

“My view is that our expression of social responsibility cannot be measured in terms of profit or cost.”

- Mr Ratan N Tata

Caring for what matters

Annual Report 2011-2012

SIR DORABJI TATA TRUST AND THE ALLIED TRUSTS

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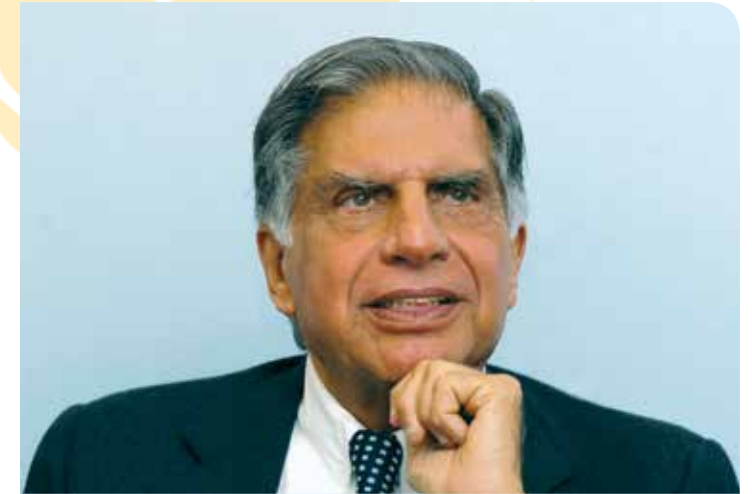
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SIR DORABJI TATA TRUST AND THE ALLIED TRUSTS

Chairman's message

India is a land where people of different cultures, communities and economic backgrounds co-exist. This is where our nation's greatest strength lies as does its biggest challenge. While India has progressed to being acknowledged as an emerging economy, the divide between the prosperous and the poor has only widened. Even after years of planned development, we have not been able to provide to a vast majority of our people, the basic necessities of life like family food security, elementary education, potable water and health care. If India is to be a land of equal opportunities, it needs to provide for the underserved, thereby ensuring inclusive development and sustainable growth. It is here that enabling policy-making by the Government and the implementation skills of the development sector plays a major role.

The Trusts over the past eight decades have acted as catalysts in promoting social development. During 2011-2012, Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and the Allied Trusts made aggregate grant disbursements of ₹ 2,714.78 million (USD 53.23 million) to institutions, individuals and NGO partners. The year saw the Trusts continuing their engagement with six major initiatives. Programmes like Diversion Based Irrigation and System of Rice Intensification which have proven their effectiveness and been accepted in policy-making circles, were further consolidated. The Women's Literacy programme as well as the one



on Adolescent Education have been successfully scaled up. The initiative on Empowerment of Rural Women with a focus on eastern UP found acceptance among the community as well as the State Government. The initiative aimed at addressing issues on Internal Migration was extended to cover a larger community at source and destination centres. Two new initiatives were launched by the Trusts during the year dealing with issues of Nutrition and Community Mental Health.

The Trusts are now well poised to adopt a more proactive approach to their grant-making efforts which have always centred around the weaker sections of society. There is a need to revisit and constantly fine tune the grant-making processes and assess whether they have had the desired impact. At the same time, it would be worthwhile to explore ways in which technology can be applied to provide innovative, affordable and effective solutions for improving the quality of life. Education, low cost health care, rural development, water conservation are areas, among others, which could greatly stand to benefit.

I thank the team at Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and the Allied Trusts and the grantee partners for being part of this effort to make a difference to the lives we touch.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Ratan N Tata".

Ratan N Tata
Chairman



Health education - Aarohi, Okhalkanda in Uttarakhand

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Children learning constructively in Liti village - Uttarakhand Sewa Nidhi Paryavaran Evam Shikshan Sansthan, Bageshwar in Uttarakhand

Trustees of Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and The Allied Trusts



Sir Dorabji Tata Trust

Mr RN Tata, Chairman
Mr NA Soonawala
Dr (Ms) A Patel
Ms D Jejeebhoy
Mr RK Krishna Kumar
Mr AN Singh, Advisor*
Prof MS Valiathan
Mr VR Mehta
Dr E Sreedharan

Allied Trusts

JN Tata Endowment for the Higher Education of Indians

Prof SM Chitre
Mr RM Lala (till July, 2011)
Mr SN Batliwalla
Mr AN Singh

JRD Tata Trust

Mr RN Tata, Chairman
Mr NA Soonawala
Mr AN Singh

Jamsetji Tata Trust

Mr RN Tata, Chairman
Mr NA Soonawala
Mr RK Krishna Kumar
Mr AN Singh

RD Tata Trust

Mr RN Tata, Chairman
Mr NA Soonawala
Mr RK Krishna Kumar
Mr AN Singh

Lady Tata Memorial Trust

Mr FK Kavarana, Chairman
Dr PB Desai
Mr SN Batliwalla
Dr (Ms) KA Dinshaw (till August, 2011)
Mr AN Singh

Tata Social Welfare Trust

Mr RN Tata, Chairman
Mr RK Krishna Kumar
Mr AN Singh

JRD and Thelma J Tata Trust

Mr RN Tata, Chairman
Mr RM Lala (till July, 2011)
Dr (Ms) S Chitnis
Dr (Ms) A Desai
Mr AN Singh
Mr FN Petit

Tata Education Trust

Mr RN Tata, Chairman
Mr RK Krishna Kumar
Mr AN Singh

(*Managing Trustee up to October 2011)

Continuing the Legacy

"To be a leader you have got to lead human beings with affection."

- JRD Tata (1904 - 1993)

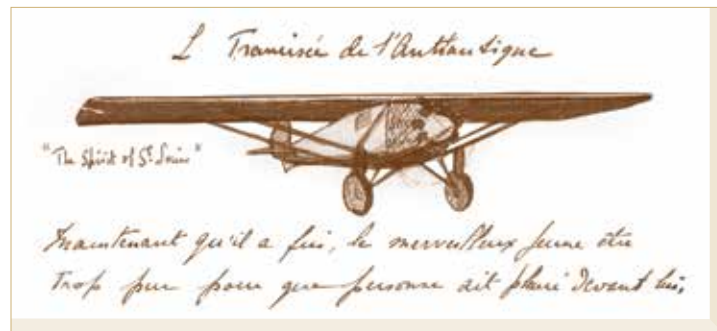
Visionary, Entrepreneur, Philanthropist.

India's First Licensed Pilot, Creator of Air India, Chairman of the Tata Group, Patron of the Sciences and the Arts.

Passion for literature, cars, skiing and flying.

Awarded the Padma Vibhushan (India), Commander of the Legion of Honour (France), Knight Commander's Cross of the Order of Merit (Germany), Bharat Ratna (India).

A life extraordinary.



The drawing of Charles Lindbergh's plane, "The Spirit of St. Louis", with a French poem by Maurice Rostand in JRD Tata's red scrap book



Mr JRD at the control on board a plane

"The fact that you found yourself totally alone in the immensity of space made you feel very humble and made you see of what little consequence you were. And you identify God with the immensity of nature. These are times I felt totally alone and was conscious of the loneliness." - JRD Tata



Listening to NP Naik explaining a point about the Vertical Flame Hardening Machine at the Maintenance Shop, Tata Steel, Jamshedpur



JRD Tata meeting the workers on Founder's Day in Jamshedpur



Mr JRD Tata and Dr JJ Bhabha viewing the assembly operations at Titan Industries

"Productivity and efficiency can be achieved only step by step with sustained hard work, relentless attention to details and insistence on the highest standard of quality and performance." - JRD Tata



Mother Teresa with Mr & Mrs JRD Tata

"No success or achievement in material terms is worthwhile unless it serves the needs or interest of the country and its people and is achieved by fair and honest means." - JRD Tata

The Team



Secretary and Chief Accountant

Ms Rukshana Savaksha

Accounts, Individual Grants and Admin Team

Ms Kamal Titina

Ms Kashmira Meherji

Mr Kumar Chaitanya

Ms Kumudini Todankar

Ms Martha Ferrao

Ms Perrcis Majoo

Mr Yezad Siganporia

Program Leader

Mr Sanjiv Phansalkar

Programme Team

Mr Abhay Gandhe

Ms Amina Charania

Mr Bhaskar Mittra

Mr Biswanath Sinha

Mr Govind Madhav

Ms Jahnvi Andharia*

Ms Jayeeta Chowdhury

Ms Nayana Chowdhury

Ms Niyati Mehta

Ms Poornima Dore

Ms Ratna Mathur

Ms Rukmini Datta

Ms Tara Srinivas*

Ms Tasneem Raja

Director (JN Tata Endowment)

Dr Nawaz Mody

Secretary (Lady Tata Memorial Trust)

Mr Fershoger Guard

Registered Office

Bombay House, 24, Homi Mody Street, Fort,
Mumbai 400 001

Bankers

ICICI Bank Ltd., Mumbai

Standard Chartered Bank, Mumbai

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank,
Mumbai

Legal Advisors

Messrs Mulla & Mulla, Craigie Blunt & Caroe,
Mumbai

Statutory Auditors

M/s Jayantilal Thakkar & Company,
Chartered Accountants, Mumbai

Internal Auditors

M/s Deloitte Haskins & Sells,
Chartered Accountants, Mumbai

The Programme Associates and Support Staff have also collectively contributed towards the Trust's vision of constructive philanthropy.

(* Have retired/resigned from the Trust during the course of the year.)

Year in Review

This annual report presents the activities of the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and the Allied Trusts during the financial year 2011-2012. They collectively disbursed a sum of ₹ 2,714.78 million during the year, compared to ₹ 3,298.39 million in the previous year. This amount covers grants to institutions, Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and to individuals.

During the year, the Trusts made financial contributions to institutions in and outside the country. Contributions were made to the Harvard Business School, Cambridge, USA; and to the Tata Medical Centre Trust, Kolkata. Support to various programmes of other institutions, such as the National Institute for Advanced Studies and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, continued during the year.

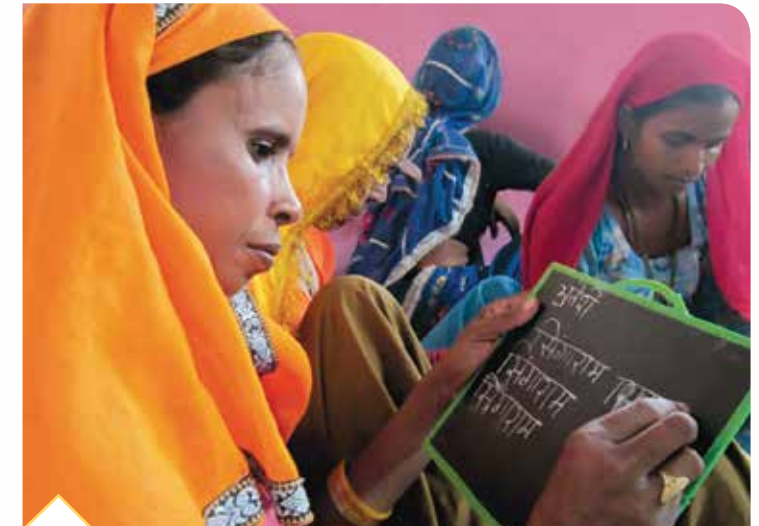


Tata Medical Centre Trust Hospital - Kolkata in West Bengal

The Trusts extend financial support to individuals to meet their educational and medical costs. During the financial year 2011-2012, assistance to poor patients to meet their medical costs amounted to ₹ 27.85 million. This was extended by Sir Dorabji Tata Trust. Financial assistance to students for meeting education costs was provided by Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, JRD Tata Trust, Jamsetji Tata Trust, Lady Tata Memorial Trust and JN Tata Endowment. The total assistance from these Trusts was ₹ 197.55 million. During the year, JN Tata Endowment supported 109 students across 27 fields of study for higher studies abroad with loan scholarships. Other Trusts gave scholarships to Indian students to pursue their studies in India.

Grant support to NGOs during the year amounted to ₹ 1,869.78 million as against ₹ 1,233.42 million in the previous year. This included a sum of ₹ 4.13 million on account of providing relief to those affected by natural calamities. The pattern of making grants, in terms of distribution across different portfolios and across different types of grants during the year, was similar to previous years.

During the year, work continued on six major initiatives of the Trusts. The Trusts' programme on System of Rice Intensification (SRI) was externally reviewed during the year. The reviewers noted that the programme has convincingly demonstrated that SRI helps farmers receive superior yields of paddy at a lower cultivation cost. The programme has reached out to over 80,000 farmers in more than 70 districts of the country. As the Trusts worked mainly with small and marginal farmers cultivating paddy under rain-fed conditions, the utility of this work in suggesting directions for enhancing grain production has been widely recognised. The programme on Diversification-Based Irrigation (DBI) was also noted in policy circles and has subsequently found its place in the programmes of national and international development agencies in regions where it is relevant.



Women's Literacy project for Self Help Groups Members - IBTADA, Alwar in Rajasthan

The Women's Literacy Programme continued to scale up modern methodology for imparting functional literacy to poor rural women organised in self-help groups and sangathans. A large number of poor rural women belonging to marginalised communities in Eastern Uttar Pradesh participated in the work of the initiative titled, 'Empowerment of Rural Women'. The gains from their mobilisation and peaceful but strenuous efforts for claiming their entitlement have been noticeable and attracted the attention of the State Government, which has enthusiastically responded to this popular programme.

The Adolescent Education and Development Programme, based on the Doosra Dashak model being supported by the Trusts, expanded significantly in the tribal areas of Jharkhand and was started in Assam during the year. Overall, it is now reaching nearly 80,000 young people who were previously deprived of educational opportunities.



Pashusakhi (village level woman paravet) treating goats - Grameen Development Services (GDS), Banda in Uttar Pradesh

During the year, the Trusts' initiative on Internal Migration was put on the footing of a large-scale programme, which will reach out to over 2,90,000 migrant labourers during the next three years through 83 referral centres at source as well as at destinations of migrant labourers in six states.

Two new initiatives were launched during the year. The first deals with working on the issue of malnutrition of children under three years by running crèches for them in villages. The second deals with launching a community mental health programme that links outreach done by social workers with expert assistance and care through primary health centres. These initiatives are expected to emerge into projects supported by the Trusts in the years to come.

The year saw the completion of the landmark project with Aga Khan Trust for Culture regarding restoration of Humayun's Tomb in Delhi. For the conservation of the Tomb, the Aga Khan Trust for Culture returned to a traditional crafts-based approach to restore the mausoleum. The rigorous methods adopted during the process have led to the Archaeological Survey of India recognising the validity of the approach for the Indian context, thus commencing the drafting of a new National Conservation Policy for architectural heritage.

The Trusts continued their emphasis on building the capacity of partner NGOs. One training programme was organised in Umran, Meghalaya, to enhance the ability of the Trusts' partners in the North-East to take up and implement livelihoods enhancement projects in their regions. Three training programmes were organised for the persons managing accounts and finance functions in partner NGOs, to help them improve the accounting practices and bring them in line with the Trusts' expectations. Seven training workshops were organised for 39 partners of the education portfolio, improving the pedagogic skills of more than 200 frontline personnel working with partners in remote rural areas. Training-cum-perspective building workshops were also organised with nascent community-based organisations of rural women in UP to ensure that early gains made by them in their activities were maintained and consolidated.

The Trusts have been engaged in Vidarbha in the Sukhi Baliraja Initiative, a programme to alleviate agrarian distress. The Trusts' work in supporting direct facilitation assistance to families in which suicides had occurred made a difference to the lives of their dependents as they had a helping hand and a support system. The Trusts have also provided financial assistance to two projects which have started providing vocational training to distressed families. The Trusts supported a unique project to revive the traditional Pata system (in which

farmers grow a regime of mixed crops of legumes, vegetables and pulses aimed at improving availability of nutritious food ingredients during times of stress), which has by now reached over 60,000 farmers in the suicide-prone Yavatmal district.

The Trusts' Small Grant portfolio is aimed at piloting new ideas or initiating partnerships with new and small organisations which do not have a long track record of performance on the ground. During the year, 58 small grants worth a total of ₹ 43.58 million were disbursed.

The Trusts have always remained conscious about the need to ensure that the money invested in the projects being supported yield desired results. Important evaluation exercises concluded during the year included the impact assessment of the work of NM Sadguru Water and Development Foundation, Dahod, Gujarat, and of Foundation for Education and Development, Jaipur, Rajasthan. Such evaluations help bring out the contributions made by the Trusts as well as point directions for future work.



Harvesting Mulberry leaves - Pararth Samiti, Madhya Pradesh



Snapshot of the Portfolios

Natural Resource Management and Rural Livelihoods

Signature Programmes:
System of Rice Intensification (SRI);
Diversion-Based Irrigation (DBI); Goat-rearing

Pilot Programmes:
Agricultural intensification; Land and water treatment using the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

Pro-Active Area:
Market-led livelihood enhancement



Cleaning of Dongs (channels for diversion-based irrigation) - Gramya Vikas Mancha, Baksa in Assam

Each portfolio has a strategy that is implemented through its programme.

Urban Poverty and Livelihoods

Signature Programme:
Migration

Pilot Programmes:
Conservancy workers; Women and livelihoods

Pro-Active Area:
Pro-poor urban governance



Skill training for home appliances - Aajeevika Bureau, Rajasthan

Education

Signature Programmes:
Adolescent education and development; Women's literacy

Pilot Programmes:
Child protection; Elementary school quality improvement

Pro-Active Area:
Teacher education



Children at the learning centre - Mahita, Karnataka

Health

Signature Programme:
Correction of cleft lip and cleft palate

Pilot Programme:
Control of malaria in Southern Odisha

Pro-Active Area:
Community-based rehabilitation of persons with mental or physical disabilities



Shivkali, a well trained and confident ASHA worker AWARDS, Madhya Pradesh

The Programme Highlights and Significant Projects for each portfolio have been presented in the following sections.

Civil Society, Governance and Human Rights

Signature Programme:
Empowerment of Rural Women

Pilot Programme:
Mobilising rural communities to benefit from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

Pro-Active Area:
Addressing the issue of sex selection in India



Electorate sensitisation workshop - Association of Democratic Reforms, New Delhi

Media, Art and Culture

Signature Programme:
Conservation of heritage

Pilot Programme:
Community media

Pro-Active Area:
Conservation of museums, monuments and folklore



Documenting endangered ritual traditions - Orient Foundation, Uttar Pradesh

Natural Resource Management and Livelihoods

Overview

This portfolio deals mainly with four major sub-themes: household level food security, ecological security, market-led livelihoods and capacity building of livelihoods promoting organisations. Concern for ecological and economic sustainability and food security of small and marginal landholder agriculturists, dominates the work supported in these sub-themes.



Feeding Mulberry leaves to silkworms - Pararth Samiti, Chhindwara in Madhya Pradesh

Pressing Concern: Improving land productivity

The question of increasing land productivity is of national importance since it impacts national food security. Methods have to be developed, demonstrated and scaled up to improve overall land productivity to meet the challenge of feeding an ever-growing population. In general, declining per capita land availability and deteriorating quality of the resources affect land productivity and the viability of the farm household. At the micro level, crop output from land tends to crucially determine whether a household is food secure or not. Diverse conditions obtaining in different parts of our large country pose different problems in maintaining and enhancing land productivity. The objective of increasing land productivity can be met by addressing these specific problems in the respective areas and by adopting appropriate agronomic practices. The Trusts' partners have been engaged in both these areas.

Improvement of agronomic practices by adopting root intensification techniques has seen resurgence in recent times. The core principle is to reduce the plant population and increase soil aeration, so that crop roots become longer, stronger and capable of taking nutrients from greater volume of soil. The Trusts have been engaged in promoting a system of rice intensification for the last four years. This technique of root intensification has been successfully demonstrated in over 120 districts through a network of partners. The initial efforts of system of rice intensification have borne excellent results in increasing yields by as much as 70%. The same technique has also yielded promising results in wheat and many other food crops. The most heartening aspect is that this has happened at reduced cost of cultivation and on the farms of small and marginal landholders.

Floods and resultant water-logging suppress land productivity in the flood prone areas of Gangetic plains as well as the Brahmaputra valley. The loss of crop varies by the length of time for which land remains water-logged. Land productivity can be increased by introducing crop varieties which can tolerate submergence in flood waters, by changing cropping patterns to suit variable moisture situations, by improving drainage and undertaking land treatment to reduce the period of water-logging. The Trusts have been supporting all such efforts. Submergence-tolerant paddy varieties are being promoted in flood prone regions of Eastern UP. Drainage treatment and related work to free land of water-logging has been implemented in a network project anchored by the Centre for World Solidarity and has shown excellent results in north Bihar.

In rain-fed agriculture of Central and Western India, the key challenge in enhancing land productivity is to drought-proof the crops by improving soil moisture regime, to use available limited water to the best advantage, as well as to revive cropping practices that have stood the test for decades before being replaced by cash crop driven monoculture. The Trusts have supported work on 'khadins', a technique to improve soil moisture in farm by constructing low earthen contour or boundary bunds on farms, in four districts of Western Rajasthan through GRAVIS. Reviving the traditional 'Phad' system of diversion-based irrigation from the Deo river in Sinnar tehsil of Nashik has enabled hundreds of farmers to intensify cropping on their lands.

It is imperative to revive traditional subsistence-oriented farming systems which have fallen in disuse because of the fatal attraction with cash crops, particularly in drought prone areas to reduce the propensity of small holders to go in debt to meet their basic subsistence needs. By reintroducing rational crop combinations and mixes, a plot of land in a

drought prone area can enable the household to survive. The Trusts' supported project of PRADAN in Betul has worked with the worst endowed tribal farmers to demonstrate this method, which is being replicated elsewhere. The Trusts also supported DILASA, Yavatmal, to scale up the Pata system of multiple crops grown in conjunction with cash crops in Vidarbha, with similar objectives.

Other Engagements

The portfolio also supports strengthening the capacity of rural households and their associations to deal effectively with the market. Projects which help associations of producers deal with issues of cost of production, product quality, seasonal variation in prices and, with post-harvest processing of produce to get a higher share of consumer rupee, are supported in this area. This work typically relates to farm produce or produce of animal husbandry. Harsha Trust became perhaps the first NGO in the country to set up and manage its own hatchery in remote Bissamcuttack in Rayagada, Odisha. The Centre for Cooperative Development, Andhra Pradesh has demonstrated successful implementation of a cooperative marketing venture in even a non-perishable commodity such as pigeon pea. Centre for Development of Advanced Computing joined hands with MASUTA to evolve a procedure which would be able to optically grade silk yarn and thus enable poor silk reelers realise a better price.

The Trusts continued its support to Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and Environment with the start of its new grant during 2011-2012. Through a consultative workshop held in Guwahati during the financial year under review, the



Grading chicks at hatchery centre of Swarnajyoti Women Poultry Cooperative Federation Ltd (SWPCFL) - Harsha Trust, Bissamcuttack in Odisha

Trusts initiated an intensive process for developing projects for ecological security in the biodiversity hotspot of Eastern Himalayas.

The Trusts have been making sustained efforts at building capacity of livelihoods promoting organisations. The Trusts have supported emergence of two support agencies towards this end, namely Centre for Micro-Finance and Livelihoods, Guwahati and Livolink Foundation, Bhubaneswar. These agencies, in turn, work in the field of capacity building of smaller organisations in their respective geographies.

Grants and Projects

During the financial year 2011-2012, the Trusts made 95 new grants in this portfolio, with a total sanctioned value of ₹ 800.5 million. Disbursements during the year on account of fresh grants and past commitments stood at ₹ 753.53 million. The following projects illustrate the nature of work supported and outputs generated by them.

Brukshya O Jivor Bandhu Parisad (BOJBP; Friends of Tree and Animal)

Established in 1970, it has a long history of mobilising communities in Nayagarh district of Odisha for various developmental initiatives. The Trust has sanctioned an amount of ₹ 3.20 million for two years. During last Kharif, BOJBP was able to reach out to 1,680 small and marginal farmers through the project and an additional 1,500 farmers were

covered without direct support. In villages, like Badhiasali and Nadiali, all the farmers have adapted SRI, covering almost all of the cultivable land.

A detailed evaluation conducted by an external consultant at the organisation level during December 2011 indicated that the SRI farmers have attained 64.06% increment with 23.35 quintal/acre compared to the conventional yield of 14.24 quintal/acre, resulting in providing an additional average 165 days of food security to the farmers covered.

DILASA

The Pata system is an ancient system of growing two-three lines of legumes, cereals and green vegetables within the major crops in the Kharif season. Dilasa had taken up the project for revival of Pata method in 136 villages in Yavatmal district of Maharashtra. The project targets 60,000 farmers



Check dam - Dilasa, Mendhla in Maharashtra



through a cadre of Pata Mitra, who are like extension workers providing farmers with the required seed-mix, knowledge and know-how of the Pata system, besides being responsible for ensuring that crops grown are first used for household consumption. Seed packets containing 13 crops weighing around 400 grams of seed are distributed to each family at a minimal cost. Apart from maize, black gram, green gram, cow pea and other pulses and legumes, vegetables like okra, cluster bean, ridge gourd and other green vegetables have been grown. Seed packets are also given free of cost to the landless families to enable them to develop kitchen garden in their courtyards.

Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)

Tropical Tassar is one of the silks produced by many small landholding families in Central and Eastern India, but it was never mobilised into a business proposition. However, in the last 10 years, Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN) has mobilised more than 2,600 poor women to form a producers' company called MASUTA.

MASUTA has identified technological intervention as one of the key aspects to increase and stabilise the production of tropical Tassar silk and make it competitive in the open global market. They have teamed up with Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Kolkata and have jointly identified the scope of application of Digital Image Processing Technology in Tassar sericulture, specifically in:

- detection of diseases of Tassar silkworm
- estimation of silk in a Tassar cocoon without destroying it
- on-line detection of thickness of yarns at the time of its manufacturing
- sorting of yarns based on its exact colour



Training for Tassar sericulture at grainage unit in Lilawaran Field Lab - Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Banka in Bihar

This is expected to contribute to a four-fold increase in the business volume of MASUTA, besides strengthening it vertically, by increasing profit for the producers and laterally, by reaching more poor women.

Gramin Vikas Vigyan Samiti (GRAVIS)

The project of Gramin Vikas Vigyan Samiti (GRAVIS), Jodhpur is being implemented since April 2011 in Barmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts of western Rajasthan, with a focus on improving agriculture and water management systems in the desert landscape. GRAVIS is the lead project holder, along with four emerging organisations, reaching about 13,000 households. The project is technically supported by scientists from Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur and is expected to demonstrate that crop production can be stabilised even in typical desert ecology where sandy soils, poor rainfall and highly limited water

sources for irrigation cause frequent failures of food crops. The project activities include increasing access to traditional water harvesting structures like Khadins and Tankas, demonstration of horticulture orchards with dry land fruit crops and drought tolerant crop varieties, goat development and strengthening of SHGs and associated community-based organisations.

Centre for Collective Development (CCD)

CCD works by promoting Commodity Cooperatives (CC) and Thrift and Credit (T&C) with small and marginal farmers in the predominantly tribal and forest areas of Adilabad district, Andhra Pradesh. Farmers in the region engaged in distress selling of their agricultural produce due to a combination of various reasons, including the need to earn income in the months preceding the harvest, lack of storage facilities and inability to access credit after harvest. The Commodity Cooperatives in Adilabad promoted soya bean and tuar dal, working with 26 CCs and 1,821 members from extremely poor households, leading to an average income increase of ₹ 2,000 per member. This increase in income has been possible due to elimination of cheating on weights and quality by local middlemen and most importantly, storage facility which made it possible to carry out sales when the prices went up a couple of months after harvest. The cooperative effort is supplemented by the Agriculture Input Centre, through which seeds, fertilisers and pesticides are made available to farmers. The project has been operational since 2008.

Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN)

The PRADAN team based at Padhar in Betul district, Madhya Pradesh has been trying out mixed cropping system called Swavalambi Kheti, which is essentially a combination of cereals, pulses and cash crops, so as to provide for food, nutritional and cash security. This part of Betul has rolling landscape, with a mix of loamy rich soils, black soils and poor



Technical training on National Resource Management - PRADAN, Mamadpal, Chhattisgarh

light hilly soils. The crops are placed in the following order:

- two lines of jowar and tuar along the ridges
- two lines of soybean and maize in the centre
- one line each of either urad, moong, cowpea, groundnut between the rows of jowar or tuar and soybean or maize
- Gliricidia is planted at one metre interval along the bunds

The logic behind the choice and placement of crop is such that the short duration crops like urad, moong, cowpea and groundnut mature first, allowing for space for the growth of the two outer (tuar and sorghum which are 180 and 150 day crops) and two inner rows (soybean and maize, both of which are around 100 day crops) of crops.



Partner Organisations

Access Development Services, West Bengal • Action for Rural Technology, Maharashtra • Action for Social Advancement, Madhya Pradesh • Adarsh Shiksha Samiti, Rajasthan • Aga Khan Foundation, New Delhi • Aga Khan Rural Support Program (India), Gujarat • Akhil Bhartiya Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh • All India Artisans and Craftworkers Welfare Association, New Delhi • Amhi Amhya Arogyasathi, Maharashtra • Anchalika Janaseva Anusthan, Odisha • Appropriate Technology India, New Delhi • Arunoday Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh • Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), Karnataka • Association for Development and Research in Socio Economic Activities, Odisha • Association for Rural Advancement through Voluntary Action and Local Involvement (ARAVALI), Rajasthan • Association for Voluntary Initiative Youth Action & Networking, Odisha

BAIF Development Research Foundation, Maharashtra • Baif Institute for Rural Development, Andhra Pradesh • Baradrone Social Welfare Institutions, West Bengal • Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalay, West Bengal • Bruksha O Jeevar Bandhu Parishad, Odisha • Building and Enabling Disaster Resilience of Coastal Communities, Tamil Nadu

Central Himalayan Environment Association, Uttarakhand • Centre for Action and Rural Reconstruction, Odisha • Centre for Advanced Research and Development, Madhya Pradesh • Centre for Collective Development, Andhra Pradesh • Centre for Development of Advanced Computing - C-DAC, West Bengal • Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Andhra Pradesh • Centre for Indian Knowledge Systems, Tamil Nadu • Centre for Sustainable Agriculture, Andhra Pradesh • Centre for World Solidarity, Andhra Pradesh • Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives, Jharkhand

Darshana Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Madhya Pradesh • Dastkar Andhra, Andhra Pradesh • Dhan Foundation, Tamil Nadu • Dharamitra, Maharashtra

EDA Rural Artha Vikas, Haryana

Foundation for Ecological Security, Gujarat

Gandhi Manav Kalyan Society, Rajasthan • Garhwal Vikas Kendra, Uttarakhand • Ghoghardiha Prakhand Swarajya Vikas Sangh, (GPSVS), Bihar • Gorakhpur Environment Action Group, Uttar Pradesh • Gram Unmesh Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh • Gram Utthan, Odisha • Grameen Development Services, Uttar Pradesh • Grameen Sahara, Assam • Gramin Vikas Vigyan Samiti, Rajasthan • Gramonnati Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh • Gramya Vikash Mancha, Assam

Hanuman Van Vikas Samiti, Rajasthan • Harness and Harvest Welfare Society, Madhya Pradesh • Harsha Trust, Odisha • Himalaya Consortium for Himalaya, New Delhi • Himmothan Society, Uttarakhand

Indian Grameen Services, Andhra Pradesh • Indira Social Welfare Organisation, Odisha • International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Andhra Pradesh • International Development Enterprises - India, New Delhi

Jamgoria Sevabrata, West Bengal • Jan Sewa Parishad, Jharkhand • Jana Unnayan Samiti Tripura, Tripura • Joint Endeavour for Emancipation • Training and Action for Women, Odisha

Kalahandi Organisation for Agriculture Rural Marketing Initiative (KARMI), Odisha • Kalanjiam Foundation, Tamil Nadu • Kovel Foundation, Andhra Pradesh • Kriti Shodh Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh • Kumarappa Institute of Gram Swaraj, Rajasthan

Lakshman Nayak Society for Rural Development, Odisha • Lok Jagriti Kendra, Jharkhand • Lok Swarajya Sangh, Bihar

MS Swaminathan Research Foundation, Tamil Nadu • Madhyam Foundation, Odisha • Mahan Seva Sansthan, Rajasthan • Maharashtra Institute of Technology Transfer for Rural Areas, Maharashtra (MITTRA) • Maharogi Sewa Samiti, Maharashtra • Mahila Abhivruddhi Society, Andhra Pradesh • Margshree Charitable Trust, Uttar Pradesh • Mount Valley Development Association, Uttarakhand

N. M. Sadguru Water and Development Foundation, Gujarat • Nabapallav, Odisha • National Institute of Women, Child and Youth Development, Maharashtra • Nirman, Odisha • North East Research and Social Work Networking, Assam

Organisation for the Development of Economic and Self Help, Manipur • Odisha Professional Development Service Consultant, Odisha

Pan Himalayan Grassroots Development Foundation, Uttarakhand • Pancharatna, Assam • Panchsheel Development Trust, Uttar Pradesh • Pararth Samiti, Madhya Pradesh • Participatory Rural Development Foundation (PRDF), Uttar Pradesh • Paryay, Maharashtra • Pashupati Kalyan Parishad, Rajasthan • Peoples Action for National Integration, Uttar Pradesh • Peoples Science Institute, Uttarakhand • Pragati, Odisha • Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN), New Delhi

Rajarhat Prasari, West Bengal • Rajasthan Forest Produce Collector's and Professor's Group Support Society, Rajasthan • Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi, Assam • Rongmei Baptist Association, Nagaland • Rongmei Naga Baptists Association, Manipur • Rural Communes, Maharashtra



Partner Organisations

Saiyoti Gramodhyog Samaj Seva Samiti, Uttar Pradesh • Sakhi, Bihar • Samaj Seva Sansad, Odisha • Samuha Vikas, Odisha • Self Reliant Initiatives through Joint Action (SRIJAN), New Delhi • Shohratgarh Environmental Society, Uttar Pradesh • Shramjivi Janata Sahayak Mandal, Maharashtra • Sir Syed Trust (SST), Rajasthan • Social Action for Community Alternative Learning, Odisha • Social Development Society, Odisha • Social Organisation on Various Aspects, Odisha • Social Work and Environment for Rural Advancement, Rajasthan • Society for Pragati Bharat, Uttar Pradesh • Society for Promotion of Eco-Friendly Sustainable Development, Madhya Pradesh • Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development, New Delhi • Student's Relief Society (SRS), Rajasthan • Sustainable Human Development Association, Uttar Pradesh • SWASTI, Karnataka

Technology Informatics Design Endeavour, Karnataka • The Foundation for Medical Research, Maharashtra • The Goat Trust, Uttar Pradesh • The Timbaktu Collective, Andhra Pradesh • Trust Community Livelihoods, Uttar Pradesh

United Artists Association, Odisha • Uttarpath Sewa Sanstha, Uttarakhand • UTTHAN, Uttar Pradesh

Vasundhara, Odisha • Vidya Dham Samiti, Uttar Pradesh • Vikash, Odisha • Vishwas Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh • Visionary of Creative Action for Liberation and Progress, Odisha

Wildlife Trust of India, Uttar Pradesh • Women Organisation for Rural Development, Odisha • World Wildlife Fund for Nature - India Secretariat, New Delhi

Youth Union for Voluntary Action, Jharkhand • Yuva Chetna Kendra, Uttar Pradesh • YUVA Mitra, Maharashtra



Tribal women processing amla - BAIF Development Research Foundation, Baghpura in Rajasthan

Urban Poverty and Livelihoods

Overview

This portfolio works on the complex problems arising out of burgeoning urban poverty. The portfolio encompasses the traditional thematic areas, namely seasonal migration, informal sector livelihoods and pro-poor urban governance and has recently started work on employability. In financial year 2011-2012, a total of 25 grants, including nine in the migration programme, were sanctioned in the portfolio with a total value of ₹ 109.20 million. Disbursements, including for past commitments, amounted to ₹ 101.67 million.



Digging earth for making bricks - Prayas Centre for Labour Research and Action, Rajasthan

Perspective

Recent data shows that despite the statistical inference based on disparities in urban and rural per capita incomes, the number of poor in urban areas is on a sharp rise. The work in this portfolio deals with this burgeoning problem of urban poverty. To a substantial extent, the poverty in urban areas is contributed by the phenomenon of migration of rural labour force to urban and industrial areas.

As the gross cropped area in the country remains fixed in the range of 150 million hectares and as the number of people dependent on farm incomes rises steadily, the per capita income possible from primary sector is bound to show a stagnant if not declining trend. This problem is compounded by the trend of decline in quality of natural resources and stress on water availability for irrigation. These factors lead to huge pressures, particularly on the landless and small holders in rural areas, to look for work in distant areas. In the hilly areas dominated by tribal population, this pressure to move out in search of work has always been caused by small holdings of relatively unproductive lands. These push factors are reinforced by the pull factors, comprising the promise of higher wages in regions which have industrial development, regions where agriculture is prosperous and regions whose strong urban economy offers scope for huge employment in service sector. The powerful pull can be gauged by huge differences in per capita net state domestic products in different states: from a low of ₹ 8,916 in Bihar and ₹ 11,000 in Uttar Pradesh to a high of ₹ 30,000 in Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana and Kerala. Manpower is bound to move in the direction of higher income possibilities when movement is rendered possible by ease of transport and absence of legal barriers.

Indian exports have always been dominated by competitive advantage of low wage costs. With reduced import duties

and opening of domestic markets, even domestic demand spurs tendency to encourage industry and the service sector that survive on the back of cheap labour. Thus, the stagnation in farm sector, massive inter-state disparities and the cheap labour-based growth policy, all tend to encourage and may even require, massive workforce migration within the country. To an extent, the high economic growth based on a swelling in services sector and increase in supply of industrial output, oriented domestically or for export markets, is based on cheap labour.

The overall migration of workforce comprises both permanent migration and seasonal migration. Ground observation brings out sharp differences in the social categories that resort to these two types of migration. Individuals from better off rural families, who could afford to send their wards to universities for higher degrees or jobs, have always been settling in urban areas due to preference for more congenial amenities and better lifestyles in urban areas. Relatively speaking, even now, the permanent migrants are dominated by wards of rural elite. Rural poor have had no such advantages and have always looked at long distance migration as a last resort for sustaining livelihoods, to be taken only under duress. Incapable of any investment needed for the transit period, till they find their livelihoods in destinations and unsure of their welcome there, they tend to migrate, while holding on to their rural support bases, only when they believe that their social network, such as it is, will enable them to survive the unknown of the urban or industrial setting. Intermediation by relatively better off individuals from their own community and a tentativeness induced by absence of any inherent strength or skill, leads the rural poor to choose the route of seasonal, or circular migration.

Thus, seasonal migration answers the need of both the employing sectors and the migrants themselves. Unnoticed by public policy, this is among the fastest growing socio-economic challenges the country faces. We estimate that the number of seasonal migrants in the country could range between 60 and 100 million. The ignorance of public policy on this subject is marked by even statistical neglect of this large category. While observation reveals that seasonal migration could be practised by as much as 15% of the population and nearly a fourth of all rural households, the Census simply does not capture it due to the way it defines migration. The migrants themselves are too tentative, insecure and helpless to demand any regularisation and see their period of migration as a purgatory. The employers find the cheap labour convenient without the bother of considering their basic needs or welfare. The cities and the State Governments view the migrants as unwanted influx of people who burden their urban infrastructure and cause social, as well as law and order problems. And local population views them as unwanted competitors for local labour and unwanted guests who make their habitat crowded and dirty. No one is motivated to recognise the problem and to address it constructively.

Believing that this trend for seasonal migration is inevitable and will continue unabated in the medium term, the Trusts have responded by evolving a programme that works to make this migration humane. The Migration Services

programme, with a four-year budget of ₹ 350 million, learnt from and built upon the initial efforts of a few partners. It addresses the critical problems faced by seasonal migrants: absence of any proof of identity leading to deprivation of entitlements, lack of social support at destination, inhospitable and at times inhuman living conditions in destinations, callous principal employers and unregulated labour contracts with intermediaries, and finally, hostile society and governments in destination locations. By the end of financial year 2011-2012, the Trusts supported 34 partner NGOs in four states, reaching out to nearly 1,00,000 migrant workers. The programme demonstrates methods of bettering the lives of migrant labourers and their families in a manner that does not impact the growth process. Consolidation of experience and strengthening of this programme in the next two years will see the Trusts expand their work in this area for several years to come, till public policy is sensitised and devises publicly funded solutions towards this end.

Other Engagements

High growth rate in the national economy in recent years has focussed national attention on the need to build skills and enhance employability of the labour force. Projection of the huge need for skilled labour, with the simultaneously experienced practical difficulty of ensuring appropriate and profitable employment for those who are actually skilled, leads to the impression of contradictions. This is perhaps caused by the fact that it is articulated by the organised industrial sector, while those who actually recruit in large numbers are informal sector organisations concerned with the survival pressures and hence forced to keep wage costs low. Clearly, the focus needs to shift to employability, including ability to self-employ rather than mere skill-building. The Trusts have begun systematic exploration of the subject of employability,

which will combine the three elements of technical training, life skill and entrepreneurial motivation. Three major grants were initiated during the year and have become operational. The Trusts expect to expand their work on this subject in the coming years.

The work of the Trusts on the neglected informal sector workers continues. Motivated by a spirit of compassion, efforts are under way to evolve mechanisms by which work and living conditions of these workers can be improved. The Trusts currently engage with domestic workers, small urban vendors and workers who keep our cities clean. A workshop on the conditions of domestic workers and ways for improving them was supported during the year. The Trusts grapple with this issue, rendered complex by the fact that both the employers and the workers are unorganised and dispersed within the city.

Initial engagement of the Trusts in the contested and much discussed subject of urban governance has led to a conclusion. The Trusts are satisfied that their work with the displaced city dwellers in post-relocation phase has yielded satisfactory initial inferences.

Grants and Projects

A total of 26 grants were sanctioned during the year. Of these, 16 pertained to the migration issue, four to informal sector livelihoods and three to urban governance. Some of the interesting and encouraging experiences of the projects hitherto supported are narrated below.

Centre for Urban and Regional Excellence (CURE)

CURE has been promoting decent and sustainable livelihoods in the resettlement site of Savda Ghevra with a

grant of ₹ 19 million from the Trusts since 2009. This site was planned to re-house nearly 20,000 poor households from various slums of Delhi. As a result of relocation, most of the households experienced income loss. Women, in particular, lost their domestic work in the previous neighbourhoods.

A total livelihood approach has been adopted to build the human, social, financial and physical capital. The Trusts' partnership with CURE has established a range of micro-enterprises with appropriate market linkages and rehabilitated the jobless women, thus generating regular income for 50 households. An established job placement centre has placed 135 youth in various companies. Setting up a multi-purpose water kiosk has helped provide safe drinking water



Self employment after skill-based training - Centre for Urban and Regional Excellence, Delhi

to the inhabitants, with a plan to channelise waste water for household use. Efforts have been created to establish a livelihood revolving fund committee of micro-entrepreneur beneficiaries to manage their financial requirements sustainably.

Mahila Shram Sewa Nyas (MSSN)

MSSN unionises informal sector women workers for complete employment and self-reliance in Madhya Pradesh. Soon after the establishment of Madhya Pradesh Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board in 2004, MSSN started organising construction workers to access welfare schemes available under the Board.

The Trusts supported MSSN for strengthening the livelihoods system, legal rights protection of construction workers and policy advocacy with the Welfare Board. Sincere policy advocacy with the Government has resulted in the addition of pension schemes, housing loan assistance and individual marriage benefits. The project intervention has streamlined the registration process and a total of 21,105 construction workers are now registered with the Board. Further, 3,479 construction workers have been able to access benefits worth ₹ 13.65 million. These supportive outcomes have provided the construction workers a separate identity and collective voice for their socio-economic empowerment.

PRAYAS

Seasonal migrants of southern Rajasthan are often exploited by the employers in terms of wages, living and working conditions and also denied access to public services in the destination. This is why the Trusts have supported Prayas to streamline the recruitment process and ensure social security of the migrants in the brick kilns and cotton seed farms.

With an investment of ₹ 28.40 million, the project has collectivised migrants in brick kilns and cotton seed farms and, coupled with other factors, with wage increments of roughly ₹ 270 million. In brick kilns, collective action of the workers led to a 70% wage hike over the project period. Written agreements have been signed between the employers and the workers and 50,000 migrants of 300 brick kilns in North Central Gujarat have been linked with public services such as education, ICDS and health. Legal claims of 4,600 workers have been settled, with ₹ 7.70 million worth of claims being realised. The project experience has thus provided an interesting model of project intervention to ensure social security of the migrant population.



Canopy campaign for construction workers - Gram Utthan, Kendrapara in Odisha

Partner Organisations

Aajeevika Bureau Trust, Rajasthan • Aakar, Maharashtra • Aide-et-Action, Tamil Nadu • Arthik Anusandhan Kendra, Uttar Pradesh • Association for Human Rights Education and Development Head (AHEAD), Odisha

Institute of Human Development, New Delhi • Institute of Social Studies Trust, New Delhi

Parda, Odisha • Parichiti, West Bengal • Peoples Action for National Integration (PANI), Uttar Pradesh • Pratikar, Odisha

Jandaksha Trust, Uttar Pradesh • Janvikas, Gujarat • Jatan Sansthan, Rajasthan

S.N.D.T. Women’s University, Maharashtra • Saath, Gujarat • Sahbhagi Shikshan Kendra, Uttar Pradesh • Sajag Society, New Delhi • SAMARTHAN Centre for Development Support, Madhya Pradesh • Sampark, Karnataka • Shelter Associates, Maharashtra • Shiv Shiksha Samiti, Rajasthan

Centre for Labour Research and Action, Gujarat • Centre for Urban and Regional Excellence, New Delhi • Change Management Unit, West Bengal • Church of North India Social Service Institute, Maharashtra • Citizens Voluntary Initiative for the City, Karnataka

Knowledge Forum, New Delhi • Kotra Adivasi Sansthan, Rajasthan

Lend A Hand India, Maharashtra • Lok Kalyan Sansthan, Rajasthan

Darbar Sahitya Sansad, Odisha

Madhyam Foundation, Odisha • Mahila Sewa Trust, Gujarat

Ghoghardiha Prakhand Swarajya Vikas Sangh (GPSVS), Bihar • Gram Utthan, Odisha • Gram Vikas Parishad (GVP), Bihar • Grameen Evam Samajik Vikas Sanstha, Rajasthan

Udyama, Odisha • United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, New Delhi

Youth for Voluntary Action (YUVA), Maharashtra

Education

Overview

The Education portfolio of the Trusts has four major sub-themes: elementary education access and quality for deprived children; child protection and rehabilitation; education and development of adolescents; and literacy for women, with focus on most marginalised communities in backward regions of the country. In the financial year 2011-2012, 64 new projects were sanctioned with a value of ₹ 491.30 million. The amount disbursed, including those for past grants, was ₹ 359.91 million.



Street play on addiction - Gramya Vikas Mancha, Nalbari in Assam

Pressing Concern: Education for out-of-school children

Education and development of adolescents has emerged as a major thematic area for the Trusts. The portfolio remained focussed on education for out-of-school children from vulnerable communities like Tribals, Dalits and Muslims, providing them with opportunities for learning at learning centres and ensuring their retention in schools. The projects cover children in the 6-14 years age group, as well as the adolescent age group. Adolescent education is a neglected area in the education sector. Educational planners concerned with education have remained preoccupied with primary schools and higher education. This inattention has resulted in approximately 70 to 80 million adolescents and youth from some of the most vulnerable communities being deprived of educational and enhanced livelihood opportunities.

The Trusts are trying to fill this gap by initiating a model for the country, 'Doosra Dashak'. Developed by the Foundation for Education & Development in Rajasthan, the model deals with education and development of persons in the age group of 11-20 years and enables them to develop to their fullest potential and become catalysts for social and economic development of their communities. The programme has evolved a distinctly new dimension for basic education for adolescents from deprived communities, focussing on their overall personalities, social environment and aspirations for development. The primary objectives of Doosra Dashak are:

- Meet the basic learning needs of adolescents from deprived rural communities
- Enhance their critical awareness
- Equip them to face the challenges of adolescence and family life
- Develop their life skills



Camel cart library - Foundation for Education and Development, Jodhpur in Rajasthan

- Harness their energies for the broader task of nation building

The principal project strategies are focussed on bringing adolescents in rural areas out of the vicious circle of low literacy, chronic unemployment and poverty. The activities include concerted efforts to mobilise the community on education, organise residential training camps for out-of-school boys and girls and enrol them in schools, along with training to develop life-skills and organise adolescents and women for developmental activities. These are supplemented with a number of supportive activities to raise the awareness of people, popularise science and inculcate vocational skills and

facilitate better governance of schools. The mix of activities is evolved according to the geography, social matrix and culture of different areas and rural communities.

It is important to note that Doosra Dashak has been carefully developed as a programme based on constitutional values and these ideals are steeped into all its strategies, curriculum, training, activities and training of the teams. It consciously sets out to demonstrate that education and self-development is possible along with values and quest for social equity. It has been able to convert these ideals into practice on scale, demonstrating that sustainable social change required for the task of community development and nation-building can be undertaken by hitherto marginalised, rural, poor, young people. The strategies have been largely successful and incorporate elements which make them replicable in other parts of the country.

In the financial year 2011-2012, eleven new projects for a sanctioned value of ₹ 104.78 million were started, which are expected to benefit 24,000 adolescents from Tribal, Dalit and Muslim and other backward communities. The focus during the year was on the tribal areas of Jharkhand, where seven projects were started and Assam, where adolescent education projects were started for the first time by the Trusts.

The adaptation of the model in other parts of the country was successfully started in 2006. Between 2006 and 2011-2012, a series of projects on the Doosra Dashak model benefiting adolescents were sanctioned across eight focus states of the Trusts. As of now, the Trusts support 27 projects benefiting 87,000 adolescents.

Other Engagements

Elementary Education: Systematic efforts towards access and quality of education, particularly for children up to 14 years of age from marginalised sections of society in remote areas with poor infrastructure, is the main area of engagement in the sub-theme. This remains the largest engagement of the portfolio, with 57 current projects benefiting 6,84,000 children across the country. The major strategies include mainstreaming dropout and never-enrolled children, as well as child labour and ensuring their retention in schools; support to developing appropriate methods of teaching-learning and



Bridge course for dropout girls - IIMPACT, Mayurbhanj in Odisha



Women Self Help Group members learning literacy and numeracy skills - Human Welfare Association's Women's Literacy project, Shankarpur in Uttar Pradesh

resource materials; and support to training of teachers in modern methodologies for improving quality of education in schools and madrasas.

Child Protection: The Trusts have been committed to the needs of the most vulnerable sections of children, particularly those without adult care or those facing abuse. Projects being supported include residential homes, drop-in care shelters, rehabilitation of children in distress and for strengthening community-based processes for protection. The Trusts are exploring effective methods of expanding their support to work for the benefit of children.

Women's Literacy: The programme of Women's Literacy is proceeding satisfactorily, with 14 organisations joining in to benefit over 60,000 women. Building on the initial support to Nirantar towards their work on women's education, the Trusts had initiated a process in 2009 of creating interest in other development organisations to adapt the model for need-based literacy for rural women at their doorsteps, with emphasis on sustaining their process of learning and linking the curriculum with the information and skill they require to improve their livelihoods and quality of life.



Capacity Building Trainings

Capacity Building Trainings of Trust partners were systematically organised for Elementary Education, Adolescent Education and Women's Literacy, covering majority of the partners in the northern states and several in other states. These trainings, mostly related to pedagogy, covered about 250 NGO personnel and have been significant in improving the management of the projects. In addition, the enhancement of monitoring of the projects by the Trusts contributed to the identification of gaps and design of capacity building trainings and therefore an overall improvement in the implementation of the projects.



Science laboratory in Mukangan Science Exploratory Centre - Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Pune in Maharashtra

Grants and Projects

In the financial year 2011-2012, 64 new projects were sanctioned for a value of ₹ 536.05 million. The sanctioned projects are expected to benefit 87,679 children, adolescents and women in 867 villages of six states. Of these, 23 pertain to Elementary Education for marginalised children, 25 are on Adolescent Education, four on Child Protection, four on Women's Literacy, in addition to a programme sanctioned on Women's Literacy.

Some of the interesting and encouraging experiences of the projects hitherto supported are narrated below.

PRADAN

PRADAN is a partner of the NRML portfolio of the Trusts, working with poor communities to improve livelihoods and quality of life in several states and has attempted to address the demand from women for literacy.

PRADAN works in five blocks of Purulia district, West Bengal, with about 10,000 families and all the families are organised into SHGs which are federated at block level. Its experience shows that community-based institutions require focus on people's concrete needs and aspirations. The women and community members have, over the years, been able to learn several skills through various capacity-building initiatives of PRADAN. The women decided to manage all the livelihood-related programmes through their own SHG-based organisations. However, they were hampered due to lack of reading and writing abilities. While managing programmes like land and water resource development or agriculture, they had to make lists or get muster-roll prepared, distribute inputs of agriculture among members and experienced frustration, having to wait for male members to read and write. Leadership became limited to those who were literate, while the non-literate women tended to remain outside even though they had other positive leadership attributes.

PRADAN initiated a project for women's literacy in Purulia district of West Bengal, addressing basic demand from the women themselves. The first phase of the project supported by the Trusts was from April 2009 to September 2011, with a consolidated project for women and children. During this period, 2,340 women members of the SHGs from agrarian families and daily wage labour from Dalit and other backward communities attended the learning centres and camps. The educational strategies were designed with the support of Nirantar. The learning material, including the primer used, was based on SHG functioning, so that the women could relate to the curriculum and use it in their daily lives.

The data from the project shows a significant improvement in the learning levels of women. Two-thirds of the women attended the learning centres for more than 100 days. All the women involved had never been to school and could not recognise any words or numerals in the Bengali alphabet at the beginning of the project. By the end of the first phase, 68% women were able to write sentences and 30% attained fluency in reading. Significantly, two-thirds were able to do simple addition and subtraction on their own, thus improving their ability to manage their savings. These levels would be improved during the second phase sanctioned during financial year 2011-2012. The present project is expected to enable women attain fluency in reading and writing, and access information and new skills.

Society for Assistance to Children in Difficult Situation (SATHI)

Society for Assistance to Children in Difficult Situation (SATHI) is a partner of the Trusts' Education portfolio, supporting the effective functioning of Government-run children's shelter homes and ensuring speedy rehabilitation and repatriation of children.



Origami with children in conflict with law at Children's Observation Home - Sathi (Society for Assistance to Children in Difficult Situation), Bengaluru in Karnataka

SATHI has been working with separated and runaway children on railway platforms since 1992. In the first phase of support from 2006 to 2010, SATHI's work on railway platforms and shelter homes across three states resulted in home placement of more than 10,000 children. Over time, their core strategy has evolved to focus on work with Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) to strengthen them for early rehabilitation of children. SATHI believes that CWCs have the mandate to ensure effective protection and care facilities for children and if they are inspired, supported and trained, they will be able to support all children separated from families.

SATHI is currently working with 15 Government-run children homes and 12 Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) in the three states of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, both directly and in collaboration with other NGOs and Government bodies. They place full-time counsellors in the selected CWCs and Government Children's Homes to counsel children, trace their addresses and to reunite them with their families. Month-long camps are organised for de-addiction, home orientation and counselling of children. In the last three years, SATHI has reached out to over 2,000 children in Government homes and ensured family reunions for more than 600 runaway children. The successful home placement after counselling to children and parents has resulted in 90% retention, documented in follow-up phone calls made periodically to the children.

SATHI also works through research, documentation and training to strengthen functioning of the CWCs it is involved with. Baseline assessment surveys are conducted in the homes where work is started, followed by a database of all children admitted to the homes. Multiple studies have been undertaken to document functioning of CWCs and also to recognise best practices of the CWCs. Analysing a growing trend, SATHI has also conducted a study on cases of voluntary admission by parents in Government homes.

State-level orientation workshops are held for CWC members, superintendents and NGOs to increase the networking and coordination between various stakeholders. Regular trainings are conducted for sensitising Government officials and staff to understand child psychology and behaviour, and for effective implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act 2006. Besides this, advocacy efforts through newsletters and media orientation programmes are also undertaken. Strengthening

the partnership with SATHI, the organisation's programme has been extended on pilot basis to Delhi, UP and Bihar and started in April 2012.

Suchana Uttar Chandipur Community Society

Suchana is a partner of the Trusts' Education portfolio, working in nine tribal villages of Birbhum district of West Bengal.

The quality of formal primary education in the nine project villages is poor, not addressing the tribal context and language, which makes education irrelevant and stressful for the Kora and Santhali tribal children. The school culture is alien and delinked from their culture at home, which implicitly forces the tribal children to drop out of schools.

Suchana bridges this gap between the educational needs of the tribal children and the delivery of education at formal primary schools. Started in the year 2004, Suchana runs an Education Resource Centre and supplementary education programme for tribal children and their parents (50% Kora, 30% Santhali and 20% non-tribal). The Suchana programme provides these children supplementary education, where the mother tongue is used for learning at the initial stages and gradually integrates the formal language used at school, marking a language transition from known to unknown. The organisation has also been successfully running computer literacy for children and adults and a resource centre for learning.

At the resource centre, tribal children and their parents gather and read or flip through pictures in the books, play or listen to musical instruments and, in general, spend quality time with each other. It is heartening to see the tribal children gather at Suchana for the weekly scheduled activities. Without any adult prompting, these children would organise themselves for self reading, have hands-on surfing and painting at a computer

kiosk, or play games like Pictionary and Ludo in the local language, made by older children. The resource centre was also awarded by the Kolkata Adivasi Youth Association and the Adivasi Press Club for 'Allo Pora', an alphabet primer in Kora language using the Bangla script, written by a teacher at Suchana. This primer has been an invaluable classroom resource and has been widely appreciated beyond the classroom.

Suchana is also working with a primary Government school, where it has established a remedial centre. This remedial centre identifies students who have difficulty coping with age-appropriate learning competence. With the help of play-way activities, basic learning competencies are reinforced so that the children can cope in their age-appropriate classrooms. The Bengali and English

reading levels of the children in this Government school are exceptionally good.

Another interesting feature of the project is a mobile library. This library is practically a bicycle cart which is driven once a week to far-flung villages. Children in these villages gather around the mobile library, read or borrow books for home-reading. The library facilitator also uses this platform for group reading and story-telling. This has proven to be a successful strategy to reach the children who are otherwise unable to access Suchana's resource centre due to distance and time.

Although small and young, Suchana, with its commitment for the community and genuine belief in child-centredness, has become an exemplar for tribal education in rural East.



Craft workshop - Suchana, Birbhum in West Bengal



Children playing games at an annual mela - Suchana, Birbhum in West Bengal



Partner Organisations

ABHAS- Action Beyond Help and Support, New Delhi • Abhivyakti Foundation, Jharkhand • Adharshila Shiksha Samiti, New Delhi • Adhyay Trust, Maharashtra • Atragamee, Odisha • Ajmer Adult Education Association, Rajasthan • Al Fazal Educational and Charitable Trust, Gujarat • Alwar Mewat Institute of Education and Development, Rajasthan • Amrapali Utkarsh Sangh, Maharashtra • Antodaya Lok Karyakram (ALOK), Bihar • Auranga Gramin Vikas Samiti, Jharkhand • Avehi Public Charitable (Educational) Trust, Maharashtra • Azad India Foundation, Bihar • Azad Shiksha Kendra, Uttar Pradesh

Banwasi Vikas Ashram, Jharkhand • BETI Foundation, Uttar Pradesh • Bhagwan Manav Kalyan Samiti, Uttar Pradesh • Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Maharashtra • Bhartiya Jan Sewa Ashram, Uttar Pradesh • Bihar Bal Bhawan Kilkari, Bihar • Bikaner Adult Education Association, Rajasthan • Brothers of St. Gabriel Education Society, Andhra Pradesh

Centre for Child and the Law, National Law School of India, Karnataka • Centre for Equity Studies, New Delhi • Charkha, Haryana • Child in Need Institute - CINI, West Bengal • Child Rights and You (CRY), New Delhi

Dalit Vikas Vindu, Jharkhand • Dhvani Trust, Karnataka • Don Bosco Vyawasaik Prashikshan Kendra, Maharashtra

Foundation for Awareness, Counselling and Education, Jharkhand • Foundation for Education and Development, Rajasthan

Gohaldiha Jati Upajati Blue Bird Women's Welfare Centre, West Bengal • Gram Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh • Gramya Vikas Mancha, Assam

HELP Foundation, Jammu & Kashmir • Hijli Inspiration, West Bengal • Human Welfare Association, Uttar Pradesh

IBTADA, Rajasthan • IIMPACT, Haryana • Indian Council for Child Welfare, Assam • Indian National Trust for Arts & Cultural Heritage (INTACH), Jammu & Kashmir Chapter

Jago Foundation, Jharkhand • Jan Vikas, Bihar • Jatan Sansthan, Rajasthan • Jharkhand Vikas Parishad, Jharkhand • Jubayer Masud Educational & Charitable Trust, Assam

Kalpataru Vikas Samiti, Madhya Pradesh • Kalyani Institute for Community Development, Madhya Pradesh • Kathalaya Trust, Karnataka • Krishnamurti Foundation Rajghat Education Centre, Uttar Pradesh

Lok Mitra, Uttar Pradesh

Mahila Haat, New Delhi • Mahita, Andhra Pradesh • Matsya-Mewat Shiksha Evam Vikas Sansthan, Rajasthan • Meher Bhargava Foundation, Uttar Pradesh • Moving Academy of Medicine and Biomedicine, Maharashtra

Nalanda, Uttar Pradesh • Narmada Navnirman Abhiyan, Maharashtra • National Institute of Women Child & Youth Development, Maharashtra • Nav Srishti, New Delhi • Navjeevan Development Centre, Bihar • Nayantara Memorial Charitable Trust, West Bengal • New Education Group - Foundation for Innovation and Research in Education, New Delhi • Nirantar, New Delhi

Organisation for Awareness of Integrated Social Security, Madhya Pradesh • Organisation for Early Literacy Promotion (OELP), New Delhi

Pararth Samiti, Madhya Pradesh • Paridhi, Bihar • Paryavaran Chetna Kendra, Jharkhand • Pashu Shawchhedan Audyogik Utpadan Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Uttar Pradesh • Patang, Odisha • Peoples Vigilance Committee on Human Rights, Uttar Pradesh • Prabala Samaj Sevi Sansthan, Jharkhand • Pragati Luyadih, Jharkhand • Pratham Mumbai Education Initiative, Mumbai • Prayatna Foundation, Uttar Pradesh • Professional Assistance for Development Action, New Delhi

Regional Resource Centre for Elementary Education, New Delhi • Revolutionary Ideology of Voluntary Entrepreneurs Realistic (RIVER), West Bengal

Samagra Shikshan Evam Vikas Sansthan, Bihar • Samajik Parivartan Sansthan, Jharkhand • Samantar Sansthan, Rajasthan • Samata, Andhra Pradesh • SAMAVESH - Society for Development and Governance, Madhya Pradesh • Samerth Charitable Trust, Gujarat • Sampark Samaj Sevi Sansthan, Madhya Pradesh • Sampark, Karnataka • SATHI - Society for Assistance to Children in Difficult Situation, Karnataka • Shashwat Sahbhagi Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh • Social Action for Knowledge Building and Awareness Raising, Uttar Pradesh • Society for Action Research in Accelerated Livelihood Service, Andhra Pradesh • Society for Assistance to Children in Different Situation, Karnataka • Society for Labour & Development, New Delhi • Society Undertaking Poor Peoples Onus for Rehabilitation, Maharashtra • Socio Economic and Education Development Society, Jharkhand • Soshit Seva Sangh, Bihar • Street Survivors India, New Delhi • SUCHANA The Uttar Chandipur Community Society, West Bengal • Suprativa, Odisha

Technology Resource Communication and Service Centre (TRCSC), Jharkhand • The Society for Education Improvement & Innovation (Centre for Learning Resources [CLR]), Maharashtra • Torpa Rural Development Society for Women, Jharkhand • Training Awareness & Behaviour Change About Health & Rehabilitation Society, Rajasthan

Umri Christian Hospital, Maharashtra • Urmul Khejri Sansthan, Rajasthan • Uttarakhand Seva Nidhi Paryavaran Shiksha Sansthan, Uttarakhand

Vacha Trust, Maharashtra • Vanangana, Uttar Pradesh • Vidya Bhawan Society, Rajasthan • Vikasganga Samajsevi Sanstha, Maharashtra • Vikramshila Education Resource Society, West Bengal • Voluntary Health Association of Tripura, Tripura

Yuva Parivartan, Tamil Nadu

Health

Overview

Five sub-themes comprise the Health portfolio at the Trusts. These are community health, including primary health and reproductive and child health; disability, including mental disabilities; non-communicable diseases; health sector response to domestic violence and finally, Indian System of Medicine. During the year under review, a total of 39 grants worth a sanction value of ₹ 401.10 million were made. Disbursements, including for past commitments, amounted to ₹ 370.06 million. Two important initiatives were started during the year. The first dealt with malnutrition of children less than three years of age and the second pertained to community mental healthcare.



Ageing with Dignity initiative - Christian Hospital Bissamcuttack, Rayagada in Odisha

Pressing Concerns

The Trusts have initiated a programme on community-based management of malnutrition for children under three years. The experience of Jan Swasthya Sahyog in running 63 crèches in tribal villages proved to be valuable. Extension of the crèches is being piloted in six locations of three states where Public Health Resource Society, Ekjut, Child in Need Institute and Chaupal will play a crucial role. This programme will also provide the children the opportunity for early childhood care and development and help older siblings go back to school. Impact will be low if the crèches remain as standalone strategies in tackling under-nutrition; therefore intensive training of caregivers, along with support



Plastic Surgery in Aarohi's Cottage Hospital at Satoli in Uttarakhand

to Anganwadis and public healthcare facilities, forms a crucial part of the design. The Trusts hope to see positive results and to replicate it in other places.

The second initiative pertains to community-based mental healthcare. While experts place the total burden of mental illness at a 15-25% high, with severe mental disorders at 1-2% of the population, the patients are voiceless, with scant attention given to the issue in the country. The available capacity of 0.25 beds per 10,000 population in all the Government and privately run institutions for providing healthcare for mental illness falls woefully short of the requirement of about 12 million people with severe conditions. The number of trained psychiatrists also is significantly smaller than needed. Mental hospitals do not have the infrastructure or capacity to manage any form of community-based care. There are barriers both to enter and to exit the institutional care that is offered by these set-ups. Many thus remain without treatment, often facing inhuman confinement.

The Trusts have initiated a two-pronged initiative to address the issue. One is a pilot programme termed INCENSE (Integrated Community care related to the Needs of Persons with Severe Mental Disorders in India), which has been launched in collaboration with two of the largest mental hospitals to rehabilitate cured patients in the community. The second effort is to mount a programme of layering mental healthcare into primary care, by a strategy that unbundles the tasks in detection, diagnosis, treatment and follow-up care by relying on community and social workers for handling tasks which do not need expert intervention. This activity builds on the earlier projects of Schizophrenia Research Foundation (SCARF) and Ashagram Trust supported by the Trusts. During the year, substantial preparatory work was done to disseminate the experience of these partners to others desirous of taking up this challenge of community-based mental healthcare.

The Trusts' engagement in supporting cleft care efforts of its partner, Operation Smile, continued during the year. With financial support from the Trusts, a total of 3,175 surgeries were performed by volunteers of Operation Smile with the active involvement of partner organisations such as the MM Chowdhury General Hospital in Guwahati, Assam and Kalpataru and Park Hospital in Kolkata, West Bengal.

During the year, the Trusts also supported a project providing benefit for patients of cancer. The project, implemented by Bhartiya Sanskriti Darshan Trust, aims to improve quality of life of patients relying on Ayurvedic treatment. The Trusts supported strengthening of the infrastructure of the organisation's hospital at Pune, Maharashtra.

Grants and Projects

By the end of the financial year, the number of ongoing projects supported in the portfolio stood at 85, with a gross sanction of ₹ 1,075.90 million in grants. The experience of some of the projects is narrated below.

Lok Biradari Prakalp

The primitive tribe of Madia-Gonds resides in the deep forests of the Gadchiroli district (also known as Dandkaranya forest), which is impacted by wild animals, torrential floods, forest fires and prevalence of cerebral malaria. In 1973, the first hospital in this area was started in a small thatched hut by Dr. Prakash Amte and Dr. Mandakini Amte. The hospital is today in a fully equipped building. It is the only hospital providing medical care and round-the-clock emergency services to the forest



Health services to tribals in Gadchiroli - Lok Biradari Prakalp
Maharogi Sewa Samiti, Maharashtra

dwelling tribes residing in almost 1,000 insurgency-affected villages in a radius of 200 kilometres.

During the year under review, the Trusts extended support to the hospital for meeting its recurring expenses, which included staff salaries and the costs of medical consumables, medicines and diets of the patients. It enabled the organisation to provide hospital-based free services, namely OPD consultation, X-ray facility, various pathological investigations, sonography, neonatal ICU, various types of surgeries etc. and to organise health awareness camps cum clinics in remote areas through a mobile unit. Nearly 45,000 tribal patients received free treatment in this hospital, including 250 surgical cases and got treated for a variety of ailments like malaria, tuberculosis, pneumonia, cholera, fractures, poisoning, wild animal bites, snake bites, difficult deliveries, complications of pregnancy, anaemia, sickle cell anaemia, vitamin deficiency, malnutrition etc. In order to meet the growing health needs, an additional

component in the support programme has been added to train tribal girls as village health workers for reaching out to pregnant and lactating women, as well as children below five years for maternal and child healthcare residing in remote forest villages, who generally do not access the hospital services.

Jan Chetna Manch

Jan Chetna Manch (JCM) has been working since the early 1990s in the villages of Chandankiari and Chas blocks of Bokaro district, Jharkhand. The status of women's health here was poor and the condition of healthcare facilities even poorer. At that time, when a group of women from Chamrabad village were asked what they did when complications arose, there was pindrop silence. At best, they would call the local untrained medical practitioner who would inject a few medicines with an unsterile needle. The village midwives, Dais, usually came after the birth, often after many hours. The traditional system was obviously breaking apart and the modern medical system was simply not meeting the needs of the people. Antenatal care and institutional delivery were unheard of, only to be accessed for complications.

Building on local traditional knowledge, existing resources and people, JCM has attempted to address the needs and demands of women, particularly during childbirth. The demand for healthcare was raised by the village women themselves through SHGs. The groups, called Mahila Mandals, were not merely savings and credit groups but addressed other important needs, such as empowerment and health. The federation of the Mahila Mandals demanded and financed the first women's health centre; they organised a mass petition and 'gheraoed' the Block Development Officer (BDO) to get their own community health centre. The women selected trainees from amongst themselves and also paid for them. There are now almost 500 SHGs and the women's health centre continues to provide care to members and their



Antenatal checkup - Jan Chetna Manch, Bokaro
in Jharkhand

families. The backbone of the programme is the network of Swasthya Sakhis, 60 village women health workers, who have been selected to be the link between the SHGs in the community and the health programmes. Many of these women are traditional Dais, which has enriched the group enormously. They bring women for healthcare to the women's health centre, or to the outreach programmes, diagnose when active labour has started, accompany and help them at the time of delivery, or conduct the delivery at home, provide healthcare for common illnesses, or decide when and where to refer.

During the last year, over 1,000 women registered for antenatal care and 700 women came to the health centre for delivery.

Malaria Control in South Odisha

Malaria is a major contributor to morbidity and mortality in Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. This is where hundreds



of indigent people succumb to falciparum malaria. The stumbling blocks in tackling falciparum malaria are manifold, namely unavailability of early detection services and early treatment at the time of need; if available, then the problem of expensive and ineffective anti-malarial drugs; and if effective, then inaccessibility to these drugs at the right time and place. Asymptomatic Malaria is common, which makes early detection and early treatment more difficult. Malnutrition and Malaria go hand in hand in these areas, making it a larger challenge. In some of these areas, Anopheles Fluvialis is the common vector which breeds in flowing water, making it nearly impossible for local people to combat it. Malaria, therefore, goes beyond being a parasitological problem and ends up as socio-economic distress factor in these endemic areas.

The Trusts have fostered partnership with organisations in south Odisha on community-based management of falciparum Malaria for the last two years. Those sites were chosen where government services were absent or limited or far reached. The strategies have been adapted to the local context, with technical support from Christian Hospital, Bissamcuttack. Essentially, malaria-malnutrition camps were conducted by four partners - FARR, DAPTA, SWATI and Christian Hospital, in 300 villages in Kondhamal, Kalahandi and Rayagada districts in the reporting year. Under the early screening method, WHO recommended rapid diagnostic tests in absence of microscopic tests, of 3,418 children below five years with the help of trained community health workers, have been conducted, along with supervision of growth of these children. The survey data revealed prevalence of falciparum malaria ranging from 24% to 58% amongst children, varying



Malaria- Malnutrition camp - Friends Association for Rural Reconstruction (FARR), Odisha

from season to season. This early detection helped in initiating early treatment as per malaria treatment protocol. This made a difference by averting deaths at home, which otherwise would remain undiagnosed in absence of healthcare services and treatment of these children also witnessed surge in body weights.

Timely diagnosis and treatment are game changers in malaria; however, behavioural change and communication also help in reducing incidence. Awareness of communities on malaria and its prevention through systematic inputs on use of medicated mosquito nets have been rendered. Partner organisations have also been increasingly leveraging the presence of government health functionaries, such as Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ASHAs), Community Leaders and Village Health and Sanitation Committees. Partners have also introduced innovative house-proofing methods in kuccha houses, using nets, mud filling and reducing breeding sites of mosquitoes, amongst others.



In a short span of one year, partners have been able to show reduction in point prevalence of malaria, ranging between 25% and 6%. But greater challenge lies in sustaining the same for the next few years. In the last part of the reporting year, six more organisations from Gajapati district have been supported by the Trusts, totalling up to 10 partners in south Odisha, working on management of malaria in 633 villages in four districts.

Integrated Community care related to the Needs of Persons with Severe Mental Disorders in India (INCENSE) programme

The INCENSE programme is a collaboration between two community-based organisations Sangath at Goa and Parivartan at Pune, working with two mental hospitals, the Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health at Tezpur and the Regional Mental Hospital, Yerawada, Pune.

The overall goal of the programme is to promote the recovery and empowerment of two highly vulnerable groups of persons with severe mental disorders - those admitted in the hospital for prolonged periods of time; and those requiring urgent care in the community including homeless mentally ill persons. Thus, overall, there are specific exit and entry barriers to care for these groups of persons; addressing these in a collaborative manner with the hospitals is the overall goal of the programme.

In the last 16 months of the programme, formal collaborations have been established between the hospitals and the partners and there is excellent engagement with all levels of staff working in these hospitals. This has helped embed the programme within the overall hospital system in many ways. Some of these are:

- collaborative detailed situation analysis of needs and resources for long stay and community residing persons

- rehabilitation through farming and vermi-compost units
- development of livelihood options for long stay persons
- transit facilities for intensive interventions delivered by highly trained community support workers to enable some long stay persons move into community housing units
- systemic changes in hospital practices, like the development of an information system at Pune that will be implemented across all mental hospitals in Maharashtra

In keeping with the multi-sector approach of the programme, a range of networks with institutions and individuals in the local communities have been developed at both sites to facilitate partnerships across a variety of services that are needed for this group, like supported community housing and employment options. A detailed survey will be carried out to identify homeless, mentally ill people across the sites in the programme, which will then be followed up by treatment so as to bring them back in community living.

The INCENSE programme is reaching the midpoint of the three-year duration with robust confidence to deliver on the programme objectives in an innovative and sustainable manner over the remaining period of the grant across both sites.



Interactive session with female patients - INCENSE, Regional Mental Hospital, Pune in Maharashtra



Partner Organisations

Aarohi, Uttarakhand • Aawaaz-E-Niswaan, Maharashtra • Aga Khan Foundation, New Delhi • Anusandhan Trust, Maharashtra • Anweshi Women's Counselling Centre, Kerala • Arya Vaidya Sala, Kerala • Association for Social and Health Advancement, West Bengal

Bharatiya Sanskriti Darshan Trust, Maharashtra • Butterflies, New Delhi

Centre for Community Development - CCD, Odisha • Christian Hospital, Bissamcuttack, Odisha • Citizens Association for Rural Development (CARD), Odisha

Deendayal Research Institute, New Delhi • Deepam Educational Society for the Health, Tamil Nadu • Development Agency for Poor & Tribal Awakening (DAPTA), Odisha

Enable India, Karnataka

Friends Association for Rural Reconstruction (FARR), Odisha

H.B.S. Trust, Rajasthan • Halo Medical Foundation, Maharashtra • Healing Fields Foundation, Andhra Pradesh • Health Vision and Research, West Bengal

India Natural Resource Economics and Management Foundation, Gujarat • Indian Institute of Cerebral Palsy, West Bengal • Indian Institute of Public Health, Gujarat • Innovators in Health (India), Bihar • Institute of Public Health, Karnataka

Jan Chetna Manch, Bokaro, Jharkhand • Jan Swasthya Sahyog, New Delhi • Jana Kalyan Pratishthan, Odisha

K.E.M. Hospital Research Centre, Maharashtra • Kashmir Chamber of Commerce & Industry Relief Trust, Jammu & Kashmir

Maharogi Sewa Samiti, Maharashtra • Mahila Sarvangeen Utkarsha Mandal (MASUM), Maharashtra • Mahiti Trust, Gujarat • Mamta Health Institute for Mother and Child, New Delhi • Manas Foundation, New Delhi

National Institute of Applied Human Research and Development, Odisha • North Bengal Council for the Disabled, West Bengal



Om Creations Trust, Maharashtra • Operation Smile India, Mumbai • Ottapalam Welfare Trust, Kerala

Palash Foundation, Maharashtra • Peoples Training and Research Centre, Gujarat • Point of View, Maharashtra • Population Foundation of India, New Delhi • PRAKRITI, Maharashtra • Programme for Rural Awareness and Very Action, Odisha

Ramkrishna Mission Home of Service, Uttar Pradesh • Rasikashraya Sanskrutik Kala Va Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Maharashtra • Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, Maharashtra • Rustomji P Patel Cheshire Home, Jharkhand

Sama - Resource Group for Women and Health, New Delhi • Sangath, A Society for Child Development and Family Guidance, Goa • Shanta Memorial Rehabilitation Centre, Odisha • Shree Jan Jeevan Kalyan Sansthan, Rajasthan • Shusrusa, Odisha • Sir Albert Howard Memorial Trust, Madhya Pradesh • Social Action for Community Alternative Learning - SACAL, Odisha • Social Welfare Agency & Training Institute (SWATI), Odisha • Society for Community Health Awareness Research and Action - SOCHARA, Karnataka • Society for Education Action Research in Community Health, Maharashtra • Society for Health Alternative, Gujarat • Society for Nutrition Education and Health Action, Maharashtra • Society of Parents of Children with Autistic Disorders (SOPAN), Maharashtra • Sparsh Foundation, Karnataka • Srishti, Kerala • Stree Mukti Sanghatana, Maharashtra • Suraksha, Odisha • Swasthya, New Delhi • SWATI - Society for Women's Action and Training Initiatives, Gujarat

The Bombay Community Public Trust, Maharashtra • The Society for the Eradication of Leprosy, Maharashtra • Thrombosis Research Institute, Karnataka

VAANI - Deaf Children's Foundation, West Bengal • Vikas Samwad Samiti, Madhya Pradesh

Watershed Organization Trust (WOTR), Maharashtra • World Centre for Creative Learning Foundation, Maharashtra

Xavier Institute of Social Services, Jharkhand



Civil Society, Human Rights and Governance

Overview

The three terms in the title of the portfolio define its sweep. The aim of the 'civil society' sub-theme is to build civil society in its multifarious forms, particularly where it pertains to disenfranchised people. 'The human' rights sub-theme specifically focusses on rights of women and girl children, rights of Dalits, of Tribal people and of those impacted by the criminal justice system. 'The governance' sub-theme focusses on improving levels of accountability in the institutions of local self-governance. During the financial year, a total commitment of 53 grants worth a sanctioned value of ₹ 255.50 million was made in the portfolio. Total disbursements, including those for past commitments, amounted to ₹ 228.07 million.



Baiga Tribal Women's Convention - Baihar Nari Utthan Sewa Mahila Mandal, Balaghat in Madhya Pradesh

Pressing Concern: Enabling the poor realise entitlements

Various enactments and administrative provisions convert the abstraction called 'rights' into enforceable 'entitlements'. The criteria defining eligibility of an individual to entitlement, the size of the entitlements of an individual, the mechanism by which the State is to deliver on these and the redress mechanisms in the event an individual is denied entitlement are well codified in a large number of instances. Unfortunately, the knowledge and information pertaining to these provisions and procedures is asymmetrically distributed. Keeping the beneficiaries ignorant about procedures and rules enables a coterie of rent seekers to derive unjustified surpluses from Government schemes.

Fortunately, as one transcends the levels of Government from a village to the secretariat or beyond, the standards of governance in the sense of adherence to rule of law tends to rise. Thus, what is needed is the information and knowledge about precise procedures and rules, the persistence to follow the rules and the patience to escalate the matter to a level where the rule of law will subsequently make the lower order functionaries deliver as they ought to in the first place. However, this cannot be done by individuals alone as they would be prone to physical, social and financial stress and pressures. However, if a large group of deprived beneficiaries get together and systematically seek procedures, the rule of law has to prevail.

The Trusts' supported programme, Empowering Rural Women (ERW) is based on the above simple premise. Initiated in the feudal districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh, the programme relies exclusively on training and information dissemination pertaining to matters concerning the poor, in the first instance to implementing NGOs, then to the leaders of the local Nari



Community meeting on Dalit rights facilitated by Centre for Social Justice and Empowerment - Jan Sahas Social Development Society, Dewas in Madhya Pradesh

Sangh (association of women) and finally to members of Nari Sangh. Currently, the ERW programme focusses primarily on two entitlements: right to employment under the MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) and right to subsidised food under the Public Distribution System (PDS). In Uttar Pradesh, a large network comprising over 82,000 women in 650 gram panchayats with 37 participating partner NGOs and a supporting organisation, Peoples' Action for National Integration (that provides centralised services of training and information dissemination), has been created in the programme. The programme idea has been replicated in Bihar with the support of Gram Niyojan Kendra.



Session on women's reproductive and sexual health - Shaheen Women Resource and Welfare Association, Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh

The programme has also led to backlash from vested interest groups. However, the support of the network of Nari Sanghs and NGOs enables women engage in effective strategies for improving their access to basic services. The programme has brought about the realisation that rule of law does come into being at some level and that the living conditions of poor rural women can improve through their own efforts. Successful outcomes during the implementation of the

project have reinforced these strategies and more women in similar circumstances start becoming convinced of the simple, yet powerful, logic of the ERW programme. At present, an investment of about ₹ 30 million in financial year 2011-2012 by the Trusts has yield a benefit of about ₹ 900 million in the form of improved realisation of entitlements under MNREGA, improved flow of food under PDS and realisation of related entitlements like State pensions and maternity entitlements to the families of 82,000 women.

The ERW programme has started attracting significant attention in Government circles. Nari Sangh, as a credible forum for the realisation of entitlement, has come to be recognised in the area. The effect of the work on deterrence from abuse

of women in the domestic space has also become visible. The Trusts intend to work towards a further scale-up of this programme in other regions of Uttar Pradesh like Bundelkhand and in other states like Bihar and Odisha, where the delivery of basic services remains restricted for the rural deprived communities.

Other Engagements

The other significant initiative of the Trusts with positive outcomes at policy and implementation levels pertains to sex selective abortions. The Trusts have supported Centre for Advocacy and Research (CFAR) in several districts of Rajasthan, where the agency engages in a two-fold strategy. On the



Community Grain Banks - Spandan Samaj Seva Samiti, Khandwa in Madhya Pradesh

one hand, monitoring of sex determination clinics illegally run in western Rajasthan is undertaken. At the second level, the mindset of people is sought to be changed by creating awareness and generating alternate discourse on the girl child. The Trusts have focussed on a limited geography in North India where the problem has gained severe proportion, like Rajasthan and Haryana.

The Trusts have also continued their work on inclusion of deprived communities like Dalits, by supporting organisations in addressing caste-based discrimination. The organisations have leveraged the support to reach out to Dalits and other communities facing discrimination and untouchability, which continue unabated despite Constitutional provisions. Jan Sahas in Madhya Pradesh, Navsarjan in Gujarat, Dalit Foundation in Delhi, New Entity for Social Action in Karnataka and Development Initiatives in Odisha have been working through community mobilisation, on eradication of manual scavenging, a caste-based and hereditary occupation predominantly linked with forced labour. One of the focus areas of the strategy adopted by the organisations is to build local leadership to address discrimination of members of their communities. Support for legal action in keeping with Constitutional provisions is another aspect of Dalit rights works undertaken with the Trusts' support.

Grants and Projects

By the end of the financial year 2011-2012, the portfolio had 107 current grants with a sanctioned value of ₹ 785.20 million. The Trusts' supported projects had a footprint of close to 6,00,000 people, including families benefited by initiatives under Empowering Rural Women programme and those who gained due to support under other projects. Some of the interesting and encouraging experiences of the projects hitherto supported are narrated below.

People's Action for National Integration, Uttar Pradesh

People's Action for National Integration (PANI) has been the key implementing partner coordinating the Trusts' supported Empowering Rural Women (ERW) programme in eastern Uttar Pradesh. The ERW programme has so far reached out to 82,000 rural, poor families in the area, helping them access entitlements for food through Public Distribution System (PDS) and the right to work through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA). PANI has been working on ERW from 2008 as a technical hand-holder to 37 organisations working in 656 gram panchayats in nine districts of Uttar Pradesh. The organisation received a grant to further strengthen the programme in 2010 and reached out to 22,000 families in 170 gram panchayats through 16 partner organisations. In the ERW programme area, 45,000 women received work for an average of 69 days. Through its own implementation arm, PANI has worked in 10 gram panchayats of Bhit block of Ambedkar Nagar district, where 1,722 women have been collectivised in Nari Sangh. In all, 1,423 members of Nari Sangh have acquired job cards under MNREGA. This has translated into an income of ₹ 378.10 million for these families. Women have addressed issues of gender-based violence, alcoholism and gambling in their villages.

Corruption in implementation of welfare schemes is the endemic norm in the area. Nari Sangh's intervention has, by rule, not given any "cut-money" to lower bureaucracy. Nari Sangh has systematically demanded regularisation of Gram



Nari Sangh leaders under the Empowering Rural Women Programme engaged in MNREGA planning - Sadbhawna Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Basti in Uttar Pradesh

Sabha (open meetings at panchayat level). Largely due to the efforts of Nari Sanghs, the Panchayati Raj Department of the state has asked districts to complete the first meeting of the Gram Sabhas for the financial year and the proceedings video-taped for verification of people's participation. The programme is expected to benefit 1,00,000 poor rural women by September 2012 in eastern Uttar Pradesh.

Jan Sahas Social Development Society, Madhya Pradesh

Jan Sahas Social Development Society (or Jan Sahas) in Dewas district, Madhya Pradesh, works with Dalits and other communities facing caste-based discrimination and marginalisation. Its strategy is to initiate community action through a three-pronged approach of educate, agitate and organise. Central to the organisation's focus is 'reconstruction'

of people's livelihoods through their own action. A flagship programme of Jan Sahas has been its National Campaign for Dignity and Eradication of Manual Scavenging, through which 11,000 people, almost all women, have given up the inhuman and banned profession of manual scavenging. The campaign has also impacted policy changes in the state. Jan Sahas promotes membership-based organisations to operate within the Constitutional framework to act against caste-based atrocities and to ensure rights and entitlements of marginalised caste groups, as people are often not aware that their discrimination is legally an atrocity, let alone be aware of provisions to address them. Since February 2009, the Trusts have supported Jan Sahas to run the Centre for Social Justice and Equity in five districts of Madhya Pradesh. The Centre has information and resources for action against atrocities and to bring justice to affected families and individuals. Through the Centre, Jan Sahas has helped build local capacity for advocacy at the grassroots and State levels, collected and disseminated information on atrocity cases and provided legal support. The Centre for Social Justice and Equity has surpassed its target and reached out to close to 8,500 people in five districts through 188 trained social advocates. In all, 441 cases have been documented and intensive legal aid has been provided in 216 cases, mobilising over ₹ 2.60 million as relief.

Jana Sanskriti, West Bengal

Jana Sanskriti, Centre for Theatre of the Oppressed, a long-term partner of Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, works with a unique strategy among poor communities. Working in the Sundarban area of West Bengal with daily wage labourers, it helps them address issues of elementary education and right to food, using theatre to initiate dialogue and analysis. The organisation is reaching out to over 2,50,000 people through their theatre performances on issues like corruption in Public Distribution Systems (PDS), quality of education and violence incited by party political activities. Its activities involve planning and

monitoring of development programmes by the community. Jana Sanskriti establishes dialogue with the community through Forum Theatre. Subsequently, they support the local community to develop their own theatre group and Human Rights Protection Committee (HRPC), which monitors implementation of welfare schemes with focus on Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal (MDM) and PDS. In 11 gram panchayats, 40 PDS shops are functioning according to the norms. Jana Sanskriti has been regularly monitoring 100 ICDS Anganwadi Centres, of whom 65 have achieved marked improvement in their functioning and 37 are working as model centres. Jana Sanskriti also runs pre-school education in 50 villages for 1,100 children. The organisation has worked in government schools towards activating Village Education Committees under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in 180 villages with the involvement of HRPC members, thus ensuring better quality education at the elementary level.



Children rehearsing dance steps - Jana Sanskriti Centre for Theatre of the Oppressed, West Bengal

Partner Organisations

ADHAR, Odisha • Adi Shakti Manav Kalyan Sewa Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh • Akhil Bhartiya Jyoti Mahila Sewa Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh • Amar Shahid Chetana Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh • Astha Sansthan, Rajasthan

Badlao Foundation, Jharkhand • Baihar Nari Utthan Sewa Mahila Mandal, Madhya Pradesh • Bal Vikas Evam Mahila Utthan Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh • Bhagwan Manav Kalyan Samiti, Uttar Pradesh • Breakthrough Trust, New Delhi

Centre for Advancement of Philanthropy, Maharashtra • Centre for Advocacy and Research (CFAR), New Delhi • Centre for Corporate Governance and Citizenship, Karnataka • Chaitanya, Maharashtra • Choupal Grameen Vikas Evam Shodh Sansthan, Chhattisgarh • Coastal Rural Youth Network (CRYNet), Andhra Pradesh

Dalit Foundation, New Delhi • Development Association for Human Advancement, Uttar Pradesh • Development Initiative, Odisha

Equity Foundation, Bihar

Gram Niyojan Kendra, Uttar Pradesh • Gram Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh • Grama Vikas, Karnataka • Grameen Vikas Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh • Gramin Punarnirman Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh

Holistic Action Research & Development (HARD), Madhya Pradesh • Housing and Land Rights Network, New Delhi

Indias New Group for Raichur Integrated Development, Karnataka • Institute of Social Sciences (ISS), New Delhi

Jagriti Sewa Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh • Jan Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh • Jan Sahas, Madhya Pradesh • Jan Shikshan Kendra, Uttar Pradesh • Jana Sanskriti Centre for Theater of the Oppressed, West Bengal • Jankalyan, Karnataka • Janvikas Samajik Sansthan, Maharashtra

Kamyab Yuva Sanskar Samiti, Madhya Pradesh • Keonjhar Integrated Rural Development & Training Institute, Odisha

Lok Jagriti Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh • Lok Panchayat, Maharashtra • Lokpriya Janhit Sewa Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh

Mahila Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, Uttar Pradesh • Mahila Swarojgar Samiti, Uttar Pradesh • Majlis Manch, Maharashtra • Mumbai City Sainik Welfare Office, Maharashtra

National Institute of Women, Child & Youth Development, Maharashtra • Navnirman Trust, Karnataka • Navsarjan, Gujarat • Nehru Yuva Gram Vikas Kalyan Seva Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh • New Entity for Social Action, Karnataka • Nirman Vaikalpik Vikas Avam Sahbhagi Shodh Sansthan, Madhya Pradesh

Parhit Samaj Sevi Sansthan, Madhya Pradesh • People's Action for National Integration (PANI), Uttar Pradesh • Prakriti, Maharashtra • Prerana, Karnataka

Roovari Rural & Urban Development Society, Karnataka • Rural Communes, Maharashtra

Sadbhawana Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh • Sahaj, Jharkhand • Sahayog Trust, Maharashtra • Saiyere Jo Sangathan, Gujarat • Sakhi Trust, Karnataka • Samadhan Manav Sewa Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh • Samagra Vikas Samiti, Uttar Pradesh • Sambalpur Integrated Development, Odisha • Sambhav Social Service Organisation, Madhya Pradesh • Sampurn Sahyog Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh • Samuha, Karnataka • SAMVADA, Karnataka • Sarvodaya Seva Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh • Shaheen Women Resource and Welfare Association, Andhra Pradesh • Society for Citizens Vigilance Initiative, New Delhi • Society for Participatory Action, Madhya Pradesh • Society for Research and Rudimentary Education on Social and Health Issues (SEREOSHI), West Bengal • Society for Rural, Urban and Tribal Initiative, New Delhi • Spandan Samaj Seva Samiti, Madhya Pradesh • Spandhana, Karnataka • Srishti Sewa Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh • Sudhar, Madhya Pradesh • Supporting Association for Thematic and Holistic Initiatives (SATHI), Uttar Pradesh • Sutanutir Sakhya, West Bengal

Tarashi - Women Research & Training Organisation, Madhya Pradesh • Tarun Chetna, Uttar Pradesh • The Action North East Trust, Assam

Ujjas Mahila Sangathan, Gujarat • Urmul Jyoti Sansthan, Rajasthan

Vidya Bhawan Society, Rajasthan • Vikalp Samaj Sevi Sansthan, Madhya Pradesh • Vikalp Samajik Sangathan, Uttar Pradesh • Voluntary Action for Rehabilitation and Development, Maharashtra • Voluntary Association for Rural Upliftment and Networking, Uttar Pradesh

Xavier Institute of Social Action, Chhattisgarh

Media, Art and Culture

Overview

This portfolio includes the Trusts' work with innovative development media, revival of traditional art forms and conservation of cultural artefacts and monuments. During the year, nine grants with a total sanctioned value of ₹ 64.60 million were made. The total disbursements during the year, including for past commitments, amounted to ₹ 52.41 million.

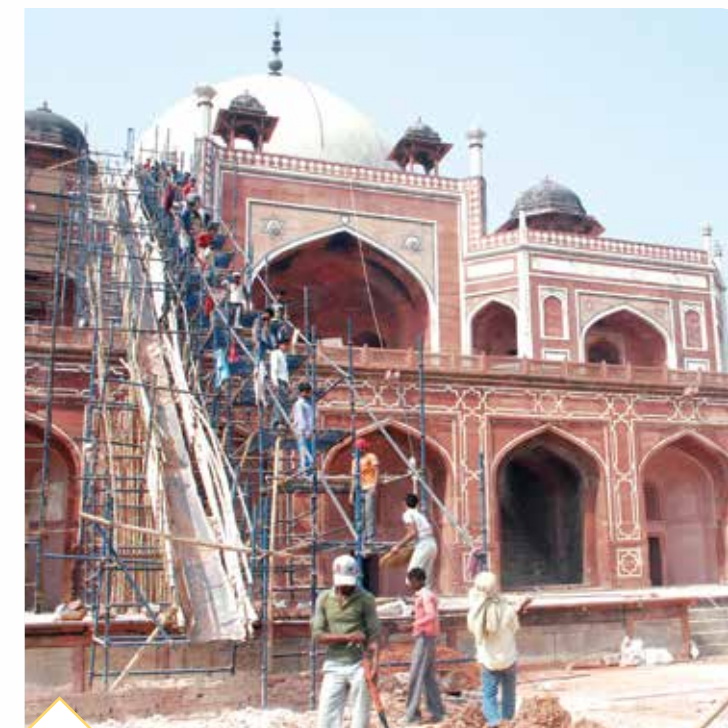


Art Conservation Resurgence Project - Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya, Mumbai in Maharashtra

Pressing Concern: Conservation

India has an intricate, rich and diverse cultural mosaic that is unique in the world. For centuries, people with different cultural backgrounds moved across the country and their cultures were integrated. This diversity and rich tradition is visible in architecture, paintings, sculpture, music and dance. Folk cultures of rural communities, as well as elite cultural forms, enriched the mosaic. However, there are contradictions in the modern era, with vociferous claims of rich heritage co-existing with neglect of the task of conservation of cultural forms and artefacts. The intangible dimensions of culture are weakening and losing vitality due to the dominance of mass media and cultural universalisation. The Trusts believe that the task of conserving these dimensions of culture is urgent and important and have initiated steps towards addressing this issue.

The neglect of cultural artefacts, such as museums, sites and remains of historical or cultural value, does not seem to arise only or even mainly from paucity of funds. Significant proportion of allocated funds go back unused in the public institutions charged with the responsibility of conservation. Museums and sites of monuments seem to have become places of desultory visits by uninterested tourists or forced visits for school children rather than dynamic cultural hubs. There appears to be a downward spiral of lack of interest among the citizens, leading to absence of demand for conservation, which in turn results in apathy towards the task of conservation. In the case of monuments, this trend is reinforced by unchecked encroachment. Once the squatters' settlements come about, the task of conservation becomes extremely difficult and political. The apathy towards the task of conservation seems to lead to insufficient interest in acquiring knowledge and competence in state-of-the-art techniques of conservation of artefacts such as monuments,



Conservation of Humayun's Tomb - Aga Khan Trust for Culture, New Delhi

metal work or sculpture. This, then, tends to deteriorate the monuments and artefacts further.

And yet, recent experience has shown that the downward spiral can be converted into an upward ratchet if sustained efforts are made to conserve a monument using the best techniques, creating interpretation centres to explain what has been and is being done and involving the people living around the monuments in the places of restoration and conservation. The experience with the restoration of Humayun's Tomb in Delhi,

as implemented by Aga Khan Trust for Culture with financial support from the Trusts, vindicates this claim. This monument has seen a large surge in tourist visits and a significant interest in the techniques of conservation has been created among the officials connected with the task. The Trusts have collaborated with the implementer, both in the conservation of the site as well as improving the conditions of communities living in proximity of the area.

The concern for conservation in the Trusts extends to other forms of culture: tangible artefacts such as those stored in the museums as well as intangible aspects such as folklore. So far as artefacts are concerned, capacities in modern techniques of conservation need to be built in personnel entrusted with conservation. The Trusts have begun work with Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya that will contribute in these desirable directions. The current state of the museum, appraised last in 1936, needs to be assessed scientifically and necessary steps initiated. The curatorial practices need to be improved and standardised. Finally, a Conservation Policy needs to be determined.

Following encouraging outcomes from its first project with the National Folklore Support Centre (NFSC), the Trusts have initiated work of establishment of Tata Fellowships in Folklore, coordinated by the NFSC and to be implemented by participating universities. With progressive decline in use of tribal languages and the march of cultural homogenisation, the cultural dimensions of tribal life embedded in tribal folklore face extinction. The Tata Fellows will research and

document folklore of select tribal communities in several states, including Jharkhand, Odisha and Manipur. The effort will, thus, contribute to conservation of cultural diversity and may have possible implications in terms of documenting tribal knowledge about their surroundings, indigenous knowledge systems, folk painting, folk music and other forms of culture.

Contributing towards enhancement of the tribal identity, the Trusts have also initiated potentially pathbreaking work of building bridges with fast alienating tribal population. This is sought to be done by commissioning research-based video documentaries on the lives of tribal heroes. Spearheaded by the Trusts, this effort will be helped by several Tata Group companies and will culminate in material which can be disseminated on popular media in addition to schools and libraries.

Other work of the Trusts in the direction of conservation comprises support to archives and support to revitalisation of traditional art forms.

Grants and Projects

Bhasha Research and Publication Centre, Gujarat

No complete national linguistic survey has been undertaken since Independence. From 1971, the Census authorities have stopped releasing the data of languages spoken by less than 10,000 speakers. As a result, the 1971 Census had listed only 108 languages.

Bhasha Research and Publication Centre in Vadodara and its educational and development institution, the Adivasi Academy, have been documenting the languages of Indian tribal communities over the last 15 years. In November 2009,



The Peoples Linguistic Survey of India - Bhasha Research and Publication Centre, Vadodara in Gujarat

at a meeting of a small group of some key experts in the country, Bhasha decided to undertake a national survey of existing languages in India.

The People's Linguistic Survey of India (PLSI) is an attempt to map the languages of India with the help of the speech communities themselves and a small but dedicated team of professional linguists. This venture has no precedence anywhere in the world. Towards this goal, in March 2010, Bhasha organised a National Conference under the title 'Bhasha Confluence'. It was attended by nearly 800 representatives drawn from 320 languages. Bhasha, with support from the Trusts, has initiated work across India and

is nearing completion in 16 states. By 2012, they will have completed the first phase in 27 states.

Centre for Media and Cultural Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Maharashtra

The project supports the expansion of the teaching, media production and dissemination activities of the Centre for Media and Cultural Studies (CMCS) at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences. The MA in Media and Cultural Studies attracts over 1,400 applications every year for its 23 seats. It helps create multi-skilled, socially sensitive media professionals, of which 40% enter the social sector, 25% education, research and 35% mainstream media. The Centre is noted for its documentaries on socio-cultural themes and received nine awards last year. Over a five-year period, eight films were produced under the Early Career Fellowships, which provide a valuable space for young film makers to produce innovative documentary work. The Artist/Scholar-in-Residence programme brought in eminent media practitioners, activists, researchers from India and overseas to work with the students and the larger community.

Overall, the project has created a new space in India for integrating theory and practice within a cultural studies framework. At the end of the project period, the Centre has become the School of Media and Cultural Studies (SMCS), envisaged as a Centre of Excellence that will provide leadership and demonstrate innovative work in media studies, cultural studies and allied fields.

National Folklore Support Centre, Tamil Nadu

The goal of Tata Fellowships in Folklore programme is to facilitate M. Phil level students and scholars to work collaboratively with another community's elders or artists to document them over a period of one year. In the first





Festival in Meghalaya documented through the Tata Fellowship in Folklore - National Folklore Support Centre, Tamil Nadu

round of fellowship, 10 Fellows were offered assistance with the participation of five Universities and colleges. In the second round, 20 Fellows will be offered assistance with the participation of 10 Universities and colleges. A professor from the participating institution and the Director of National Folklore Support Centre work as two-tier guides to monitor the academic progress of each Fellow. An annual gathering of the Fellows will see presentation by each of them, which will be assessed by an independent advisory board.

The Tata Fellowships in Folklore programme is probably the largest fellowship programme available in the field of Indian folklore. The philanthropic vision of offering the fellowship both to the scholar and to the community elder-artists has been widely recognised and appreciated in the field. Many universities in Southern and Northern India have expressed avid interest in participating in the fellowship programme. The fact that 10 Universities are collaborating with National Folklore Support Centre has also generated positive impact in the field nationally and internationally.

Partner Organisations

Aga Khan Foundation, New Delhi
 • Ahmedabad Theatre Group, Gujarat

Kattaikkuttu Sangam, Tamil Nadu
 • Khamir Crafts Resource Centre, Gujarat

University of Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir

Bhasha Research and Publication Centre, Gujarat
 • Bombay House Jashan Committee, Maharashtra

Ladakh Arts and Media Organisation, Jammu and Kashmir

Vikas Samvad Samiti, Madhya Pradesh
 • Vividha Mahila Alekhan Evam Sandarbh Kendra Samiti, Rajasthan

Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi
 • Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya, Maharashtra

National Folklore Support Centre, Tamil Nadu

Women Weave Charitable Trust, Maharashtra

Dalit Foundation, New Delhi
 • Darshan, Gujarat
 • Dhrupad Sansthan, Madhya Pradesh

Saptak, Gujarat

Tata Sports Club, Maharashtra
 • The Aseema Trust, Tamil Nadu
 • The Bombay Chamber Orchestra Society, Maharashtra
 • The Himalaya Trust, Dehra Dun
 • The Marg Foundation, Maharashtra
 • The Orient Foundation, Uttar Pradesh



Institutions

Tata Medical Centre, Kolkata was formally inaugurated in May 2011. Set up at a cost of ₹ 350 crores, the Centre is a not-for-profit initiative that is aimed at helping cancer patients, especially from the East and North-East of India and also from the neighbouring countries of Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal. The hospital, with a capacity of 165 beds, serves all sections of the society, with 50% of the infrastructure earmarked for free or subsidised treatment for the underprivileged sections. The Institution's objective is to excel in service, education and research. The hospital is governed by the Tata Eastern Medical Trust, established in 2010. The Centre now employs over 480 core staff, including doctors, para-medical staff, scientists and administrative staff. In addition, 400 persons provide outsourced services such as security, maintenance and catering food services etc.



Playroom for paediatric patients at the Tata Medical Centre, Kolkata, West Bengal

The Centre runs a Fellowship programme for Clinicians in Surgical Oncology, Haematology, Medical Oncology, Radiation Oncology, Paediatric Oncology, Anaesthesiology, Diagnostic Imaging, Pathology, Microbiology, Biochemistry and Transfusion Medicine. As the Centre completes three years that are mandated by the Indian Medical Council, this programme will become a University recognised programme.

The Centre offers comprehensive treatment and patient care in a wide array of conditions. It is backed by support services including Medical Social Workers, a Psychiatrist, Rehabilitation Services (Physiotherapy), Stoma Care and Prosthetics. During the year, the hospital received over 4,000 consultation footfalls per month in its out-patients department. The facility has proved to be a boon to cancer patients.

The Trusts have been supporting Centre for Media and Culture Studies at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai. In 2011, the Trust made another grant for the Centre and it has expanded to become the School of Media and Cultural Studies (SMCS). A unique feature of the School is the close linkage between the technical and academic areas of its work. The work of the School straddles both realms, thus facilitating a synergy between research, teaching and production, all of which are informed by a keen sense of connection with local subaltern cultures of resistance and invention. It seeks to enable the creation of a lively group of thinking doers and doing thinkers.

The students of the School produce documentary films and other video/audio/web-based texts. This is the first of its kind in the country and is a prototype for a socially responsive, multi-disciplinary media programme that seeks to contribute to both mainstream media and the education and social sectors. It has, to its credit, more than 35 awards for its documentary films at national and international film festivals. In addition to the Post Graduate Degree programme in Media and Culture studies, the School has introduced a new Post Graduate Diploma course in Community Media from the current year.

Trusts supported Institutions

Centre for Study of Science, Technology and Policy, Karnataka

Foundation for Revitalisation of Local Health Traditions, Karnataka

Harvard Business School

National Centre for Performing Arts, Maharashtra • National Institute of Advanced Studies, Karnataka

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Maharashtra • Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Maharashtra • Tata Medical Centre Trust, West Bengal



School for Media and Culture Studies at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai in Maharashtra

Individual Grants - Medical



Individual grants given by the Trusts include both, those which cater to a primarily financial need as well as those which recognise and award merit. Criteria-based financial assistance is extended by the Trusts to meet the cost of medical treatment as well as the cost of education.

These days, among the heavier financial burdens that a person bears relates to the cost of availing quality medical



treatment. While those who have a medical insurance cover have at least a fighting chance, persons of poor economic means are usually the hardest hit. It is this section that the Trusts focus on supporting, through a network of medical social workers, doctors and hospitals. The grant-making process and criteria are reviewed on an ongoing basis in order that the Trusts can be most responsive to the needs of those who are already going through difficult times.



Financial assistance extended by the Trusts covers a wide range of illnesses. During the year, support towards treatment costs of cancer, heart and kidney ailments comprised nearly 50% of the grant outlay of ₹ 27.85 million. This also included the start-up treatment costs of paediatric cancer patients, who were treated out of a revolving fund set-up with the Tata Memorial Hospital on a pilot basis in financial year 2010-2011.



Individual Grants - Education and Travel

The financial assistance extended by Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and Allied Trusts can be broadly categorised under the heads:

- Scholarships (including loan scholarships)
- Means Based Grants
- Travel Grants

Scholarships (including loan scholarships) -

Scholarships are given for graduation and post graduation courses in India, subject to the eligibility criteria based on



merit. Scholarships are also given for supporting research in leukaemia and blood-related diseases and towards the alleviation of human suffering from other diseases. Loan scholarships are given to pursue post graduate studies abroad. These scholars also have an opportunity of availing a gift award and a travel grant for their studies abroad.

During the year, scholarships amounting to ₹ 187.52 million were awarded, of which ₹ 34.75 million were in the nature of loan scholarships.

Means Based Grants - The Trusts also extend financial assistance by way of Means Based Grants, which take into account the economic background of the applicant. Grants aggregating to ₹ 5.65 million were given under this scheme during the year.

Travel Grants - Travel Grants are mainly given for pursuing studies abroad and participation in advanced training programmes and workshops. During the year, ₹ 4.38 million was given by way of travel grants.

Financials

Overview

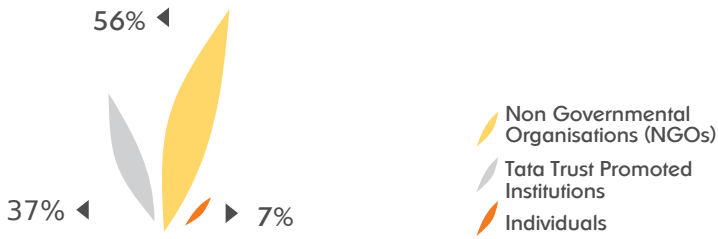
The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and Allied Trusts disbursed a total of ₹ 2,714.78 million in 2011-2012, a decrease of 18% over the disbursement of ₹ 3,298.39 million in the previous year.

TRUSTS	2010-2011		2011-2012	
	INDIVIDUAL	INST./NGOs	INDIVIDUAL	INST./NGOs
Sir Dorabji Tata Trust	65.14	1,224.24	60.16	656.40
JRD Tata Trust	61.03	53.76	65.90	64.38
Jamsetji Tata Trust	38.46	1,510.44	31.98	1,455.14
RD Tata Trust	-	55.19	-	62.14
Tata Education Trust	-	109.48	-	117.78
Tata Social Welfare Trust	-	93.28	-	118.65
JRD & Thelma J Tata Trust	-	7.53	-	5.21
J. N. Tata Endowment	40.44	-	34.75	-
Lady Tata Memorial Trust	34.58	4.82	32.61	9.68
Total	239.65	3,058.74	225.40	2,489.38
US \$ in million	5.45	69.52	4.42	48.81

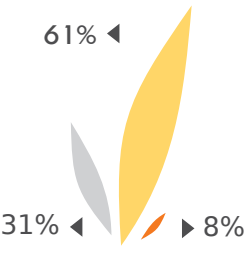
(1 US \$ = ₹ 44)

(1 US \$ = ₹ 51)

Total Grant Allocations 2010-2011
₹ 3,298.39 million (US \$ 74.96 million)

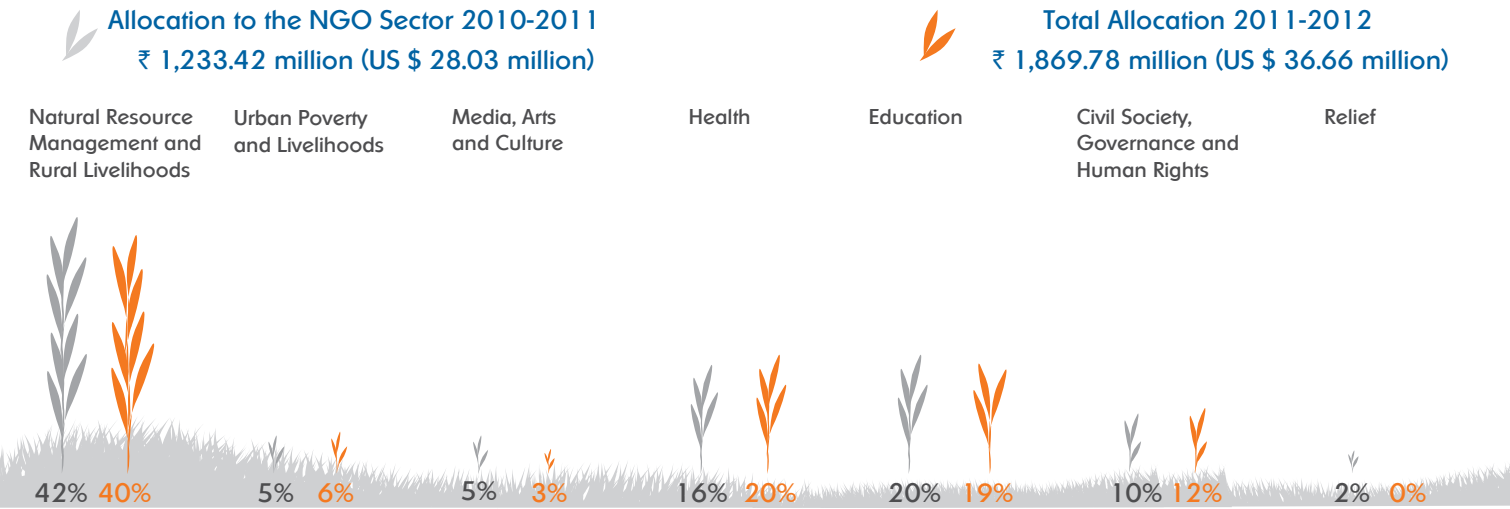


Total Grant Allocations 2011-2012
₹ 2,714.78 million (US \$ 53.23 million)



The Trusts support a large number of NGOs working in the six thematic areas for which the Trusts extend financial assistance, namely Natural Resource Management and Rural Livelihoods (including Relief); Urban Poverty and Livelihoods; Education; Health; Civil Society, Governance and Human Rights and Media, Art and Culture. The total grant outlay ₹ 1,869.78 million was 52% higher than the previous year.

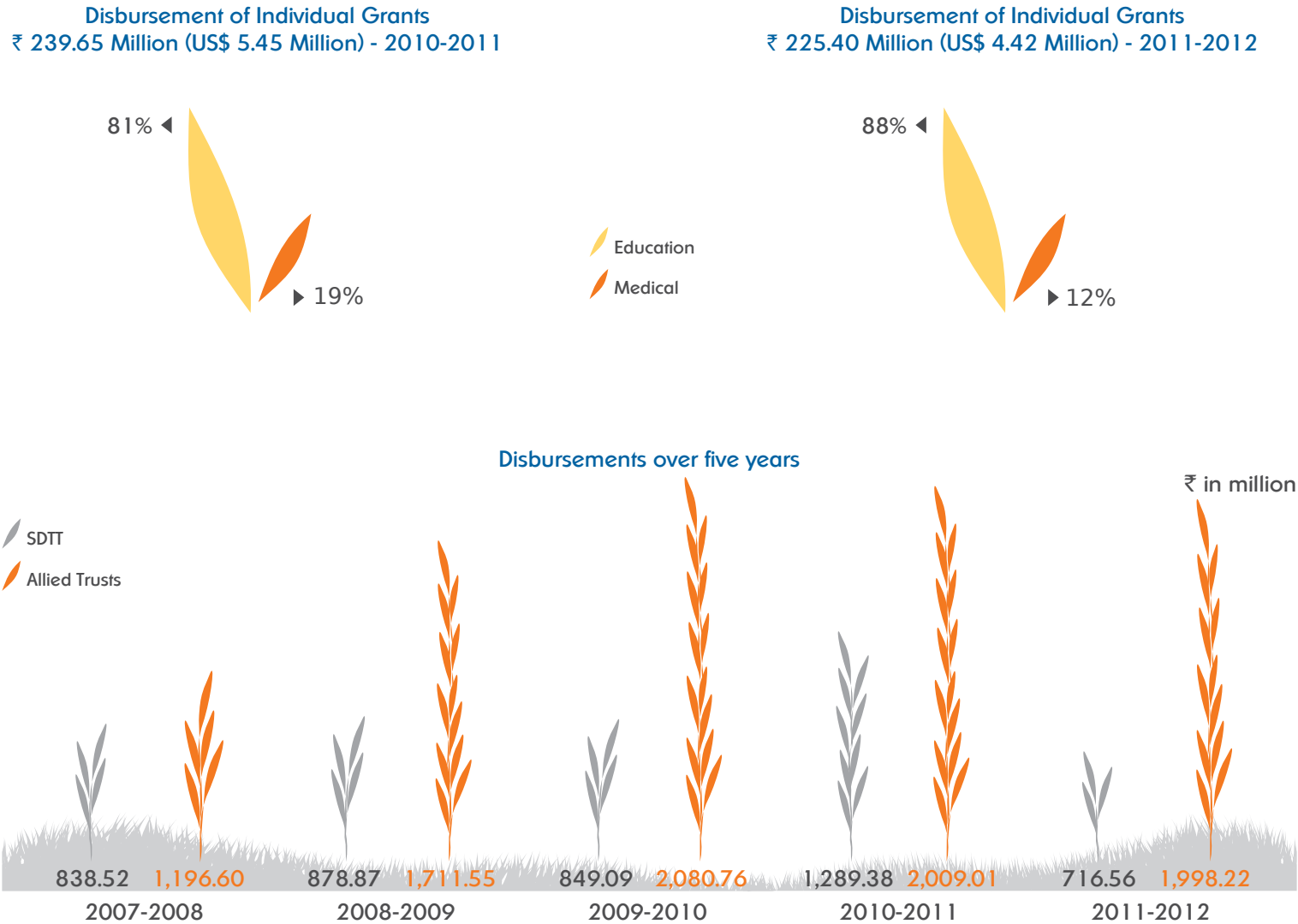
The distribution of the grants over these thematic areas is given below:



Institutions include both Tata Trust Promoted Institutions (those that have been given seed support by the Trusts and on which the Trusts have a representative on the Institution's board/governing council) and those that have been established with multiple donor support.

The grants disbursed to Institutions in 2011-2012 amounted to ₹ 846.41 million as compared to ₹ 1,850.81 million in 2010-2011.

Financial assistance is extended to deserving individuals for education, travel and medical treatment. In Education, assistance takes the form of loan scholarships for studies abroad, scholarships for studies in India including research studies for specific purposes and educational grants. Travel grants are given for studies abroad, as well as for specialised advanced training, attending conferences and workshops. Medical grants are given to individuals to meet the cost of hospitalisation, surgery and follow-up treatment. In 2011-2012, the Individual grants totalled ₹ 225.40 million, a decrease of 6% over the previous year's ₹ 239.65 million.



Financial Statements for Sir Dorabji Tata Trust

Sources of funds

AS AT 31.3.2011			PARTICULARS	AS AT 31.3.2012		
₹ IN MILLION	US \$ IN MILLION	%		₹ IN MILLION	US \$ IN MILLION	%
1,250.00	28.41	39.89	Trust Fund	1,250.00	24.51	36.21
1,668.29	37.92	53.23	Reserves and other Funds	2,192.10	42.98	63.50
215.54	4.90	6.88	Sundry Liabilities and Provisions	10.13	0.20	0.29
3,133.83	71.23	100.00		3,452.23	67.69	100.00

Application of funds

AS AT 31.3.2011			PARTICULARS	AS AT 31.3.2012		
₹ IN MILLION	US \$ IN MILLION	%		₹ IN MILLION	US \$ IN MILLION	%
42.57	0.97	1.36	Fixed Assets	40.83	0.80	1.18
2,858.98	64.98	91.23	Investments	2,858.98	56.06	82.82
232.28	5.28	7.41	Other Assets	552.42	10.83	16.00
3,133.83	71.23	100.00		3,452.23	67.69	100.00

Income

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.3.2011			PARTICULARS	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.3.2012		
₹ IN MILLION	US \$ IN MILLION	%		₹ IN MILLION	US \$ IN MILLION	%
871.70	19.81	64.56	Dividend	989.24	19.40	75.77
284.19	6.46	21.05	Interest	316.20	6.20	24.22
192.83	4.38	14.28	Donations / grants	0.02	-	-
1.52	0.03	0.11	Sundries	0.11	-	0.01
1,350.24	30.68	100.00		1,305.57	25.60	100.00

Expenditure

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.3.2011			PARTICULARS	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.3.2012		
₹ IN MILLION	US \$ IN MILLION	%		₹ IN MILLION	US \$ IN MILLION	%
1,301.24	29.57	96.37	Expenditure on Objects of the Trust (including grant related expenses)	727.79	14.27	55.75
49.00	1.11	3.63	Administration expenses	53.97	1.06	4.13
-	-	-	Surplus for the year transferred to the Balance Sheet	523.81	10.27	40.12
1,350.24	30.68	100.00		1,305.57	25.60	100.00

(1 US \$ = ₹ 44 as on 31st March, 2011)
(1 US \$ = ₹ 51 as on 31st March, 2012)

Consolidated Financial Statements for Allied Trusts

Sources of funds

AS AT 31.3.2011			PARTICULARS	AS AT 31.3.2012		
₹ IN MILLION	US \$ IN MILLION	%		₹ IN MILLION	US \$ IN MILLION	%
17,984.94	408.75	59.42	Trust Fund and Endowment Fund	18,235.01	357.55	58.26
12,223.18	277.80	40.38	Reserves and Other Funds	13,063.47	256.15	41.73
58.14	1.32	0.19	Tax Refund	-	-	-
2.24	0.05	0.01	Sundry Liabilities and Provisions	2.68	0.05	0.01
30,268.50	687.92	100.00		31,301.16	613.75	100.00

Application of funds

AS AT 31.3.2011			PARTICULARS	AS AT 31.3.2012		
₹ IN MILLION	US \$ IN MILLION	%		₹ IN MILLION	US \$ IN MILLION	%
0.37	0.01	-	Fixed Assets	0.71	0.01	-
28,800.20	654.55	95.15	Investments	28,843.70	565.56	92.15
1,467.93	33.36	4.85	Current Assets, Loans and Advances	2,456.76	48.17	7.85
30,268.50	687.92	100.00		31,301.16	613.75	100.00

Income

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.3.2011			PARTICULARS	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.3.2012		
₹ IN MILLION	US \$ IN MILLION	%		₹ IN MILLION	US \$ IN MILLION	%
2,261.36	51.39	83.14	Dividend	2,503.21	49.08	79.57
439.76	9.99	16.16	Interest	564.43	11.07	17.94
3.45	0.08	0.13	Sundries	4.46	0.09	0.14
15.02	0.35	0.57	Repayments from Scholars	15.73	0.31	0.50
-	-	-	Tax Refunds	58.14	1.14	1.85
2,719.59	61.81	100.00		3,145.97	61.69	100.00

Expenditure

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.3.2011			PARTICULARS	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.3.2012		
₹ IN MILLION	US \$ IN MILLION	%		₹ IN MILLION	US \$ IN MILLION	%
2,021.24	45.94	74.32	Expenditure on Objects of the Trust (including grant related expenses)	2,010.22	39.42	63.90
57.08	1.30	2.10	Administration expenses	64.49	1.26	2.05
641.27	14.57	23.58	Surplus for the year transferred to the Balance Sheet	1,071.26	21.01	34.05
2,719.59	61.81	100.00		3,145.97	61.69	100.00

(1 US \$ = ₹ 44 as on 31st March, 2011)
(1 US \$ = ₹ 51 as on 31st March, 2012)

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- Harvard Business School, USA

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