



SIR RATAN TATA TRUST

**Annual Report
2003-2004**

Sir Ratan Tata's Vision

His thoughts, in 1913, on the manner in which the Trust's funds could be used:

"... for the advancement of Education, Learning and Industry in all its branches, including education in economy, sanitary services and art, or for the relief of human suffering or for other works of public utility...."

"To engage qualified and competent persons to investigate into matters that pertain to the social, economic or political welfare of the Indian community, the object being to design schemes of a practical nature calculated to promote the welfare of the said community, care being taken that such work is not undertaken from the stereotyped point of view but from the point of view of fresh light that is thrown from day to day by the advance of science and philosophy on problems of human well-being..."

Further, he also directed that:

"No experiment and no venture should be aided or undertaken unless the scheme thereof is carefully prepared..."

"No institution or organisation should be aided of which the accounts are not subject to periodic audits and are not regularly issued and which would not be open to inspection and examination..."



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In Memory of Lady Navajbai Tata...



The year 2004 has a special significance for the House of Tata. It was a hundred years ago that the Founder, Jamsetji Tata, passed away, leaving his unfinished work and vision in the hands of his two sons, Dorab and Ratan. Both built upon the fine work initiated by Jamsetji and spawned a business empire based on high ethical standards and philanthropy. These were considered path breaking at that time, and even today these long-established business practices are regarded as a benchmark of corporate governance in India. Both Dorab and Ratan were knighted by King George V in 1910 and 1916 respectively.

In 1892, Sir Ratan Tata married Navajbai Sett, the younger daughter of Ardeshir Merwanji Sett. Together they led a full and colorful life, living part of the time in England where they bought the beautiful country residence of the Duke of Orleans in Twickenham, called York House. They were personal friends of King George V and Queen Mary, and rubbed shoulders with the cream of British society and aristocracy.

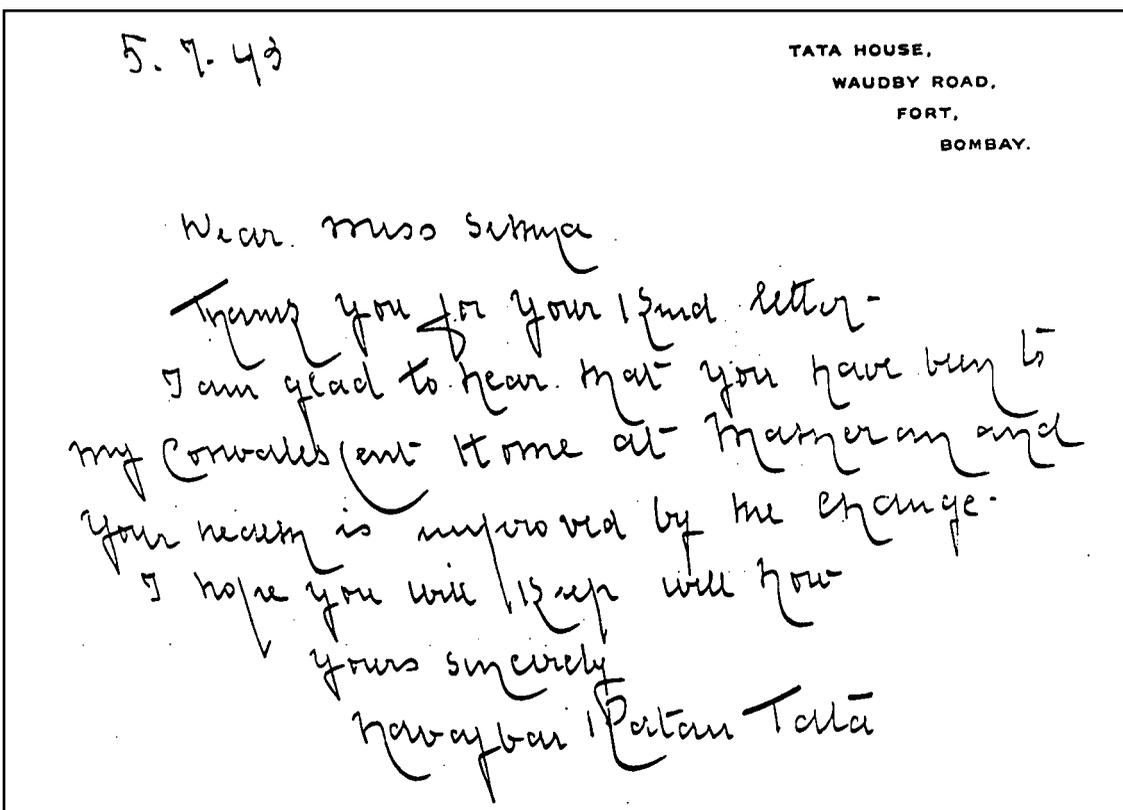
Sir Ratan and Lady Navajbai were connoisseurs of fine art and acquired a valuable collection of jade, paintings and other artefacts through their travels. Their intention was to place their collection in the privacy of a new grand home, which Sir Ratan built in Bombay on the lines of the summer palace at Versailles. Unfortunately, at the time of his death, his new home was not yet completed and Lady Navajbai, who became a widow at the young age of 41 was faced with managing his estate. Being a pragmatic as well as disciplined lady, she sold York House (which today houses the Twickenham Urban District Council) and donated his art collection to the Prince of Wales Museum in Bombay. Lady Navajbai completed Sir Ratan's home in Bombay, which became known as Tata House, and lived there the rest of her life, with style, elegance and dignity.

During her lifetime, she also donated various homes which she had inherited from Sir Ratan as convalescence homes for the poor segments of the community. She was deeply concerned with the plight of the aged and poor Parsi women and established an institute in the memory of Sir Ratan in 1926, with the objective of providing livelihood to poor women of the community through meaningful employment. The institute became one of the better-known patisseries in Bombay over time. Navajbai became the Chairperson of the Sir Ratan Tata Trust in 1932 and intensified her concern

for the poor and downtrodden. She undertook several initiatives in various areas through the Trust to help alleviate poverty and to improve the quality of life of the poor segments of the population through financial help – not otherwise available for medical treatment, and through various programs to provide livelihood.

All through her life, though extremely wealthy in her own right, she continued to befriend people she knew when she was young and who were not so fortunate. Her kindness and benevolence were mostly shielded from the public glare, as she remained a very private person throughout her life. Very few were ever aware of the large amount of money she distributed to individuals for financial assistance from her personal funds. Her achievements were known to a few but her generosity touched many. She conducted her life with dignity and with great style - but also with great humility.

Her great contribution to various causes and her quiet leadership in providing direction to the Sir Ratan Tata Trust deserve our recognition and deep appreciation.



A letter highlighting Lady Navajbai Tata's personal concern for an inmate of the Convalescent Home in Matheran (reproduced kind courtesy of Tata Central Archives, Pune).

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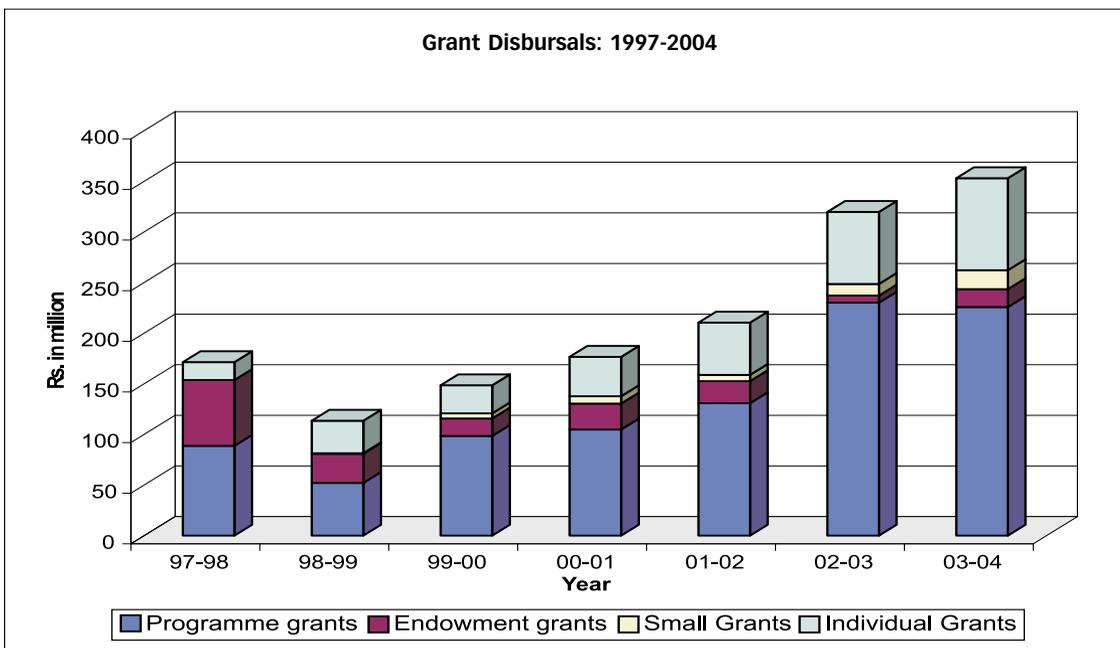
An Overview

The year that was:

Continuing the trend of steady increase in the disbursements over the past five years, the year 2003-04 saw the figure touch an all time high of Rs. 353.07 million (US \$ 7.85 million), which was 10 per cent higher than the disbursements during 2002-03 and 68 per cent higher than those during 2001-02. Disbursements of Rs. 225.77 million (US \$ 5.02 million) were made on programme grants



Low cost drip irrigation system promoted by the IWMI-Tata Programme in Banaskantha district, Gujarat, being laid for optimum water efficiency.



during the year. Endowment grant disbursements totalled up to Rs. 17.69 million (US \$ 0.39 million). Small grants touched Rs. 18.70 million (US \$ 0.42 million). Twenty three new programme grants and fifty four new small grants were added to the Trust's portfolio during the year. Two organisations received endowments from the Trust. The total disbursements to individuals were Rs. 90.91 million (US \$ 2.02 million), an increase of 28 per cent over the previous year.

Details of grant disbursements: 2003-2004		
Type of grant	Rs. in million	US\$ in million
Institution: Programme grants	225.77	5.02
Institution: Endowment grants	17.69	0.39
Institution: Small grants	18.70	0.42
Individual grants	90.91	2.02
Total	353.07	7.85

Rs. 10 million is Rs. 1 crore; 1 US\$ is approximately equal to Rs. 45



Scientists from the Punjab Agricultural University handing over basmati seed to farmers during a field day in Amritsar district, Punjab.

The following are some of the key achievements and areas of engagements during 2003-04.

- The second year of the Strategic Plan 2006 (SP 2006) saw the Trust develop and support several well defined initiatives within each programme theme. Significant efforts and resources were used to review on-going projects and strengthen their implementation. In addition, all new projects were independently appraised by sectoral experts and their feedback incorporated into the final design prior to approval.
- Land and water development continues to be a significant area of focus for the Trust, with several new grants being sanctioned under Himmothan Pariyojana (Resolving the Himalayan Dilemma) and Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana (KVY) (Gujarat Coastal Salinity Ingress Prevention and Mitigation Initiative), two flagship initiatives of the Trust. The Trust is in the process of finalising a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of Uttaranchal, which would seal their combined commitment to ensure the timely realization of goals under Himmothan Pariyojana. Similarly in Gujarat, a government order is being issued, post which, the Salinity Cell would be operationalised. The Cell would co-ordinate and provide technical inputs to on-going salinity projects in the state, besides developing innovative programmes and initiatives within KVY.



Young speakers at the Sir Ratan Tata Trust Colloquium on Education, organised by Comet Media Foundation in Mumbai.

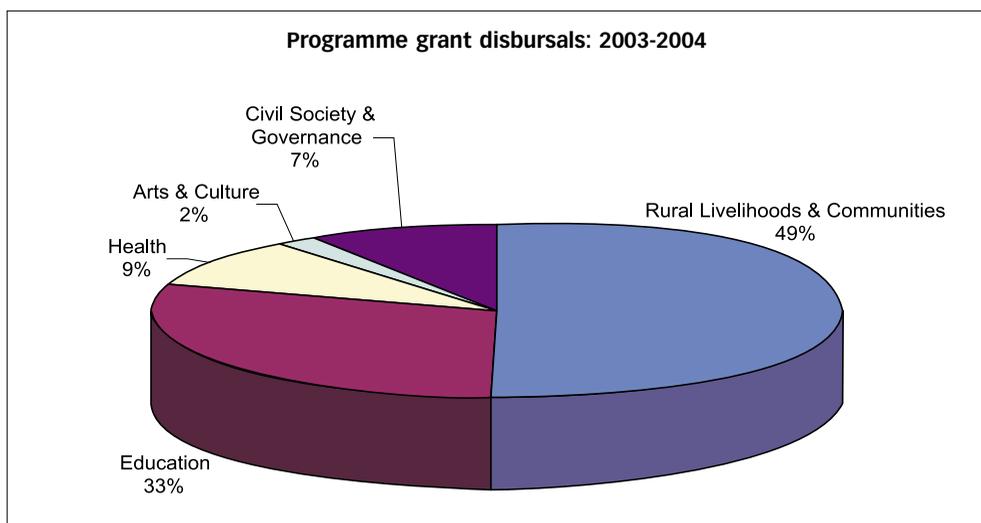


An ongoing meeting of a Self Help Group formed by Mahila Evam Paryavaran Vikas Sansthan in Mozamabad, Jaipur district, Rajasthan. A small grant supported by the Trust.

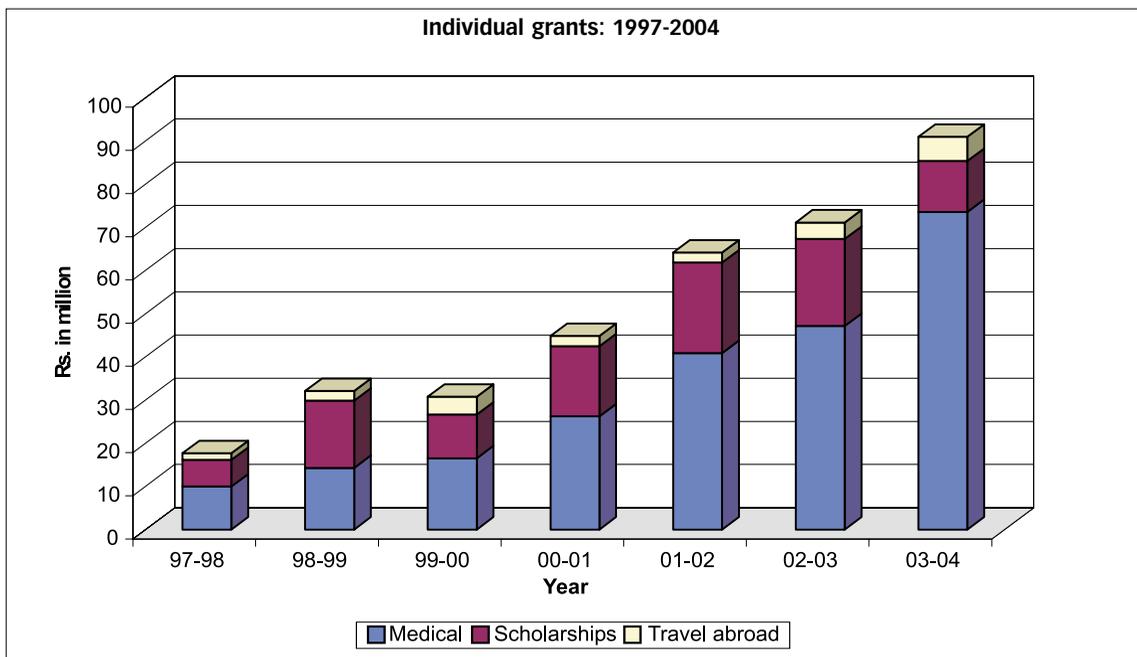
- The Trust continued its efforts to encourage agricultural diversification in Punjab through its initiative "Reviving the Green Revolution" by strengthening its partnership with the Punjab Agricultural University (PAU). The year saw successful demonstration of alternate crops like groundnut and basmati and Integrated Pest Management in cotton, followed by large scale adoption by farmers in Punjab.
- In 2003, the Trust launched the Central India Initiative (CInI), to enhance livelihoods in the poor tribal regions of central India through a series of land and water development projects. This is in keeping with the recommendations of the Strategic Plan 2006, which asked the Trust to focus its efforts in this underdeveloped tribal region. Several new field projects, focusing on enhancing livelihoods of tribals, would be operationalised in the coming year, initially in Jharkhand.
- The Trust strengthened its micro-finance initiative in Rajasthan with four on-going and one new second phase grants. These projects have restructured their implementation strategies of group functioning for greater and meaningful impact, based on resource support facilitated by the Trust through DHAN Foundation and BAIF Development Research Foundation. To review work done, get peer inputs and share learnings, the annual Sir Ratan Tata Trust Colloquium on Development Finance was organised in Jaipur in March 2004.

Programme grant disburseals: 2003-2004			
Thematic Area	No. of grants	Rs. in million	US\$ in million
Rural Livelihoods & Communities	40	113.28	2.52
Education	20	73.57	1.64
Health	16	19.88	0.44
Enhancing Civil Society & Governance	13	14.83	0.33
Arts & Culture	3	4.21	0.09
Total	92	225.77	5.02

- In education, the Trust supported National Institute for Advance Studies (NIAS), to initiate a multi-year collaborative project to improve the quality of elementary education in Chamrajnagar district in Karnataka. The District Quality Education Programme (DQEP) of NIAS operates in close collaboration with the Government of Karnataka towards building capacities of district level educational administrators, development of appropriate curriculum and launching a post graduate course in education. Strategic support to the Tata-Dhan Academy saw the institution fine-tuning its Programme in Development Management (PDM) and extending its duration from fifteen to eighteen months. Finally, an external review of the Education Portfolio has been initiated, which is expected to identify critical niche areas for the Trust to effectively engage with the sector.
- The Trust’s efforts in its health portfolio focused on innovative approaches in treatment of mental illnesses. Based on the recommendations of a review of its operations, undertaken by National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences (NIMHANS), The Banyan took a fresh look at its follow-up treatment strategy for mentally ill women.



- Operationalisation of the Youth and Civil Society Initiative was amongst the key highlights in the Enhancing Civil Society & Governance portfolio. Both, Pravah and Centre for Civil Society (CCS), have focused their efforts to draw the youth into the non-profit sector, by creating options for their exposure and engagement with issues of poverty, development and civil society.
- The Trust's Small Grant Programme saw an impressive rise in disbursements during 2003-04. This was coupled with an increasing proportion to larger organisations, mainly for innovative experiments, planning phase grants, reviews and technical studies, besides administering appraisals. Many of these would form the basis of subsequent programme grants or strengthening on-going projects.
- A 28 per cent increase was recorded in the disbursements to individuals under the Education and Medical categories, from Rs. 71.14 million in 2002-03 to Rs. 90.91 million (US \$ 2.02 million) in the year under review. The Trust's efficient system of referrals from its increasing number of linked hospitals led to a record increase in the number of sanctions received during 2003-04 and consequently, a 71 per cent rise in medical sanctions, from Rs. 59.55 million in 2002-03 to Rs. 101.77 million (US \$ 2.26 million) in the year under review. From the total medical grants sanctioned, those for treatment of cancer constituted the largest share. Within the Individual Grants Programme, the Trust extended its educational linkages in India to include engineering and medical institutions for under-graduate professional courses.



Individual grant disbursements: 2003-2004			
Type of grants	Rs. in million	US\$ in million	%
Medical	73.57	1.63	80.93
Education	17.34	0.39	19.07
Total	90.91	2.02	100.00

- The Trust has disseminated information on activities within key on-going projects through articles published in Tata Review and Tata Sphere, besides the group website. The Trust has also developed its own website (<http://www.srtt.org>), which is expected to be operationalised during the first quarter of the coming financial year.
- The Trust was awarded the 'Golden Peacock Award for Philanthropy - 2003' by the Institute of Directors. These awards are presented at the national level and are aimed to improve the competitiveness of the Indian Industry, besides improving the quality of life and leadership. The Trust was the first recipient of this prestigious honour.

Finance, property and administration:

The year under review saw a quantum rise in the Trust's income from Rs. 379.20 million to Rs. 412.80 million, an increase of 8.9 per cent over the previous year. Correspondingly, disbursements made under programme grants touched an all time high of Rs. 353.07 million (US \$ 7.85 million). The general administration and programme costs were 2.7 per cent of the total income and 3.1 per cent of the total disbursements. The accounts for the year ending March 31, 2004 have been finalised and the statutory audit completed.

Human Resources:

The Trust's thematic portfolio is getting increasingly specialised, necessitating the need to avail the expertise of resource persons that are experts in their respective field. During the year, the Trust made extensive use of these external resource persons to provide inputs to strengthen on-going projects or appraise proposals, besides recruiting a senior professional to consolidate and strengthen the education portfolio.

Looking ahead:

- In 2004-05, the Central India Initiative (CII) would be the main area of programmatic focus and would be strengthened with new projects. The Trust would be developing several field based projects in Jharkhand, with an initial focus on Kharif paddy stabilization, which would help reduce distress migration.
- The Trust would be building on its MoU with the Government of Uttaranchal to ensure the timely implementation of watershed and water & sanitation projects under Himmothan Pariyojana. In addition, the Trust would support up-scaling of the activities of Centre for Organic Farming, based at Uttaranchal Organic Commodity Board (UOCB), as also the activities of Uttaranchal Bamboo and Fibre Development Board (UBFDB), which would promote bamboo and fibre development across Uttaranchal, with the aim of generating alternate livelihoods for the poor in the state.
- Under KVV, the Salinity Cell is expected to become operational and would help the Government of Gujarat, the Trust and its partners coordinate and focus efforts and projects to mitigate salinity. A new series of field projects are planned in the second half of the year.
- In its initiative "Reviving the Green Revolution", the Trust would work with the Government of Punjab, to facilitate the implementation of the Johl Committee Report on agricultural diversification. It would continue to support Punjab Agricultural University towards up-scaling demonstrations and encouraging adoption of alternate crops across select clusters in Punjab.
- Collaborations with other donors, in order to supplement Trust supported interventions, would form the basis of the next phase of support to DHAN Foundation, within the South India Micro-Finance Initiative. Organisations involved in the Rajasthan Micro-Finance Initiative would consolidate their micro-finance programmes by linking them with other themes like health and livelihoods. The Trust would facilitate this process through resource inputs from Action Research & Training for Health (ARTH) and BAIF Development Research Foundation.
- In the Education portfolio, the Trust would proactively make efforts to initiate collaborative projects with field organisations, higher education institutes and the government. The Trust would also launch the Small Schools Initiative in Karnataka and Maharashtra in 2004-05. During this period, the Trust would be conducting a review of its Education portfolio. Based on the recommendations of the review, the Trust would be finalising its re-worked strategy in this portfolio, based on which, new sub-themes and initiatives with regional focus would be developed.

- Whilst enhancing its Civil Society & Governance portfolio over the coming year, the Trust would strive to support professional non profit organizations in streamlining their internal systems, including systems of human resource development, besides pro-actively and selectively expanding its initiative on fostering local philanthropy through working with key grant making foundations in India.
- A review of the Small Grant Programme is planned during 2004-05. The Trust would formulate its strategy of supporting small/nascent organisations, based on recommendations of this review.
- Through its forthcoming website and articles in a variety of print media, the Trust would continue to disseminate its activities and the issues that add value to the sector.

In conclusion:

The Trust would continue to implement the broad thrust areas identified in the SP 2006 through efforts to ensure that quality outputs are achieved in innovative field projects. Furthermore, it would co-ordinate interventions with key sectoral or regional players to realise broader goals that add value to each thrust area. To facilitate the above, engagement of high quality resource persons to provide inputs to strengthen project design and implementation would play a pivotal role. Finally, in keeping with the vision of the founder, Sir Ratan Tata, the empowerment of the poor and women would continue to form the foundation of the Trust's grant-making.



A community rehabilitation worker with the Amar Seva Sangam performs physiotherapy on a polio afflicted patient.

Rural Livelihoods & Communities

India lives in her villages with 72% of the country's population being rural based and agriculture being the chief means of livelihood. Despite the strides that the economy has taken over the years, over 300 million Indians continue to live below the poverty line. However, the distribution of poverty is rather skewed. For example, the percentage of people living below the poverty line in the central belt of India is more than 42% as compared to the all India average of 26%¹. The Trust understands that poverty is the sum total of a number of factors, including not just income and calorie intake, but also access to land and credit, nutrition, health and longevity, literacy and education, safe drinking water and sanitation and other infrastructural facilities. Since independence, the State has been in the forefront in tackling poverty, but has realized that to achieve success, it needs to supplement its efforts by involving others. In light of this trend, the role played by non-government organisations, community based organisations and constitutional bodies like panchayats are assuming greater significance. In keeping with the strategy pursued over the past two years, the Trust continues to work with reform oriented state governments, non-profit organisations and community based organisations, to strengthen delivery systems to reduce poverty, through focused innovative regional initiatives. These initiatives are broadly classified under: (a) land and water development; and (b) micro-finance.

High quality initiatives that enhance livelihoods necessitate a similar quality of research. With the Trust's support, the **IWMI-Tata Water Policy Research Programme (IWMI-Tata Programme)** has conducted cutting edge research studies on water resource development. During the year under review, the focus of research was on irrigation development and rural poverty in India, mass promotion of micro-irrigation, evaluation of locally managed tank systems and sustainable groundwater management in north Gujarat. With the Trust's support, the **IWMI-Tata Programme** established the North Gujarat Sustainable Groundwater Initiative (NGI), in collaboration with the Banaskantha Dairy Co-operative, seeking to locate and replicate community based local strategies to arrest groundwater depletion, besides improving the livelihoods of the rural poor in Banaskantha district. During the year, extensive research, supplemented by field trials, was carried out into the utilisation of drip technology and its benefits. This was demonstrated by the cultivation of traditionally water intensive crops like alfalfa, using Netafim's Family Drip System (FDS), with nearly 43% water saving and increase in yield of upto 11%. It was also proved that micro-tube drip irrigation, which was earlier used in row crops and horticulture, is effective in field crops.

¹ Population data and related statistics: <http://www.censusindia.net>

The scenic Dehradun valley has been synonymous with the finest variety of rice grown in India - the Basmati. However, over the past two decades, the region has suffered from a variety of problems. Along with increasing urbanization, the flagrant overuse of chemical and artificial means of enhancing productivity has led to the stagnation, if not decline, in the quality and produce of Basmati in the valley. For the small cultivators in Dehradun district, Uttaranchal, this decline clearly poses a threat to their livelihoods. The solution lies in exploring the organic route to farming, incorporating the latest available trends and then exporting the high quality produce world-wide, thus ensuring remunerative prices.



Enhancing Livelihoods: A farmer amidst an organic Basmati field in Udham Singh Nagar district, Uttaranchal. (COF-UOCB)

Enter the **Centre for Organic Farming (COF)**, which was set up in July 2003 and anchored with the **Uttaranchal Organic Commodity Board (UOCB)** in Dehradun. With the aim of assisting the people of Uttaranchal in organic farming, **COF** coordinates all organic farming oriented projects and activities in the state, undertakes field demonstrations for scientific validation of technologies, provides training and disseminates tested technologies, develops market linkages for inputs and organic produce and most importantly, acts as a single formal window for buyers of Uttaranchal agro products. With its well equipped team, the **COF** has played a pivotal role in linking the farmers, sensitized to the organic route of growing Basmati, with the current marketing trends. Whilst **UOCB** has been instrumental in setting up the Internal Control System as a mandator for the external certification agency, the **COF** has identified export and import agencies to handle the large volume of organic Basmati, envisaged over the next five years. As a precursor, **COF** is on the verge of signing a Memorandum of Understanding with a German firm for export of 300 MT of organic Basmati grown by the farmers of Uttaranchal, which is expected to open the floodgates for further exports of Basmati. These cultivators who otherwise would have followed the down-trodden path of growing paddy using fertilizers and low cost chemicals have received a fillip for their organic produce.

The Organic Dehraduni Basmati Project co-ordinated by **COF**, has not only ushered a low cost package for production for organic farmers, but has also ensured a 25 to 30 percent premium for their produce. From an area of 132 hectares under organic farming in Dehradun district, producing 1,600 quintals of organic Basmati during 2002-03, current trends predict a 27 percent increase in the area under organic farming, with a 140 percent increase in the production of Basmati, in 2003-04.

In its endeavour to encourage innovative techniques for enhancing rural livelihoods, the Trust supports **COF's** efforts in helping the small farmers in Doon valley seek viable options. This support comes under the Trust's **Himmothan Pariyojana** initiative and is expected to add substantial value to the Trust's portfolio in the field of land and water development.

In spite of being rich in natural resources, the central India tribal belt, stretching from Gujarat in the west, upto West Bengal in the east, encompassing the states of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand, is the poorest region of the country. The **Central India Initiative (CINI)** was launched by the Trust in 2003 and attempts to address the issues of poverty in this region through major land and water development projects. During the year, the **IWMI-Tata Programme** undertook 40 studies, with a view to review processes which determine the relationship between tribals and irrigation infrastructure in ten districts in the tribal homelands, examining the extent to which tribal agriculture lagged behind that of non-tribals and how it benefited from access to public services of credit and agricultural extension. The findings of these studies would influence the strategies to be deployed in tackling poverty in this region. The Trust would use the recommendations of these studies in its forthcoming field projects, focusing on enhancing livelihoods of tribals, within **CINI**. Within this initiative, several organisations have collaborated with the Trust to enhance people's livelihoods, chief amongst them being **N. M. Sadguru Water & Development Foundation (Sadguru), Action for Social Advancement (ASA), and Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN)**. During the year under review, whilst **Sadguru** constructed 11 lift irrigation schemes and 22 check dams, besides developing over 3,000 plots for horticulture in three districts of Gujarat and Rajasthan, **PRADAN** carried out development of six watersheds in Purulia district of West Bengal, benefiting over 8,000 tribal families. In the coming year, the Trust would be developing several field based projects in Jharkhand, with a focus on Kharif paddy stabilization which would help reduce distress migration.

Over the past two decades, there has been a rapid increase in the number of tube wells along the Gujarat coast line, leading to large-scale ground water extraction, which in turn, has led to ingress of sea water in the coastal areas, adversely affecting the quality of ground water by making it saline. In order to find a solution to this developing environmental catastrophe, the Trust, along with its partners **Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India) (AKRSP(I))** and **Ambuja Cement Foundation (ACF)** launched the **Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana (KVY)** in 2002. **AKRSP (I)** and **ACF** are implementing field projects covering 35 villages in Junagadh district. The project activities involve construction of Roof Rain Water Harvesting Structures, renovation of saline wells and sealing them in order to convert them into sources of potable drinking water, farm bunding, promotion of water efficient irrigation technologies like drip irrigation, besides encouraging farmers into changing cropping patterns. During the year, the Trust sanctioned a Rs. 61 million grant to **Vivekanand Research & Training Institute (VRTI)**, which would use its expertise in agriculture and watershed development in Gujarat, to develop a model for salinity management. The project area consists of a watershed comprising 18 villages in Mundra taluka of Kutch district. Activities involve water resource

Sustaining Prosperity: Micro-drip irrigation shows a way

Haribhai, a farmer in Bhagal village, Banaskantha district, Gujarat, using conventional means to irrigate his land with groundwater drawn from two bore wells in his field, soon realized that there was a huge wastage of water occurring through seepage, owing to the permeable soil in the large field area. This resulted into higher energy costs from running the wells for extended periods. He was advised by a member of the research staff of **International Water Management Institute (IWMI)-Tata Water Policy Research Programme, Anand, (IWMI-Tata Programme)** to adopt micro-tube drip irrigation. Initially, Haribhai implemented this innovation on four acres of his land. Within six



Micro-tube drip irrigation for horticulture crops promoted by the North Gujarat Initiative of the IWMI-Tata Programme: Haribhai (right).

weeks, the amount of water saved increased substantially. This spurred Haribhai to install micro-tube drip irrigation over a larger area of 31 acres. "There has been a 75 per cent saving of water and energy. The total saving through reduction in use of electricity amounts to over Rs 25,000 per year," says an elated Haribhai. Micro-tube drip irrigation is substantially cheaper to install at Rs. 4,000 per acre than a conventional drip system. Compared to the latter, the system works under gravity and is low on maintenance. Haribhai's success with micro-tube drip irrigation has inspired other farmers in the region to explore efficient water saving technologies in irrigation, under the guidance of the research staff at the **IWMI-Tata Programme**, which has conducted extensive research into the utilisation of drip technology and its cost benefits. Similar studies conducted by the **IWMI-Tata Programme** have proved the efficacy of a type of drip irrigation in cultivating alfalfa, considered to be a water intensive crop, thus resulting in both, water saving and increased yields. Interestingly, this type of micro-tube drip irrigation, erstwhile reserved for row crops and horticulture, has now proved its efficacy in cultivating field crops too.

An ill-effect of increased use of tube well irrigation in northern Gujarat is groundwater depletion. In order to explore ways of restoring sustainable farming approaches in such ecologies, the **IWMI-Tata Programme** established the **North Gujarat Sustainable Groundwater Initiative (NGI)**, in collaboration with the Banaskantha Dairy Co-operative, to promote micro-irrigation and water-saving irrigation practices in crops like alfalfa, endorse water-saving crop alternatives, de-centralise groundwater recharge activities and carry out water education for farmers, women and school children.

The **IWMI-Tata Programme** presents practical solutions from research done in India on water resource management. Its objective is to help policy makers at the Centre, state and local levels address their challenges, by translating research studies into practical policies. The Trust has supported such research efforts, bordering on the cutting-edge. For India, it is envisaged that these would fructify into possible answers to her impending water crisis. For visionaries like Haribhai and the farmers of Banaskantha, the **IWMI-Tata Programme** would provide the light that could change their lives for the better.

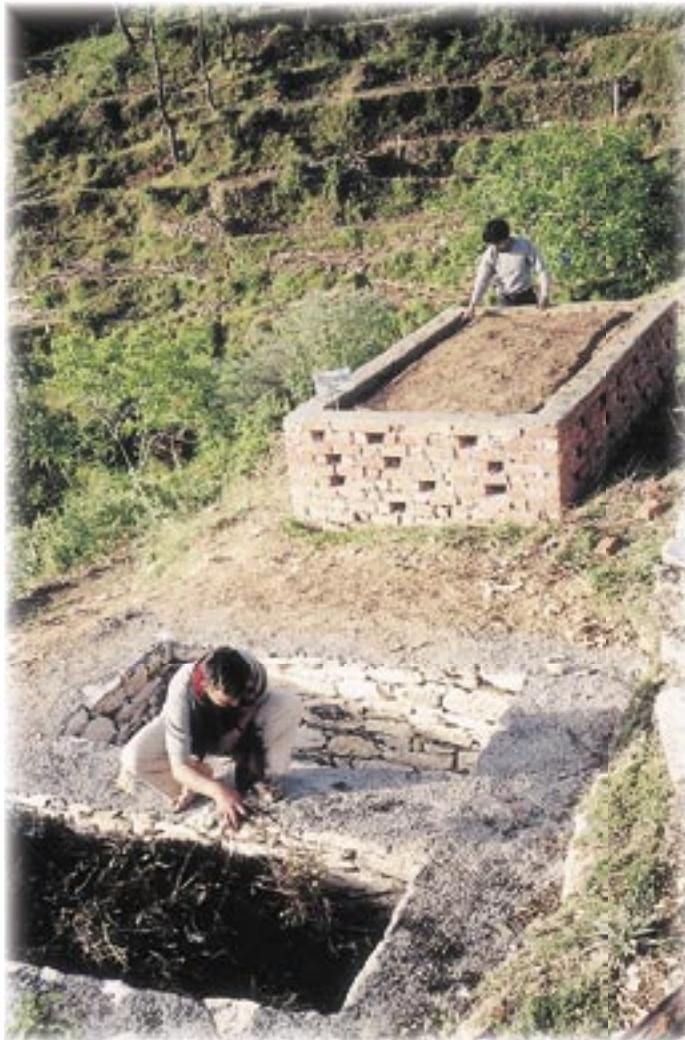
development and ground water recharge, reclamation of saline lands, watershed development and promotion of micro-irrigation technologies and alternate crops. **AKRSP (I)**, **ACF** and the Trust have liaised with the Government of Gujarat towards setting up a Salinity Cell to co-ordinate and provide technical inputs to on-going salinity projects in the state and develop innovative programmes and initiatives. The Salinity Cell would be operationalised once the government order, expected in April 2004, is issued. Thereafter, the Cell would be registered as a separate entity, suitably staffed and housed at the Irrigation Department's Salinity Ingress Prevention Circle in Rajkot. The Salinity Cell is expected to become the fulcrum to develop and strengthen **KVY**.

Another flagship initiative of the Trust, **Himmothan Pariyojana**, launched during 2001-02, has been attempting to address issues relating to degradation of the environment and migration of able bodied males in search of employment that have plagued the Himalayan region, through a three-pronged approach. The first component focuses on implementation of micro-watershed projects designed for Himalayan conditions through community based village level Watershed Committees. This first involves building the capacity of personnel of select Non-Profit Organisations (NPO) to undertake a larger programme of participatory Natural Resources Management (NRM) on a watershed basis. Thereafter, these NPOs develop watershed plans in partnership with Watershed Committees. Whilst **Peoples' Science Institute (PSI)** is undertaking the capacity building exercise for both, NPOs and



Roof Rain Water Harvesting Structures promoted by AKRSP(I) provide potable water to households in total saline villages on the Junagadh coast, Gujarat.

village committees, in the Garhwal region of Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh, **Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (CHIRAG)** has focused its efforts in Kumaon. During the year, six watershed projects, each roughly measuring 500 hectares, have commenced in Garhwal and in Himachal Pradesh. The second component involves the implementation of water supply and sanitation projects with a focus on hygiene, and is being implemented through registered village based water and sanitation committees called Management Societies. Three organisations, viz. **Himalayan Gram Vikas Samiti (HGVS)**, **Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust (HIHT)** and **Society for Motivation Training and Action (SMTA)** are facilitating the process. In November 2003, a



planning phase to build the capacities of these registered Management Societies, to plan, design, implement,

Demonstration compost pits prepared by CHIRAG, as part of a Natural Resource Management project being implemented in Bageshwar district, Uttaranchal.

operate and maintain their own schemes, was completed in 37 villages in Uttaranchal. At around the same time, 12 additional villages commenced a one year planning phase, the process being facilitated by **Kassar Trust**. In February 2004, a two year implementation phase commenced, covering 23 villages mainly in Tehri Garhwal and Pithoragarh districts. The third component of Himmothan Pariyojana focuses on enhancing livelihoods through farm and non farm activities, so as to prevent migration and reduce the dependence on subsistence agriculture. During the year, the Trust teamed up with the **Uttaranchal Organic Commodity Board (UOCB)** to establish the **Centre for Organic Farming (COF)** in Dehradun, to generate employment amongst poor farmers, by rejuvenating hill agriculture through organic farming. **COF** is a capacity building and decentralized

production oriented technology transfer mechanism providing technical and marketing inputs to **UOCB**. During the year, **COF** was instrumental in promoting the cultivation of organic Basmati rice in Dehradun and Udham Singh Nagar districts and exploiting the export potential of the produce. The Trust will be shortly finalising a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Uttaranchal (GoUA), which sets out the commitment of both entities to ensure the timely realization of goals under **Himmothan Pariyojana**.

In Punjab, the green revolution spearheaded by the utilization of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, irrigation, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and farm mechanization, has stagnated, and agricultural productivity in many places is falling. The rice-wheat cropping system prevalent in the region has led to a sharp fall in the water table, deterioration in soil fertility and environmental pollution. With a view to arrest this decline, the Trust has partnered with **Punjab Agricultural University (PAU)** in an initiative envisaged to "Revive the Green Revolution" in Punjab. During the year, **PAU** conducted demonstrations on alternative crops using groundnut and basmati, in Sangrur and Amritsar districts of Punjab respectively, which were received favourably by the farmers. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) technology was demonstrated on cotton, which highlighted the lower cost of production, coupled with better yield. The benefits of IPM, also resulting in a decrease in the use of pesticides, have convinced the farmers in Ferozepur and Muktsar districts to adopt this technology on a large scale. The Trust has supplemented the initiative with two additional projects in water resource development. The first focuses on efficient use of irrigation water through drip irrigation in cotton



Integrated Pest Management in cotton: Scientists from PAU and farmers discuss progress in a field in Muktsar district, Punjab.



Drought proofing in the desert, promoted by MHST: Dry stone pitching in progress for construction of Rajgarh anicut in Balesar block, Jodhpur district, Rajasthan.

and horticulture crops, besides recharge of groundwater through tube wells. The second project aims to reduce the water consumption, by following more efficient methods through alternative cropping sequence, based on soil characteristics and evaluating crop response under different textured soils, moisture retention, inherent fertility and water transmission characteristics.

The inherent variable character of rainfall in semi arid west Rajasthan has often caused drought, which manifests in terms of crop failure, unreplenished ground and surface water resources and



Drought proofing in the desert, promoted by MHST: A view of Rajgarh anicut during the monsoon season.

deprivation of fodder for cattle, thus adversely affecting the livelihoods of the people and leading to migration. The Trust continues to support **His Highness Maharaja Hanwant Singhji Charitable Trust (MHSCT)** towards Project Sahyog, which provides tenable and lasting solutions for drought proofing in 16 villages of Balesar panchayat in Jodhpur district. In its second year, this project undertook work on 10 anicuts for groundwater recharging, initiated pastureland development and conducted demonstrations to encourage agriculture diversification, use of organic manure and mushroom cultivation. In the summer of 2003, the Trust also supported a six month drought relief programme implemented by **MHSCT, Urmul Jyoti Sansthan (UJS)** and **Shanti Maitri Mission (SMM)** to mitigate the disastrous drought arising due to four successive failed monsoons. Their efforts in providing hand-pumps for drinking water, holding veterinary camps and distribution of cattle-feed and fodder, have brought relief to the people and cattle of Bikaner and Jodhpur districts, Rajasthan.

Agriculture needs to be sustained by alternate non farm investments to enhance the livelihood base of the poor. The Trust has encouraged promotion of saving and credit groups, with a view to organise communities, improving access to credit to reduce vulnerability, and encourage asset creation and endeavours to promote work that visualises micro finance as a strategy towards overall development of the underprivileged.

The micro finance initiative of the Trust in Rajasthan was operationalised in the year under review. This initiative aims to support contextual and needs based field programmes in micro-finance, which are on the path to financial self-sufficiency through linkages with mainstream institutions. Second phase grants to **Jan Shiksha Evam Vikas Sangathan (PEDO), Prayatna Samiti** and **Ibtada**, made steady progress to achieve goals set out. **Prayatna Samiti** did preparatory work to promote cluster level bodies, while strengthening group level functioning. During the year, among others, **PEDO** redefined its credit policy and undertook livelihood studies. **Ibtada** strengthened the Mahila Sabhas promoted by it, while streamlining internal systems. A new grant was made to **Hanuman Van Vikas Samiti** towards strengthening savings and credit groups, covering over 2,800 women in 45 villages in Udaipur district. While Self Help Groups (SHGs) promoted by **Prayatna Samiti** were involved in lending towards purchase of fodder during the drought in Udaipur, SHGs promoted by **Ibtada** lent money to members in Alwar district for constructing bio-gas facilities.

In order to enhance the impact of micro-finance, the Trust has engaged select organisations to provide high quality resource inputs to its grantees in Rajasthan. BAIF Development Research Foundation is providing technical assistance to Udaipur based grantees for livelihood promotion, especially goat



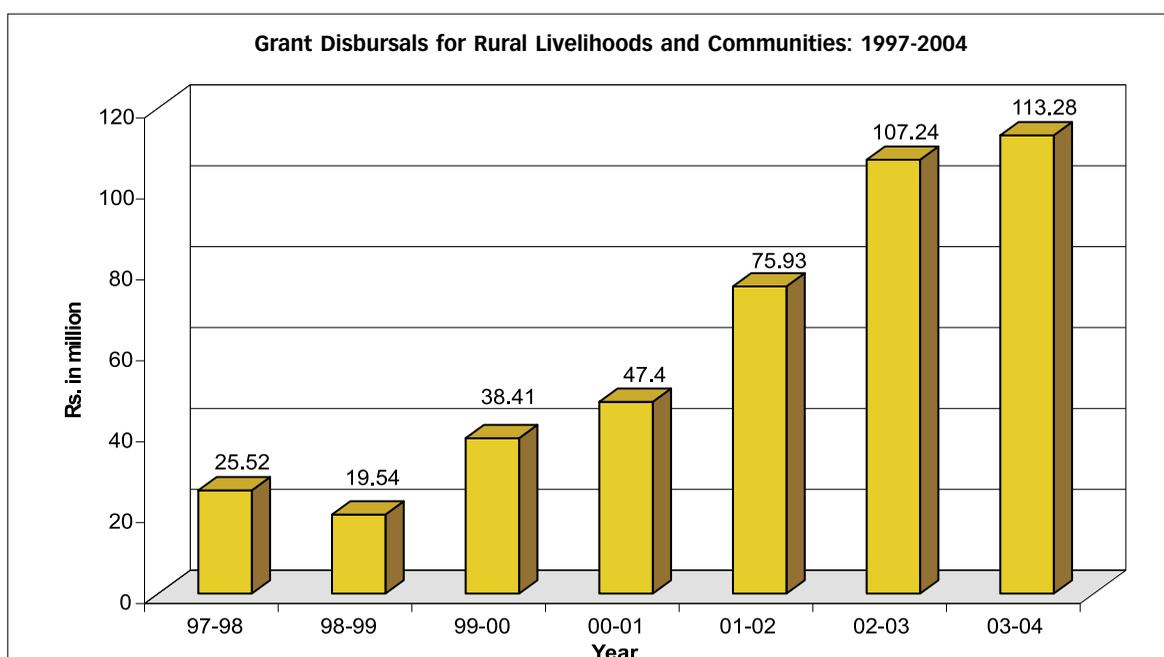
Participants at the Sir Ratan Tata Trust Colloquium on Microfinance organised by ARAVALI in Jaipur.

rearing. An inception workshop was conducted in August 2003 at **Kalanjiam Foundation**, Madurai, for exposure and developing a roadmap for technical assistance to the field projects. This resulted in provision of needs based support by **Kalanjiam Foundation** to select grantees in the initiative. During the year, **Advancement through Voluntary Action and Local Involvement (ARAVALI)** worked with 13 small to medium organizations by offering them a comprehensive organization development package. It also made efforts to strengthen its sectoral inputs on micro finance to these organizations. To review work done, get peer inputs and share learnings, the annual Sir Ratan Tata Trust Colloquium on Development Finance was organised in collaboration with **ARAVALI** in Jaipur. The event also involved visits to the field projects by practitioners. This gave useful inputs into individual projects as well as to the initiative.

The year saw the completion of the current phase of support to **DHAN Foundation** and **Kalanjiam Foundation** for expansion of the Community Banking Programme (CBP). Through a three year grant, the Trust has supported nearly 48% of the scale up of the programme. The three year support has helped **DHAN Foundation** reach out to 101,012 resource poor families, through 6,452 groups, who have generated Rs. 197 million as savings upto March 2004. Through **DHAN Foundation**, the Trust supported Kadamalai Kalanjia Vattara Sangam, a federation of savings and credit groups for a community based health programme. A referral community hospital was supported along with a revolving fund, for facilitating availability of medicines, promoting income generating activities among health workers, organising health camps and special health initiatives, besides promoting a kitchen garden. The Trust support was used to undertake an impact assessment study of the programme.

The research programme seeded at the **Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (IIM-A)**, led by Professor M.S. Sriram, supplemented the Trusts efforts besides pursuing an independent research agenda. A pilot study conducted in Udaipur district to assess the financial flows of poor families revealed that: (a) the level of indebtedness is not alarming compared to the overall asset and income profile; (b) the borrowings for health related purposes form one of the most significant chunks of borrowing; (c) there does not seem to be a difference between the upper end of the poor and the lower end in having access to formal institutions, both for savings and loans; and (d) assets are usually not liquidated, even in cases of need. The study is now being upscaled in collaboration with **PEDO** in Dungarpur and in two other states. It is also expected to lead to some insights into developing a theme on migration. The research programme also undertook studies in transformation of Non-Profit Organisations into Micro Finance Institutions and documentation of efforts of mainstream banks in micro-finance. Much of this work is expected to result in meaningful research output over the coming year, which would be disseminated through focused events and publications.

During the year under review, the Trust disbursed Rs. 113.28 million (US \$ 2.52 million) towards 40 grants. In 2004-05, the Trust would intensify its efforts in strengthening the Central India Initiative, Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana, Himmothan Pariyojana and Reviving the Green Revolution through a series of well designed grants and co-ordinate interventions with state governments. Whilst consolidating its Rajasthan Micro-finance Initiative, the Trust would be working with banks and mainstreaming of efforts will acquire greater attention.



Rural Livelihoods & Communities: Details of grant disburseals in 2003-2004

WATER SECTOR RESEARCH

Rs.

IWMI-Tata Water Policy Research Programme, Anand

Towards the IWMI-Tata Water Policy Research Programme to engage Indian and global scientific and research management institutions in water sector research and policy.

No disburseals

IWMI-Tata Water Policy Research Programme, Anand

Towards augmenting water availability in North Gujarat through community participation, in promotion of low-cost micro-irrigation and water saving technologies in Banaskantha district, in partnership with the Dairy Co-operatives.

2,000,000

Self Reliant Initiatives Through Joint Action (SRIJAN), New Delhi

Towards developing a community managed model for ground water utilization in three micro basins in Karnataka, in co-ordination with three large projects involving drinking water and sanitation, tank rehabilitation, and watershed activities currently underway in the state.

1,000,000

India Natural Resource Economics & Management Foundation (INREM), Anand

Towards developing case studies on water and energy saving micro irrigation technologies in Gujarat.

No disburseals

CENTRAL INDIA INITIATIVE (CInI)

Navinchandra Mafatlal Sadguru Water & Development Foundation (SWDF), Dahod

A multi-year Rs. 125 million grant, focussing on community managed integrated land and water resources development activities in Dahod, Gujarat, and Banswara and Jhalawar in Rajasthan.

18,000,000

IWMI-Tata Water Policy Research Programme, Anand

Towards a series of studies to develop strategies to tackle poverty in tribal areas of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Orissa and Chhattisgarh.

2,000,000

Action for Social Advancement (ASA), Dahod

For a comprehensive land and water management programme in three villages of Jhabua district, Madhya Pradesh.

1,600,000

Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN), New Delhi

Towards a watershed development programme in Purulia district, West Bengal, benefiting over 8,000 families, largely tribal and small, or marginal farmers and the landless.

No disburseals

KHARASH VISTAROTTHAN YOJANA

Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India) (AKRSP(I)), Ahmedabad

To develop a model on salinity management through a pilot on the Mangrol coast of the Junagadh district, which would involve agricultural and drinking water interventions in 5 and 15 villages respectively.

4,700,000

Ambuja Cement Foundation (ACF),Kodinar

To develop a model on salinity management through a pilot on the Kodinar coast of the Junagadh district, which would involve agricultural and drinking water interventions in 5 and 20 villages respectively.

No disbursals

Vivekanand Research and Training Institute (VRTI), Mandvi, (Kutch)

For developing and implementing a comprehensive programme on salinity management in 18 villages in Mundra taluka in Kutch, involving capacity building and formation of community organizations, revival of salt affected horticulture plantations and establishment of new ones, group irrigation, promotion of water saving technologies and construction of water harvesting structures.

13,540,000

HIMMOTHAN PARIYOJANA

Peoples' Science Institute, Dehradun

Towards a multi year grant for undertaking the capacity building of non profit organisations in Himachal Pradesh and Garhwal region of Uttaranchal in community managed watershed development.

2,400,000

Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (CHIRAG), Sitla

Towards capacity building of non profit organisations in Kumaon region of Uttaranchal in community managed watershed development, and undertaking a natural resources management project in Bageshwar district, Uttaranchal.

3,745,000

Chinmaya Tapovan Trust (CTT), Kangra

Towards a three year comprehensive watershed development project, to treat 582 hectares in the Bhagan Khadd watershed, covering three villages in Kand Kardiya Panchayat of Kangra district, Himachal Pradesh.

1,142,000

Himalayee Paryavaran Shiksha Sansthan (HPSS), Tehri Garhwal

Towards a three year comprehensive watershed development project, to treat the 562 hectare Nagudagad watershed, covering five villages in Pratapnagar block of Tehri Garhwal district, Uttaranchal.

797,000

Himalayan Jan Kalyan Evam Bal Vikas Samiti (HJKEBVS),Rudraprayag

Towards a three year comprehensive watershed development project, to treat 573 hectares in the Bhanajgad watershed, covering four villages in Agustyamuni block of Rudraprayag district, Uttaranchal.

736,000

Gram Sewa Sansthan (GSS), Tehri Garhwal

Towards a three year comprehensive watershed development project, to treat 502 hectares of Inangad watershed, covering four villages in Bhillangana block of Tehri Garhwal district, Uttaranchal.

748,000

Samaj Kalyan Evam Vikas Mandal (SKVM), Mandi

Towards a three year comprehensive watershed development project, to treat 509 hectares of the Kotlu Nala watershed, covering six revenue villages in Tebban Gram Panchayat, in Mandi district, Himachal Pradesh.

729,000

Pan Himalayan Grassroots Development Foundation, Ranikhet

Towards a three year watershed development project that would initiate community forestry on 90 hectares of contiguous degraded hill slopes, besides bringing 90 acres of farm land under improved irrigation systems in five villages in the Pidyadhar micro-watershed area in Sirmaur District, Himachal Pradesh.

1,056,000

Himalayan Gram Vikas Samiti (HGVS), Gangolihat

Towards a one year planning phase that sets up management societies in 12 villages in Bageshwar and Pithoragarh districts, Uttaranchal, which plan, implement, operate and maintain drinking water and sanitation schemes.

1,834,894

Himalayan Gram Vikas Samiti (HGVS), Gangolihat

Towards a two year implementation phase that would take up from the just concluded planning phase in supporting management societies to implement, operate and maintain drinking water and sanitation schemes in 11 villages in Bageshwar and Pithoragarh districts, Uttaranchal.

No disbursals

Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust (HIHT), Jolly Grant

Towards a one year planning phase that sets up management societies in 13 villages in Tehri-Garhwal district, Uttaranchal, which plan, implement, operate and maintain their own drinking water and sanitation schemes.

2,561,357

Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust (HIHT), Jolly Grant

Towards a two year implementation phase that would take up from the just concluded planning phase in supporting management societies to implement, operate and maintain drinking water and sanitation schemes in 12 villages in Tehri-Garhwal district, Uttaranchal.

No disbursals

Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust (HIHT), Jolly Grant

To administer a consultancy assignment to appraise the Detailed Technical Reports and Community Action Plans prepared for 35 villages under the planning phase of Himmothan Pariyojana, so as to ensure that the proposed water & sanitation projects in the implementation phase are technically sound and cost-efficient.

1,000,000

Society for Motivation Training & Action (SMTA), Vikas Nagar

Towards a one year planning phase that sets up management societies in 11 villages in Dehradun and Uttarkashi districts, Uttaranchal, which plan, implement, operate and maintain their own drinking water and sanitation schemes.

1,736,440

Kassar Trust, Bageshwar, Uttaranchal

Towards a one year planning phase to set up management societies which plan, implement, operate and maintain their own drinking water and sanitation schemes in 12 villages in Bageshwar and Chamoli districts, Uttaranchal, covering a population of 7,000.

2,000,000

Centre for Organic Farming (COF), Uttaranchal Organic Commodity Board, Dehradun

Towards a collaboration with the Government of Uttaranchal, to promote organic activities in the state.

2,600,000

REVIVING THE GREEN REVOLUTION

Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana

Towards demonstrating alternate cropping systems to rice-wheat; demonstrating integrated pest management technology on rice and cotton; and developing high yielding, early maturing and pest resistant varieties of groundnut.

2,400,000

Department of Soil and Water Engineering, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana

Towards a three year project for management of water resources through efficient utilisation of water through drip irrigation and augmentation of groundwater by artificial recharge through tube wells.

1,400,000

Department of Soils, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana

Towards a three year project for management of water resources, with the objectives of reducing groundwater withdrawal, suggesting alternative cropping sequence based on soil characteristics and evaluating crop response under different textured soils, moisture retention, inherent fertility and water transmission characteristics.

1,000,000

DROUGHT PROOFING AND RELIEF IN WEST RAJASTHAN

His Highness Maharaja Hanwant Singhji Charitable Trust (MHSCT), Jodhpur

Towards drought proofing in 15 villages in Balesar block of Jodhpur district, West Rajasthan, through ground water recharging, supplementing drinking water, and diversifying and sustaining livelihoods.

3,800,000

His Highness Maharaja Hanwant Singhji Charitable Trust (MHSCT), Jodhpur

Towards an integrated drought relief programme for West Rajasthan. The focus was on installation of hand pumps for drinking water, purchase and distribution of cattle feed and fodder, and holding veterinary camps for livestock in seven tehsils of Jodhpur district.

2,000,000

Urmul Jyoti Sansthan (UJS), Nokha

Towards an integrated drought relief programme for West Rajasthan. This provided drinking water to 10 villages from April-June 2003 and seed and sowing cost support for 300 poor farmers in 16 project villages, all in Bikaner district.

218,000

Shanti Maitri Mission (SMM), Pugal

Towards an integrated drought relief programme for West Rajasthan. This provided feed and fodder for 2,000 livestock through camps in 5 panchayats, plantation of green fodder, and seed and sowing support for 100 poor farmers in 30 project villages, all in Bikaner district.

960,000

RAJASTHAN MICRO FINANCE

Jan Shiksha Evam Vikas Sangathan (PEDO), Dungarpur

Towards strengthening livelihoods and reducing vulnerabilities in Dungarpur district, Rajasthan, covering 4,550 women through 245 Self Help Groups (SHGs).

1,300,000

Prayatna Samiti, Gudli

Towards strengthening livelihoods and reducing vulnerabilities in 30 villages in Udaipur district, covering 82 women's groups.

No disbursals

Ibtada, Alwar

Towards the promotion and consolidation of 20 clusters called Mahila Sabhas, in Alwar district, Rajasthan, each comprising of ten groups, to address micro credit needs, as well as make them financially sustainable.

900,000

Hanuman Van Vikas Samiti (HVVS), Sakroda

Towards consolidation of a micro finance programme, which will strengthen savings and credit groups, covering over 2,800 women in 45 villages in Udaipur district, Rajasthan.

600,000

Association for Rural Advancement through Voluntary Action & Local Involvement (ARAVALI), Jaipur

Towards enhancing effectiveness of 20 field level organisations and their micro finance programmes, through placement of young professionals, training, and organisational development support; augmenting ARAVALI's capacity as a resource agency; and organising an annual micro finance retreat.

No disbursals

Prayas, Chittorgarh

For strengthening the organisational capacity of 150 groups in 112 villages in Pratapgarh and Dhariyawad blocks of Chittorgarh district, Rajasthan.

100,000

Vishaka Mahila Shiksha Avam Shodh Samiti, Jaipur

Towards formation of 55 savings and credit groups in Phaagi block, Jaipur district, Rajasthan.

200,000

SOUTH INDIA MICRO FINANCE

Development of Humane Action Foundation (DHAN), Madurai

Support towards consolidation and expansion of the community-banking programme in 30 specified locations in South India, covering 90,000 members through 4,500 groups.

20,983,000

Participative Watershed and Rural Development Agency (PRAWARDA), Basavakalyan, Karnataka

Towards formation and strengthening of 100 savings and credit groups benefiting 2,800 families in 10 villages of Basavakalyan block, Bidar district, Karnataka.

No disbursals

SAVINGS AND CREDIT (Maharashtra, M.P., W. Bengal and Orissa)

Navchetna, Yavatmal

Towards formation and strengthening of 60 savings and credit groups, covering 900 women from 64 villages in Yavatmal district, Maharashtra.

55,000

Samgra Gram Vikas Sanstha (SAGRAS), Pusad

Towards formation and strengthening of 90 savings and credit groups, benefiting 1,350 members from 40 villages in Pusad, Maharashtra.

100,000

Vikas Anusandhan avam Shekshanik Pragati Sansthan (VASPS), Indore

Towards the formation of 100 women's savings and credit groups in Umarban block of Dhar district, Madhya Pradesh. The grant is expected to benefit 2,000 women belonging to the tribal communities.

300,000

Jamgoria Sevabrata, Gopal Nagar

For the formation and strengthening of 450 women's savings and credit groups in Purulia district, West Bengal.

500,000

RESEARCH ON MICRO FINANCE

Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad

Towards a research programme in the area of micro finance that develops a comprehensive research agenda around identified themes, including financial products and the policy environment for micro finance institutions. This initiates the SRTT fund for research collaborations in micro finance.

No disbursals

OTHERS

Development Support Centre (DSC), Ahmedabad

To strengthen village level institutions in 30 villages in Bhavnagar and Amreli districts, focussing on activities relating to watershed development through a network of locally based non-profit organisations.

1,350,000

Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi (RGVN), Guwahati

Towards operating costs of development support teams that provide financial support to voluntary agencies engaged in enhancement of livelihoods in the north-eastern states of India.

No disbursals

National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi

Towards a research programme on rural infrastructure.

1,800,000



Central India Initiative (CInI) : Women members of a Self Help Group promoted by PRADAN in Jharkhand.

Education

In 2001, official government figures for school enrolment claim having achieved close to 100% enrolment. However, the picture is grim when we look at the percentage of children who are actually retained in the school. 40% of the children drop out of school, even before completing their primary education. This figure is as high as 66%, when one considers the children dropping out before completing class ten¹. Consequently, a significant percentage of children in the school-going age of 6-14 are actually out-of-school. Improving the quality of education available to a majority of the Indian children, especially those belonging to disadvantaged communities, is vital, if universalisation of elementary education is to become a reality and not remain a mere rhetoric. For the Trust, "Quality



Children on their way to a residential camp run by Urmul Jyothi Sansthan in Bikaner district of Rajasthan.

Education" essentially means that elementary education needs to be accessible, enjoyable and meaningful for every child. The challenge is to make the institution of schooling sensitive to the developmental needs of children and firmly connected with the local community.

Towards achieving this goal, work at several levels is required, as no single approach can cater to the diverse needs of different regions and communities. It is the Trust's perception that large collaborative interventions in the government system, as well as alternative schools, which effectively cater to the specific needs of a small number of children, play an important role in demonstrating ways in which quality education can become a reality. This understanding has guided the Trust's efforts to support organizations making significant contribution to the field of elementary education, by working

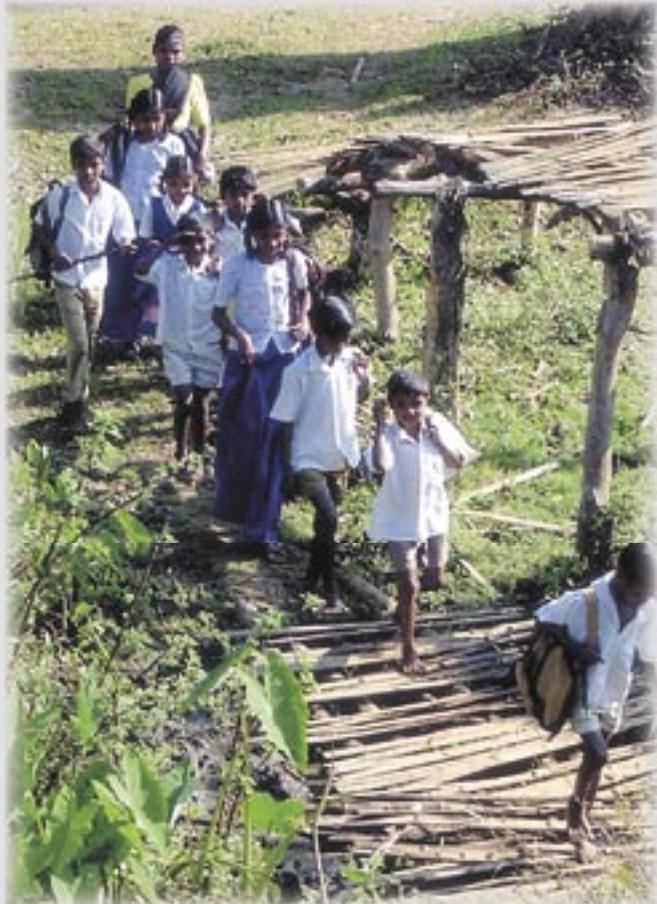
¹ Data on education: Department of Education, Government of India (<http://www.education.nic.in>)

towards strengthening existing mainstream structures, as well as developing innovative alternatives. Taking cue from its Strategic Plan 2006, the Trust's involvement in this thematic area is focused on:

- Enhancing the quality of service delivery and value additions in government schools through innovative pedagogy, teaching methods, curriculum and textbooks
- Promoting initiatives to educate out-of-school children
- Education management and research
- Supporting institutes of higher education for strategic support

The Trust supports initiatives that aim to enhance the quality of education in government schools, through multiple approaches ranging from development of innovative curriculum, teacher training and community involvement among others. Continuing their efforts in implementing science education curriculum in select schools, **Eklavya** upscaled their marketing for their publications and educational materials, besides extending their resource support for curriculum development to Chhattisgarh and remote Leh, amongst other states. The Trust's support has enabled **Sir Albert Howard Memorial Trust's (SAHMET)** to facilitate a process of community engagement and monitoring of village schools in the tribal belt of Hoshangabad district in Madhya Pradesh. **SAHMET** has withdrawn its supplementary teachers from government schools, wherever local demand has ensured fresh appoints of government teachers in these schools. In order to step up the involvement of young minds in their learning process through innovative pedagogy, the Trust has supported the **Centre for Environment Education (CEE)** in disseminating techniques of environment education, besides demonstrating its linkages with school subjects in developing a national model. During the year, **CEE** continued its programme on environmental education in 975 schools, located across 23 districts of Andhra Pradesh, in partnership with 39 non profit organisations. The Trust has partnered with **Ravi J. Mathai Centre for Educational Innovation (RJMCEI)** at Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, in its efforts towards creating an Educational Innovations Bank which could be used to motivate new teachers and positively influence mainstream practices and policies in education. The project was launched with the announcement of a national search for educational innovation of primary school teachers, generating 755 entries from 11 states, out of which 141 were short listed. During the year under review, **Comet Media Foundation (CMF)** organised five child focused exhibitions in Mumbai and small towns in Gujarat. These exhibitions called 'Bal Vividhas' were supported by the Trust and were helpful in fostering and publicizing educational innovations. Besides, a seminar called 'Sir Ratan Tata Trust Colloquium on Education' was organized by **CMF** in Mumbai, which opened up a dialogue about the role of Information Communications Technologies in education.

The village of Moolakkad, inhabited by the Kattunaicken tribe, lies nestled in a valley adjacent to the Madumalai Wild Life Sanctuary, in Gudalur district of Tamil Nadu. The lifestyle of this tribe revolves around gathering honey, collecting various forest produce like firewood, or just wandering around the forest area. Their migratory life does not allow them to pursue a steady occupation or even send their children to primary school. Hence, bringing their children to school has been top priority for **Viswa Bharathi Vidyodaya Trust (VBVT)**. When the children of Moolakkad attended school, it was celebration time, as this was the first instance that anyone had ever gone to school in the village. "Everyday, come rain or shine, I ensure that the children in my village attend the school. Sometimes, my husband too helps me", says Maadhi, a mother of three, who along with another village worker has been working relentlessly to ensure greater attendance of children. Starting from 13 children attending school in 2000, the number has risen to 25 in 2003 and encouragingly, there have been no drop-outs so far. The path has not been smooth, and despite certain disruptive attempts, the tribal families themselves have ensured that their children continue schooling.



School based education: Happy children wend their way to a tribal school run by VBVT in Gudalur district, Tamil Nadu.

Presently, **VBVT** has successful interventions in over 60% of the 303 Adivasi villages in Gudalur district, covering 23 Kattunaicken inhabited villages. Each and every child in these villages attends school regularly. **VBVT** has established 13 tuition centres to support more than 200 school going children with academics, besides a mobile library that reaches out to thousands of children having no access to written texts, through interesting reading material. **VBVT** has also set up 11 permanent libraries and plan to upscale in more villages. Its resource centre housed at Vidyodaya School serves as learning and training space for teachers of the tuition centres and is currently developing a series of well illustrated books depicting local history, culture and tradition of tribal communities.

Improving the quality of education available to children from tribal, marginalized communities attending remote village schools, is a major challenge. In its endeavour to meet this challenge, the Trust supports **VBVT** towards their Integrated Education Programme for the tribals in Gudalur district which focuses on village education schools and vocational training that would lead to livelihood security.

With a view to support interventions with out-of-school children, the Trust supported **Muskaan**, enabling the organisation to spread its programme of non-formal education and academic support to children to two more slums in Bhopal. Additionally, its on going work in four slums, reaches out to 182 children through their non formal centres, besides supporting 119 children enrolled in formal schools. **Muskaan** is also developing five graded workbooks, as part of their efforts towards developing appropriate

curriculum for children. With the Trust's support, **Urmul Jyothi Sansthan (UJS)** was able to conduct five residential camps for educational and vocational training for out-of-school adolescents in villages of Bikaner district, Rajasthan, equipping them with appropriate life-skills, besides making efforts in mainstreaming some of them into regular schools. During the year, the Trust renewed its support to **Better Education Through Education (BETI)** and **Society for Assistance to Children in Difficult Situation (SATHI)**. Whilst the grant to the latter is towards consolidation of its programmes in two districts of Uttar Pradesh, including continuation of 30 Alternative Learning Centres and establishment of 10 Vocational Training Centres, the third phase of support to **SATHI** is expected to resettle 7,500 runaway children living on railway platforms in Raichur, Pune, Guntakal, Wadi and Mumbai with their families, over the next three years. With support from the Trust, **Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti (BGVS)** has set up 35 continuing education centres for adults and four nodal education centres in four districts in Rajasthan, for building a community owned model for continuing education. Literacy centres, libraries and forums for women, children and youth initiated by **BGVS** aspire to create a vibrant environment for life-long learning that goes beyond acquisition of literacy.

The Trust supports initiatives towards innovations in education management and generation of quality research on education. Through the 'District Quality Education Programme' (DQEP), **National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS)** proposes to implement interventions in Chamrajnagar district in southern Karnataka to enhance the quality of elementary education, through capacity building of educational administrators and development of innovative curriculum. The project

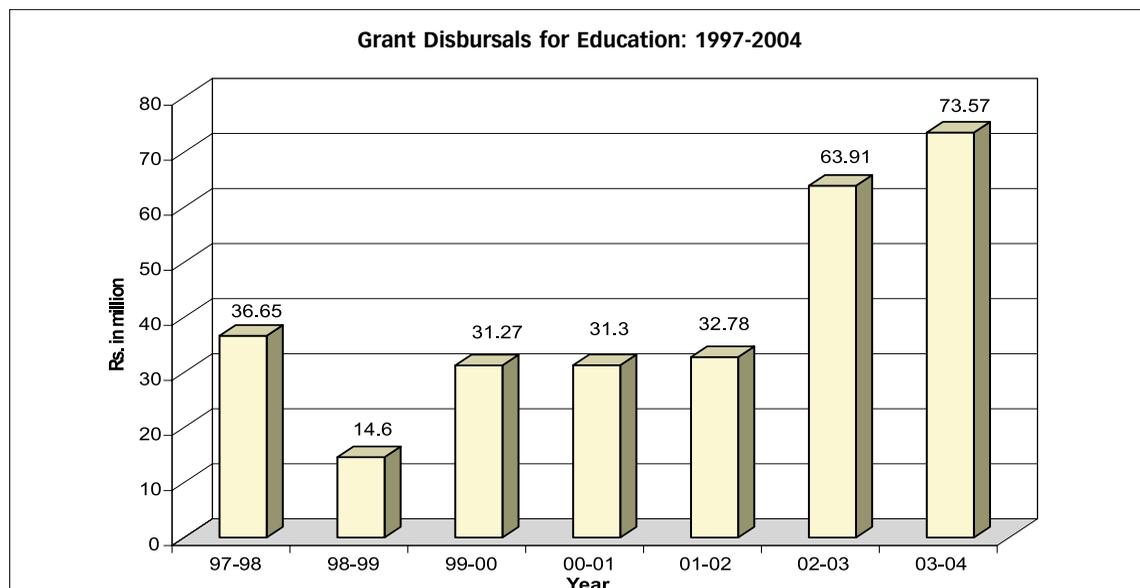


A little girl performs her math at an Education Guarantee Scheme school run by Rajya Shiksha Kendra in Madhya Pradesh.

evolved from an extensive field assessment during the nine month programme planning phase that involved a well designed baseline study to assess competency levels of children, teachers and education administrators in the district, utilizing 20 instruments adapted and developed for the study.

Through its focus on Higher Education, the Trust has attempted to seed new institutions that make a conscious effort to build an organic relationship with field realities, while instilling values, attitudes and skills for knowledge generation and social responsibility. Strategic support to the **Tata-Dhan Academy** saw the institution fine-tuning its Programme in Development Management (PDM) and extending its duration from fifteen to eighteen months. The Academy offered its first annual international advanced reflective training programme, titled 'The Art of Upscaling Microfinance', in February 2004. The programme was designed for senior decision makers, working with organisations in the areas of microfinance, micro enterprise development and commercial banking for poverty reduction and development. The Trust also renewed its support to **International Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER)**, and **Society for Education, Welfare and Action- Rural (SEWA-Rural)**. While the former would initiate its second phase of research on World Trade Organisation related issues, the latter would enhance its vocational programme for tribal youth and ensure financial sustainability of its training institute.

During the year under review, the Trust disbursed Rs. 73.57 million (US \$ 1.64 million) towards 20 grants, as against Rs. 63.91 million towards 25 grants last year. During the coming year, the Trust would be conducting a review of its Education Portfolio, which is expected to identify critical niche areas for the Trust to engage with the sector.



The District Quality Education Project (DQEP) is an innovative mission that the Sociology and Social Anthropology unit at the **National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS)**, Bangalore, has been engaged with since December 2002. The DQEP aims to enhance the quality of elementary education in Chamrajnagar district in Karnataka, through re-organizing schools to become sensitive to children's cognitive and social developmental needs, besides developing a vibrant and responsive relationship to the community and world of work. This necessitates that key actors such as teachers, community members, parents and education administrators be considered as partners in this programme, thus enabling all to contribute significantly and meaningfully to children's education. Hence, the project is primarily systemic in its approach and works with the agencies of the state government's education department and with members of the community.



Planning Phase of the District Quality Education Programme in Chamrajnagar district, Karnataka, organised by NIAS: Children exercise at a school assembly.

In the first year, the project conducted an extensive and in-depth baseline study of 36 schools and settlements in Chamrajnagar district, which was supported by the Trust. The study assessed not only the conditions of schools and their functioning, but also tested children and teachers for their academic learning levels. Based on the findings, which have been accepted by the government, the project will over the next four years, design and implement six major programmes which will address the range of problems associated with the elementary education system. In order to address low learning levels of children, the lack of professionalism among education administrators and the inadequate teaching-learning methods used by the teachers, the project will initiate a one-year course for members of the Cluster Resource Centres and the Block Resource Centres, assist in the training of teachers at the Block levels and provide direct inputs to enhance the functioning of all Cluster Resource Centres and 30 schools and communities in the district. In addition, the project will develop a new bridge programme for out-of-school children, a language programme focussing on the language learning levels of children and will initiate a Post Graduate Programme in Elementary Education in 2005, which will be accessible to a wider audience. Periodic outputs such as handbooks for teachers, education administrators, parents and community members will support the range of activities that will be the core of the programme.

The Trust's support to **NIAS** would vindicate its thrust towards education management and research, with the view to promote collaborative projects among institutes of higher learning, existing administrative structures, elementary schools and the parent community. This kind of multi-stake holder approach is likely to address issues of quality education most effectively, in a sustained manner.

Education: Details of grant disburseals in 2003-2004

SCHOOL BASED EDUCATION

Rs.

Viswa Bharathi Vidyodaya Trust (VBVT), Gudalur

Towards an integrated education programme for tribal communities in Gudalur and Pandalur blocks of Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu, focusing on a village education programme and training centre for enhancing capacity of personnel, besides developing curriculum for tribal children and continuing the Vidyodaya school.

1,520,000

Education Support Organisation (ESO), Ahmedabad

Towards the Gyan Shala project which seeks to evolve a low cost education programme for school children, in the slums of Ahmedabad. The grant builds a model of education that has a low per unit cost, community involvement, and measurable outcomes based on a set of in-house developed workbooks.

750,000

Sir Albert Howard Memorial Trust (SAHMET), Secunderabad

To improve rural school education in tribal villages of Hoshangabad district, Madhya Pradesh, through the involvement of youth in educational activities, community interface, supplementary teaching and village-based libraries.

638,477

Rajya Shiksha Kendra (RSK) Bhopal

Towards resource support provided by Muskaan to bolster RSK's programme of enhancing the facilities and learning material available at 225 schools in Betul, Raisen and Vidisha districts, Madhya Pradesh.

200,000

Eklavya, Bhopal

Continued support for their educational model in select schools of Madhya Pradesh, providing expertise and resources to the sector, improving publications and conducting action research and textbook revisions. The grant provides a bridge fund to help tide over cash flow problems.

1,340,000

Comet Media Foundation, Mumbai

Towards support for nurturing and promoting educational innovations and educators, through child focused exhibitions, which are expected to reach people in Mumbai and small towns and rural areas of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

1,000,000

Suvidya, Bangalore

Towards a pilot programme for introducing knowledge of computers in 14 rural government schools in Kolar district, Karnataka, through customisation of training material, e-mail based collaborative projects and community involvement.

1,400,000

Vidya Bhawan Society (VBS), Udaipur

Towards their programme for action research in pedagogical innovations, and strengthening project management capacities. It includes a challenge component for raising funds from other sources.

380,000

Centre for Environment Education (CEE), Hyderabad

Towards a preparatory phase, prior to the proposed Phase II of 'Environmental Education in Schools of Andhra Pradesh' (EESAP), which would sustain the Phase I activities in 975 schools and introduce some of the critical changes proposed in Phase II, to test their effectiveness and make suitable modifications.

1,000,000

Centre for Environment Education (CEE), Hyderabad

Towards Phase I of EESAP, for environmental education in 1,000 schools in the state, through the training of 40 NGOs, covering 2,000 teachers and several representatives of the education department.

No disbursals

National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), Delhi

To enable graduates from the United States of America to study different facets of the Indian economy through research and field work in India.

No disbursals

Ravi J. Matthai Centre for Educational Innovation (RJMCEI), Ahmedabad

Towards creating the Educational Innovations Bank, to promote teachers' development approach for use by teacher institutions. Dissemination of this database will motivate new teachers and positively influence mainstream practices and policies in education.

No disbursals

OUT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

Society for Assistance to Children in Difficult Situation (SATHI), Raichur

Towards scaling up of their programme for resettlement of runaway children living on railway platforms in Raichur, Pune, Guntakal, Wadi and Mumbai, engaging with stakeholders in the sector and strengthening their internal systems.

2,400,000

Muskaan, Bhopal

Towards developing a model of intervention in slums, which strategically emphasises community responsibility in improving the level of education of its children.

400,000

Urmul Jyoti Sansthan (UJS), Nokha

Towards supporting the education of adolescent girls and boys through residential camps and follow-up activities, in Nokha block of Bikaner district, Rajasthan.

1,015,513

Better Education Through Education (BETI), Lucknow

Towards consolidation of its programmes in Balrampur and Shravasti districts of Uttar Pradesh, including continuation of 30 Alternative Learning Centres, establishment of 10 Vocational Training Centres, community mobilization and running helplines to address issues of rescue and rehabilitation of trafficked victims.

600,000

Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti (BGVS), Rajasthan

To support innovative continuing education programmes in four districts of Rajasthan, through community-led education centres.

750,000

Rajasthan Mahila Kalyan Mandal (RMKM), Ajmer

Towards their programme for education and training assistance to mentally challenged children in Beawar block of Ajmer district, Rajasthan.

175,000

EDUCATION MANAGEMENT

Centre for Education Management and Development (CEMD), New Delhi

Towards enhancement of their intervention for reform in government schools, through research on existing educational collaborations between the government and non-profit organisations.

No disbursements

National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), Bangalore

Towards a nine-month programme planning phase in Chamrajnagar district, Karnataka, to undertake a feasibility study for developing and piloting a new curriculum for in-service training for administrators and teachers.

691,759

National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), Bangalore

Towards implementing the District Quality Education Programme in Chamrajnagar district in southern Karnataka, to enhance the quality of elementary education through capacity building of educational administrators and development of innovative curriculum.

1,000,000

HIGHER EDUCATION

Development of Humane Action (DHAN) Foundation, Madurai

Towards strategic start-up support for the Tata-Dhan Academy and its development, with the aim to make it one of the leading schools in rural development management in the country.

45,000,000

International Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), New Delhi

Towards research on issues related to World Trade Organisation (WTO) that have implications on India and disseminating this research through books, monographs and publications.

2,000,000

Society for Education, Welfare and Action- Rural (SEWA-Rural), Jhagadia

Towards a vocational training programme for youth in the backward tribal areas of Gujarat, thereby helping them to secure employment in various industries located in the Bharuch-Ankleshwar belt, Gujarat.

750,000

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

Towards promoting research in science as a career, by providing fellowship support for 180 young scientists and engineers.

No disbursements

Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore

Towards the Sir Ratan Tata deferred Endowment Fund, where the interest will be used for enhancement of library facilities and infrastructure.

No disbursements

Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), Delhi

Towards the establishment of the Sir Ratan Tata Fund for research fellowships to young scientists over a three year period.

No disbursements

Health

Providing quality health care to each and every citizen has been the goal of the State since Independence. However, despite all the advances made in the fields of science and technology, the benefits of modern medicine have been largely restricted to the urban populace of India. This necessitates a fresh outlook towards quality and comprehensive health programmes, focussed towards the poor, excluded and vulnerable groups, whilst strengthening their access to low cost health care. To deal with these challenges, the Trust has concerted its efforts in the following areas:

- Community based health programmes, including evolving new delivery systems
- Innovative strategies for institutions reaching specialist care for the disadvantaged
- Building organisational capacities and human resources towards programme effectiveness
- Research in public health issues

Despite a large resource of physical infrastructure in the form of Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres, health status of the underprivileged remains dismally poor, with high infant / maternal mortality rates and communicable diseases like malaria and tuberculosis. In its grant-making, the Trust has supported an integrated approach to public health problems, locating health concerns within the overall ambit of development and poverty. Improvement of maternal and neonatal survival rates through trained nurse-midwives in villages of Udaipur district, Rajasthan, has been the focus of **Action Research & Training for Health's (ARTH)** efforts, since the past five years. The ongoing second phase of support also covers child health related issues, besides stepping up efforts in involving savings and credit groups for health care and nutrition. **ARTH** has also set up three mid-wife run outreach clinics in three villages of Udaipur district besides recruiting two additional mid-wives, who are currently been trained by a visiting physician. In a similar vein, the Trust supported **Aarohi's** primary healthcare service programme in Nainital district in Uttaranchal. During the last year of the three year grant, **Aarohi** organised three general medical camps, two physiotherapy camps and a dental clinic, which offered treatment to remote villagers who would otherwise be unable to access such care. With a view to understand the overall health status,

Since childhood, Ajita harboured ambitions of becoming a nurse. After a five year stint in a private hospital in Jaipur, where she assisted the doctors with deliveries and caesarean sections, she joined **Action Research and Training for Health (ARTH)** in 1998. She was posted in Kuncholi, a small village 52 kms. from Udaipur, where **ARTH** had been running a bi-weekly outpatient Reproductive and Child Healthcare (RCH) clinic since 1997. Ajita underwent practical and classroom training and by the end of 1999, started providing 24-hour delivery and obstetric first aid services. Ajita reminisces, "Earlier in the private hospital, I used to prepare the operation theatre and a doctor would conduct deliveries and operation cases. I was not qualified to do anything on my own. After receiving training at **ARTH**, I now independently conduct deliveries and provide first aid during emergencies. If we feel that a woman needs a higher level of care, then we refer her to the government hospitals in Udaipur."

In order to establish the effectiveness of trained nurse-midwives as independent maternal - neonatal health care practitioners in a rural community, **ARTH** initiated a Safe Motherhood programme in southern Rajasthan in 1999, with support from the Trust. The intervention was implemented in 27 villages, covering 36,000 people. The key components of **ARTH's** intervention recognized the need to train, equip and professionally empower nurse-midwives in their role



Safe motherhood programme: A nurse-midwife at ARTH counsels her patient.

as skilled attendants. They received practical clinical and counseling training on conducting pregnancy check ups and delivery, providing first-aid in case of maternal-neonatal complications, and offering contraception and treatment for childhood illnesses. Since inception of the programme in November 1999, the nurse-midwives have attended over 680 deliveries, besides conducting antenatal checkups. The success of the clinic in Kuncholi spurred **ARTH** to set up another health centre in 2001.

The current phase of the Trust's support has **ARTH** further refining the model of delivering maternal health care through professionally trained nurse midwives, and developing the service points of the field programme into "best practice sites" for reproductive and child health care in rural north India. For managing childhood illnesses in a primary health care setting, an approach called "Integrated Management of Childhood Illness" (IMCI) has been developed. With training, this approach can be delivered through nurse midwives. This phase will test the feasibility of improving access to child health services through nurse midwives of **ARTH** as well as through government Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM). In addition, **ARTH** is in the process of evolving a model for organizing self help groups for improving primary health care among rural communities. This would involve nurse-midwives, volunteers and Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA), who would be associated with other community mobilization / extension strategies. Community based health programmes such as these have been the focus of the Trust's health portfolio.

identify areas of support and provide inputs in designing the Trust's health strategy in Uttaranchal, a study was commissioned and carried out by **Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust (HIHT)**. The Trust would be utilising the recommendations of the study whilst considering a further phase of support to **Aarohi**. Supported by the Trust, **Jan Swasthya Sahyog (JSS)** developed initiatives aimed at decreasing child mortality due to tuberculosis and malaria, in thirty villages in Bilaspur district, Chhattisgarh. During the year, **JSS** held counselling sessions with patients, through home visits made by the village health workers, besides creating awareness of the disease through several meetings and training sessions. It also stepped up environmental measures to reduce mosquito breeding through spraying of streams and ditches with larvicidal oil. Their efforts have seen a 75% reduction in episodes of illness among children below five years.

Along with communicable diseases associated with under-nutrition and poverty, increase in lifestyle diseases like cancer and mental illness, to name a few, pose serious public health problems. The Trust has supported meaningful initiatives that bring such specialist care to the disadvantaged. It has partnered with **Charutar Arogya Mandal (CAM)** towards its cancer detection and treatment programme in Anand and Kheda districts of Gujarat, which propagates lifestyle changes to prevent occurrence of cancer, creates awareness on the symptoms of the disease, diagnosis and detection, followed by world-class treatment. The Trust's on-going support to the **Bangalore Hospice Trust (BHT)** has ensured quality care to terminally ill cancer patients through the hospice, complemented by its innovative home-based palliative care. A review of this grant has complimented the work being done, besides suggesting an extension of services to HIV patients.

In the field of mental health, the Trust continues to support **Latika Roy Memorial Foundation (LRMF)** towards an early intervention centre for mentally challenged children and **Digdarshika Institute of Rehabilitation and Research (DIRR)** in treatment and rehabilitation of mentally ill patients in Madhya Pradesh. Whilst **DIRR** organised health and treatment camps in Bhopal district, besides conducting refresher courses for faith healers, **LRMF** was involved with school teachers

After three and a half months of treatment for a mental illness, coupled with quality care from the staff at **The Banyan**, Jaya was rehabilitated with her family in Chennai. For the next three months, Jaya visited their out-patient (OP) clinic for periodic check-ups and follow-up treatment. However, when she did not appear for the fourth month, a social worker visited her home and discovered that Jaya's family had been persuaded by some relatives to take her to a



Vocational training being imparted to the inmates at The Banyan, Chennai.

church in a village in Tirunelveli district for 'traditional healing'. Families kept their mentally ill members chained in the church courtyard for the duration of the 'healing' period, in a most grotesque manner. Luckily for Jaya, her family realized that they had been misled and such treatment would be quite detrimental to her fragile mental disposition. Recounts Jaya's family, "We returned home, totally disillusioned and terribly confused. At this time, the social worker from **The Banyan** visited us again and counseled us on the importance of continuing Jaya's medication". Wiser by the experience, the family saw reason and ensured that Jaya continued her follow-up treatment at the OP clinic.

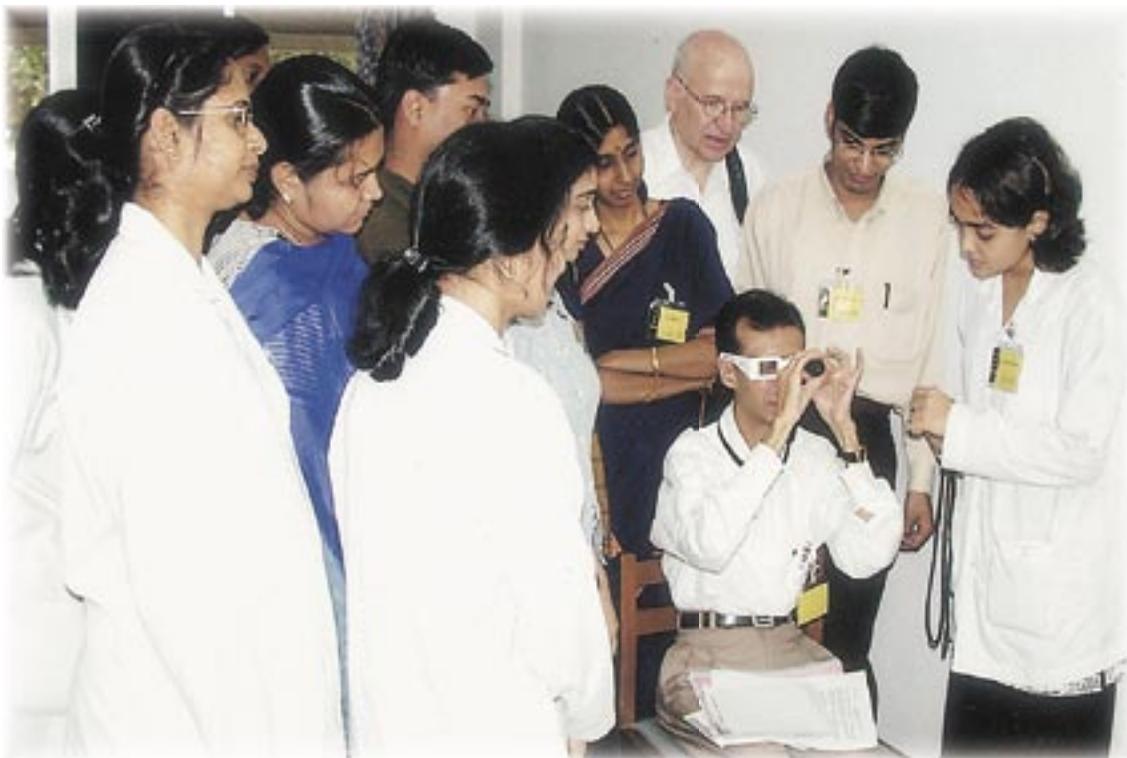
During 2002, the Trust had supported a study of **The Banyan**, led by the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences (NIMHANS), which sought to evaluate the mental health care services and rehabilitation of homeless mentally ill women carried out by **The Banyan**. This study identified some areas which required strengthening. One of the suggestions called for **The Banyan** to increase the regularity of their follow-up visits to the homes of rehabilitated women, besides conducting their psychiatric review. The NIMHANS report also suggested that follow-up of residents outside Chennai be outsourced to capable organisations, as this would be difficult for **The Banyan** to ensure, with their limited resources.

The Banyan fine-tuned their follow-up operations, based on the recommendations of the study. Timelines were set for the follow-up visits of the rehabilitated patients to the OP clinic. Telephone calls, or else, home visits were made to defaulters' homes. This kind of intensive follow-up reduced the chance of relapse for rehabilitated residents, as is evident in Jaya's case.

The Banyan touches the lives of hundreds of families and communities all over India through its awareness, intervention and outreach programmes. The Trust has supported their activities since March 2001, by committing an amount of Rs. 6.30 million, spread over a period of three-and-a-half years, towards part of the operating costs of their shelter for mentally-ill destitute women.

and students through sensitization and career workshops respectively. **The Banyan** has taken a fresh look towards its agenda revolving around rehabilitating destitute mentally ill women after appropriate treatment, following a review of its operations undertaken by National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-sciences (NIMHANS). The review exercise, supported by the Trust, was published in the form of a book. Decentralisation of follow-up care was one of the suggestions of the review and **The Banyan** has already initiated action on institutional collaborations for decentralised follow-up of re-settled patients, besides strengthening documentation.

As in other themes, the Trust focuses on enhancing professional and organisational capacities, through fellowships. A second phase grant to **Medical Research Foundation (MRF)** supports a three year fellowship programme to train 180 ophthalmologists in traditional and advanced cataract techniques, including small incision, phaco emulsification and Extra Capsular Cataract Extraction (ECCE) surgeries, through a residential programme. During the year, three fellowship programmes,

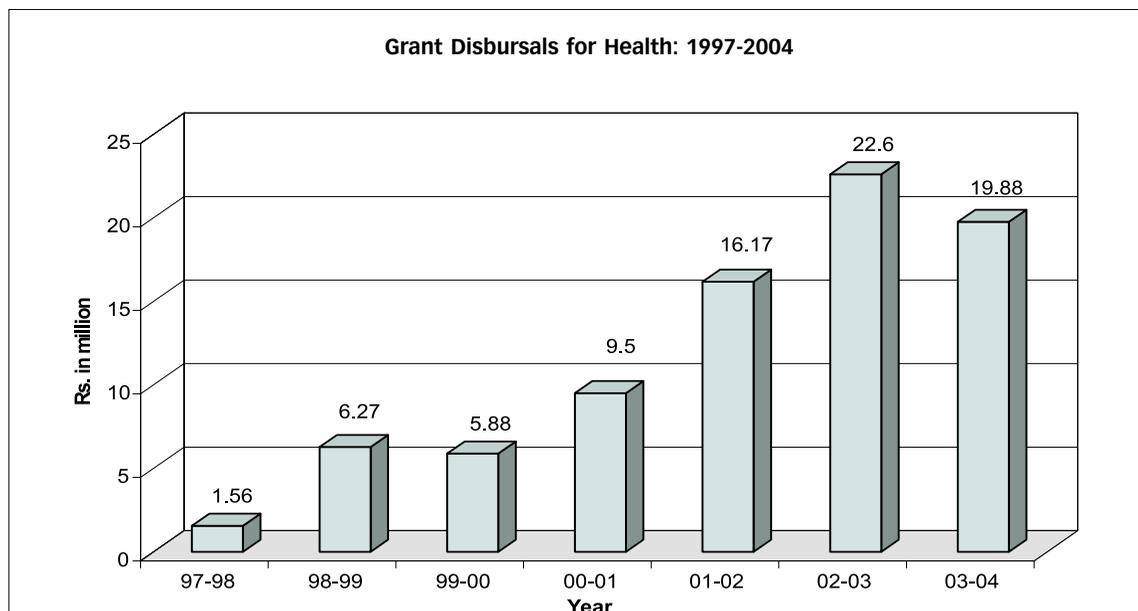


Participants at a Low Vision Awareness Programme being conducted at L V Prasad Eye Institute, Hyderabad.

comprising of 58 participants have been conducted and 1,298 sight restoring cataract surgeries have been performed. Similarly, the Trust has supported a fellowship programme at **Hyderabad Eye Institute (L V Prasad Eye Institute)**, enabling eye-care professionals to undergo training on low vision related issues. Till March 2004, the organisation has conducted a total of six Low Vision Awareness Programmes (LAP) covering 190 participants and ten short term fellowship programmes for 20 participants. The Trust also operationalised a grant to **Community Health Cell (CHC)** towards promoting careers in community and public health through fellowships to six professionals each year.

The Trust has supported research in public health issues through grants to **Tuberculosis Research Centre (TRC)** and **Cancer Institute (WIA)**. Whilst **TRC** investigates multi-drug resistant tuberculosis, **WIA** is involved in a research programme on limb conservation and subsequent improvement in the quality of life of young adults, afflicted by bone cancer.

The Trust disbursed Rs. 19.88 million (US \$ 0.44 million) towards 16 grants, as against a disbursement of Rs. 22.60 million towards 19 grants in 2002-03. Over the coming year, the Trust would aim to strengthen its engagement with the sector through fresh grants.



Health: Details of grant disbursements in 2003-2004

COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH PROGRAMMES

Rs.

Action Research & Training for Health (ARTH), Udaipur

Towards improvement of maternal and child health through trained nurse midwives and savings and credit groups, in Rajsamand district, Rajasthan, by strengthening outreach programmes, refining training material and developing manuals.

No disbursements

Aarohi, Mukteswar

Towards provision of primary health care services, with a focus on preventive care, in 10 villages in Nainital district of Uttaranchal.

220,000

Rural Women's Social Education Centre (RUWSEC), Chengalpettu

Towards meeting operating costs of a reproductive health clinic in both, traditional and allopathic treatment, laboratory and ambulance services in Chengalpettu block of Kanchipuram district, Tamil Nadu.

500,000

Jan Swasthya Sahyog (JSS), Bilaspur

Towards an innovative primary health care initiative in 30 villages in Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh, which is aimed at decreasing mortality and fatal consequences due to tuberculosis and malaria, besides decreasing child mortality.

900,000

Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Indore

Towards an integrated health and development programme in 6 villages of Mhow and Barwaha blocks of Indore and Khargone districts, Madhya Pradesh.

450,000

Association for Health & Welfare in the Nilgiris (ASHWINI), Nilgiris

Towards a community based health insurance programme, for provision of in-patient health care services to tribals accessing care at the Gudalur Adivasi Hospital.

300,000

SPECIALIST CARE FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

Digdarshika Institute of Rehabilitation & Research (DIRR), Bhopal

Towards treatment and rehabilitation of mentally ill patients and the disabled in five panchayats of Phanda block in Bhopal district, Madhya Pradesh.

1,000,000

Latika Roy Memorial Foundation (LRMF), Dehradun

Towards seeding an early intervention care centre for mentally disabled children, for provision of services for assessment, diagnosis and therapy, parental counselling and outreach to medical professionals.

800,000

The Banyan, Chennai

Towards part operating costs of a shelter for mentally ill destitute women.

1,600,000

Bangalore Hospice Trust (BHT), Bangalore

Towards the part operating costs of Karunashraya, a 55 bed hospice, and for the continuation of home-based palliative care for cancer patients.

800,000

The W.Z.O. Trust Funds, Mumbai

Towards meeting part costs of residents of the Bai Maneckbai P.B. Jeejeebhoy Centre for Senior Citizens, Navsari.

960,000

**BUILDING ORGANISATIONAL CAPACITIES AND HUMAN RESOURCES
TOWARDS PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS**

Medical Research Foundation (Sankara Nethralaya), Chennai

Towards the second phase of a three-year fellowship programme to train 180 ophthalmologists. The grant also supports conducting 4,500 sight restoring cataract surgeries on deserving poor.

3,200,000

Hyderabad Eye Institute, (L V Prasad Eye Institute), Hyderabad

Towards fellowship support, enabling 108 eye-care professionals to undergo training on low vision related issues.

250,000

**Community Health Cell (CHC), Society For Community Health Awareness,
Research And Action, Bangalore**

Towards promoting careers in community and public health through fellowships to six professionals each year.

650,000

Smt. Laxmi and Shri Jankilal Sah Foundation, Khetri, Rajasthan

Towards enhancement of medical facilities at the Smt. Laxmi Sah Hospital, through the purchase of a sonography machine, equipment for a pathological unit and surgical equipment. This will cater to the gynaecological and obstetric needs of women, in Khetri village and nearby areas in Jhunjhunu district of northern Rajasthan.

5,000,000

Charutar Arogya Mandal (CAM), Karamsad, Gujarat.

Towards a cancer detection and treatment programme in Anand and Kheda districts of Gujarat, which would suggest lifestyle changes to prevent occurrence of cancer, create awareness on the symptoms of the disease, diagnosis and detection, followed by world-class treatment.

No disbursals

RESEARCH IN PUBLIC HEALTH

Indian Council of Medical Research - Tuberculosis Research Centre, Chennai

Towards a research programme on post-treatment lung disorders of tuberculosis patients and to assess the effect of inhaled steroids as a treatment protocol.

100,000

Cancer Institute, Adyar, Chennai

Towards the limb conservation programme for young adults.

2,300,000

International Network for Cancer Treatment & Research (INCTR), New Delhi

Towards developing improved protocol for the treatment of acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia in India.

No disbursals

Enhancing Civil Society and Governance

Civil society consists of groups and organizations acting independently of the state and market, to promote diverse interests in society. It is continuously evolving, with its roles varying in different contexts and at dissimilar levels of economic development. A strong and effective civil society unites those who may have little power individually and gives weight to their ideas and aspirations. Besides giving a voice to the people and eliciting their participation, it has the potential to hold government and the private sector accountable and can be a crucial provider of government legitimacy and action. In the current age of globalization, where the once omni-present state is now gradually withdrawing from the socio-economic space and the private sector is increasingly becoming more and more important, the role of the civil society and issues of governance become increasingly important to facilitate a just and equitable economic and social development. The Trust realizes the changing role of civil society organisations in the current scenario and has focused its efforts in Enhancing Civil Society and Governance around the following:

- Encouraging Citizen Interface with Public Systems
- Professionalizing the Third Sector
- Building Knowledge and Awareness on Non-profit sector
- Governance

The Trust encourages comprehensive and long-term interaction of citizens with public systems and societal issues. The implementation of **Foundation for Democratic Reforms (FDR) - Loksatta's** Active Citizen's training programme, was broadened during the year, covering all districts in Andhra Pradesh, reaching out to over 35,000 citizens. These trained citizens were the fulcrum for successful campaigns on collection of 10.6 million signatures for empowerment of Local Governments and



Power to the masses: An election awareness campaign being promoted by FDR-Loksatta in Andhra Pradesh.

a poll on criminalization. The Trust's support to **Mahila Punarvaas Samooh Samiti (MPSS)** is aimed to strengthen their research and documentation centre called Vividha on its involvement in two areas: (a) Media and Women; and (b) Media and Violence. During the year, Vividha carried out surveys on attitude of male youth on violence towards women, training for women journalists and monitoring the obscene representation of women in print media. In the future, Vividha has plans to conduct two surveys on domestic violence and document the same.

Human resource development is a key challenge towards quality grassroots action. Non profit organisations work in a challenging, dynamic and unstructured environment, tackling issues which do not have clear cut solutions. Such conditions demand professional and committed human resources to undertake meaningful action, supported by scrupulous planning, strong internal systems and processes. The Trust addresses this challenge by building young professionals for the sector, development of mid-career professionals, institutional strengthening and fostering local philanthropy. This year, it commissioned a study on developing a framework for Human Resources Development for the third sector, which indicates that knowledge about human resource development in the non-profit sector is extremely weak, resulting in many of the sector's needs remaining unknown or unexpressed, and therefore unmet. Grants to **Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII)**, **Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM)**, **Centre for Youth and Social Development (CYSD)** and **Grameen Development Services (GDS)** came to an end during this

The development field in India is beleaguered by a dearth of professionally trained managers. With a view to rectify this anomaly and augment the availability of trained managerial manpower, fellowships are given to encourage potentially bright students to undergo professional training in development management. The **Institute of Rural Management (IRMA), Anand**, was established in 1979 as a combined initiative of the Governments of India and Gujarat and the National Dairy Development Board. Over the next two decades, **IRMA** grew to be recognised as a premier institute for training managers for the development sector. During this period, **IRMA** initiated many fellowship and loan schemes to support the two years post-graduate Programme in Rural Management (PRM) students. However, it was observed that a large number of these students opted for more lucrative careers in the commercial sector, thus diluting **IRMA's** raison d'être to an extent and prompting **IRMA** to discontinue these schemes.

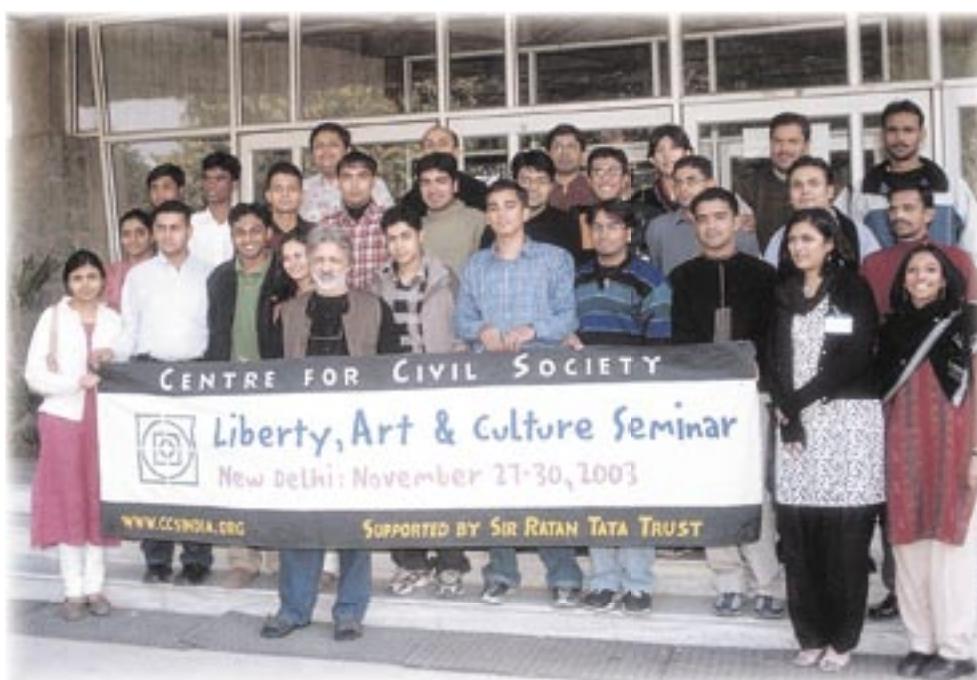
In 2001, the Trust decided to provide fellowship support to the PRM students. This support programme was called **Amul-Tata Deferred Fellowships** for potential rural managers. To avoid the pitfalls associated with easy access to scholarships, the Trust's fellowship support was innovatively designed, such that half the total amount of the fellowship was given to students during their two year course, with the balance amount being given only after a student had shared his skills with the development sector for a period of three years. The Trust's commitment to **IRMA** resulted in the creation of the Sir Ratan Tata Draw-down Fund for Deferred Fellowships to potential rural managers, which would support at least 15 fellowships every year for the next five academic years beginning 2001. Along with the Trust, the Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (GCMMF) was also committed to supporting an equal number of fellowships each year. Since its inception, 19 fellowships have been awarded from the Sir Ratan Tata Draw-down Fund.

With the idea of continuing incentives to students interested in serving the development sector, whilst at the same time, avoiding subsidizing those pursuing mainstream avenues, **IRMA** has proposed certain modifications in the structure of the **Amul-Tata Deferred Fellowships**. This envisages a hike in the course fee structure from the academic year 2003-04, but in a manner that would not place any financial constraint on the scholar. Under the proposed scheme, **IRMA** would refund half the course fees to an Amul-Tata fellow, after serving the development sector for three years, whilst the entire component of the Trust fellowship would be made available during the programme itself.

The Trust realizes the value of enhancing non-profit action in India and ensuring that the development personnel are equipped with appropriate skills. Instituting fellowships such as **Amul-Tata Deferred Fellowships** is one way in which the Trust addresses this issue. The Trust is confident that these initiatives would bolster and retain talent in the sector.

year. The Trust initiated a review of this experience to inform its next phase of grant making. A new grant was sanctioned to **Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN)**, which would help fine-tune its apprenticeship programme, develop mainstream linkages, put in place a programme for ongoing professional development and set up systems of review and performance assessment. Over the coming year, the Trust would strive to support other professional non profit organizations in streamlining their internal systems, including systems of human resource development. Through this, the Trust also expects to help realize synergies across these grantees and add to the knowledge base on institutional development in the non profit sector.

Through its initiative on '**fostering local philanthropy**', the Trust supports foundations in their move towards higher levels of effectiveness in grant making, while initiating a dialogue across foundations in the country on issues such as governance, human resources, institution building and grant-making effectiveness, among others. The grant to **National Foundation for India (NFI)** was operationalised during the year and established the Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT) Fund for onward grant-making in Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. During the year, three media fellows were supported by **NFI** with Trust support. Under this initiative, the Trust also supported **Sampradaan - Indian Centre for Philanthropy (SICP)**, which organised a national level training workshop, designed with inputs from a wide based advisory council. Based on the experience so far, the Trust would be pro-actively and selectively expanding this initiative through working with grant making foundations in India.

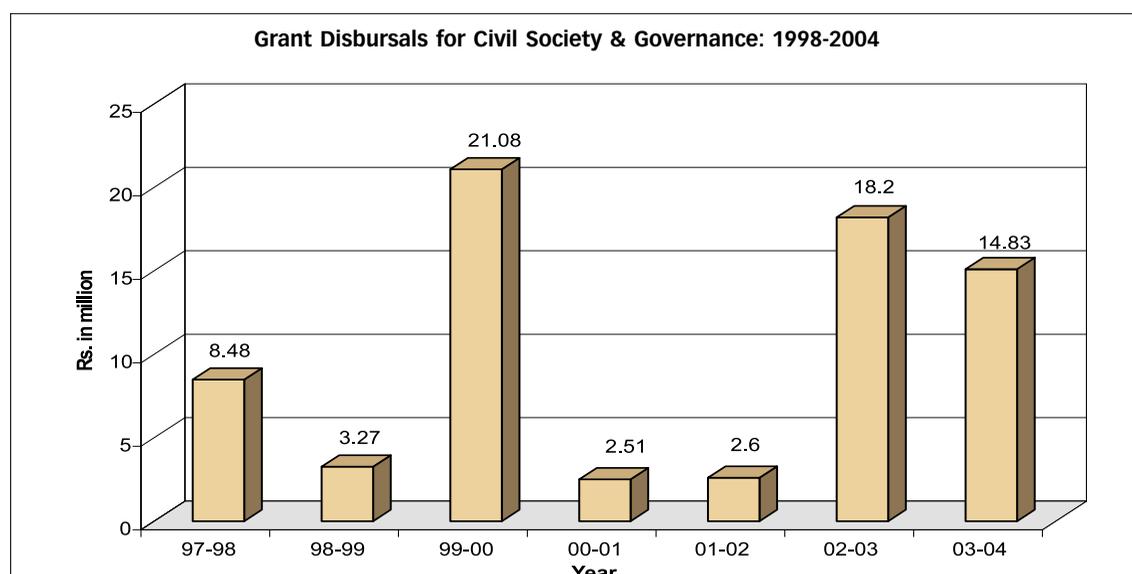


Involving youth in civil society: Participants at a Liberty, Art & Culture Seminar hosted by the Centre for Civil Society, New Delhi.

While building stronger institutions and human resource development, there is need to build mainstream interest in the non profit sector. Youth comprise about 19% of the total population in India. Despite the mushrooming of opportunities for young people today, options for exposure and engagement with issues of poverty, development and civil society are restricted. While there are options available for joining the development sector, there is serious paucity of well-designed, inter-linked and focussed spaces for 'explorers'. To build this interest, the Trust has developed the **"Youth and Civil Society"** initiative. In the first year of support from the Trust, **Centre for Civil Society (CCS)** streamlined its Research Internship Programme. 18 interns researched public policy issues of social importance, much of which was published as a **CCS** publication on 'State of Governance: Delhi Citizen Handbook'. **CCS** organised five 'Liberty and Society Seminars' participated by 194 students across the country and designed and launched a programme on "Liberty Arts and Culture" with 22 students of the creative community. A documentary competition, 'Jeevika 2003', was developed and organized, which highlighted the theme of earning livelihoods. A second phase grant was made to **PRAVAH** during the year, towards a school based programme in life skills education and seeding a resource centre for youth centered action. **PRAVAH** would develop its school-based programme with the goals of increasing its scale and sustainability and share its expertise with other organisations through initiating a capability centre. During the coming year, the Trust would conduct a review of the grants in this initiative and consolidate them.

In the area of governance, the Trust sanctioned a new grant to the **Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS)**, towards instituting a Chair in Study of Democracy. The grant will be operationalised in the coming financial year and is expected to strengthen **CSDS's** tradition of research on democracy, as well as contribute with an impact on public life.

During the year under review, the Trust disbursed Rs. 14.83 million (US \$ 0.33 million) towards 13 grants.



Enhancing Civil Society & Governance: Details of grant disbursements in 2003-2004

CITIZEN INTERFACE WITH PUBLIC SYSTEMS

Rs.

Foundation for Democratic Reforms (FDR), Hyderabad

Towards promoting citizen's initiatives for better governance through training programmes, workshops and meetings. Planned activities include identifying and training concerned citizens on issues relating to governance, through workshops, meetings, and cultural programmes.

1,000,000

Mahila Punarvaas Samooh Samiti (MPSS), Jaipur

Towards strengthening the resource and documentation centre on women, which would respond to the immediate needs of the women's movement and strengthen the study of media and women, and violence and women.

1,400,000

PROFESSIONALISING THE THIRD SECTOR (FELLOWSHIPS)

Institute of Rural Management (IRMA), Anand

Towards fellowships for the doctoral programme and deferred fellowships for post graduate diploma in rural management, referred to as Amul-Tata fellowships.

260,000

Prerana, Raichur

Towards providing fellowships and comprehensive support to ten fledgling voluntary initiatives, over a period of three years. The grant is expected to offer an opportunity for strengthening individual spirit and citizen action.

700,000

Centre for Youth and Social Development (CYSD), Bhubaneswar

Towards supporting ten, two-year fellowships, which are expected to lead to launching of credible and action oriented development initiatives in Orissa.

No disbursements

Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal

Towards fellowship support for capacity building of personnel from government and non-government agencies, through training programmes on topical issues of forest and other related sectors.

600,000

Sampradaan - Indian Centre for Philanthropy (SICP), New Delhi

Towards undertaking a strategic review of the organisation and launching a training programme for professional staff of grant making foundations in India, thereby building their capacities and developing interaction between them.

600,000

Gandhigram Trust, Dindigul

Towards a review exercise, supporting their efforts at re-examining relevance, and performance for organisational renewal.

150,000

National Foundation for India (NFI), New Delhi

Towards a grant making partnership for onward grant-making in Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh, besides providing support towards research and documentation, and enhancing its capacities.

No disbursements

Centre for Civil Society, New Delhi

Towards a programme encouraging youth participation in civil society, through well designed programmes for college students and those in schools of journalism and media.

2,000,000

Pravah, New Delhi

Towards a school based programme in life skills education and seeding a resource centre for the youth centred action, besides augmenting Pravah's human resources.

1,200,000

Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN), New Delhi

Towards strengthening human resources at PRADAN through fine-tuning the apprenticeship skill building phase, besides supporting the on-going professional development of the staff.

5,000,000

BUILDING KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS ON NON-PROFIT SECTOR

Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore

Towards instituting the Sir Ratan Tata Chair on Civil Society and Globalisation for a period of five years.

900,000

Centre for Education & Documentation (CED), Bangalore

Towards strengthening financial self sufficiency of its programmes, and building relevant documentation for knowledge and awareness of the non-profit sector.

5,000,000

GOVERNANCE

Samarthan: Centre for Development Support, Bhopal

Towards strengthening panchayats in Sehore and Majhgaon blocks of Sehore and Satna districts respectively. Activities involve formation of clusters of gram panchayats at the block level, and identification of priority areas within blocks.

150,000

Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi

Towards instituting a Chair in Study of Democracy, which will strengthen CSDS's tradition of research on democracy, as well as contribute with an impact on public life.

No disbursements

Arts and Culture

In keeping with the artistically inclined sensitivities of the Founder, Sir Ratan Tata, the Trust continues to support organisations within this thematic portfolio that energize traditional and contemporary art forms in the country. It also supports institutions that restore ancient works of art, thereby preserving our glorious legacy for future generations. Above all, great emphasis is placed towards supporting institutions that build knowledge of indigenous cultural practices.

The year under review saw the Trust adopt a reflective approach towards this thematic area, during which no new grants were sanctioned. In 2002, as an intrinsic component of its grant, the Trust sought the expertise of the **Centre for the Study of Culture and Society (CSCS)**, in taking a comprehensive look at the Arts and Culture portfolio, in the context of the history and current status of arts and culture funding in India. The objective was to identify new criteria by which to define the field covered by the portfolio, as well as to identify and recommend a set of practices likely to be determinative to the field. In January 2004, **CSCS** made an initial presentation of its forthcoming report to the Trust, in the presence of distinguished academicians and practitioners.

The Trust's continuing support to **Ustad Allauddin Khan Sangeet and Kala Academy (UAKSKA)** enabled the organisation to organise ten concerts in small towns of Madhya Pradesh, regaling the uninitiated audiences with established and reputed artistes, besides facilitating the organisation to coach young musicians and dancers in traditional art forms and train on rare musical instruments. Through the Sir Ratan Tata Trust draw-down fund at the **India Foundation for the Arts (IFA)**, the Trust continued to enhance **IFA's** grant making across its thematic areas. With the Trust's support,



Poetry in motion: Students rehearse their dance steps at ACMA, Bangalore.

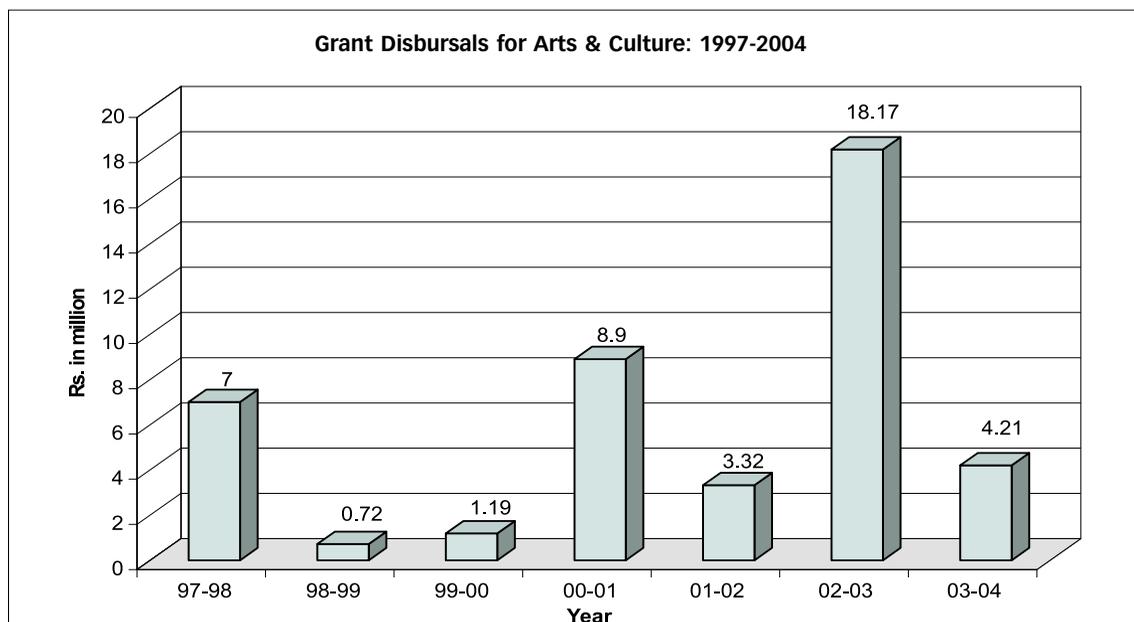
Over the years, the Trust has made significant investments within its Arts and Culture portfolio, following directives that were mandated in Sir Ratan Tata's will of 1913. The efforts of the Trust have reflected the Tata Group's commitments as a whole, towards this field. The Strategic Plan 2000 highlighted that promotion of arts and culture was the smallest of the Trust's portfolios, disbursement wise. The subsequent Strategic Plan 2006 had recommended that this portfolio be discontinued and if there were some relevant elements (such as folk art) that the portfolio possessed, these should be merged into the Education theme. Despite this negative recommendation, the Trust has not only retained the portfolio, but managed it with conviction about its usefulness and its symbolic importance to the overall image of the Trust. In the backdrop of this scenario, the Trust requisitioned the Education Initiatives Programme of the Centre for the Study of Culture & Society (CSCS-EIP) to prepare a report on the state of Arts & Culture funding, with a view to provide new criteria by which to define the field, as well as identify and recommend the potentially most influential practices that are likely to be determinative of the field.

In January 2004, the CSCS-EIP team made its preliminary presentation of the forthcoming report to the programme team at the Trust, in the presence of distinguished academicians and practitioners. The findings of the CSCS-EIP establish the emergence of new independent grant making agencies in the field of Arts & Culture besides the Trust, notable amongst them being Ford Foundation, Spic Macay, HIVOS and ITC Sangeet Research Academy. It also establishes a new legal and administrative avenue for the philanthropic funding of arts practices, besides suggesting that the circumstances, under which nationalist cultural policies that determined funding priorities in the period immediately after Independence, needed to be reviewed in the current context.

CSCS-EIP proposed two thrust areas within which the Trust could explore its future grant-making plans, which would accommodate existing programmes as well as areas arising from the portfolio's overall track record. The first area looks at conservation in literature, film, theatre, music, craft and design. Though the Trust has long been involved in this direction, it is proposed that this could be rethought and refurbished. The second area looks at the exploration of public initiatives in art. The recommendations of CSCS-EIP are expected to be finalised during the early half of the 2004-05.

the **Attakkalari Centre for Movement Arts (ACMA)** hosted its biennial festival in February 2004, show-casing a kaleidoscope of leading international and Indian dance companies, along with an international choreography laboratory called FACETS 2004, which brought together some of the most innovative artistes in the field of movement and choreography.

The Trust's support for initiatives in the Arts and Culture portfolio was Rs. 4.21 million towards three grants (US \$ 0.09 million) during the period under review, as against Rs. 18.17 million towards five grants during 2002-03. During the next financial year, the Trust would be finalizing and operationalising its new Arts and Culture strategy, based on the recommendations of the strategy paper being prepared by **CSCS**.



Arts & Culture: Details of grant disbursements in 2003-2004

Rs.

ENERGISING TRADITIONAL ARTS

Ustad Allaiddin Khan Sangeet and Kala Academy (UAKSKA), Bhopal

Enables the Academy to train 20 young musicians and dancers in traditional forms, extend fellowship support to promising musicians to train on rare musical instruments, and organise performances of established artists in ten small towns of Madhya Pradesh.

1,000,000

India Foundation for the Arts (IFA), Bangalore

For a draw-down fund to enhance grant-making across their thematic areas. The grant includes a challenge for IFA to raise matching funds from other Indian sources.

No disbursements

SUPPORTING CONTEMPORARY ART FORMS

Attakkalari Public Charitable Trust of Contemporary Performing Arts, Bangalore

Towards a Centre for contemporary movement arts in Bangalore, which will enable it to function as a training institute for professional dancers, develop a repertory company to create innovative performance works that break new ground, and organise festivals of art for the public.

No disbursements

ARCHIVES AND PRESERVATION

The Asiatic Society of Bombay, Mumbai

Towards the 'Adopt a Book' programme of the Society. The grant will help preserve 100 rare books over a three-year period using conservation and microfilming techniques.

200,000

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN PRACTISING ARTS

Centre for the Study of Culture & Society (CSCS), Bangalore

Towards part support for its doctoral (Ph.D) programme through an affiliation with the Manipal Academy of Higher Education. The grant will support three 'Sir Ratan Tata Trust Fellowships' for Ph. D. guides and course professors.

3,000,000

Endowments

A significant proportion of a non-profit organisation's efforts are directed towards procuring funds for its activities and programmes. In order to sustain high quality, cutting edge institutions, the Trust makes endowments which are meant to bolster the corpus of the organisation. Freed from the shackles of resource generation, the Trust hopes that these organisations can then focus their resources towards their *raison d'être*.

The Trust is constantly endeavouring to recognise worthy institutions from its thematic portfolio and strengthening them through well designed endowments. Continuing this trend during the year 2003-04, the Trust made a large endowment to **Medical Research Foundation (MRF), Chennai**, in recognition of its pioneering work since the past twenty five years, as a mission driven institution. The corpus grant would provide financial sustenance for its high quality eye-care to the poor and enable **MRF** perform free surgeries on 11,000 poor patients over a five-year period. The endowment would also enable **MRF** to streamline its systems and develop a protocol for involving non-profit organisations, design a computerized format for recording of free cases and strengthen its fund raising abilities. The Trust envisages this endowment to help engage **MRF** on a meaningful programming agenda in the areas of ophthalmology in the country.

In 1996, the Trust made a corpus grant of Rs. 6 million to **Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN), New Delhi**, for its human resources development of around ten professionals a year. Over the past seven years, the number of professionals increased to 60-75 a year and the corpus was deemed inadequate to meet **PRADAN's** current



Sir Ratan Tata Koothu Kovil: A 'Theatre Centre for New Aesthetics in Performance' constructed by ALTAR in Pondicherry.

requirements. During the year 2003-04, the Trust enhanced its contribution to the endowment at **PRADAN**, by sanctioning an additional Rs. 3.2 million, to strengthen its systems and processes to meet the increasing demands towards professionalizing the non-profit sector.

Since 1995, the Trust has supported 28 non profit organisations through endowments. These organisations are strategic in a sector and have had a far reaching impact on society; besides having a proven mission-driven track record with an established tradition of collective leadership. Central to the principle behind any endowment is the underlying need to rekindle the dynamism and resourcefulness of an organisation. In the absence of these attributes, an organisation may actually stagnate. Challenges built within a grant, require the organisation to raise funds from other sources, against which a matching amount is disbursed by the Trust.

The disbursements during the year under review totaled Rs. 17.69 million (US \$ 0.39 million), as against Rs. 7 million in the previous year. During the coming year, the Trust would be undertaking a review of its old endowments, besides streamlining its internal systems, in order to monitor the statutory financial reports that each organisation is required to submit at periodic intervals.

This may come as a surprise, but one out of every three visually impaired persons in the world is an Indian. It can proudly be stated that in Sankara Nethralaya, the country has the best facilities that can be imparted in the field of eye-care anywhere in the world. Founded in 1978, Sankara Nethralaya, a unit of the Chennai based **Medical Research Foundation (MRF)**, has treated over a million patients from all over India and a few neighbouring countries as well. Nearly 250,000 surgeries have been performed, with over a third of them free of cost for the poor. Their community service is unique and comprehensive and includes picking up the patient from his rural base, providing him stay and food, pre-operative ophthalmic and physician check-up, glasses, drugs and finally dropping the patient back - all done free of charge. Sankara Nethralaya is a one stop referral ophthalmic institution with leadership in quality.

The Trust's association with **MRF** dates back to 1999, when it supported training of 120 ophthalmologists in technical, financial and managerial aspects of managing a community outreach programme through a three month Sir Ratan Tata Trust Community Ophthalmology Fellowship Programme. It also provided support for 3,000 sight restoration cataract surgeries for the deserving poor. In the three years that followed, 116 ophthalmologists completed their training and performed 2,484 sight restoring cataract surgeries, free of cost. The success and fine performance led to the late Mr. Nani Palkhivala, proclaiming Sankara Nethralaya as "the best managed charitable organisation in India" and convinced the Trust to renew its support to **MRF** in 2003, through which, it would train 180 ophthalmologists in traditional and advanced cataract techniques including small incision, phaco emulsification and ECCE (Extra Capsular Cataract Extraction) surgeries through a two month residential programme. Once trained, these Fellows would undertake 3,000 sight restoring surgeries on poor patients.

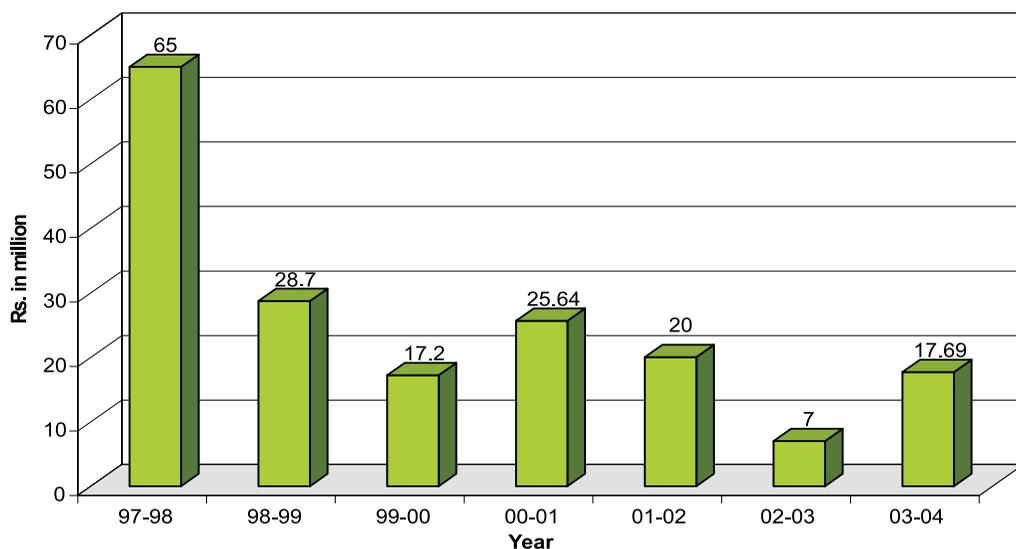
With a view of enhancing their scope and scale of operations to perform 10,000 free eye surgeries annually, **MRF** has embarked on an ambitious task to build a corpus to provide financial sustenance for their subsidized and free services. In order to expand the rural outreach of this ambitious programme, **MRF** has institutionalized strategic tie-ups with five charitable organisations that would refer deserving cases. In its endeavour to support worthy, mission driven institutions from its thematic portfolio that have been consistent in their performance, besides making a strategic contribution in the field, the Trust made an endowment of Rs. 55 million to **MRF**, which would be disbursed over a period of four years, contingent to the organisation raising Rs. 45 million from their own sources. This endowment is expected to help **MRF** streamline its systems and develop a protocol for involving non-profit organisations, develop a computerised format for recording of free cases and strengthen its fund raising, especially involvement of local corporates. The Trust's support is also expected to engage **MRF** on a meaningful programmatic agenda in the field of ophthalmology in India.

Institutional grants : Endowments

Organisations which have received endowment grants from Sir Ratan Tata Trust since 1995

1. Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN), New Delhi
2. Bombay City Policy Research Foundation - Bombay First, Mumbai
3. Ratan Tata Foundation at the London School of Economics (LSE), United Kingdom
4. University of Pennsylvania Institute for the Advance Study of India (UPIASI), New Delhi
5. Indian Centre for Philanthropy, (ICP), New Delhi
6. N.R. Tata Bandra Agiary Trust, Mumbai
7. Sir Ratan Tata Buildings, C.J. Colony Tardeo Trust, Mumbai
8. National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi
9. Eklavya Foundation, Bhopal
10. Child Relief and You (CRY), Mumbai
11. Viswa Bharati, Santiniketan
12. Co-operative Development Foundation (CDF), Hyderabad
13. Indian Grameen Services (IGS), Hyderabad
14. Centre for Advancement of Philanthropy (CAP), Mumbai
15. India Foundation for the Arts (IFA), Bangalore
16. Eight rural schools set up by the Society for Integrated Development of the Himalayas (SIDH), Mussoorie
17. Amar Seva Sangam, Ayikudy
18. Navinchandra Mafatlal Sadguru Water and Development Foundation (Sadguru), Dahod
19. Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), New Delhi
20. Society for Rural Urban and Tribal Initiatives (SRUTI), New Delhi
21. Children's Book Trust (CBT), New Delhi
22. Various tank farmers associations in south India through the DHAN Foundation
23. Vrindaban Charitable Trust (VCT), Mumbai
24. Adishakti Laboratory for Theatre Art Research (ALTAR), Pondicherry
25. Higher Education Committee (HEC), Mumbai
26. J.N. Tata Parsi Girls' High School, Nagpur
27. Bai Navajbai Tata Zoroastrian Girls' School, Navsari
28. Medical Research Foundation (MRF), Chennai

Grant Disbursals for Endowment: 1997-2004



Endowments: Details of grant disbursements in 2003-2004

Rs.

Bai Navajbai Tata Zoroastrian Girls' School, Navsari

Towards the cost of major structural repairs and related renovations to the school buildings. Part of the endowment would also be towards the corpus for upkeep, maintenance and further advancement of the school.

7,000,000

Dhan Foundation, Madurai

This ongoing multi-year grant enables Dhan Foundation to provide endowment grants to Tank Farmers' Federations and Tank Farmers' Associations in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

No disbursements

J.N. Tata Parsi Girls' High School, Nagpur

To enable the institution to purchase a plot of land for a sports field, thereby promoting its sporting and extra-curricular activities.

7,000,000

Vrindaban Charitable Trust (VCT), Mumbai

Towards a capital grant for the construction of a gurukul, which will enable the renowned flautist Pandit Hariprasad Chaurasia, promote Indian classical music through the guru-shishya parampara.

2,089,975

Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN), New Delhi

Towards augmenting the existing endowment made to PRADAN, to meet the costs of recruitment and induction of fresh professionals.

1,600,000

Medical Research Foundation (MRF), Chennai

Towards creating an endowment for high quality eye-care to the poor, which would enable MRF perform free surgeries on 11,000 poor patients over a five year period.

No disbursements

Allied Trusts

Bai Hirabai Tata Memorial Trust, Tata Blocks, Bandra, Mumbai

Towards part costs of repair and restoration work of a housing colony.

No disbursements

Small Grant Programme

The Sir Ratan Tata Small Grant Programme was conceptualized to cater to the needs of small organisations in the country, which due to their inherent nature face a lot of uncertainties in funding their innovative ideas. Launched in 1998-99 with a modest beginning of three grants and with disbursements of Rs. 0.57 million, the Small Grant Programme has evolved over the years, with modifications being made to the initial design of the programme, to include large organisations that need funding for strategic planning, focused research activities, or strengthening internal systems. Since inception, the Trust has disbursed nearly Rs. 50 million to over 200 organisations, through the Small Grant Programme. During the year under review, the Trust disbursed Rs. 18.70 million (US \$ 0.42 million) towards 72 grants, as against Rs. 11.48 million towards 55 grants in the previous year.

As many as 28 out of the 53 Small Grants sanctioned in the year, were to larger organisations with annual expenditure exceeding Rs. 2 million. Some of these were for the purpose of conducting studies and administering appraisals, which would form the basis of subsequent programme grants. Notable amongst these was the grant to **Peoples' Science Institute (PSI)** towards administering an appraisal of eight micro-watershed plans under Himmothan Pariyojana. Similarly, grants were made to **Himalayan Gram Vikas Samiti (HGVS)** and **Society for Motivational Training and Action (SMTA)**, to assess the efficacy of the sanitation interventions undertaken under the Swajal project, besides enhancing the design of the sanitation component for the subsequent implementation phase under '**Himmothan Pariyojana**'. In another flagship initiative, Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana (KVY), the Trust made a Small Grant to **Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India) (AKRSP(I))**, towards a study to finalise the structure for the proposed Salinity Cell. Apart from coordinating KVY, the Salinity Cell would work with the Irrigation Department of the Government of Gujarat, in providing technical inputs to on-going salinity projects in the state and developing innovative programmes and initiatives. A study carried out by the **Punjab Agricultural University (PAU)**, supported through a Small Grant, looked at alternative cropping systems, vis-à-vis rice-wheat, with the aim of examining their adoption, besides identifying the nature and extent of constraints involved in the production and marketing of these alternative crops. The study complemented **PAU's** ongoing efforts under the Trust's initiative to 'Revive the Green Revolution'.

Similarly, **Better Education Through Innovation (BETI) Foundation** was supported by the Trust for a baseline survey for promotion of sustainable livelihoods of girls through integrated education. The findings and recommendations have formed the basis of the programme grant that the Trust sanctioned to **BETI**, post completion of this survey. The Trust also supported **Poorna Learning**

The Kutch district of Gujarat has vast expanses of hot and arid land, in which, salt affected soils, poor quality water and erratic rainfall have made profitable cultivation very difficult. Techniques of cultivation that could increase productivity of land and water in such harsh conditions are the need of the day. Greenhouses are known to increase water use efficiency and yields. But the experience of greenhouse in India is still limited to colder regions, not hot and arid areas, with the prospect of using copious amounts of water, just to cool the greenhouse being a deterrent. **Cummins Foundation - Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad, Laboratory for Environmental Techniques in Arid Areas (Cummins Foundation - IIMA)** has carried out cutting-edge research on development of green houses, suited for Kutch, beginning with work on development of the Earth Tube Heat Exchanger (ETHE), which does not utilize water. ETHE is a device that permits transfer of heat from ambient air to deeper layers of soil and vice-versa. When a heat pump is added to this device, it is termed Ground Source Heat Pump (GSHP). This technology is well-established in North America and Europe for heating and cooling commercial buildings, office complexes, greenhouses, etc. It causes no toxic emissions, hence is environmentally friendly.

Cummins Foundation - IIMA has introduced this technology in Gujarat in recent years. Intensive tests indicated



Capsicum cropping trials being undertaken by Cummins Foundation-IIMA in special greenhouses in Kothara, Kutch district, Gujarat.

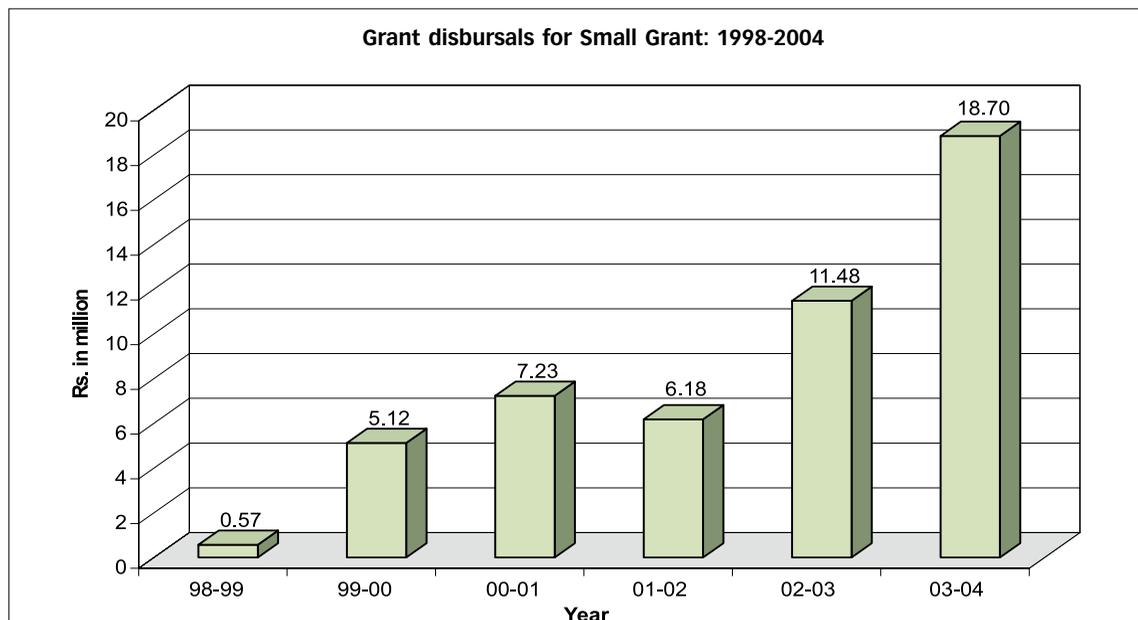
that the ETHE could warm-up the cold air during winter nights from 10°C to 23°C and cool the air on summer days from 41°C to 30°C. Using these results, two working systems were built. The first one at Kamala Nehru Zoological Garden, Ahmedabad, provides cooling and heating to the dwelling of tigers. Another, much larger system was installed at Kothara (Kutch), providing cooling and heating to a greenhouse directly above it. The yield of tomato grown in this greenhouse was 2.6 times higher than that of an open field, with a 40% reduction in utilization of water. This technology has now begun to attract interest and promises to become a commercially viable means to improve agricultural productivity in hot, arid areas of India.

In its endeavour to promote focused research activities, the Trust has supported **Cummins Foundation - IIMA** towards their cropping trials in greenhouses in Kothara, which promise to revolutionize agricultural techniques and promote conservation of precious natural resources. During the first phase of support, **Cummins Foundation - IIMA** was able to successfully implement the first cropping trials by planting tomatoes, chillies and capsicum, thus proving that fresh vegetables could be also cultivated in hot and arid conditions. This has encouraged the Trust to support a second phase which, besides supporting cropping trials for cultivating more varieties of vegetables, would share the results of the cropping trials and train the prospective farmers in the region in aspects of operation and management of the greenhouses in such unfavourable conditions.



School children maintaining a nursery in their school through a project promoted by Centre for Environment Research and Education, Bombay.

Centre towards a one day consultation workshop, to gather feedback from a range of experts on the Trust's proposed Small Schools Initiative, which aims to start open and vibrant centres for learning for children of varied age-groups who continue to be outside the mainstream of education. The recommendations arrived at this workshop would help the Trust in taking a calculated decision on supporting this new initiative.



Small Grants were used as a tool to support organisations test innovative ideas. **Cummins Foundation (CF) - Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (IIM-A)**, conducted their second phase of cropping trials that showcased the efficacy of green houses in growing horticulture crops in dry and arid regions of Kutch.

During the coming year, the Trust would be undertaking a review of the Small Grant Programme, in an attempt to take stock of the programme, as it is, as well as look at options for modifications to broaden its scope.



Children studying at a residential school run by SIRD in Pebbair village, Mehboobnagar district, Andhra Pradesh.

Small Grant Programme: Details of grant disbursements in 2003-2004

RURAL LIVELIHOODS & COMMUNITIES

Rs.

The Jhalod Taluka's Lift Irrigation Co-operative Societies Federation, Dahod

Towards capacity building of cooperative members of the Lift Irrigation Federation, on various aspects of cooperative management in Jhalod taluka, Dahod district, Gujarat.

150,000

Shristi, Bhubaneswar

Towards a project for strengthening livelihoods of rural women, located in 10 panchayats in Sadar block, Keonjhar district, Orissa, by promoting sustainable women self help micro finance co-operatives.

240,000

Samrakshan Trust, New Delhi

Towards capacity building of Samrakshan and the community for carrying out planning and implementation of natural resource management activities in two villages in Sheopur Kalan district of Madhya Pradesh.

500,000

Harsha Trust, Bhubaneswar

Towards a project that seeks to increase access to natural resources and promote sustainable agricultural production, through the formation of 10 SHGs in the Bisam Cuttack block of Rayagada district of Orissa.

204,000

Krishi Gram Vikas Kendra (KGVK), Ranchi

Towards a planning phase pilot survey, to develop an action plan for interventions under the Central India Initiative (CINI), in decentralised water resource development in Ranchi district, Jharkhand.

425,000

Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India) (AKRSP(I)), Ahmedabad

Towards a study to finalize the structure for proposed Salinity Cell to be based at the Salinity Ingress Prevention Circle, Irrigation Department, in Rajkot, under the initiative 'Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana'.

225,000

Utthan Development Action Planning Team, Ahmedabad

Towards a study to highlight the change in management techniques required to improve crop cultivation practices in 130 villages of Mahuva taluka, Bhavnagar district, Gujarat, that have suffered from salinity ingress.

427,000

Himalayan Gram Vikas Samiti (HGVS), Gangolihat

Towards conducting a study to assess the efficacy of HGVS's sanitation interventions undertaken under the Swajal project in Uttaranchal and further enhance the design of the Trust supported sanitation component for the subsequent implementation phase.

84,000

Society for Motivational Training and Action (SMTA), Vikas Nagar

Towards a study on assessing the current utilisation of latrines constructed under the Swajal project in the villages covered by SMTA in Dehradun and Uttarkashi districts of Uttaranchal.

72,000

Society for Integrated Management of All Resources (SIMAR), Udham Singh Nagar

Towards promoting: (a) health and environment sanitation measures; (b) savings and credits among the SHGs and thereafter income generating activities; (c) non formal education; and (d) better and appropriate agriculture and water management practices, through mobilising and capacity building of 36 SHGs, covering 12 villages of Deval block, Chamoli district, Uttaranchal.

290,000

The Society for Himalayan Environmental Research (SHER), Dehradun

Towards domestication of high potential species of Aconitum, a medicinal plant, for commercial cultivation in Mori Block, Uttarkashi District, Uttaranchal.

200,000

Jai Nanda Devi Swarojgar Shikshan Sansthan (JANDESH), Chamoli

Towards setting up a vegetable production centre in four villages of Joshimath block, Chamoli district, Uttaranchal, to develop region specific technology in enhancing vegetable production.

221,600

Appropriate Technology India (ATI), New Delhi

Towards a project to assess demand for oak tasar based products, test market new products, and create a brand identity for Himalayan silk, in three watersheds in the Chamoli and Rudraprayag districts of Uttaranchal.

230,000

People's Science Institute (PSI), Dehradun

Towards the appraisal of the eight micro-watershed plans prepared during the second year non profit organisation training component, in order to undertake a larger watershed management programme under Himmothan Pariyojana.

318,000

Himalayan Gram Vikas Samiti (HGVS), Gangolihat

Towards a two-month preparatory period, prior to the commencement of the Implementation Phase, during which HGVS would continue a dialogue with the village-level Management Societies along with regular field visits and conduct a series of trainings on construction supervision, accounts, book keeping and capacity building of masons and fitters.

500,000

Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust (HIHT), Dehradun

Towards a two months preparatory period, prior to the commencement of the Implementation Phase, during which HIHT would continue a dialogue with the village-level Management Societies along with regular field visits and conduct a series of trainings for its staff and key personnel of each Management Society, thus ensuring that key personnel are in place to immediately commence Implementation Phase activities.

483,000

Uttaranchal Bamboo and Fibre Development Board (UBFDB), Dehradun

Towards the four months planning phase that would help UBFDB finalize the design and activities of a larger project that would promote bamboo and fibre development across Uttaranchal, with the aim of generating alternate livelihoods for the poor in the state.

500,000

Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana

Towards a study which would look at the net profitability of alternative cropping systems vis-à-vis rice-wheat, examine the adoption of these alternative cropping systems among the various categories of farmers, identify the nature and extent of constraints involved in production and marketing of these alternative crops & suggest policy measures to encourage diversification of the cropping pattern.

98,000

Cummins Foundation (CF) - Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (IIM-A), Ahmedabad

Towards a second phase grant for cropping and technology promotion programme, along with IIM-A, on development of green houses suited for hot arid areas in Kutch, Gujarat.

290,000

Centre for Advancement of Sustainable Agriculture (CASA), New Delhi

Towards a workshop that would review emerging issues and challenges in the context of ground water withdrawal in north-west India, besides identifying the impending crisis in the context of policy and institutional framework.

375,000

Motilal Jan Sahyog Samiti (MJSS), Allahabad

Towards livelihood improvement of marginal farmers through organic vegetable cultivation and business promotion in five villages in Allahabad district, Uttar Pradesh.

200,000

Hanuman Van Vikas Samiti (HVVS), Udaipur

Towards a review of the Trust supported project, "Facilitating Sustainability of SHGs" and a programme planning exercise in Udaipur district of Rajasthan.

247,000

Gramathan Sansthan Nagar (GSN), Ajmer

A second phase grant towards women's savings and empowerment programme in Malpura and Arai Panchayat Samiti in Tonk and Ajmer districts of Rajasthan respectively.

240,000

Mahila Evam Paryavaran Vikas Sansthan (MePVS), Jaipur

Towards a second phase grant for promoting and strengthening 15 women's savings and credit groups in Mojamabad village, Jaipur district, Rajasthan.

200,000

Kalanjium Foundation, Madurai

Towards reviewing and providing resource support inputs to the Trust's grantees in the Rajasthan micro finance initiative.

410,000

Mahila Siksha Kalyan evam Prashikshan Parishad, Bilaspur

A second phase grant towards community mobilisation, promotion of rural livelihoods and an income generation programme through self help groups / community-based organisations in 15 villages of Masturi and Bilha blocks of Bilaspur district in Chhattisgarh.

350,000

Society for Upliftment of People with People Organisation and Rural Technology (SUPPORT), Hazaribagh

Towards the promotion of 50 new and strengthening 25 existing Self Help Groups, focussing on agro based income generation activities in Layo and Banj Panchayats in Mandu block, Hazaribagh district, Jharkhand.

170,000

School for Potential Advancement and Restoration of Confidence (SPARC), Lucknow

Towards a project focusing on income generation and special education to children with disabilities, in the slums of Lucknow, in order to integrate them into normal schools. The project would also provide pre vocational and vocational training for identified trades and economic assistance to initiate income generating activities.

111,000

Centre for Rural Development (CRD), Guwahati

A second phase grant towards the strengthening of Vet-Aid-Centres in Kamrup and Morigaon districts of Assam.

320,000

Prayas Kendra Sanstha, Jaipur

Towards participatory resource management, which involves repair of three ponds, repairing and deepening of ten wells and field bunding in three villages of Dudu block in Jaipur district, Rajasthan.

250,000

Just Change, Gudalur

Towards creating an alternative trading structure for tea and coffee that connects producers, consumers and investors across the world, to enable them form relationships for mutual benefit of adivasis in Gudalur district, Tamil Nadu.

486,000

EDUCATION

Navnirmiti, Bombay

Towards preparation and dissemination of an interactive poster kit for a 'do and discover' approach for science education for classes five to eight, covering schools in tribal, rural and urban areas on the outskirts of Mumbai.

200,000

Centre for Environment Research and Education (CERE), Mumbai

Towards a project for helping urban city schools establish small, self sustainable, student-run plant nurseries.

500,000

Dr. A. S. Rao Awards Council (DASRAC), Hyderabad

Towards a second phase grant for capacity enhancement of science & mathematics teachers at the high school level, in Mahboobnagar district of Andhra Pradesh.

110,000

Nirantar, New Delhi

Towards developing a bi-monthly magazine in lucid Hindi, compiled from various articles, magazines and journals, for neo-literate and semi-literate readers across India.

425,000

Rishi Valley Rural Education Centre (RVREC), Madanapalle

Towards developing a 45 minutes audiovisual training film for teachers using the RVREC pedagogy of teaching in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh. This film would be one of the accompaniments to the teacher's manual.

500,000

Aseema Charitable Trust, Mumbai

Towards a preliminary phase of support, for meeting the recurring expenses of the Pali Chimbai Municipal School in Mumbai, besides supporting its recreational activities, which would help determine the long-term strategy for self sufficiency and future plans of the school.

288,000

Kala Raksha, Bhuj

Towards strengthening and expanding Kala Raksha's Basic Education Programme, which incorporates a strong component of community participation, thereby raising awareness levels and interest in learning of artisans in Bhuj, Kutch district, Gujarat.

200,000

Better Education Through Innovation (BETI) Foundation, Lucknow

Towards supporting a baseline survey through participatory methods, for promoting sustainable livelihoods of girls through integrated education, in Shravasti and Balrampur districts of Uttar Pradesh.

250,000

Regional Institute for Education Development and Health (RIEDH), Ajmer

Towards facilitating the organisation to operate its open school project for adolescent girls in Ajmer district, Rajasthan, while it mobilises alternative financial resources.

72,241

Society for Integration & Rural Development (SIRD), Kothakota

Towards meeting the operational costs of a residential school located at the Jurala Project Campus, in Pebbair village, Mehboobnagar district, Andhra Pradesh, as part of the project to eradicate child labour and ensure cent percent enrolment of the girl child through child labour schools.

266,000

Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust, Dehradun

Towards purchase of furniture for the schools in the project villages of Churedhar and Chopriyal in Tehri Garhwal district of Uttaranchal, where HIHT has been working in providing safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, under the Trust's "Himmothan Pariyojna" initiative.

132,000

Sutradhar, Bangalore

Towards supporting the activities of a three-year exercise on early childhood care and education in Karnataka, through a diagnostic study on the functioning of anganwadis in Bangalore, Karnataka.

100,000

Shaishav, Bhavnagar

Towards training 20 lokshikshaks and balwadi teachers in the slum areas of Bhavnagar, for the Community Education Center at Bhavnagar, Gujarat. 200,000

Poorna Learning Centre, Bangalore

Towards organising a one day consultation to appraise the Trust's proposed Small Schools Initiative by experts, in order to take an informed decision. 120,000

Sarada Seva Sangha, Shibpur

Towards purchase of books, reading material and reference CDs, for setting up a library, which would enable 9,100 girl students from class IX upto graduation in Shibpur, West Bengal, access information free of cost. 500,000

HEALTH

Foundation For Research In Health Systems, Delhi

Towards the preparatory phase of a study to identify parameters like affordable premium, service delivery systems, risk management, etc. in order to formulate a community health insurance policy for the poor. 220,000

Tamulpur Anchalik Gramdan Sangh (TAGS), Nalbari

Towards a health action programme to reduce mortality and morbidity due to malaria in Tamulpur block of Nalbari district of Assam. 200,000

Manav Sansadhan Sanskruti Vikash Parishad, Surguja

Towards organising awareness generation and capacity building programmes on ante-natal and post-natal care in 30 panchayats in Surguja district, Chhattisgarh. 120,400

The Action Northeast Trust (ANT), Bongaigaon

Towards a programme for provision of essential, preventive and curative health care services in Bongaigaon and Kokrajhar districts in Assam. 100,000

Jan Chetna Manch, Bokaro

Towards self help strategies for micro credit groups, in Chas and Chandankiari blocks of Bokaro district, Jharkhand, which will empower women to access better and affordable health care services. 172,600

Aakanksha Lions School for Mentally Handicapped, Raipur

Towards an early intervention programme for children with mental retardation and cerebral palsy, in Dharsiwa Block, Raipur District, Chhattisgarh. 150,000

Cognition and Behavioural Neurology Centre (CBNC), and Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences & Technology (SCTIMST), Trivandrum

Towards the research project for estimating prevalence and types of dementia and cognitive impairment in elderly persons, in Trivandrum, Kerala. 100,000

Voluntary Health Association of India (VHAI), Delhi

Towards a study which evolves an effective approach model towards convergence of services for appropriate sustainable district level health care, and suggests more sensitive health indicators.

200,000

Parsi Ambulance Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade (India), Mumbai

Towards the administrative costs and salaries of the ambulance division, besides meeting the costs of organising the centenary celebrations and bringing out souvenirs.

500,000

Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust, Dehradun

Towards a study to understand the overall health status, identify niche areas of support for the Trust and provide inputs in designing the Trust's health strategy in Uttaranchal.

280,000

Senior Citizens' Settlement Foundation, Mumbai

Towards the running expenses of a senior citizens home 'Sadan Sringeri', located in Sringeri in Chickmangalur district of Karnataka.

300,000

ARTS & CULTURE

Mandala Space for Arts Collaboration Research & Education (MANDALA), Mumbai

Towards audio-visual documentation of its programmes with rescued trafficked girls, with an aim of creating relevant material for influencing policy and spreading methodology.

200,000

Mehli Mehta Music Foundation, Mumbai

Towards the project 'Early Years', that will bring music education to 5 pre-primary and primary schools, and introduce western classical music to young children in Mumbai.

235,000

Urban Design Research Institute (UDRI), Mumbai

Towards establishing a research and resource centre for architecture, urban planning and central archives, for research and city oriented projects carried out by UDRI.

223,000

Natarang Pratishthan, New Delhi

Towards documentation and acquisition of material on theatre directors, through books, journals, posters, catalogues, etc.

200,000

Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai

Towards enhancement and augmentation of activities of Dhrupad Sansar, which include translating, interpreting, and preserving ancient Indian treatises from original Sanskrit text along with musical interpretation and recording them on a compact disc, archiving 500 hours of rare recordings, regular 'baitaks' and lessons in Dhrupad vocal and instrumental music.

300,000

CIVIL SOCIETY AND GOVERNANCE

Association for Democratic Reforms, Ahmedabad

Towards the 'National Workshop on Electoral Reforms and Right to Information', held in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, with a view to enlighten the electorate on their voting rights, besides throwing light on electoral reforms.

305,807

Foundation for Democratic Reforms (FDR), Hyderabad

Towards a campaign for electoral reforms called Delhi Election Watch, designed to have an impact on people's participation and involvement of civil society in governance.

500,000

Women's India Trust (WIT), Mumbai

Towards strengthening their internal systems and provision of livelihood opportunities to women from the lower economic strata of society in Parvel, Mumbai, Maharashtra.

200,000

Centre for Development, Ahmedabad

To ensure continuation of education of riot affected children in Ahmedabad, Gujarat and healing the psychological scars caused by violence, through recreation centres and counseling.

150,000

Srijan Kendra, Janjgir Champa

Towards the Gram Vikas Project, which works towards capacity building of Panchayat representatives and village level institutions, as well as micro-planning in 10 Panchayats of Janjgir Champa district, Chhattisgarh.

175,000

Dhandhuka Taluka Dalit Pachhat Varg Manav Vikas Sangh (MVS), Dhandhuka

Towards a project for empowering local organisations of Dalits and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) through capacity building in Dhandhuka taluka, Ahmedabad district, Gujarat.

77,800

Institute of Social Sciences (ISS), New Delhi

Towards a project titled "India - Leaders for Tomorrow", on the lines of the World Economic Forum - Global Leaders for Tomorrow, in which grass root leaders would be trained in a programme, on a pilot basis in Karnataka.

492,000

Institute of Social Sciences (ISS), New Delhi

Towards the second phase of a project titled "India - Leaders for Tomorrow", on the lines of the World Economic Forum - Global Leaders for Tomorrow, in which grass root leaders would be trained in a programme on a pilot basis in Karnataka.

411,500

Partners for Urban Knowledge Action and Research (PUKAR), Mumbai

Towards engaging with the Marathi speaking youth of Mumbai and providing opportunities for them to participate in the decision making processes in the city, by collaborating with five partners with background in media, theatre, sports and non-profits.

466,000

Individual Grants

Over the years, the Trust has extended support towards individuals in their hour of need. It has utilized the wealth of experience gathered over time to establish and fine-tune systems of appraisals and checks which, whilst verifying the antecedents of an individual applying for aid, have set the standards for other charities to emulate. An established network of linkages has ensured a system that assists the Trust in identifying needy individuals, besides professionalizing the manner in which the financial aid is expedited. During the year under review, the Trust ventured a critical look at the Individual Grants Programme, through the eyes of a film that documented a few cases supported through the programme. The film highlighted the reach of the Programme, besides portraying the positive experiences of those that have been supported. Individual grants given by the Trust constituted over 26% of the Trust's disbursements during the year under review.

Usha Ramani, a 58 year old housewife, was suffering from ischemic heart disease. An angiography performed in March 2003 revealed three major blockages and a bypass surgery was suggested. Whilst the family scuttled around, trying to raise the finances for the surgery, Usha suffered a massive heart attack in May 2003 and was advised by the doctors at a local Intensive Cardiac Care Unit to undergo an emergency coronary artery bypass grafting at a renowned hospital in Mumbai, as a life-saving procedure. Although Usha was admitted into a free room, the cost of surgery and medication amounted to Rs. 338,000 due to post operative complications.

The family had a string of health complications, besides modest financial means at their disposal. Usha's husband, a 63 year old retired man had undergone a hip replacement 13 years ago and was partially handicapped. Her 35 year old son, along with a 31 year old unmarried daughter gave tuitions, earning less than Rs. 3,000 per month. The son too had a debilitating heart condition and was on life-saving drugs, being medically unfit to undergo a bypass. The family had already spent Rs. 85,000 towards Usha's treatment prior to the surgery. Despite the circumstances, the Ramanis managed to settle the amount for Usha's surgery and medication during hospitalisation, by exhausting their personal savings, besides borrowing heavily from friends and relatives. Along with some charitable organisations, the family then applied to the Trust for financial assistance. The Trust, realizing that the family had spent a huge amount, not to mention the emotional trauma undergone, in order to ensure timely treatment, sanctioned a medical grant of Rs. 100,000. However, it disbursed only Rs. 90,300 as the family could present bills for this amount. The family also managed to raise Rs. 76,000 from other philanthropic organisations.

The Individual Grants Programme of the Trust provides financial help for: (a) meeting medical contingencies; and (b) scholars pursuing higher education in India and assistance for education-related overseas travel.

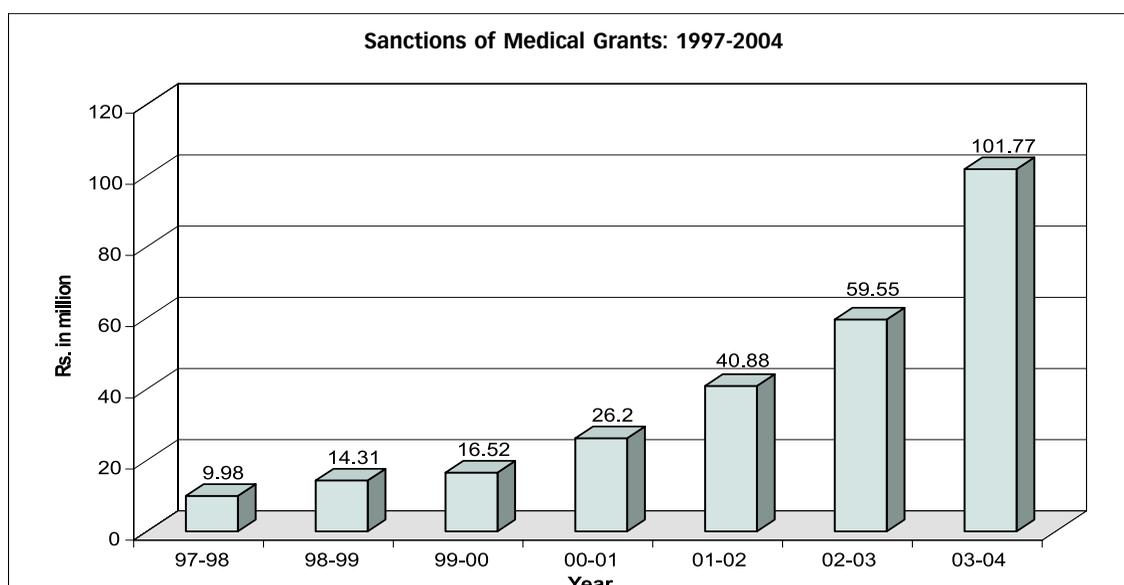
Medical

Whilst India can claim to have some of the best medical professionals in the world, not much can be said about the condition of health care in the country. A large proportion of the country's marginalised are unable to afford basic medical services. Along with the inadequate reach of State supported health care or medical insurance schemes, the present scenario has prompted the Trust to play a more pro-active role and develop an equitable and focused programme to provide such assistance, based on financial need and the ailment to be treated.

Through a network of doctors and social workers at select hospitals over India, the Trust reaches out to a large number of individuals in need of assistance. During the year under review, the Trust formed institutional linkages with three more medical institutions, taking the total number of linkages to 22. This included Jehangir Nursing Home and TAL Manufacturing Systems Limited (TAL), both based in Pune and Fiaz-E-Aam Trust in Aurangabad. TAL is a subsidiary of Tata Motors Limited and manufactures artificial limbs. Through this institutional linkage, the Trust hopes to reach out to the disabled who require artificial limbs to lead a normal life. The Faiz-E-Aam Trust acts as a channel for needy individuals based in the rural areas around Aurangabad, who otherwise would not be aware of the Trust or have the means to approach it for assistance.

With an increasing number of applications for high cost treatments being received from linked medical institutions, the Trust has been sanctioning higher amounts for each case. This is reflected by a ten fold

Life has been an emotional turmoil for the Subramaniam since 1984, when Jaya was stricken with multiple sclerosis. Treatment for this largely incurable disease has continued ever since, with expensive medicines being procured from abroad at regular intervals. Her husband Raj, who held senior positions in a leading multinational bank, was reimbursed for these medical expenses. However in 1999, he suffered from a chronic renal failure. With dialysis scheduled three times a week, coupled with an ailing wife to look after, Raj had to resign from his job. Over the next four years, the Subramaniam met the combined costs of their treatment, amounting to over Rs. 250,000 a year, largely through borrowings from friends and relatives, after exhausting their personal savings. Due to their advancing age and escalating severity of their ailments, they found it increasingly difficult to manage the expensive treatment. They also have a 22 year old son, who is eager to do his post-graduation studies. With absolutely no means to pay for any further treatment, the Subramaniam applied individually to the Trust for financial aid in June 2003. After conducting a house visit to ascertain the genuineness of the case, the Trust was convinced that the family, erstwhile well-off, was desperately in need of immediate financial assistance. Whilst sanctioning Rs. 50,000 to Raj, the Trust also sanctioned Rs. 80,000 for his wife Jaya. The family also managed to secure Rs. 100,000 from various charitable organisations. The Trust hopes that its contribution, however small compared to the financial burden that the family has borne over the years, would give them some financial relief.



increase in the amount sanctioned for medical grants over the past seven years, although the number of applications sanctioned has doubled in the corresponding period. The Trust is one of the few charitable organisations in India which supports an individual to a maximum of Rs. 200,000. During 2003-04, the Trust sanctioned Rs. 101.77 million (US \$ 2.26 million) towards medical grants.

Over the years, the amount sanctioned for treatment of cancer has risen steadily and currently constitutes the single largest share of medical sanctions, as against a major proportion that was apportioned for heart ailments, seven years back. This is due to increasing linkages with specialized cancer hospitals, thus increasing the number of recommended cases. The advances in modern medicine have also given a fresh lease of life to cancer patients, albeit at an increasing cost, thus shifting the Trust's focus to such needy cases.

Medical: Details of grants made from April 2003 to March 2004				
	No. of applications	No. sanctioned	Rs. in million*	%
Heart	1,279	501	32.29	31.73
Kidney	427	156	8.19	8.05
Cancer	506	333	35.97	35.34
Burns	11	11	1.20	1.18
Tuberculosis	13	11	0.72	0.71
Others	584	332	23.40	22.99
Total	2,820	1,344	101.77	100.00

* The amount mentioned is for grants sanctioned and may vary from actual disbursements.

Education

Individual grants for education are covered under two sub-heads:

- Scholarships to students to pursue professional studies in India.
- Travel grants to provide part-travel assistance to students/professionals going abroad.

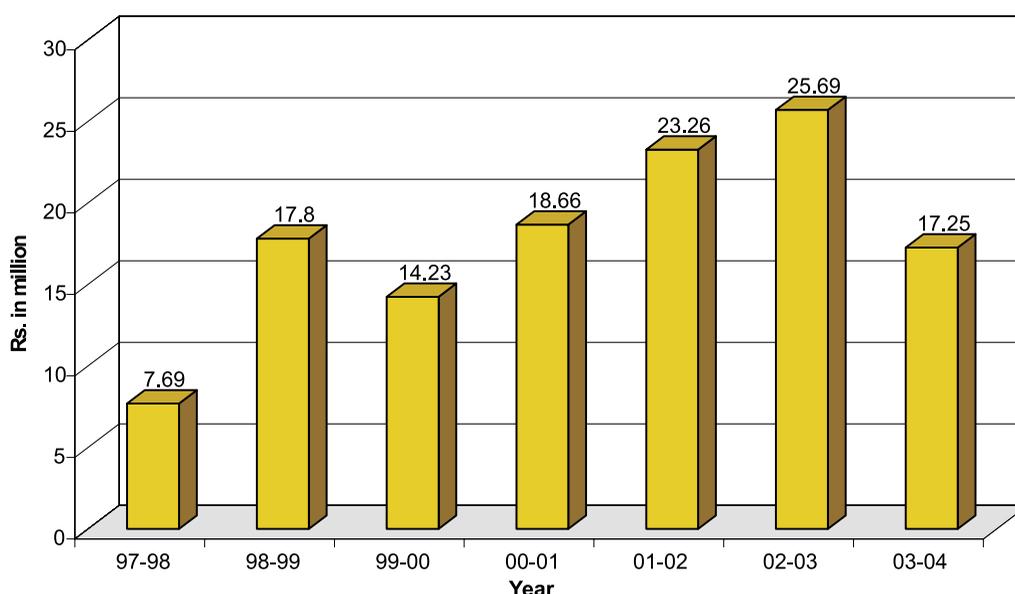
In order to bolster its Studies in India Programme, the Trust has extensively used linkages with premier management institutes in the country, with great success. With a view to extend the reach of this programme to under-graduate professional courses too, the Trust has explored linkages with institutions of repute in the field of engineering and medicine, during the year under review. The response during the first year of the revamped Studies in India Programme has been fairly encouraging.

The Trust provides selective support for professional development of individuals, in the form of partial international airfare for attending relevant and meaningful workshops and seminars abroad. During the year, the Trust continued its association with the British Council, providing travel assistance to 11 scholars who were awarded the British Chevening Scholarships, besides one scholarship awarded under the Higher Education Link Programme. The Trust has received an encouraging response for its programme with International Development Programme (IDP) Education Australia Limited that was launched in July 2003, with travel grants being given to two scholars. This programme is slated to continue in the coming financial year.

When the Trust supports a bright student for higher studies, there is this fervent hope that the skills and knowledge gathered could be used in helping the community and enhancing lives of others, not so fortunate. Through its institutional link with Institute of Rural Management, Anand, (IRMA), the Trust has been supporting bright scholars for their Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Management (PGDRM), by sanctioning scholarship grants.

Mahaveer Rathore received Rs. 20,000 from the Trust during 2001-02, whilst pursuing his PGDRM. After graduating in May 2002, Mahaveer opted for a career in marketing and sales in Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (GCMMF). He is currently looking after the sales of the extremely popular Amul brand of products in Rajasthan. GCMMF has more than 2.2 million farmer members and through its operations, ensures that the milk producers in Gujarat get a fair price for their produce, besides successfully countering competition in the dairy products industry from other multi-national brands. In a recent letter to the Trust, Mahaveer wrote, "Getting the Sir Ratan Tata scholarship for excellence was definitely a big support in achieving my career goals, not only in terms of meeting up my financial requirements for the course at IRMA, but more as a confidence building and motivational tool. I think that the Sir Ratan Tata scholarship and the Trust is an excellent example of an Indian corporate house coming forward and taking the lead in the development of the nation, particularly rural India, where 70% of our population resides."

Sanctions of Education Grants (Individual) 1997-2004



Individual grants

In 2003-2004, the Trust sanctioned Rs. 17.25 million (US \$ 0.38 million) to 854 applicants as against Rs. 25.69 million to 1,774 applicants in 2002-2003. During the year, the Trust made a conscious move to streamline its Studies in India Programme, by increasing the number of linkages with educational institutions and restricting sanctions to meritorious students recommended by the former. Though this has resulted in a drop in the number of applications as compared to last year, the Trust has perceived a marked enhancement in the quality of students, thus adding value to the programme.

Education: Details of grants made from April 2003 to March 2004

	No. of applications	No. sanctioned	Rs. in million*	%
Studies in India	1,004	740	13.63	79.01
Studies abroad	341	79	2.36	13.68
Short term courses/ Mid-career training abroad	26	9	0.32	1.86
Conferences / presentations	86	17	0.62	3.59
Others	50	9	0.32	1.86
Total	1,507	854	17.25	100.00

* The amount mentioned is for grants sanctioned and may vary from actual disbursements.

Ten years ago, Sandesh Kulkarni, a mechanical engineer by profession, chucked up a cushy job to pursue his love for Marathi theatre. Today, he is a well-known Pune based scriptwriter and playwright, with his repertoire gaining national popularity for its creativity and content. A leading weekly in India has featured him as one of the 50 emerging stars of India, in the field of theatre. In May 2003, Sandesh received a pleasant surprise in the form of an invitation letter from the Royal Court Theatre, London, to participate in its International Residency 2003, as a playwright. Royal Court Theatre is one of Europe's leading theatres, which since 1956 has presented a programme of new and innovative drama that has become famous throughout the world. The Residency, now in its fifteenth year, selects 15 emerging playwrights from all parts of the world, to spend one month at the Royal Court Theatre. As a part of the programme, Sandesh was required to submit a play in development in his regional language. By virtue of the caliber of his work, Sandesh managed to secure financial aid for the entire cost of the programme and his living expenses from the British Council, Mumbai and another charitable organisation. The Trust pitched in by accepting Sandesh's application for the international airfare and making a grant of Rs. 40,000. The month long stay at Royal Court Theatre saw Sandesh being exposed and involved with some of the most prolific playwrights from the contemporary era. Besides, he got the opportunity to watch several fine plays at some of the most prestigious theatres in London and revel in their technical splendor. On his return, Sandesh wrote to the Trust about his experience in London, "I have been exposed to the world theatre scene and will benefit immensely from it. I am inspired to put all that I have learnt into practice. It will be soon seen in the work I will do." The spring of 2004 saw Sandesh's play 'Pahila Vahila' being staged before a thunderous applause at the Prithvi Theatre, earning accolades from critics and the audiences. The Trust encourages professionals such as Sandesh pursue their professional dreams that border on the cutting edge, through travel grants.

Expressions

.... "These heart surgeries would not be possible without the timely financial assistance given by philanthropic trusts such as yours. Your kind support has made it possible for the patients to get a new lease of life"....

– Dr. A. M. Patwardhan, Prof. and Head, Dept. of CVTS. K.E.M. Hospital, Mumbai

.... "Many of our deserving patients have got a ray of hope, with the help they received from the Trust"....

– Vrinda R. Pusalkar, Medical Social Worker, Jehangir Hospital, Pune

.... "We are sustained by a faith, our love for and remembrance of Bakhtiyar, and the support of so many good friends from around the world. It is institutions like the Sir Ratan Tata Trust that are a part of a special family of wonderful people committed to noble causes and we will never forget your help in this difficult time"....

– Dinoo B. Dubash, widow of Bakhtiyar, recipient of the Trust's medical grant.

.... "We always strive for success, but success is even sweeter when we get unexpected and nice fruits. We will definitely work to get better marks and be worthy of your scholarship the next year too"....

– Salome Dilip Tirodkar, student, recipient of the Trust's scholarship

.... "Your Trust has been doing exemplary work....the deep commitment of the people working for it and their empathetic approach in screening applications of the needy patients is admirable"....

– Dr. Asha Kapadia, Head, Oncology Section, P. D. Hinduja Hospital, Mumbai

.... "I have no suitable words to express the greatness of the Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Trust. My profound sentiments may kindly be conveyed to them, whose generosity I shall always hold in high esteem"....

– Gour Bhattacharjee, recipient of the Trust's medical grant

Income

April 2003 – March 2004

2002-2003			Particulars	2003-2004		
Rs. in million	US \$ in million*	%		Rs. in million	US \$ in million**	%
307.2	6.40	81.00	Dividend Income	331.7	7.37	80.35
69.9	1.46	18.40	Interest	77.8	1.73	18.85
0.1	–	–	Property Income	0.1	–	0.02
2.0	0.04	0.60	Rebate / Incentive on Investment	3.2	0.07	0.78
–	–	–	Interest on Income Tax Refund	–	–	–
–	–	–	Profit on sale of motor car	–	–	–
379.2	7.90	100.00		412.8	9.17	100.00

Expenditure

April 2003 – March 2004

2002-2003			Particulars	2003-2004		
Rs. in million	US \$ in million*	%		Rs. in million	US \$ in million**	%
319.7	6.66	84.30	Programme Grants / Charities	353.0	7.84	85.60
11.3	0.23	3.00	Administrative Expenses	11.0	0.24	2.70
0.6	0.01	0.10	Property Expenses	0.6	0.01	0.10
3.6	0.08	1.00	Contribution to Charity Commissioner	3.0	0.07	0.70
0.4	0.01	0.10	Depreciation	1.8	0.04	0.40
43.6	0.91	11.50	Balance surplus	43.4	0.97	10.50
379.2	7.90	100.00		412.8	9.17	100.00

* 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs. 48

** 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs. 45

Liabilities

As on March 31, 2004

March 2003		Particulars	March 2004	
Rs. in million	US \$ in million*		Rs. in million	US \$ in million**
42.4	0.88	Trust Fund	42.4	0.94
319.0	6.65	Investment Reserve Fund and Other funds	291.6	6.48
0.1	–	Other Credit Balances	35.8	0.80
559.6	11.66	Income and Expenditure Account	603.0	13.40
921.1	19.19		972.8	21.62

Assets

As on March 31, 2004

March 2003		Particulars	March 2004	
Rs. in million	US \$ in million*		Rs. in million	US \$ in million**
15.2	0.32	Immovable Properties	13.8	0.31
2.0	0.04	Movable Properties	2.1	0.05
811.5	16.91	Investments	906.8	20.15
0.6	0.01	Other Debit Balances	0.6	0.01
34.7	0.72	Outstanding Income	36.2	0.80
57.1	1.19	Cash and Bank Balances	13.3	0.30
921.1	19.19		972.8	21.62

* 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs. 48

** 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs. 45



Ms. Shirin Bharucha, Trustee, Sir Ratan Tata Trust receiving the Golden Peacock Award for Philanthropy - 2003 from the Honorable Minister of Industry, Government of Karnataka on January 24, 2004 in Bangalore. Also seen in the picture is Dr. Madhav Mehra of the Institute of Directors. The Trust is the first recipient of this annual award.

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The Trust is grateful to its grantees for the photographs used in the report.

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Guidelines for Grant Applications

The Strategic Plan 2006 of the Trust has identified Education, Health, Rural Livelihoods and Communities, Civil Society and Governance, and Arts and Culture as its five thematic areas. The Trust supports its thematic areas through:

- Programme Grants
- Endowment Grants
- Small Grants

For **Programme Grants**, the Trust gives preference to projects that:

- are from enterprising organisations, willing to innovate
- have a close bond with the community
- aim at mainstreaming innovations on scale
- build in long-term sustainability in design and cost-effectiveness in delivery
- have clear reporting parameters and monitoring milestones
- make effective use of human resources
- strategically position their intervention in the field

Organisations seeking programme grants should write to the Trust with a concise concept note, clearly stating the purpose for which funding is sought, the problems to be addressed, and a brief outline of the proposed project, stating its rationale, objectives, approach, strategies, milestones, expected outcomes and the estimated budget.

The concept note should be accompanied by the following documents:

- Narrative report and audited statement of accounts for two previous years
- Registration certificate under the Societies Act or the Public Trust Act
- List of present funding agencies
- List of members of the Board
- The Curriculum Vitae of the project leader

Subsequent to assessment of the concept note, the Trust invites a proposal, which is meticulously appraised and used as the detailed operational document for programme implementation. Only proposals falling within the thematic areas of support that have been described in the Programme Grant chapters of the Annual Report, are considered. The Trust discourages requests for support towards the cost of construction and purchase of land/capital expenditure. The Trust does not sanction all the proposals invited by it.

Endowment grants are made selectively, after a successful programmatic relationship with the Trust, to those mission-driven institutions which have exhibited enterprise and initiative for at least ten years, who meet the criteria laid down in the 1997 Endowment Strategy and the follow-up Strategic Planning Exercise, carried out in 2001. The grant will be made after a rigorous and thorough appraisal of the institution.

Grants under the **Sir Ratan Tata Small Grant Programme** are made to organisations with an annual expenditure of less than Rs. 2 million and employing not more than 20 people, for seed support to implement new and innovative ideas. Larger organisations can also apply to the Small Grant Programme for: (a) strategic planning and/or evaluation; (b) focused research activities; (c) mainstreaming of innovations; (d) setting up or strengthening of internal systems; and (e) project planning and appraisal. A letter of enquiry should be sent to the Trust along with a brief description of the past and present activities of the organisation and the purpose for which the funds are sought.

All communication should be addressed to:

The Secretary
Sir Ratan Tata Trust,
Bombay House, 24, Homi Mody Street, Mumbai 400 001
Email: srft@tata.com