



# Sir Ratan Tata Trust & Allied Trusts

Annual Report 2013 - 2014



## The Trusts' Vision

Sir Ratan Tata's 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...”

*The Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust, formed in 1974, embodies a similar vision.*

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Mr. K. B. Dadiseth  
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Ms. S. K. Bharucha  
Mr. N. M. Munjee

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### ***Chief Development Manager***

Mr. Arun Pandhi

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Standard Chartered Bank, Mumbai  
Kotak Mahindra Bank, Colaba, Mumbai  
HDFC Bank, Fort, Mumbai  
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Axis Bank, Napean Sea Road, Mumbai  
Yes Bank Ltd., Fort, Mumbai

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(w. e. f. August 27, 2013)

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### ***Chief Development Manager***

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M/s Mulla & Mulla & Craigie Blunt & Caroe

### ***Our Bankers***

Standard Chartered Bank, Mumbai  
Yes Bank Ltd., Mumbai

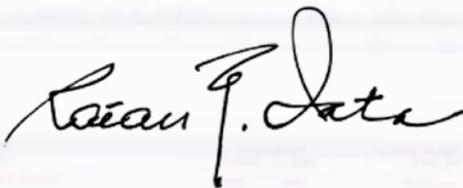
Over the past decade, the world has changed significantly. It is more interconnected. Economic and environmental shocks in one geographic region increasingly impact the global scene. Inequality within countries is rising and the majority of the world's poorest now live in countries like India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. By 2030, 60% of the global population will be in urban environments. Although the development sector is adapting to the change, older challenges remain while new, complex ones, continue to arise.

Given the fast changing environmental needs, the focus of the Trusts is also changing; creating new structural trends, a new appreciation of learning through interaction, and a healthy opening up to the idea of larger collaboration. Further, in order to enhance sustainability of interventions, the Trusts have recently adopted a cluster-based approach, supporting multiple interlinked activities in identified clusters of contiguous villages across select geographies. The idea is to include livelihoods, health, education, skill development among youth and other relevant interventions in the same geography to ensure sustainable impact and irreversible change in the quality of life of beneficiaries. This unique convergence of different interlinked activities within select clusters is what defines the 'Matrix Approach' of the Trusts.

Over the past 80 years, the Trusts have built a systematic agenda across the country, tying in with organizations and individuals to design and implement solutions to problems in issues as varied as water, agriculture, education, health and sanitation. Now, with the changing focus, there is greater involvement in areas like micro-finance, market development, delivery systems and data management. Along with this, the Trusts are endeavouring to ensure the incorporation of the following facets in all future engagements; namely: (a) scalability of the interventions; (b) measurable impact; and (c) sustainability of the community served, post withdrawal of the Trusts' support.

Currently, the Trusts' work is spread across 170 districts in 17 states of the country, touching the lives of over 800,000 households through interventions that include drinking water and sanitation, health and nutrition, agriculture, education, arts, crafts and culture and skill development. Programmes of the Trusts have seen the disbursement of Rs. 1.48 billion (US \$ 24.74 million) during the financial year. These funds include collaboration with government and non-governmental programmes, and have a multi-fold impact on the ground. For example, agricultural interventions targeting tribal households in Jharkhand and Odisha increased food sufficiency by an average of three months. Drinking water and sanitation interventions under the Coastal Area Development Project in Gujarat ensured that almost 75% of the households across 116 villages receive water at their doorstep; consequently, drudgery of women in the form of time spent in collecting water reduced from 90 minutes to under 30 minutes. Similarly, education interventions in Khunti district (Jharkhand) and Nandurbar district (Maharashtra) have shown encouraging results in the learning levels of children. This Annual Report gives an account of many such instances where the support of the Trusts has brought about sustainable change in the lives of the underprivileged.

I would like to recognise and commend the efforts of the Trusts' teams towards making a difference in enhancing the quality of life of the communities we serve.



*Ratan Tata*

# The year that was... and of things to come



## Over the years

For the Trusts, the year 2013-14 was in a sense, different from the last few years. With their Chairman, Mr. Ratan N. Tata, having retired from the Chairmanship of Tata Sons, it was only apt that his energies were spearheaded into inspiring changes in the working of the Trusts, which, over the last few years, have channelised efforts from giving grants 'the traditional way' into pro-active and vision-oriented philanthropy, ensuring sustainable impact on the lives of the under-privileged.

It started way back in 1919, when the Sir Ratan Tata Trust was established through a corpus of Rs. 8.1 million - a princely sum in those days - in accordance with the will of Sir Ratan (the younger son of Jamsetjee Tata). Much later, in 1974, the Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust was set up, in memory of Lady Navajbai – Sir Ratan's wife. Both Trusts have had a long history of supporting worthy and charitable causes.

Things changed post liberalisation in the early nineties, setting the stage for transformation of the Trusts from being reactive charities (merely doling out grants) to India's premier philanthropic foundations, striving to transform lives of millions of individuals, through meaningful partnerships with like-minded non-profit organisations, communities, governments (state and central), corporates and foreign funding organisations.

## A New Dawn Has Arisen

Over the past two decades, the Trusts have drawn up five-year strategic plans that have guided their grant-making operations in specific thematic areas, including Education, Health, Rural Livelihoods & Communities and Arts, Crafts & Culture. In order to enhance the sustainability of interventions, the Trusts have recently adopted a cluster-based approach, supporting multiple interlinked activities in identified clusters of

contiguous villages across select geographies. The idea is to include livelihoods, health, education, skill development among youth and other relevant interventions in the same geography to ensure sustainable impact and irreversible change in the quality of life of beneficiaries. This unique convergence of different interlinked activities within select clusters is what defines the 'Matrix Approach' of the Trusts.

Whilst this period has been a defining moment in the history of the Trusts, *vis-à-vis* their transformation, the moment was ripe for Mr. Tata to step in and attempt to instil a corporate bent in the functioning of the philanthropic entities of the Tata Group. In a recent interview in Philanthropic

Age – a leading source (print and online) of philanthropic news, views, trends and analysis for the Middle East, North Africa and South Asia (MENASA) – Mr. Tata hoped that the philanthropic activities of the Trusts could be treated as a corporate entity, through setting realistic goals, observing efficiencies and monitoring the outcomes and impact of their work.

Mr. Tata's broad guidelines for the Trusts' engagements over the next 10 years have been fondly summarised into a 'Yellow Card' – a five point check-list of facets that the Trusts would endeavour to incorporate in all future engagements (projects) supported by them.

## The 'Yellow-Card' Approach

### (1) Scale

In order to ensure long term and sustained impact, it is imperative to address all aspects of human development. Solid 'proof of concept' of accelerated holistic development leading to prosperity, needs to be demonstrated in under-served and unreached geographies/blocks. Hence, it is necessary to ensure that the scale of operations is engrained within the proof of concept and the project design itself. Building a consortium of like-minded funders (securing a buy-in and dovetailing funding partnerships with others) and dialoguing with the governments could be one way of ensuring the scale of a project that the Trusts wish to support. Finally, mainstreaming the proof of concept would ensure its wide-scale adoption – both direct (within intervention groups) and indirect (control groups). It may not be possible for a single corporate entity (or the Trusts) to make a difference in the lives of the people in an entire country; however, a pace can be set for other entities (including the government) to replicate such proof of concepts at the national level.

### (2) Measurable Impact

Impact of interventions supported by the Trusts should be quantifiable. Information Technology tools can be a vital cog in measuring impact and should be widely adopted to ease the process. In order to enable timely corrective action (if necessary), impact should be measurable at regular intervals. Finally, to ensure impact, incremental targets need to be set in place for pre-defined outputs within any grant.

### (3) Finite Exit Route

The Trusts' resources (human and financial) are finite; hence, support cannot be perpetual. In order to avoid building dependencies amongst non-profit organisations (and communities), it is necessary that a well-planned

exit strategy is drawn up at the inception of the project; further, this should be adequately communicated to the target audience. In view of the same, it is all the more essential that interventions are sustainable post cessation of support.

### (4) Sustainability

The success of any Trusts' supported intervention can be gauged from its sustainability over a period of time, after the support has ended. In order that this happens, it is vital to secure a buy-in from the communities for operations and maintenance of assets set up under a grant. One way of ensuring sustainability would be to create and capacitate strong Community Based Organisations and other financially sustainable institutions and models, that would continue interventions in the future.

### (5) Adoption and contextual application of the best way of doing things globally

Operating traditionally is perhaps one of the weaknesses of the Trusts over the years; consequently, it is essential to seek yonder and have a look at what other leading global foundations are doing, thereby broadening the outlook of the Trusts and benchmarking against globally prevailing best practices in corporate philanthropy. This would result in the sourcing of knowledge and cutting-edge technologies available globally, and their subsequent adoption and contextual application, whilst ensuring that the quality of interventions is second to none.

Whilst implementing the above mentioned five point checklist, it is envisaged that the Trusts would be in a position to form a consortium of like-minded philanthropic organisations, possessing the skills and a visionary approach for making a lasting change in the lives of people and building prosperous communities.



## What Lies Ahead

Given the above, the Trusts are transforming their grant-making operations over the coming financial year. At the outset, the focus will shift from an individual project-based approach to a theme-based / initiative-based approach. More importantly, the working of the Trusts would be closely associated with the grant-making activities of the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust & Allied Trusts. Joint working plans are in progress and the aim would be to leverage synergies between the two so that efforts in common geographies are holistic, thereby ensuring greater impact. Greater stress would be laid on monitoring and evaluation of supported activities, to ensure that progress is on track and outputs (and impact) is as per agreed plans. Regular monitoring teams would comprise personnel from the Trusts, accompanied by subject specialists who would provide value addition to the project. With the setting up of a common Audits Department, financial monitoring will gather impetus. Each and every grant would be regularly audited financial systems of partners would be scrutinised and inputs given to strengthen the same. Besides, Human Resources at both Trusts are being realigned and would be based at a common facility that is being set up at Cuffe Parade in SoBo.

Whilst the Trusts, with their finite resources attempt to pilot and showcase innovative initiatives across select clusters, it is necessary to forge partnerships with State Governments, foreign funding organisations, etc., thereby bringing in the much needed finances necessary to upscale impact.

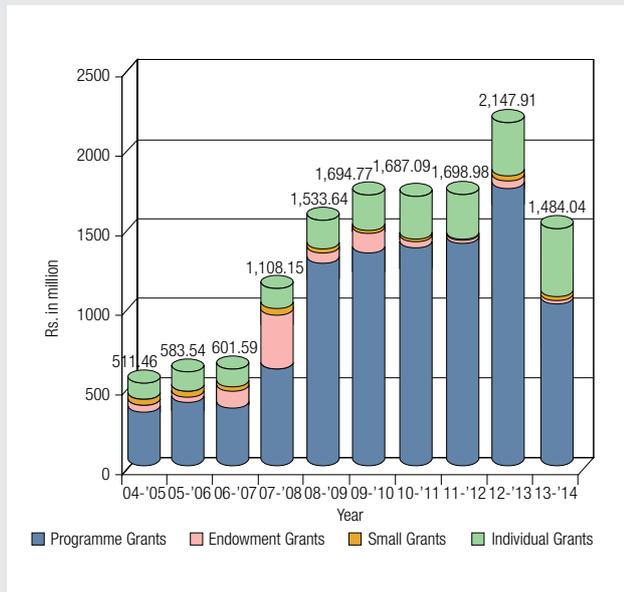
The ultimate goal over the next ten years is to touch the lives of a hundred million individuals, bringing them out of poverty... irreversibly.

# A Financial Overview: 2013-14

The total disbursements made by the Trusts during the year were Rs. 1,484.04 million (US \$ 24.74 million). Disbursements of Rs. 1,016.41 million (US\$ 16.94 million) were made on all programme grants during the year. Small grants touched Rs. 39.68 million (US \$ 0.66 million). The total disbursements to individuals amounted to Rs. 427.95 million (US \$ 7.14 million).



### Grants Disbursals: 2004 - 2014

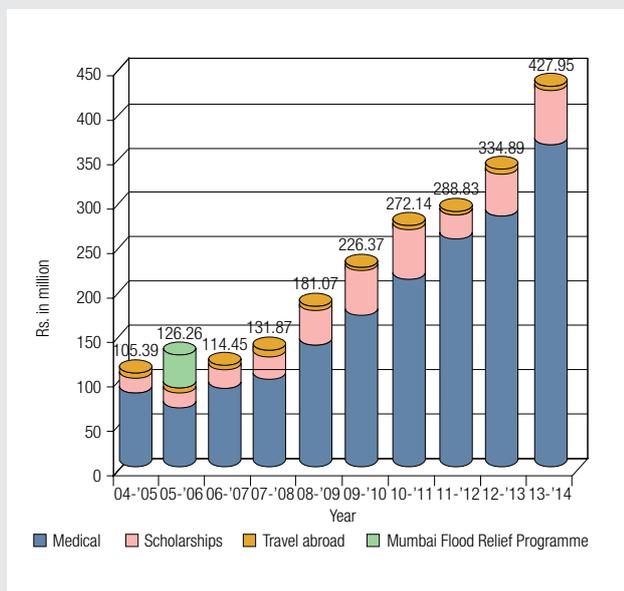


### Programme Grant Disbursals (Themewise): 2013-2014\*

Thematic Area	No. of grants	Rs. in million	US\$ in million
Rural Livelihoods & Communities	92	733.78	12.23
Education	27	128.68	2.14
Health	23	132.04	2.20
Enhancing Civil Society & Governance	6	17.71	0.30
Arts & Culture	3	4.20	0.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1,016.41</b>	<b>16.94</b>

\*The figures in the table reflect programmatic disbursals in the financial year.

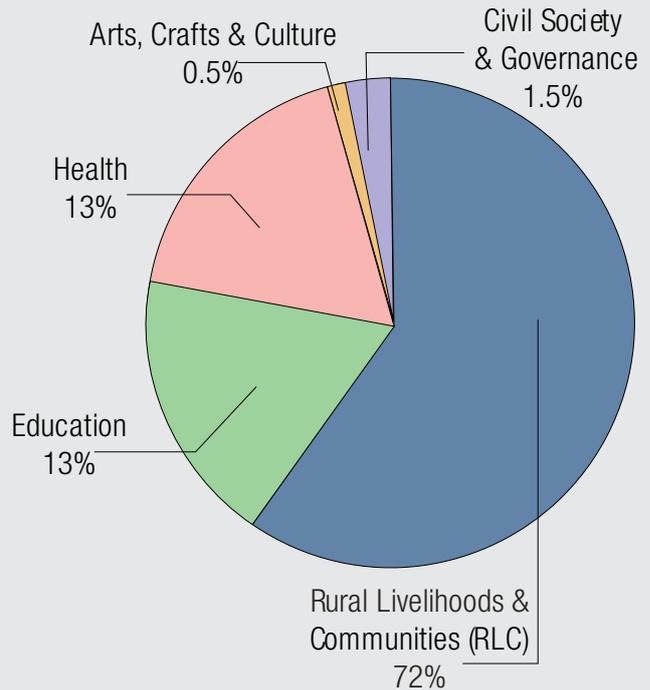
### Individual Grants: 2004 - 2014



### Details of Grant Disbursals: 2013-2014

Type of grant	Rs. in million	US\$ in million
Institution: Programme grants	1,016.41	16.94
Institution: Endowment grants	0	0
Institution: Small grants	39.68	0.66
Individual grants	427.95	7.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,484.04</b>	<b>24.74</b>

### Programme Grant Disbursals: 2013-2014



### Individual Grant Disbursals: 2013-2014

Type of grants	Rs. in million	US\$ in million	%
Medical	363.27	6.05	84.89
Education	64.68	1.08	15.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>427.95</b>	<b>7.13</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Rs. 10 million is Rs. 1 crore; 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs. 60

# Rural Livelihoods & Communities

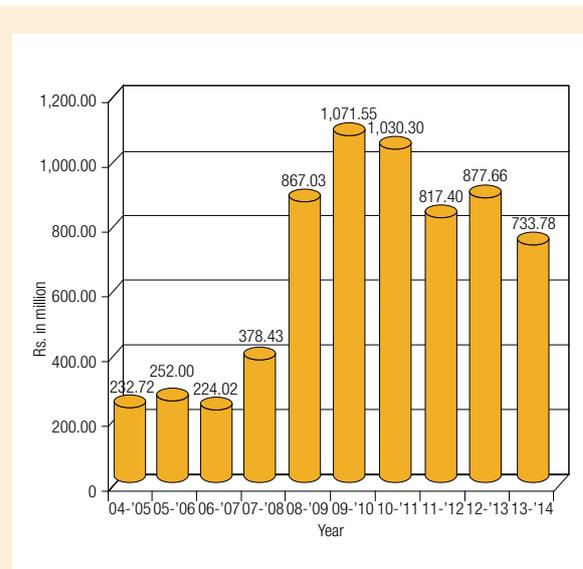


**The Rural Livelihoods and Communities (RLC) portfolio of the Trusts has largely reflected the overall mandate of the Trusts – of poverty reduction and shared growth. This has been taken to the ground through sustainable natural resource management, agriculture, water, micro-finance, rural enterprise and business development. Benefits have been spread over a section of high poverty rural and tribal regions across the country. In a big way, collaborations have been re-defined over the past year with state governments, central schemes and technical and professional institutions. Working through the network of established community based institutions and supporting and handholding them into successful enterprises, has ensured that growth is systematic and sustainable. Building the technical and institutional capacities of supporting organisations further allows for the Trusts’ programmes to exit specific geographies, and move into the next.**



**Integration, which has been a major theme in the RLC portfolio over the past couple of years, has brought together organisations, projects and communities in scaled collaborations. Integration at the village level implies overlapping complementary activities – so that the sum is larger than the individual activities of specific projects. Building the financial understanding and capacities of community institutions, along with their linkages to technical and funding establishments, allows for sustainability.**

**Grants Disbursals for Rural Livelihoods & Communities: 2004 - 2014**



*During the year under review, the Trusts disbursed Rs. 733.78 million (US \$ 12.23 million) towards 92 grants as compared to Rs. 877.66 million towards 121 grants during 2012-13, a decrease of 16%.*

*(left) A young girl looks amused as she listens to the wisdom of the aged in a village in Uttarakhand*

## Central India Initiative

The Central India Initiative is the outcome of a quest to find a comprehensive response to issues of tribal development in the central Indian tribal belt. Notwithstanding the rich vegetation and good rainfall in the tribal dominated blocks of Central India, the communities live in poverty and often face acute food insecurity. Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI), Jamshedpur, the nodal agency of the Trusts, anchors this initiative through providing technical support to partners, incubating ideas, building knowledge and scaling up programmes in thematic areas of agricultural productivity stabilisation, forest based livelihoods, water resource development, microfinance and strengthening community based organisations. The activities of the Central India Initiative reach out to over 218,000 households across 5,568 villages spread across 29 districts over six states.

In the eastern states of Jharkhand and Odisha, activities under the Central India Initiative focused on improving quality of Self Help Groups (SHG). CInI helped its implementation partners develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for promoting and strengthening SHGs. Bookkeeping was strengthened through designing books of accounts and selection and training of community accountants. SHGs were the primary institutions for operationalising agriculture productivity enhancement initiatives. They undertook activities like input distribution and stock maintenance. Training on package of practices was done at the SHG level and the groups reviewed adoption at the member level in their meetings. The season was closed with SHGs / clusters undertaking field discussions on success and failure of standing crops, repayment of Kharif loan by SHGs in the cluster and organising Sammelans at the cluster level.

The thrust areas in agriculture are food and nutritional security, along with cash income. CInI and its partners worked with 109,152 households, covering around 20% and 25% of total paddy land of the households in Jharkhand and Odisha respectively, under improved practices of paddy cultivation.

Food sufficiency for individuals possessing their own agricultural land has increased by an average of 2.3 months. An area of 0.15 acre (per household) was brought under pulse crop cultivation in the uplands; consequently, about 20 kilograms of pulses were ensured at each household level. Field experiences during the year have indicated a 30% increase in the yields of black gram with single weeding at the initial growth stage. Further, participating households experienced the benefits of intercropping pigeon pea with maize. 3,417 households cultivated pulses during the year, which is an increase of 52% from last year. Notably, support provided by the Trusts' technical partner ICRISAT was critical for the success of the programme.

Dissemination of knowledge and best practices *vis-à-vis* disease and pest management, cropping practices, area calculation, etc. was undertaken by local resource persons / service providers. CInI collaborated with the Human and Institutional Development Forum, Bengaluru, for equipping trainers with social and communication skills. Communication products such as posters, flip charts and a film were designed to facilitate dissemination of best practices in the field.

Livestock rearing forms a key aspect in the basket of livelihood interventions within the Central India Initiative; consequently, a systematic field initiative focusing on livestock was launched in partnership with the International Livestock

Research Institute (ILRI) during the year. The programme focuses on health and management of existing breeds to reduce mortality in goat rearing, whilst also introducing intensive management practices in pig rearing. Training programmes on goat and pig rearing were organized to enhance knowledge on nutrition, health and improved management practices of goats and pigs, selection of good bucks, prevention of major diseases, etc.

Promotion of water harvesting structures forms an important area of focus under the initiative in order to increase area under irrigation, whilst also providing water to



A farmer smiles from the lush green of his paddy field, the fruit of his labour, a project under Central India Initiative being implemented by Pradan in Gumla, Jharkhand

**M**agdali Nag is no stranger to farming. As a child, she helped her parents with weeding and transplanting of crops. When she got married, she moved to Bhursu in Murhu Block, Khunti district of Jharkhand, a little hamlet 13km from Khunti district, where she helped her husband in the fields. The small family consisting of Magdali, her husband and their two children, eked their livelihood from their five acres of land, of which 3.5 acres lie upland, 1.25 are low-lying and a quarter acre is middle land. Unfortunately, her husband turned to drink and often left home without informing anyone. This left the responsibility of the family on Magdali's shoulders.

In 2011, through a Self Help Group in their village, she became aware of an organisation called Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra (NBJK), supported by the Trusts under the Central India Initiative. NBJK

were affected by shoot borer, and applying the pesticide to the sickening tomato plants and attending to the work in the paddy fields occurred at the same time. This was her first year of cultivating tomato plants during Kharif, and she had not taken into account that labour is always at a premium during that time. Her children stepped in to help their mother in staking the tomato plants.

In Kharif 2013, Magdali earned Rs. 28,000, increasing



*Magdali Nag, silhouetted against the red of her field where she has sown her dreams!*

## Seeds of prosperity

introduced tomato cultivation during the Kharif season so as to enhance farmers' incomes. Magdali had earlier heard about tomato crops being planted during Kharif, but she lacked the confidence to plant the new crop. The Livelihood Resource Person (LRP) of NBJK undertook a detailed discussion on tomato cultivation and its benefit, prior to the season, and thereafter during the season did a detailed demonstration of each step starting from nursery raising. This gave Magdali the necessary confidence to cultivate tomatoes.

The first year, she planted 5 gms of tomato seeds in 10 decimal of medium upland fields. She faithfully followed the instructions of the NBJK staff and was able to grow healthy seedlings in the nursery. She lost 5-10 seedlings during transplantation, but the rest thrived until fruiting season. Unfortunately for her, she realised that the plants

her confidence. With the increase in her income, thanks to the successful crop of tomatoes, she purchased a water lifting device with 3.1 horsepower at a subsidised rate of Rs. 7,000. Apart from repaying the Kissan Credit Card loan, Magdali was able to buy two pigs worth Rs. 1,300 for her little farm, and a bicycle costing Rs. 3,500 for her son. The regular visits and support from the NBJK staff have been very reassuring.

This year, she plans to cultivate tomatoes twice – 5 gms of seeds during the pre-Kharif season and another 5 gms during the Kharif. Her family's wholehearted support has energised her, and she wishes that her husband would reform his alcoholism and focus on farming. Magdali has hopes and dreams riding on her work – she is keen to do better than she did last year and is aiming to earn more than Rs. 50,000 from her tomato cultivation.

crops during distress periods. During the year, 46 wells were constructed, generating a command area of 186 acres within the defined clusters.

One of the key partners under the Central India Initiative

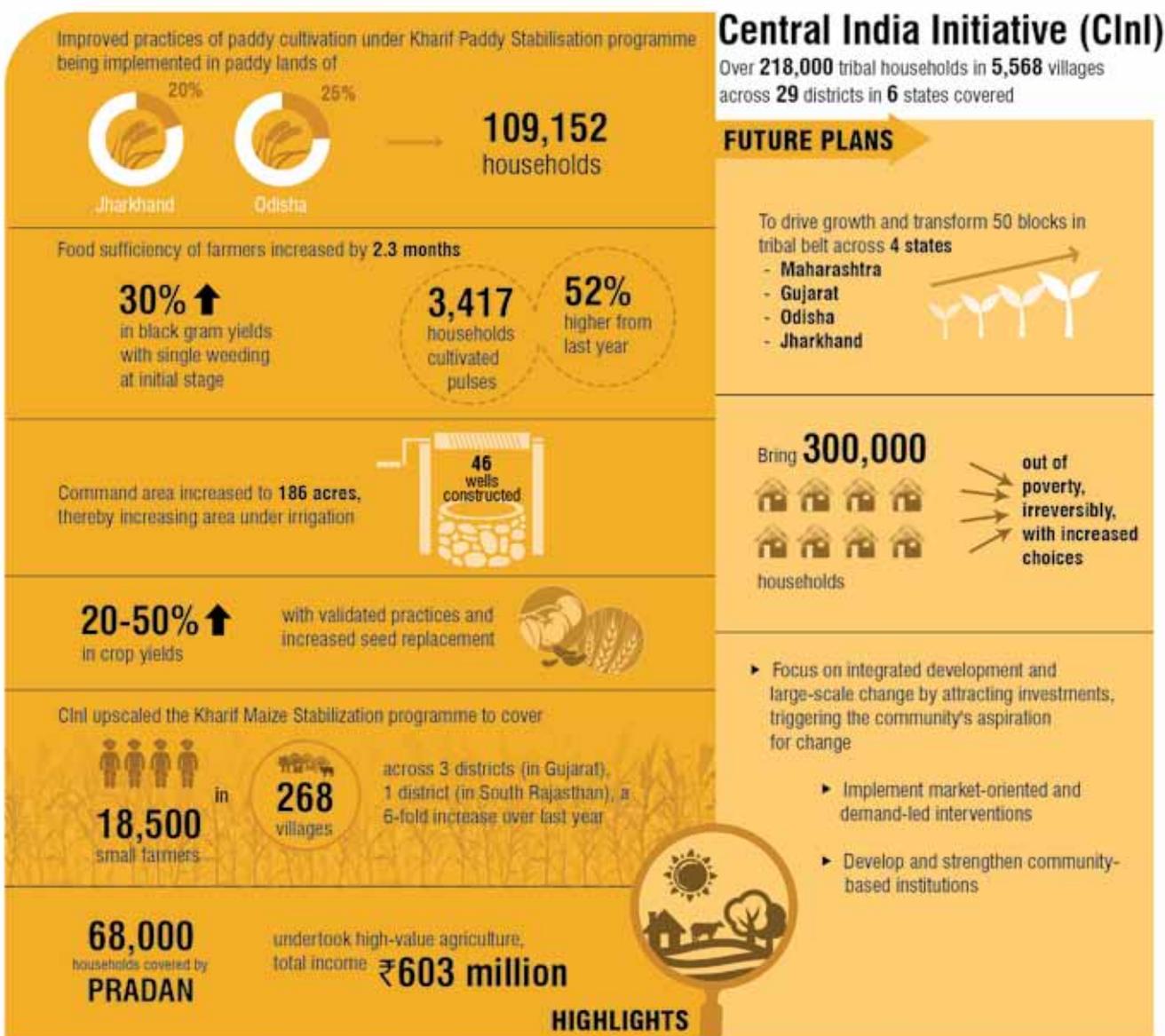
in Jharkhand and Odisha over the years has been Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN), which has covered over 125,000 households through various livelihood interventions. During the year, around 68,000 households

undertook high value agriculture, resulting in total income of Rs. 603 million. PRADAN has promoted 12,569 SHGs; besides, tassar and lac promotion and goat rearing were done with 10,107 and 3,216 households respectively.

Moving on to the western region under the Central India Initiative, in continuation with the cluster based approach for ensuring sustainability, CInI's interventions gradually adopted a more convergent and saturation-led approach across the defined clusters. Promotion of improved agricultural practices and crop diversification were the key strategies, along with intensification of microfinance activities and capacity building of community based institutions.

During the year, CInI upscaled the Kharif Maize Stabilization (KMS) programme to cover 18,500 small and marginal farmers in 268 villages, across three districts of Gujarat and one district of South Rajasthan – a six-fold

increase over last year. The programme worked closely with federations of SHGs and Lift Irrigation Cooperatives (LIC), Horticulture Federations, Watershed Committees and Farmers' Groups. Eighty trained service providers and community animators were closely associated with the various CBOs for the effective roll-out of programme interventions across the project villages. To bring new inputs into the programme, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between CInI and Anand Agricultural University, Anand, which institutionalises ongoing engagements and inputs of the University through the Main Maize Research Station in Godhra, Gujarat. The programme collaborated with Krishi Vikas Kendras and Farmer Training Institutes in the respective clusters for various technical trainings, as well as leveraging state support in the form of subsidies for agriculture inputs such as soil micronutrients; namely Zinc and Boron in Rajasthan.



**T**aral Maljibhai Manabhai, a marginal farmer from Kheroj, a village in Sabarkantha district of Gujarat, is the head of his small five-member family.

Sabarkantha is characterised by a semi-arid climate with an annual average rainfall of 710 mm. Rainfall is highly erratic in this district, and consequently, yields of Kharif crops such as maize, pigeon pea and cotton are often uncertain, and certainly low. It is against this background that the Vikram Sarabhai Centre for Development Interaction (VIKSAT), Ahmedabad, initiated the soil and water conservation programme in the region in 2011-12, through the watershed development programme. These interventions helped harness the runoff water during the monsoon, thereby augmenting ground water and improving the soil moisture in the agricultural land.

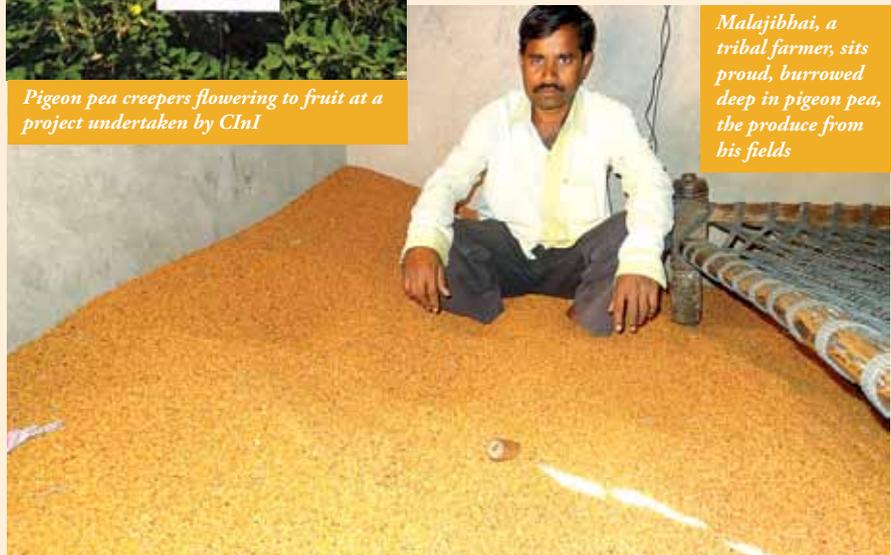
Building on these land treatment interventions, the

by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) and introduced in the region by Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI) – the nodal agency for the Central India Initiative.

He cultivated this new strain on 0.40 ha of land. The improved cropping practices, which included appropriate crop geometry, fertiliser application schedules and timely use of plant protection measures helped him increase production. For the first time,



*Pigeon pea creepers flowering to fruit at a project undertaken by CInI*



*Maljibhai, a tribal farmer, sits proud, burrowed deep in pigeon pea, the produce from his fields*

## Improving upon success

Trusts, through the Central India Initiative, have been partnering with VIKSAT to improve cropping practices and the produce of the main crops grown in this tribal dominated region of Khedbrahma block, such as maize, pigeon pea, cotton and wheat.

Agricultural land measuring about 0.80 hectares (ha) is Maljibhai and his family's sole source of livelihood. Here, following regional tradition of rain fed farming, Maljibhai grows maize, intercropped with pigeon pea during the Kharif season. However, during the last Kharif season, he grew maize in 0.20 ha, and by adopting improved and recommended cropping practices such as using improved quality seeds, treating them prior to sowing and maintaining the crop geometry (proper row to row (> 50 cms) and plant to plant (> 20 cms) distances), was able to net an income of Rs. 11,430.

Enthused by the results, he was interested in other innovations, and upon further discussion, agreed to replace the old local seeds of pigeon pea with P-2001, an improved early maturing variety that was recommended

he harvested 7.9 quintals of pigeon pea and earned a net income of Rs. 23,740 – an increase of 107% in net income over what he earned by cultivating only maize. On the remaining 0.40 ha of land, Maljibhai cultivated maize, which yielded 8 quintals this year, netting him a further income of about Rs. 8,000. Since this pigeon pea was a short duration variety and matured early, Maljibhai was also able to sow a small portion of his land with Rabi crop – wheat – in a timely manner.

CInI and VIKSAT have been extensively engaging with a group of over 900 farmers in this cluster of 11 villages, with the help of the local Community-based Organisations (Self Help Groups and Farmers Clubs), in order to promote good agricultural practices that will help enhance the agricultural productivity of small and marginal farmers. The results of the last Kharif (2013-14) and Rabi seasons (2012-13) have been very encouraging. The success of these endeavours has resulted in the intervention being planned for scaling up to include 5,550 farmers in a cluster of 24 villages in the same region.

These engagements with the communities under the KMS programme were carried forward to the Rabi season, during which 10,742 farmers were covered across 144 villages. Additionally, based on the availability of water and the interest of the farmers, vegetable cultivation (onion, brinjal, chilly and coriander) was also taken up on a small scale with 1,207 farmers across the various clusters. The other highlight of the season was the continued engagement with the seed producer families. During the season, CInI and its partners undertook maize seed production across 263 acres.

Proper adoption of a validated Package of Practices by the farmers, coupled with the increased seed replacement rate, have resulted in almost 20%-50% increase in the yields of various crops, as compared to the yields through local practices. For example, Paddy P44 gave an increased yield upto 39%, Wheat HI1544 gave an yield advantage of over 26% as compared to the varieties grown locally by the farmers; similarly, Gram BG1103 gave almost 50% yield advantage over the local variety.

The institutional partnership with N. M. Sadguru Foundation, Dahod, continued in the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and during the year, interventions covered over 69,000 farmers. Sadguru's efforts ensured that during the Rabi season 2013-14, over 100,000 acres were under irrigated agriculture, directly benefitting over 100,000 households. Diversification to high value crops resulted in 2,700 additional farmers getting involved in vegetable cultivation; consequently, over 25,000 farmers in project areas are practicing improved vegetable cultivation practices.

During the year, CInI initiated an integrated Drinking Water and Sanitation programme in two districts of Gujarat, (Dahod and Dangs) and four districts of Jharkhand, in partnership with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the Trusts' Tata Water Mission. Collaboration with the state governments is an important strategy in the programme, which will ensure drinking water and sanitation coverage to over 11,000 households across 217 tribal habitations.

## **Sukhi Baliraja Initiative**

In 2008, the Trusts recognised the need to synergise efforts in Vidarbha to alleviate agrarian distress prevailing in

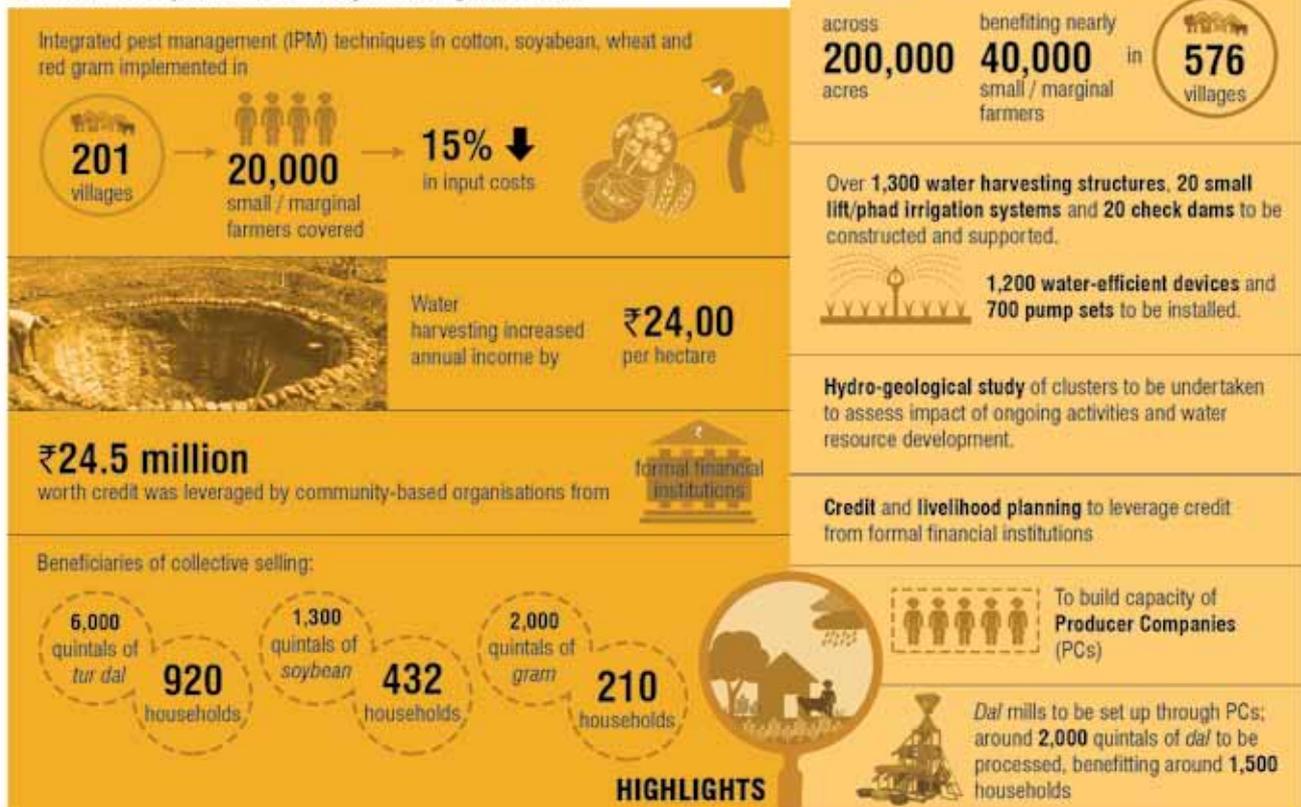
six districts of the region; i.e. Amravati, Yavatmal, Washim, Wardha, Buldhana and Akola and consequently, the 'Sukhi



*Trees reflected in the green waters of a stream in Antargaon, block Shelu, Wardha, which was deepened and widened by the Kamalnayan Jamnadal Bajaj Foundation under the Sukhi Baliraja Initiative*

## Sukhi Baliraja Initiative (SBI)

Households benefitted: Around **16,000** through agricultural interventions / **10,000** through livestock development / **3,500** through rainwater harvesting / **9,000** through institutional development / **4,000** through marketing interventions



Baliraja Initiative' (SBI) was launched. Concurrent to the Trusts' SBI, the Government of Maharashtra (GoM) initiated a bilateral program called 'Convergence of Agricultural Interventions in Maharashtra' (CAIM) with the support of the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) for addressing farmers' distress in around 1,200 villages across these six districts, with an outreach of 286,000 households. The Trusts have developed a strategic collaboration with the CAIM program, resulting in intensification of efforts for achieving significant impact.

The Trusts are currently working with around 25,000 households from 320 villages, distributed across 16 clusters through 10 partner organisations, with a comprehensive livelihood promotion approach focusing on: (i) enhancing crop production through improved sustainable agricultural practices; (ii) promoting micro-credit support and development of micro-credit enterprises; and (iii) ensuring market development and linkages. Around 16,000 households have benefited through agricultural interventions, 10,000 households through livestock development, 3,500 households through rainwater harvesting, 9,000 households through institutional development and around 4,000 households through marketing interventions. Around 25% of the

households are beneficiaries under all the three components. Key developments under the initiative are described briefly below.

Validated techniques of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in cotton, soyabean, wheat and red gram were implemented in 201 villages and covered 20,000 small and marginal farmers. Training on IPM techniques was conducted for 201 Krishi Doots and 11 Field Officers. Over 1,100 field camps were conducted across all clusters for disseminating knowledge. 12,877 farmers adopted seed treatment, 15,400 farmers applied fertilisers in split doses and 12,920 used recommended pesticides. For disseminating the validated practices in cotton and soyabean, over 360 demonstration plots were established in project villages. The usage of wall paintings incorporating the recommendations of best practices had substantial impact. Overall, a 15% reduction in input costs of fertilisers and pesticides was observed amongst farmers that adopted the IPM techniques.

Due to lack of appropriate soil and water conservation measures, coupled with inefficient rainwater harvesting structures, most of the villages face scarcity of water. Consequently, during the year, the Trusts have supported the construction of water harvesting structures such as 201 farm

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There is nothing to distinguish Akpuri Chowki in Yavatmal district, from any other village in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra. Mud huts, men toiling in the fields, women busy with their household chores, children walking barefoot on kuchcha (dirt) roads, elders gossiping under the banyan tree – all bring alive images of a village untouched by the vagaries of time. A closer look reveals acres of dry barren lands and naked hills. Water scarcity is not new to Vidarbha. In this arid region, the monsoons are the only relief, and even that is not without its dangers. As Akpuri Chowki lies at the foothills and since the villagers had not adopted any measures to stop the runoff water during the rains, a large part of the village would be submerged in the water rushing down the nearby hills.

All that changed when the Sukhi Baliraja Initiative, a Tata Trusts' programme to alleviate Vidarbha's agrarian distress, was operationalised. In Akpuri Chowki, the project, initiated in January 2013, took the form of soil and water conservation, to improve the soil moisture content in the rain-fed area, and also harvest rainwater to provide protective irrigation

increased to 79 acres, benefitting 23 farmers. Also, during the rainy season, the flood waters used to bring down heavy silt, causing immense havoc in the fertile fields; now, with protective irrigation, the rainwater collects in the pond instead of flooding the village.

Suresh Landge, a farmer, comments, "Earlier, my crops used to dry out due to lack of water during dry spells or water stress periods. Now, I can provide irrigation to the crops through these dry spells, and even post monsoon

*A recharge pit being readied before the rains at Akpuri Chowki, Yavatmal district*



## Water bound

to the standing crop. A Village Development Committee (VDC) was formed to undertake, support and monitor the work of rainwater harvesting. In consultation with the Chetna Samaj Seva Mandal (CSSM) and the farmers, the VDC identified three watersheds in the village, each covering an area of 70 to 100 hectares.

Thirty-two recharge pits were dug, one gravity based irrigation distribution system was installed, one percolation tank was deepened to increase water storage, bunds with stone outlets to reduce soil erosion and pipe outlets to drain excess water were erected across 500 hectares and 13 sprinkler sets and 3 pump sets were distributed for the effective utilisation of harvested rainwater. A community pond, originally excavated 28 years ago by the Government, was widened, deepened and de-silted, increasing its capacity from 0.9 to 12 million litres. These water conservation measures have led to a sea change in the life of the farmers here.

The farmers say that earlier the irrigated area was a mere 15 acres benefitting three farmers. Now, with the Trusts' supported rainwater harvesting initiatives, it has

my yield will surely increase."

Baburao Mohade, another farmer, is hopeful that with an assured source of water, his yield of cotton will increase from 2-3 quintals the previous year to 5 quintals this year. "With the availability of water during the rabi season, I can also cultivate diverse crops such as jowar, maize and wheat" he says.

As farmers adopt diverse cropping patterns, there is a corresponding increase in their annual income to approximately Rs. 25,000 per acre from Rs. 12,000 per acre; this results in a significant change in their social and economic circumstances.

Rainfall is still a variable in the region, but with the Trusts' intervention, the village has changed its way of managing water resources. The VDC meets regularly, and work is planned as per community needs. In order to harness the enthusiastic energy of the community in a streamlined manner, the Trusts are supporting CSSM to help form a Producer Company to educate the villagers on marketing initiatives to prevent them from being exploited by middlemen.

## From farm to market

Producer Companies (PCs), formed under the Tata Trusts' Sukhi Baliraja Initiative (SBI) organised a three-day Grain Festival during May 2013, in Amravati, Maharashtra, to allow direct interaction between farmers and customers. Flex banners publicised the event, which sold farm products from four districts of Maharashtra – Amravati, Akola, Yavatmal and Wardha, and opened a channel for direct marketing for agricultural products.

The event, which saw 1,200 visitors, had customers who took keen interest in farming methods and the different varieties of products. The farmers sold 86.7 quintals of wheat and 12.4 quintals of tur dal, earning a profit of Rs. 36,740. By removing the middleman in the value chain, the PCs achieved a 10-20% price realisation, leading to savings of Rs. 200 per quintal on any product. The festival has not only helped increase farmers' income but also opened up new avenues of direct marketing.

The Grain Festival introduced PCs to the market and helped them create an awareness of the quality of agricultural produce. It also helped them understand customer needs, build up farmers' marketing skills and strengthen the relationship between the producer groups and PCs.

This was a great learning experience for the Board of Directors of the PCs to get first hand exposure to procurement, logistics and marketing products, which will help them plan their business operations better.



*Akola Soya and Cotton Producer Company showcase and market their agricultural produce at Dhaanya Mahotsav, Amravati*

ponds, 14 check dams, 402 recharge pits-cum-field bunds, 198 boribands, etc. Widening of streams across a length of 19 kilometres was also carried out. The increase in capacity to store water ensures that farmers can provide protective irrigation to the standing crop during the prolonged dry spells and water stress periods during the Kharif and Rabi seasons. The water harvesting interventions have led to an increase in annual farm income by Rs. 24,000 per hectare.

Lack of accessibility for availing credit from formal institutions during the critical period of crop sowing and purchase of inputs is a major issue of concern in Vidarbha. During the reporting period, the Producer Companies set up under the SBI reported good results *vis-à-vis* dealing in various commodities. Community based institutions managed to leverage credit to the tune of Rs. 24.5 million from formal financial institutions (including banks) with the facilitation of partners under the SBI.

Marketing interventions helped marginal and distressed

farmers to market their crops and ensure higher income through value addition and collective marketing. Collective selling of 6,000 quintals of tur dal, 1,300 quintals of soyabean and 2,000 quintals of gram benefitted 920, 432 and 210 households, respectively. 1,334 quintals of tur dal was processed in 5 dal mills, resulting in net profit of Rs. 170,100. The 'spiral unit initiative' helped over 1,800 farmers in grading over 5,600 quintals of produce (especially soyabean) at their doorsteps, resulting in them commanding better prices in the market.

Forty such 'spiral units' were established through Producer Groups at the village level. A linkage with ICRISAT for producing gram seeds across 125 acres will cater to around 800 farmers next year and help them save on seed costs. Similar linkages have been carried out with Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth (PDKV), Akola and Rallis India for producing wheat seeds and tur dal production respectively, which would help over 870 farmers across 77 villages.

## Reviving the Green Revolution Initiative

**T**he Reviving the Green Revolution initiative, operationalised in Punjab in 2002, aims to facilitate effective agricultural diversification, as a means to save water, improve soil health and arrest environmental degradation, through rational use of agrochemicals, thereby reducing the cost of cultivation and making agriculture sustainable and

economically viable.

In Punjab, the Trusts have partnered with various departments of the Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana, for developing and validating cutting edge technologies and Package of Practices (PoP) to revive agricultural growth. These are then replicated by the

Department of Agriculture (DoA), Government of Punjab across the villages of Punjab.

The RGR Cell, Ludhiana, was set up in 2008 to institutionalise the initiative and is responsible for disseminating farm adoptable/innovative technologies for small and marginal farmers, incubating ideas, prioritising thrust areas of funding for the Trusts and monitoring progress of ongoing projects.

During 2007-08, to strategically expand its engagement in the agriculture sector to different parts of the country, the Trusts partnered with Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore, thus initiating activities in Tamil Nadu within the RGR Initiative. Further, in 2010, through the RGR Cell, Punjab, the Reviving the Green (RGR) Cell,

Regional Centre (RC) was set up in TNAU, to act as a central coordination point for the initiative in Tamil Nadu.

During 2013-14, the Trusts' project areas across Punjab and Tamil Nadu covered 575 villages across 30 districts in both states, reaching out to approximately 75,000 direct beneficiaries through agriculture and allied interventions, tailored to suit local conditions and aimed at building livelihoods of small and marginal farmers.

In 2012, an Expert Committee reviewed the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in the Cotton programme and suggested the need to adopt an entire crop cycle, i.e. kharif and rabi, rather than sticking to only one crop in the year and focusing solely on IPM. This gave rise to the Integrated Productivity Management projects in Cotton-

RGR Cell covered **over 100,000** hectares under Cotton-Wheat Cropping System, adopting PAU recommended practices

reached out to **30,000** farmers approximately

Overall net gains per acre, around **₹6,700**

Integrated Disease Management undertaken by PAU in **25** villages (Wheat, Potato)

RGR Cell to adopt the learnings of the project across **300** villages

**100** villages adopted additionally by RGR Cell for implementing the Better Cotton Initiative with funding from WWF

**₹9.95 million** raised from other sources; overall **₹19.9 million** committed

RGR Cell, Regional Center, Coimbatore, implements IPM-Cotton project, covering **1,900** households

**₹7,300/acre** ↑ Increase in income, approximately

**₹2,250/month** Additional income earned by farmers through sale of Azolla

Farmers adopting IPM register **38%** ↑ in turmeric yield

### Reviving the Green Revolution Initiative

Covered **575 villages** across **30 districts** in Punjab and Tamil Nadu, reached out to approximately **75,000** beneficiaries

#### FUTURE PLANS

In Punjab, registered **Producer Companies** to be mentored to operate as business entities for select agricultural commodity crops

Projects to focus on:

- ▶ **Run-off farming** in Punjab foot hills, and adoption of dry land farming practices
- ▶ **Rapid breeding methods** using Wheat X Maize hybrids to meet climate change challenges
- ▶ **Management of pesticide residue** in Basmati rice

RGR Cell to cover the entire Punjab cotton belt under Cotton-Wheat Cropping System, to reach out to about **75% (1,200)** villages over **5 years**

In Tamil Nadu, all future work to be concentrated in 4 districts:

- Perambalur
- Coimbatore
- Ramnad
- Javadu Hills (Thiruvannamalai)

Multiple project interventions will converge within a set geography to maximise impact and ensure visible improvement

New technologies to be piloted with Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore

**HIGHLIGHTS**

**M**ost farmers in the south-western districts of Punjab, collectively known as 'the cotton belt' used to follow traditional and ineffective agricultural practices that yielded a modest crop at high input costs. Recalling those days, Gurtej Singh Sandhu of Ramgarh Chungah village in Muktsar district says that he used to sow low yielding, disease prone Gujarati cotton varieties, and that he blindly used insecticides and fertilisers. His 12-acre land provided little income in those days, pushing him into economic distress.

The Trusts operationalised the 'Reviving the Green Revolution (RGR)' initiative in Punjab, which began dissemination of a validated Package of Practices

G. S. Chahal, Executive Director, RGR Cell. The RGR Cell took on the challenge and adopted the Cotton-Wheat cropping cycle in its programme as an add-on to the IPM technology.

Gurtej Singh found the Cotton-Wheat cropping cycle approach helpful in assisting in the selection of late sown recommended varieties of wheat. The judicious use of various fertilisers (especially DAP and Zinc) for the entire cropping cycle, further reduced the cost of cultivation and increased the yield. Gurtej Singh became a beneficiary of the Cotton-IPM programme in 2009 and saw reduced expenses and a marked rise in production. It turned him into a devout believer of the initiative.

## Harvesting yields of happiness

in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) on cotton in these areas, together with its key partner – the Department of Agriculture, Government of Punjab. In 2012, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), India became a partner of RGR, in this effort.

The Initiative effectively disseminated improved agricultural practices developed by the Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana, which yielded encouraging results in terms of enhanced yield and increased profits, coupled with low input costs in cotton crop.

Subsequently, in 2008, the RGR Cell (the nodal agency for the RGR Initiative) felt that there was still scope to increase farmers' income and extend PAU's advisory services.

"The farmers needed to be guided to adopt improved practices in the round-the-year cropping cycle," says Dr.



*Gurtej Singh Sandhu busy weeding his cotton planted field at Ramgarh Chungah, Muktsar district, Punjab*

Earlier unable to afford quality education for his son, today Gurtej Singh is successfully educating his grandson at a well-known convent school in Muktsar city. He is practicing the Integrated Productivity Management approach, which emphasises nutrient management for the cotton-wheat cropping cycle besides IPM and has consequently enhanced his net profit. He has become a role-model for fellow farmers.

Wheat and Rice-Wheat cropping systems for holistically addressing cropping-based issues. Approaches such as the use of extension videos documenting best practices, wall paintings, programmes on radio and television, etc. helped in extending advisories in the Cotton-Wheat cropping system during the year. As of March 2014, the RGR Cell has covered over 100,000 hectares under Cotton-Wheat, adopting the

Package of Practices recommended by PAU, thereby directly reaching out to approximately 30,000 farming families. The overall net gains per acre through adoption of the Cotton-Wheat cropping system were around Rs. 6,700/-. In order to enhance impact, clusters of contiguous villages are being adopted in all projects.

Similarly, Integrated Disease Management (IDM) in wheat

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**M**arket price and yield make all the difference in improving agricultural profitability for small and marginal cultivators. In Salem district, the third major turmeric-producing district in Tamil Nadu, most farmers faced a 30-60% loss in the yield of turmeric, due to pest and disease problems. This meant a destructive cycle of poor quality turmeric rhizomes, leading to low market price, an additional expense to purchase quality rhizomes for the next season, and overall reduced profitability. Much of this was due to the farmers' lack of knowledge about the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU) recommended Package of Practice (PoP) for turmeric cultivation. Further, persistence of fungal pathogens in the soil, and the high cost of chemical fungicides meant that most farmers avoided purchasing it and reconciled themselves to certain crop loss.



*Dr. B. Geetha (an Entomologist) explaining how to diagnose turmeric disease to a farmer at a demonstration plot at Panamarathupatti village, Salem district, Tamil Nadu*

## Bringing the glow back to turmeric

A year ago, the Trusts initiated a project aimed at bridging these gaps in the farmers' knowledge. The project, called 'Dissemination of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Technologies in Turmeric cultivation among farmers in Salem District, Tamil Nadu' is being implemented by the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Sandhiyur, in 5 villages of Panamarathupatti block, Salem district. The project team found that the average yield per hectare was 12-16 tonnes, where it should have been in the range of 20-25 tonnes per hectare (t/ha). The incidence of disease was 65%. In addition to promoting the adoption of PoP, the project team focused on bio-control measures, some which could be produced on the farm itself, in order to reduce cultivation costs.

Today, after only one season, the yield has increased while the expense incurred for the purchase of unwanted chemicals has reduced. As a result, net returns have increased to Rs.225,000/hectare. Farmers are happy because the low plant and rhizome damage means that they can use their own farm-grown good quality rhizomes in the next season, and do not have to spend money to

buy rhizomes. Yield data also shows that the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) -Turmeric demonstration plots set up by the project team in the farmers' fields, provided an average yield of 22 t/ha as compared to 13.6 t/ha in the non-IPM farms. Seeing the increased yield, surrounding farmers have been motivated to adopt the PoP as well as bio-control measures. Currently, the adoption rate of the PoP is 80% and purchase of bio-control agents such

as *Trichoderma viride* and *Pseudomonas fluorescens* has increased to 40-50% in Salem. This is a significant attitudinal change from the past, when farmers avoided buying the much needed fungicides/pesticides due to their high cost. Now, they achieve the same results (pest and disease control) at a lower cost.

For farmers like Thiru C. Muthukrishnan from Keerakadu village who achieved a yield of 8,800 kg/acre (22 t/ha), - two tonnes above the State level mean yield - the project intervention has changed the way he cultivates turmeric and allayed his fears. It is noteworthy, that even in severe water shortage, when the temptation to cut his losses and abandon cultivation was high, he continued following the University recommendation. Last year, Muthukrishnan received a net income of Rs. 106,000, resulting in the realisation of his dream of having a bank balance in excess of Rs. 100,000. Today, he proactively organises farmer discussions in his own and surrounding villages, building the confidence of other farmers to adopt IPM. After all, he wants everyone to benefit from IPM.

and potato is being undertaken by PAU across 25 villages. The experiences from this project were used by the RGR Cell in upscaling activities across 300 villages. The RGR Cell also implemented the Better Cotton Initiative with funding from WWF India, whilst adopting an additional 100 villages. A total of Rs. 9.95 million was raised during the year from the overall Rs. 19.9 million that had been committed towards this project during 2012-14.

This success story has spurred WWF to commit a further Rs. 18.1 million for the ensuing crop season and the RGR Cell will sign a Memorandum of Understanding with WWF India, to ensure smooth implementation of activities. The Government of Punjab is also supporting activities and has provided a matching grant to increase area under IPM in Basmati. Farmers adopting IPM in Basmati saved Rs. 2,800 per acre towards expenses for insecticides and fertilisers. Net profit for these farmers was to the tune of Rs. 14,800 and Rs. 13,600 per acre in the case of Pusa 1121 and Basmati 386 varieties, respectively. Finally, in order to improve marketing of summer moong, farmers groups have now been registered as Producer Companies.

Like the RGR Cell in Punjab, the RGR Cell, Regional Centre in Tamil Nadu has initiated direct implementation of projects. Last year, the IPM-Cotton project being

implemented by the RGR Cell, Regional Centre covered 1,900 households and resulted in an increase in household income by approximately Rs. 7,300/acre.

In addition to TNAU popularising little millet across 3,000 hectares in Javadu Hills, the RGR Cell, Regional Centre facilitated the setting up of five mini-millet mills managed by women SHGs who prepared and sold value added produce such as little millet flour. Similarly, through sale of Azolla produced, farmers were able to earn an additional Rs. 2,250/month. Women SHGs producing Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi (AMF) bio-fertiliser produced and sold 30.5 tonnes of bio-fertiliser at Rs. 15/kg through a direct market linkage developed in Coimbatore district.

From the pilot projects, the Integrated Pest Management in Turmeric project being implemented by the TNAU Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Salem district has shown promising results and made a substantial impact towards ensuring that farmers have healthy seed rhizome for the subsequent season. As seed cost is the major cost in turmeric cultivation, this itself results in significant cost-saving. In addition, on an average, farmers adopting IPM registered a 38% increase in the yield of turmeric as compared to farmers that did not adopt IPM; this was mainly due to reduced seed rhizome damage and better pest/disease management.

## Himmothan Pariyojana

The Trusts initiated pro-poor programmes in Uttarakhand under the Himmothan Pariyojana in 2001. A MoU with the state government of Uttarakhand was jointly signed in May 2004, for a period of ten years, under the umbrella of which the Pariyojana substantially expanded its rural development programmes in collaboration with partner non-government organisations, community institutions and State bodies. In March 2014, the MoU was extended by a further period of 10 years. In 2007, the Trusts set up the Himmothan Society, Dehradun, to consolidate and integrate the Himmothan programme and to extend activities to the adjoining state of Himachal Pradesh, whilst also acting as the nodal agency for the initiative.

Although these projects have been successful in complementing the quality of life of beneficiary households, long term self-sufficiency continues to be an issue in remote and diffused clusters of the region. Keeping this in view, the programme focus has now shifted to identified clusters with programmatic and thematic integration, and on developing robust community institutions as a central strategy. All projects now focus on specific clusters of villages to source critical product volume for financial sustainability, thus ensuring larger impact at the field level. On the basis of geographical spread of villages and partner organisation

locations, Himmothan has identified a total of 40 clusters where projects overlap, with two or more project activities ongoing, and in the coming period the number of clusters under integrated projects are set to increase.

Total State coverage	30 blocks out of 90, with 27 integrated blocks.
Total Number of Villages:	482
Total Number of Districts:	9
Total No. of Households:	35,500
Institutions:	837 SHGs with 8,974 members, in 32 Federations.
Partners:	25 regional Non-Profit Organisations.

Activities under Himmothan Pariyojana fall under the following seven key initiatives:

Under the Fodder and Livestock initiative, the interventions cover 5,000 women members across over 250 villages, organised in 500 Self Help Groups and 17 Federations, some of which run dairy businesses. Over 900 farmers have cultivated private fodder plots, with over Rs. 4.7 million being dovetailed from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for cultivation on common lands during the year under review.

Another 600 households are expected to be covered under a goatery programme that was recently operationalised in 16 villages. The programme will extend to sheep in the coming year. The Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board, the Animal Husbandry Department, the International Livestock Research Institute and MGNREGA are linked to this programme. The programme will continue to expand through community institutions interventions across common and private lands, including large and small ruminants, fodder and feed processes, animal health, breed improvement, dairy and market development and community institution building.

Under the water and sanitation component, the focus is on implementation of water supply and sanitation projects, with emphasis on hygiene, implemented through village based Water and Sanitation Management Societies. Geo-hydrological surveys are a mandatory part of stream studies for all drinking water projects. Till March 2014, 126 villages have been covered by over 180 drinking water schemes (gravity based), over 600 rain water harvesting tank schemes and 3,616 sanitation units, benefitting over 7,000 households.



*Deepa Devi of Tungeshwar village, Tharali, Chamoli, carries 25-30 liters of milk to the dairy centre every day, earning an additional annual income of Rs.42,000, as a result of the Integrated Fodder and Livestock Development Programme, under the Himmothan Pariyojana*

The Maximising Mountain Agriculture project covers 32 villages in 5 clusters across 4 districts of the state and focuses on commodity based cluster development, highlighting production enhancement and the transfer of technologies. The promotion of enterprises led by community institutions will be the sustainability factor. The idea is also to develop local youth as Agriculture Service Providers. 30 Farmers Producer Groups have been put in place, while another 30 will soon be starting along with 5 Federations. Integrated Pest Management, the introduction of new, resistant varieties (wheat variety VL-907) and seed production of wheat, pea and onion have been initiated. A total of 18 hectares have been covered by the project upto March 2014. The Himmothan Pariyojana also partners with the Uttarakhand Organic Commodity Board (UOCB), Dehradun, assisting financially, strategically and technically, helping develop the Board into a recognised state-wide institution, which has a successful brand – ‘Organic Uttarakhand’ and a wide market range. The Board currently works with over 30,000 farmers, with about 5,000 certified organic producers. It has established a Producer Company and continues its work on production, marketing, experimentation, piloting and idea incubation in organic production and marketing.

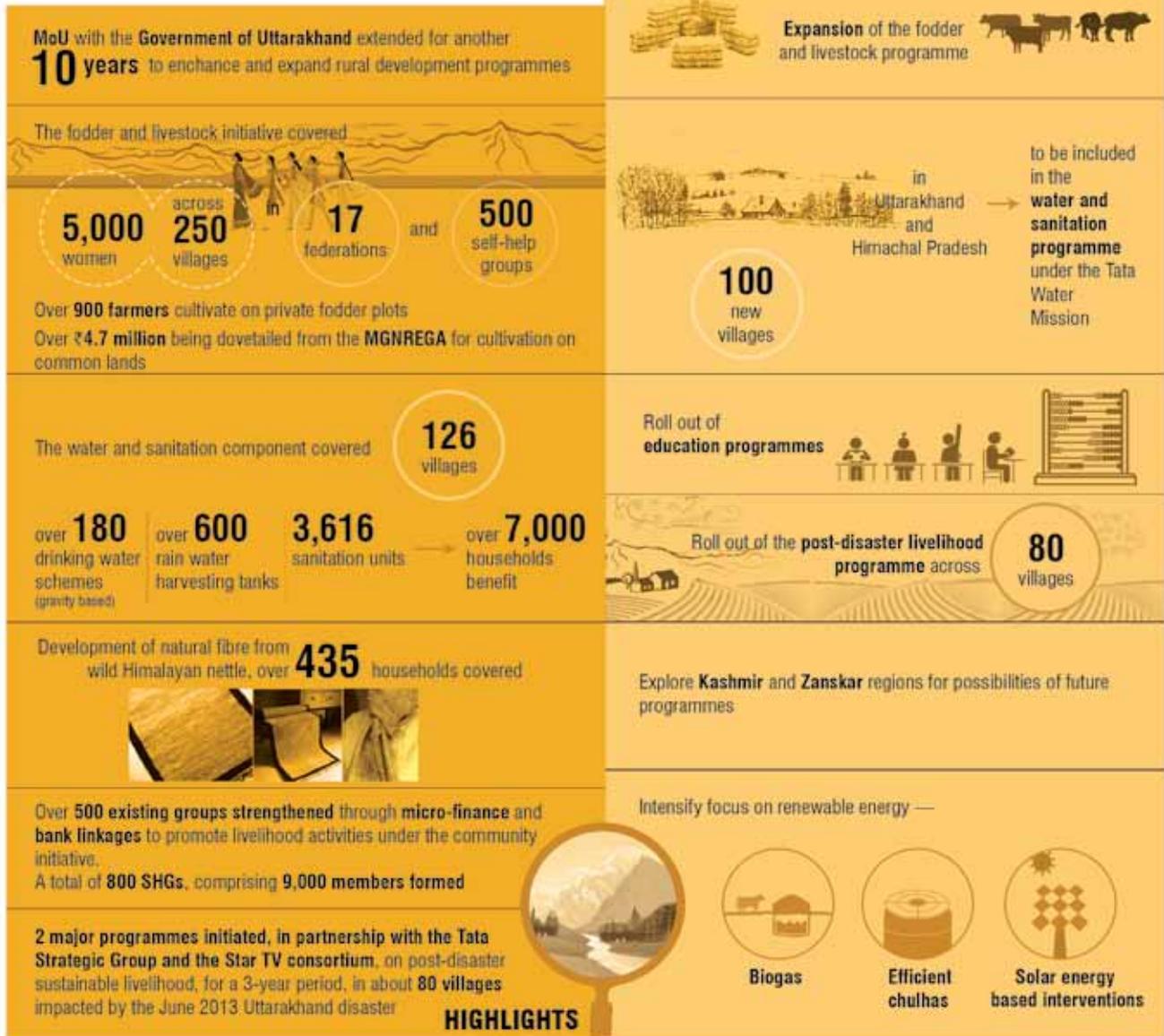
Promoting sustainable Non-Timber Forest Products, the planting of commercially important varieties, training of artisans and interventions promoting forest conservation to rejuvenate springs supplying water for domestic and farm use, have historically formed the core of this initiative.

Since 2005, the Trusts have supported the development of the Uttarakhand Bamboo and Fibre Development Board (UBFDB), Dehradun, initially through institutional projects and now through strategically focused programmes. Four regional artisan clusters have grown into cluster Federations. A project on the development of natural fibre from wild Himalayan nettle is underway and covers over 435 households. A Self Reliant Cooperative has been registered and produces three products (shawls, mufflers and carpets) in bulk. As part of this initiative, village women are being encouraged to form Fibre Users Groups to sustainably manage the local nettle resource and produce nettle yarn using eco-friendly practices. Profit from the sales of these products is distributed to the artisans, with a small portion going towards conservation of the local eco-system. Overall, Non-Timber Forest Products projects have focused on Himalayan natural plant products and have developed linkages with various establishments, including banks and pharmaceutical companies, to reach over 1,200 households.

Currently, under the Community Initiative, over 500 existing groups are being strengthened, specifically through focused activities in micro-finance and bank linkages established to promote different livelihood activities. The

## Himmothan Pariyojana

35,500 households in 482 villages across 9 districts covered



programme has been developed to integrate and overlap with other ongoing projects, to grow and strengthen community institutions. A total of 800 SHGs, comprising 9,000 members have been formed. All groups developed under the various programmes of Himmothan will be linked to the State Rural Livelihood Mission of the Government of Uttarakhand, for accessing various funding and loan options.

Under Education and Skill Development, a preliminary study on primary education was undertaken, on the basis of which three projects on primary education are under deliberation, and would be initiated in the first half of 2014-15. These will cover about 75 primary schools in 72 villages. Skill building is an area which has been taken up by the Tata Relief Group based out of Dehradun, and Himmothan is giving it full support. However, since duplication of the

activity within the region is not recommended, Himmothan will not be carrying out any specific skill building, apart from training within its own livelihood programmes.

Under the Energy initiative, the focus is on renewable and alternate energy resources for meeting the daily needs of rural Uttarakhand. This field of work will be spread across different specific projects, including livestock (biogas plants), drinking water (solar lift pumps), agriculture (solar lift for water), gharats (water mills for grinding and small enterprises), etc. Development of decentralised renewable energy options at a small scale is being tested, keeping them low cost and sustainable, and free of impact on local ecology and environments.

Over the past few years, a successful model on a modern gharat linked to a women's federation received much

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The hand pump that supplied water to 356 villagers had dried up. A natural spring, over 1.5 kilometres away, was the only other available source of water. That was the plight of Chureddhar, in Chamba, Tehri Garhwal district in the summer of 2002.

The mountain villages of Uttarakhand, of which Chureddhar is one, suffer from a lack of safe potable water. The usual solutions were to tap natural water resources to provide gravity-piped water supply or to collect rainwater via Rain Water Harvesting Tanks (RWHT) in villages

minute, through single-stage pumping. Two solar off-line grids comprising 50 solar panels of 77.5 watts (Wp) each, have been installed in Chureddhar. Together, the panels produce 3,750 Wp which enables the pump to push the water towards a clear water reservoir where the water is chlorinated. Since there is limited availability of water, it is not possible to provide individual connections for every household; instead, four public taps have been installed at a convenient location within the village from where the water is collected by the villagers.

## Sunbeam Water

where there were no potential natural gravity flow resources. However, the process overlooked many needy villages in an area where rainfall is scanty and there is no perennial source of water.

Chureddhar was one of the overlooked villages until 2003, when the Trusts decided to intervene under the drinking water supply interventions within Himmothan Pariyojana. Without an available natural water supply above the village to implement the gravity-piped water scheme, it was decided to construct 59 individual owned RWHT of 7,000 litres each. However, changing precipitation patterns and adverse climatic conditions have necessitated the finding of alternate solutions to meet the demands of the community.

Many discussions and much research later, dialogues with First Solar Inc. (an American manufacturer of thin film photovoltaic modules, or solar panels) and Tata Power Solar came up with a cost-effective solution that was implemented by the Dehradun based Himmothan Society and Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust (HIHT). The Solar Lift Drinking Water Scheme implemented in Uttarakhand is the first project of its kind, and has the potential to become a long term solution to implement anti-gravity water schemes, especially in regions where hydro-electricity is a major problem. The scheme was officially inaugurated by the Chief Secretary of the Government of Uttarakhand on March 7, 2014.

Under this scheme, water is collected in the Source Collection Chamber (SCC) and after a three-step filtration process, a 710-metre pipeline carries the pumped water to a height of 186 metres at the rate of 38 litres per



*An enthusiastic crowd claps appreciatively at the inauguration of the solar lift drinking water scheme at Chureddhar village, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand*

The villagers are ecstatic. The scheme has not only provided drinking water to the village, but also reduced the women's workload considerably. "The incidence of water borne diseases will also decrease," they say. Moreover, the use of solar energy saves Rs. 34,000 per annum on electricity bills on an average.

Post-implementation maintenance is being taken care of by the villagers with the support of Himmothan Society. The Village Management Committee collects user charges on a monthly basis to meet basic expenditure such as chlorination, insurance and operational charges. Rs. 95,000 has been put into a fixed deposit, which functions as a reserve fund.

The collaboration between the villagers, Trusts, Himmothan Society, First Solar and Tata Power Solar has changed the face of Chureddhar. The success of this project has inspired government officials to consider using solar energy to solve the problems of drinking water in the mountains.

A little support goes a long way in helping a community help themselves.

recognition in Ganeshpur village, Uttarkashi, for its success in initiating a large women's enterprise. Similarly, a pilot solar drinking water lift model with a straight lift of 180 metres was established in Chureddhar village, Tehri, and inaugurated by the Chief Secretary of the Government of Uttarakhand (please see case study), while successful biogas plants are operational in villages in Tehri Garhwal and Kumaon regions. Such models will continue to be piloted and specific examples

will be scaled up.

Apart from the above mentioned initiatives, two major programmes were initiated in partnership with the Tata Strategic Group and the STAR TV consortium. These focused on post-disaster sustainable livelihood aspects, over a three year period, in a total of about 80 villages impacted by the June 2013 disaster, which saw widespread destruction due to extreme rainfall and the resultant landslides.

## North East Initiative

**T**he North East Initiative (NEI) was launched in 2008 as a part of the Trusts' strategy for inclusive growth. In its first phase, NEI focuses on the three hill states of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland, which have similar terrain and climatic conditions, as well as problems associated with such physio-geographic regions. To address some of the issues, the Trusts, under NEI, have primarily focused on finding innovative ways to improve the livelihoods of rural farmers through enhancing productivity of existing livelihood-based activities. The focus is on: (1) livestock – piggery promotion; (2) stabilizing land use systems through horticulture and agriculture development; and (3) forest based livelihood. Besides these, interventions in drinking water and sanitation, skill development and elementary education also commenced during the year under review. The North East Initiative Development Agency (NEIDA), registered in 2012 under the Societies Act 1860 in Nagaland, is the nodal agency for the NEI.

As on March 2014, the NEI covered over 6,400 households in 178 villages across 18 districts. The outreach under this initiative both in terms of households and geographic coverage, has been modest, but has had some far reaching impact on the ground. The game plan under the NEI so far has been to demonstrate viable development models on a pilot scale. As the region was uncharted for the Trusts, efforts so far have been focused on reaching out and meeting local stakeholders to try and understand local issues, whilst identifying local partners and points for intervention. Some of the key achievements and impact under the initiative have been briefly described below

In the piggery sector, interventions successfully demonstrated that with assured input supply and transfer of knowledge, piggery can provide a household with an annual income of at least Rs. 50,000/-. As of March 2014, a total of about 1,800 households across 166 villages are being covered under the piggery intervention and income ranges



*Farmers hard at work transplanting paddy saplings using the line sowing technique in Bade village, promoted by Prodigals Home, Dimapur, Nagaland, under North East Initiative*

from Rs. 8,000 for first year families to Rs. 35,000 for those involved over three years. During the year, the Trusts piloted a nutritional pig feed model, wherein traditional feed was replaced by 30% nutritionally balanced composite feed, leading to an increase in the weight of each animal by 27 kgs, which translates into an additional income of Rs. 4,425/- per pig. This successful demonstration has paved the way for establishment of pig feed mills. Once demand for pig feed is generated, this activity has the potential to promote entrepreneurship and employment in the region, indirectly creating jobs in the region. NEIDA is currently running the mill, the first of its kind in Nagaland, to demonstrate its financial viability and also to generate demand for the compound feed from farmers.

A collaborative (government and Non-Profit Organisation) service delivery model was developed and tested for the delivery of animal health services, supported by the knowledge partner of the Trusts; namely, the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and the Government of Nagaland.

In the model, farmers are expected to pay for the services they receive, with the fees fixed by the Village Councils. It is not, however, envisaged that the Livestock Service Providers (LSP) make all their living from their services; rather, this is seen as a part-time activity from which they will be able to earn Rs. 1,000–2,000 per month, with the main objective being provision of critical animal health services to small-scale pig rearers in their villages. The Government of Nagaland has, in principle, agreed to mainstream this service delivery model through government channels.

In February 2014, a policy dialogue was organised by NEIDA and ILRI on ‘Mainstreaming models for pig-based livelihood improvement in Nagaland’. The policy dialogue was inaugurated by the Parliamentary Secretary, Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, Government of Nagaland, who assured the Department’s full support to the recommendations emanating from the policy meet, which are beneficial to the farmers in the state. The policy brought leading officials, policymakers, international and non-governmental organisations, private-



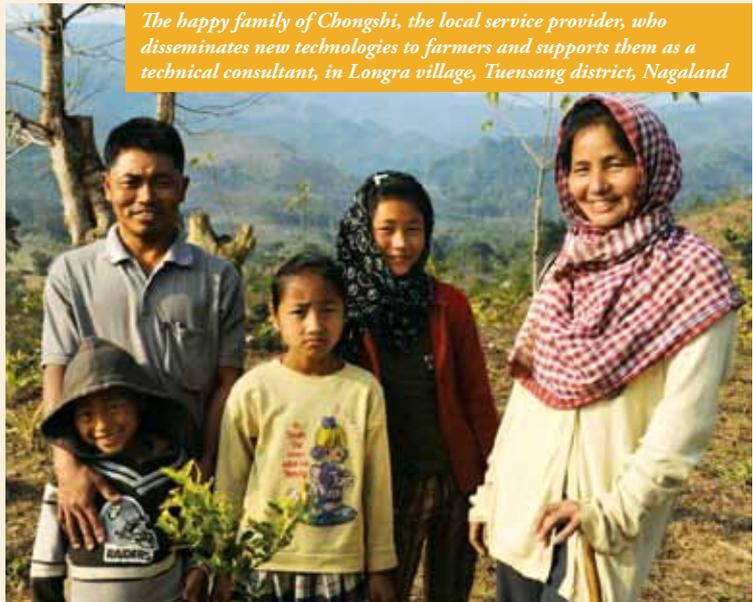
**F**orty-year-old Chongshi, his wife and six children live in Longra village, Noksen Block, Tuensang District in Nagaland. Longra, home to 1,924 residents (154 households), is 74km from district headquarters Tuensang town, and 18km away from the nearest health centre. Chongshi's primary income is from farm produce.

In 2011, with the Trusts' support, the Eleutheros Christian Society (ECS) intervened in Longra. Chongshi, already a village administrator, was selected as a Local Service Provider (LSP) and trained in various soil and water conservation technologies, pest and disease control, nutrients management, etc.

Chongshi first practiced the new learning in his own field, then taught fellow beneficiaries. With the project's support, Chongshi planted 130 orange saplings and 130 banana suckers, intercropping them with varied vegetables on one acre of land. He states, "On an average, I used to earn more than Rs. 10,000 (including self-consumption value) per year from the orchard by selling bananas and other vegetables. Now, there will be additional income because at least 20% of the orange trees will bear fruit this year." Other beneficiaries have also earned from selling crops and will earn an income

demonstration. Under his initiative, a 40-member 'Farmer's Club' was formed to monitor the trial plot. The harvest increased by 20% compared to the previous year. "Seeing the initial condition of the field, my father ridiculed and scolded me for adopting the technology, but he was amazed at the harvest. Now he is also practicing the same technology," says Chongshi gleefully. Today, all the farmers in Longra are on board with SRI.

In the last three years (2011-2013), total production



*The happy family of Chongshi, the local service provider, who disseminates new technologies to farmers and supports them as a technical consultant, in Longra village, Tuensang district, Nagaland*

## Windows to technology

from oranges, beginning this year.

The project organises regular training for LSPs to enhance their knowledge and skills and expose them to best practice projects. Initially, it was difficult to convince farmers, used to conventional methods of agriculture for generations, to adopt and practice modern technology. "It takes several attempts for me to fully disseminate new technologies to the farmers. With the support of the project staff and technical consultant, I'm sure that in a few years' time, farmers will have surplus turnover from orange production," says Chongshi.

While orange orchards are one core component, the project has begun intervening in other potential areas. Longra has the potential for terrace cultivation. In 2011, ECS introduced the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) there, and encouraged single transplantation of nine to twelve-day-old saplings (in conventional planting, seven or more month-old saplings are transplanted). When frontline demonstration was initiated, most farmers were reluctant to risk their own sustenance.

However, Chongshi donated his entire plot for the

increased by over 23% to 159 MT over the non-application of technology. This year, Chongshi is planning to purchase a power tiller to reduce cost input and to mechanise the village's farming system. He is confident that the power tiller will reduce the expenditure that farmers incur every year ploughing their fields.

With paddy production increasing, and the cash income from the orchards, most farmers are slowly abandoning cultivation shifting (Jhum). Chongshi was among the first to stop; now more than eighty families have turned to the new methods. In the final cost analysis, terrace cultivation with SRI provides increased production with less cost input, in contrast to Jhum cultivation.

When ECS intervened in Longra, there were hardly any government-run programmes. Today, many such programmes are being implemented. "Earlier, we only used to ask about the project cost, but now we first enquire whether the policies are farmer-friendly. All this happened because of ECS's intervention. Thanks to ECS and the Trusts for supporting my village," comments Chongshi.

sector players, and donor and development agencies together on a common platform for decision making and effective implementation of innovative policies.

For stabilising land use, horticulture activities were promoted amongst 1,200 farming households in 12 villages in Tuensang district, Nagaland, covering a total area of 1,200 acres that were previously under shifting cultivation (Jhum); thus, indirectly easing pressure on land for Jhum cultivation. In Arunachal Pradesh, a pilot project successfully demonstrated the adoption of improved practices for maize and rice cultivation, covering 50 hectares (ha), resulting in additional income of Rs. 10,000 – Rs. 15,000 per household for 500 households, whilst decreasing incidences of disease by 25-40%.

In Mizoram, interventions successfully demonstrated the revival of 150 hectares of orange orchards that were on the verge of dying, through adoption of scientific orchard management practices. Incidences of diseases have reportedly been reduced by 60% and the average additional income per household is Rs. 25,000/- per annum for 470 farmers.

The promotion of Mithun (a semi-domesticated beast) rearing indirectly facilitated the conservation of nearly 500 hectares of community forests in seven villages in Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh. The direct benefit to Mithun owning farmers ranges from Rs. 30,000/- to Rs. 100,000/- per annum from the sale of Mithuns.

Promotion of modern bee keeping practices is also an activity under the NEI to sustain livelihoods. Under an ongoing project being implemented in 30 villages across the districts of Kiphire, Tuensang and Zunheboto in Nagaland, 7,850 improved bee boxes have been distributed so far. 15 tons of honey have been harvested, of which, 11 tons have been sold, earning an income of Rs. 2.7 million for 900 households. With an objective to meet the increasing demand

for breeding superior bee colonies, a Stock Establishment Centre has been set up in three villages.

Interventions focusing on supply of drinking water and sanitation were piloted in four villages of Noksen block of Tuensang district in Nagaland. During the first year (planning phase), detailed technical reports and project implementation plans were developed. Project Management Committees were formed in these villages to monitor and supervise the project. A rain gauge was installed in all the project villages to record rainfall on a daily basis and source discharges were measured on a monthly basis. Besides, awareness and capacity building programmes were conducted for all stakeholders on various issues related to water and sanitation.

In October 2013, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Trusts and the Government of Mizoram, towards improving the quality of education in Mizoram by enhancing the learning levels of 44,000 children across 137 schools in Mamit and Serchhip districts. With the support of major players in the field like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and other non-government organisations, the Trusts and NEIDA would mainly concentrate on providing access to education and improving its quality through supporting hostels under SSA for high school students belonging to the minority community in the remote areas of Mamit district. The quality would be improved by developing reading cards and supplementary reading materials for standards I and II, developing alphabet picture cards, cards with numbers 1-100, flash cards with simple words and sentences in Mizo and English, etc. Special inputs would be provided in select primary schools to make learning of Mathematics, English, Mizo and Environmental Studies a memorable and fun filled experience. Development of sports would be another focus area and several sports academies (football, boxing, taekwondo) would be nurtured.

## **Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana**

**I**ncreasing salinity of land and water resources in coastal areas has seen one of the serious environmental problems in Gujarat over the past 30 years. The prolonged use of saline water for irrigation has led to a decline in agricultural yields and decreased soil fertility, rendering the land unsuitable for future cultivation. Salinity has also affected underground water aquifers, leaving over 1,500 villages with drinking water unfit for human consumption. In 2002, in an effort to resolve this environmental problem, the Trusts, along with their partner-organisations, launched the 'Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana (KVY)'. Subsequently, the initiative also helped evolve an umbrella organisation, namely, the Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC), Ahmedabad. Its uniqueness

was further enhanced by the state government joining as a partner. Recognising the complexity and multi-faceted nature of the problems lying within KVY's purview, the joint efforts of both government and civil society organisations seemed more pertinent in order to work towards effective and realistic solutions.

As on March 2014, ongoing field programmes under KVY reached out to over 120,000 households in 468 coastal villages across 11 districts of Gujarat, focusing on: (a) promotion of sustainable agriculture in saline conditions; and (b) ensuring safe and assured drinking water and sanitation services to rural communities.

Coping with Salinity	Preventing Salinity Ingress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Managing drinking water quality through technological solutions</li> <li>• Promotion of saline resistant and low-water intensive crops and fodder</li> <li>• Promoting alternative livelihood through mariculture &amp; non-farm livelihoods; especially to small and marginal farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rain water harvesting and Groundwater recharge with strong technical backstopping support</li> <li>• Advocacy and partnership building with the government</li> <li>• Promoting water-use efficiency measures</li> <li>• Awareness &amp; behavioural change through community institutions</li> </ul>



*A farmer in his thriving groundnut demonstration plot at Rakhej village in Sutrapada taluka, Gir Somnath district, developed under a project by the Krishi Vigyan Kendra, as part of the Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana*

One of the flagship programmes of the Trusts under KVY was the Coastal Area Development Project (CADP), the first phase of which came to an end during the year. The programme was co-supported by the Water and Sanitation Management Organization (WASMO), Government of Gujarat and the Conrad N Hilton Foundation, with CSPC being the nodal agency for implementation.

#### **Key Outcomes:**

- Institutional strengthening of Water Committees in 300 villages and capacitating them to develop integrated drinking water and sanitation plans covering around 80,000 households.
- Completion of 238 drinking water supply schemes operated and managed by village communities.
- Facilitating 15,000 families across 180 villages with improved sanitation and bathroom facilities in partnership with the Total Sanitation Campaign. Enhanced support

of Rs. 40 million to rural communities for installing sanitation facilities in their homes.

- Setting up water resource management structures across 23 villages to ensure local drinking sustainability.
- Developing five Mini Water Quality laboratories at sub-district locations with local organisations, catering to 210 coastal villages. These laboratories are utilised for testing all water sources and educating communities on preventive and curative measures to reduce vulnerability due to consumption of poor quality drinking water.

#### **Key Impact of the CADP Project:**

- 73% of households (against the project target of 80% households) across most of the villages are provided with tap connectivity within the house premises, thus ensuring water at their doorstep (based on primary data collected through a survey across 116 villages).
- Time spent by women in fetching water has been reduced

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**T**his is the story of groundnut farmers in Junagadh, Gir Somnath and Amreli districts of Saurashtra region in Gujarat. Agriculture and dairy are the two major sources of livelihood for majority of the population here, with cotton and groundnut being the major crops cultivated during the Kharif season.

There are many biotic and abiotic factors at play in groundnut production which provide triple benefits: farmers earn money from selling the pods, it provides good quality fodder for animals, and most importantly, it helps in sustaining soil health.

*Spodoptera litura* (commonly known as Tobacco Caterpillar or locally called Lashkari Iyad) is one of the

The magic of the pheromone trap was seen within a couple of days when the trap filled with moths. The villagers were astonished, and soon the KVK expert was deluged with phone calls. The team visited the demo plot and explained the mechanism inside the trap to the farmers. The demand for the traps increased exponentially and within a week, the traps had been installed by all farmers growing groundnut.

Once installed, pest infestation reduced, and no chemical pesticides for *Spodoptera* were necessary. Jesingbhai, a farmer from Dhamlej village said, “I used to spray pesticides to control *Spodoptera* all these years; despite that, they were not controlled very well. With the

## The magic of the pheromone trap

most harmful pests that attack the groundnut crop. Pest damage results in nearly 20-30 % economical loss. Generally, farmers tend to take curative measures by spraying pesticides after infestation has already occurred. This is detrimental since the need for chemical pesticides escalates upfront costs and the yield is also reduced due to pest damage. *Spodoptera* control has therefore remained a difficult problem for years.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) is an implementing partner under the Trusts’ Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana focusing on improved agricultural interventions. Agricultural experts from KVK observed a heavy pest infestation in the region due to a long, cloudy and rainy period during Kharif 2013. To eradicate the problem, they prepared an action plan to control *Spodoptera* by implementing Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in 400 acres of groundnut crop. After a detailed discussion and consultation with the implementing team, it was decided to use Pheromone Traps (PT) to trap *Spodoptera* en masse. This breaks the lifecycle of the pest by trapping adult male moths. A block of 50 acres (minimum) is needed for the installation of PT and in consultation with the farmers, eight such blocks were selected.

Pheromone traps were made available at village level under the aegis of the Agriculture Development Committee (ADC) of the respective villages, but farmers had to contribute Rs. 96 per acre as their share for its purchase. This caused an unforeseen difficulty - many farmers refused to accept this non-conventional method; they did not believe that the traps could control the infestation. The challenge was to convince the farmers. Later, it was decided to send a KVK expert to a village to install PTs in one or two farms to demonstrate its effectiveness.



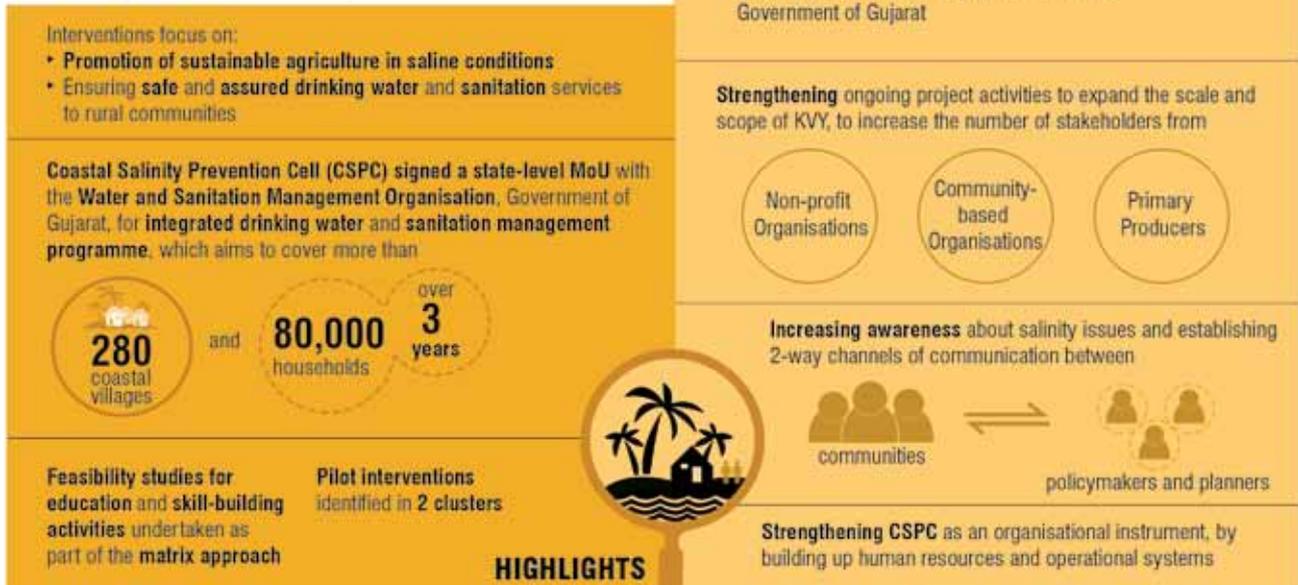
*A pheromone trap, which has been successful in reducing the numbers of Spodoptera litura moth - an agricultural pest*

installation of the PT this year, I found very few larvae in my field.”

Infestation remained high where the traps were not installed, and farmers had to spray chemical pesticides two or three times. Although there was a delay in the installation of PT, and upfront cost was Rs. 96 an acre, farmers saw their net profit increase by Rs. 3,884 per acre. In the coming Kharif season, KVK will facilitate the Farmers’ Company called Somnath Farmers Producer Company for dissemination of learning to the remaining farmers and expand this project to other areas.

## Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana(KVY)

Ongoing field programmes reached out to over **120,000** households in **468** coastal villages across **11** districts of Gujarat



from 60 to 90 minutes to less than 30 minutes.

- Regular availability of water, with around 75% of households getting water daily (against project target of 90% households) and 18% getting water supply on alternate days.
- Average annual water tax of Rs. 315 per family has been decided by Village Water Sanitation Committee and is being collected in the project villages.
- Over 85% of the families (project objective was 100%) constructing a toilet have also constructed a bathing unit and all the sanitation units are functional; further, all families that have adopted household sanitation units have discontinued open defecation.
- Health and Hygiene improvement (78% of the households ranked it as their first priority) is the most prominent motivational factor for construction of toilets among the families of project area, followed by safety and protection (60%), and privacy & dignity concerns (57%).

The success of the project during Phase 1 has encouraged the Government of Gujarat to extend its Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the CSPC to cover an additional 435 villages under an integrated drinking water and sanitation project (Coastal Area Development Project (Phase-II)) with estimated financial support of Rs. 500 million. In addition, the CSPC has successfully built partnerships with international funding agencies such as the Conrad N Hilton Foundation and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation which are providing financial support of Rs. 60 million to the CADP (Phase-II).

Under KVY, the focus is also on recharging ground water through various natural resource management activities. Experiences have shown that demand management of water for agriculture and improved farming practices are very critical to sustain the livelihood of the communities in coastal areas of Gujarat and both (Agriculture and Natural Resource Management) need to be implemented in parallel. Consequently, the Trusts have gradually shifted their focus on promotion of sustainable agriculture in saline conditions along with natural resource management, with CSPC initiating the promotion of sustainable agriculture in coastal areas.

### Impact observed over the last one year through agriculture interventions:

- Up to 50% increase in yield of GCot 25 Cotton (Desi Cotton variety) in Jambusar block of Bharuch district.
- >10% reduction in input cost and 20% increase in yield of hybrid cotton in Amreli and Bhavnagar districts.
- Around 12% increase in production and >7% reduction on input cost for groundnuts in Junagadh and Jamnagar districts.
- Low-cost technical innovations such as Pheromone Trap helping reduce utilisation of pesticides by 8%.
- Reduction in water usage by 30% for wheat cultivation with the introduction of new low-water intensive wheat varieties such as KRL-19 and KRL-210.
- Introduction of sugar beet as a fodder nutrient supplement for cattle has received encouraging response as it grows in high saline water.

## **Sakh Se Vikas - Rajasthan Microfinance Initiative**

**T**imely and affordable financial services still remain elusive for a vast section of the rural poor, thereby constraining their ability to invest optimally in their primary livelihood sources such as agriculture or to take up new activities to augment household incomes. Through supporting microfinance related activities, the Trusts seek to address this gap by promoting mutual or self-help based groups and institutions for the poor, and equipping their capacities to collectively link with mainstream financial institutions such as banks. Members of these SHGs and their apex institutions, i.e., the clusters and federations, are further supported through implementing relevant livelihood enhancement interventions. The effectiveness of this approach is clearly visible in one of the Trusts' flagship programmes, namely, Sakh-Se-Vikas (SSV) – the regional development initiative in Rajasthan.

During the year under review, the Sakh-Se-Vikas Initiative brought an additional 9,349 poor families under the fold of its field programmes. As on March 31, 2014, the initiative, comprising the SSV field projects and the Mitigating Poverty in West Rajasthan (MPOWER) project reached out to 121,000 households organised in 8,800 SHGs spread across 2,183 villages in 32 blocks of 14 districts. 74% of these members belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Regular savings of SHGs have increased to Rs. 386 million, with Rs. 65 million being saved by the members during the financial year. With support from the Trusts, spanning a period of 6-12 years, these projects have

successfully addressed the needs of beneficiaries, *vis-à-vis* financial services. The cumulative group funds, inclusive of savings and accumulated reserves, stand at Rs. 398 million. Through lending these funds internally and credit mobilised from banks, financial institutions, and government programmes such as the Rural Rajasthan Livelihood Project, Rs. 570 million worth of credit has been generated for members till date. Of this, Rs. 120 million was mobilised during 2013-14. Successful partnerships were forged with the World Bank funded Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project being implemented by the state government set up Rajasthan Gramin Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGVAP) and banks such as ICICI Bank and Yes Bank for credit linkages of SHGs in Alwar, Ajmer, Tonk, Bundi and Dausa districts. Of the 28 federations, 18 now cover their full operational costs.

The Centre for microFinance (CmF), Jaipur, the Trusts' nodal agency for the SSV initiative intensified its onsite technical support to field projects in microfinance and livelihoods. Capacity building workshops were organised around registration of federations and insurance. Field partners in Banswara, Ajmer and Dausa were supported to conduct grading of SHGs and undertake livelihood planning in their respective clusters. A grading format design was finalised for identifying gaps within the Federations.

A significant achievement during the year was the approval and roll out of CmF's proposal under the Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) – a sub-component of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), which



*Uma Devi, a Krishi Sakhi, sits engrossed in conducting training for farmers on Kharif crops at Salpuri village, Alwar district, Rajasthan. The project is implemented by Ibtada, under the Sakh Se Vikas initiative*

**S**hiv Devi belongs to a poor family in Salepur village, Dholpur district, Rajasthan. Her family owns 1.5 acres of land, on which they practice their primary occupation – agriculture. Shiv Devi has been associated with the Jai Rajasthan Mahila Bachat Samuh for the last four years. She is a very active member of this self-help group and participates in every meeting in her village as well as those held in the nearby villages. Last year, her cluster members named her ‘Krishi Sakhi’.

Very interested in learning new methods of agriculture, she was open to trying them out in her fields. Even under adverse conditions, with the weather playing havoc with the crops, she still managed to cultivate 7.2 quintals of bajra across 0.9 acres during Kharif, whilst leaving the balance land fallow; while in Rabi, she grew 13 quintals of wheat (0.9 acres) and 5.7 quintals of mustard (0.6 acres). In comparison, the average yields in the village from the same plots of land were 8 quintals of wheat, 3 quintals of mustard and 4 quintals of bajra. Shiv Devi’s

now grow chili, brinjal, bottle gourd, torai, beans, garlic and onions.

Due to her diligence and constant efforts, the villagers are now showing an increased interest in new farming methods, as well as an acceptance of advanced PoP that is being promoted by Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN), a leading non-profit

*Shiv Devi, a Krishi Sakhi, stands overshadowed by ripening crops at Salepur village, Dholpur district, Rajasthan*



## Leading light

success lay in her constant efforts and her keen interest in participating in the Krishi Pathsala and other agricultural trainings organized under the Sakh Se Vikas (SSV) initiative.

As a Krishi Sakhi, she worked with 40 farmers. Initially, they were reluctant to adopt the Package of Practices (PoP) in their own agricultural fields. In order to convince them, she demonstrated the best farming practices on her own land. Thirty-one of the forty farmers have now adopted farming practices based on PoPs. Not content with this, Shiv Devi is also helping 10 farmers grow kitchen gardens. With her help and training, they

organisation working in the area and supported by the Trusts under SSV.

Shiv Devi’s constant efforts at self-improvement have earned her the status of Krishi Sakhi not only in her village, but also in nearby villages. Farmers seek her advice about machines for urea application and spraying pesticides. She is the perfect example of how working together and forming self-help groups can create a secure and sustainable village community. Self-effacing to the core, Shiv Devi is full of gratitude towards PRADAN for making her confident and self-motivated.

Her husband proudly states, ‘*Head hai khaitibadi ki.*’

seeks to upscale agriculture and livestock based value chain interventions being currently implemented under SSV, covering 25,500 households over a three-year period, with financial support of Rs. 114 million from the Ministry of Rural Development, the Trusts and Heifer International.

With the objective of upscaling the SSV initiative, the Trusts have partnered with the Government of Rajasthan and the International Fund for Agriculture Development

(IFAD) in supporting the Mitigating Poverty in West Rajasthan (MPOWER) project since 2009-10. CmF has been providing regular support for capacity building of field implementing partners of the project to enhance the quality of the SHGs and clusters formed. Of the total outreach under SSV, 4,569 SHGs covering 51,416 members spread across 941 villages of 6 blocks have been formed under MPOWER. Total savings of Rs. 51.3 million were mobilised. Rs. 70.3

Additional **9,349** poor families brought under initiative's fold



**₹386** million in savings of SHGs, with **₹65** million saved by members

Roll out of **Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana**, a sub-component of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), to upscale agriculture and livestock-based interventions implemented under SSV, covering

**25,500** households over **3** years

**HIGHLIGHTS**

## Sakh Se Vikas (SSV) – Rajasthan Microfinance Initiative

Reached out to **121,000** households organised in 8,800 SHGs spread across 2,183 villages in 32 blocks of 14 districts

### FUTURE PLANS

Integrated development intervention proposed in collaboration with the Government of Rajasthan, in **4 tribal blocks** of south-west Rajasthan, focussing on





Overall goal: Transform lives in **70,000** tribal households

Leveraging financial resources for SHG federations from flagship programme of Central Government (NRLM), for livelihood development

million was mobilised as seed capital fund for the SHGs to initiate livelihood activities. Following the Mid-Term Review Mission's recommendation to upscale the cluster based pilot projects by CmF on maize and vegetables, the Trusts and CmF have restructured their role and financial support in

the project, through engagement in 4 clusters on institution building, agriculture and goat-rearing. Interventions on maize with 1,280 families resulted in 50% increase in production. Vegetable interventions in Kharif with 536 families also showed encouraging results, with 66% of these



*Milk collection and marketing by Maitree - a women's dairy initiative in Deoli block of Tonk district, which has led to economic change and empowerment in the lives of nearly 2,000 rural women, a project implemented by Self-Reliant Initiatives for Joint Action (SRIJAN), New Delhi under the Sakh Se Vikas initiative*

families earning a net income of Rs. 10,000 each through the activity. Vegetable interventions in Rabi were upscaled to 700 families whilst 400 families were provided with technical support *vis-à-vis* improved practices in wheat cultivation. 27 goat-rearer groups comprising 285 members have been promoted and 30 community level service providers have been identified and trained to provide support.

Finally, CmF successfully conducted two batches for the Certificate Course in MicroFinance and Rural Livelihoods. The four-month long batches comprised 35 students who had passed Standard XII, all of whom received placements at monthly salaries ranging from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 18,000.

## List of Partners:

### Central India Initiative

- *Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI) Cell, Jamshedpur*
- *N. M. Sadguru Water & Development Foundation (Sadguru), Dahod*
- *Network for Enterprise Enhancement & Development Support (NEEDS), Deoghar*
- *Society for Upliftment of People with People Organizational and Rural Technology (SUPPORT), Hazaribag*
- *AVRDC - The World Vegetable Centre, Hyderabad*
- *Action for Social Advancement (ASA), Bhopal*
- *Vikram Sarabhai Centre for Development Interaction (VIKSAT), Ahmedabad*
- *Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN), New Delhi*
- *Harsha Trust, Bhubaneswar, Orissa*
- *Rural Development Association (RDA), Medinapore*

### Sukhi Baliraja Initiative

- *Government of Maharashtra*
- *Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth (PDKV), Akola*
- *Dilasa Sansthan, Yavatmal*
- *Vikas Ganga Samajsevi Sanstha (VGSS), Yavatmal*
- *Chetna Samajseva Mandal (CSM), Yavatmal*
- *Swayam Shikshan Prayog (SSP), Mumbai*
- *Action for Food Production (AFPRO), Ahmednagar*
- *Development for Human Action Foundation (DHAN), Madurai*
- *Narottam Lalbhai Rural Development Fund (NLRDF), Ahmedabad*
- *Kamalnayan Jammalal Bajaj Foundation, Mumbai*

### Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana (KVV) (Gujarat Coastal Salinity Ingress Prevention and Mitigation Initiative)

- *Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC), Ahmedabad*
- *Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India) (AKRSP(I)), Ahmedabad*

### Himmothan Pariyojana

- *Himmothan, Dehradun*
- *Peoples' Science Institute (PSI), Dehradun*
- *Institute of Himalayan Environmental Research & Education (INHERE), Masi*
- *Shri Bhuvneshwari Mahila Ashram (SBMA), Anjansain*
- *Himaliyen Gram Vikas Samiti (HGVS), Gangolihat*
- *Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust (HIHT), Jolly Grant*
- *Centre for Organic Farming, Uttarakhand Organic Commodity Board (UOCB), Dehradun*
- *Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (CHIRAG), Nainital*
- *Rural Initiative for Social Engineering (RISE), Pithoragarh*
- *Himalayan Sewa Samiti (HSS), Chandak, Pithoragarh*

- *General Rural Advancement Society (GRAS), Lohaghat*
- *Kasturba Mahila Utthan Mandal (KMUM), Kausani, Almora*

### North East Initiative

- *North East Initiative Development Agency (NEIDA), Kohima*
- *Eleutherios Christian Society (ECS), Tuensang*
- *Centre for Environment Protection (CEP), Aizawl*
- *International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), New Delhi*
- *Prodigals Home (PH), Dimapur*
- *Open Doors, Aizawl*
- *Centre for Peace & Development, Aizawl*
- *Centre for Community Development through Network, Education, Research, Training, Resource Mobilisator and Capacity Building (CODNERC), Aizawl*
- *Agency for Porcine Foundation and Development of Nagaland (APFADON), Kohima*

### Reviving The Green Revolution

- *Reviving the Green Revolution (RGR) Cell, Ludhiana*
- *Directorate of Extension Education, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana*
- *Department of Soils, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana*
- *Department of Plant Pathology, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana*
- *Water Technology Centre, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore*
- *Department of Agricultural Microbiology, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore*
- *Department of Agricultural Entomology (DAE), Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore*
- *Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore*

### Sakh Se Vikas (Rajasthan Microfinance Initiative)

- *Centre for microFinance (CmF), Jaipur*
- *Ibtada, Alwar*
- *Self-Reliant Initiatives for Joint Action (SRIJAN), New Delhi*
- *Kalanjiam Development Financial Services (KDFS), Madurai*
- *Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN), New Delhi*

### Development And Microfinance

- *Kalanjiam Foundation, Madurai*

### Programme, Planning And Partnership Cell

- *Safe Water Network India (SWN), New Delhi*
- *BAIF Development Research Foundation (BAIF), Pune*

### Others

- *District Collectorate, Gadchiroli, Maharashtra*

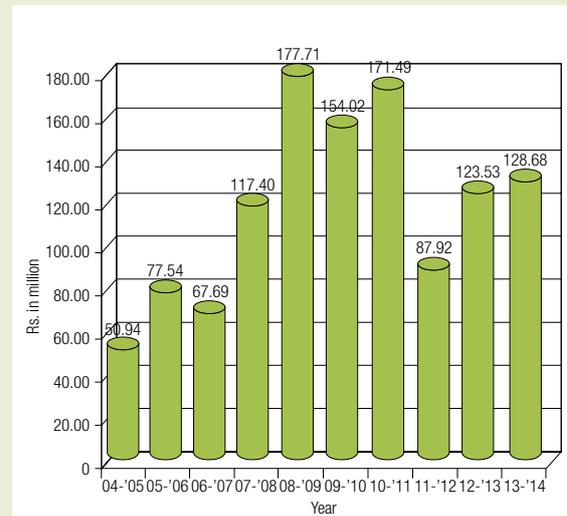
# Education



Under the education portfolio, the Trusts focus on enhancing the quality and ensuring equity of elementary education in select clusters through regional initiatives. Besides, the Trusts also support thematic initiatives that address select critical gaps in the education sector.



### Grants Disbursals for Education: 2004 - 2014



During the year under review, disbursements towards programme grants amounted to Rs. 128.68 million (US \$ 2.14 million) for 27 grants, as compared to Rs. 123.53 million for 31 grants during 2012-13.

### Regional Initiatives:

The Trusts have concentrated efforts in three under-served districts: (i) Yadgir district in Karnataka, (ii) Nandurbar district in Maharashtra, and (iii) Khunti district in Jharkhand. The key focus here is working with government schools and / or school-going children to improve learning levels and community involvement and build capacity of teachers for enhancing the quality of classroom transactions. During the year, efforts have been made to embed education work in the same clusters where livelihood activities undertaken over several years have stabilised; simultaneously, initiating activities focusing on child health and livelihood in villages where educational interventions have created a base.

### Yadgir District, Karnataka

In October 2007, the Trusts launched 'Kalike Samruddhi Upakram – Learning Enhancement Initiative' (KSU) in Karnataka, focusing on improving the quality of elementary education in selected backward districts. In June 2012, 'Kalike' – an associate organisation of the Trusts was registered

*Wide-eyed innocents welcome visitors to the Government Higher Primary School, Wadnalli, where the Learning Improvement Program (LIP), under the Kalike Samruddhi Upakram Initiative, is being implemented by Kalike in Yadgir, Karnataka*

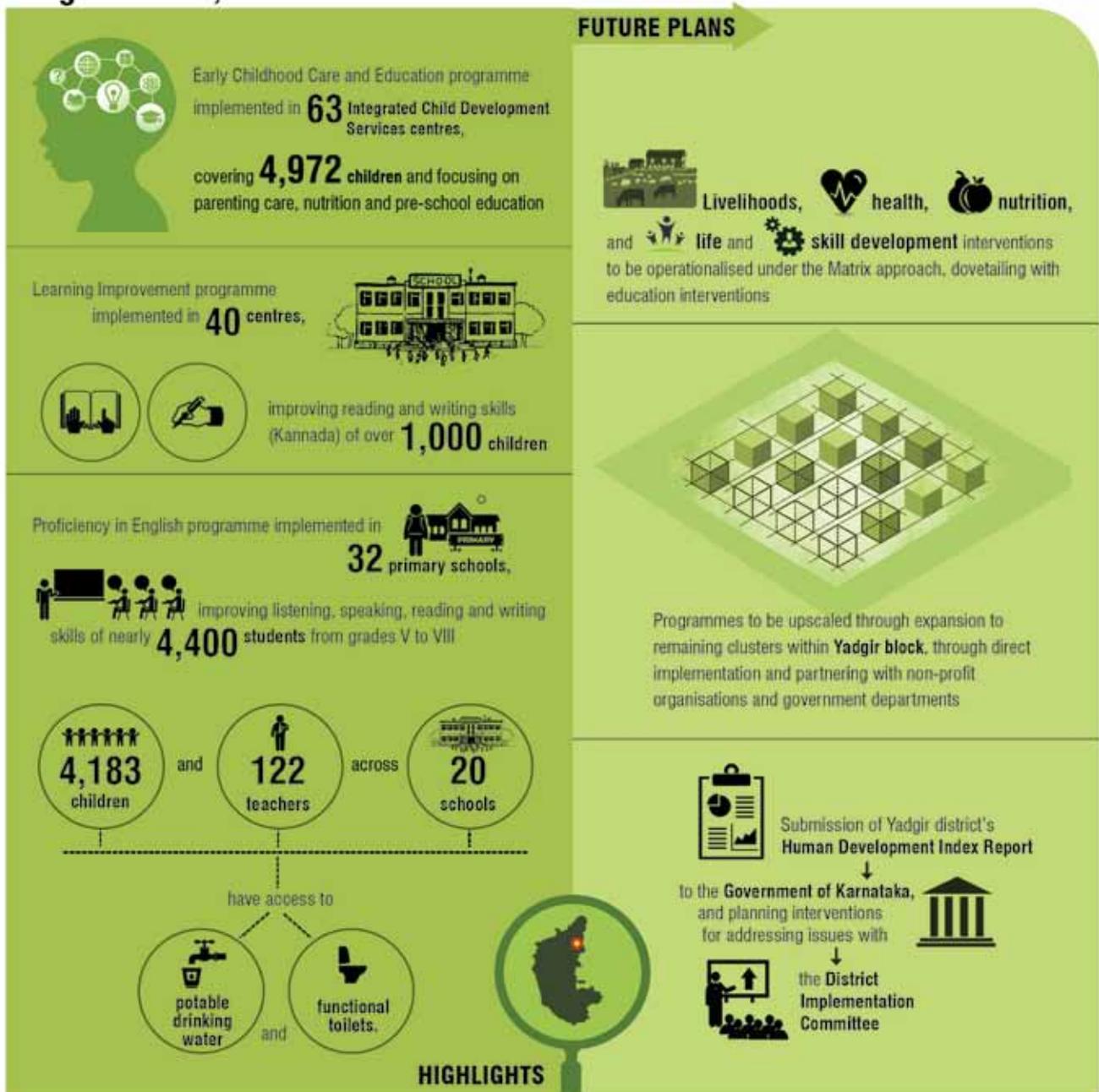
to play the role of a nodal agency for KSU interventions for facilitating deep, large scale and longterm impact on the quality of life through education, health, livelihood and skill development. Under its longterm vision as an institution, by converging with various government departments and non profit organisations, Kalike seeks to address these inter-related domains, while keeping Education as a core area of focus.

In one of the significant developments during the year, the Karnataka State Planning Board commissioned Kalike to develop the Human Development Index Report for Yadgir

district. Also during the year, as part of the Trusts' Matrix approach, interventions under new thematic areas like Livelihoods, Health & Nutrition and Skill Development were initiated, in Yadgir district. These complement the on-going interventions in Education. Feasibility and baseline studies were commissioned to get a feel of the prevailing scenario and a plan of action was developed to address the same. Interventions under KSU presently cover 22,379 children (4,972 pre-school, 12,580 primary and 4,827 secondary) across 169 villages in Yadgir district and 23 villages in Chamarajanagar district.

## REGIONAL INITIATIVES

### Yadgir District, Karnataka



**K**anchagarahalli, situated in Yadgir district, one of the most economically backward districts in the state of Karnataka, can boast of one school. Like many districts, Yadgir is predominantly dependent on agriculture. The drought-stricken land saw mass migration during the scorching summer months, when families fled to nearby cities seeking employment as construction labourers. Attendance in schools surges post summer; however, by the end of the rainy season, it declines by 30%, as children drop out of school to work in the fields, or take care of their younger siblings, while parents work in the fields.

These were not the only reasons that attendance

the water in order to make it potable. The students have maintained a school garden in the campus. The walls of the school have been repainted with messages about hygiene, nutrition, the importance of water and its purification, etc. These changes have not only improved general attendance, but also that of girl students in particular, enhancing it by 10 to 15%.

“It is because of Kalike and the Trusts’ initiative that the picture has changed today. I am happy that these changes took place during my tenure; it has made me understand the importance of collaboration and the importance of transparency in effective school development,” says Ms. Premalatha, the headmistress of the school. “Our school

## Change agents

suffered. About half the children would not attend school because of lack of drinking water. In a harsh land where groundwater was virtually unavailable anywhere in the vicinity, this meant that students had to bring water from home to meet their needs. The only transformer that was available in the village, burnt every alternate day, making it impossible for school authorities to regularly pump water into the storage tank. Girl students did not use the bathroom at all.

The Kalike Samruddhi Upakram (KSU) initiative was launched by the Trusts in October 2007 to improve the quality of elementary education in select backward districts. In 2012, ‘Kalike’ came into its own as a nodal agency for KSU, to improve the quality of life through education and livelihood in Yadgir and neighbouring districts, as also related areas such as child health and nutrition.

As part of its Aarogya-Chethana intervention, Kalike carried out a gap analysis of the school, and discovered that water supply was a major problem in the area. The supply to the school was irregular, and whatever water was available for consumption was contaminated by fluoride, nitrates and hydrogen sulphide.

Post-analysis, Kalike constructed water tanks with a capacity of 17,000 litres on the school campus. Based on the rain water harvesting model, the tanks’ water is used for drinking and cooking mid-day meals for students. The school was provided with ultraviolet drums to purify



Members of the School Development Monitoring Committee (SDMC) in a meeting

now has better facilities than urban schools,” says Ms. Lakshmi Bai, Gram Panchayat member.

Initially, the community was not very supportive of the whole process. Post-construction, the residents became more aware of the difference between pure and contaminated water and the advantages of using harvested rainwater. Today, members of the School Development Monitoring Committee (SDMC), a committee involving parents of children studying in school, actively participate in school development programmes and take pride in bringing about change not just for children but for the community as a whole.

“Kanchagarahalli is moving towards development, and it shows that the villagers can do wonders if they unite,” says Mr. Venkoba, former SDMC President. “Education can assure a bright future, and Kalike and the Trusts showed us the road towards development through community contribution.”

Kanchagarahalli is not an ordinary village today; it is a model village in Yadgir district and placed second in the Block Level ‘Parisara Snehi’ School Award, for being an environment-friendly school.

Under KSU, the Early Childhood Care & Education programme was implemented in 63 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Centres covering 4,972 children. The programme focused on parenting care, nutrition and pre-school education. Capacity building of ICDS workers / helpers and nutrition workshops for mothers/caregivers was undertaken. 40 ICDS centres were developed as observational centres for effective implementation of pre-school curriculum. During the year, the attendance in ICDS centres increased to 90%, as against 40% observed at the baseline.

The Learning Improvement programme was implemented in 40 centres and covered 1,002 children, with the aim of improving their reading and writing skills in Kannada. Based on the pre-mid-exit assessments, 94% of the children were able to read and write with comprehension.

The Proficiency in English programme is being implemented in 32 primary schools covering 4,395 students from grades 5 to 8. The intervention has led to a steady increase in the scores of 50 to 60% of the students *vis-à-vis* listening, speaking, reading and writing skills. A special day was celebrated in each of these schools, during which children demonstrated their English language proficiency to their parents/community members.

Under the School Health & Sanitation programme, 4,183 children and 122 teachers across 20 schools have access to potable drinking water and functional toilets. Committees were formed to monitor the health and hygiene practices among children and monthly thematic workshops are being conducted for educating children, teachers and community members. Vegetables grown in the kitchen gardens are being



*Sharing doubles the joy of reading, at a library set up in the home of one of the students at Bommeshettiballi. Students are encouraged to collect books from various fairs organised by Kalike, as a part of its Readers' Club project being implemented under the Kalike Samruddhi Upakram Initiative in Yadgir, Karnataka*

used in the mid-day meal program being run in these schools.

A Readers' Club is being promoted in 50 schools, in collaboration with the National Book Trust, New Delhi, for enhancing reading skills, general knowledge and language fluency amongst children and teachers. As a result, children have developed a passion for reading and a few have started buying books to set up their personal collections in their homes.

Interventions under the Information Communications Technology (ICT) component covered 4,827 children. Self-access audio / video materials have been created which help children in acquiring conceptual understanding of the contexts within text books. Teachers are using computers and accessing subject-related resources on the web, whilst also creating resources to be used during the classroom transaction process.

## Nandurbar District, Maharashtra

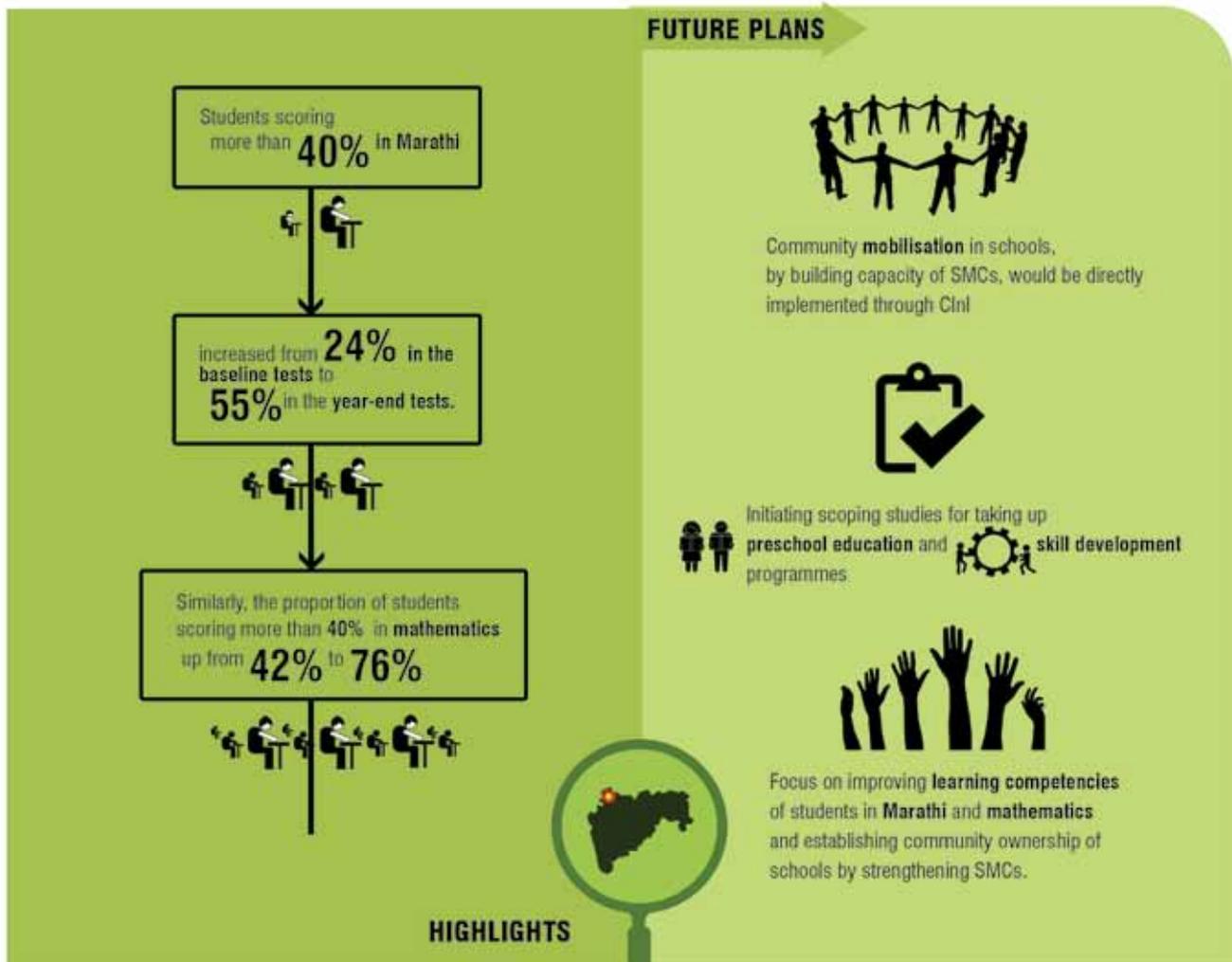
Over the past five years, the Trusts have supported non-profit organisations to improve the educational landscape in Nandurbar district. During 2013-14, support to the Quality Education Support Trust came to an end, whilst support to two new organisations, namely, Janarth Adivasi Vikas Sanstha (JAVS) and Janseva Mandal (JSM) was initiated. These are aimed at offering supplementary teaching in Marathi and Mathematics to primary school students, operating a Resource Centre (RC) for teachers and offering

training in athletics to talented tribal students in Ashram Schools.

JAVS has been operating 8 Balbhavans, with a total enrolment of 914 students (Grade I to IV), while JSM has been operating 9 Balbhavans, with a total enrolment of 913 students (Grade I to IV) in Dhadgaon block of the district. Of these 17 Balbhavans, 11 are in Ashram Schools, while the remaining 6 are in Zilla Parishad schools. Both organisations have identified three schools in which Balbhavans would be

## REGIONAL INITIATIVES

### Nandurbar District, Maharashtra



set up during 2014-15. Year-end tests carried out in the Balbhavans indicate that students' learning levels have improved *vis-à-vis* the baseline. Notably, the proportion of students scoring more than 40% in Marathi increased from 24% in the baseline tests to 55% in the year-end tests. Similarly, the proportion of students scoring more than 40% in Mathematics has gone up from 42% to 76%.

Besides the Balbhavan component, JAVS has been operating a RC in the Block Education Office in Dhadgao block. Through the RC, innovative teaching learning materials and methods are introduced to teachers. A small library has also been established in the RC, with 148 registered members. Reading aloud, Marathi typing, science toys, a remedial programme in mathematics, N-computing for teachers, etc. are also on offer at the RC.



*Children immersed in finding solutions to math problems crowd around a teacher at Balbhavan Zilla Parishad School, Shinalkuwa, under a project implemented by the Janseva Mandal, Nandurbar, Maharashtra*

JSM has been operating a sports programme, covering 40 tribal students from different Ashram Schools, which enabled many of them to win prizes at district level and also participate at state level competitions.

During the year, a survey of 200 schools was carried out to ascertain the status of School Management Committees (SMC). The survey revealed that SMCs have been constituted in all schools, as mandated by the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009. However, most of the SMCs were not functional and in many instances, individuals were not even aware of their membership. Given the high levels of illiteracy and

backwardness in the region, capacity building of the SMC members was recommended. Based on the analysis and findings, a proposal has been developed for taking up direct implementation of programmes in 11 villages through Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI). The Trusts also commissioned a research study on the scale of migration from Dhadgao, its impact on education and the ways and means for ameliorating the situation. Data collection has been carried out by AFARM, Pune, which would be analysed shortly.

## Khunti District, Jharkhand

**E**ducation interventions were focused in the blocks of Khunti, Torpa, Murhu and Rania in Khunti district, under the umbrella of the Central India Initiative and fell under three major components: (a) Elementary School; (b) Secondary School; and (c) Innovation and Research.

The Elementary School component addressed quality issues in 55 elementary schools through direct implementation of the School and Community Based



*Stones serve just as well as an abacus to hone mathematical skills at a primary school in Dulwa, Khunti District, Jharkhand, at a project being implemented by CInI, Jamsbedpur*

Quality Improvement Programme (SCQuIP) and Expansion of School and Community Based Quality Improvement Programme (ESCQuIP). Under SCQuIP, 1,498 children studying in grades III and IV are developing competencies in Language, Mathematics, Environmental Science and English. Also, approximately 4,000 children are developing co-curricular skills in the areas of arts and crafts. Under ESCQuIP, 778 children studying in grades II and III are developing competencies in Language, Mathematics, Environmental Science and English. Another 1,546 children are developing co-curricular skills in the areas of arts and crafts.

In order to gauge the academic achievements of the students, the Trusts approached the Institute for Human Development (IHD) Eastern Regional Centre, Ranchi,

towards conducting a third party monitoring and evaluation study. The report reveals that over the past two years, SCQuIP has been successful in bringing about positive changes in the learning outcomes of the students, as compared to the baseline tests. The students' scores in English and Hindi languages have improved; besides, non-cognitive skills such as punctuality, discipline, love for learning, regularity, respect for elders, self-confidence and leadership have also been developed. There is a growing involvement of the parents and community members in the educational process. The programme has also positively impacted the government and para teachers. Encouragingly, there is a growing demand for the programme's replication in the non-intervention schools as well.

The High School component focused on running

Seven-year-old Karma Munda hated school. His mother, a daily labourer working in others' fields, had dreamt of giving her children a good education, but Karma preferred to play truant. When his mother went to the fields to work, he stayed home; when she personally dropped him off at school, he would run away during the lunch break.

In August 2012, in a bid to improve the quality of learning in the government schools in Khunti district, Jharkhand, the Trusts operationalised the School and Community-based Quality Improvement Programme (SCQuIP) under the Central India Initiative. The programme is being implemented by CInI – the nodal agency for the Central India Initiative. In an attempt to increase the attendance in schools, learning facilitators began making regular home visits, explaining the importance of education to parents, and encouraging children to attend school. Karma, studying in Class II at the time, remained recalcitrant, attending school for only seven days that month.

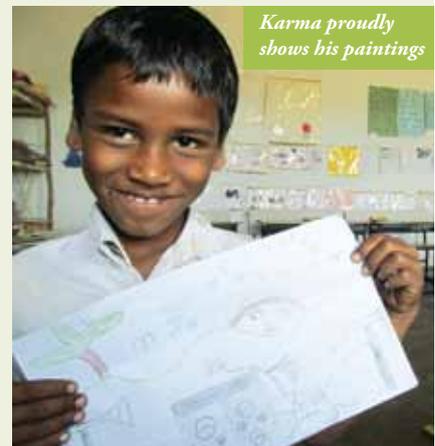
In September 2012, the Learning Assistant, Ms. Sheetal Kumari, regularly went to Karma's house, to personally bring him to school. Even though he hated the idea, Karma attended school for 12 days. However, as soon as she stopped doing that in October, Karma returned to his old ways – he attended school for only 6 days.

Karma belongs to a tribal community, and his mother is the single earning member of the household. She has no wherewithal to insist on her son's attendance, or even to ensure that he remained in school. Frustrated with his continued truancy, she gave up insisting that he attends school. His lack of attendance, and his disinterest in his studies posed a problem for the project facilitators as well. They had to find another way to spark his interest and break the cycle of truancy.

Karma came to the Learning Assistant to return his drawings, she would not mention it either. Instead, she would praise his drawings and present him with more paper and crayons; slowly, she could start giving him story books, maths worksheets, Hindi numbers, words and sentences, etc. By continuously monitoring his work and behaviour, they could plot their future course of action.

Three days later, early in the morning, Karma arrived at Ms. Sheetal Kumari's house with his paintings. Acting according to plan, she praised his work, and sent him off with more paper. Karma returned the same evening with more paintings. Then, nothing was heard of him for a couple of days. On the third day, of his own volition, Karma re-entered his classroom. Once again, the teacher was quite circumspect in her dealings with the boy. Giving him some class work, she told Karma that he could either complete it at school, or take it back home. Karma chose to stay back in school. Slowly, he began to attend school willingly. Not always, but often. But he scrupulously completed all the work he was given.

It was clear that Karma was making progress. In order to encourage him further, the facilitator and the



*Karma proudly shows his paintings*

## Schooling Karma

So the facilitators sat down to review Karma's case, deliberating on the tactics that had been deployed until then, and on how best to bring Karma back to school. As they looked through his records and school work, they realised that Karma had been very interested in drawing. They decided to use that to persuade him to attend school regularly.

The Learning Facilitators and the Learning Assistant visited Karma's house, taking along with them some of his worksheets and his artwork. Seeing them, Karma's mother was voluble about their straitened circumstances, but Karma remained silent and even hostile. The visitors, however, made no mention of school or studies. Instead, the Learning Assistant held out Karma's pictures, expressing doubts that he had actually painted them since he had never attended school. An indignant Karma asserted his ownership over his work.

The ruse worked – with the ice broken, Karma was at least ready to speak to them instead of running away. The visitors continued to talk about his drawings, praising his skill and talent. They gave Karma some drawing sheets and colouring material, telling him that he could continue to draw pictures at home. Once he was done, he could bring them to the Learning Assistant at school, and she would be happy to give him more paper.

Before leaving, the visitors quietly told Karma's mother not to mention 'school' to Karma. It was also decided that when

team visited Karma with worksheets and drawings. They praised his involvement and efforts and promised that if he continued to apply himself, he would soon learn to read and write and perhaps even speak English.

Karma's story is that of a remarkable turnaround. The project team's unwillingness to give up on Karma, and their conviction that every child is capable of learning, even though the methods may have to be unconventional, has borne spectacular fruit. Karma had already increased his attendance from 26% in the previous months to 73% in November 2012. His attendance rates remained high, averaging around 80% in the next four months. Correspondingly, his involvement in class and his interest in studies continued to increase, and made a definite change to his grades - they have increased visibly, and in the annual examination in April 2013, Karma scored 73% in Hindi, 50% in Mathematics and 26% in English.

Today, Karma is studying in Class IV and averages between 60-80% attendance. He is able to read books easily, can speak and understand Hindi, and can even construct sentences and paragraphs without help. He voluntarily takes books home to read. He is good at basic mathematics, and a willing helper at school. His amazing transformation and progress have cemented the project team's conviction that it is possible to improve the quality of learning in government schools.

Remedial Coaching Centres (RCC), under the SCQuIP for students of Grades VIII, IX and X in 10 secondary schools. 1,150 students studying in these grades are being provided with academic support in Mathematics, Science and English. Under the RCC, 290 students of class X appeared for the Board exams in 2013, of which 253 students were successful. 19% of the students secured Third Division, 52% secured Second Division and 29% secured First Division. Thus, the passing percentage was 87%.

Under the Innovation and Research component, three types of programmes were implemented; (a) Community Based Rehabilitation Programme (CBR); (b) Continuation of Girl Child Education; and (c) Quality University Education Programme.

Sinduartola Gramodaya Vikas Vidyalaya (SGVV), Ranchi, implemented the CBR programme in 22 villages of Rania block, covering 59 children. The programme aimed to provide referral and medical services to the children, promote

inclusion of children in the community through awareness generation, develop Teaching Learning Materials (TLM) and enhance the capacities of 5 Community Based Rehabilitation Workers (CBRW) through training. The programme ended in January 2014, following which an impact assessment was conducted by the Trusts through a developmental psychologist. The key findings indicate that the capacity and confidence of the team to screen, assess and plan interventions for children with disabilities and initiate social inclusion through interactions with the community and other stakeholders have improved. The team's capacities in teaching the children self-care, knowledge gaining and applying skills and teaching the families to work with the children are evident. Initiating socialisation by helping children make friends in the community and academic inclusion in schools has led to children being better accepted and respected by the community and their peers. The comfort level of the team in interacting with village leaders and other authorities has also

## REGIONAL INITIATIVES

### Khunti District, Jharkhand



## Integrating Education Across Regional Initiatives

During the year, preparatory work was undertaken for spreading education work across different geographies that the Trusts operate in. This entailed completing scoping studies to understand the prevailing challenges and status of education (ranging from pre-school to high-school), selection of potential clusters / blocks where work could be initiated, deciding suitable approaches and designs for educational interventions, among others. Scoping studies were undertaken in the following geographies:

- Uttarakhand – under Himmothan Pariyojana
- Punjab – under Reviving the Green Revolution

Initiative

- Rajasthan – under Sakh Se Vikas Initiative
- Select clusters in Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh – under North East Initiative
- Coastal Gujarat – under Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana
- Select clusters in Vidarbha, Maharashtra – under Sukhi Baliraja Initiative

A strategy has been developed for each of the above-mentioned regions. In the coming year, operational plans would be developed and thereafter, implementation would commence.

improved and the team perceives the work at the community level to be of high significance *vis-à-vis* ensuring inclusion of children with disabilities.

Under the 'Punararambh' programme being implemented by Vikas Bharati, a total of 40 students were supported to appear for their matriculation examinations under the Jharkhand Academic Council exams in 2013. Out of 37 girls, 34 passed the examination. Another 40 girls were provided academic support in 2013-14 and have appeared for the Board exams in March 2014. Among 60 girls who are being provided academic support under National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), 28 have cleared 3 subjects out of 5, 17

have cleared 2, and 6 have cleared one subject. The annual review of the programme conducted by a professor of the Ranchi University revealed that the girls appeared to be self-confident, their communication skills were average and their academic performance was quite good in Hindi and Science, whilst there was scope for improvement in Mathematics and English.

Finally, through its Quality University Education Programme being implemented from January 2014, Hazaribag Jesuits Education Society (HJES) is providing facilities for science laboratories, books for the library, computers and equipment to 300 college students.

## Thematic Initiatives

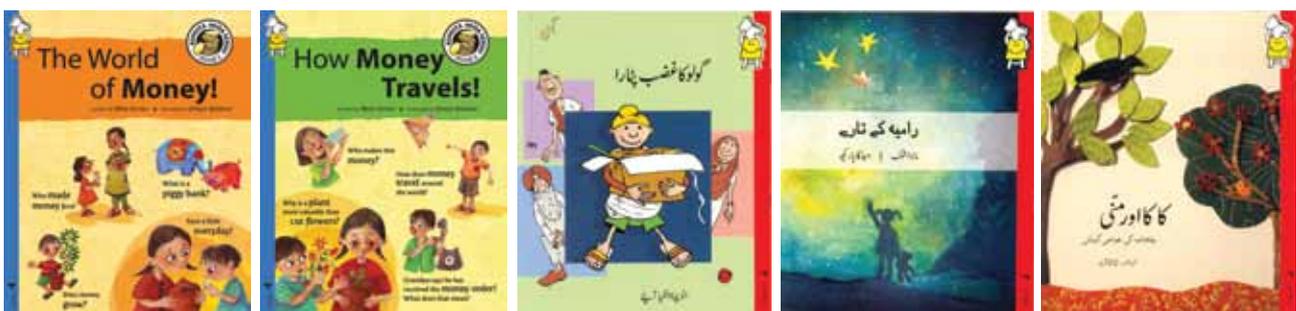
### Parag - Publications Initiative

The initiative focuses on improving access to quality children's books in Indian languages by supporting development, dissemination and use of children's literature in classrooms and communities. In the year gone by, the Parag initiative partnered with Eklavya, Bhopal and Pratham Books, Bengaluru, for development of titles in Hindi, English, Urdu, Marathi, Kannada and Telugu.

Eklavya published 42 new titles, ranging from early readers

to teacher resources and activity books, with an estimated readership of over 210,000. Similarly, Pratham Books published 10 new titles (non-fiction) and translated 25 titles into Urdu, with an estimated readership of over 383,000.

Pratham Books implemented a 'Book Coupon Pilot', reaching out to 6,000 children in Delhi and the Yadgir district of Karnataka. Children received book coupons of Rs. 50 each, to be used for buying 2-3 story books / story



A few titles published under the Parag – Publications Initiative

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Six months ago, 32-year-old Pradeep Dhekale, a librarian in an innovative Marathi medium school run by the Pragat Shikshan Sansthan in Phaltan, Maharashtra, was asked to participate in the Trusts' Library Educators' Course. A member of a nomadic tribe from Wakhari, 20 kilometres from Phaltan, Pradeep, unsure of his ability to understand or converse in Hindi, the language of the course, was understandably reluctant. He loved to read, but his reading was mostly limited to books by Maharashtrian saints and writers from a rural background. However, when he joined the course, Pradeep was elated to discover that the organisers had made an attempt to provide support in Marathi. Not only that, he could submit his assignments in his mother tongue as well.

The course, the first of its kind, was designed by the Trusts under its Parag initiative, in partnership with Vidya Bhawan Society, Udaipur, to help practitioners, teachers and librarians to build their understanding and skills to effectively design library sessions with children. It was a timely development as the Right to Education Act had recognised and mandated libraries as vital spaces and energisers for learning. A 2011 study of status and key challenges faced by organisations running school and community-based libraries had revealed an urgent need to develop the capacity of library professionals. The

group work, was offered in dual mode with three face-to-face sessions, each followed by a distance learning period. Participants from 10 of the Trusts' partners who held classroom / school / community based libraries became the first batch of this pilot course. Thirty participants, including Pradeep, became part of the pilot batch that held readings, completed assignments, participated in online discussion forums and completed a project in which they identified and worked on a problem in their field. Each participant had a mentor providing support and acting as the participants' link to the course faculty. This greatly strengthened learning and understanding.

Ninety-three percent of the participants completed the pilot course; they saw it as

*A participant of the Library Educators' Course learning how to encourage people to read through the finger pointing method in Udaipur, Rajasthan*



## Libraries of learning

course and its content are aimed at: (a) enabling library educators to conceptualise the library as a shared space for all curricular areas, including reading for pleasure; (b) sensitising them to respond to context-specific needs of their children, school and community; and (c) developing an understanding of children's literature and finding ways to bring books and literature alive for children.

The six-month course (September 2013 - March 2014), focusing on experiential learning as well as small

*"Participants developed a good understanding of the importance of libraries for children and how to set them up, and also benchmark good quality children's literature. This knowledge helped us to form library corners at our centres; participants can now facilitate selection of appropriate books for our library programme. Participants were also able to inculcate a love for reading by linking reading with play activities. We could see the positive impact of these sessions on children and plan to extend this approach to other centres."*

– Mumbai Mobile Crèches

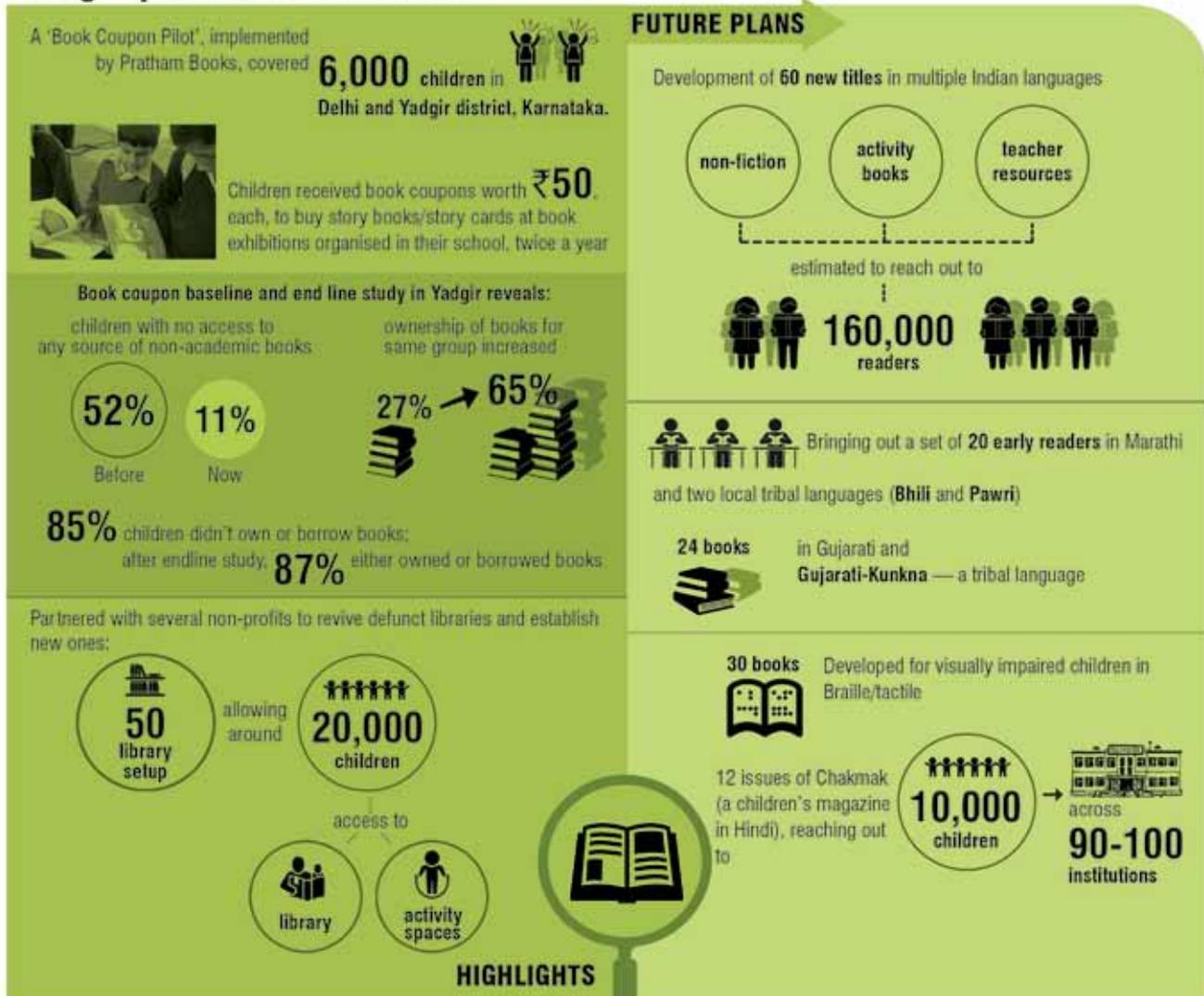
an opportunity for professional development. Today, Pradeep is confident in his role as school librarian. He not only spends time reading out loud to children, but also conducts various activities to spur their interest in reading. The feedback from Mumbai Mobile Crèches (MMC) – a partner of the Trusts under Parag – was also encouraging! According to them, the course was an excellent learning experience for both Ms. Manisha and Ms. Sandhya, the participants, who had rarely had an opportunity to participate in an intensive learning course. It also helped MMC re-think its strategy on using storybooks for early literacy and how learnings from the course could reach others in the organisation.

The Trusts have identified areas for further improvement in course content, design and offering. Based on the encouraging response from the pilot course in Hindi, the Trusts aim to institutionalise the course in a suitable academic organisation and offer it in several Indian languages so as to reach a larger and wider set of participants.

Read about the course at <http://libraryeducators.in/>

## THEMATIC INITIATIVES

### Parag – publications initiative



cards of their choice at a book exhibition organised in their school, twice in the academic year. Baseline and end-line surveys were conducted with children who participated in the book exhibitions and a control group of around 1,600 children. The surveys highlighted the impact of the book coupon pilot *vis-à-vis* access, ownership, booksharing and reading behaviour amongst children, with those in the intervention group purchasing more books than those in the control group. The pilot suggests that such book coupons can function as triggers to increase interest in reading (and purchase), especially when coupled with efforts to increase access to books through bookstores and libraries.

Efforts to revive defunct libraries and establish new ones continued by building meaningful partnerships with organisations such as Jan Sahas, Dewas; Mumbai Mobile Crèches, Mumbai; Vidya Bhawan Society, Udaipur; Teach

to Lead, Mumbai; and Door Step Society, Mumbai. Support to these organisations under Parag led to the setting up of 50 libraries in community centres and schools across project sites, allowing around 20,000 children to equitably access library and activity spaces. Further, Kalike was associated with 50 school libraries and readers' clubs, providing training and onsite support to the field teams, thereby reaching out to around 10,000 children.

In order to devise a strategy for the Parag – Publications Initiative, the Trusts commissioned a mapping study of the Children's Literature Sector in 2013-14, in order to map the sector in India in terms of trends, status and key gaps and subsequently, suggest suitable steps. The study was carried out by ValueNotes, a Pune based market research agency. Based on the findings and recommendations, a long term strategy is being evolved.

## Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)

**E**arly Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) caters to the early education and health requirements of children up to 6 years of age. There are close to 60 million children in India in the age group of 3 to 6 years. A rough approximation of one teacher for 20 students (an industry standard at pre-school level) yields a requirement of 3 million teachers to manage the early childhood education requirements of this vast population. Despite the vast number of children in this age group, the proportion of teacher training colleges that are trying to cater to the human resource and knowledge needs of working with this age group is disproportionately low and mostly unrecognised by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE).

Under ECCE, the Trusts' partnership with QUEST,



*Anganwadi teachers learning the basics of health care, nutrition, child care and education at an initiative undertaken by QUEST at Sonale, Thane district, Maharashtra*

### THEMATIC INITIATIVES

Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)	Early Literacy
<p>Partnership with <b>QUEST, Thane</b>, resulted in expanding interventions to <b>70 Anganwadis</b> (from 30) run under the <b>Integrated Child Development Scheme</b> in Wada block, Thane, focusing on improving pre-school component</p> 	<p>Continued partnerships with <b>Organisation for Early Literacy Promotion, QUEST, Thane</b>, Ajmer, Jan Sahas, Dewas</p> <p>reaching out to over</p> <p><b>5,000</b> children and <b>55</b> teachers/community workers</p> 
<p>An independent impact assessment of ECCE interventions over a <b>3</b> year period in <b>Dharani block</b> in <b>Melghat, Amravati</b>, commissioned.</p> <p>Anganwadi workers in all the <b>251</b> Anganwadis in the block have been</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>appropriate teaching learning materials</li> <li>sound practices for engaging with children in the age group of 3-6</li> </ul> <p><b>42</b> Anganwadis in a position to serve as model Anganwadis</p> 	<p><b>Literacy Research in Indian Languages (LIRIL)</b> studied literacy acquisition of around</p> <p><b>750</b> grade one students</p> <p>'Kannada' and 'Marathi' in Yadgir and Thane districts</p> <p>First-of-its-kind longitudinal, multi-lingual study of literacy learning in Indian classrooms, will continue for <b>2 more years</b></p> 
<p>ECCE to be an important component of education interventions in various geographies, especially</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Karnataka</li> <li>- Rajasthan</li> <li>- Gujarat</li> <li>- Jharkhand</li> <li>- Arunachal Pradesh</li> </ul> 	<p>LIRIL analysed Kannada and Marathi textbooks and curriculum used in early primary grades, also conducted classroom observations and teacher interviews to understand knowledge, skills and attitudes of teachers</p> 

The brain develops during early childhood and lays the foundation for later learning. This contributes to the social, emotional, intellectual and physical development of the child. There is sufficient evidence globally that pre-school education, especially for children from disadvantaged communities, helps develop readiness for regular school, giving them the opportunity for an equal start. The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme is India's largest government programme for providing (among other things) Early Childhood Education (ECE) to poor children. In fact, for a vast majority of disadvantaged children, ICDS is their only avenue for early education.

and to monitor ECE

- Decentralising, but providing recurrent training to anganwadi workers (AWs) and helpers at the beat level
- Monitoring and providing mentoring to AWs at village level to develop their skills and confidence
- Eliciting community support / participation
- Developing indicators to assess the quality of ECE programme and progress of learning outcomes
- Offering peer coaching by high-performing AWs in each beat to diffuse intervention

When the project ended, Anganwadis where CLR engaged directly with, or mentored the AWs, showed significant improvement in their self-confidence in

## Opening the door to knowledge

The Centre for Learning Resources (CLR) is a Pune-based non-profit organisation working in the field of education in Maharashtra since 1984. It initiated an action research project in the Dharni block of Amravati District, Melghat region, Maharashtra, where the ICDS programme runs, to demonstrate a comprehensive, decentralised strategy for ECE that could be replicated large-scale across ICDS centres in the state. It was supported by the Trusts (in partnership with the Government of Maharashtra and NEG-Fire, the other organisation supporting this programme); fulfilling a child's right to development and education. It is a key initiative within the Trusts' educational portfolio.

Dharni, one of the most backward blocks in the state with a predominantly tribal population, was among the first 33 blocks where ICDS was initiated in 1975. It has 251 Anganwadis that cover 9,520 children in the 3-6 year age group. CLR's baseline study found the ECE programme deficient in quality and practically non-existent in many Anganwadis. Systemic issues, motivation of functionaries, lack of skills and the low priority accorded to this service were all responsible factors.

Good ECE practices in Anganwadi Centres (ACs) can be undertaken and sustained only if local capacities are strengthened; so CLR began by developing district level training centres and put in eight processes to strengthen the ECE programme:

- Developing teaching learning materials and a curriculum for activity-based ECE in ACs
- Come up with model Anganwadis in each of the beats, which others can learn from
- Setting up a Block Resource Team comprising ICDS supervisors and Balshikshan Prasar Karyakarta (CLR workers) to provide ongoing academic support for,



The early child education kit developed by the Centre for Learning Resources (CLR) as part of the Dharni ICDS Project, Pune, Maharashtra

carrying out ECE. All of the 42 Anganwadis out of 215, with whom CLR engaged through direct classroom support and ongoing mentoring showed distinct improvement from the baseline. When appropriate teaching learning materials were combined with relevant training and onsite support, the AWs were able to take ownership of the ECE component. Where these factors were absent, there has not been any significant change.

So far, CLR's project has proved that the ECE component can be delivered through the same workforce provided the Child Development Project Officer (CDPO), supervisors, workers and helpers are willing to give it their all. However, much still needs to be done for the CPDOs to be ready to own this programme, and for the supervisors to have the required capacity and time to provide the monitoring and support that the workers so sorely need.

Thane, resulted in expanding interventions to 70 Anganwadis (from 30) run under the Integrated Child Development Scheme in Wada block, Thane, focusing on improving the pre-school component. Anganwadi teachers were provided with modular training and kits; further, onsite support was provided to the Anganwadis for ensuring developmentally appropriate ECCE to children in the age group of 30-6 years.

An independent impact assessment of ECCE interventions over a three-year period in Dharani block in Melghat, Amravati, was commissioned by the Trusts and the results were rather interesting. From a scenario where none of the Anganwadis possessed a functional pre-school component, a degree of awareness has been introduced in all the 251 Anganwadis in the block. The Anganwadi workers and helpers from these centres have been introduced to appropriate teaching learning materials, along with sound practices for

engaging with children in the age group of 3-6 years. Forty-two of these Anganwadis are now in a position to serve as model Anganwadis for others to learn and emulate the best practices. The Anganwadi training centres which were delinked from practice earlier, now have four demonstration sites in the form of Anganwadis which are delivering on the pre-school component. Undoubtedly, a lot still needs to be done to bring about appropriate change in the supervisors, but a strong start has been made in bringing the significance of pre-school education into the consciousness of the administration.

Moving forward, ECCE would be an important component of education interventions in various geographies, especially Karnataka, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh, in terms of field implementation. Only select projects that have larger sectoral relevance would be considered beyond the above mentioned geographies.

## Early Literacy

**E**arly literacy comprises foundational skills of reading with understanding and writing to express oneself, building on the command over oral language a child has while entering school. Reading, writing and oral language are therefore deeply interconnected, fundamental skills that are essential for schooling and active participation in modern society. Studies have repeatedly shown that for the large majority of children, robust literacy skills are not built during primary years of schooling. The children most adversely affected are those coming from underprivileged communities. Considering the critical gaps in literacy levels of children and inadequacies at the level of teacher education, classroom practice, knowledge and policy pertaining to early literacy, the Trusts developed Early Literacy as a theme for focused work at three levels, namely: (a) field demonstrations; (b) capacity building; and (c) knowledge and discipline building.

During the year, the Trusts continued their partnerships with the Organisation for Early Literacy Promotion, Ajmer, Jan Sahas, Dewas and QUEST, Thane, thereby reaching out to over 5,000 children (for strengthening their foundational literacy skills) and teachers / community workers (training them to implement sound early literacy instruction). Planned literacy instruction, coupled with exposure to appropriate children's literature and opportunities for children to engage with print in meaningful ways, are important strategies to build skills to read with understanding.

Literacy Research in Indian Languages (LiRIL) – a collaborative research that the Trusts are undertaking – led by Professor Shailaja Menon from Azim Premji University, Bengaluru, studied literacy acquisition of around 750 grade one students in Kannada and Marathi in Yadgir and Thane districts. Apart from tracking student learning (twice during the academic year), LiRIL completed an analysis of Kannada and Marathi textbooks and curriculum used in early primary grades, whilst also conducting in-depth classroom observations and teacher interviews to understand knowledge, skills and attitudes of teachers on literacy instruction and learning. This is a first-of-its-kind longitudinal, multi-lingual study of literacy learning in Indian classrooms and would continue for a further two years.



*High fives and happy hours make learning fun at a project implemented by Quest in Nandurbar, Maharashtra*

## List of Partners:

### (A) Regional Initiative

#### Karnataka (Kalike Samruddhi Upakram (KSU) – Learning Enhancement Initiative)

- Kalike, Bengaluru
- Deenabandhu, Chamrajanagar
- Centre for British Teaching & Education Services (CfBT), Hyderabad
- Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement (SYYM), Bengaluru

#### Maharashtra

- Quality Education Support Trust (QUEST), Thane
- Janseva Mandal, Nandurbar
- Janarth Adivasi Vikas Sanstha (JASVS), Nandurbar

#### Jharkhand

- Vikas Bharati, Bishunpur
- Sinduarta Gramodaya Vikas Vidyalaya (SGVV), Ranchi
- Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI), Jamshedpur
- Bhartiya Kisan Sangh (BKS), Ranchi, Jharkhand
- Hazaribag Jesuits Education Society (HJES), Hazaribag

### (B) Thematic Initiatives

#### Early Childhood Education

- Centre for Learning Resources (CLR), Pune

#### Improving Access to Quality Education

- Muskaan, Bhopal
- Teach to Lead, Mumbai

- Palakneeti Pariwar, Pune
- Inter University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA), Pune

#### Teacher Development Initiative

- Rashreeya Vidyalaya Educational Consortium (RVEC), Bengaluru
- Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai

#### 'Parag' - Publication Initiative

- Vidya Bhawan Society, Udaipur
- The Society for Door Step Schools (DSS), Mumbai
- Eklavya, Bhopal
- Pratham Books, Mumbai

#### Early Literacy Initiative

- Jan Sahas Social Development Society, Dewas
- Quality Education Support Trust (QUEST), Mumbai
- Organisation for Early Literacy Promotion (OELP), New Delhi

### (C) Nurturing Education as a Discipline

- Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai

### (D) Cross Cutting Across Themes

#### Skills Development of Youth under Sakh Se Vikas

- Aajeevika Bureau, Udaipur
- Foundation for Education and Development, Udaipur

### (E) Others

- College of Engineering, Pune

*Engrossed in the bright colours and magic of the letters, a young girl learns to read as part of a project being implemented by Deenabandhu, Chamrajanagara, to enhance language skills under the Kalike Samruddhi Upakram*



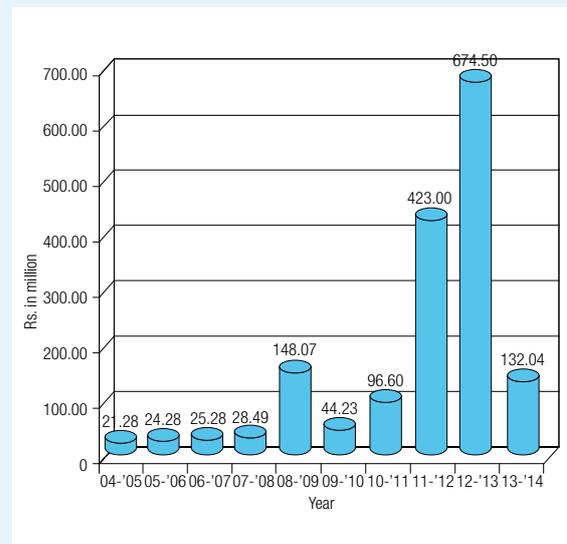
# Health



During the year under review, programmes supported under the Trusts' Health portfolio covered rural, tribal and urban slums of the country, focusing on children, women and other underprivileged populations. Over 100,000 individuals were covered through programmes implemented by supporting partners, offering services for children with special needs, addressing mental health issues of persons on the streets as well as in communities, extension of basic health services to poor patients in rural and tribal pockets and training of human resources in the areas of public health and eye care. Besides, the Trusts continued to support fellowships in focus areas such as Public Health, Eye Care, Kidney Care and Organ Donation.



### Grants Disbursals for Health: 2004 - 2014



During the year 2013-14 the Trusts disbursed Rs. 132.04 million (US \$ 2.20 million) for 23 grants, as against Rs. 674.50 million to 28 grants during 2012-13 (which included a grant of Rs. 550 million to the Tata Medical Centre Trust, Mumbai). Consequently, if this large disbursement (which is not really linked to the Health Programmes of the Trusts) is discounted, the increase in programmatic grant disbursements during 2013-14 is only 6%.

### Rural Health

Under the Rural Health theme, the Trusts were able to cover around 75,000 tribal and rural patients through continuing support to Jan Swasthya Sahyog (JSS), Bilaspur and Association for Health Welfare in the Nilgiris (ASHWINI), Gudalur, by providing basic health care services. Activities undertaken by JSS have evolved over the past two decades to include a village health programme, based on trained women village health workers in tribal villages of Bilaspur district and provision of low cost rational

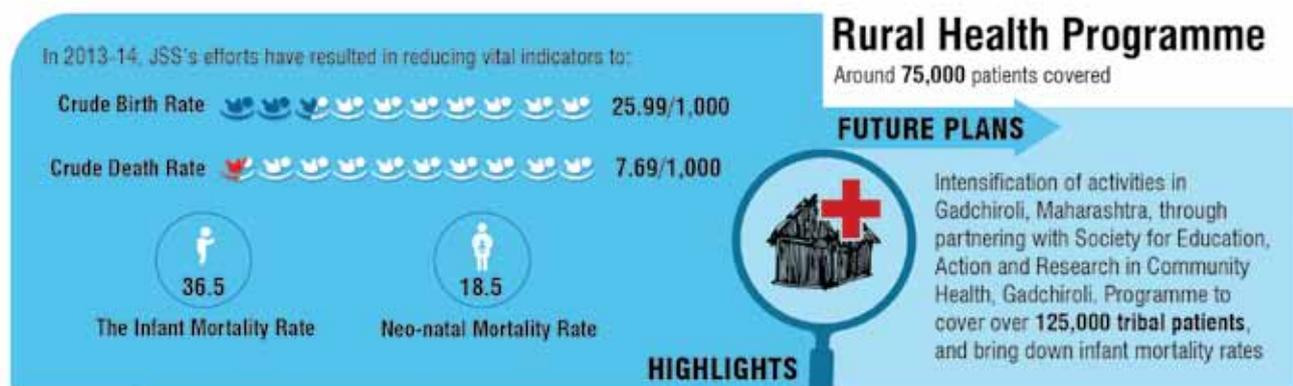
(left) A mother provides physiotherapy to her child with impaired motor functions. She has been trained by a community-based rehabilitation worker under a project facilitated by the Rajasthan Mahila Kalyan Mandal, Chachiyawas village, Ajmer district, Rajasthan



*Members of self-help groups exhibit the traditional dishes they prepared at a food fair (Jewnar Mela) organised by the Jan Swasthya Sahyog, Bilaspur, which is followed by tasting sessions and discussions on the nutritional value and importance of traditional foods*

curative services to over 1,200 villages through the Rural Hospital based at Ganiyari village in Bilaspur district, Chhattisgarh. Other activities include developing low cost and appropriate technologies for use at the community level in the prevention, diagnosis and management of illnesses; field-level research on public health problems; providing

technical support as a resource group to other voluntary organisations and advocacy related to health issues including nutrition and affordable, accessible and appropriate health care. The organisation is also building capacities and knowledge of medical and para-medical health professionals in the region.



## Mental Health Initiative

The Trusts' Mental Health Initiative (MHI) was launched in 2011 with the following four objectives: (a) to improve access to quality Mental Health services from the existing 10% to 50% of the target population in the catchment area over a three-year period; (b) to raise awareness on Mental Health issues to change knowledge, attitude and practices among 50% of the target audience; (c) to increase the number of trained Mental Health service providers across new geographies; and (d) to facilitate enhanced financial investment in Mental Health from other sources.

During the year, five project locations (Sittilingi and

Kovalam in Tamil Nadu, Sipajhar and Mayong in Assam and 25 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in Karnataka) were supported under Community Mental Health Programme, where over 7,000 clients accessed mental health services. Five PHCs operated by Karuna Trust, Mysore (a partner of the Trusts) completed their intensive phase spanning 14 months, during which the identification of patients with severe mental illness increased to 36% as compared to other PHCs that did not have an intensive phase (identification remained 18%). This pilot undertaken under the MHI has taught several important lessons *vis-à-vis* improving the identification of

people with mental illness in PHC serviced areas.

In Kolkata, the first ever mental health service from the clinics of the Kolkata Municipal wards completed 18 months of operations. The programme has so far covered approximately 800 patients. The Kolkata Municipal Corporation has extended all possible support to the Kolkata based non-profit organisation, Iswar Sankalpa, which is a partner under the MHI. In Assam, the Ashadeep Society was able to implement two pilot projects in Morigaon and Darang districts. Overall, the MHI was able to reach out to more than 7,000 clients.

The MHI also covers the homeless population with mental illness. Under this, the Department of Social Welfare, Government of Assam emerged as a new collaborator by sanctioning land and infrastructure in peripheries around Guwahati, Assam to the Ashadeep Society – a Guwahati based non-profit organisation and a partner in the Trusts' MHI – to establish services for homeless men with mental illness, along the lines of services for homeless women. Services for homeless women were also relocated to this new location.

With this, a permanent facility is now available in Guwahati

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**W**hen 45-year-old Nina Devi (name changed) came to Ashadeep Society's Navachetna Transit Care Centre in Guwahati, Assam, she was restless, uncooperative, aggressive, ill-kempt, hyperactive and did not maintain eye contact with anyone. Suffering from bipolar disorder - a mental disease that affects several people, not many of whom seek or sustain treatment for the disorder – she was homeless and on the street when the social welfare department of Nagaon, a city in Assam, found her in February 2014, and had her admitted to the Nagaon Civil Hospital. After the necessary initial treatment there, she was referred to Ashadeep Society for rehabilitation.

Treatment for Nina's mental disorder commenced at the transit care centre and Nina started responding favourably. She became less aggressive and soon the social workers at Ashadeep built a rapport with her. Then, Nina

Nina's husband reached Guwahati immediately, accompanied by a relative. He told the staff that Nina had been under treatment for a long time and this was her third disappearance from her home. This time she had gone missing for more than a month. Initially, he had searched for her in and around Sabour. Later, he even went to Nepal as they had relatives there, but with no success. Nina returned home with her husband, back to Sabour.

*Nina Devi, who had gone missing from her home and family, poses for a photo after being reunited*



## A happy ending

narrated how she had reached Nagaon from her native place Sabour in Bihar. She told them that her husband worked in a college at Sabour. She also gave them her home address.

The social workers contacted Sabour police station after finding the phone number on the Internet. The police officials there were very helpful and provided the contact details of the college where Nina's husband was employed. Ashadeep contacted the principal of the college who arranged for Nina's husband to travel to Guwahati.

Nina's story is that of many other people with mental disorders who end up on city streets under the influence of their illness. The Trusts have been supporting Ashadeep for several years to identify, treat and rehabilitate such people (especially women), sending them back to their homes, post treatment.

In recognition of his efforts, the President of India conferred the Padma Shri, one of India's highest civilian honours, on Mr. Mukul Goswami, Secretary of Ashadeep Society, Guwahati, in January 2014.

for this population. The admissions are done under orders by the judicial magistrate and all operating facilities are licensed. Three other centres for the homeless mentally ill are currently supported by the Trusts under MHI; one each at Chennai, Mysore and Kolkata. Totally, 220 clients were rescued from the streets and provided shelter, food and treatment, while 170 were integrated with their families. Follow-up services covered 650 clients (including old clients) during the year.

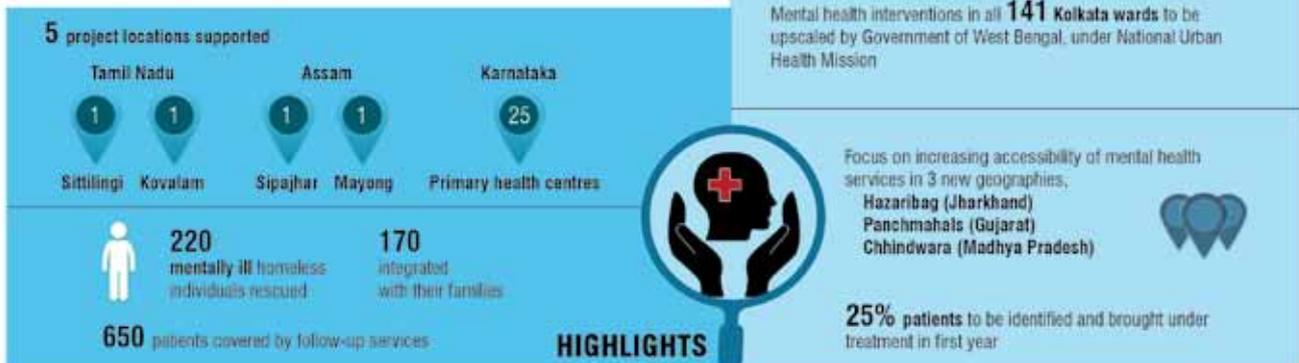
Finally, the research project titled “Community Mental Health Programmes (CMHP): An Exercise to Document CMHPs in India” came to an end. The objective of the exercise was to capture best practices, lessons learnt and impact of these programmes, which can serve as a useful reference for organisations wishing to start CMHPs. The project documented 5 out of 120 Community Mental Health programmes in the country (covering all the selected programmes). The report has been finalised and is expected to be published very soon.

*(right) A homeless woman with mental illness cheerfully engaged in weaving a basket at a centre run by The Banyan at Chennai, supported under the Mental Health Initiative*



## Mental Health Initiative

Over **7,000** clients accessed mental health services



## Child Development and Nutrition

The year under review brought a change in the ‘Children with Special Needs’ and ‘Child Health and Nutrition’ sub-themes, both of which were merged into one, focusing on overall growth and development of children. The specific objectives in this area of work are to improve the nutritional status of children, provide early intervention services to children with developmental disabilities, promote inclusion of children with special needs into the mainstream and increase the human resources and research in the field of disability.

The Trusts commissioned a detailed study in Khunti

district, Jharkhand, titled ‘Child Nutrition Assessment’. The study revealed that 55% of the children were underweight, 41% were stunted and 38% were wasted as per the World Health Organisation growth indicators. A concept map was followed in the study, which identified the factors determining child nutritional status. Consequently, a child development project was designed, which would be implemented in two select geographies, namely, Khunti district in Jharkhand and Yadgir district in north Karnataka, where the Trusts support education focused interventions.

During the year, approximately 800 children with special

The Latika Roy Memorial Foundation (LRMF), Dehradun, provides a variety of services to children and young adults with multiple special needs. The Trusts have been associated with the organisation through several phases of support. During the second phase of support towards the project 'An Early Intervention Programme for Children with Special Needs', LRMF initiated a mothers' group with the aim of educating and empowering parents. It began as an informal interaction between caregivers of special needs children and the counselling

school to facilitate inclusion, and to sensitise children and staff to differently abled children.

- Spreading information about the foundation to nearby villages, towns and districts of the state, and providing information about major developmental milestones of young children, so parents can seek help at the earliest. Members also suggested a similar meeting be held with fathers / other male caregivers to increase their involvement, and to spearhead the formation of a fathers' group within the centre. Information booklets on various

## The desire for change

psychologist, but soon turned into a support-cum-advocacy group, named 'Abhilasha' in which members express their desire to see a better world for their children.

Abhilasha's early meetings focused on the trials and challenges of bringing up children with special needs. Members were emotionally

wrought as they shared experiences, vented their anger and despair, and voiced hopes for a better tomorrow. Soon, that changed to a newly awakened sense of inner strength and a desire to focus on their children's abilities rather than their disabilities. They began to look forward and outward, to being advocates for their children and themselves.

In one session, Nicola Tansley, the educational psychologist from the Resource Centre, discussed the social impact on families when it comes to acceptance and conducted a video discussion on the experiences of Indian parents in mainstreaming their children. Parents discussed the systemic and administrative concerns of the Right to Education Act, and vociferously advocated the need for more awareness and sensitisation. Their deep-seated need to be heard led the Counsellor to arrange a meeting with the Foundation's awareness team.

A number of suggestions were put forward to increase awareness:

- Talking to doctors, especially paediatricians, who can provide the best information about a child's condition
- Advertising LRMF's services including 'Gubbara', an Early Intervention Centre run by LRMF at Doon Hospital in Dehradun through radio, television, flyers, posters, newspapers, and even door-to-door visits.
- Establishing a department of special education in every



*A vibrant group of caregivers of Abhilasha, a support group for mothers of children who attend the Early Intervention Centre, sharing their experiences with each other*

state facilities were provided, and a Special Education 101 workshop was organised to impart skills that members could utilise at home.

Experiential anger management sessions which focused on understanding anger as an emotion, its various manifestations and an awareness of the various steps that lead to anger building up, were held. The sessions also included a discussion of various anger management techniques that members could use for a healthy expression of a negative emotion.

Video discussion demystified the art of good storytelling and taught members how to tell stories in ways that would sustain their children's interest and how to use simple and effective storytelling techniques to achieve the same targets through role-play.

Many of Abhilasha's members were extremely talented and creative in a variety of fields. They unanimously decided to meet on Thursdays, when individual members could plan and conduct their own weekly workshops on knitting, card-making, art, Bollywood dancing, cooking and beauty care.

Abhilasha's membership has grown as more people have stepped up to advocate for their children. Similar support groups are in the planning stages for caregivers of children who attend Group I, Group II and afternoon sessions involving fathers and siblings.

needs received services through various programmes supported by the Trusts.

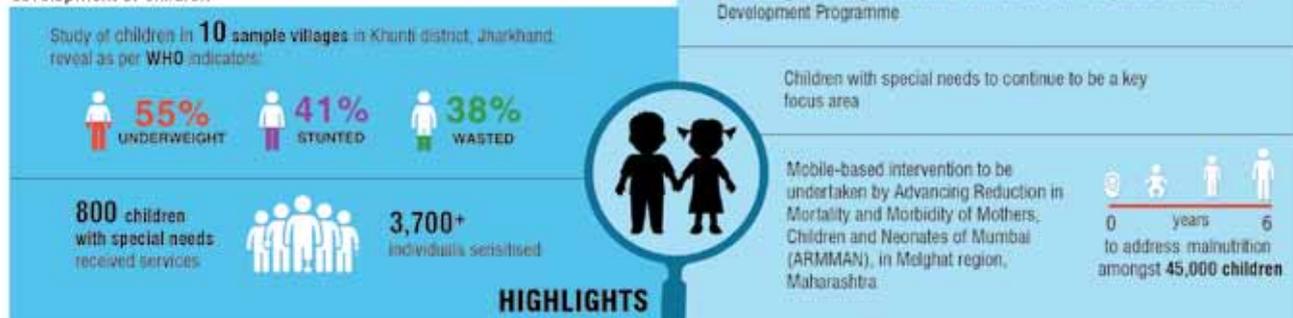
Early Intervention services help children to progress better in their developmental domains. This further allows them to attend school with neurotypical children with minimal support and thus prevents their exclusion from mainstream schools and society. Out of 150 children enrolled, 77 children were mainstreamed in the current year. A total of 3,740 individuals, including professionals and the general public were sensitised. To increase human resources in the field, the Trusts supported a Post Graduate Diploma course in Early Intervention, under which 20 students were enrolled in a batch. The course is affiliated to the Karnataka State Open University and recognised by the Rehabilitation Council of India.



*Learning skills of children with autism spectrum disorders being stabilised by a representative of ComDEALL, Bengaluru*

## Child Development and Nutrition

Child Development and Nutrition sub-theme launched, focus on overall development of children



## Clinical Establishment

With an objective to increase availability of curative services and improve accessibility to health services, the Trusts supported Association for Health Welfare in the Nilgiris (ASHWINI) for enhancing the services offered by the Gudalur Adivasi Hospital (GAH) in the tribal dominated Gudalur district of Tamil Nadu. Apart from the tribal population, the hospital also caters to the poor non tribals in the area. Being the only secondary care hospital in the area, it serves a critical need. The bed strength has been increased to 60 in-patient beds. Out patient services covered over 25,000 patients, including 2,500 dental and in-patient cases. Bed occupancy rate was maintained between 60% – 70% with more than 200 deliveries and 300 surgeries being carried out during the year.

Support to the Marrow Donor Registry India (MDRI), Mumbai, the Pain and Palliative Care Society (PPCS), Calicut and the Indian Medical Association Blood Bank Society of Uttarakhand (IMABBSU), Dehradun continued. During the year, IMABBSU addressed the demand-supply gap of blood availability in Uttarakhand by increasing voluntary blood donors and setting up satellite blood storage units in far flung regions of Uttarakhand (in collaboration with Uttarakhand State AIDS Control Society). Students from classes IX to XII of various schools were sensitised on the importance of Non Remunerative Voluntary Blood Donation in saving humans lives, so that they might donate selflessly upon reaching 18 years of age. During the year, 481 blood donation camps were conducted and 39,992 individuals voluntarily donated

blood. Similarly, MDRI raised awareness on bone marrow donation among the general public and received 3,915 donors through several campaigns. The formation of an indigenous registry in India would facilitate matches for potential unrelated donors for bone marrow transplants, thereby offering hope of treatment to patients diagnosed with leukaemia, thalassemia and other genetic blood disorders. Finally, PPCS operated three Pain & Palliative Care units in Kozhikode (Calicut) district of Kerala. With the Trusts' support, vocational training was provided to chronically ill patients identified through surveys conducted by student volunteers. Active involvement of volunteer student groups was promoted, thereby generating awareness among the student community, as well as their faculty and families, towards the issue. During the year, 510 students were trained under the project and 416 patients received vocational training.

A new project was operationalised with the Indian Cooperative Oncology Network (ICON) Trust and Academic Research Organisation (ARO), Mumbai for establishing a Tissue BioBank to allow greater research in cancers. The support will contribute to cancer research globally, with a focus on identifying India-specific variability, markers and outcome analysis. The scope is to collect tumour specimens, normal tissue and serum samples from patients with cancers and other tumours. A clinical database of all these patients will also be created in order to help compare molecular features with clinical outcome analysis.

By the end of one year, the project will create a dedicated site for tissue repository and also establish systems to operate the repository. ICON initiated sample collection from four sites in Maharashtra. Collaboration is also being explored

in Chennai and Hyderabad. Simultaneously, a lung cancer consortium was formed and data, along with samples of lung cancer patients, was collected from different cities in India.



*The spanking new autoclave for sterilising equipment in the pre-operation ward of newly constructed building of Gudalur Adivasi Hospital*

*(extreme top) The new building of the Gudalur Adivasi Hospital constructed by the Trusts' support*

Bed strength at Gudalur Adivasi Hospital increased to **60 in-patient beds**. Out-patient services covered over **25,000 patients**, including 2,500 dental and in-patients.

More than **200 deliveries** and **300 surgeries** carried out.

**60-70%**  
Bed occupancy rate maintained

**Clinical Establishment**  
Improving availability and accessibility of curative health services

**481 blood donation camps** conducted by Indian Medical Association Blood Bank, Society of Uttarakhand, Dehradun.

**39,992** individuals voluntarily donated blood.

**FUTURE PLANS**

Support a pediatric cardiac unit in Mumbai.

Marrow Donor Registry India, Mumbai, received **3,915** donors after awareness drive on bone marrow donation.

**HIGHLIGHTS**

## Human Resources and Health Systems Development

Under this theme, the Trusts continued to support fellowships in focus areas such as Public Health, Eye Care, Kidney Care and Organ Donation. Fellowships for skill development of medical and non-medical personnel were established at reputed institutions, with a focus on those working in the non-profit and government sectors.

A second phase grant was sanctioned to Multi Organ Harvesting Aid Network (MOHAN) Foundation, Chennai and Hyderabad, under which 162 transplant coordinators were trained in the first year. Three major awareness generation events were conducted in Delhi, Hyderabad and Chennai, and a nation-wide print media campaign was carried out in association with a leading English newspaper. Annual workshops for new as well as senior Transplant Coordinators were held in Chennai, with participation from an international faculty. A national workshop on Transplant Nursing was also conducted. Notably, the Government of Kerala entered into a Public Private Partnership with MOHAN Foundation to design and manage the Kerala Network for Organ Sharing (KNOS), along the lines of the ongoing Tamil Nadu Organ Sharing (TNOS) online registry.

The grant to the Society for Community Health Awareness, Research and Action (SOCHARA) – Community Health Cell (CHC), Bengaluru for the ‘Community Health Learning Program of the evolving SOCHARA School of Public Health, Equity and Action (SOPHEA)’ continued with 10 persons being selected for full-time fellowships. Five individuals also underwent short-term fellowships of flexible duration. The fellowship program, which will balance theoretical inputs during classroom orientation sessions, field visits and mentored placements with organizations suited to the individual’s learning objectives, is co-funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC),



*A Fellow at a malaria control activity facilitated by the Christian Hospital, Bisamcuttack, Odisha, under the fellowship project implemented by the Society for Community Health Awareness, Research and Action, Community Health Cell, Bengaluru*

Canada, which supports an equal number of full time and short-term fellows.

The Trusts also partnered with Sri Kanchi Kamakoti Medical Trust (SKKMT), Coimbatore, towards a project titled ‘Support to the Sankara Academy of Vision (SAV) of Sankara Eye Care Institutions (SECI), Coimbatore’. SAV is envisaged as a holistic training institution for modern eye care and delivery systems, which will hold together all educational activities being carried out at various SECI centres across the country. Through the Trusts’ support, SAV trained 20 post-graduate ophthalmic surgeons under the National Board of Examinations, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, at three units and 25 fellows in General Ophthalmology and

## Human Resources and Health Systems Development

Supports fellowships on focus areas such as **public health, eye care, kidney care and organ donation**

**162** transplant coordinators trained by Multi Organ Harvesting Aid Network (MOHAN) Foundation, Chennai and Hyderabad. Government of Kerala enters into a public-private partnership with MOHAN Foundation to design and manage the Kerala Network for Organ Sharing (KNOS), along the lines of the ongoing Tamil Nadu Organ Sharing (TNOS) online registry

Around **400** out-patients and **30** in-patients treated per month by fellows trained by Children’s Kidney Care Centre, St Johns Medical College Hospital, Bengaluru



**10** individuals complete first e-learning course for block programme managers at the Institute of Public Health, Bengaluru. The course was well received by the Government of Karnataka

### HIGHLIGHTS

### FUTURE PLANS



Train human resource cadres to meet health needs of people, particularly in rural areas. Focus on increasing quantity and quality of nursing cadre



To commission situation analysis in select geographies to assess feasibility of converting district hospitals into nursing schools/colleges. Allied para-health and nursing professionals also to be studied

sub-specialties like Cornea, Medical Retina, Vitreo Retina, Pediatric Ophthalmology, Glaucoma, etc.

The Children's Kidney Care Centre (CKCC), St. Johns Medical College Hospital, Bengaluru continued to train fellows in pediatric nephrology. The fellows directly contribute to saving lives and improving the quality of life of children suffering from kidney diseases by treating around 400 out-patients and 30 in-patients every month.

Finally, the Institute of Public Health, Bengaluru completed its first e-learning course for Block Programme Managers (BPM), comprising 10 individuals. The course has been well received by the Government of Karnataka, with nearly 90 BPMs being deputed to undergo the course in the coming year, over two batches. The e-learning course is also being opened to managers of non-profit organisations.

## List of Partners:

### Rural Health Programmes

- Association for Health Welfare in the Nilgiris (ASHWINI), Gudalur
- Jan Swasthya Sahyog (JSS), Bilaspur

### Mental Health

- Karuna Trust, Mysore
- Ashadeep, Guwahati
- The Banyan, Chennai
- Banyan Academy of Leadership in Mental Health (BALM), Chennai
- Bapu Trust, Pune
- Iswar Sankalpa, Kolkata

### Children with Special Needs

- ComDEALL Trust, Bengaluru
- St. Jude India ChildCare Centres (SJICCC), Mumbai
- Latika Roy Memorial Foundation (LRMF), Dehradun
- Rajasthan Mahila Kalyan Mandal (RMKM), Ajmer
- SPJ Sadhana School (SPJSS), Mumbai

### Human Resources and Health Systems Development

- MOHAN Foundation, Chennai
- Community Health Cell (CHC), Society for Community Health Awareness, Research and Action (SOCHARA), Bengaluru
- Children's Kidney Care Centre (CKCC), St. Johns Medical College Hospital, Bengaluru
- Sri Kanchi Kamakoti Medical Trust, Coimbatore
- Institute of Public Health (IPH), Bengaluru

### Clinical Establishment

- Gudalur Adivasi Hospital, Association for Health Welfare in the Nilgiris (ASHWINI), Gudalur
- Marrow Donor Registry (India) (MDRI), Mumbai
- Bangalore Hospice Trust (BHT), Bengaluru
- Indian Medical Association Blood Bank Society of Uttarakhand (IMABBSU), Dehradun
- Indian Cooperative Oncology Network (ICON) Trust and Academic Research Organisation (ARO), Mumbai

*Residents of the Navchetna Rehabilitation Centre run by Ashadeep, Guwahati, are enabled to smile back at life*



# Arts, Crafts & Culture

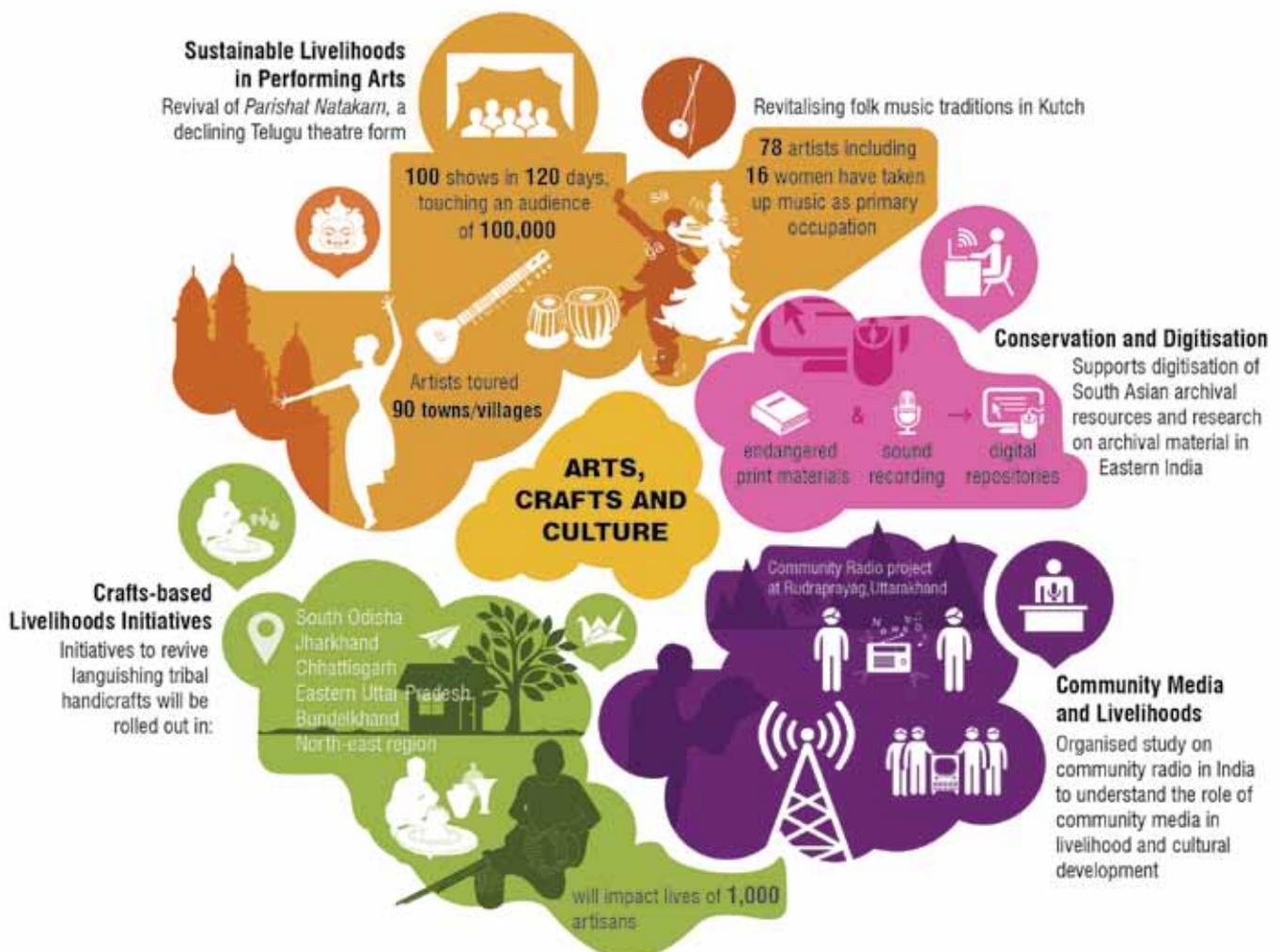


The Trusts are amongst the leading funding organisations for supporting the development of Arts, Crafts and Culture in India. Following an independent Strategy Review of the programme in 2010, the Trusts developed an intervention strategy (Strategic Plan 2017) in the sector for the five year period 2012-17, which endeavours to enhance livelihoods and quality of life of artists, artisans and craftsmen through support for design innovation, creation of new practices, training and networking that can lead to new products and new audiences and markets.

During 2013-14 the Trusts focused on developing an implementation plan for converting the strategy into operational initiatives. Efforts were also made for identifying and supporting new initiatives that look at arts, crafts and culture in a holistic and comprehensive manner, with livelihoods as the overarching goal.

The portfolio, with recommendations from the Strategic Plan 2017, now focuses on

- Sustainable Livelihoods in Performing Arts
- Conservation and Digitisation
- Crafts-based Livelihoods Initiatives
- Community Media and Livelihoods



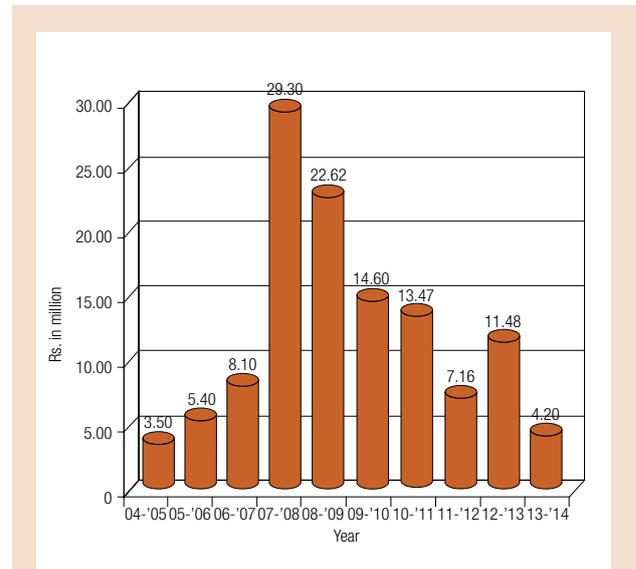
(left) Colourful and intricate patterns in the lady artisan's attire merge with the piece she is busy embroidering in Bhuj, Gujarat

## Sustainable Livelihoods in Performing Arts

**U**nder this initiative, support is provided to the Department of Theatre Arts, University of Hyderabad, to revive ‘Parishat Natakam’ – a traditional Telugu theatre – and ensure the livelihoods of artists who are dependent on the traditional art form. During the year, the project adopted a broad range of approaches with multi-layer planned interventions to revive the ‘Parishat Natakam’ and enhance the livelihoods of the artists. The outreach activities initiated by the project have generated sustainable impact by creating more livelihood opportunities and strengthening the networks amongst the young artists. Whilst tracking the progress in the project, it was noted that there has been an average 20% increase in the income of 250 Parishat Natakam artists as of December 2013. The project has reached out across Andhra Pradesh, by organising artists in a Residency Programme and providing fellowships, thereby helping in passing down this dying theatre tradition to the next generation. During the year, the artists toured more than 90 towns/villages, performing 100 shows in a span of 120 days, reaching out to an audience of 100,000.

The Trusts also partnered with Kutch Mahila Vikas Sangathan (KMVS), Gujarat, towards preserving, sustaining and revitalising the musical traditions of Kutch by

## Grants Disbursals for Arts, Crafts & Culture: 2004 - 2014



*During 2013-14, the Trusts disbursed Rs. 4.20 million (US \$ 0.07 million) towards three grants, which is 63% lower than the previous year's disbursals of Rs. 11.48 million towards five grants.*

institutionalizing Soorvani Sangathanas (organizations of folk music artisans) and promoting livelihoods for these artists.



*An exuberant moment during a performance of ‘Parishat Natakam’, traditional Telugu theatre, by artists of the Residency Theatre Outreach Unit, Department of Theatre Arts, University of Hyderabad*

All Kutchi music is derived from the music of the pastoral tribes that migrated into Kutch over the past thousand years or more from places such as Sind, Pakistan, Persia, Africa, Central Asia and Europe. Today, this music can be broadly divided into classical, folk and Sufi music. There are roughly 40 different types of folk music forms. Instruments such as bharindo, manjira, morchang, jodiapawa, ravanhattho, etc., have evolved greatly since they were first brought here, so much so that they are mere resemblances of the originals in many cases. The constant use of these instruments over generations has refined Kutchi music to a complexity and depth that is amazing.

However, despite the region's strong musical tradition, Kutchi folk music has seen a steep decline. The reasons are many. The Partition split the Sindhi community in half. Over the decades since, the decrease in demand for traditional folk music marginalised many musicians. Diminishing audiences forced these musicians to turn to other professions to sustain themselves and their families.

There was an urgent need not only to arrest the decline but to reinvigorate traditional folk forms. The Kutch

building, in order to use their artistic talent to earn their livelihoods. Since its inception, this is exactly what Soorvani has attempted to do.

Soorvani adopted a broad range of approaches with planned interventions in order to generate an environment for artists to learn from the outer world and to perform at state and national levels. It strove to involve the younger generation in the process by organising local sangeet

*Artists of a Soorvani Sangathana (an association of Kutch folk musicians) enliven proceedings at a sangeet reyan or musical gathering at Maska village in Kutch*



## The sound of music

Mahila Vikas Sangathan (KMVS) stepped up to revive folk art institutions and restore livelihoods. The Trusts initiated support to KMVS in 2012, to revitalise and promote Kutch folk music through institutionalisation of Soorvani (an association of Kutch folk musicians). KMVS conducted a survey of 260 artists and recorded their musical skills, socio-economic conditions, household structures, etc., in order to ascertain the extent of support that was required. The survey demonstrated that:

- Only 18% of those surveyed earned their entire livelihood through their performances.
- 60-70% of the income of a majority of families come from professions other than art, establishing the fact that they were not able to leverage their talent as their primary source of income.

This established that:

- Financial instability has an adverse impact on traditional folk music forms. Once an artist moves away from his art, that art form cannot survive
- If a few artists can successfully earn their livelihood from art, there is scope for others to earn at least a portion of their income from the same art form

However, these findings also indicated that the artists who had not been able to adapt to their changing socio-economic circumstances need support and capacity

reyans and exposing them to the Virasat Foundation and Lokayan in Jaipur, Rajasthan.

Soorvani has five zonal arms – Kanthi (Mandvi & Mundra), Vagad (Rapar and Bhachau), Sindhi (Nakhtrana Abdasa and Lakhpat), Middle (Anjar and Bhuj) and Panchamm (Central Bhuj) – that ensure capacity building and networking in their respective zones. In order to transfer knowledge and build the capacity of younger artists, the project developed a curriculum and had initial discussions with Waai (one of the rarest Indian music genres) artists to initiate Soorshala (based on the Guru-shishya parampara) in their own villages. Interim reviews show that annual performances per artist have increased from two to eight, while average remuneration has doubled. More than 85% of the musicians have also learnt to repair musical instruments.

Archiving the Sindhi music tradition of Kutch has provided music lovers with a recorded history of Kutchi folk music. But the project is not resting on its laurels. In coming years, the project will strive for more publicity and dissemination to help artists organise more performances at state, national and international levels. Further archival of resources is being planned to broaden the research data base, while further linkages with development partners will help take the activities beyond the project period.



*The team, all smiles, after successful completion of training at the Community Radio Centre in Rudraprayag district, Uttarakhand*

Over the past one year, the project generated an enabling environment for artisans to gain exposure, perform at the state and national levels and create a niche for their performances. In addition the project also strived to involve the younger generation in the process, by organizing local sangeet reynas and conducting exposure visits to renowned organisations like the Virasat Foundation and Lokayan, Jaipur. One of the major achievements of the project is the archival of the Sindh music tradition of Kutch, which is interesting and thought provoking for music connoisseurs and tourists visiting Kutch *vis-à-vis* depicting the history of Kutch folk music. Whilst transferring knowledge and building the capacity of younger artists, the project developed a curriculum and initiated discussions with the 'Waa'i' artists to operationalise a 'Soorshala' (a form of Guru – Sishya Parmpara) in their own villages. Currently, 78 artists, including 16 women, are practicing music as their primary occupation.

## Conservation and Digitisation

**U**nder this initiative, support was extended to a programme being implemented by the School of Cultural Texts and Records (SCTR), Jadavpur University

and the British Library, UK, focusing on digitisation of South Asian archival resources. The key purpose of this programme is to undertake research into the state of endangered archival material in Eastern India and prepare repositories (both private and public) of print materials and sound recordings. SCTR has already prepared a short-title catalogue of Bengali books – the first in any Indian language. Each entry of the catalogue comprises a full bibliographical record, along with the complete title page transcript (including typographical data) and location register. SCTR also initiated a survey in Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies (MAKAIAS), Victoria Memorial, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Sanskrit College, Kolkata and Jesuit Mission Library, Jharkhand to identify resources in decaying condition and to understand their access / protocols sharing conditions.

As a pilot initiative, SCTR started digitising the most critical materials at MAKAIAS, leading to about 1,200 folios and digital images with metadata being handed over to MAKAIAS. SCTR is also helping the family of the late Budhadeva Basu, poet and essayist, to digitise his papers including unpublished manuscripts, correspondence and rare printed work. It has also received collections of North Indian Classical 33rpm records from a collector in Guwahati and is digitising the music.

## Community Media and Livelihoods

**T**he Trusts organised a major study of Community Radio in India to understand how community media can play pro-active roles in livelihoods and cultural development. Based on the study recommendations, the Trusts operationalised a Community Radio Project in the remote Rudraprayag district of Uttarakhand in September 2013, by organising capacity building programmes for the local communities to run a radio station and to establish a network with different stakeholders to encourage participation in the project. Intensive field visits were organised in the catchment areas and radio listening clubs were set up. Over the coming year, support to this project will continue; besides, a new project focusing on capacity building and hand-holding of two low-cost model community radio stations in Jharkhand is on the anvil.

## Crafts-Based Livelihoods Initiatives

**B**ased on the recommendations of the Strategic Plan 2017, crafts-based livelihood initiatives will be rolled out with an objective to revive languishing and tribal handicrafts and handloom clusters, enabling the artisans to earn a decent livelihood, whilst also ensuring access to long-term benefits from the government and other development partners. It will also help the artisans in enhancing their living standards and involving the younger generation in the sector. To start with, these initiatives would be restricted to south Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bundelkhand and the north-east region and efforts would be made to develop collaborations to impact the lives of at least 1,000 artisans. The core focus of the Trusts' support will be towards: (a) catalytic skill upgradation of artisans *vis-à-vis* modern and marketable designs; (b) providing awareness of global markets and familiarity with improved tools and technology; and (c) enhancing the ability of the cluster to access resources and partnership.



*Multi-hued yarn being carefully rotated on a warping drum, under an intervention being facilitated by Dastakar Andhra in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana that helps artisans enhance their livelihoods*

### List of Partners:

#### Sustaining Livelihoods In Performing Arts

- Department of Theatre Arts, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad
- Kutch Mahila Vikas Sangathan, Bhuj

#### Conservation & Digitisation

- School of Cultural Texts and Records, Jadavpur University, Kolkata

#### Community Media & Livelihoods

- People's Power Collective, Bengaluru

# Small Grants Programme

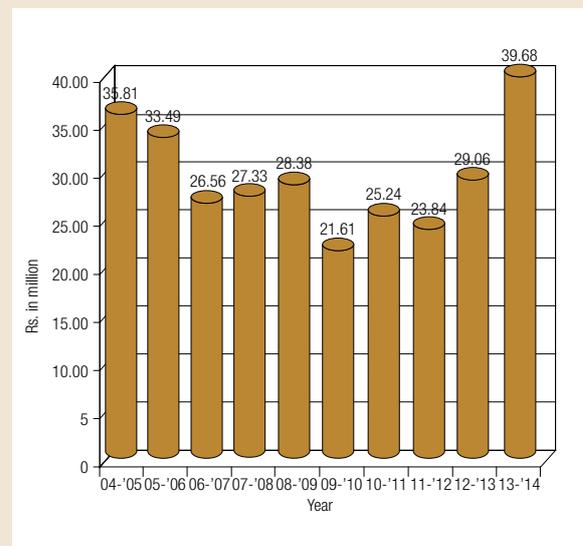
The Small Grants Programme (SGP) of the Trusts has disbursed over Rs. 338 million (US \$ 5.63 million) through 838 grants sanctioned upto March 31, 2014. Launched in 1998-99, the SGP was originally conceptualised to cater to the needs of small welfare-oriented organisations and subsequently amended to include larger organisations in need of support for strategic planning or evaluation, conducting reviews and appraisals and strengthening internal systems.

Grants made under the latter head have been classified under a 'special' category, as against 'regular' grants made to smaller organisations. The Trusts also use the SGP to test new ideas and innovations, support preparatory phases prior to major long-duration projects and conduct workshops, events and external reviews within key programmatic initiatives.

*A Health Animator educating the tribal about neo-natal care, under a project being implemented by Association for Health Welfare in the Nilgiris (ASHWINI), Gudalur*



**Grants Disbursals for Small Grants: 2004 - 2014**



*During the year, the Trusts disbursed Rs. 39.68 million (US \$ 0.66 million) for 67 grants, as compared to Rs. 29.91 million disbursed during 2012-13 for 63 grants, which constitutes an increase of 33%.*

## List of Partners:

### Rural Livelihoods & Communities

#### Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana

- Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC), Ahmedabad
- AATAPI Seva Foundation, Bharuch, Gujarat
- Shikshan Ane Samaj Kalyan Kendra (SSKK), Amroli, Gujarat
- VIKAS Centre for Development, Ahmedabad
- Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India), (AKRSP(I)), Ahmedabad
- Mahiti - A Rural Development Center (MAHITI), Ahmedabad
- Peer Water Exchange, Bengaluru

#### Himmothan Pariyojana / Himalayan Region

- Himmothan Society, Dehradun
- Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust (HIHT), Dehradun
- SARG Vikas Samiti, Nainital, Uttarakhand
- Centre for Ecology Development & Research (CEDAR), Dehradun
- The Friends of the Doon Society, Dehradun
- Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development (SWD), New Delhi
- Purkal Stree Shakti Samiti, Dehradun
- Gene Campaign, New Delhi

#### North East Initiative

- North East Initiative Development Agency (NEIDA), Kohima, Nagaland

#### Sakh Se Vikas / Microfinance / Rajasthan Region

- Centre for microFinance (CmF), Jaipur
- Sabeli Samiti, Dausa, Rajasthan
- Centre for Education Research and Practice (CERP), Jaipur
- Foundation for Education and Development, Jaipur

#### Sukhi Baliraja Initiative / Vidarbha Region

- Institute for Resource Analysis & Policy (IRAP), Hyderabad

#### Central India Initiative

- Collectives for Integrated Livelihoods Initiatives (CInI), Jamshedpur

#### Reviving the Green Revolution

- Reviving the Green Revolution Cell, Ludhiana, Punjab

#### Others

- S. M. Sebgal Foundation, Gurgaon, Haryana
- Centre for Excellence for Change Management (CEC), Chennai
- His Highness Maharaja Hanwant Singhji Charitable Trust (MHSCT), Jodhpur
- Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), Bengaluru
- International Resources for Fairer Trade (IRFT), Mumbai
- Braille Without Borders Charitable Trust, Trivandrum
- Centre for Public Policy, Doon University, Dehradun

#### Education

- Kalike, Bengaluru
- Janseva Mandal, Nandurbar, Maharashtra
- Janarth Adivasi Vikas Sanstha, Nandurbar, Maharashtra
- Vikas Bharati, Bishunpur, Jharkhand
- Centre for Early Childhood Education & Development (CECED), New Delhi
- Centre for Learning Resources (CLR), Pune, Maharashtra
- Dhaatri - Resource Centre for Women & Children, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh

- Mumbai Mobile Crèches, Mumbai
- Janbit Foundation, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh
- Women's India Trust, Mumbai
- AASRAA Trust, Dehradun
- Samarpan Foundation, New Delhi
- All India Confederation of the Blind, New Delhi
- Centre for Leadership & Management in Public Services (C-LAMPS), Bengaluru
- Action Research in Community Health and Development (ARCH), Valsad, Gujarat
- Eklavya, Bhopal
- North East Initiative Development Agency (NEIDA), Kohima, Nagaland
- Katha, New Delhi
- Vishwa Bharati Vidyodaya Trust (VBVT), Gudalur, Tamil Nadu
- Shyamali Bhalotia Memorial Trust, Kolkata
- Organisation for Early Literacy Promotion (OELP), New Delhi

#### Health

- Collectives for Integrated Livelihoods Initiatives (CInI), Jamshedpur
- The Anchorage, Mumbai
- National Institute of Mental Health & Neuroscience (NIMHANS), Bengaluru
- Aditya Jyoti Foundation for Twinkling Little Eyes (AJFTLE), Mumbai
- Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai
- Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Karuna Trust, Mysore
- Association for Health Welfare in the Nilgiris (ASHWINI), Gudalur, Tamil Nadu
- Bharat Vaidyaka Sanstha, Nashik, Maharashtra
- Rural Development and Management Institute, Ahmedabad
- Smt. Motiben B. Dalvi Hospital, Mumbai
- Pragya Samiti, Bhopal
- Mon Foundation, Kolkata
- Tribal Health Initiative (THI), Sittilingi, Tamil Nadu
- North East Research & Social Work Networking (NERSWN), Kokrajbar, Assam

#### Arts, Crafts & Culture

- Sufi Kathak Foundation, New Delhi
- Kala Ghoda Association, Mumbai
- Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India), (AKRSP(I)), Ahmedabad
- Calcutta School of Music, Kolkata
- The Olga and Jules Craen Foundation, Mumbai
- The Marg Foundation, Mumbai

#### Civil Society & Governance

- Jagori Rural Charitable Trust (JRCT), Kangra, Himachal Pradesh
- Prodigals Home, Dimapur, Nagaland
- Youth Net, Kohima, Nagaland
- Community Development Foundation, Dimapur, Nagaland

#### Others

- Zoroastrian Trust Funds of India (ZTFI), Mumbai
- The Dhobi Talao Parsee Association, Mumbai
- Shree Ramanugrah Trust, Mumbai

# Individual Grants

In keeping with the benevolent nature of Sir Ratan Tata and Lady Navajbai Tata and their inclination to help individuals in need of assistance, the Trusts have, since inception, laid great emphasis on the Individual Grants Programme. What characterizes this Programme is the continuous efforts expended by the Trusts to hone systems that ensure a comprehensive, systematic and most importantly, fair and humane approach to identify needy individuals.

The Individual Grants Programme provides financial assistance to individuals for:

- Meeting medical expenses during critical illnesses.
- Educational needs for higher education in India and assistance for education-related travel overseas.

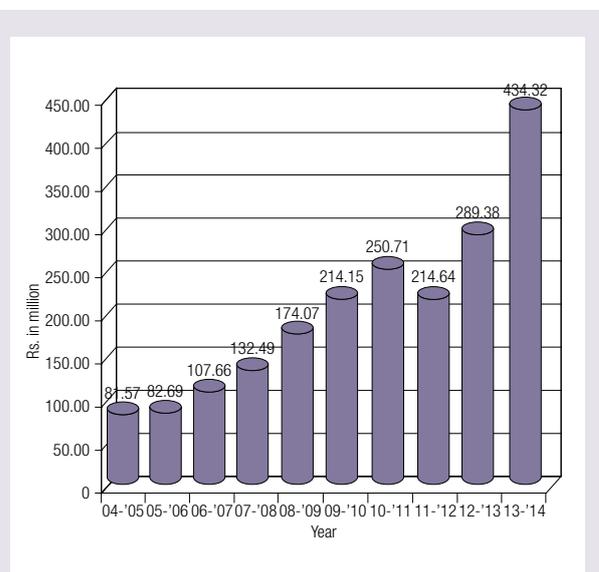
## Medical

A medical emergency, for most families, causes tremendous emotional and financial stress. Escalating hospitalisation bills and medicine costs have rendered decent medical attention beyond the realm of even the middle class population of the country. Though medical insurance is becoming increasingly popular in India, it does not cover the entire cost of treatment, especially for cases such as cancer, heart ailments, cochlear implants and kidney diseases, etc. Charitable trusts and benevolent individuals have been the only recourse for these families to help them overcome their financial burden.

The Trusts are utilising their spreading network of medical professionals and social workers at various prominent government, municipal, private and charitable hospitals within the country. During the year, new links were formed with five hospitals; namely, Dr. Balabhai Nanavati Hospital, Mumbai; Jaslok Hospital & Research Centre, Mumbai; Kokilaben Dhirubhai Ambani Hospital, Mumbai; Global Hospital & Research Centre (known as BSES Hospital); and Jupiter Hospital, Thane. The total number of such linkages now stands at 36. All new linkages established by the Trusts

are valid for a specific time period, post which a review is undertaken to decide on further action.

### Sanctions of Medical Grants: 2004 - 2014



During 2013-14, the Trusts sanctioned Rs. 434.34 million (US \$ 7.24 million) towards medical grants, a 50% increase over the amount sanctioned during 2012-13, which can be attributed to an increase in the number of applicants that were sanctioned medical grants, as also the amounts sanctioned, keeping in mind the increasing costs for treatment and medicines.



### Medical: Details of grants sanctioned from April 2013 to March 2014

	No. of applications	No. sanctioned	Rs. in million*	%
Heart	825	468	54.72	12.60
Kidney	284	140	15.48	3.56
Cancer	1,219	741	173.05	39.84
Burns	35	28	5.62	1.29
Tuberculosis	30	18	2.34	0.54
Others	2372	1,154	145.13	33.41
Cochlear Implant	197	156	38.00	8.76
Total	4,962	2,705	434.34	100.00

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

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Like any other parent, Nanasaheb Navle's life revolved around his children. Unfortunately, both his daughter, Nikita, aged 9 and son, Rutik, aged 10, were diagnosed with Bilateral Profound Sensorineural Hearing Loss. A labourer by occupation, Nanasaheb was worried about the future of his children, as he could not afford to treat them on his meagre annual income of Rs. 18,000.

received aid of Rs. 50,000 for the two surgeries, as well as some friendly loans, but this was not enough and the operations had to be postponed.

Seeing Nanasaheb's plight, the social department at the P D Hinduja National Hospital and Medical Research Centre, which is linked to the Trusts, assisted him in making an application for a medical grant from

## Hearing their distress

P D Hinduja National Hospital, Mumbai, where Nikita and Rutik were undergoing treatment, suggested they undergo cochlear implant surgery. The estimated cost for each child's surgery was Rs. 630,000. The family

the Trusts. Taking into consideration the inability of the family to bear the enormous cost of the operation, the Trusts sanctioned Rs. 600,000 for Nikita and Rutik's surgeries.

## Education

The Trusts support students through:

- Scholarships to meritorious students to pursue higher and professional studies in India
- Travel grants to provide part-travel assistance for studies and professional development abroad.



The mainstay of the Studies in India Programme is the linkages formed by the Trusts with educational institutes, including colleges of repute in the country in the fields of engineering, medicine, pharmacy, nursing and management. During the year, the Trusts sanctioned scholarships to 1,253 students under the Studies in India Programme. Apart from the institutional linkages, the Trusts also accepted direct applications from students pursuing undergraduate courses in the fields of architecture, law, fine arts, etc., subject to pre-set eligibility / cut-off percentages.

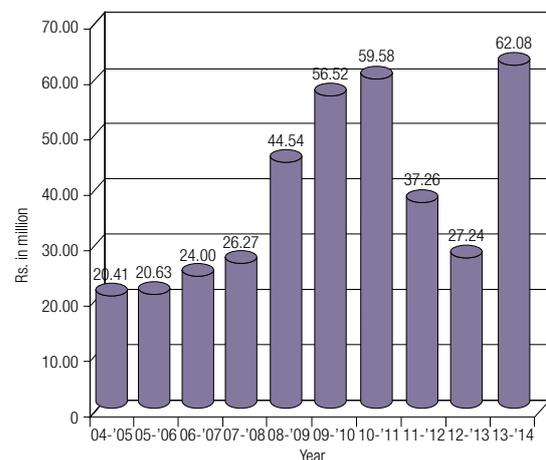
### Education: Details of grants sanctioned from April 2013 to March 2014

	No. of applications	No. sanctioned	Rs. in million*	%
Studies in India	1,413	1,253	49.59	79.86
Studies abroad	325	91	8.33	13.42
Short term courses/ Mid-career training abroad/conferences	441	46	3.04	4.90
Others	51	22	1.13	1.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>1,412</b>	<b>62.09</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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

Finally, under the Sports Grant Programme that was operationalised in 2010-11, the Trusts sanctioned Rs. 475,000 to six individuals, out of 34 applications that were received. Through this programme, the Trusts hope to encourage potential sportsmen in their endeavour to excel.

### Sanctions of Education Grants: 2004 - 2014



During 2013-14, the Trusts enabled 1,412 individuals to pursue their dreams of higher education through a grant outlay of Rs. 62.09 million (US \$ 1.03 million), as against Rs. 27.24 million to 875 applicants in 2012-13, which constitutes a steep 128% increase in the amount sanctioned. This can be attributed to an increase in the number of applicants, along with the increase in the scholarship amounts sanctioned to individuals under the Studies in India programme, as well as travel grants.

**J**o Chopra is the co-founder and Executive Director of the Latika Roy Memorial Foundation (LRMF), a voluntary organisation working with Children with Special Needs (CWSN) and the mother of a daughter having developmental disability. LRMF is actively involved in generating awareness, advocacy and training on various aspects of disability among different

has been instrumental in providing an opportunity to a number of individuals to undertake travel to distant places to share their learnings at distinguished platforms/forums with a wider audience. Looking at the relevance of Ms. Chopra's dedicated work in developmental disability, the Trusts sanctioned Rs. 60,000 towards Ms. Chopra's airfare.

## Giving them wings!

stakeholders. It focuses on early identification and assessment of disabilities and early intervention therapy for children between 0-6 years. The organisation also provides special education for CWSN between 6-16 years at Karuna Vihar Special School, an inclusive activity centre for all children between 6-12 years at Latika Vihar, and vocational training for children above 16 years at the College for Vocational Training.

So when Ms. Chopra received an invitation to be a keynote speaker at the 30th Annual Boston University Steven J Parker Memorial Development and Behavioural Pediatrics Conference, to be held in Massachusetts, USA, on March 28-29, 2014, it was a prestigious opportunity for her to present her work with children with development disabilities. The conference is held in memory of Dr. Steven J. Parker, a legendary figure in the field of development paediatrics.

With the cost of the trip, including travel, stay and incidental expenses, working out to Rs. 103,000, Ms. Chopra approached the Trusts. The Trusts' travel grant



The event was attended by over 100 well known practitioners, physicians and therapists in the field. Upon her return, Ms. Chopra submitted a short report of her visit and expressed her gratitude to the Trusts for this support.



# Sir Ratan Tata Trust 2013-2014

## Income

April 2013 – March 2014

2012-2013			Particulars	2013-2014		
Rs. in million	US \$ in million*	%		Rs. in million	US \$ in million**	%
826.22	15.30	80.98	Dividend Income	774.84	12.92	74.26
181.05	3.35	17.75	Interest Income	249.20	4.15	23.88
0.12	0.00	0.01	Property Income	0.12	0.00	0.01
11.47	0.21	1.12	Refund of Programme Grants / Charities	15.40	0.26	1.48
1.42	0.03	0.14	Miscellaneous Income	3.82	0.06	0.37
<b>1,020.28</b>	<b>18.89</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>1,043.38</b>	<b>17.39</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Expenditure

April 2013 – March 2014

2012-2013			Particulars	2013-2014		
Rs. in million	US \$ in million*	%		Rs. in million	US \$ in million**	%
785.40	14.54	76.98	Programme Grants / Charities	738.53	12.31	70.78
30.51	0.57	2.99	Administrative Expenses	40.43	0.67	3.88
0.73	0.01	0.07	Property Expenses	1.61	0.03	0.15
1.34	0.02	0.13	Depreciation	1.44	0.02	0.14
202.30	3.75	19.83	(Deficit) / Surplus	261.37	4.36	25.05
<b>1020.28</b>	<b>18.89</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>1043.38</b>	<b>17.39</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs. 54

\*\* 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs. 60

## Liabilities

As on March 31, 2014

March 31, 2013		Particulars	March 31, 2014	
Rs. in million	US \$ in million*		Rs. in million	US \$ in million**
773.14	14.32	Trust Fund	782.74	13.05
897.69	16.62	Investment Reserve Fund and Other Funds	897.28	14.95
4.57	0.08	Other Credit Balances	5.97	0.10
866.55	16.05	Income and Expenditure Account	1,127.92	18.80
<b>2,541.95</b>	<b>47.07</b>		<b>2,813.91</b>	<b>46.90</b>

## Assets

As on March 31, 2014

March 31, 2013		Particulars	March 31, 2014	
Rs. in million	US \$ in million*		Rs. in million	US \$ in million**
5.98	0.11	Immovable Properties	5.48	0.09
1.92	0.03	Movable Properties	2.30	0.04
2,163.54	40.07	Investments	2,313.15	38.56
2.62	0.05	Other Debit Balances	3.54	0.06
14.02	0.26	Outstanding Income	18.16	0.30
353.87	6.55	Bank Balances	471.28	7.85
<b>2,541.95</b>	<b>47.07</b>		<b>2,813.91</b>	<b>46.90</b>

\* 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs. 54

\*\* 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs. 60

# Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust 2013-2014

## Income

April 2013 - March 2014

2012-2013			Particulars	2013-2014		
Rs. in million	US\$ in million*	%		Rs. in million	US\$ in million**	%
1,249.92	23.15	87.79	Dividends	1,249.92	20.83	85.80
171.09	3.17	12.02	Interest	196.55	3.28	13.52
2.72	0.05	0.19	Other Income	9.74	0.16	0.68
1,423.73	26.37	100.00		1,456.21	24.28	100.00

## Expenditure

April 2013 - March 2014

2012-2013			Particulars	2013-2014		
Rs. in million	US\$ in million*	%		Rs. in million	US\$ in million**	%
1,372.43	25.42	96.40	Charities	745.51	12.43	51.19
11.90	0.22	0.83	Administrative Expenses	16.52	0.28	1.15
0.29	0.01	0.04	Depreciation	0.40	0.01	0.04
39.11	0.72	2.73	Surplus	693.78	11.56	47.62
1,423.73	26.37	100.00		1,456.21	24.28	100.00

## Liabilities

As on March 31, 2014

March 31, 2013		Particulars	March 31, 2014	
Rs. in million	US\$ in million*		Rs. in million	US\$ in million**
10,376.06	192.15	Trust Fund	10,376.06	172.93
5,516.81	102.16	Other Funds	5,521.57	92.03
927.48	17.18	Revenue Accumulation Account	1,621.25	27.02
16,820.35	311.49		17,518.88	291.98

## Assets

As on March 31, 2014

March 31, 2013		Particulars	March 31, 2014	
Rs. in million	US\$ in million*		Rs. in million	US\$ in million**
1.42	0.03	Movable Properties	2.76	0.05
16,674.59	308.79	Investments	16,739.89	279.00
7.62	0.14	Other Debit Balances	7.62	0.13
136.72	2.53	Cash and Bank Balances	768.61	12.81
16,820.35	311.49		17,518.88	291.98

\* 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs. 54

\*\* 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs. 60

## Sarvajanik Seva Trust

The Sarvajanik Seva Trust was registered as a Public Charitable Trust in 1975 and provides grants to individuals for reimbursing costs incurred towards medical treatment, besides giving grants / scholarships to deserving students to pursue their higher studies in India. During the year, it disbursed Rs. 1.70 million as medical grants to 81 applicants, besides Rs. 1.46 million as scholarships to 75 students.

### Income

April 2013 - March 2014

Particulars	2013-2014	
	Rs. in million	US \$ in million*
Dividends	3.17	0.05
Interest	0.90	0.01
	<b>4.07</b>	<b>0.06</b>

### Expenditure

April 2013 - March 2014

Particulars	2013-2014	
	Rs. in million	US \$ in million*
Charities	3.16	0.05
Establishment Expenses	0.04	–
Audit Fees	0.02	–
Surplus	0.85	0.01
	<b>4.07</b>	<b>0.06</b>

### Liabilities

As on March 31, 2014

Particulars	March 31, 2014	
	Rs. in million	US \$ in million*
Trust Fund	3.14	0.05
Other Funds	0.98	0.02
Current Liabilities	0.02	–
Income and Expenditure Account	5.39	0.09
	<b>9.53</b>	<b>0.16</b>

### Assets

As on March 31, 2014

Particulars	March 31, 2014	
	Rs. in million	US \$ in million*
Investments	8.07	0.14
Outstanding Interest	0.06	–
Cash and Bank Balances	1.40	0.02
	<b>9.53</b>	<b>0.16</b>

\* 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs. 60

## Bai Hirabai J. N. Tata Navsari Charitable Institution

**B**ai Hirabai J. N. Tata Navsari Charitable Institution was established by a Deed of Trust dated December 7, 1923 and has had the same Board of Trustees as that of Sir Ratan Tata Trust. Located in the tranquil and peaceful precinct of Lunsikui, Navsari, the Institution is housed in a farm, having an area of 18 acres. The estate called Tata Baug, consists of cultivable land across nine acres and houses a magnificent heritage bungalow, which was once the residence of Sir Ratan Tata. Farming activities within Tata Baug and interest accruing on the corpus are the sources of income, which during the year amounted to Rs. 5.43 million. An amount of Rs. 5.75 million was utilised during the year towards the objectives of the Trust and establishment expenses, which include repairs to the heritage bungalow.

### Income

April 2013 - March 2014

Particulars	2013-2014	
	Rs. in million	US \$ in million*
Interest	5.13	0.09
Income from Farm	0.29	–
Other Income	0.02	–
Deficit	0.42	0.01
	<b>5.86</b>	<b>0.10</b>

### Expenditure

April 2013 - March 2014

Particulars	2013-2014	
	Rs. in million	US \$ in million*
Expenditure on Objects of the Trust	2.52	0.04
Establishment Expenses	3.23	0.06
Depreciation	0.11	–
	<b>5.86</b>	<b>0.10</b>

### Liabilities

As on March 31, 2014

Particulars	March 31, 2014	
	Rs. in million	US \$ in million*
Trust Fund	62.87	1.04
Other Funds	14.49	0.25
Current Liabilities	0.04	–
	<b>77.40</b>	<b>1.29</b>

### Assets

As on March 31, 2014

Particulars	March 31, 2014	
	Rs. in million	US \$ in million*
Immovable Properties	11.90	0.20
Movable Properties	0.26	–
Investments	60.40	1.01
Other Debit Balances	0.83	0.01
Cash and Bank Balances	3.09	0.05
Income and Expenditure Appropriation Account	0.92	0.02
	<b>77.40</b>	<b>1.29</b>

\* 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs. 60



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Cover Photograph: Children – our hope for the future

Cover Photo Credit: Sudharak Olwe

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