



125
YEARS OF

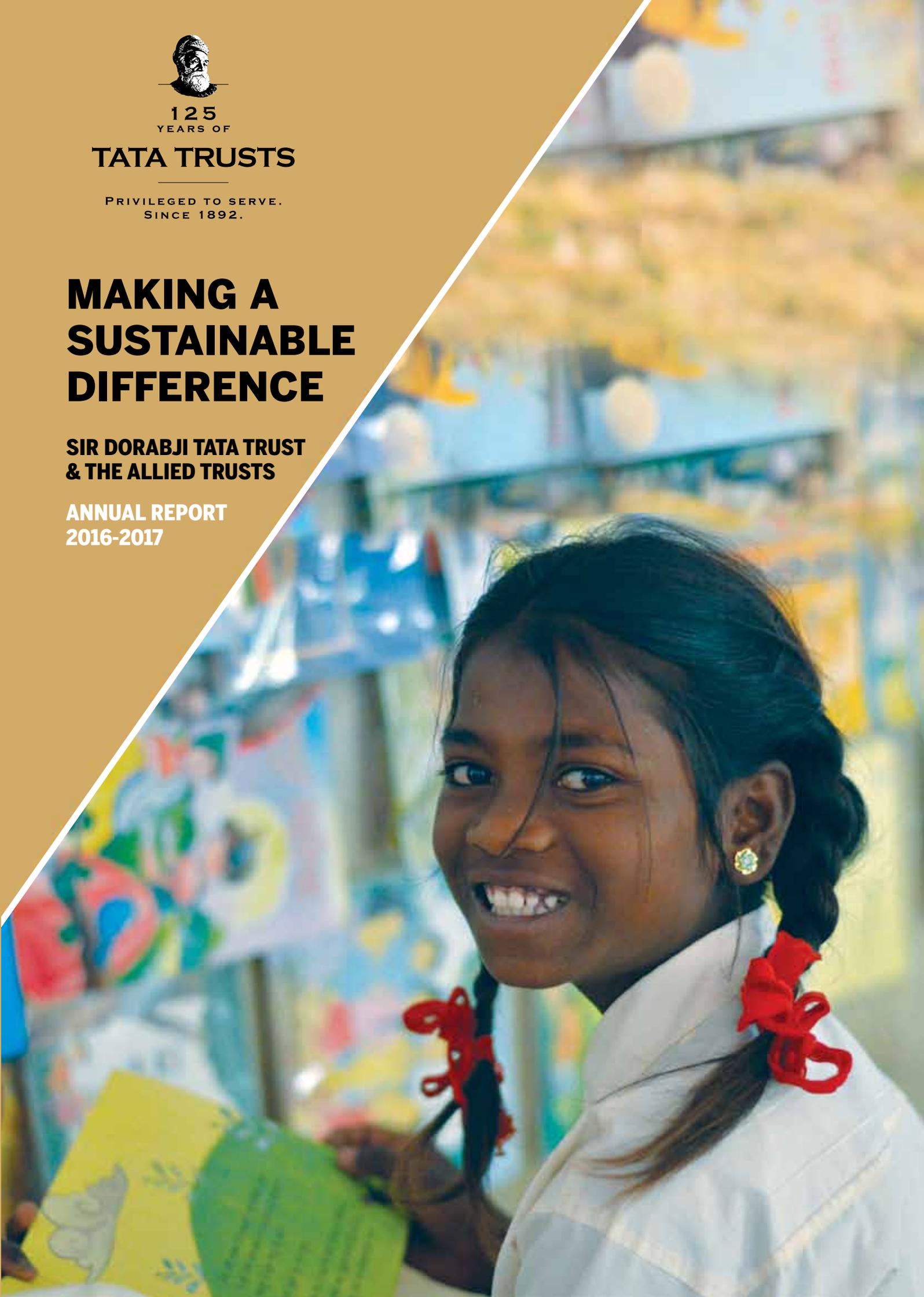
TATA TRUSTS

PRIVILEGED TO SERVE.
SINCE 1892.

MAKING A SUSTAINABLE DIFFERENCE

**SIR DORABJI TATA TRUST
& THE ALLIED TRUSTS**

**ANNUAL REPORT
2016-2017**





Guiding principle of Tata Trusts

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

— Jamsetji Tata

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Making a meaningful difference in the lives of the people and communities that we serve remains the cornerstone of the enduring Tata commitment to philanthropy. The means and methods of achieving this objective have evolved over a century and a quarter since the setting up, in 1892, of the JN Tata Endowment for the higher education of Indians, the first step in the creation of what is now collectively known as Tata Trusts. Our allegiance to the legacy and values that sustain us has remained constant, but we have changed course over the recent past to enhance the effectiveness of the numerous projects and programmes that we are involved with across India's social development spectrum.

Strategy and long-term goals, technology and innovation, collaboration and cooperation, sustainability and scalability are now more crucial than ever before for Tata Trusts. No longer are we merely the funders of initiatives; we have widened our view on the nature of our philanthropic interventions to become enablers. The redefining of our approach and our purpose — an exercise that began in 2014 — has resulted in Tata Trusts shifting from only grant-giving to also include direct implementation. It has led to partnerships with like-minded foundations, research institutions and the government. It has given us the capability to influence the discourse on India's social development agenda. It has broadened the canvas of our operations. Most important of all, it has improved the quality of life of the people we reach.

Backing larger causes that are good for a wider segment of society and India as a whole is critical to Tata Trusts' outlook, and the thematic spheres we work in are an indicator of our priorities. In healthcare, our efforts are concentrated on delivery systems and quality care, particularly in the context of cancer and infectious diseases. 'Patient-centric' is the watchword here, and our programmes in this space are augmented through collaborations, the building



of medical institutions and information networks, the provision of state-of-the-art equipment, and the support of research programmes. The hope is that we can help replace 'hospital' with 'hospitality' in our treatment lexicon.

Our initiatives in water and sanitation are similarly focused; the exemplar being Tata Trusts joining hands with the Indian government to implement the ambitious Swachh Bharat Mission. We work with the mission to bridge gaps in resources and skills through training and capacity building across 35 districts in eight Indian states. Tata Trusts also partners with government bodies in their projects focusing on nutrition, livelihoods, data-driven governance and child protection. There is a multiplicity of other ways in which we are lending a hand to build a better India — teaming up with globally renowned universities to support research programmes; instituting wide-ranging initiatives to benefit marginalised communities in rural regions; reducing the energy deficit that many parts of the country suffer; ensuring an education for those outside the learning loop; and providing succour to the urban poor.

Tata Trusts is at the heart of the Tata philosophy of giving back to society. The manner in which we undertake this responsibility is vital to all of us at Tata Trusts and, consequently, to the large number of people whose lives we touch. By utilising our resources, our skills and our long years of experience in social uplift and community development, we will continue to address India's needs, and the needs of its citizens through relevant and sustainable initiatives that can benefit the largest number of people in the quickest possible time. The quest at Tata Trusts will also be to amplify the impact of our philanthropy where it matters the most — on the ground — to create prosperity through self-sustaining programmes that will enhance the quality of life of the communities we serve. ●

CORPORATE INFORMATION

SIR DORABJI TATA TRUST

Mr. R. N. Tata
Mr. N. A. Soonawala
Dr. (Ms.) A. Patel
Mr. R. K. Krishna Kumar
Mr. V. R. Mehta
Mr. V. Srinivasan (with effect from October 24, 2016)
Mr. Darius Khambata (resigned on October 25, 2016)
Mr. R. Venkataramanan (Managing Trustee)

THE ALLIED TRUSTS

JAMSETJI TATA TRUST

Mr. R. N. Tata
Mr. N. A. Soonawala
Mr. R. K. Krishna Kumar
Mr. A. Chandra
Mr. R. Venkataramanan

TATA EDUCATION TRUST

Mr. R. N. Tata
Mr. R. K. Krishna Kumar
Mr. R. Venkataramanan

TATA SOCIAL WELFARE TRUST

Mr. R. N. Tata
Mr. R. K. Krishna Kumar
Mr. R. Venkataramanan

R. D. TATA TRUST

Mr. R. N. Tata
Mr. R. K. Krishna Kumar
Mr. R. Venkataramanan

LADY TATA MEMORIAL TRUST

Mr. F. K. Kavarana
Dr. P. B. Desai
Mr. S. N. Batliwalla
Dr. M. Chandy
Mr. R. Venkataramanan

J. N. TATA ENDOWMENT

Prof. S. M. Chitre
Mr. S. N. Batliwalla
Mr. R. Venkataramanan

THE J. R. D. & THELMA J. TATA TRUST

Mr. R. N. Tata
Dr. (Mrs.) S. Chitnis
Dr. (Ms.) A. Desai
Mr. F. N. Petit
Mr. R. Venkataramanan

THE J. R. D. TATA TRUST

Mr. R. N. Tata
Mr. N. A. Soonawala
Mr. R. Venkataramanan (Managing Trustee)

Secretary & Chief Financial Officer

Mrs. R. F. Savaksha

Director (J. N. Tata Endowment)

Mr. T. J. Ravishankar

Registered Office:

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

Bankers:

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

Legal Advisors:

Mulla & Mulla, Craigie Blunt & Caroe,
Mumbai

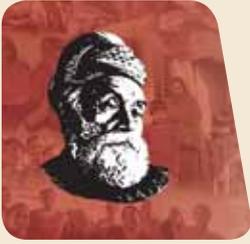
Statutory Auditors:

Jayantilal Thakkar & Company,
Chartered Accountants, Mumbai

Internal Auditors:

Aneja Associates,
Chartered Accountants, Mumbai

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125 years of community service





The enduring journey of Tata Trusts began in the year 1892 when Jamsetji Tata, founder of the Tata Group, set up the JN Tata Endowment for the higher education of Indians. The purpose was to encourage young Indians to study at some of the best universities around the world.

A seminal and farsighted initiative, the Endowment has opened the doors for self-actualisation for some of the brightest young minds in India for several generations. As Jamsetji once said, “What advances a nation or a community is not so much to prop up its weakest and most helpless members, but to lift up the best and the most gifted, so as to make them of the greatest service to the country.” His conviction that India’s future lay in building its intellectual capital has been more than justified. Among the list of distinguished beneficiaries of the path-breaking JN Tata Endowment initiative are former Indian president KR Narayanan, scientists Raja Ramanna and Jayant Narlikar, and the famous violinist Mehli Mehta.

An enduring legacy

The JN Tata Endowment marks the genesis of Tata Trusts — a collection of several philanthropic trusts to which Jamsetji, his sons Dorab and Ratan, and many other members of the family bequeathed much of their personal wealth. Today, Tata Trusts comprise several entities that include the Sir Ratan Tata Trust (set up in 1919), the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust (set up in 1932) and over a dozen allied trusts.

From supporting India’s freedom struggle by funding the initiatives of Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Mahatma Gandhi, to setting up the Indian Institute of Science, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Tata Memorial Hospital and other medical and educational institutes of the highest repute — The Trusts has been committed to improving the quality of life in India. That legacy has transcended and grown over the decades.

Tata Trusts holds 66 percent of the shares of Tata Sons, the promoter of the major operating Tata companies. The wealth that accrues from this asset is invested in nation-building and

social transformation. With programmes and projects spread across the length and breadth of India, Tata Trusts reaches out to millions of households through an efficient network of partner organisations.

Grassroot interventions

Development programmes, often implemented in association with government bodies, international agencies and private organisations, have been making a positive difference to the community and the nation. Tata Trusts' areas of intervention cover core areas of social and economic welfare such as education, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, rural upliftment, urban poverty alleviation, energy and climate change, innovation, and arts, craft and culture.

In the sphere of education, Tata Trusts promotes and facilitates both elementary and higher education. The emphasis is on education of children in the age group of 3-18, women's literacy, training of teachers and support to future social scientists, cancer specialists, nuclear scientists and distinguished institutional administrators, among others. The Trusts' engagement in the field of public health addresses major issues in women's

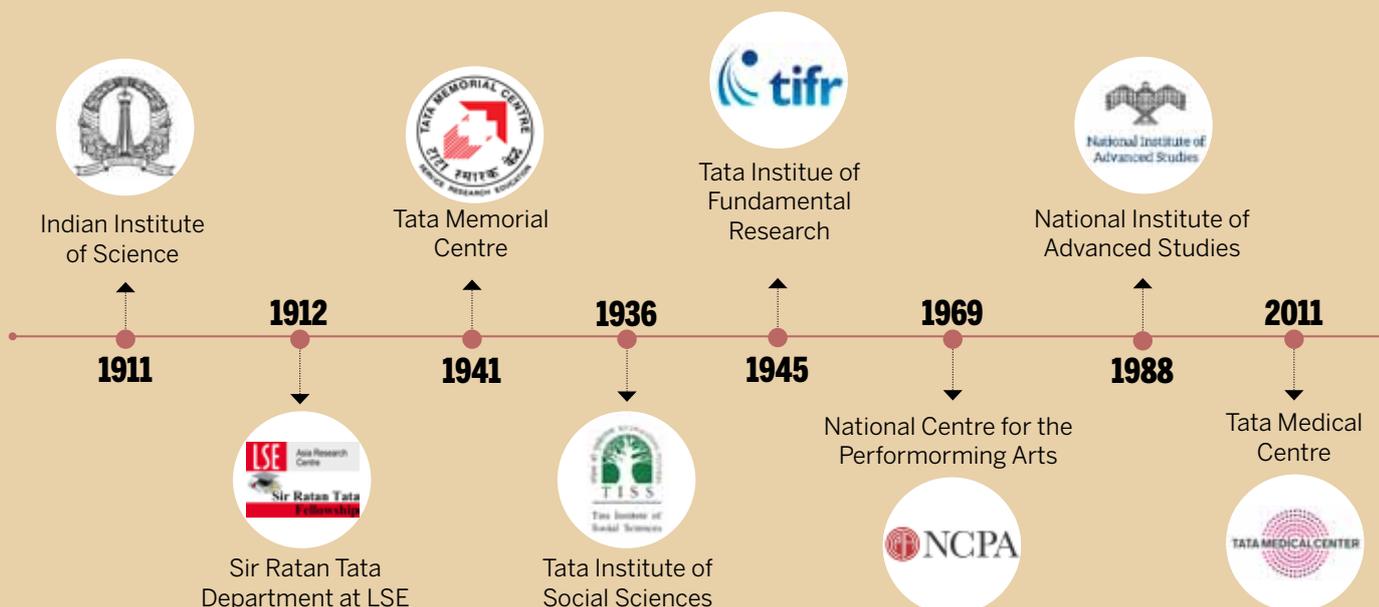
and children's health, non-communicable diseases, mental health, developmental disabilities in children, and more.

Water and sanitation are another key concern for Tata Trusts. Initiatives that improve access to safe and adequate water for both drinking and livelihood purposes, and toilets that aid health and hygiene are given priority, since they have a far-reaching impact on the quality of life.

With an emphasis on livelihood-based interventions, Tata Trusts strives to promote financial stability in the lives of many, especially those belonging to marginalised families. Tata Trusts identifies their needs, motivates them to learn vocations, facilitates skill development of potential workforce and helps in upskilling and reskilling the existing workforce. To address the issues of poor living and working conditions in rural and urban India, Tata Trusts supports projects covering food security, income generation, housing, migration and skill development.

Promoting the use of sustainable energy is a global goal which Tata Trusts supports by implementing

LEGACIES THAT MOVE US FORWARD





projects that satisfy the energy needs of the rural community and provide households with clean cooking energy. Innovation and the use of technology to improve lives is a new area, with Tata Trusts promoting data-driven governance, rural access to the internet, and platforms for social entrepreneurship.

Arts and culture reflect the soul of a society and Tata Trusts nurtures both in several ways. One of the

important initiatives in this sphere is the support given to artists and craftsmen whose livelihoods are threatened by changing mores. Conservation of art and media is another key area. Tata Trusts also rushes to offer disaster relief and on-ground support whenever natural calamities strike.

Steered by Chairman Ratan N Tata, Tata Trusts, through its various projects, endeavours to make the best use of technology to create an even greater and meaningful impact on society, thus contributing to the overall development of the country. Our Chairman has said, "The objectives of our philanthropy remain largely unchanged but we are now more deeply involved on the ground with how the projects we support are implemented."

At present count, Tata Trusts is engaged in close to 900 projects in association with over 450 partners. Its mission "to positively and sustainably impact 100 million lives by 2021" is a reflection of its commitment to fulfil the vision of Founder Jamsetji Tata. ●


Tata Centre for
Technology and Design

2012

2016

Tata Centre for
Development



A financial overview: 2016-2017

THE YEAR THAT WAS:

Total disbursements made by Tata Trusts during the year were ₹3,180.28 million (US \$ 48.93 million). Disbursements of ₹2,883.40 million (US \$ 44.36 million) were made on all programme grants during the year. Endowments to the tune of ₹99.00 million (US \$ 1.52 million) were made and small grants touched ₹27.10 million (US \$ 0.42 million). Total disbursements to individuals amounted to ₹170.78 million (US \$ 2.63 million).



DETAILS OF GRANT DISBURSALS: 2016-2017

TYPE OF GRANT	₹ in million	US \$ in million
Institution: Programme grants	2,883.40	44.36
Institution: Endowment grants	99.00	1.52
Institution: Small grants	27.10	0.42
Individual grants	170.78	2.63
TOTAL	3,180.28	48.93

INSTITUTIONAL GRANT DISBURSALS (THEME WISE): 2016-2017*

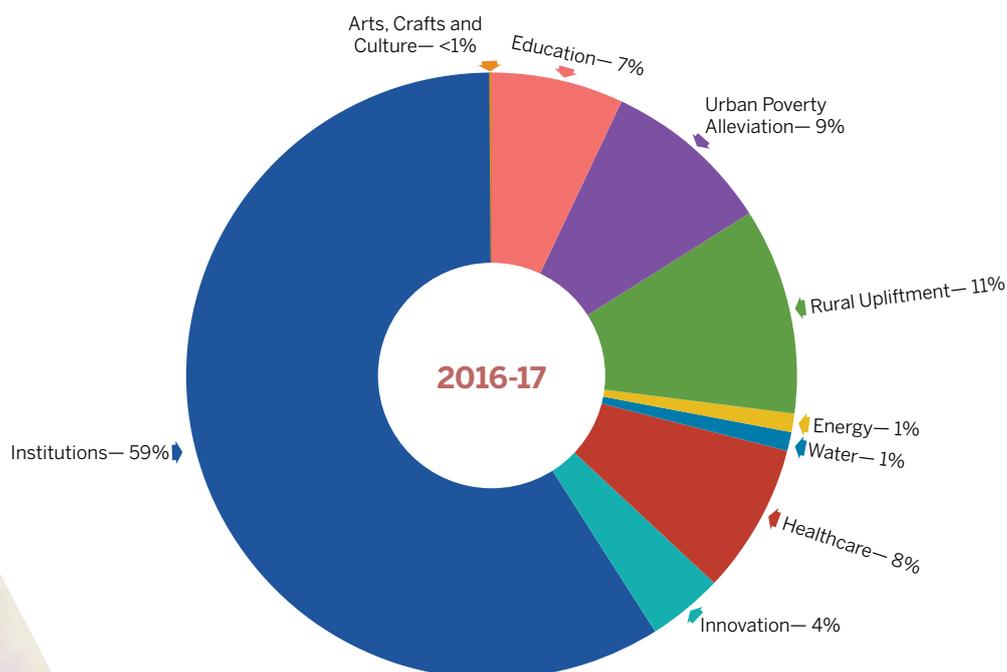
THEMATIC AREA	₹ in million	US \$ in million
Healthcare	254.10	3.91
Water	16.20	0.25
Energy	21.10	0.32
Rural Upliftment	347.20	5.34
Education	210.70	3.24
Urban Poverty Alleviation	272.40	4.19
Arts, Crafts and Culture	-9.70	-0.15
Institutions	1,786.10	27.48
Innovation	111.40	1.71
TOTAL	3,009.50	46.30

INDIVIDUAL GRANT DISBURSALS: 2016-2017

TYPE OF GRANTS	₹ in million	US \$ in million	%
Medical	0.19	-	-
Education	170.59	2.63	100
TOTAL	170.78	2.63	100

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

INSTITUTIONAL GRANT DISBURSALS: 2016-2017



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



HEALTHCARE



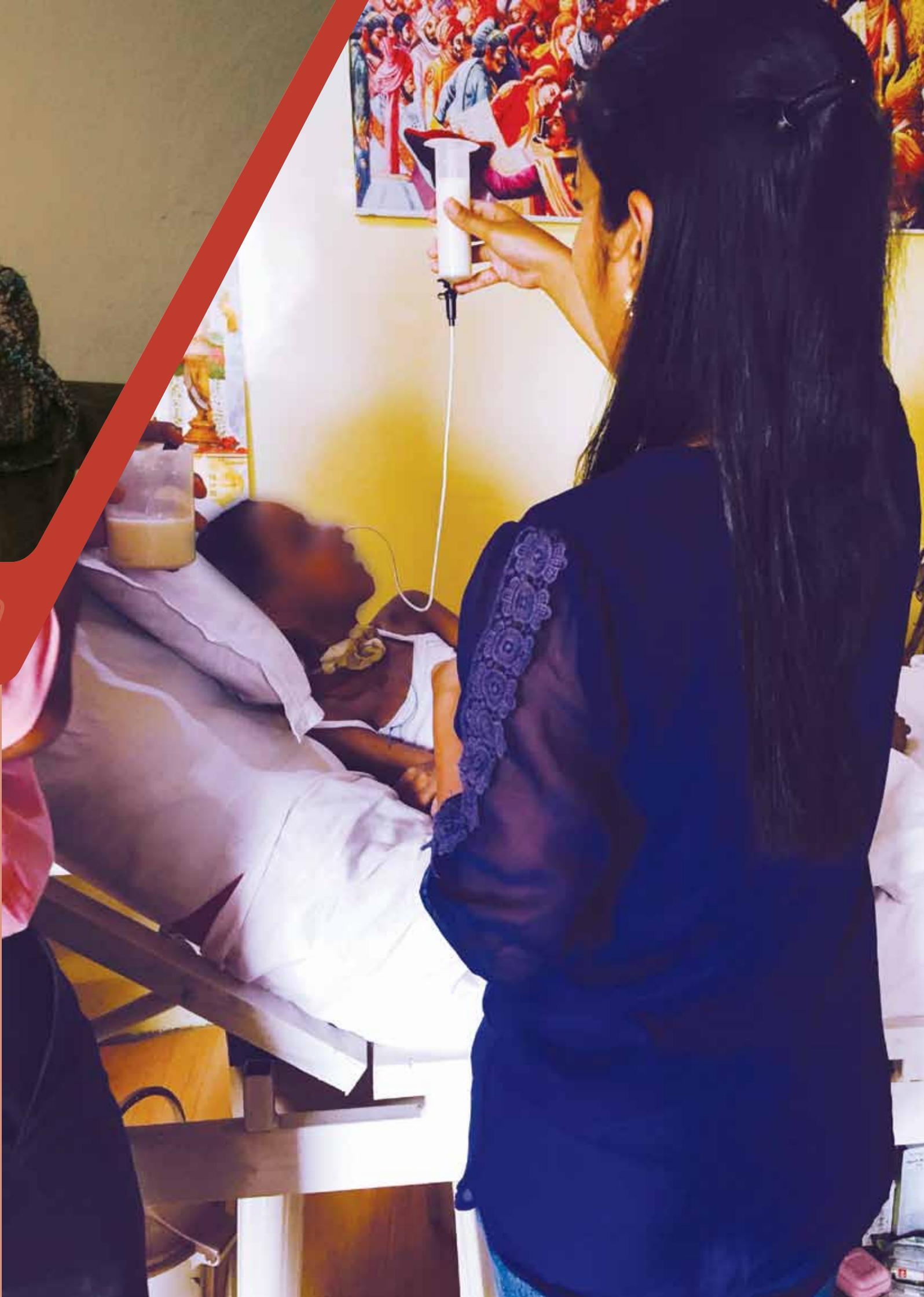
The vision of the health portfolio of Tata Trusts is to create a 'Swasth' India, whilst ensuring the provision of equitable, affordable, high quality and sustainable healthcare, made universally accessible.

In realising this vision, Tata Trusts has continued to play a major role in addressing issues of health-initiating programmes in cancer; tuberculosis (TB); malaria; reproductive health, maternal care, newborn, child and adolescent health (RMNCH+A) programme; mental health & substance abuse; health sector strengthening for universal health care; geriatric care, and disability.* Various strategic partnerships were made for engaging with health technology platforms and research agencies of national and international repute. Similarly, MoUs were signed

with interested state governments in pursuit of this broad objective.

Support was also extended to implementing partners doing exemplary work in difficult regions of the country. There has been a conscious effort to direct energies in those identified high-impact programmes where Tata Trusts is directly engaged. This meant that the health team had to be aligned to such identified areas of programmes and move away from just management of grants to playing catalytic, facilitating and leadership roles. ●

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



National Cancer Grid



The National Cancer Grid (NCG), which was initiated in 2012 with 14 centres, is now a collaborative network of 115 major cancer centres, research institutes, patient advocacy groups and charitable organisations in India. NCG has become a powerful force in the crusade against cancer in India. Funded by the Government of India through the Department of Atomic Energy, it aims to standardise cancer management across the country, facilitate exchange of expertise and training between centres, and enable collaborative multi-centric cancer research.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Officially launched the Virtual Tumor Board on January 29, 2017 at the Platinum Jubilee celebrations of the Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai. The Virtual Tumor Board is **multi-disciplinary** and run using Zoom technology, where the Tata Memorial Hospital acts as the hub and the centres act as the spokes.

Conducted '**Oncosurg**' — a surgical oncology workshop — in November 2016 that was attended by surgical oncologists and general surgeons, especially from the North East, funded by a travel bursary from the Trusts.





Conducted **CReDO** — a workshop held in joint collaboration with ACORD, King’s College London, the National Cancer Institute (NCI), USA, and the Medical Research Council (MRC), UK, in February 2017. The workshop was attended by medical professionals with research experience, and was also a capacity-building exercise for trainers from India for future workshops.

Conducted an **EBM (Evidence Based Management) workshop** in February 2017 where the six most common cancers in India were discussed. Major policy-level discussions were held and a consensus reached on contentious issues like screening, prevention, vaccination, etc. Participants included leaders, directors of cancer centres, etc.

Finalising a proposal to securely interconnect **NCG centres**, to create a ready network of centres for collaborative service, education, and research in cancer. Tata Trusts is bearing the costs for providing high bandwidth internet connectivity to various cancer hospitals and cancer research institutes that form part of the NCG. The network connectivity exercise is underway and should be completed before the end of December 2017.



No. of cancer centres in 2012



No. of cancer centres in 2017



RURAL UPLIFTMENT

The Trusts have prioritised issues related to the upliftment of marginalised and poor communities in rural India for almost a century, supporting programmes targeted at enhancing the quality of life, health and education. Towards this, in the recently remodelled rural upliftment portfolio, projects target rural income generation through farm and non-farm activities, water conservation and irrigation systems, fisheries, and issues related to the production, post-harvest activities and marketing of produced goods. The development, strengthening and handholding of farmer producer organisations, amongst other similar institutions, is a major part of this activity. The management of forest resources, water, primary processing sectors, rural enterprise and business development, diversification, and rural tourism are also covered by the programme.

The Trusts' rural upliftment programmes, in collaboration with partners from government as well as national and international corporate and social sectors, unroll across a network of producer organisations which form the core of the portfolio. Institution-building, finance and risk mitigation therefore form a crucial backbone for the programme.

Its many years of experience have allowed Tata Trusts to identify and evolve best practices and learnings, which are replicated across issues and regions, adapting to and shaping large scale initiatives, while integrating different projects for larger and more sustainable benefits. A challenge is now adaption to change, including to climate-related changes. Hence the focus of the



programme is on innovation, the integration of ideas and projects, and sustainability through the development of strong exit policies. A significant change in the way things were done is now being brought about by a relatively new and developing area of focus — the integration of technology into different aspects of projects.

From the mKRISHI® model of crop information dissemination geared towards higher production, to the designing of simpler and more efficient machinery technology, micro-irrigation systems and the use of solar options in energy, technology is here to stay, transforming what has been in many ways a traditional system of production. ●



South Odisha Initiative



Over a period of three years, beginning March 2015, the South Odisha Initiative aims to improve the overall quality of life of 25,000 families in 550 villages of five contiguous blocks in South Odisha; viz., Bissamcuttack and Muniguda blocks of Rayagada district, Lanjigarh and Thuamul Rampur blocks of Kalahandi district, and Kotgarh block of Kandhamal district. Interventions revolve around providing education to children, improving the health of marginalised communities, provisioning of safe drinking water and proper sanitation, and enhancing incomes at household levels.

PLANNED OUTCOMES:

- Increase in average annual household income by 200 percent to 300 percent from the baseline of ₹29,000
- Reduction in the incidence of communicable diseases like malaria, tuberculosis, diarrhoea, pneumonia and scabies; besides reduction in maternal and infant deaths by 50 percent
- Assured access to safe drinking water within 500 metres from the dwellings of all targeted families, along with proper sanitation with water connectivity for 50 percent of targeted families
- Surety that 80 percent of children achieve grade-appropriate learning levels and less than 5 percent drop out from school before standard 8



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

19,277 families covered through various livelihood interventions, generating average incremental income of **₹21,167**. Fruit orchards (mango, cashew and lychee) developed over **1,373 acres**.

Comprehensive community health interventions result in zero deaths due to malaria and diarrhoea in **250 and 260 villages** respectively; and no infant deaths in **190 villages**.

Attendance of children in primary schools and Anganwadis increased to **65 percent** and **62 percent** respectively. Dropout rate is down to less than **2 percent** (compared to the baseline dropout rate of 12 percent).

FUTURE PLANS:

Campaigns with Gram Panchayats for promoting pesticide-free crops (thereby facilitating consumption of food without residual pesticides) and providing safe drinking water. Covering 23,000 families through various livelihood interventions for enhancing incomes by ₹25,000.

200 Swasthya Sathis (community health volunteers) to use HeMoClo health software in tablets for improving health service delivery in remote villages. A mobile health unit to provide health services in 30 villages of Kotagarh block.

The school and community science programme to cover 250 schools (through mobile science vans), generating interest in science and technology among children.



OUTREACH DURING 2016-17

567



Villages covered

3



Districts covered

19,277



Households covered

16,600



Children covered

346



Teachers trained

196



Schools covered

134



Anganwadis covered

1,402



Pregnant women treated

2,356



Patients referred for further support

Construction of **62 new Anganwadis and 8 new schools** in the project villages through interaction with the District Administration and active community participation.

2,831 families covered through household-level water supply and sanitation facilities. Over **90 percent of families** in the area of operations are using these facilities.

Leh Livelihoods Initiative



The Leh Livelihoods Initiative is being implemented in collaboration with the Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), and a network of non-profit organisations (Ladakh Ecological Development Group, Ladakh Environment & Health Organisation, and Leh Nutrition Project).

The initiative focuses on addressing a wide range of issues to facilitate holistic development and improve the quality of life of 3,300 small scale farmers living in 30 villages in Leh district. Focus areas for interventions include water resource

development, protected farming, horticulture development, fodder cultivation, value chain development of apricots, crop diversification, artisans' skills development, high-tech farming, infrastructure development, capability building programmes, etc. ●



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Construction of **4 artificial glaciers** (a high altitude water harvesting and conservation technique) in Nang, Takmachik, Umla and Igoo villages, benefitting more than **400 families** and supplementing irrigation over **300 acres of agricultural land.**

Undertaking **repairs and renovation of 2 irrigation channels in Skyindyang and Lehdo Pharka** in convergence with the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Water distributed to **49 families**, through these channels facilitating irrigation across **78 acres.**

FUTURE PLANS:

Extended pilots for artificial glaciers and diversion irrigation channels in critically water-starved villages to explore the possibilities of designing a major initiative on water resource development in the challenging, high altitude desert ecosystem.

Establishing precision farming (a new technology approved by a Leh-based research agency) of watermelon as a new cash crop for farmers of Leh.

Conducting a digital microplanning exercise in 113 revenue villages in Leh district, which will provide officials and policy makers a platform to map and link all local and central schemes to each eligible person and every household of the district, as well as analysing the status of key sectors of livelihood, health and education, enabling data-driven decisions and targeted implementation.

Extensive protected farming development programme to overcome limitations on farming in winters.



Construction of **30 greenhouses in 8 villages** to facilitate protected farming across 0.3 acres, benefitting 30 families. Plus: repairs and renovations undertaken for 4 individual and 2 community greenhouses that were lying defunct for various reasons.

Supporting value chain development of apricot by providing training to farmers on harvesting, sorting, drying, grading, packaging and marketing of the produce. **120 families have adopted 120 units** of improved solar driers comprising 1,630 trays for sun drying of apricots. 490 families in 6 villages started using harvesting nets for apricots, thereby ensuring that fruits harvested are free from damage caused by falling to the ground.

Introducing and testing new varieties of potatoes. **Approximately 20 tons of potato seeds** (or tubers) of improved varieties demonstrated to 108 families in 5 villages.

Facilitating **training of 6 women from 5 villages** as master trainers in knitting. Also, a 4-day decentralised training programme on knitting organised for **460 women from 59 women Self-Help Groups**, spread **across 17 villages** and hamlets under the supervision of 34 trainers and master trainers.

Transforming Rural India Initiative

Transforming Rural India (TRI) is an initiative conceptualised by Tata Trusts, focusing on the idea of making villages places of equal opportunity (compared to towns and cities), with emphasis on income, education and health, while aiming to forge an alliance of civil society actors, market players, state agencies and private philanthropies. The aim is to trigger large scale transformation of villages in regions of endemic poverty, especially regions across the central and eastern states of India. Tata Trusts' and its partners' ground presence in these regions provides the kernel for testing of the idea and undertaking pilots. The initiative plans to reach a million individuals living in 2,000 villages across 20 blocks in 4-5 states in the central and eastern parts of India by 2020.

The initiative works in partnership with 15 leading non-profit organisations; besides, formal agreements have been signed with state governments to support

engagement with communities, and partnerships are being forged with market players to provide a range of services and linkages. ●

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Commencing intensive pilots in **10 blocks**, covering **1,000 villages** in Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh; besides, non-intensive pilots undertaken in 7 blocks of Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan.

Instituting partnership protocols for thematic and geographic overlays and convergent action, including establishment of a peer-based, functional programme guidance council and **thematic sector councils**.

Building formal partnerships with the Department of Rural Development and Tribal Development Department, along with other line departments, for **impacting the quality of life in villages**.

Developing and introducing market-based solutions for pre-school learning, access to quality healthcare services and output linkages for farm produce.



FUTURE PLANS:

Intensifying activities to enhance the quality of life of 25 percent of the outreach households.

Expanding market solutions for enhancing the quality of life — including starting programmes linking youth to skills and enterprises, along with a comprehensive approach to catalyse enterprises.

Expanding engagement with the government to engage at a higher level vis-à-vis programme design, creation and instituting formal mechanisms for coordination with frontline functionaries.



Diversion Based Irrigation

Diversion Based Irrigation (DBI) is a simple and cost effective method that makes use of gravitational force to guide water from adjacent streams and rivers to the cropping field areas. It is suitable for undulating, hilly and mountainous terrains. The DBI programme endeavours to: (a) increase land productivity by providing protective irrigation in dry spells of kharif and enhancing irrigation potential in rabi and summer seasons, thus ensuring food security and nutritional intake; (b) enhance crop productivity through new methodologies, change in cropping patterns and increase in cropping intensity; (c) demonstrate efficient water use in irrigation technologies (such as drip); and (d) ensure the accessibility of safe drinking water / domestic water at the household level.

The programme was initiated in 2009 and is currently in its third phase of support (operationalised in December 2015). Over this three-year period, the DBI programme is being implemented in 285 villages across 36 development blocks of 15 focused districts of Odisha, Manipur and Assam. A total of 75,000 families will be

covered, of which 45,000 families will directly benefit from the irrigation facilities, with the remaining 30,000 families getting covered under agricultural extension and institutional building components of the programme. The water diversion structures will generate an irrigation potential of 26,000 acres in this geography. ●



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Formation of **136 water** user groups (one in each DBI site); registration of **3 farmer** producer cooperatives.

Construction of **120 water** diversion structures (pipe, channel and solar-based); another **26 structures** under construction.

Promotion of revenue generating self-sustainable vegetable models; these include half acre remunerative model, crop cultivation through a system of rice intensification (SRI) and promotion of

FUTURE PLANS:

Completing construction of the remaining 186 DBI structures, thereby bringing additional 12,000 acres under irrigation.

Promoting 200 integrated vegetable farming models (integrating components like drip irrigation, fencing, high value crops and protected nursery) benefiting more than 200 farmers.

Providing safe drinking water to 7,000 households.



OUTREACH DURING 2016-17:

kitchen gardens with over **1,700 farmers**.

Shed net / poly house, vermi beds and an **agro-business centre** also established to provide quality inputs to farmers.

Mobilisation of **₹3 million** from NABARD, state departments, community contribution and other sources.

No. of villages

154

No. of districts

12

No. of DBI structures

113

Total command area in acres

10,785

Number of households

9,458

Tata Dairy Mission



In India, apart from agriculture livestock is a key source of livelihood for small and marginal farmers, contributing nearly 16 percent of their annual household income. The returns from livestock are significant, with regular and assured cash flows, unlike the risks associated with income from agriculture.

Under the Tata Dairy Mission, Tata Trusts is partnering with the Dairy Health and Nutrition Initiative India Foundation (DHANII) — a Section 8 company — to sustainably enhance incomes of milk producers by building their milk production capacity and managing animal health, breed improvement and animal nutrition. To ensure fair prices for their milk, these producers are being organised under Producer Companies, which are equipped with the latest

technologies, infrastructure and assured market linkages. During the year, Tata Trusts supported the establishment of 4 milk producer companies (MPC) with technical support of NDDDB Dairy Services (NDS), with the objective of transforming the economy of 800 villages across the states of Rajasthan, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat, where interventions are ongoing. So far, 235 villages have been covered in 4 states, with around 7,200 members contributing 21,000 litres of milk daily. ●



FUTURE PLANS:

Lateral expansion of operations of existing MPCs operating in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan is planned, which would enhance the number of farmers joining the MPCs and increase household incomes. Over the coming year, plans are on the anvil to cover 30,000 families from around 650 villages across these geographies, resulting in milk procurement to the tune of 95,000 litres per day. Through these MPCs, cattle feed and mineral mixture would be made available to milk producers and around 12,000 animals covered under breed improvement interventions.



Enhancing agricultural productivity

Onion has been cultivated in Uttar Pradesh (UP) on a limited scale. The quantity of onions produced in the state in 2013-14 was a fifteenth of that in Maharashtra, the largest producer of onions in India. The Terai region of Eastern UP, along the Nepal border, has sandy loam soil and sufficient ground water for growing onions as a cash crop. Identifying the potential of developing the area as an onion production hub, Tata Trusts has proposed cultivation of the crop on a large scale.

The project team began field trials for the commercial farming of onion with small farmers. With a focus on transferring technology to them, demonstrations were conducted and the team provided constant support to farmers across all the clusters.

Ramharsh Kushwaha, a farmer in the region, has to maintain a family of 14 members. His livelihood depends on a small farm of 3.5 acres where he grows crops like sugarcane, rice and wheat. Learning about the initiative in his area, he began cultivating onion with support from the project team, which provided him with seeds, training and technical assistance. Ramharsh has pro-actively learned the use of technology and applied it to his business. He proudly says, "I am the first one here who used an onion seeding machine. I used it for direct sowing of onions, with sugarcane as an intercrop". By growing onions, he has earned an additional income of over ₹24,000.

Following the encouraging results obtained in the pilot phase, the programme was scaled up to an area of 1,200 acres in 2015-16 and further up to 3,000 acres in 2016-17.

Cultivation of onion on 3,000 acres of land needed 12,000 kg of seeds, which required an investment of ₹1.5 crore. To accomplish this, Tata Trusts planned to leverage

the government schemes; they approached the state government and proposed the plan to scale up onion production in 11 districts of Eastern UP. The team presented the idea to the officials, and shared the results of the pilot intervention. The proposal received a positive response and was accepted under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

Several rounds of meetings were held to discuss the implementation of the project and the challenges posed by Direct Benefit of Transfer (DBT) to farmers. The officials eventually realised that small and marginal farmers would not benefit from DBT as they might not have the funds to buy good quality seeds. Therefore, Tata Trusts suggested that the government procure onion seeds instead of transferring money to the beneficiaries. As a result, the government procured 12,000kg of onion seeds and distributed them to all 13,000 farmers across the 11 districts. With this significant support, the farmers are expecting production of over 23,000 tons in the second phase of the programme. ●



Fishing for a better living

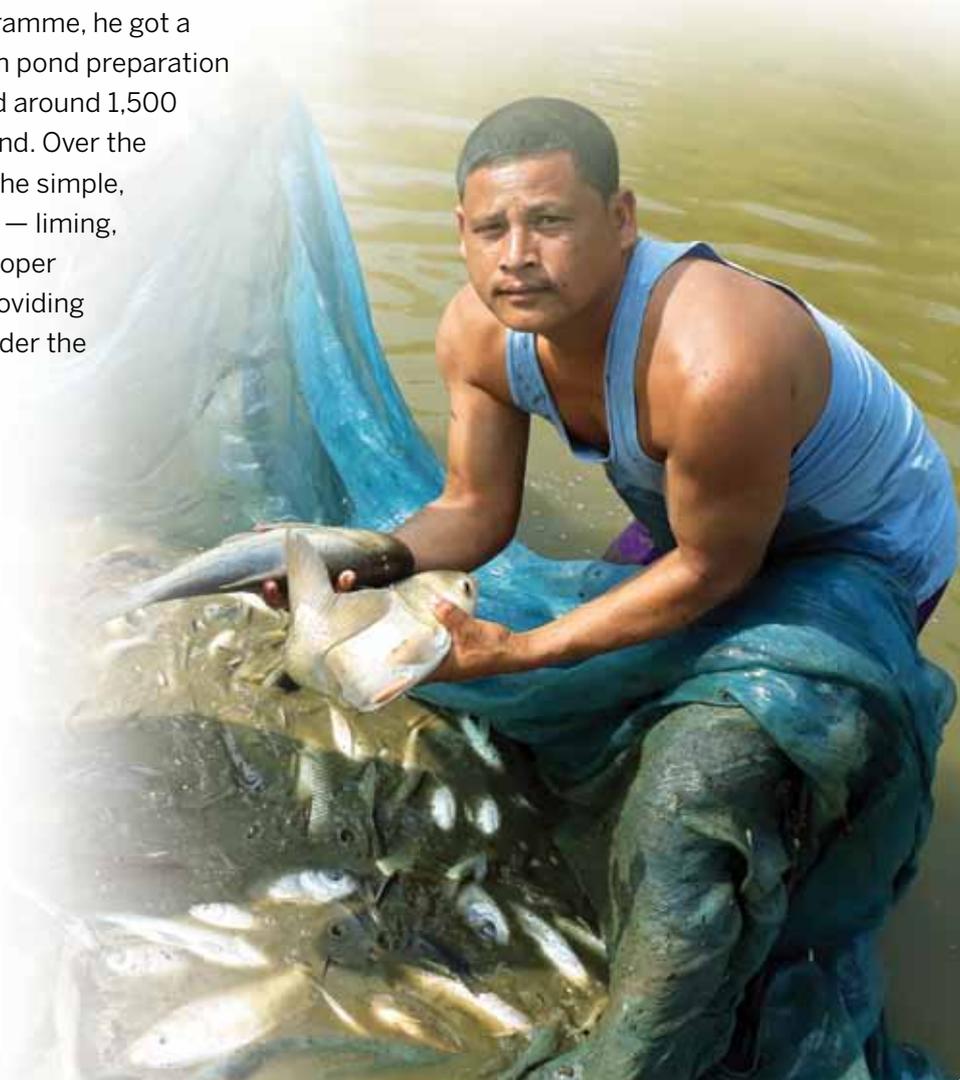
Pramod Doley is a farmer from the Mising community, residing in Gohaipukhuri village in Lakhimpur district in Assam. He is member of a fishery activity group formed under the CML-Tata Trusts-Mising Autonomous Council's (MAC) Collaborative Multi-thematic Livelihood Intervention. The project has many components, of which the fishery component primarily addresses the issue of low involvement of people in fishery activities despite the presence of a large number of water bodies in the region.

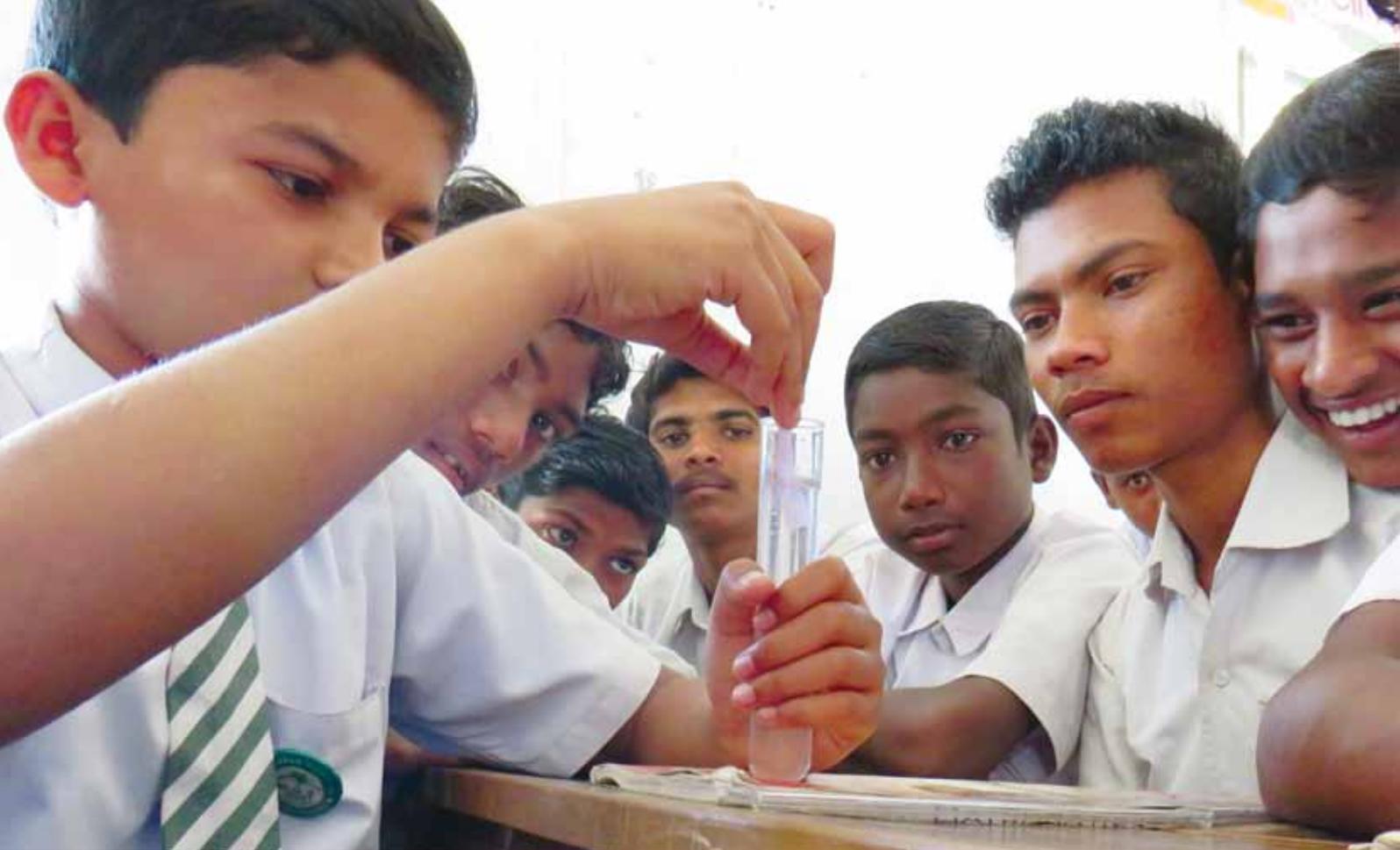
One of the reasons for this was low productivity of fisheries and the drying up of ponds for 2-3 months during winters. On the other hand, people from the Mising community, like the people of Assam in general, are known to be fish lovers. Demand is high, and so are prices. These contradictory situations provided a unique opportunity to demonstrate the feasibility of fishery as a viable source of income.

In this regard, Pramod Doley has indeed demonstrated that fishery is not only a viable but also a highly lucrative livelihood option. On his engaging with the programme, he got a structured hands-on training in pond preparation and management, and stocked around 1,500 fish seeds (yearlings) in his pond. Over the next few months, he followed the simple, standard package of practices — liming, manuring, netting, ensuring proper water turbidity and PH, and providing periodic feed as prescribed under the programme.

Pramod made an investment of around ₹12,000, of which a large chunk went towards pond development. With this, he achieved a phenomenal increase of 156 percent in production — from 146 kg to 375 kg. Keeping aside some produce for personal consumption, he has sold over 250 kg of fish and has already realised a profit of over ₹26,000.

Apart from producing fishes for the table, he is also involved in the production of fish seeds of the common carp varieties. Talking about the venture, Pramod says, “This is a group activity wherein, with an investment of ₹22,000, my three partners and I have produced and sold around 36,400 yearlings, making a profit of ₹86,000.” Through his individual effort and participation in a group initiative, Pramod has been able to earn a significant amount of money, and his experience has driven many people in his village to undertake fishery as a vocation. ●





EDUCATION



The network of schools in India is one of the largest in the world, with around 261 million students enrolled in 1.52 million schools (primary to higher secondary) having 8.69 million teachers, spanning 683 districts, 29 states and 7 union territories.¹ During the last two decades, India has witnessed a steady increase in enrolment at the elementary level, especially since the enactment of the Right to Education Act 2009. However, achieving quality in education and age-appropriate learning levels still remains an elusive goal.

Ensuring quality education for children, especially those from marginalised backgrounds, is the primary goal of the education portfolio of Tata Trusts. Quality education requires a safe and nurturing school environment, competent teachers using appropriate teaching methods, and learning processes aligned with the National Curriculum Framework (2005), resulting in age and grade-appropriate learning outcomes. It fosters the overall development of children, building on their

innate abilities to make sense of the world around them, provides a range of learning opportunities, and equips them with academic and life skills to ensure effective participation in a democratic society.

Such a goal can only be achieved by strengthening the process of providing education at multiple levels by: (i) improving teaching and learning through teachers' capacity building and curriculum development; (ii) promoting

¹ School Education in India, U-DISE 2015-16, Flash Statistics, National University of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi.



community participation in education;
 (iii) providing academic support to children; and
 (iv) enhancing the education system as a whole.

Age- and grade-appropriate learning in areas such as languages, mathematics, and development of skills such as problem solving, critical thinking, use of technology and collaborative learning are central to the portfolio's vision. To achieve this vision, the portfolio works on thematic initiatives and regional initiatives.²

Thematic initiatives: They seek to address some of the gaps in the education sector in a comprehensive manner. Here are some thematic initiatives undertaken:

- Technology in Education
 - Connected Learning Initiative (CLIX)
 - Integrated approach to technical education (ITE)
 - Khan Academy
- Parag
- Teacher Education
- Women's Literacy

Regional initiatives: They focus on improving access to quality education in specific blocks / clusters where education-related initiatives are designed alongside community-based interventions related to livelihoods, nutrition, water and sanitation for significant enhancement in the quality of life. The regions covered under these initiatives are listed below:

- Arunachal Pradesh
- Eastern Uttar Pradesh
- Gujarat
- Jharkhand
- Karnataka
- Madhya Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- Mizoram
- Rajasthan
- South Odisha
- Tripura
- Uttarakhand

² While these thematic and regional initiatives constitute the work undertaken by Tata Trusts under Education, only those initiatives supported/financed through Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and The Allied Trusts are described in this report.

Connected Learning Initiative (CLix)



The Connected Learning Initiative (CLix) is a collaborative initiative of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), and Tata Trusts. CLix incorporates carefully worked out pedagogical designs and leverages contemporary technology, including online capabilities, to provide quality educational content and experience at scale in the domain areas of English, Science, Mathematics and values for high school students. It also supports the professional development of teachers.

The initiative aims to reach a total of 1,000 schools and 1,65,000 students in Chhattisgarh, Mizoram, Rajasthan

and Telangana during 2015-18, and conduct professional development programmes for approximately 4,500 teachers. ●



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Development of TISSx — an open edX platform for teachers' professional development offers online courses, assessments and a certificate of achievement, where warranted.

Post Graduate Certificate in Reflective Teaching with Information Communication Technology (ICT) for elementary and secondary school teachers — the course develops critical perspective, understanding and skills in ICT usage for professional development and teaching / learning.

FUTURE PLANS:

Implementation in Telangana, adopting a programme management unit model with complete state ownership.

Strengthening teachers' professional development.

Pitching CLlx as a programme for scaling quality.

Working with the Government of Tripura and the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti for CLlx rollout.

OUTREACH DURING 2016-17 (INDICATORS)

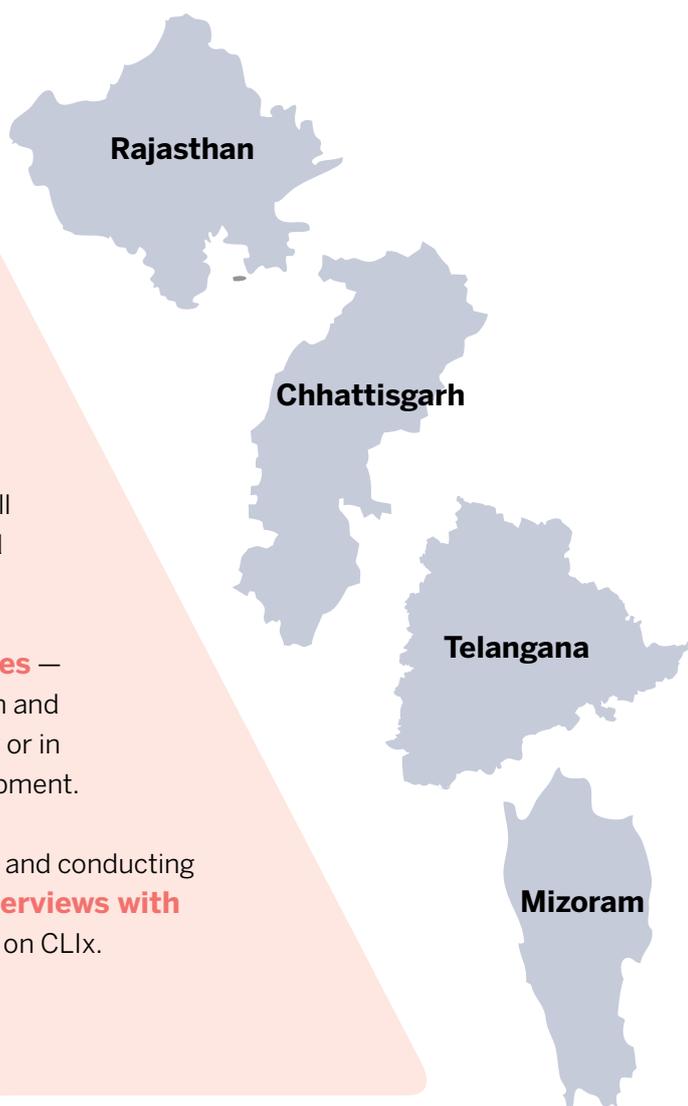
Development of a functional CLlx platform

— a platform for students, which hosts all the tools, assessments and modules of CLlx.

Development of modules

— Many Mathematics, English and Science modules are ready or in advanced stages of development.

Production of seven videos and conducting of more than **10 short interviews with teachers and students** on CLlx.



13,368

No. of students

1,021

No. of teachers

181

No. of schools

Regional Education Initiatives



Rajasthan

RAJASTHAN

28,013**

No. of children covered



220

No. of schools covered



3

No. of districts covered



Tripura

TRIPURA

7,456



97



1



**Includes 1,379 children from Anganwadi centres and 2,159 out-of-school children



Rajasthan

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

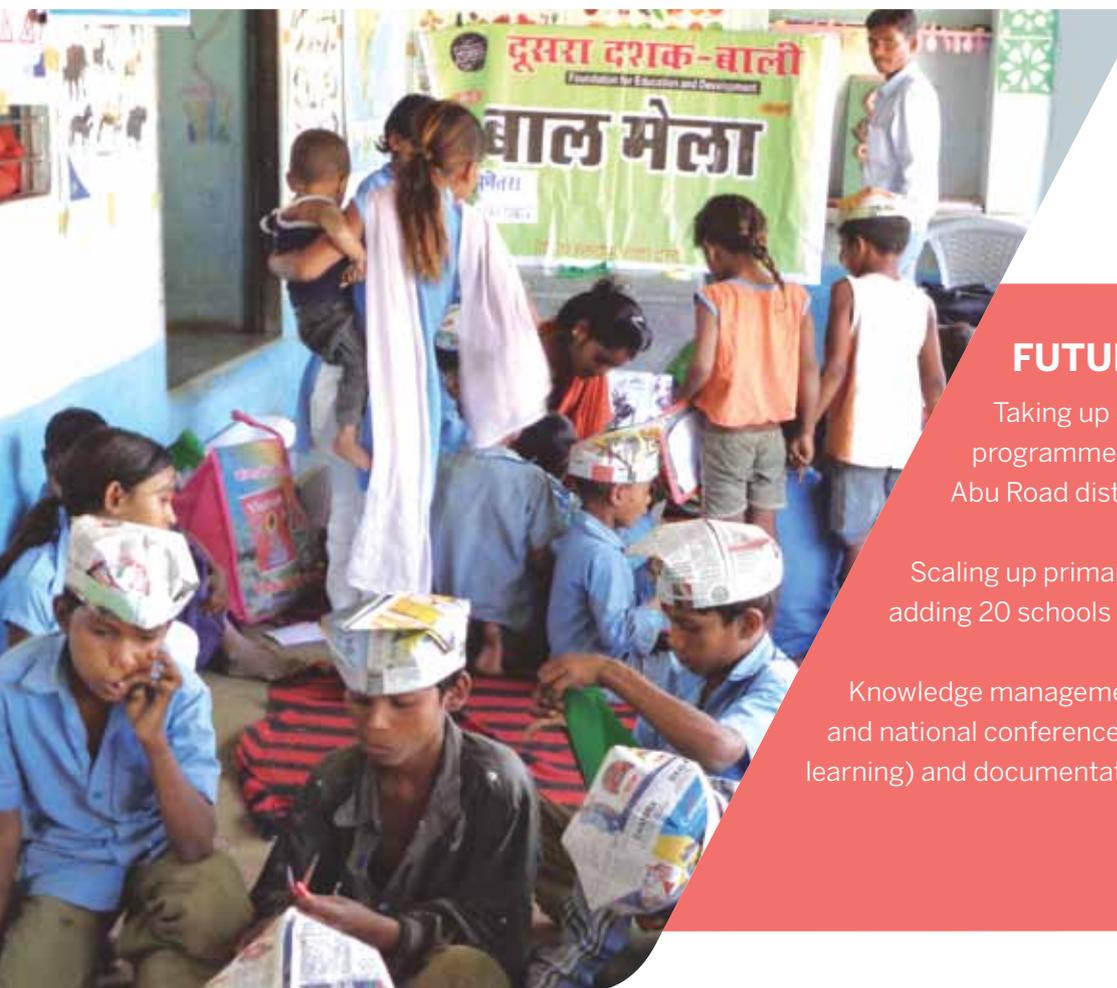
22,646 children from **220 schools** benefitted from improved classroom processes through explicit language instruction classes, remedial classes and provision of adequate and relevant children's literature.

Building capacities of **697 School Management Committee** members across three blocks (Abu Road, Pali and Bap).

Pre-school education component strengthened in **60 Anganwadi centres**, with an enrolment of **1,692 children**.

As part of the library programme, **91,530 books** provided to **130 schools**.

'Aur Ek Kahani' (an app) designed; besides, an e-library pilot project rolled out in **10 schools** in Abu Road.



FUTURE PLANS:

Taking up direct implementation of programmes in 20 middle schools in Abu Road district.

Scaling up primary school interventions by adding 20 schools in Pali district.

Knowledge management through regional and national conferences, exposure visits (cross learning) and documentation of best practices.



Tripura

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Continuous capacity building of teachers through training and workshops, with an outreach of around **750 teachers**.

Supplying appropriate teacher learning materials, workbooks, audio-visual material, etc., in all schools in the block.

Conducting student learning camps in languages, mathematics and science.

Providing **onsite support** to ensure that training is translated into classroom practices.

Conducting **virtual learning classrooms** in 12 high schools.



Outreach of
750
teachers



Virtual learning
classrooms
12
high schools



FUTURE PLANS:

Carry out refresher training in mathematics, science and languages for primary, upper primary and secondary teachers.

Introducing capacity building as a learning aid in 25 primary schools.

Rolling out community mobilisation.



Solving complex problems, simply

CLlx modules function in the spirit of the ‘blended mode’ — digital activities are followed by classroom discussions to help develop formal ideas and shared definitions. Teachers act as facilitators to encourage adoption of discursive practice as a classroom norm. Its mathematics module, in particular, has opened up immense pedagogic possibilities.

Wahida (pseudonym), a grade 9 student from Aizawl’s Esther’s School shared her experience of the CLlx mathematics module. She and her classmates were initially skeptical about the module and about the entire plan; but in the first lesson itself they began to enjoy the new way of learning. “My friends and I liked it very much because we had the scope to make mistakes”, says Wahida, who now looks forward to attending these classes. Talking about the CLlx experience, she says, “This is so different from our usual class; It is an easier, simpler, and faster way of learning.” Wahida and her friends used to dread mathematics earlier. “Before CLlx, I didn’t know that mathematics can be so much fun. It now feels like we are playing a game. Well, we are actually solving geometry.”

Some other students also mentioned the LOGO drawings they use to make different kinds of quadrilaterals, triangles and other patterns. Students were enjoying the freedom

of exploration that the CLlx math module offers. There were occasions when language and technology issues seemingly reduced the challenges that the module has been designed for, namely, a struggle with the use of technology, which, for many, was a new experience.

A senior official from the Mizoram Board of School Education (MBSE), who is also a mathematics domain expert, said that after seeing the geometric reasoning module, he feels the CLlx math module is different from the software and tools currently available in the market. It is not textbook-oriented. It builds a strong foundation and makes the children think. In his words, “When CLlx came out, it was more like an umbrella term. For geometry, they don’t particularly go for any theorem or topic. They just go by the basics.” He believes that in the long term if teachers use it properly, then the module will certainly help them strengthen the students’ concepts. ●



Leading a change by learning

Pinka is a grade 1 student studying in a government school in Bariyafali. Her village predominantly comprises members of the Grasia tribe, a scheduled tribe inhabiting the forest areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat. Her family runs a grocery store, a flour mill, and carries out seasonal farming.

Pinka was attending school regularly and making steady progress in academics; however, she suddenly stopped showing up for her classes. Her prolonged absence raised concern and the school authorities contacted her father. He informed them that she was helping the family by serving as a herdsman for their herd of goats. Upon hearing this, the Literacy Coach (LC) of Room to Read, a partner of the Trusts, visited the family several times to encourage them to send Pinka back to school. During his interactions, he emphasised on the progress she was making in reading and the importance of having an education.

After a number of visits by the LC, her father finally allowed Pinka to resume her studies. The LC and her teacher paid close attention to her progress once she was back in school and helped her with her studies when needed to make up for the lost time. Pinka responded positively and in a matter of months, she transformed from a timid girl to someone who would read out aloud in class, recite poems and sing balgeet (children's songs). She was also arousing an interest for reading among other children with her enthusiasm for learning. The teachers were amazed with the students' progress and their interest in the library activities.

When Pinka's father visited her school, the LC asked her to read aloud her favourite story book. Her uneducated father was awestruck by the

fluency in her reading and the confidence that she exhibited. An assessment of her reading was done shortly thereafter, and Pinka managed to read 31 words per minute. Since then, 14 new girls from Pinka's village have enrolled in the school and another 40 children have been directly motivated by her enthusiasm to read in class and build a stronger connection with the school library. Community members are now seeing the positive change that reading and active learning can bring to children in the village.

The head master of the school, Sahabir, who was initially reluctant to carry out the literacy programme in his school, was overwhelmed with the progress of students and said, "I never believed that grade 1 children could read and write with so much ease, but this programme has proved me wrong. I am pleasantly surprised."

Pinka is leading a community-level change by creating an inclusive space for independent reading. According to her teacher, Ganga, "We have followed the literacy instruction routine with grade 1 students which has resulted in an improvement in their reading skill and an overall interest in reading books. Pinka is an excellent example of a student who has greatly benefitted from this programme. Parents are now discussing their daughters' academic performance during community visits, and that is also something that has never happened before." ●





URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION



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

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

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

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

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



Migration



India is at the threshold of a major urban transition. In less than 20 years, the urban population is expected to increase from the present 380 million to 600 million. Due to occupational, residential and social vulnerabilities resulting from a lack of identity, absence of social security and exploitation at work, migrants often remain the most marginalised in the urban centres they serve. Migration has also failed to receive due attention from policy makers, researchers, and funding agencies, and migrants are considered unprofitable to serve. The growing numbers of urban poor and the fact that seasonal migrants suffer from all three categories of vulnerabilities — residential, occupational and social — led The Trusts to focus on migration as an issue within the larger canvas of urban poverty.

The strategic focus of the migration programmes over 2016-19 is on creating significant impact in the quality of life of 2 million migrants and their families through: (a) ensuring financial inclusion; (b) consolidation and sustainability of Migrant Resource Centres (MRCs) as service delivery platforms; (c) technology and design innovation to address nutrition, housing, water and sanitation needs of migrant workers; (d) reducing occupational

vulnerability at brick kilns; (e) portability of entitlements across states; and (f) research and advocacy to inform policy and practice. During the six-month period (October 2016 - March 2017), the programme covered 34,300 migrants across Rajasthan, Odisha, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Telangana. Various projects under this sub-theme are implemented by Tata Trusts directly or with partners, which include non-profit organisations and the Government of Odisha. ●



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Department of Labour, Government of Odisha for **support services for welfare of migrants at source and destination**. This includes registration, tracking and linking of migrants to benefits at the source and migrant help desks at destinations.

FUTURE PLANS:

On-site service delivery for construction workers and reduction of occupational vulnerability at brick kilns.

Identification of indicators for distressed household mapping, and design on-priority service delivery in high-distress-prone districts along with scaling up of MRCs.

Pilots on housing, nutrition and health for migrant families on the anvil.



In less than **20 years**, the urban population is expected to increase from



Approval received from the Department of Panchayati Raj, Government of Odisha, for setting up MRCs within Gram Panchayat offices in **11 blocks of Bolangir and Nuapada** which have high migration. Office space, electricity and other assets will be provided by the department.

Providing education facilities for **children of migrant brick kiln workers** through bridge

schools at the kilns, with support from the Karimnagar District Administration in Telangana.

Five MRCs set up on a membership model and over **3,000 migrants** linked to benefits in Rajasthan.

Migration programme initiated in Bahraich and Shravasti (in Uttar Pradesh) and convergence with **Internet Saathis facilitated**.

Civil Society Strengthening



People's quality of life can be severely affected due to lack of access to the law and justice. Therefore, under the larger theme of Civil Society Strengthening, Tata Trusts has supported Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) that are providing legal, psycho-social and economic support, entitlements, and benefits that ensure rehabilitation of marginalised populations that have been adversely affected by the justice system in India. Activities have influenced social change in some uncharted domains in the areas of the criminal and juvenile justice system in India.

These initiatives are currently ongoing in 11 states across India, directly covering approximately 30,000 people during the year under reporting, as also undertaking research on judicial and police reforms to cover 50,000 households across all states in the country. Under the areas of criminal justice and juvenile justice, Tata Trusts engages directly with the Government of Maharashtra (GoM), while also

working in partnership with CSOs and field action initiatives of premier institutions such as the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai, and National Law School University, Bangalore.

Tata Trusts also engages in policy and advocacy, which includes research on police reforms, judicial reforms, issues of victims, rehabilitation of prisoners and victims of trafficking. ●



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

An MoU signed between The Trusts and the Prisons Department, Government of Maharashtra and

20 social workers appointed in 5 central prisons / 1 borstal school for a period of 3 years with Prayas (TISS) acting as a knowledge partner.

A Public Interest Litigation filed by DISHA and subsequent efforts lead to policy action with the formation of the state level Victim

FUTURE PLANS:

Bringing large scale visibility to the issues and needs of victims of the criminal justice system. Training doctors and nurses from government hospitals and public prosecutors for effective and sensitive handling of the victims.

State remission granted to prisoners only for the second time in the history of independent India; consequently, efforts on the anvil to lobby with other state governments and central government to make it applicable across the country.

Developing the Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Udyog Kendra as a model special home for children in conflict with law in the state of Maharashtra.



11
states



30,000
people



50,000
households



Compensation Scheme, 2014, based on section 357A of the Criminal Procedure Code, with budgetary provisions that will **benefit poor and needy victims in Maharashtra.**

DISHA's follow-up to ensure implementation of the scheme in helping **80 families** of victims to avail the benefits of the scheme, whilst also assisting **51 families** to benefit from the Bal Sangopan Yojana — a foster care scheme under the Central Social Welfare Board.

A government resolution was issued in 2016, revising the rules related to the Grant-in-Aid

scheme for released prisoners, while increasing the grant amount from **₹5,000 to ₹25,000.**

Publication of a Ready Reckoner on Child Sexual Abuse for actors in the Criminal Justice System. The publication is well researched and in great demand; lawyers and NGOs using the reckoner in court are giving positive feedback.

Repatriation of **one Bangladeshi child from Ananda Ashram**, juvenile home for boys with the support from the members of the West Bengal Task Force.

Winning legal battles

Tata Trusts has been spearheading social change in the systems of criminal and juvenile justice in India, focusing on addressing the needs of the most marginalised sections of society. With implementation across 11 states, directly or in partnership with the state governments or by providing grants to civil society organisations (CSOs), the programme also works on policy and advocacy, which includes research on the issue of police reforms, judicial reforms, concerns related to victims, rehabilitation of prisoners, and victims of trafficking.

Rama (pseudonym) belongs to a rural family in Maharashtra, supported solely by her father, who earned a living as a construction worker. Her mother would regularly drop her off and pick her up from an Anganwadi in the area. After returning home, Rama would happily spend time playing with her 7-month-old brother.

One day, when she was alone at home, a 35-year-old man residing near her Anganwadi forcibly took her to his house. Rama — a little over four years old then — was quick to raise an alarm by shouting loudly when he locked her up inside a room; she was rescued by her mother and an Anganwadi worker who were looking around for her. The man, with previous record of charges of sexual assault, fled from the spot. Rama's family lodged a complaint in the police station against the habitual criminal.

The case was referred to Developing Intervention for Social Human Action (DISHA), a partner of the Trusts, working on crime prevention and post crime intervention. DISHA's social worker provided moral support and legal guidance to the traumatised family. They were assisted on availing

support from the Manodhairya Scheme which is aimed at providing financial, medical and legal aid, rehabilitation and counselling to victims of rape and child abuse. Upon noticing a rare skin disease on Rama's hands and legs, the social worker also provided her with suitable medical aid.

Meanwhile, Rama's father succumbed to a heart attack and her mother began facing torture from her in-laws. DISHA intervened by providing social and legal guidance and counselling to prevent domestic violence and to help her continue in her house. The team explored livelihood opportunities for her through a collaborative project with Rotary Club Amravati. Overwhelmed by the support, she says, "Due to the responsibility of my toddlers, I could not begin work. But I'm thankful to the team as they have secured my seed money in a fixed deposit account". They also helped her apply for the Bal Sangopan Yojana — a scholarship scheme for single-parent children in Maharashtra. Under a health camp organised by the Rotary Club, DISHA helped Rama undergo advanced plastic surgery and get relief from her rare skin disease. Her skin looks normal now and she is happy to have regained her confidence. ●



Intervention with Child in conflict with law

Sanjay, aged 17, was produced before the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB), Yavatmal in 2015. He dropped out of school after class IX because of the poor economic condition of his family. He and his younger sister were looked after by their mother single-handedly after their father deserted the family. The meagre salary his mother earned as a domestic help barely kept their hunger away.

When Sanjay was apprehended for the first time, he was a minor accomplice in a particular case. The peer, who he was with, was tried for this offence in the adult court of justice and Sanjay was produced before the JJB.

His case was referred to the Resource Cell for Juvenile Justice (RCJJ's) Help Desk (HD) at Yavatmal. The HD social worker interacted with him and talked to him of the need to take up a vocational course so that he could get employment and support himself and his family and, more importantly, keep away from bad company. They suggested the 3-month construction course conducted by Pratham Center, Latur district. Sanjay was not inclined as he would have to relocate to another district.

Six months later Sanjay was once again apprehended and produced before the JJB Yavatmal. A few days after getting released, he went to his paternal grandfather's house to ask for money. His grandfather's denial led to a heated argument. In the scuffle that ensued, he is alleged to have pushed his grandfather who suffered a heart attack and died. The family lodged a complaint with the police and Sanjay was once

again apprehended and produced before the JJB Yavatmal.

During his two-month stay at the Observation Home, RCJJ HD at Yavatmal engaged with Sanjay and helped him with Free Legal Aid. They once again stressed the importance of him acquiring a skill so that he could be employable. After much thought and interaction with the Social worker he agreed to enrol in the masonry training course at the Pratham Center in Latur.

The HD submitted a request to the JJB to permit Sanjay to attend the training course. They also assisted him with seed money of ₹2,500/- for travelling and daily expenses during the course. In November 2016, Sanjay completed the course. He then took up employment at a construction site in Nagpur.

On his recent visit to Yavatmal he met the RCJJ HD team and expressed his gratitude for all the support and assistance received. He now earns a monthly salary of ₹9,000/- with which he supports himself and his mother. He is eager to save so as to be able to get his sister married. ●





ARTS, CRAFTS & CULTURE



The arts, crafts and culture portfolio at The Trusts aims to address gaps in the arts ecosystem in the country. The arts are intrinsically bound to the many identities and regions (at community and individual levels) across the country. The Trusts feels that without supporting the arts, a community's holistic development cannot be fully addressed.

Currently, the portfolio comprises four sub-themes: Conservation, Performing Arts, Art Education and Crafts.* The vision is to work with excellence, multiplicity and the marginalised, engaging with India's deep traditions as well as emerging contemporary forms. One of the long-term goals of the portfolio

is to create practitioners in the field of the arts. The arts need to be viewed as a viable profession. Besides, crafts-based livelihood projects aim to enhance livelihoods of artisans by building their business skills. Tata Trusts' aim is to support projects that encourage training and / or involve practice. ●

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



Performing Arts



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Dhruvad Sansthan in Bhopal (run by the renowned musicians, the Gundecha brothers) instituted **10 junior** and **10 senior** fellowships for students and practitioners of the Dhruvad style of music. A pedagogical attempt was made to create a practical handbook on Dhruvad music, as well as publication of journals for the community and audiences alike. A significant contribution was the creation of the Dhruva Naad, which is a raga tuning software that combines the traditional knowledge of the masters with technological solutions to digitise and optimise the understanding of the ragas.

In Karnataka, Ninasam (through **2 junior** and **7 senior fellowships**) identified practitioners and cultural activists from across the country who would work with one or more units at Ninasam, namely the Ninasam Theatre Institute, Ninasam Tirugata and the Ninasam Culture Course; or work on specific areas such as design, music or movement.

FUTURE PLANS:

Supporting Brahmaputra Raga Jazz — a pilot project to provide access to musicians and bands from the north-east regions to engage and be mentored by established musicians and subsequently perform live concerts across metros in India.

Initiating music training and courses for people of all ages across targeted neighbourhoods in Mumbai. To be run by the Shankar Mahadevan Academy through a programme called 'Inspire India'. This will be an effort by The Trusts to facilitate community outreach through music.



KALAPANA — A TRUSTS-SUPPORTED PLATFORM

Kalapana is an ongoing endeavour of Tata Trusts that was conceived to bring together multiple stakeholders in the arts ecosystem to start a dialogue / conversation to address key issues affecting the arts.

Conceived as a two-way celebration to showcase organisations and artistes supported by Tata Trusts, Kalapana, in its first articulation, was organised on January 7-8, 2017 at the Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalay lawns. The participating performing arts organisations included Attakkalari Centre for Movement Arts (contemporary dance) from Bangalore; Dhrupad Sansthan (Indian classical music) from Bhopal; and Ninasam (theatre) from Shimoga district in Karnataka. Heritage craft forms such as handloom weaving, embroideries, leather craft, Dhokra metal, natural fibre craft and folk art, among others, were also exhibited at the venue.

In its future phases, the dialogues that Kalapana will engage with could connect, for example, a conservator with the cultural arm of governments or a group of craftsmen with technological solutions; or highlight concerns of young filmmakers about access to screening spaces or of faculty from arts colleges on policy documents needed in the arts — the arena is open to collective imagination.



Art Education



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Supporting the Students' Biennale — a 108-day-long engagement with the arts in Kochi on an international scale — comprising workshops, exhibitions, conferences, lectures and master classes. Works of over **480 students** from **45 government** and **10 private art colleges** exhibited.

The video lab of **Kochi Biennale Foundation** (also supported by The Trusts) covered every programme, workshop, talk, seminar and conference held during the exhibition.



Students



Government
Art Colleges



Private
Art Colleges



FUTURE PLANS

In a unique partnership, The Trusts, Ambedkar University, Delhi, and Gati Dance Forum will commence a master's degree course in contemporary dance that will commence in 2017. This encompasses The Trusts' work in Art Education and Performing Arts.

A landmark exhibition, 'India and the World — A History in Nine Stories' will be held in November 2017 as a collaboration between CSMVS, National Museum, Delhi, and the British Museum, to be supported by Tata Trusts and the Getty Foundation. Spanning six months, the exhibition is an effort to highlight nine key moments in the Indian sub-continent's history, showcased through artefacts that connect this history to other parts of the world.

Keeping traditions alive

For art and culture to flourish and maintain its prominence, there is a push required — a formal setup that not only drives people towards it, but also takes it to greater heights.

Kattaikuttu Gurukulam (KKG) in Tamil Nadu is a residential school based in Punjarasantankal village, and is supported by Tata Trusts through a grant for a period of three years, through the Transforming Culture Transforming Lives programme. In this school, children from marginalised families are trained in the traditions of their heritage theatre of Kattaikuttu. Quality education is imparted with a focus on critical thinking and comprehensive care, including basic personal hygiene, balanced nutrition, and dental care, and counselling for a more holistic upbringing.

To widen the aesthetic horizon of the students, an artistic programme has been developed under which free training is conducted to teach Kattaikuttu acting, singing, movement, music and make-up, in addition to workshops in other performing art forms. KKG has established the Kattaikuttu Young Professionals Company, the

first ever mixed gender Kattaikuttu ensemble, through which the school has rebranded the art form as a powerful contemporary theatre. Students and apprentices acquire hands-on experience of performing for a critical audience. Sustainable employment has been created through the apprentice programme, which is a work-cum learning trajectory offering select KKG graduates the opportunity to develop their teaching, financial, planning and management skills.

According to the students, “KKG has not only trained us in different skills, but also instilled in us great confidence to face a wide range of audiences. With our performances, we’re glad to be able to keep our traditional art forms alive.” With an emphasis on quality, equal access and equal rights for children and their families, KKG, in all its activities, seeks to reach out to a wider rural, urban and international audience. ●





INNOVATION



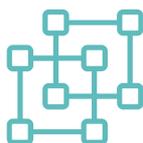
Innovation is a catalyst for social transformation. Social innovation can create novel solutions to societal problems that can uplift and enhance people's lives

Tata Trusts has focused on improving the quality of life of communities through innovative technologies and approaches that speed and scale up its interventions across different sectors. Collaborations with premier educational and technical institutions and government and non-government organisations have helped Tata Trusts design and develop innovative programmes that have transformed the lives of millions of underserved and underprivileged communities across India, especially those residing in tribal and rural areas.

Tata Trusts has used virtual technology to power the Government of India's Swachh Bharat Mission by connecting people in remote areas through multiple classrooms to disseminate information

on the importance of toilets and sanitation. The Internet Sathi initiative has gained momentum to bring digital connectivity to rural areas by creating awareness of the internet and promoting its use among rural women. Project Druv has taken the Government of India's 'Digital India' initiative a step further to bring digital connectivity to television screens and provide easy access to information and benefits that communities are entitled to.

Micro-planning specific to community needs has been made possible through data-driven support to government and non-government organisations. Tata Trusts' support to the Foundation for Innovation and Social Entrepreneurship has played a critical role in



enabling social entrepreneurship and leveraging available funding to achieve higher social return.

From spreading digital literacy to facilitating

data-driven governance, Tata Trusts has achieved scale in a short time through setting up a social innovation ecosystem that enhances and supports its various projects. ●



Druv

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

Further, with India's multicultural, multi-lingual and multi-religious society, coupled with complex socio-economic conditions, there exists another form of digital divide, based on gender and age. Only one in 10 rural users of internet is a woman. If not addressed effectively, this huge gender divide that has been in existence

for several decades is just going to deepen in this digital age.

Project Druv — being implemented directly by Tata Trusts, along with a variety of partners ranging from local and state government agencies and development organisations — bridges the diverse

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Over **5,000 households** covered.

1,600 financial (e-wallet) transactions enabled.

Content from **across 20 partners** being curated and provided to households.

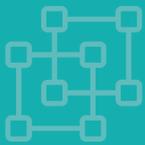
Over 5,000 women empowered through focused content.



FUTURE PLANS:

Enhancing coverage to over 1,00,000 households.

Launching Druv on hand-held devices, including mobile phones, tablets, etc.



needs of such unconnected, rural communities. It digitally, socially and financially includes people through a curated and assisted mode, while attempting to break through the barriers so that people can benefit from digital information,

knowledge and transactions. Druv attempts to make access to digital knowledge easy and effective by offering curated, relevant content over an easy-to-use interface, not requiring a keyboard, and making it accessible on the television screen. ●



Data Driven Governance



While large data sets have been used well by companies to drive their top-line decisions, they have not been utilised effectively for planning human development projects. Development planning has been a priority at all levels since independence — central and state government, voluntary and private sector, and individual levels.

Realising the value of technology and data, and how it can potentially revolutionise decision making, Tata Trusts has actively taken up the agenda of striving towards data-driven governance to inform, impact and improve policy making with a view to facilitating all-round development of the nation, including

infrastructure and human development, by catalysing people's spirit of participation.

The Data Driven Governance (DDG) team was formed in April 2015, initially to provide support to governments, for data-intensive planning, visualisation of village development plans and setting up model data systems for ensuring convergence across departments as well as facilitating decision-making at different levels of the administration. Gradually, the scope of work expanded organically to use these data systems for effective programme planning and implementation. Key partners include non-government organisations, departments within state and central governments, municipal corporations, and technology partners. ●



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Under Model Data Systems, the integration of **6 government schemes** in the Maharashtra Chief Minister's Office (CMO) Dashboard has been completed.

Under the City Data for India Initiative, the first three Indian cities chosen, namely, **Pune, Surat and Jamshedpur**, have been certified under ISO 37120.

The Trusts, along with the Constitution Club of India (CCoI) launched the SPARC programme in 2016 to aid **parliamentarians in research-backed, data-enabled, effective decision-making**. The programme entailed placing one SPARC associate with each of the 20 members of Parliament across India, as shortlisted by the CCoI. **Swaniti Initiative** was chosen



FUTURE PLANS:

Initiation of Phase 2 of Model Data Systems, focusing on digitisation of datasets with different government departments, and their integration in the CMO Dashboard.

ISO certification of 5 new Indian cities and implementation of projects based on analysis of collated standardised city data.

DELTA micro-planning process to be applied in new locations, such as Leh and Kolar. Last mile linkages to be developed to enable the administration and the community to implement VDP better.



as the implementation partner for the programme.

The DELTA (Data, Evaluation, Learning, Technology, and Analysis) micro-planning process applied in Chandrapur (Maharashtra), Naomundie (Jharkhand), Balasore (Odisha) and Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh). DELTA Standard Operating Procedures and Training Manual created. Based on this, the chief minister of Maharashtra operationalised the **Village Social Transformation Mission**, under which the DELTA micro-planning process will be implemented in **1,000 gram panchayats** in Maharashtra.

Digital Education Guarantee Card (DEGC) pilot initiated and **464 children enrolled** in local schools in Baramati block of Pune district.



Government schemes integrated



Gram panchayats implemented DELTA



Children enrolled under DEGC initiative

Dealing with delays

Delays are a constant roadblock to development in India. They plague almost every area of the life of a common man — be it getting permits, licences, or justice in courts. People in India consider waiting as a sign of patience and acceptance. And while these may be good qualities in an individual, they are certainly detrimental to the growth and development of a nation.

Inefficiency and delays lead to various problems like increase in direct and indirect costs, uncertainty, lack of transparency, and corruption, to name a few. The results of this can be seen all around — in the roads that lie unrepaired for years, the towns with inadequate drains despite the provision of funding, old train tracks left without maintenance and so on. Now, amidst this culture of delays, shines a ray of hope. There are various tools being developed by the Trusts, in partnership with Swaniti Initiative, to deal with delays. These tools are being effectively used with the determined efforts of members of Parliament who are a part of the SPARC programme, to create applications through which it becomes possible to track the progress of projects and funds.

The MPLADS tracker will enable the tracking of projects initiated under the MPLADS scheme. The DISHA tracker will allow an MP and his/her office to track the meetings of the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (named DISHA committee). This is a new committee, set up for the effective monitoring and coordination of central government schemes in the areas of infrastructure, social, and human resource development. This tracker will also help in sending reminders to key stakeholders and keeping a record of proceedings, targets and achievements. In the words of Tarini Mehta, a SPARC Associate, “As a pilot, these trackers will be used by the consortium of SPARC MPs, and thereafter we hope they will be widely applied, leading to greater transparency, accountability, and more efficient implementation of projects and schemes.”

India needs a renewed commitment to a better work ethic. The coming together of MPs, such as Mr. Dinesh Trivedi, and organisations such as Tata Trusts and Swaniti Initiative, heralds India’s move towards more sound governance and administration. ●



Digitally connecting rural India through Druv

Rupinder Singh, a school student in Kalotha village of Jaipur district in Rajasthan, struggled to get good marks in his grade 9 exams. As he moved to a higher grade, the course became tougher and along with regular classes in school, his mother began to look for additional guidance for his studies.

Rupinder had limited experience of using the internet and the power of digital content until the installation of the Druv box in his home in August 2016. Using the innovative technology, he benefitted from the study material available online, which helped him prepare better for his board exams. An initiative of Tata Trusts, Druv enables access to important information and other internet-based services in the farthest and most rural communities in Rajasthan. The educational content uploaded on the platform assisted Rupinder in his exam preparations as he could download the videos pertaining to his syllabus, which was not possible earlier. The 30-day storage feature in the box not only helped him learn, it was also useful in his revision work.

As a result, he cleared standard 10 and secured over 80 percent marks from the Rajasthan Board.

Rupinder's father is employed with the CRPF and is usually away from home on duty. During demonetisation, the inbuilt e-wallet feature of Druv helped his father transfer money to the family. Using the platform's digital payment system, they could pay off their utility bills on time without having to queue up at the government payment centres.

Talking about the convenience provided by the Druv box, Rupinder says, "I got my science concepts clarified sitting at home, and it was much easier for me to retain the visual content. Using the technology, I can now recharge my father's pre-paid SIM from the comfort of our living room, even at odd hours." He plans to continue using the Druv box until he completes his studies and seeks suitable employment in the state government department using online job portals. ●





INSTITUTIONS



Tata Trusts has pioneered and has been supporting several leading institutions for more than a century. The centres of excellence have made significant contributions to several fields, from social sciences to medicine, and education to fundamental sciences.



Tata Centre for Technology and Design in Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)

The Tata Centre at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the US was founded in 2012 and supports the work of MIT faculty and graduate students whose research aligns with the centre's mission. Numerous disciplines, including mechanical engineering, civil and environmental engineering, architecture, business administration, and urban planning, are represented at the centre.

Students at the centre bring rich technical talent and experience to bear on the persistent and emerging challenges of the developing world, while seeking to push the boundaries of what is possible and finding new ways of using advanced science and technology to bring the benefits of modernity to resource-constrained communities. Their strategy is to have a large and sustained impact by translating ideas and discoveries into affordable products and services, scientifically-based policy tools, and entrepreneurial ventures. They work closely with on-the-ground collaborators and with community members to design appropriate, practical solutions. ●

60+



affiliated faculty members



40+



active projects

100+



graduate student Tata Fellows supported

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Over **60 affiliated faculty members** from across various MIT departments supported.

Over **100 graduate student** Tata Fellows supported.

More than **40 active projects** in India, Nepal, and sub-Saharan Africa.



Indian Institute of Technology Bombay (IIT-B)



Established in 2014 with support from the Trusts, the Tata Centre for Technology and Design at IIT-B works closely with its sister institute at the MIT-Tata Centre, USA, and with other partner organisations and stakeholders across India. The centre acts as a virtual centre for research and academic activities, and draws faculty members and graduate students from various academic units across IIT Bombay. Solving challenges faced by resource-constrained communities in a holistic way through technology and design interventions, the centre takes an end-to-end innovation approach, with the following steps:

- Identifying unmet needs
- Reviewing existing solutions
- Designing novel solutions with an optimal combination of performance and cost
- Taking the solutions to the populace through various scale-up mechanisms

The research projects funded by the centre broadly come under the following thematic areas: agriculture and food, education, energy, healthcare, housing, water, and waste management. The proposals are either initiated by

the centre or are invited from the institute's faculty members. Collaborative and interdisciplinary in nature, the projects focus on need validation, development of product / process through laboratory research and translation analysis. ●



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

With over **60 projects** on its agenda, some of the seed-funded projects reached deployment stage; a few have turned translational with collaborations and scaling up opportunities.

There have been about **6 patent** applications from the technological solutions that the centre has developed, four from the energy domain and one each from healthcare and waste management.

An ancillary activity from the education domain that attempts to teach chemistry through games had its content published under **Creative Commons** for **effective dissemination**.

The film **Hum Chitra Banate Hain** — an outcome of another education project was awarded the National Award for the Best Animation Film in the non-feature films category at the 64th National Film Awards for 2016.

Groups of professors and students associated with the centre have been working actively with local **NGOs** and **officials** from the Trusts, to address challenges in **municipal solid waste management** and in **water-related projects**.



6

Patent
applications
developed



60

Projects on
agenda



**Hum Chitra
Banate Hain**
64th
National Film
Awards





INDIVIDUAL GRANTS

While The Trusts have been engaged in major philanthropic activities, they have not lost sight of the 'individual'. Since their founding, great emphasis has been laid on assisting in the health and education costs of needy and meritorious individuals. The Individual Grants Programme of Tata Trusts endeavours to use a comprehensive, systematic and, most important, fair and humane approach to identify individuals in need and deserving of financial assistance.

Financial assistance is provided for:

- a) Merit- and need-based education scholarships and grants for studies in India and abroad; travel grants for training, conferences and workshops; and funding for scientific research.
- b) Meeting the cost of medical treatment, often towards critical cases.

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

Education grants
₹415.16
million
(US \$ 6.39 million)

EDUCATION

During 2016-17, The Trusts sanctioned ₹415.16 million (US \$ 6.39 million) towards education grants.

DETAILS OF EDUCATION GRANTS SANCTIONED / DISBURSED FROM APRIL 2016 TO MARCH 2017

PARTICULARS	Number of Applications Received	Number of Applications Sanctioned *	Amount Sanctioned (₹ Million)	Number of Disbursals Made #	Amount Disbursed (₹ Million)
Studies in India, including research scholarships	3,424	1,918	157.80	1,715	140.66
Studies abroad, including loan scholarships and research scholarships	1,315	290	245.13	277	229.35
Travel grants for studies abroad, training programs, workshops, etc.	827	208	12.23	201	15.07
TOTAL	5,566	2,416	415.16	2,193	385.08

* Sanctions may also relate to applications received during the previous year, in addition to those received during the year under review.

Amount disbursed includes grants sanctioned during the previous year, as well as the year under review.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Annual Merit Scholarships: Given to students pursuing undergraduate and postgraduate programmes in India, these scholarships are awarded based on various eligibility criteria, including merit. In 2016-17, a total amount of ₹7.13 million was disbursed through 795 scholarships, which included three Darab R. D. Tata Scholarships awarded to talented youngsters for pursuing studies in the field of medicine and humanities and a C. N. Gosalia Scholarship awarded in the field of engineering.

Means-based grants: Meant for both school and college students, these grants are given on the basis of economic criteria. A minimum passing percentage is required for the grant to be given. In 2016-17, 1,977 means-based grants were awarded for a total amount of ₹4.13 million.

Tata Institute of Social Sciences Scholarships:

The Trusts award scholarships to students pursuing their studies at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, based on the recommendation of the institute. 10 candidates were recommended for this scholarship in 2016-17 and an amount of ₹0.15 million was released.

Aviation Scholarships: These scholarships are given to cadets pursuing their commercial pilots license training and type rating. A total amount of ₹6.95 million was awarded for this scholarship in 2016-17 and 10 candidates were chosen.

Travel grants: Travel grants are awarded to working professionals and students going for studies abroad, as well as for participation in conferences, workshops, mid-career courses and advanced training programmes. A total grant

amount of ₹1.51 million was disbursed to 201 applicants as part of this scheme.

Studies Abroad: Scholarships were awarded to students who are keen to pursue their post-graduation studies abroad. A total grant amount of ₹5.41 million was disbursed to 62 applicants.

Others: Requests received for purposes other than those mentioned above are evaluated within this category, as long as they fall within the ambit of Tata Trusts' mandates. Sports grants are also considered within this programme. A total grant of ₹1.79 million was disbursed to 3 applicants as part of this scheme.

J. N. TATA ENDOWMENT

Jamsetji Tata, Founder of the Tata Group, believed strongly that it is important to support the best and brightest minds in the country, enabling them to be of the greatest service to the nation. The J. N. Tata Endowment was formalised and established in 1892, and for more than 125 years now it has selected candidates of excellent caliber and credentials and enabled them to pursue quality higher education at some of the best institutions in the world. A rigorous selection process ensures that only the nation's most talented and gifted students are awarded the scholarships. From 1892 till March 2017, the Endowment has awarded scholarships to 5,289 students going abroad for higher studies across diverse fields.

In the last financial year, 212 scholarships were awarded for a total sum of ₹11.45 million. Of the awardees, 79 scholars were women. The scholars opted for a total of 15 countries to pursue studies in, including the United Kingdom, United States, the Netherlands, Canada, Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, Ireland, Sweden, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Denmark and Australia. Most of the J. N. Tata Endowment recipients were also extended a travel grant to cover their ticket costs.

LADY TATA MEMORIAL TRUST

Established in 1932 by Sir Dorabji Tata in memory

of his wife, Lady Meherbai, the Trust spends four-fifths of its income on international scientific awards for research in leukaemic afflictions and one-fifth of its income for funding medical research in India. The Trust also supports institutional scientific research, sponsors international scientific seminars and conferences, offers a 'Young Researcher Award' to budding scientists and conducts a Teachers' Training Programme.

A sum of ₹3,50,000/- was sanctioned for the award of international scholarships for the year 2016-17. The International Scientific Advisory Committee scrutinized 80 new applications for the year under review and recommended 11 new research projects, which were approved by the Trustees.

Indian Awards: In response to the online applications invited from Indian Universities and Institutions during 2016-17, the Trust received a total of 145 applications, of which 31 were for Post-Doctoral Fellowships and 114 for Junior Scholarships. From these, 48 applicants were short-listed and called for interviews. The selection of individual scholars has been limited to a maximum of ten each year as per the five-year financial plan prepared for these awards. This is in keeping with the scholarship scales, which were increased to maintain parity with those of other funding agencies as well as the projected income of the Trust.

Institutional Grants: The Trust received 80 institutional research project proposals during 2016-17. Post evaluation, the members of the Indian Scientific Advisory Committee (ISAC) shortlisted six institutional research projects for presentation and selection, five of which were recommend (by ISAC) for partial support.

Young Researcher Award: During 2016-17, the Trust invited online applications from leading scientific research institutions within the country and also advertised the award in a leading Indian scientific journal and in newspapers in four zones.

A total of 28 applications were received. A five-member scrutiny committee, comprising Prof. K. N. Ganesh, Dr. (Mrs.) S. M. Zingde, Prof. Susheel Durani, Dr. Tester Ashavaid and Dr. Anurag Agrawal short-listed 5 applicants for an interview. The applicants then presented their projects before the selection panel, followed by a question-answer

session. The interview panel, unanimously proposed the research project of Dr. Arun Trivedi of the CSIR-Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, for the Young Research Award — 2017 for his project titled 'Elucidating mechanisms underlying breast cancer invasion and metastasis: Role of E3 ubiquitin ligase Fbw7 in suppressing breast tumorigenesis'. ●



Financial Highlights

SIR DORABJI TATA TRUST

SOURCES OF FUNDS						
As on 31.3.2016			Particulars	As on 31.3.2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in million	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million	%
2,011.12	30.47	33.80	Trust Fund	2,011.12	30.94	41.45
-	-	-	Earmarked Funds	658.38	10.13	13.57
3,915.66	59.33	65.81	Reserves and Other Funds	2,147.10	33.03	44.24
23.09	0.35	0.39	Current Liabilities and Provisions	35.78	0.55	0.74
5,949.87	90.15	100.00		4,852.38	74.65	100.00

APPLICATION OF FUNDS						
As on 31.3.2016			Particulars	As on 31.3.2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in million	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million	%
61.89	0.94	1.04	Immovable Properties	56.07	0.86	1.16
10.94	0.16	0.18	Movable Assets	9.77	0.15	0.20
4,511.21	68.35	75.82	Investments	4,008.26	61.67	82.60
1,365.83	20.70	22.96	Current Assets	778.28	11.97	16.04
5,949.87	90.15	100.00		4,852.38	74.65	100.00

SIR DORABJI TATA TRUST

INCOME						
For the year ended 31.3.2016			Particulars	For the year ended 31.3.2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in million	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million	%
*2,724.34	*41.28	83.23	Dividend	25.31	0.39	0.87
512.56	7.77	15.66	Interest	394.87	6.08	13.60
30.35	0.46	0.92	Donations/ Grants	693.21	10.67	23.88
6.21	0.09	0.19	Sundries	3.53	0.05	0.12
-	-	-	Amount transferred from Earmarked Funds	47.48	0.73	1.64
-	-	-	Excess of Expenditure over Income	1,738.28	26.74	59.89
3,273.46	49.60	100.00		2,902.68	44.66	100.00

*Includes interim dividend received from Tata Sons Ltd. in the last week of March 2016

EXPENDITURE						
For the year ended 31.3.2016			Particulars	For the year ended 31.3.2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in million	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million	%
2,189.28	33.17	66.88	Expenditure on Objects of the Trust (including grant related expenses)	1,960.78	30.17	67.55
109.28	1.66	3.34	Administration Expenses	266.32	4.10	9.18
-	-	-	Amount transferred to Earmarked Funds	675.58	10.39	23.27
974.90	14.77	29.78	Excess of Income over Expenditure	-	-	-
3,273.46	49.60	100.00		2,902.68	44.66	100.00

(1 US \$ = ₹ 66 as on 31st March 2016) (1 US \$ = ₹ 65 as on 31st March 2017)

Financial Highlights

ALLIED TRUSTS

SOURCES OF FUNDS						
As on 31.3.2016			Particulars	As on 31.3.2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in million	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million	%
18,337.81	277.84	51.59	Trust Fund and Endowment Fund	2,253.68	34.67	57.77
-	-	-	Earmarked Funds	41.60	0.64	1.07
17,062.24	258.52	48.00	Reserves and Other Funds	1,531.89	23.57	39.26
147.07	2.23	0.41	Current Liabilities and Provisions	74.20	1.14	1.90
35,547.12	538.59	100.00		3,901.37	60.02	100.00

APPLICATION OF FUNDS						
As on 31.3.2016			Particulars	As on 31.3.2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in million	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million	%
375.03	5.68	1.06	Immovable Properties	363.31	5.59	9.31
25.42	0.39	0.07	Movable Assets	22.92	0.35	0.59
31,293.44	474.14	88.03	Investments	2,283.14	35.13	58.52
3,853.23	58.38	10.84	Current Assets	1,232.00	18.95	31.58
35,547.12	538.59	100.00		3,901.37	60.02	100.00

ALLIED TRUSTS

INCOME						
For the year ended 31.3.2016			Particulars	For the year ended 31.3.2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in Million	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million	%
*5,417.24	*82.08	86.30	Dividend	306.56	4.72	0.84
721.33	10.93	11.49	Interest	435.29	6.70	1.19
78.46	1.19	1.25	Donations/ Grants	3.33	0.05	0.01
3.85	0.06	0.06	Tax Refund	0.27	-	-
35.43	0.53	0.56	Repayments from Scholars	37.81	0.58	0.10
21.08	0.32	0.34	Sundries	38.36	0.59	0.11
-	-	-	Amount transferred from Earmarked Funds	30.43	0.47	0.08
-	-	-	Excess of Expenditure over Income	35,637.75	548.27	97.67
6,277.39	95.11	100.00		36,489.80	561.38	100.00

*Includes interim dividend received from Tata Sons Ltd. in the last week of March 2016

EXPENDITURE						
For the year ended 31.3.2016			Particulars	For the year ended 31.3.2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in Million	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million	%
3,553.41	53.84	56.61	Expenditure on Objects of the Trust (including grant related expenses)	36,001.14	553.86	98.66
72.85	1.10	1.16	Administration Expenses	78.68	1.21	0.22
202.94	3.08	3.23	Tax Paid	405.13	6.23	1.11
-	-	-	Amount transferred to Earmarked Funds	4.85	0.08	0.01
2,448.19	37.09	39.00	Excess of Income over Expenditure	-	-	-
6,277.39	95.11	100.00		36,489.80	561.38	100.00

(1 US \$ = ₹66 as on 31st March 2016) (1 US \$ = ₹65 as on 31st March 2017)

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