initiative, Technology in Education, Teacher Education and Women's Literacy.

The map depicts the Trust's activities in education portfolio. Intensive interventions under regional initiatives are ongoing in Yadgir district of Karnataka, Khunti district of Jharkhand, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, South Odisha and Rajasthan.



STATE			
Rajasthan	406	908	43,058
Gujarat	84	20	11,870
Uttar Pradesh	999	1,113	84,136
Jharkhand	236	201	25,895
Odisha	402	1,134	27,703
Maharashtra	38,347	72,912	128,774
Karnataka	292	663	43,831
Uttarakhand	95	257	5,096
Tripura	149	642	9,000
Mizoram	67	387	7,187
Arunachal Pradesh	30	105	1,315
Assam	191	993	11,950
West Bengal	271	1,001	21,191
Madhya Pradesh	299	-	20,428
Telangana	303	1,855	10,043
Chhattisgarh	47	139	4,680
TOTAL	42,218	82,330	456,157

 | Number of schools covered
 | Number of teachers trained
 | Number of children covered

*While these programmes constitute the work undertaken by Tata Trusts under Education, only those supported/financed through Sir Dorabji Tata Trust & Allied Trusts are described in this report.



Kids being introduced to digital learning

REGIONAL INITIATIVES RAJASTHAN

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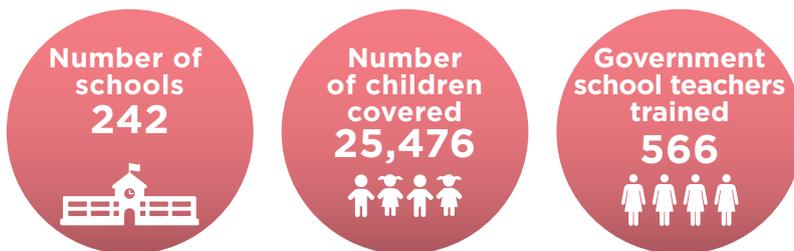
Beginning April 2015, the Centre for Micro Finance (CmF), Jaipur, with support of the Tata Trusts and the Government of Rajasthan, launched an integrated development project in four tribal blocks of South Rajasthan. Titled 'Transformation Initiative', the 5-year project seeks to impact lives of 70,000 poor families in selected blocks of Abu Road, Pindwara (Sirohi district), Bali (Pali district) and Sayara (Udaipur

district) of South Rajasthan. As part of the multi-thematic work, CmF is implementing education interventions, with a focus on strengthening the learning environment for ensuring accessible, enjoyable and meaningful education in selected schools and Anganwadis. Currently, CmF along with its partners are working with 242 schools and 63 Anganwadis.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS:

- Reached out to **25,476 children in 242 schools and 1,788 students** through the Early Childhood Education programme in 63 Anganwadis.
- Trained **566 government school teachers** and **63 Anganwadi workers**.
- 180 children were identified and enrolled** in Anganwadi centres of Abu Road block; simultaneously, 932 out-of-school students mainstreamed in formal government schools.
- 243 adolescents** were covered through Information Technology in Education (ITE) project.
- A state level conference on 'Multilingualism in Early School Years' was organised at Jaipur for sharing experiences and evidence-based best practices in multilingual education.

OUTREACH DURING 2017-18:



FUTURE PLANS:

- Ensure expansion of Early Childhood Education to cover the entire Abu Road block, thereby reaching out to a total of 153 Anganwadis and 3,500 children. In addition, intensively engaging with 60 Anganwadi Centres to transform them into model centres.
- Implement a remedial programme in middle schools of Abu Road block, focusing on improving foundational competencies of students in Hindi, English and Mathematics.
- Initiate work on women literacy through establishment of 30 women literacy centres, reaching out to 750 women.



Prof. Padma Sarangapani (Project Director, CLix and Professor, Tata Institute of Social Sciences) and Mr. Vijay Kumar (Associate Dean for Open Learning, Executive Director, J-WEL, Massachusetts Institute of Technology), with the UNESCO King Hamad Bin Isa Al-Khalifa Prize awarded to CLix for the use of ICTs in Education 2017 Edition

THEMATIC INITIATIVES TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION

Technology has pervaded every sphere of life today. Being able to use technology meaningfully is the need of every child in the 21st century. The objective of this initiative is to support and promote programmes that use technology for classroom instruction, teacher professional development, and student learning.

Technology is used as an enabler to address the issues of quality of education while bridging digital divide. This thematic initiative comprises: (a) Connected Learning Initiative (CLix); (b) Integrated approach to Technology in Education (ITE); and (c) Khan Academy*.

INTEGRATED APPROACH TO TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION (ITE)

Operationalised in 2012, the Integrated Approach to Technology in Education (ITE) is a pedagogical framework to improve teaching and learning processes. It fosters 21st century skills and authentic learning, through project-based learning for middle school children and adolescents in some of the most underprivileged geographies (91% rural). Students, mostly first-time computer users, create learning artefacts such as weather charts, comparative charts on jute production or population density in different cities, to deepen their learning of subject matter. All the projects assigned are carefully selected by the teachers and matched with the curriculum.

*While these programmes constitute the work undertaken by Tata Trusts under Education, only those supported/financed through Sir Dorabji Tata Trust & Allied Trusts are described in this report.

CONNECTED LEARNING INITIATIVE (CLIX) CONNECTING INDIA WITH GLOBAL LEARNING PLATFORMS

The Connected Learning Initiative (CLIX), is a bold and innovative initiative offering a scalable model with global relevance for quality teaching and learning. It harnesses modern technology to improve the academic prospects of high school students from underserved communities of India. By integrating educational technologies in pedagogical design and Teacher Professional Development, CLIX aims to provide high quality learning experiences in Hindi, Telugu and English, focusing on authentic, hands-on, conceptual learning and development of values, skills and competencies. The initiative draws on

Tata Institute of Social Sciences' (TISS) experience of impactful field action programmes for underserved and marginalised communities in school and teacher education, Massachusetts Institute of Technology's (MIT) leadership in platform-based blended-learning and interactive technologies in Education, and the Trusts' commitment to serve disadvantaged communities in India. The Initiative has partnered with four Indian states (Chhattisgarh, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Telangana) to work in government high schools with students and teachers.

OUTREACH DURING 2017-18



KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

- Technology-embedded curricular modules designed along with the Teacher Professional Development course offered on TISS platform.
- Implementation of CLIX in 441 schools across Mizoram, Rajasthan, Telangana and Chhattisgarh, impacting **32,437 students and 2,130 teachers**.
- CLIX was awarded the UNESCO King Hamad Bin Isa Al-Khalifa Prize for the use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) in Education (Edition 2017). The prize was awarded on March 8, 2018 in a ceremony at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris.

FUTURE PLANS:

- Undertake a study to document adoption of CLIX across schools and factors facilitating or impeding its adoption.
- Introduce CLIX English modules in 50 schools in Tripura.
- Conduct a study on learning outcomes to ascertain the impact of CLIX on student learning.
- Organise the CLIX International Symposium to disseminate learnings from CLIX and other technology-enabled interventions.



Children of migrant workers at brick kilns enjoy themselves at a daycare centre

URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

India is at the threshold of a major urban transition. In less than 20 years, the urban population is expected to increase from the present 380 million to 600 million*. The speed and scale of urban growth is significant, and this implies that around 40 percent of the country's population will be urban by 2030.**

The Trusts' engagement in the urban space and its poorest stakeholders is fairly recent in comparison with the work done in rural development. The country's growing urbanisation has put the focus on urban issues and the need to work with the urban poor. This does not necessarily mean a shift from engagement with rural issues or an undermining of it. It is based on a

recognition that urbanisation is irreversible and interventions in the rural and urban spheres have to complement and strengthen each other.

The Urban Poverty Alleviation Portfolio of the Trusts comprises four sub-themes: migration, skills initiative for informal sector workers, safe habitat and civil society strengthening***.

***While these programmes constitute the work undertaken by Tata Trusts, only those supported/financed through Sir Dorabji Tata Trust & Allied Trusts are described in this report.



*Source: World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision by United Nations (<https://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/publications/files/wup2014-highlights.pdf>)
**Source: New Climate Economy Report 2018; by the The Global Commission on the Economy and Climate (<https://newclimateeconomy.report>)



Facilitating benefits for migrants at the Migrant Resource Centre

MIGRATION CHANGING REHABILITATION APPROACHES TO ENSURE SEAMLESS URBAN TRANSITIONS



India is at the threshold of a major urban transition where in less than 20 years*, the urban population is expected to increase from 380 million to 600 million. The speed and scale of urban growth is significant and is an irreversible trend. Today, India is a part of a global phenomenon, where an increasing number of people are migrating primarily in search of economic opportunities to both urban and rural areas with a dream of improving their quality of life.

The growing numbers of urban poor and the fact that migrants could be defined with regard to all three categories of vulnerabilities—residential, occupational and social, have led the Trusts to focus on migration as an issue within the larger canvas of urban poverty, since 2006. By 2011, the Trusts' migration programme had grown to

comprise 34 partners across 9 states and had impacted more than 300,000 migrants. The migration initiative works in the source destination of the families, as well as related destinations.

The Trusts' vision is to support the development of migrant families by bringing out sustainable and scalable solutions to achieve a large-scale impact.

Building on the strength of the previous phase, the current phase (2016-19) aims at making the Migrant Resource Centres (MRC) self-reliant service delivery centres.

This platform is a one-stop shop delivering labour-friendly services to reduce the vulnerabilities of migrants. The services include linkages to government entitlements and schemes, legal assistance in wage and worksite, accident-related cases, linkages to skill training and employment

Source : *<https://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/publications/files/wup2014-highlights.pdf>

opportunities, and to banking services. Spread across 3 source states – Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, the MRCs are based on different models in each state, which have been evolved as per consultations with relevant stakeholders.

The destination migration programmes tackle the root cause of the occupational vulnerabilities of seasonal migrants through on-site service delivery at brick kilns and construction sites. These industries exhibit the largest influx of migrant workers. Most of them travel to sites with their families; consequently, their children lack the opportunity of education and health care as kilns are located in remote locations. Taking this into consideration, crèches and bridge schools for children of migrant workers, and multi-service delivery centres have been operationalised in the brick kiln clusters of Karimnagar district, Telangana and Sri Ganganagar district, Rajasthan, in partnership with brick kiln owners, the Department of Labour, Government of Rajasthan and Government of Telangana.

The strategic focus of the migration programmes over 2016-19 is on creating a significant impact in the quality of life of 2 million migrants and their families by: (a) ensuring financial inclusion for migrants; (b) facilitating linkages to various social security schemes and government services; (c) ensuring that migrants have decent living conditions, water and sanitation; (d) bringing in technology and design innovations to address nutrition, housing, water and sanitation needs of migrant workers; (e) streamlining recruitment, eliminating occupational vulnerability and striving towards decent working conditions in the brick kiln sector; (f) facilitating portability of entitlements across the states in close coordination with the state government to demonstrate and develop a mechanism to make welfare schemes (ex: Public Distribution System) portable across states; (g) introducing outreach methods to provide information, education and communication support to migrant workers; and (h) research and training to inform policy and practice.

OUTREACH DURING 2017-18:



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS:

ODISHA

- An MoU with the Labour Department, Government of Odisha, was signed and 5 Labour Help Desks were established in 5 destination states. A toll-free number was set up for migrating labourers to effectively address emergency issues.
- An MoU with the Panchayati Raj Department was signed to establish 61 Migration Resource Centres (MRC) within the gram panchayat premises.
- 40 MRCs were established, providing 16,334 entitlements to migrating and vulnerable households**, with net value of entitlements worth approximately ₹23 million.
- A multi-dimensional Android app was developed, which facilitated a survey of **10,087 households**. The data was shared with the respective line departments of the Government of Odisha for convergence with schemes and entitlements.

TELANGANA

- Basic facilities and health services were ensured in 51 brick kilns in Karimnagar covering **5,157 migrants**, in addition, 18 worksite schools and 2 crèches were established.
- 16 seasonal hostels in Odisha were engaged and helped connect **1,204 migrating children** to the education system, indirectly stopping child migration.
- Solar panels and electrical systems were provided to **15 seasonal hostels and 15 MRCs** in collaboration with Schneider Electricals.

UTTAR PRADESH

- A baseline survey was undertaken in Bahraich and Shravasti districts covering **4,500 households across 400 villages**.
- 28 Migrant Resource Centres were established through selection and training of entrepreneurs. The MRCs were standardised vis-à-vis branding and infrastructure and delivered services to **12,791 migrant labourers**, during the year.
- A partnership was institutionalised with the Building and other Construction Workers Welfare Board (BoCW) for recognising MRCs in facilitating the delivery of BoCW benefits.

RAJASTHAN

- A membership-based model is being demonstrated in making MRCs self-reliant. In its first year of operation, a membership base of 22,883 was built **generating ₹2.2 million**, covering 60% of operating cost of MRCs, and over 19,000 migrants and their family members were linked to benefits across various services. **The total accrued direct benefit delivered amounted to ₹83 million**.
- Loans worth ₹6.7 million** were dispersed (in partnership with Avanti Finance) to 469 migrant families to support housing and shelter assistance needs. 19 migrants affected by Tuberculosis were provided with loans for treatment with disbursement of loans being linked to their adherence to treatment.
- In partnership with the brick kiln owners association of Shri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh of Rajasthan (where over 60% of brick kilns are located), 2 onsite pre-school cum day care centres (named Udaan) were demonstrated over six months. More than 80 children between 3-6 years of age benefited from early childhood care, education and nutrition, while over 300 migrant family members were linked to benefits through health camps and immunisation camps. Government schemes that amounted to a direct benefit of **more than ₹100,000** were provided to these families.

MAHARASHTRA

- The Trusts, in partnership with Tata Housing, piloted on-site linkage of workers to BoCW, its social security schemes and other services. 1,051 services were delivered at Tata Housing's construction site at Thane, including BoCW registration, BoCW scheme benefits, insurance, pension and banking services. **Direct financial benefits worth ₹460,000 were delivered**.

FUTURE PLANS:

ODISHA

- ✈ Establish 21 more MRCs in districts across South Odisha and focus on strengthening the institutional frame work for the same.
- ✈ Roll-out a district-level Migration Resource Centre in Karimnagar district, Telangana along with piloting models of cost efficient and environment-friendly technology in brick kilns.
- ✈ Undertake advocacy with the government for designing financial products offering short-term credit for migrant brick kiln workers.

UTTAR PRADESH

- ✈ Develop a programme for ensuring proper nutrition for migrants.
- ✈ Strengthen the entrepreneurship model of the MRCs.
- ✈ Institutionalise programme partnerships with the District Labour Services Authority, the Labour Department and the BoCW.

RAJASTHAN

- ✈ Open 5 new centres to demonstrate a complete ecological balance in operations, thereby benefitting migrants and their families, and strengthening the membership base of MRC centres. Thus, helping 264,000 migrants and their families with sustainable delivery of services.
- ✈ Institutionalise the MRCs under a unified governance structure, along with forging a partnership with the government for upscaling MRCs across 33 districts and 60 blocks.
- ✈ Continue operations of the 2 onsite pre-school cum day care centres, impacting 100 children and 300 families and establish more centres with the backing of the brick kiln owners association, keeping the objective of covering two districts entirely.

MAHARASHTRA

- ✈ Replicate the model for workers' welfare at Tata Housing's construction site at 7 more sites across 4 states, with the Trusts providing technical support for their implementation, having a potential to impact over 5,000 workers.





CIVIL SOCIETY STRENGTHENING TRANSFORMING THE IDEALS OF SOCIAL JUSTICE



The preamble of the Constitution of India professes to secure political, economic and social justice to all its citizens. Social justice means the abolition of various inequalities that result from the inequalities of wealth, opportunity, gender, status, race, religion,

caste and ethnicities. To achieve this idea of social justice, the Trusts have spearheaded social change in some of the most intractable areas of need within the country over the past two decades.

These include

- ~ Promoting access to justice.
- ~ Working to end violence against women and children through strengthening child protection measures and addressing human trafficking.
- ~ Promoting leadership in the most marginalized communities through fellowships*.

*While these programmes constitute the work undertaken by Tata Trusts under Civil Society and Strengthening, only those supported/financed through Sir Dorabji Tata Trust & Allied Trusts are described in this report.

OUTREACH DURING 2017-18:



CHILD PROTECTION

India has the largest population of children in the world*. With more than 480 million children in the age group of 0-18 years, it is important to protect them and provide equal opportunity for development and growth**. Notably, 66% of children face some form of physical abuse and 53% of them face sexual abuse***. Human trafficking is the second largest organized crime and 230,000 children in India went missing during 2012-14 of which 104,677 remained untraced****.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS:

-  Facilitating the **rescue of 4,000 children** from railway stations.
-  Signing an MoU with the Government of Maharashtra to work in tribal Ashramshalas and moving towards making one district compliant under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POSCO) Act.
-  Adoption of the SATHI (supported by the Trusts) outreach model by the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) along with the announcement of a Child Helpline for runaway children across **80 railway stations**.
-  Development of Standard Operating Procedures by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), the Ministry of Railways and the MWCD for care and protection of children rescued from railway stations. **Over 2,500 children** provided protection at children homes, short stay homes and shelter homes.
-  Supporting Centre for Child and the Law (NLS, Bangalore) for development of guidelines of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POSCO) Act and a handbook for lawyers.

Source: *UNICEF, State of World Children, 2017, <https://www.unicef.org/sowc2017>,

**Census 2011, C-13 Table, SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS BY RESIDENCE AND SEX,

***Child Abuse - India, 2007, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Human trafficking is the second largest organized crime, UNICEF USA, <https://www.unicefusa.org/sites/default/files/assets/pdf/End-Child-Trafficking-One-Pager.pdf>,

****Ministry of Home, GoI, National Crime Record Bureau, 2013, 2014 and 2015, Chapter - Crime against children

FUTURE PLANS:

-  To make Chandrapur district (Maharashtra) compliant under POSCO Act, train the teachers as trainers to educate children on prevention from sexual abuse through age-appropriate training modules and developing Information Education Communication (IEC) materials for mass awareness.
-  Develop and demonstrate effective models of child care and protection in 30 tribal Ashramshalas of Maharashtra, so that children have access to appropriate care and protection from harm, abuse, neglect and exploitation.
-  Plan an intervention in Andhra Pradesh to strengthen prevention mechanisms to combat human trafficking. These include government mechanisms for prevention and response to the human trafficking incidences through technical support and capacity building, as well as care, protection and rehabilitation of trafficked victims and generating awareness among the community by engaging Panchayat, village level committees, youth in colleges and schools.
-  Support projects across Maharashtra, West Bengal, Delhi, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh focusing on care, protection and family reintegration of abandoned and orphaned children living on railway platforms and streets.

FELLOWSHIPS

There is an absence of leadership opportunities in the development sector, especially from marginalised communities. Of the 250 NGOs surveyed in India*, 97% felt that leadership development is important to their organisations' success; however, this is not matched with sufficient investment or action. Simultaneously, spaces for civil society engagement in policy influencing processes have been shrinking and over 24,000 NGOs have lost their FCRA registration in the last 4 years. With a view to address this situation, the Trusts have supported fellowships to build leadership in marginalised communities, thereby addressing exclusion.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS:

-  77 fellows are working in low Human Development Index (HDI) regions with some of the most marginalised communities; about 70% of all fellows supported continue to work in low-HDI regions and have established their own organisations.
-  **Over 1,000 grassroots leaders** have been developed to impact **1.6 million people** from most marginalised communities.
-  As a result of protests undertaken by 276 families engaged in manual scavenging work, led by Dalit Foundation Fellows, the office of the Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Ministry of Human Resources Development and the National Commission for Safai Karmacharis visited and promised action in villages of Jalaun district, Uttar Pradesh.
-  Intervention by the Dalit Foundation Fellows on the issue of displacement of families of Safai Karmacharis at Nakhigat slum at Varanasi, resulted in the setting up of an enquiry commission, after which complaints were sent to the central government authorities and human rights commissions.

Source: *Bridgespan (2017), Building the Bench at Indian NGOs: Investing to fill the Leadership Development Gap

FUTURE PLANS:

-  To organise a convention of existing fellows.
-  Develop best practices / case studies / media stories / policy briefs.
-  Develop and implement a plan for new fellowships.





Health camp being conducted in Karimnagar district, Telangana for migrant workers

JUSTICE FOR THE JUVENILE: A STORY OF SECOND CHANCES

For a child in conflict with the law, second chances are hard to come by. Manish (name changed) realised this the hard way.

Growing up in Aarey colony, Mumbai, he was an eighth grade dropout, with a habit of wandering the streets with friends after dark. He was arrested for a rioting case and was released on bail by his family. This would be the first of many brushes with the law. He was later arrested for a burglary case, but was once again released on bail by his family.

That was the first time Manish met a social worker from Prayas, an organisation supported by the Trusts focusing on child rehabilitation from the Juvenile Justice system. On the recommendation of the social worker, he was enrolled for the NGO's Placement Programme.

However, he was again arrested in a case of robbery but the social worker kept following up with him. The Juvenile Justice Board then transferred Manish to Borstal School, Nasik, for one year. He completed his SSC exams and electrical assistant's training during the stay at Nasik Borstal School.

Unfortunately, after his release from Borstal School, he was again involved in chain snatching. This time, he chose to run away. The police 'picked up' his

parents and questioned them in order to find their son. Prayas supported them in legal guidance, and with the help of a lawyer, convinced the police to release them. After the release of his parents, Manish surrendered himself after three months of being on the run.

Undeterred, Prayas resumed its intervention in the matter and shifted Manish to Pune for his further education and training for one year. The police, with the help of Prayas escorted Manish and sent him to Vigyan Ashram Pune, where he did a diploma course in rural development and took admission in college.

As Manish worked towards becoming a productive member of society and started his HSC, Prayas also helped by approaching the Juvenile Justice Board with the request to remove his name from the list of 'known criminals'.

Today, Manish would be unrecognisable from the troubled boy he was in his childhood. Now settled in his job, he is pursuing his graduation and is leading his life peacefully.

KESARBAI: ONE WOMAN TAKES ON THE BIG CITY

“Agar dekhna chahte ho meri udaan ko, toh aur uncha kar do iss asman ko.”
(If you want to see how high I can fly, raise the limit of the sky.)

Similar to many migrant workers from rural areas, due to lack of employment and poverty, Kesarbai and her husband Maniklal migrated to Ghaziabad along with their four children in search of a better life. They found work at a construction site working as labourers.

Migrant labourers often suffer from the many problems unique to their situation. However, Kesarbai's life took a different path.

It all started when she was introduced to the Migration Resource Centre. There, she found out about the Uttar Pradesh Bhawan and Sannirman Karmakar Kalyan Board, along with some schemes that benefit labour.

Kesarbai registered herself to get her Labour card, a simple move that benefited her a lot. She got a bicycle from the scheme which proved useful to her. Slowly, Kesarbai encouraged her neighbours to register themselves for a Labour card and became a source of information for her locality as she educated them about the migration yojanas.

Kesarbai is an example for all migrant labourers like her. She proved that an illiterate

woman can also become an empowered woman who is aware of her rights and duties.

She empowered the females of her community to get their BOCW card, Voter ID Card, AADHAR card, Bank account, etc., so that they could also benefit from the available schemes.

Today, Kesarbai has been working with Sahbhagi Sikhshan Kendra for 4 years. She has also registered herself under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana so that she can fulfill her dream of owning her own home.

The females of the community, inspired by Kesarbai, have started regularly visiting the Migration Resource Centre and availing services; they even attend the meetings of Sahbhagi Sikhshan Kendra regularly and participate in the activities of the organisation.

Now, Kesarbai feels that she is aware of her rights and has the confidence to take decisions in the absence of her husband. She now works towards sustainable change in the community and empowerment of women.





Indian women trying their hands at handling digital devices

INNOVATIONS



THE PERFECT TOOL TO UPLIFT LIVES

The Trusts aim not only to improve lives, but to transform them sustainably through innovative initiatives that reach out to even the most remote areas. Innovation has been the primary essence in most efforts towards change. Our quest to find better alternatives and

even more impactful methods is ongoing. Programmes carried out have reshaped communities making people more digitally literate, paving the way for development and higher quality of life.



Collection of household data using mobile devices under the Transformation of Aspirational Districts Programme



A Village Committee meeting in progress

DATA DRIVEN GOVERNANCE GIVING GOVERNANCE A TECHNOLOGICAL UPDATE

In a country as diverse as India, with each state, district and gram panchayat having myriad developmental priorities, policies and monitoring processes, humongous data is generated at the most granular level possible. This data is essentially a gold-mine for policy makers, allowing them to assess the impact of existing schemes, improve policies/schemes to achieve the intended goals and introduce new schemes to address the remaining developmental gaps.

However, the use of data for policy making and implementation in India has been limited by the lack of technological solutions that can help analyse large volumes of data and generate meaningful actionable insights. The Data Driven Governance (DDG) portfolio at the Trusts aims to supplement the existing government activities and policies through the use of technology-backed solutions.

Work under the portfolio was initiated in April 2015 with the premise that 'the future of governance will be defined by the power of real-time data, feeding into fund allocation, need-based development planning and effective scheme delivery'. The objective was to provide functional and technical support to governments for carrying out a data-intensive micro planning exercise, as a part of Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY Model Villages Programme) of the Government of India. This led to creation of the DELTA (Data, Evaluation, Learning, Technology, and Analysis) framework, which has been implemented in more than 1,200 Gram Panchayats in order to strategically inform participatory development planning.

During 2017-18, programmes under the DDG portfolio covered 2,408 villages across Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Jharkhand.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS:

- Under DELTA implementation, household level data was collected and analysed for more than 1.7 million individuals; in the process, **over 3,200 volunteers were trained** to administer the questionnaire.
- As part of the Village Social Transformation programme of the Government of Maharashtra, more than **310 Rural Development Fellows were trained** to use the DELTA methodology for gap analysis, thus **covering 315 Gram panchayats in 19 districts of Maharashtra**.
- The expansion of the DELTA framework to achieve district saturation in Chandrapur (Maharashtra) is an excellent demonstration of the utility of DELTA on a large scale. The expansion was carried out in 15 blocks of the district, where **a survey of 1,526 villages, 2,462 anganwadi centres, 1,465 schools and 347 health centres was completed**. Additionally, household level data was collected on 140 developmental indicators, leading to effective budget allocation and targeted scheme delivery.
- As a part of the Last Mile Linkages programme in Chandrapur, 3 district and 21 block level reviews were completed. A total of **10,250 beneficiaries** submitted the scheme eligibility forms, of which 9,254 got benefitted from various schemes. To achieve the above outcomes, **1,600 volunteers selected from 290 villages were trained** on 6 domains - Livelihoods, Health & Nutrition, Water & Sanitation, Community Mobilisation and Convergence with Government Schemes.
- Under the City Data for India Initiative, data on 100 ISO indicators were collected for 7 cities, with rounds of validation undertaken internally and externally, enabling 3 of the cities to receive ISO 37120 certification. Recently, 5 more cities joined the initiative.

FUTURE PLANS:

- Implement DELTA, in partnership with Tata Steel Rural Development Society, focusing on data intensive microplanning for developing the Jamshedpur-Kalinganagar corridor, which will impact over 450,000 individuals in the region.
- Enhance the outreach of the ongoing Last Mile Linkages programme to 50,000 households across Chandrapur and Balasore districts in Maharashtra and Odisha respectively, with the aim of leveraging a sum of over ₹10 million across both locations.
- Upscale the city data officer model (under the City Data for India Initiative) across other cities; thereby, supporting the administration in formulating the Data Management and Engagement Strategy of the Municipal Corporation in planning.
- Engage with NITI Aayog's Transforming Aspirational Districts Initiative (TAD) for undertaking a survey covering 84,000 households across 85 districts. A scientific survey methodology is being curated (incorporating DELTA) to collect primary data from the districts to develop a real time monitoring mechanism. Basis the insights emerging from the exercise, the Trusts will also enable the development of the targeted District Action Plans to feed into the administration's planning process during the course of the engagement.



Installation of the Druv box enables this family to access relevant content on the Internet

DRUV INDUCING A LITTLE BIT OF SMART IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD

India is home to the third largest internet-using population in the world. There are nearly 430 million internet users in the country. At the same time, India is also home to the largest population that is digitally illiterate. This creates a huge digital divide, which accentuates the income divide. In India, the digital divide between rural and urban communities is acute. While urban areas have more than 60% internet penetration, rural areas have less than 15% internet penetration. This digital divide forces rural communities to remain disconnected from a large number of opportunities and resources that are present for economic and social development.

With an overarching goal to reduce the digital divide, Project Druv was officially launched in 2015 as an initiative of the Trusts in association with Prodea Systems, USA.

On the supply side of this innovative intervention model, the main task was to deliver useful and appealing curated content related to relevant developmental issues such as, health, education, livelihood, skill development, employment, social awareness, and e-governance on standard television screens, as this is the most commonly available electronic device in rural households. To leverage the power of the internet, Druv boxes were installed alongside the regular set-top

boxes to help unlock the barrier for internet adoption by turning an old TV set into a Smart TV.

Druv bridges the diverse needs of unconnected rural communities, not only by disseminating knowledge and information, but also by providing electronic transaction facilities at a fingertip. The programme is implemented with the help of grassroots NGOs and in coordination with the Department of Information Technology, Government of Rajasthan.

Until March 2018, the programme covered around 10,000 households spanning across 30 blocks of 11 districts in Rajasthan. In addition, 32 schools in Rajasthan and 34 community centres in Maharashtra have also benefited from the programme.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS:

- 🌐 E-wallet transactions exceeding ₹150,000 facilitated using Druv platform.
- 🌐 A total of **14 Druv services were added** during the year to take the total number of services to 45. In the entire fiscal year, cumulatively around **170,000 hours of Druv usage and data consumption** of 40 terabytes were recorded.
- 🌐 Project Druv was showcased as part of the 'Happy Village' pavilion on the occasion of Rajasthan IT Day, celebrated on March 21, 2018.
- 🌐 At the DigiFest, held in Udaipur in December 2017, the Chief Minister of Rajasthan - Mrs. Vasundhara Raje - handed over a Druv Box to the 10,000th beneficiary.
- 🌐 At a block level event called 'Druv Se Pragati' organised on June 21, 2017 at Jamwa Ramgarh, in Jaipur district, **30 high users** were felicitated as Druv Champions.

Source: <https://www.statista.com/topics/2157/internet-usage-in-india>;
<https://www.livemint.com/Technology/OBZOWMvu6CXHMPCdpIDYfM/Mobile-internet-penetration-in-rural-India-is-just-18-repo.html>;
<http://www.internetlivestats.com/internet-users-by-country/>

FUTURE PLANS:

- 👉 Enhance coverage to over 100,000 households.
- 👉 Launch Druv on hand-held devices, including mobile phones, tablets, etc.
- 👉 Develop Druv schools to explore a 'hub and spoke' model for dissemination of knowledge.

HER OWN SECRET SMALL WONDER

Kritika Tiwari is just an average teenager from rural Rajasthan. But her story is nothing less than a wonder.

For the average student in Aandhi village, Rajasthan, preparations for the board exams were often limited to just textbooks and classroom lessons. When Kritika Tiwari entered 12th grade, she was also an average student. But not for long.

Although she belonged to a middle-class family, digital education was not something Kritika was exposed to. However, when Druv was launched in her village, she took the opportunity to not only learn new lessons but also to firm up her understanding of key concepts of 10+2 level science.

Once she tried the programme, Kritika was hooked. Besides her own learning, she used Druv to teach useful lessons to her siblings as well. It was no surprise when she eventually scored 84% in the 12th standard board examination of Rajasthan Board.

She felt that Druv acted as a key enabler for her to score so well.

The example set by Kritika is acting as a big influence on school-going children from her village. Her father Ram Niranjana Tiwari is proud of her achievement in the Board examinations. According to him, Druv not only helped Kritika, but also his two other children to excel in school examinations. His kids are now certainly smarter and sharper than their peers in the local school.

Apart from studies, Kritika appreciates Druv for its human angle, as it has several sections on prevailing social issues, such as Gender Equality, Discrimination, Harassment, Disability, etc. She now believes in the power of Druv to act as an effective enabler for women empowerment.



Kritika excelled at her school examinations, thanks to Druv



A family enjoying being a part of the digital world



Participants at a workshop on end-to-end innovation involved in the fabrication of a prototype in the Tata Centre for Technology and Design Lab at IIT Bombay

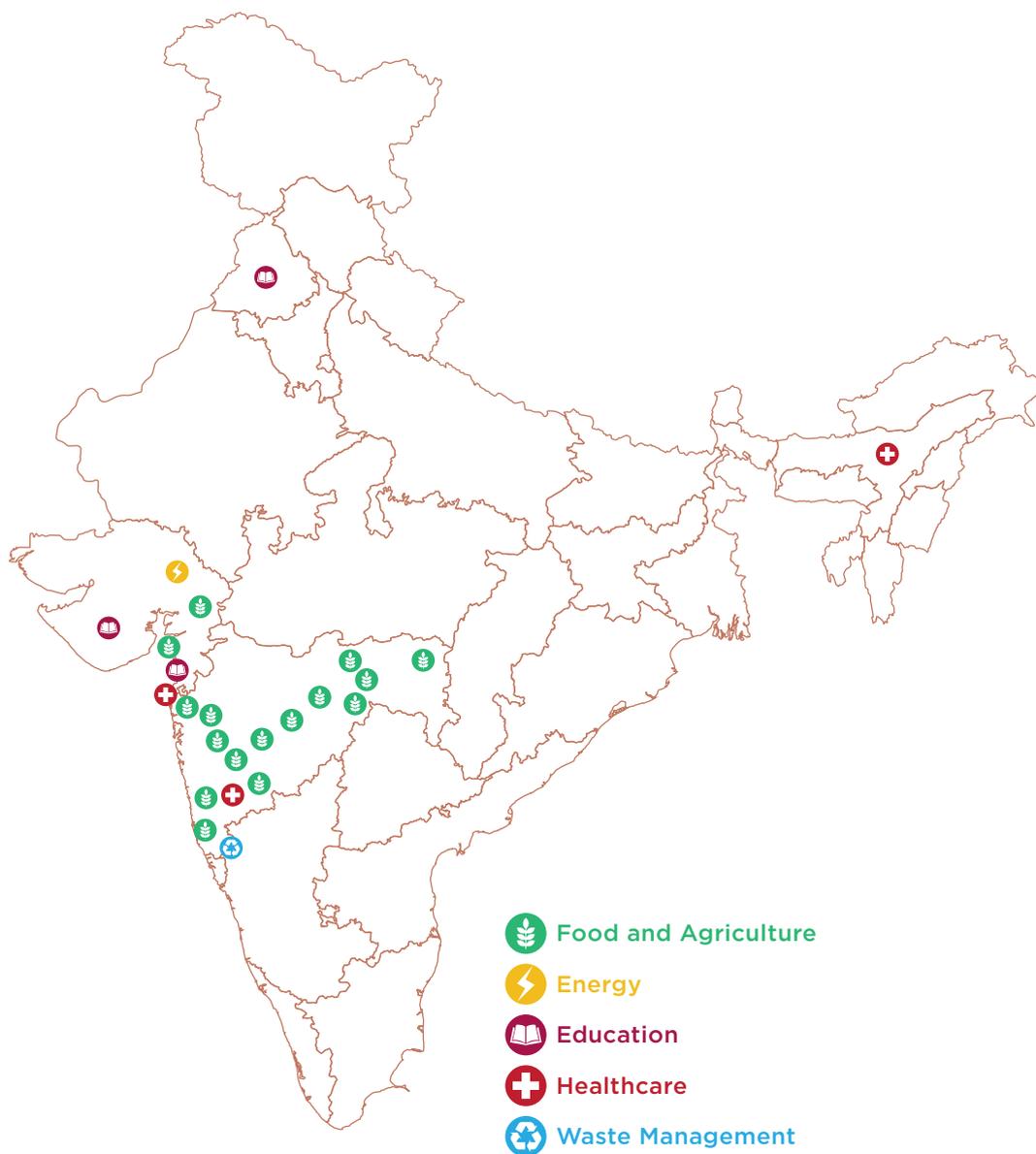
INSTITUTIONS



TATA CENTRE FOR TECHNOLOGY AND DESIGN, IIT BOMBAY

The Tata Centre for Technology and Design (TCTD), IIT Bombay, has been established for the purpose of developing and designing technology solutions to take on the unmet needs of resource-constrained communities within India and across the world.

Using an end-to-end innovation approach, TCTD acts as a virtual centre with research and academic components that draw faculty members and graduate students from various units across IIT Bombay.



Map depicting target outreach

OUTREACH DURING 2017-18



Activities undertaken/Progress within various thematic interventions is stated below:

I) AGRICULTURE & FOOD

- Strengthening livelihood for marginal farmers
- Adding value to agriculture produce post-harvest

Intervention	Activities undertaken
Development of a seed storage system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaboration with industry and an agricultural NGO for field trials. - Field testing of prototypes in 14 different sites across Maharashtra. - Targeting small produce farmers of foodgrains and vegetables.
Development of deshelling process of marking nut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safety, ergonomics and mechanisation interventions undertaken. - Livelihood enhancement for tribal women and empowerment. - Locations covered include Aurangabad, Jalna, Washim and Nanded in Maharashtra.
Livelihood generation for farmers to grow edible mushrooms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of agro-residue to grow edible mushrooms with training and micro- enterprise development. - Field trials undertaken with 2 NGO partners. - Patent disclosure filed. - Locations covered include Modgaon in Palghar district and Ghodegaon in Pune district, Maharashtra.
Feasibility study of jaggery making and related products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modernisation undertaken for cost-effective, hygienic and automated production of jaggery in batch mode. - Scoping other value-added products to revive jaggery units. - Trial runs undertaken in collaboration with an industry partner and TKEIT College, Kolhapur. - Potential formation of a start-up to market value-added jaggery products. - Activities covered sugarcane farmers in Warananagar, Kolhapur district, Maharashtra.

II) HEALTHCARE

- Technologies for disease diagnosis in rural areas
- Partnerships, trainings, and support system to facilitate the roll-out of technology interventions

Intervention	Activities Undertaken/Planned
Cervical cancer screening.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initiating the process of setting up a community health screening process. - Intervention roll out in north-east with the Trusts' support and training modules undertaken by National Cancer Grid across 140 hospitals. - Clinical trials undertaken in Bengaluru. - Field trials undertaken in collaboration with several NGOs, hospitals and private practitioners. - Partnering with Tata Memorial Hospital and the Trusts. - Patent disclosure filed. - 50 nurses trained in Satara and Pune, Maharashtra.
Mobile phone microscope for point of care diagnostics and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical development undertaken in collaboration with a IIT-B startup. - Field trials conducted in Palghar district, Maharashtra with an NGO and Primary Health Centres. - Patent disclosure filed.
Telepathology framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Teleconsulting platform to be plugged into the tele-medical set-up by the Trusts. - Improving training modalities of pathologists and consultations undertaken by remote pathologists. - Roll out of field testing. Prototypes planned in the third quarter of 2018.
Billiscope: jaundice detection in neonates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technology has been transferred to a startup. - Clinical trials are planned.
Low cost bone graft for dental and bone reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential startup set up by a research scientist. - Clinical trials are planned.

III) EDUCATION

- Use of innovative tools and techniques that help learners create content
- Technology intervention in assisting the teaching-learning process for teachers and students

Intervention	Activities Undertaken/Planned
LETS (Learn English Through Stories)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work undertaken in collaboration with Agastya International Foundation (an NGO) to disseminate content creation and training of teachers for designing an interactive book. The work is in technical collaboration with Sensibol Technologies. - Workshops conducted by Agastya International Foundation in Kuppam, Andhra Pradesh to facilitate roll out of the intervention Process. - As on March 2018, the intervention covered Kuppam in Andhra Pradesh, Khun in Himachal Pradesh and Dahanu in Palghar district, Maharashtra.
Hindi Shabdmitra – a digital aid for Hindi language teaching and learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaboration with a team from MIT to make the Hindi language-learning platform more data-driven and automated. - Enabling user feedback from teachers and school children across the country. - As on March 2018, schools across Bombay were covered. A pan-India roll out of the platform is planned by early 2019.
TCTD Chemplay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compendium of board and card games to teach Chemistry to school children. - This intervention will cover 150 schools in Maharashtra and 100 schools in Gujarat. - Successful field trials have been undertaken across both states; a full-fledged roll out is planned in mid-2018 in collaboration with an NGO.

IV) WASTE MANAGEMENT

- Holistic approach by offering various alternatives to develop technologies and processes in the domain
- Waste to energy intervention

Intervention	Activities Undertaken/Planned
Process design for reclamation of waste sand from foundries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The intervention focuses on improving energy efficiency within the waste sand reclamation process, targeting small and medium scale foundries in and around Kolhapur, Maharashtra. - Testing of the prototype in the field in progress. - Patent disclosure filed. - Project team considering start-up mode of operations, in collaboration with Government Polytechnic, Kolhapur.
Integrated waste management facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The intervention focuses on development of household or community composting systems for food waste recycling across urban or peri-urban communities across small populations. - Conversion of plastic from municipal sewage waste into fuel oil through pyrolysis. - Approvals for funding and site finalisation have been received. - As on March 2018, the intervention covered Bombay and will be replicated in tier I and tier II cities.
Gasifier to manage biomass and garden waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The intervention is being undertaken in collaboration with MIT. It targets farmers as beneficiaries by selling agri-waste. The aim is to ensure savings in the consumption of LPG and other fuels in Ashramshalas and other community cooking centres. - Patent filed on gasifier design. - Trial runs undertaken in the hostel canteen. - Field trials planned in an Ashramshala. - The project team is considering a start-up mode of operations.

V) ENERGY

- Research focused on future needs of optimising energy use through renewable and unconventional sources
- Improving efficiency and accessibility to meet the energy demand

Intervention	Activities Undertaken/Planned
Development of indigenous screen-printable silver paste for manufacturing solar Photovoltaic (PV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plans are on the anvil to develop start-up mode of operation to make and sell paste for the membrane circuit board using same machinery.
Development of a compact efficient modular water-based biogas scrubber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This intervention is being undertaken in collaboration with Muni Seva Ashram (an NGO), for technology transfer. - Actual prototype fabricated and deployed at Muni Seva Ashram near Vadodara, Gujarat. - Field trials and upgrading of prototype in progress. - Potential for business proposition being considered.
Low cost and rugged solar PV micro-inverter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Iterations being undertaken to improve efficiency of the micro-inverter. - Project team considering start-up mode of operations. - The proposed micro-inverter to replicate existing device as per requirement in rural and remote areas, industries, shops, small houses and residential areas.
Design and fabrication of Power Electronic Controllers for certain home appliance motors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This is being undertaken in collaboration with MIT. - The designing of the Power Electronic Controller, which will reduce power loss at the utility side, is currently under progress. - Simulation studies have been completed as on March 2018.

CENTRE FOR SPATIAL ANALYTICS AND ADVANCED GIS, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDIES

The Centre for Spatial Analytics and Advanced GIS (C-SAG) is established under the aegis of NIAS Council of Management, with support from the Trusts. The main goal of C-SAG is to develop Intellectual Property (IP),

deep knowledge and innovation in the field of Spatial Analytics (SA) and advanced Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and generate high-end capability in these areas in the country.

The Centre has the following objectives:

- Consulting with government and industries to create assessments/evaluation and independent documents/reports related to SA and advanced GIS technology.
- Partnerships at international level with high-capability SA and GIS institutions; partnerships at national level with government/industries for specific SA and advanced GIS activities and research/skill development.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS:

- 🌐 At behest of the Trusts, C-SAG is taking up development of Agri-GIS with the aim of being able to deploy a GIS based Farmer's Advisory in 532 villages of South Odisha – covering about 20,000 farmers and almost 80,000 cadasters. The advisories are targeted for pre-sowing season; in crop-season; and end of crop season, to be followed by an intense Post-harvest Analytics – comparing past years' data and latest data. The Agri-GIS advisories will be based on intense data analytics and integrated modeling of social, economic and natural resources data.
- 🌐 Technical design of the Agri-GIS has started by crystallising the details of the 613 villages in South Odisha with an assessment of overall data requirements for the Agri-GIS, and identifying sources for the data and areas of responsibilities between the Trusts and C-SAG. An evaluation of available satellite images for South Odisha – from IRS, Landsat (available in real-time in public domain) and others has been taken up for Rabi and Kharif seasons of 2018.





Reconstruction of a school destroyed in an earthquake

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION



The Trusts, along with teams from Group Companies, have been at the forefront in the wake of natural disasters occurring in the country

(and neighbouring Nepal). Immediate relief operations were followed up with long-term rehabilitation efforts.

POST-EARTHQUAKE REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES IN NEPAL:

Nepal was hit by major earthquakes, measuring 7.8 and 7.4 on the Richter scale on April 25, 2015 and May 12, 2015 respectively. Many parts of the country were severely affected with more than 9,000 casualties. Among the affected areas, Sindhupalchowk was the most affected district in terms of casualties. After undertaking immediate relief activities, the Trusts proceeded to undertake a long-term plan focusing on restoration of infrastructure that was destroyed in the disaster. The objectives of the project are: (a) to improve

infrastructure for education by constructing permanent structures of six government schools for children in Sindhupalchowk district; (b) to increase the number of gender-friendly toilets in schools; (c) to strengthen the education system by providing school materials and psychosocial counselling for making learning fun; and (d) to restore health facilities in the area by rebuilding public health centres. As part of this project, the Trusts are facilitating the reconstruction of 6 secondary schools and one health post.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS:

-  Undertaking site surveys and geographical measurements of schools; thereafter, conducting soil testing at the sites.
-  Commencement of reconstruction work at all sites. Work on two schools was completed by October 2018; work on the remaining four schools and health post will be completed by March 2019.
-  Development of Information, Education & Communications/Behaviour Change Communications materials.

FUTURE PLANS:

-  Completion and handover of all ongoing constructions.
-  Implementation of water, sanitation and hygiene activities as per plans.



INDIVIDUAL GRANTS



While the Trusts have been engaged in major philanthropic activities, they have not lost sight of the ‘individual’. Since their foundation, great emphasis has been laid on assisting with health and education costs for those in need and to certain meritorious individuals. The Individual Grants Programme across various Tata Trusts endeavours to use a comprehensive, systematic and, most importantly, fair and humane approach to identify individuals in need and deserving of financial assistance.

Financial assistance is provided for:

- Merit and need based education scholarships and grants for studies in India and abroad; travel grants for training, observerships (for the medical fraternity) and workshops; and funding for research in certain areas such as autism, dyslexia, public health and pancreatic cancer.
- Meeting the cost of medical treatment, often towards critical cases.

It may be noted, at the outset, that during the year under review, Medical Grants were routed almost entirely through the Sir Ratan Tata Trust & Allied Trusts; hence, reporting on the same is not being done in this Annual Report.

EDUCATION

During 2017-18, the Trusts sanctioned ₹139.76 million (US \$2.15 million) towards education grants.

Details of Education Grants sanctioned/disbursed from April 2017 to March 2018

Particulars	Number of applications received	Number of applications sanctioned*	Amount sanctioned (₹Million)	Number of disbursements made#	Amount disbursed (₹Million)
Studies in India, including research scholarships	159	56	35.94	82	30.49
Studies abroad, including loan scholarships and research scholarships	1,496	119	113.10	109	109.27
Total	1,655	175	149.04	191	139.76

* Sanctions may also relate to applications received during the previous year, in addition to those received during the year under review.
Amount disbursed includes grants sanctioned during the previous year, as well as the year under review.

Annual Merit Scholarships: In 2017-18, a total amount of ₹0.29 million was disbursed through scholarships, which included Darab R. D. Tata Scholarships awarded to talented youngsters for pursuing studies in the field of medicine and a C. N. Gosalia Scholarship awarded in the field of computer science towards 25 students.

Tata Institute of Social Sciences Scholarships: The Trusts award scholarships to students pursuing their

studies at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, based on the recommendation of the institute. 8 candidates were recommended for this scholarship in 2017-18 and an amount of ₹0.08 million was released.

Aviation Scholarships: These scholarships are given to cadets pursuing their commercial pilots license training and type rating. A total amount of ₹0.70 million was awarded under this scholarship in 2017-18 to 13 candidates.

J. N. TATA ENDOWMENT

Mr. J. N. Tata, our Founder, believed strongly that it is important to support the best and brightest minds in the nation, enabling them to be of the greatest service to the nation. The J. N. Tata Endowment was formalised and established in 1892, and for more than 126 years now, has selected candidates of excellent caliber and credentials and enabled them to pursue quality higher education at some of the best institutes in the world. A rigorous selection process ensures that only the nation's most talented and gifted students are awarded the scholarships. From 1892 till March

2018, the Endowment has awarded scholarships to 5,387 students going abroad for higher studies across diverse fields.

In the last financial year, 98 scholarships were awarded for a total sum of ₹7.82 million. Of these, 28 scholars were women. The scholars opted for a total of 10 countries to pursue studies in, including the United Kingdom, The United States, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, New Zealand, Sweden and The Netherlands.

LADY TATA MEMORIAL TRUST

Established in 1932 by Sir Dorabji Tata, in memory of his wife, Lady Meherbai, the Trusts spends four-fifth of its income for research in leukemic diseases and one-fifth of its income for research on alleviation of human sufferings from diseases in India and internationally. The Trusts also support institutional scientific research, offers a 'Young Researcher Award' to budding scientists and conducts a Teachers' Training Programme.

International Awards

A sum of ₹350,000/- was sanctioned for the award of international scholarships for the year 2017-18. The International Scientific Advisory Committee scrutinised 42 new applications for the year under review and recommended 11 new research projects from different countries such as Lebanon, United Kingdom, Australia, Germany, Spain, Switzerland and France.

Indian Awards

In response to the online applications invited from Indian Universities and Institutions during 2017-18, the Trust received a total of 78 applications, of which 19 were for Post-Doctoral Fellowships and 59 for Junior

Scholarships. From these, 44 applicants were shortlisted and called for interviews. Ten students from different Universities/Institutes in India were awarded Junior Research Fellowships for the year 2017-18.

Young Researcher Award

During 2017-18, the Trusts invited online applications from leading scientific research institutions within the country and also advertised the Award in a leading Indian scientific journal and newspapers in four zones. A total of 33 applications were received. A four-member Scrutiny Committee, comprising Dr. (Mrs.) S. M. Zingde, Prof. Susheel Durani, Dr. Tester Ashavaid and Dr. Anurag Agrawal shortlisted 6 applicants for an interview, who presented their projects before the selection panel, followed by a question-answer session. The interview panel unanimously proposed the research project of Dr. Arun Shukla of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur for the Young Research Award – 2018, for his project entitled "Discovering β arrestin dependent novel signaling pathway of the human complement C5a receptor: A Drug target for sepsis and inflammation".

Teachers' Training Programme:

The Trusts conducted the Teachers' Training Programme during the year at the following two colleges/institutes and incurred a spend of ₹552,500/-:

- Three-day Teachers' Training Workshop on "Human Genetics" at Vivekanand Education Society, Mumbai (January 15 - 17, 2018).
- Three-day Training Workshop on "Techniques in proteomics" at S.I.E.S College, Mumbai (February 26 - 28, 2018).

The programme comprised lectures and practical hands-on training on different scientific techniques related to research on topics such as Western blotting, IEF and 2D Gel electrophoresis, demonstration of Liquid Chromatography and Mass Spectrometer, Insilico approach to identify protein - protein interaction, Karyotyping analysis, randomly amplified polymorphic DNA typing, PCR, FISH, Exfoliative DNA isolation, etc.



FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

SIR DORABJI TATA TRUST

SOURCES OF FUNDS						
As on 31.3.2017			Particulars	As on 31.3.2018		
₹ in million	US\$ in million*	%		₹ in million	US\$ in million*	%
2,011.12	30.94	41.45	Trust Fund	2,011.12	30.94	17.41
658.38	10.13	13.57	Earmarked Funds	588.88	9.06	5.10
2,147.10	33.03	44.24	Reserves and other Funds	8,910.43	137.08	77.15
35.78	0.55	0.74	Current Liabilities and Provisions	38.85	0.60	0.34
4,852.38	74.65	100.00		11,549.28	177.68	100.00

APPLICATION OF FUNDS						
As on 31.3.2017			Particulars	As on 31.3.2018		
₹ in million	US\$ in million*	%		₹ in million	US\$ in million*	%
56.07	0.86	1.16	Immovable Properties	50.81	0.78	0.44
9.77	0.15	0.20	Movable Assets	7.72	0.12	0.07
4,008.26	61.67	82.60	Investments	3,203.39	49.28	27.74
778.28	11.97	16.04	Current Assets	8,287.36	127.50	71.75
4,852.38	74.65	100.00		11,549.28	177.68	100.00

*1 US\$ = ₹65 as on 31st March 2017 and 31st March 2018

SIR DORABJI TATA TRUST

INCOME						
For the year ended 31.3.2017			Particulars	For the year ended 31.3.2018		
₹ in million	US\$ in million*	%		₹ in million	US\$ in million*	%
25.31	0.39	0.87	Dividend	934.14	14.37	28.29
392.07	6.03	13.51	Interest	387.00	5.95	11.72
696.01	10.71	23.98	Donations/Earmarked Grants (including interest)	779.62	12.00	23.61
3.53	0.06	0.12	Sundries	4.18	0.07	0.13
47.48	0.73	1.63	Amount Transferred from Earmarked Funds	849.10	13.06	25.72
1,738.28	26.74	59.89	Excess of Expenditure over Income	347.78	5.35	10.53
2,902.68	44.66	100.00		3,301.82	50.80	100.00

EXPENDITURE						
For the year ended 31.3.2017			Particulars	For the year ended 31.3.2018		
₹ in million	US\$ in million*	%		₹ in million	US\$ in million*	%
1,975.25	30.39	68.05	Expenditure on Objects of the Trust (including grant related expenses)	2,200.06	33.85	66.63
251.85	3.88	8.68	Administration Expenses	322.16	4.96	9.76
675.58	10.39	23.27	Amount Transferred to Earmarked Funds	779.60	11.99	23.61
2,902.68	44.66	100.00		3,301.82	50.80	100.00

*1 US\$ = ₹65 as on 31st March 2017 and 31st March 2018

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

ALLIED TRUSTS

SOURCES OF FUNDS						
As on 31.3.2017			Particulars	As on 31.3.2018		
₹ in million	US\$ in million*	%		₹ in million	US\$ in million*	%
2,253.68	34.67	57.77	Trusts Fund and Endowment Fund	2,012.14	30.96	32.81
41.60	0.64	1.07	Earmarked Funds	36.98	0.57	0.60
1,531.89	23.57	39.26	Reserves and Other Funds	4,083.46	62.82	66.57
74.20	1.14	1.90	Current Liabilities and Provisions	1.25	0.02	0.02
3,901.37	60.02	100.00		6,133.83	94.37	100.00

APPLICATION OF FUNDS						
As on 31.3.2017			Particulars	As on 31.3.2018		
₹ in million	US\$ in million*	%		₹ in million	US\$ in million*	%
363.31	5.59	9.31	Immovable Properties	351.59	5.41	5.73
22.92	0.35	0.59	Movable Assets	20.28	0.31	0.33
2,283.14	35.13	58.52	Investments	2,281.81	35.11	37.20
1,232.00	18.95	31.58	Current Assets	3,480.15	53.54	56.74
3,901.37	60.02	100.00		6,133.83	94.37	100.00

*1 US\$ = ₹65 as on 31st March 2017 and 31st March 2018

ALLIED TRUSTS

INCOME						
For the year ended 31.3.2017			Particulars	For the year ended 31.3.2018		
₹ in million	US\$ in million*	%		₹ in million	US\$ in million*	%
306.56	4.72	0.84	Dividend	449.94	6.92	47.58
435.29	6.70	1.19	Interest	259.50	3.99	27.44
3.33	0.05	0.01	Donations/Grants	45.11	0.70	4.77
0.27	-	-	Tax Refund	-	-	-
37.81	0.58	0.10	Repayments from Scholars	39.86	0.61	4.21
38.36	0.59	0.11	Sundries	14.93	0.23	1.58
30.43	0.47	0.08	Amount Transferred from Earmarked Funds	6.21	0.10	0.66
35,637.75	548.27	97.67	Excess of Expenditure over Income	130.08	2.00	13.76
36,489.80	561.38	100.00		945.63	14.55	100.00

EXPENDITURE						
For the year ended 31.3.2017			Particulars	For the year ended 31.3.2018		
₹ in million	US\$ in million*	%		₹ in million	US\$ in million*	%
36,001.14	553.86	98.66	Expenditure on Objects of the Trusts (including grant related expenses)	592.46	9.12	62.65
78.68	1.21	0.22	Administration Expenses	69.05	1.06	7.30
405.13	6.23	1.11	Tax Paid	282.53	4.35	29.88
4.85	0.08	0.01	Amount transferred to Earmarked Funds	1.59	0.02	0.17
-	-	-	Excess of Income over Expenditure	-	-	-
36,489.80	561.38	100.00		945.63	14.55	100.00

*1 US\$ = ₹65 as on 31st March 2017 and 31st March 2018

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**“ GROWING ORGANISATION IN ANY FIELD
MUST CONSTANTLY EVOLVE,
ACCEPT OR EVEN SEEK NEW IDEAS,
NEW VISIONS, AND NEW ENTHUSIASMS.
”**

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