

EMPOWERING AND UPLIFTING SOCIETIES

ANNUAL REPORT 2017-2018

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It gives me great pleasure to release this 37th TCSR Annual Report 2017-18. Over the years, our efforts have resulted in the development of sustainable institutions in the form of community-based organisations. Since inception, TCSR has believed in community participation in all aspects of its programmes, including planning, implementation, monitoring and sustaining for long-term benefits. Communities have come forward to contribute both in monetary and non-monetary terms as they see value in the interventions that are meant 'for the community' and 'by the community'. TCSR has been playing the role of a facilitator, empowering beneficiaries to join hands with other stakeholders for the development of several regions.

Local institutions in the form of Self Help Groups, youth clubs, farmers groups, and common resource user groups among others, form the much-needed social infrastructure, helping scale-up programmes and ensuring sustained benefits. TCSR works to empower these community-led institutions, taking them to the next level of collaboration through skill and capacity building.

During the year, TCSR worked on including women and those from backward sections of society in its developmental programmes. This has helped bridge the gap between the haves and have-nots, and ensure

progress towards a sustainable living.

Under its marine and bio-diversity conservation programme, TCSR undertook various initiatives in the coastal regions of Dwarka (Gujarat) and the Sundarbans (West Bengal). Our programme for the conservation of whale sharks has been good and we have been able to oversee the release of over 690 of them who were incidentally caught in the fishing net.

FY 2017-18 also saw our Nutrition project completing two years. TCSR reached-out to anaemic women and malnourished children of Dharni (Amravati district, Maharashtra) and Barwani district (Madhya Pradesh). TCSR helped improve the nutritional status of people living in these regions through various initiatives, which included supporting with fruits and vegetable seeds to raise nutrition-packed kitchen gardens.

I take this opportunity to thank all the partners and stakeholders for joining hands with TCSR and working with us to develop and uplift the underprivileged.

R Mukundan



TCSR D's Operational Areas

The community development journey began in the 80's in Mithapur, which is part of the Dwarka taluka in the Devbhumi Dwarka district. At Mithapur, TCSR D has been working in the Okhamandal and Kalyanpur blocks. Mithapur is home to the Chemicals division of Tata Chemicals Limited. and lies on the westernmost tip of the Saurashtra peninsula. Vaghers represent the most prominent community here in addition to the Lohanas, Rajputs, Rabaris, Muslims and those from Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The main occupation of people here is agriculture, which is subject to a highly erratic monsoon. The economy of the region is also dependent on religious tourism — Dwarka, Nageshwar and Beyt Dwarka are famous Hindu pilgrim sites in the region.

Babralla is among the lesser-developed regions in Sambhal district of Uttar Pradesh. TCSR D has its interventions in Gunnour, Rajpura and Junawai blocks of the district. Agriculture is the predominant occupation, among 90 per cent of its population followed by cattle rearing, mainly buffaloes and cows. The area has a mix of rich alluvial and sandy loose soil, and some pockets of highly saline (Usar) soil, which is deficient in nitrogen, phosphorus and

potassium (NPK). The region is blessed with a high water table, which can be tapped-into, even at shallow depths.

Haldia, located in the Purba Medinipur district of West Bengal, is a very busy port and an industrialised area. With 70 per cent literacy, the standard of living here is above average. At Haldia, TCSR D started its community development programme in FY 2005-06. In 2010, TCSR D also started its interventions in the Gosaba block of South 24 Parganas in West Bengal to support the livelihood of people living in the coastal area and plantation of mangroves.

Sriperumbudur, located in the Kanchipuram district of Tamil Nadu, is located approximately 50 km south-west of Chennai. TCSR D has been running interventions in four villages around its plant, which have been identified as key community areas. The region has a dominant SC/ST population, and its people are dependent mainly on agriculture and NREGS work.

TCSR D rolled out its nutrition programme recently in the Dharni block of Amravati district (Maharashtra) and Pati block of Barwani (Madhya Pradesh). ◆



Dwarka Taluka
Dev Bhumi
Dwarka district,
Gujarat



Gunnaur Tehsil
Sambhal
district,
Uttar Pradesh



Haldia,
Purba
Medinipur
district,
West Bengal



Dharni block,
Amravati
district,
Maharashtra



Sriperumbudur
block,
Kanchipuram
district,
Tamil Nadu



Gosaba
block, South
24 Parganas,
West Bengal



INTRODUCTION

Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development (TCSRDR) was established and registered in 1980, to support the community development initiatives of Tata Chemicals in Devbhumi Dwarka district of Gujarat. Subsequently, TCSRDR launched interventions in other districts of Gujarat, and also in states such as Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh through direct and collaborative programmes.

TCSRDR adopts an integrated approach to development, and designs region-specific, need-based programmes for encouraging ownership of the community. Needs are identified based on household surveys, focussed group discussions, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and secondary sources.

TCSRDR is guided by its vision of 'development that enables sustainability and community empowerment'. The scope of its programmes are encapsulated in the acronym BEACON, which stands for Blossom (promoting and developing traditional handicrafts), Enhance (covering poverty alleviation, livelihood thrust and infrastructure support), Aspire (promoting education and skill development), Conserve (ensuring environment sustainability) and Nurture (providing healthcare, nutrition, sanitation and safe drinking water). A separate initiative on empowerment targets women and the SC/ST population.

TCSRDR conducts impact assessment of its programmes every three years, with the help of external institutions to understand the effectiveness



of its programmes, and designing the next level interventions accordingly.

TCSRDR works in partnership with NGOs, educational institutions and technical organisations to benefit from their expertise and knowledge in achieving higher impact across its community development projects.

During the year, TCSRDR worked closely with the Okhai Centre For Empowerment to engage over 750 artisans. It helped grow incomes of around 5,000 farmers and improve their land productivity. Under its animal husbandry programme, TCSRDR has covered more than 1.2 lakh cattle, delivering animal healthcare and initiating breed improvement. It also supported 2,349 youth through skilling for gainful employment. Close to 10,000 students have benefitted through various

TCSRDR supported educational programmes and scholarships centred around learning enrichment and digital literacy. In Uttar Pradesh, TCSRDR reclaimed 2,300 acres of farm land through laser levelling and deep ploughing methods. Around 98,200 mangroves were planted in Devbhumi Dwarka district of Gujarat and the Sundarbans in West Bengal. More than 32,000 people, including women and children have benefitted from its preventive and curative health improvement programmes.

In the coming year, TCSRDR plans to begin interventions in Nellore (Andhra Pradesh) and Cuddalore (Tamil Nadu).

Details of all the TCSRDR programmes are provided in this 2017-18 Annual Report. ◆

BLOSSOM

Promotion and development of traditional handicrafts — Okhai & Cluster Development

GOAL

Capacity building and empowerment of communities through sustainable and replicable handicrafts development model

India is a melting pot of arts and crafts, and draws influence from several ethnic communities native to its various regions. The handicrafts sector, plays a significant role in India's economy. It not only preserves the nation's cultural heritage, but also provides employment to a diverse population of artisans. One such place known for its unique ethnicity is Saurashtra, which lies in the peninsular region of Gujarat. The people living here actively contribute to its thriving culture by engaging in handicraft production, embroidery, beadwork, Bandhani work, textile printing, and leather works among others.

Along the coast of Saurashtra the Okhamandal block is particularly known for its talented artisans. The women here have been producing handicrafts for ages in an unorganised manner without being able to achieve mass production or create linkages to any market. As a result, they have only been able to sell their creations locally. TCSRSD has been working very closely with the people of Okhamandal to train and empower its women artisans.

TCSRSD has also been working with the Karzobi artisans in Gunnaur (Sambhal district, Uttar Pradesh). Karzobi is one of the oldest Mughal art forms and is





A Chikankari kurti made by Okhai artisans

currently being practiced by the few women who learnt the art from their ancestors. In West Bengal, TCSR D is promoting the jute-based products such as bags, folders, water bottle bags, purses for ladies, etc. In Sriperumbudur, TCSR D is promoting the embroidery work being practiced by a group of local women artisans.

The promotion of these rural handicraft products is being done with the help of Cluster Development and through the Okhai Centre of Empowerment.

Cluster Development

The Cluster Development programme aims to develop entrepreneurial qualities in rural women, while guiding them to engage in productive and financially rewarding work. TCSR D organised training on entrepreneurship development for all the women members of self help group (SHG) clusters, so as to



Manjula engaged in embroidery work at home

CASE STUDY

Manjula's embroidery enterprise (Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu)

Manjula, 35, had learnt embroidery work from her parents, who managed to make a living out of it. She learnt the art early in life, assisting her parents growing up. After marriage, she stopped the embroidery work as her husband's income was sufficient for taking care of the family. Unfortunately, her husband passed away and she was compelled to single-handedly care for her two children. The responsibility of supporting her family weighed heavily on her shoulders and left her in despair. She soon began searching for full-time employment but this proved difficult. Manjula then started engaging in hand embroidery work on daily wages and per-piece rates, but found that her earnings were insufficient to support the growing needs of her family.

She then learnt about the TCSRDR programme in Sriperumbudur and promptly expressed her keenness to embrace entrepreneurship. While her embroidery skill stood by her side as her strength, the production and marketing aspects related to it clearly accounted for her weakness.

With support from TCSRDR, Manjula attended the training programme on Entrepreneurship Development in Vellore in May 2017. Through the comprehensive programme, Manjula learnt the art of goal-setting, selection of business, entrepreneurial characteristics, administration, the 4 Ps of marketing — Product, Price, Place and Promotion, and record keeping, among others. She was also guided on catalogue development, high-end designing for affording customers, and different kinds of swatches.

With the EDP training provided by TCSRDR, Manjula gradually gained the confidence to start her own business of embroidery products. Today, she runs her own saree-based embroidery unit, and is known for her quality work in the neighbourhood. She gets orders from individual customers as well as retailers. She has successfully and simultaneously managed her family and business. Manjula earns an average income of Rs5,000 from the unit, after paying Rs3,000 to each of the three women she employs to assist her.

equip them with the entrepreneurship skills needed for establishing their own production units. At Mithapur, six clusters/group enterprises have been formed. They are Bandhani, rexine and leather, bead work, jute, block print and coconut fibre products, all of which rely on the Okhai brand for their marketing.

The products that are being promoted in Babrala are Karzobi, incense sticks, mobile chargers, solar table lamps, paper envelopes, jute products and paper carry bags. In FY 2017-18, TCSR D worked with 30 Karzobi and 6 incense artisans to facilitate the sale of their products.

Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programme (REDP): This programme has been designed to build capacities among rural women — entrepreneurial as well as those needed for handicraft production. On completion of their training, participants can either join an existing cluster or start their own enterprise. During the year, training through the REDP was imparted to 155 women.

In Sriperumbudur, TCSR D has started identifying artisans involved in handicraft work, and has also begun triggering the sales of their produce by honing their entrepreneurial skills needed to establish linkage with markets, formulate pricing, and scale-up production.

Marketing support to the artisans: TCSR D and Okhai provide marketing support to the clusters by organising exhibitions and facilitating the online sale of their products, thereby inviting and supporting bulk orders. Women artisans from various clusters visit schools, government offices, private companies and local markets for establishing linkages for the supply of their products.

Exhibitions have also been organised at Vadodara, Ahmedabad, New Delhi and other cities for on-the-spot sale, introduction of products, and establishment of new sales pipelines in the future. Customer feedback also forms the basis for improvement in the design of the products. ◆



Okhai artisan at work

OKHAI CENTRE FOR EMPOWERMENT

The idea of improving the livelihood of artisans through the promotion of handicrafts led to the formation of the Okhai Centre For Empowerment.

The Okhai Centre For Empowerment reaches out to 750 artisans across India, and its objective is to create livelihood opportunities for rural women artisans. Okhai provides support to these artisans by providing training and market linkages. Okhai works as a bridge between these artisans and their customers for ramping-up the sale of their handicraft products. This is accomplished after understanding customer needs, manufacturing products with the help of artisans, and facilitating their sale through the Okhai website and sales outlets. During FY 2017-18 160 products were launched online compared to around 50 per year in the previous years. This year, Okhai added new products, such as Chikankari from Lucknow and Karzobi from Babrala. Okhai is now being recognised as an online fashion brand with over 1,00,000 online followers and 10,000 online customers.

High yield of paddy grown through System of Rice Intensification method



ENHANCE

Poverty alleviation and infrastructure support programmes

GOAL
To help enhance incomes in key communities through poverty alleviation programmes

A vast majority of people in India are dependent on agriculture and allied activities. The surge in population has increased the demands on agricultural production. Land being a limited resource, agricultural production can grow at the desired pace only when farm productivity is enhanced. Most small and marginal farmers struggle to make a living as they lack the knowledge and know-how required to improve farm land productivity, and hence do not get the desired monetary returns.

The Enhance programme of TCSR aims to alleviate poverty within rural households that are dependent on agriculture and agri-allied activities. The projects under this programme are location-specific and have been designed for long-term sustainability.

Agriculture Development

This programme is aimed at enhancing the income of target households through the introduction of new and innovative technologies, capacity building, institution-building and information technology.



1. Improving land productivity
2. Institution building
3. Introducing new agricultural practices
4. Using Information Technology

1. Improving Land Productivity

Okhamandal Samruddhi Gram



Pariyojana (OSGP): The Okhamandal Samruddhi Gram Pariyojana (OSGP) project, a Tata Trusts and TCSR collaboration, is being implemented by TCSR in

Mithapur. This project aims to develop resilience amongst communities to combat salinity issues, and to augment the household income in the rural region. The OSGP project covers activities like water harvesting and recharging, improving agricultural practices, promoting micro irrigation systems, reclaiming land through gypsum treatment, developing pastures and promoting non-farm-based alternate livelihoods such as fisheries. It also aims to develop village-level institutions for effectively managing the assets and resources created under the project. The project also focusses on widening networks and linkages for stakeholders (beneficiaries of government and other development schemes) for large-scale coverage and impact.

Land development programme

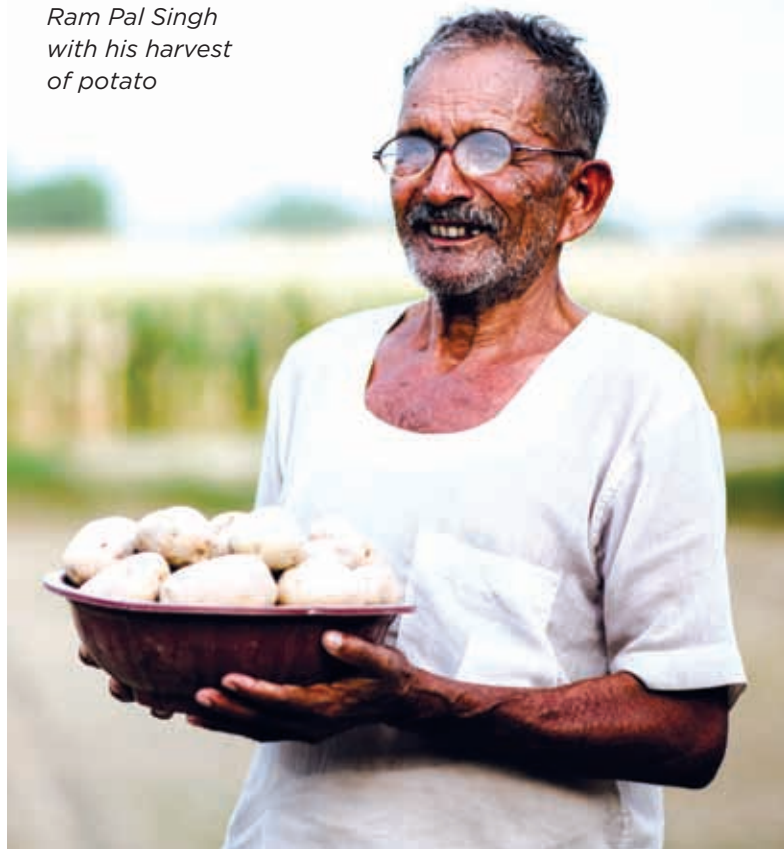
Laser levelling: Laser levelling of agricultural land is a resource conservation technology that saves irrigation water, nutrients and agro-chemicals. It also enhances the environment quality and crop yield. During the year, approximately 1,200 acres of land were reclaimed by laser levelling in Babrala and Farrukhabad, benefitting more than 500 farmers.

Application of gypsum: In Mithapur, 80 acres of land were reclaimed through the application of gypsum. This has helped in neutralising the salinity in the agriculture land, thereby making it productive.

Deep ploughing: Under this initiative, the hard-crusted upper layer of the soil is ruptured. This paves the way for plant roots to tap into the moisture within the soil below. During the year, over 100 acres of land was reclaimed by deep ploughing in Babrala, again benefitting more than 500 farmers.

Soil nutrient management: Soil testing is the best way to determine the available nutrient content in the soil and take appropriate measures to improve land productivity. TCSR encourages farmers to conduct

Ram Pal Singh
with his harvest
of potato



CASE STUDY

Success story of an entrepreneur: Ram Pal Singh

Ram Pal Singh is a farmer hailing from the village of Ahlamai in the district of Farrukhabad. He has been cultivating potatoes by the traditional method since the last two decades. Due to the poor soil quality, his production of potatoes used to be low, resulting in low return on investment.

Ram Pal says, “The high cultivation cost and constant fall in yield worries me. I consulted a TCSR representative, who suggested the adoption of modern agricultural technology to improve the productivity of my land. I adopted the Package of Practices (PoP) recommended by them which included soil testing, reduction in the use of urea and DAP, the introduction of micro nutrients in the soil, laser levelling and deep ploughing of the land.”

The adoption of soil levelling helped reduce irrigation cost. Last year, the production of potato on Ram Pal's land increased to 130 quintals / acre, as compared to around 110 quintals / acre in previous years. In 2017-18, Ram Pal grew potato on four acres of land, and earned a sizeable profit from the production. From the earnings of the potato crop, he could repay his agricultural loan and invest in the next crop production. This experience was an eye-opener for Ram Pal, and he is now an ambassador of new agricultural practices for other farmers in the area.



Demonstration of vegetable cultivation under the Trellis System at Mithapur

soil tests and fortify their farm land with nutrients as per the soil requirement. During the year, soil testing was done on 2,456 plots at Mithapur and Babrala, and adequate support was provided to improve the soil productivity.

2. Institution Building



During the year, capacity-building programmes were organised for farmers through training imparted in agricultural institutions. This was combined with exposure visits, introduction to the Agriculture

Information Centre and empowering the farmers with a mobile app, for information technology support. To ensure long-term sustainability of the project, TCSRSD also worked on institution-building through the formation of 38 farmer groups.

3. Introducing New Agricultural Practices



TCSRSD plays a positive role in promoting new technologies and best practices in farming. These agricultural practices have a long-term impact, which includes increasing the soil fertility and crop yield. The innovative practices introduced this year are:

Adoption of improved irrigation system:

Availability of water at the right time suitable for irrigation is crucial for high agricultural production. TCSRSD helped with the construction of salinity



Mushroom farming by rural women in Haldia

check dams and farm ponds, and recharging of wells for making water available to farmers. TCSRSD also promotes the use of drip and sprinkler methods for the effective use of water for irrigation. This support has helped supply irrigation water for agriculture production to more than 1,200 acres of land in Okhamandal.

System of Rice Intensification: The System of Rice Intensification (SRI) method of paddy farming is suitable for the midlands. It uses less water, seeds and fertiliser to deliver a high-yield harvest. The SRI method helps reduce water requirements for irrigation by 25-30 per cent. During the year, 390



Meeting with farmers at Mithapur

farmers from Babrala and Haldia adopted the SRI method. The farmers were trained on SRI principles, seed treatment, nursery preparation, seedling raising, land preparation, harvest technologies and preservation of seeds. The net yield with SRI was 25-30% higher than conventional methods of paddy cultivation.

System of Wheat Intensification: The System of Wheat Intensification (SWI) is a promising technique to increase productivity that ultimately contributes to the household-level food security of marginal farmers. To enhance the yield from wheat production, 770 farmers of Babrala were provided training and support on the SWI method.

Demonstration: In Mithapur, vegetable cultivation under the Trellis System was demonstrated in 0.5 acre of agricultural land.

Distribution of modern agri-equipment: A farmer's main goal is to achieve maximum possible crop yield, and this has led to an increase in the use of modern agri-equipment. During the year, TCSRSD supported farmers in Babrala with agri-equipment such as storage tanks, manual spray machines, power spray machines, seed drills and subsoilers. To

address the problem of animals grazing in cultivation fields, solar zatka equipment was provided for 205 plots of land in Mithapur.

Diversification of cash crops: Crop diversification has been adopted for year-round utilisation of land, reduction in soil erosion and increase in soil fertility. In Babrala, TCSRSD supported farmers with seeds for growing mustard, pulses, maize and vegetables over more than 480 acres of land. In Okhamandal, 31 demonstration plots were developed to promote horticulture and help farmers to adopt the practice. In Haldia, support was provided to 328 marginalised families for cultivation of oyster mushrooms in small plots of land adjacent to their houses. The farming has been adopted by the families as mushrooms grow easily, their cost of production is fairly low, and their cultivation does not require dedicated labour and land.

4. Using Information Technology



Capacity-building for farmers: TCSRSD introduced new agricultural techniques for farmers. For adoption of these scientific techniques, various training programmes as well as exposure visits were organised. Government institutions like the Krishi Vigyan Kendra and agricultural

TCSR staff discussing with farmers on formation of farmer group



Cattle healthcare services in Babrala

universities supported the initiative by organising exposure visits for farmers to witness new agricultural practices and learn about the existing government schemes for their benefit. In Mithapur, 2,500 farmers have been registered with mKrishi, a mobile app-based information dissemination tool. TCSR has also set up four Agriculture Information Centres that provide farmers with access to information on agricultural practices.

Livestock Management

Livestock is an important resource for households that depend on agriculture and allied activities. Diligent management of livestock can complement agricultural production and also supplement the household income. TCSR has been carrying out site-specific interventions to enhance milk production

of milch animals, reduce expenditure on animal healthcare by adopting preventive methods, and promote fodder development and poultry farming. In Babrala, the focus has been on enhancing the milk production of cattle, while in Mithapur and Haldia, the focus has been to support households by providing healthcare and vaccination services. Poultry farming is being promoted in Haldia and its surrounding areas.

Dairy Farming

A dairy farming programme is being implemented in Babrala in an integrated manner. A large number of households in Babrala and its surrounding areas rear cows and buffaloes for supplementing their family income. The key problems faced by them include low milk production and the lack of animal healthcare

services. TCSRDR runs the following programmes with the objective of increasing cattle milk production.

Animal healthcare and vaccination: Vaccination is crucial to prevent diseases in cattle. Although cattle owners were aware of its importance, they were unable to vaccinate their animals because of poor access to government services. TCSRDR runs vaccination camps at regular intervals and at different locations to reach out to a larger population and provide vaccination services for cattle. During the year, 40,074 cattle were vaccinated for Foot and Mouth disease (FMD) and Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS).

Deworming: Cattle face the risks of health issues, especially, worm infestation due to the fluctuating environmental and climate conditions. Worms stick to their walls of the stomach and intestines, and feed on the blood of the cattle, posing serious health hazards. Deworming is of utmost importance for preserving cattle health since worm infestation can lead to diarrhea and other serious health problems. During the year, TCSRDR carried out deworming in 2,795 cattle in Babrala. In Mithapur, deworming was done in 45,800 animals including camels, sheep and goats.

Animal Health Check-Up: TCSRDR provides animal healthcare services through camps and OPD services. Animal health camps were organised in the remote area of Babrala to make up for the dearth of veterinary doctors. During the year, 4,953 cattle were provided treatment in Babrala.

Breed Improvement: Artificial Insemination (AI) is an optimal way of improving cattle breed and enhancing milk production. In Babrala, TCSRDR has established 16 AI centres that provide services to a larger population. During the year, 29,981 animals were covered under AI.

Balanced Nutrition: Green fodder is a cost-effective feed supplement for cattle. Feeding of green fodder like barseem, oats and makhhan grass increases milk production, butterfat content and digestibility of cattle. Makhhan grass has helped increase the milk production by 1-2 litres per animal. During the year, 545 households were provided with seeds of green fodder.



TCSRDR has facilitated in linking the projects with ongoing government programmes and schemes wherever possible. The community has also participated in planning and implementation of the TCSRDR projects and has contributed in cash and kind. This has helped in long-term sustainability of the projects and community empowerment.

Poultry Farming

A poultry farming project was started by TCSRDR in Haldia to reach out to families who were landless and engaged in agricultural labour. Poultry farming as an agri-allied support was adopted after consultation with the target population. The objective of the programme has been to promote livelihood among the marginalised population that does not have enough agricultural land to cultivate cash crops. TCSRDR organised a 7-day training programme for beneficiaries while providing support for the construction of poultry farm sheds, and providing chicks, poultry feed and medicine. It also reached out to 150 families and helped them start small poultry farms in their home yards. The project has helped increase the monthly income for each family by Rs2,000.

Pond Management

TCSRDR is promoting pond management in Haldia as ponds happen to be one of the important resources for families in the region. It promulgates fish diversification for the healthy growth of fish and the optimum use of such ponds. It has supported the families through training, supply of India Major Carps fish, nets, lime, mustard oil cake and potassium permanganate. During the year, 238 families were supported with complete backward and forward linkages in this regard. ◆



Vocational skill training on computer hardware

ASPIRE

To facilitate and empower local communities to seek better education and skills that enable sustainable socio-economic development

Education is an important instrument for both social and economic development. A nation cannot think of becoming a developed one unless its masses are educated. Indian states vary in literacy rates because of differences in social and cultural structures. While Kerala tops all states with literacy rates above 90 per cent, there are states which are far below the national average. TCSRDR is working in the rural areas of Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. The major problems in these areas include the traditional use of teaching methods, high dropout rates, especially among girls, and the lack of access to basic infrastructure. TCSRDR has been focusing on these three aspects carrying the objective of 'zero dropout' in its operational areas. The intervention strategy adopted by TCSRDR pertaining to education is illustrated here.

GOAL

To help enhance income in key communities through poverty alleviation programmes



- 1. Scholarship support
- 2. All-round development of children
- 3. Coaching for formal and professional courses
- 4. Basic infrastructure support



1. Scholarship Support

TCSRDR offers scholarships to students at different levels to ensure that they continue their education and complete their graduation or a

professional course of their choice in the future. The site-wise scholarship programmes are as under:

The government's *Shala Pravesh* programme (Mithapur) is an exercise to boost enrolment in schools and reduce the number of dropouts. This enrolment drive has been operational in Gujarat since 2003. In Mithapur, TCSRDR has been supporting the programme by handing out school bags to children when they take admission in primary schools. The education department also provides books to newly-enrolled students, facilitating their education and taking care of the financial burden of the family. During the year, 2,110 children were enrolled in 97 schools of Okhamandal.



Learning enrichment class for primary school children

Support to students of Nagaliya Kazi School (Babralla): TCSRDR provided free uniforms and books to students, and supported the re-admission of 115 children in schools. Under the *Desh Ko Arpan* programme (Mithapur), deserving, meritorious children of salt workers are awarded scholarships to complete their schooling. The scholarship is provided to students from class VIII to XII, the amount ranges from Rs4,000 to Rs7,000 based on the percentage of marks scored by the students. The project aims to support the education of children, who otherwise quit studies on monetary grounds. The initiative is also part of the affirmative action programme of TCL. During the year, the scholarship was given to 92 students, including 37 of those pursuing a diploma / degree programme.



Scholarship support to students for higher education

Scholarship for students of DAV School and other colleges for higher education (Babralla): TCSRDR initiated a scholarship programme to appreciate students for their commendable efforts and provide monetary support for their education. During the year, TCSRDR supported 57 students of DAV School and other colleges of Core Command villages under this initiative.

Scholarship support for college students (Haldia): TCSRDR supported 50 students at the graduate level with a scholarship of Rs3,000 each for meeting their expenses related to fees and books. The students were selected on the basis of last year's results and their family's financial status.



Scholarship award being received by a student

2. All-Round Development of Children

Learning Enrichment Programme



(Mithapur): TCSRDR is implementing the Learning Enrichment Programme (LEP) to bridge the learning gap among children of migrant families.

Through this project, TCSRDR also focuses on community participation for improving the overall quality of education at the local level. During the year, TCSRDR covered 88 students of migrant families identified in two primary schools.

Learning & Migration Programme (LAMP):

TCSRDR, in partnership with the American India Foundation, is implementing the Learning and Migration Programme (LAMP) which aims at improving access, quality and governance across government schools in the remote villages of districts that are affected with distress seasonal migration. Communities like Koli, Rabari, and those from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of remote blocks of Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Morbi, Dang, Dahod, Panchmahal, Mahisagar, Narmada and Tapi are most vulnerable to seasonal migration, resulting in their children losing access to education.

Seasonal Hostels: Under the LAMP initiative, five model Seasonal Hostels were developed to demonstrate the best practices of running such hostels. The best practices include identification of children, obtaining consent of parents, and providing students with a caring environment with prescribed standards of hygiene, safety, nutrition, and emergency medical support. Apart from these, children in the model Seasonal Hostels are engaged in various recreational and learning activities after regular school hours.

Learning Resource Centre (LRC): Under the LAMP programme, LRCs are run to enhance the learning capabilities of middle and high school students through the use of innovative learning materials. Students of classes 6 to 8 have benefitted through various learning activities including reading, viewing educational videos, and exploring hands-on creativity. Students of classes 9 and 10 benefitted through teaching and learning materials, and were provided academic support through extra classes. During the



School students participating in a cleanliness drive

year, 8,097 children were covered through 22 LRCs across nine migration-affected blocks of Gujarat.

Bal Utsav (Mithapur): TCSRDR celebrated Bal Utsav, which drew the participation of 345 students. The event helped provide a platform for students to showcase their talent and develop the confidence to face competition. The programme was organised with the support of TCL volunteers, who trained the students in their respective schools. Other activities included hosting a science exhibition and several cultural programmes.

Physical Education: A rural sports meet was organised in Mithapur, with the participation of 394 students from nine schools. Students participated in two levels of the competition. TCL volunteers and their family members lent their support by coaching the students. A month-long training covered athletics, football, kho-kho, langdi and kabaddi. TCSRDR also organised one NCC coaching camp for 30 girls in Mithapur with the help of TCL retired volunteers.

Children Learning and Improvement Programme (CLIP) - Babrala:

To improve the quality of education for primary school students of Core Command villages, TCSRDR initiated the Children Learning Improvement



Children attending a TCSR-organised class

Programme (CLIP) in nine such villages. The programme was initiated to develop learning habits and inculcating the habit of punctuality among students, with the aim of reducing the number of dropouts in these regions. During the year, 1,030 children attended the classes in nine CLIP centres.

Village Learning Centres (Sriperumbudur): TCSR, in partnership with CCD (an NGO) runs 5 Village Learning Centres (VLCs) in Sriperumbudur with the objective of enhancing learning capabilities of children hailing from marginalised sections of society. During the year, 116 students were enrolled in these centres, where they are provided with additional support through extra classes on Science, Mathematics and English. The children are also part of regular forums that cover health, nature, education, arts & crafts, politics, philosophy, English speaking, and public speaking.

Summer Classes and Coaching Sessions (Babrana): TCSR organised summer classes for children in order to enhance their soft skills. These classes encourage children to develop talent in dance and craft, and help improve their English. In total, 531 children participated in various activities organised in the premises of the village house.

CASE STUDY

Payal Rajubhai Roshia



Payal Rajubhai Roshia hails from Bhimrana village of Okhamandal. Armed with a TCSR scholarship, she went on to obtain a diploma and become an instrument mechanic. Her father

works as a mason while her mother is engaged in stitching work. She has three younger sisters, who are pursuing their studies in primary and higher secondary sections. Payal received a scholarship from TCSR from grade eight till the completion of her diploma course. She was then absorbed by the Coca Cola Company at Sanand (Gujarat) and started drawing a monthly income of Rs20,000. She used her first salary to pay for her father's eye surgery and to also repay his outstanding loan amount with the bank. Payal now plans to complete her studies and obtain a degree certificate to realise her aspiration of being promoted to the position of a Manager in the company.



Physical education to school students



Students enjoying their classes

Developing the Nagaliya Kazi School as a model school (Babrara): TCSRSD supports the Nagaliya Kazi School by improving the quality of education besides adopting other techniques to improve student attendance. TCSRSD also organised the training of teachers for adopting new methods of teaching and making learning more interesting for the children.

3. Coaching for Formal and Professional Courses:

SNDT Centre (Mithapur): TCSRSD runs an open school centre that is affiliated to the Distance Learning course of SNDT Women's University (Mumbai). SNDT's bridge course has been designed for dropout girls to complete their secondary and higher secondary school as well as graduation. It includes both formal and informal

education that facilitates women to pursue technical training courses that interest them. During the year, 256 women enrolled in the centre for continuing their education.

E-library and science lab (Babrara): During the year, 318 students benefitted through an E-library and a mini science lab. The E-library serves as a convenient and affordable online resource and provides easy access to a wide range of quality books. It gives students an opportunity to use reference books to better understand various subjects. The science lab helps students develop their knowledge through practical learning.

TCSRSD in Babrara also conducted entrance exam coaching classes for admission to the Navodaya Vidyalaya, Kendriya Vidyalaya and polytechnic colleges.

Career Resource Centre (Haldia): TCSRSD, in partnership with ALAPAN (an NGO), is running a Career Resource Centre in Haldia. During the year, 35 youth enrolled for coaching to appear for government service examinations. Post coaching, these students have also been appearing for different examinations, and two of them have also landed themselves government jobs.

In Haldia, 10 students appeared in the CIPET (Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology) examinations, and have successfully secured admission. CIPET trains students in various disciplines of plastics such as mould-making, designing, testing, characterisation of plastics and plastic processing.

4. Basic Infrastructure Support



TCSRSD (Haldia) has built toilets in four secondary schools this year. It also supported rural schools by developing infrastructure such as desks and benches for students. In Mithapur, two primary schools were provided with infrastructure support while in Sriperumbudur, one primary school was supported with basic infrastructure such as chairs, tables and fans amongst others.

Vocational Skill Development

Skill development is considered to be one of the key tools for job creation in India. It must be complemented by economic growth and employment opportunities to meet the rising aspirations of the youth. Today, India's demographic dividend is one of its biggest strengths. This is why it is so important that this population remains productive and gainfully employed to contribute to the development of the nation. The challenge here is the right selection of trade and quality training. Reskilling is also an important factor contributing to workforce productivity, and its need arises on account of the fast pace at which technologies change in the professional world.

TCSRSD runs various skill development courses that are in demand today as well as in the future. These programmes are run directly by TCSRSD and also in partnership with institutions that have a good placement record of trainees.



Vocational skill training on electrical repairing



Vocational skill training on a beautician course



Vocational skill training on nursing



Registration of youth at a job fair

Tailoring & Beautician Course: In Mithapur, TCSR runs Tailoring and Beauty & Wellness courses offering two-month basic and four-month advance course modules. During the year, 160 people benefitted from the tailoring modules, while 158 people successfully completed the Beauty & Wellness course at two centres — Mithapur and Dwarka. A new collaboration was forged for basic training of both courses at the skill development centre with KGBV-Arambhada, which helped students gain additional know-how about each trade. Totally, 100 trainees participated in this programme consisting of 50 students from the Tailoring and 50 from the Beauty & Wellness programmes.

Achievement and motivational training was also part of the course curriculum, helping participants understand their strengths and weaknesses. They also benefitted from AMT tools covering personal efficacy, simulation, self-realisation, goal-setting, and confidence-building, amongst others. In Babrala, TCSR conducted a 45-day Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP) on garment manufacturing with the MSME Development Institute, Agra, for 25 students of the Industrial Tailoring and Designing Centre. In Haldia, TCSR organised a three-month training programme offering tailoring and beautician courses in partnership with Webcon Consulting India Ltd. During the year, 52



Participation of youth at the job fair

women successfully completed the course. TCSR also supported the trainees with a useful toolkit for starting their own business.

In Sriperumbudur, TCSR partnered with the Usha International Tailoring School to organise training on advanced tailoring and sewing, garment production, marketing linkage and servicing of sewing machines. During the year, the course was successfully completed by 50 women. Of these, 16 women bought Usha Sewing machines at a subsidised rate as per the scheme offered by Usha International company.

Training in Retail Management: TCSR (Haldia) in partnership with LabourNet, launched a new vocational training course for the role of Trainee Associate for the retail sector, to promote employment among rural youth. During the year, 30 participants completed the course and 12 of them found employment in different retail stores in Haldia.

Training in IT skills: As the world moves at a rapid pace, it is important to stay well-versed with technology, especially computers. With the help of five partners, computer training is provided to the community through basics and CCC modules that are government approved. In Mithapur, 295 candidates successfully obtained certifications on the basics and CCC modules. Of these, 28 candidates found jobs in local organisations as data entry operators, while five candidates were absorbed in government departments.

Training in technical/industrial skills: In order to augment the skills of candidates, TCSRDR runs a skill development programme, as the demand for technically skilled professionals is high. The trades that fall under this segment are welding, fitting, automation, civil construction, mechanic draftsmanship, computer networking and hardware, accounting, hospitality and nursing. TCSRDR also facilitated the placement of the candidates, who were offered a starting salary of Rs8,500 per month.

In Babrala, TCSRDR conducted training pertinent to different vocational trades with mobile repairing and computer courses. Through these courses, 30 students found employment locally, 34 started their own shops and 165 began offering their services from home. In a new partnership with Head Held High (HHH), TCSRDR conducted life skills and capability building training for those who had dropped out of school before finishing their 10th grade. These were mostly from the age group of 18 to 30 years. During the year, 72 students from 19 villages (Core Command-38, and others-34) enrolled for the six-month training programme.

TCSRDR (Haldia) initiated vocational training in the Sundarbans for different trades such as automobile repairing, mobile repairing, carpentry, masonry and other professions within the solar power and computer industries.

Entrepreneurship Awareness Camp: In Babrala, Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps were organised for student pursuing different trades, who had completed vocational training. During the year, 715 students were trained to become self-employed. ◆



CASE STUDY

Beauty parlour training under skill development project

“I am Nisha Chavada from Arambhada village in the Okhamandal taluka. I have completed a basic course in 2016 for running a beauty parlour, and an advanced course in 2018 with support from Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development (TCSRDR) — Mithapur.

TCSRDR also imparted motivation and innovation training that gave me the confidence to open my own beauty parlour. Prior to the training, my family’s financial condition was poor, but today I earn from Rs1,000-1,500 and my income during the business season ranges from Rs7,000-8,000.

My social status has grown after starting my own beauty parlour, and I am able to pay for my family’s needs as well as my nephew’s school fees. I am thankful to TCSRDR for giving me wings to fly.”

CONSERVE

Nature conservation, mitigation of climate change impacts — natural resource management



GOAL

To maintain ecological balance and conserve natural resources through a participatory approach to environmental sustainability

Mithapur is well known for its natural heritage, including coral reefs, lush mangrove stands, turtle nesting beaches, wetlands, bird nesting sites and scrub forests. TCSRDR has been actively involved in biodiversity conservation initiatives for more than a decade now. The conservation drive during the year saw projects such as 'Save the whale shark', a coral reef recovery programme, the rejuvenation of indigenous flora and an environmental education programme. These conservation initiatives

have helped TCSRDR forge alliances with state agencies including the Gujarat Forest Department, institutes of excellence like the Wildlife Trust of India and eminent international organisations such as the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the MFF (Mangroves for Future).

The year began on a positive note with the 'Dharti Ko Arpan' biodiversity conservation programme winning the UN Global Compact India Network - Sustainability award for the best case study. The projects mentioned below summarise the work done on various conservation initiatives during the reporting period:

Whale Shark Project

The whale shark is the largest fish in the world, and is



The whale shark project

an endangered species. Despite its size, it is a plankton-feeder and known as the 'gentle giant of the sea'. The Save the whale shark project aims to conserve and protect the whale shark by studying its ecology and migratory patterns and creating conservation awareness amongst coastal communities. The project is being implemented in partnership with the Wildlife Trust of India and the Gujarat State Forest Department.

Work on whale shark habit studies and the monitoring of sea water samples for various chemical and biological parameters continued during the year. This programme has now started building pioneering data on whale shark migratory patterns in the Indian Ocean region, and contributing to the global repository of knowledge on this subject. Technical training on whale shark conservation modules were

organised for the State Forest Department, frontline staff and members of local fishing communities. A survey on the use of Android-based phones by fishermen was conducted to help develop a mobile phone application for reporting of whale shark rescues. The Whale Shark Project tableau was awarded the second prize during the Independence Day Celebrations at Sutrapada. This year a total of 24 whale sharks that were caught incidentally in fishing nets were rescued and released, taking the total rescue and release figure till date to 694.

The success story of the whale shark conservation project has now been featured as a case study published by the Education for Sustainable Development Network (ESDN) — a consortium of four countries — India, Germany, South Africa and Brazil.

Coral Reef Recovery Project

Coral reefs are very fertile marine ecosystems and the equivalent of tropical rainforest ecosystems found on land. The coral reef recovery project aims to restore the live coral density in the Mithapur reef, which shelters 28 species of hard corals and associated diverse marine life. This is being done by creating artificial reef structures and live coral transplants. Work on the monitoring of sea water samples for temperature, salinity, pH, dissolved oxygen, conductivity and turbidity continued during the reporting period. Monitoring of biological parameters and coral growth also continued. Work on establishing a coral garden and artificial reef complexes was resumed post the monsoon season.

An intertidal coral health assessment survey was carried out through voluntary support by employees of Tata Chemicals and their family members. A survey to assess the biodiversity of the intertidal benthic assemblages such as molluscan shells was also carried out to understand the health of the marine life along the Mithapur coast. A total of 64 molluscan shells were documented during the study, indicating that the intertidal belt of Mithapur is healthy and can support the healthy growth of diverse coastal and marine flora and fauna.

Gugal Plantation Project

Gugal is a small shrub of the arid region with spiny



Plantation drive in Babrala

branches. It is a hardy species and can withstand droughts and long dry spells. This plant provides refuge to reptiles like lizards, and geckos. Gugal fruits are relished by birds such as babblers and warblers, which also nest in these shrubs. Gugal is an important medicinal plant in Ayurveda. Drugs made from the resin of this plant help control cholesterol and obesity. Gugal gum is also used as an incense and as a fixative in perfumery. Gugal plants were once common in Okhamandal, but their numbers have declined due to their over-exploitation for resin-tapping. It is now regarded to be an endangered species.

The Gugal plantation project aims to develop a reserve for this endangered variety at Mithapur, and help conserve the local strains of the Gugal plants that are found in the Okhamandal region.

Maintenance and mortality replacement of the existing 40-acre plantation continued during the year. New expansion was kept on hold due to failed monsoon conditions and the resultant water scarcity. During the year, green fences using a local cactus

species for the new plots were also grown. A nursery was established and 1,500 Gugal saplings were raised. Volunteering programmes were organised on a regular basis for the maintenance of existing plantations and for creating awareness about this declining species. Employee volunteers and their family members have been involved in the project since its inception, and all have extended their support towards nursery activities, site development, plantation and maintenance work. Site clearance and land development work for raising a five-hectare Gugal plot was initiated at the Ranavav limestone mines near Porbandar.

Biodiversity Reserve Plantation Project

Gando Baval (*Prosopis juliflora*), a shrub native to Mexico, South America and the Caribbean, which was introduced in the Okhamandal region for greening wastelands, has been spreading rampantly, at the cost of indigenous flora. Most of the grasslands in the region have been over-run by this weed which is alien to this region. Native scrub forests and associated flora have also been on the decline. It is important that the local strains of native vegetation are conserved. The Biodiversity Reserve Plantation project is an initiative for conserving the indigenous flora of the region through the creation of a botanical reserve. This reserve is spread over 150 acres and 139 species of flora have been recorded here, including the five new ones introduced during the reporting period. The total count of species representing fauna (including birds and animals) recorded at the reserve stands at 87.

Species enrichment work and the new plantation drive was part of the District level *Van Mahotsav* programme, organised in partnership with the state Forest Department. Monitoring of bird life continued with the active involvement of volunteers.

Land development and plantation work at the afforest plantation was initiated at the Okhamadhi site using the Miyawaki technique for rehabilitation of saline wastelands.

Mangrove Plantation Projects

As part of its coastal ecosystems strengthening programme, TCSR has been involved in a mangrove plantation initiative that was started in partnership



A biodiversity fair in Mithapur

with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) under their Mangroves for Future (MFF) programme in 2010. Mangroves form an important part of the coastal marine ecology and provide the ideal environment for spawning to a host of fin and shell fish varieties. Mangroves also play a significant role in protecting the coastline from tidal surges and erosion caused by storms and tsunamis.

TCSRDR has been working on the restoration of the mangrove cover at the Rukshmani creek near Dwarka. Work on the maintenance of plantation continued, and 20,000 additional saplings of *Avicennia marina* were planted. These saplings were raised at a nursery established at Arambada saltworks near Mithapur.

The plantation of mangroves has also been initiated for the coastal islands of Sundarbans (West Bengal), with over 78,000 saplings planted during the year. The mangroves are being protected through community participation.


Chandrabhaga Wetland Development Project

The Chandrabhaga wetland near the holy city of Dwarka play host to the migratory waterfowl during winter. TCSRDR undertook a project in partnership with the IUCN under their Mangroves for Future (MFF) initiative. It was aimed at studying this site and preparing a feasibility report for the development of the Chandrabhaga wetlands as a community-conserved waterfowl reserve. The study has since




Eco Club students demonstrating the environment conservation model

been completed by Wetlands International - India. Subsequently, a final stakeholder consultation meeting was organised at Mithapur in May 2017 to apprise all stakeholders including the Gujarat Forest Department, the district administration and the village community among others, on the findings of the study and the project framework. It has been proposed to take this project ahead with the support of all stakeholders.



TCSR D has developed partnerships with stakeholders to actively promote and scale up its initiatives. Various interventions undertaken under Conserve have helped protect several species of flora and fauna, with TCSR D Eco Clubs and volunteers serving as ambassadors, working to protect our precious environment.



Eco Clubs Programme

The Eco Clubs programme is part of the TCSR D environmental education initiatives, and aims to create awareness on biodiversity conservation and climate change within local communities. These include students and teachers of rural schools, and also Tata Chemicals' (TCLs) employees and their family members. So far, 30 rural schools have been covered under this programme, with an outreach of more than 6,500 students and teachers.

More than 155 programmes, including conservation awareness drives, field-study projects, and activities related to direct conservation action were organised during the year with the help of over 8,500 students, teachers, TCL employees and their family members.

The year commenced with hosting of the Flamingo Festival on Earth Day. Plantation of the endangered Gugal shrubs was also started at Mithapur in partnership with the Gujarat Pollution Control Board. Beach cleaning programmes were organised during the International Biological Diversity Day, World Environment Day and the Coastal Clean-up Day celebrations. A 'Green Festival' was organised during the month of July to create awareness about the environmental problems created by the alien weed, *Prosopis juliflora*, and to garner voluntary support to check its spread in the Mithapur wilderness.

A district-level *Van Mahotsav* was organised in partnership with the state Forest Department and other government agencies as part of a tree plantation drive.

A state-level seminar focusing on the Dugong, a highly endangered medium-sized marine mammal, was organised at Jamnagar in partnership with the Marine National Park Department during Wildlife Week.

Slideshows on bird migration, snake awareness, climate change and biodiversity conservation awareness were organised in schools. During the year, five new *Prakriti Sakhi Mandals* were organised in the Mithapur township to spread biodiversity awareness and garner voluntary support from housewives for conservation initiatives.

The second edition of the biodiversity fair was organised at Mithapur for TCL employee volunteers and family members. A total of eight teams participated in this fair and presented their understanding on the biodiversity of Mithapur and the steps needed to protect it, exhibits that included posters, charts, models and presentations.

An eco fair on the theme 'Impact of climate change on my village' was organised for the Eco Club schools. Students and teachers from 25 schools participated and presented their understanding on the impact climate change is likely to have on their village in terms of agriculture, drinking water availability, health, livestock, and livelihood to name a few. They also shared what they felt needs to be done to mitigate the adverse effects.

Support was also extended to the Ahmedabad Nature Lovers' Association (ANALA) for organising a nature education camp at Mithapur. More than 1,100 students and teachers from different schools of Ahmedabad, Vadodara and other cities of Gujarat participated in this camp in batches.

A drive for collection of plastic trash from Mithapur's wilderness areas was organised as part of the *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan*. Door-to-door distribution of cloth bags was also done under the 'Plastic-Free Mithapur' campaign. The aim of this campaign was to create



Marine turtle

awareness on the menace of plastic pollution resulting from single-use carry bags, and measures to be taken to check the same.

Marine Turtle Monitoring

Olive Ridley and green turtles are endangered marine species that have been nesting along the coast of the Okhamandal region. The nesting sites of these turtles have been impacted by coastal erosion and the spread of the exotic *Prosopis juliflora* weed, which is likely to further hamper turtle breeding. These turtles require a gentle slope along the beach to access their nesting grounds on coastal sand dunes. However, in recent years, the gradient of sand dune slopes has been increasing sharply due to erosion resulting from sea-level rise. Monitoring of six turtle nesting sites (Okhamadhi, Bhimpara, Shivrajpur, Sagar Dam, Mithapur and Kala Tul) for coastal erosion continued during the reporting period along with monitoring of activities concerning turtle nesting and mortality. Nesting of green turtles was reported at Mithapur and Sagar Dam beaches. TCL employee volunteers and family members engaged in beach-cleaning and the removal of the exotic weed at turtle nesting sites.

Rural Energy

Energy-efficient cook stoves: An energy-efficient cook stove is an environment-friendly stove that helps reduce the use of fuel-wood and also releases less



A household using energy-efficient cook stoves

smoke, helping prevent smoke-related health issues in women. During the year, 600 households were supported with the construction of energy-efficient cook stoves. In Babrala, 58 households were supported with readymade cook stoves.

In Mithapur, 10 solar street lights were installed and solar fencing was erected in 55 agricultural plots. ♦

NURTURE

Healthcare, nutrition,
sanitation & safe drinking
water

GOAL

To improve community
health through preventive
and curative measures

Availability of water ensured in the houses of Okhamandal

One of the biggest challenges faced by 75% of India's rural population is the lack of access to government health services. This is mostly on account of a shortage of government medical infrastructure and manpower, which leads to rural residents depending on local unqualified medical practitioners and quacks for treatment of general ailments. There have been instances of quacks claiming to have elixirs and remedies to treat serious illnesses and diseases, which are not scientifically proven. TCSRDR acts as a bridge between the government and the community by facilitating access to government services wherever possible, and endeavouring to fill the gap by providing preventive and curative health services to the unserved population. The major focus of TCSRDR has been on reducing the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in all such locations through several initiatives around nutrition. TCSRDR also works in the areas of general health treatment, treatment for vision problems, safe drinking water and sanitation.

Nutrition for Women and Children

The 'first 1,000 days of life' approach is critical to a child's survival and growth. Hence, it is important to adopt this approach not just for the all-round development of the child, but also for the family. A nursing mother and her child need vital nutrients from their diet. It is important to be aware about healthy living and nutrition from early childhood. It is for this reason that adolescent girls form an important target segment under the programme.

Screening and Treatment of Malnourished Children and Anaemic Women

In Mithapur, 224 children under the age of five years underwent health screening and 11 of them were found to be malnourished. Support for their treatment was extended by TCSRDR. Additionally, 40 adolescent girls were examined for their haemoglobin (Hb) levels apart from a thorough body check-up, and free medicines were provided to them. In Babrala, the TCSRDR medical team conducted regular diagnostics and provided nutrition supplements to 2,160 children from Core Command villages. Under the vaccination programme, a total of 15,243 infants and women were covered. Health OPDs were organised and 14,473

A healthy Amol with his mother, after the treatment



CASE STUDY

Sanjeevani and her son Amol

During their regular field visits, the TCSRDR team came across a household in Baru (Amravati) that had a painful story to tell. The young mother in the house had delivered her third baby on 28th September, 2017. Weighing just 1.5kg at birth, the child was acutely malnourished. The mother was found to be anaemic and had a history of going through critical phases during pregnancy and labour. She had lost two children earlier as they were born prematurely in the sixth and seventh months of pregnancy.

This household had sufficient space for plantations on their farm, with water available from a well nearby. After the demise of the head of the family, the surviving members lacked the knowledge and guidance for cultivation. As a result, they were not able to grow enough for their subsistence, and hence did not receive adequate nutrition.

After hearing their heart-rending story, the TCSRDR team visited the household several times and provided counselling. They also provided the family with vegetable seeds to be cultivated in the plot adjacent to their house. They arranged for check-ups along with intensive care and treatment at the hospital and an examination centre for the mother and child. Soon they began to notice an improvement in the health of both. Barring the initial fluctuations, the weight of the baby has shown significant improvement, though it is still in the severely malnourished category (now weighing 4.5kg). Through this support, TCSRDR has managed to save a life. The young mother has expressed her gratitude and appreciation for the efforts of the TCSRDR team.



Recognition of water & sanitation committee members

patients were provided support through treatment under the expert care and observation of doctors.

Holistic Nutrition Programme

In Haldia, 53 severely malnourished children were referred to the Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre with support from ICDS and ASHA workers.

In Barwani, 1,043 women were screened for their levels of Hb, of which 41 pregnant, 78 lactating and 26 adolescent girls were found to be in the 'severely anaemic' category. A total of 3,730 children were screened, of which 191 were identified as being severely malnourished.

In Amravati, 1,739 women were examined for their levels of Hb, and 111 amongst those who were pregnant, lactating and adolescents were found to be severely anaemic. In total, 1,643 children were screened, of which 122 were identified as being severely malnourished. Anaemic women were supported with Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets under the guidance of ANM, and for the malnourished children, it was suggested to obtain treatment at the Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre.

In Haldia, 53 severely malnourished children were referred to the Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre with support from ICDS and ASHA workers.

Awareness and Sensitisation

An awareness drive on healthy eating habits and the

consumption of fruits and vegetables in the required amount to provide complete nutrition was launched in 18 schools in Mithapur. This initiative saw participation from 1,339 students. A pamphlet distribution activity for spreading awareness about prevention of diseases and maintaining personal hygiene was conducted, apart from the distribution of 20 first aid kits. The TCSRDR team spoke about the importance of adopting sanitation and hygiene practices on a daily basis. In Babrala, TCSRDR conducted meetings and spread awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition and sanitation with 23,586 people. A total of 17 schools in Barwani and 29 in Amravati have been chosen to sensitise intervention-focus villages daily hygiene and sanitation practices they need to adopt. In Haldia, six Weighing days and nine First Rice days were celebrated at 15 ICDS centres, reaching out to 1,151 mothers.

Support for Kitchen Gardens

In both Barwani and Amravati, 440 households were supported with seeds of fruits and vegetables for their kitchen garden to help propagate plants that generate a regular supply of nutritious food. Packet distribution amongst beneficiaries has been achieved every month for household kitchen gardens. This has ensured food diversity and access to nutrition that is locally available.

General Healthcare

Eye care: In Mithapur, two eye camps were organised, during which screening of eyes was done for 283 patients. Of these, 229 were found to have vision problems, and were supported with treatment and spectacles.

Under a similar programme at Babrala, a preliminary vision test was carried out amongst 1058 patients, resulting in 265 of them benefitting from free cataract surgery. In Haldia, 163 patients were screened, of which 102 of them were supported with spectacles while 11 underwent free cataract surgery.

Medical support: TCSRDR conducted free medical check-ups in 10 villages in Okhamandal, where 1,200 patients were supported with medical treatment. In Babrala, 10,535 patients were provided medical support for general health problems. ♦



EMPOWERMENT

Women Self Help Groups and Cluster
Development Affirmative Action

GOAL

To create a level playing field for women and marginalised communities to gain access to education, skill development, employment, and entrepreneurship opportunities through empowerment and affirmative action

Even though we live in a modern society, it is not entirely uncommon to notice disparity with respect to factors such as gender, caste and religion, which have roots dating back to the ancient period. Studies show that few segments of society are still lagging behind in development indicators, leading to differences in ownership of assets and property, income level, participation in economic activities, representation in political groups and even health and education.

TCSRSD focuses on the empowerment of the marginalised sections of society and follows the inclusion mechanism in all its programmes. It works in the areas of Women Empowerment and Affirmative Action for the socially and economically backward sections of society.

Women Empowerment

TCSRSD believes that societal development remains incomplete without the participation of women. Women act as torch-bearers for the next generation, as they play the role of the first teacher for their children. In the rural scenario, although women contribute equally in generating income for the family by participation in agricultural and farm-based activities and perform household chores, their contributions are not counted at par with other male members. TCSRSD works for the socio-economic development of women by forming self help groups (SHGs) and linking them with economic and social activities. During the year, it strategically supported the institutionalisation of women groups to enhance the socio-economic status of rural women.

In Mithapur, 28 new SHGs were formed during the year with 372 members from 16 villages. TCSRSD is currently working with 201 SHGs comprising 2,590 members. It has established linkages with banks for initiating savings and availing loan facilities for economic activities. It has also supported these members with vocational skills training, entrepreneurship development training and exposure visits. During the year, more than 100 SHG members availed a loan facility for expanding their individual enterprise. TCSRSD also conducted an audit of 150 SHGs to grade and help them grow.



Women from the marginalised section are now part of the self help groups

In Babrala, TCSRSD supports more than 310 SHGs from 46 villages of the Sambhal district. It has facilitated the setting-up of 45 individual enterprises and one group enterprise. It monitors the growth of the SHGs with the help of an SHG index, that includes indicators such as organisational structure, savings and credit, financial management, awareness, social and health indicators, skill development, enterprise establishment, network and linkages with other institutions, and future plans and visions of their groups. TCSRSD also conducts Annual General Meetings to carry out audits and discuss the future plans of the SHGs.

Facilitation in Establishing Linkages

Linkage with Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA):

During the year, TCSRSD partnered with ATMA (Gujarat), which promotes the development of agriculture, horticulture and livestock for enhancing the income level of households that are dependent on agriculture and allied activities. TCSRSD facilitated the linkage of 14 SHGs for agriculture and livestock management.

Linkage with Nagesh-Van Sahiyar Canteen:

TCSRSD established the linkage for SHG members to run the Nagesh-Van Sahiyar Canteen. This linkage has helped in developing a source of regular income for these SHG members.

Capability Building

TCSRSD conducted various capability building training sessions and exposure visits for SHG members on Leadership, bookkeeping and group dynamics amongst others. These SHG members were also motivated to take up economic and social activities that would help in increasing their participation in various sectors.

Social Empowerment

Nari Adalat: The Gujarat State Government has been promoting Nari Adalat in all blocks of Gujarat. The Nari Adalat is an initiative that is run by women and for women. TCSRSD has been promoting the participation of its SHG members in the Nari Adalat Programme. During the programme, women are



Rajbai Lalabha Vagha

CASE STUDY

Rajbai Lalabha Vagha

Rajbai Lalabha Vagha is the President of Jyoti Mahila Mandal, Devapara. She is known for her leadership qualities in society. She was illiterate when she started this group in 2,000. She attended all the training sessions and the exposure visits organised by TCSRSD. Consequently, the savings per member per month of the SHG has increased from Rs10 to Rs100. The group, which initially used to conduct activities only to encourage savings and thrift, has now widened its scope of activities. Under Rajbai's leadership, the SHG runs a Swachhta programme in the village. The SHG has helped in various activities such as the construction of a Gaushal, the setting-up of a drinking water connection, providing healthcare services to pregnant women, solving domestic violence issues, helping members get ration cards, and making people aware of government schemes. The group also supported the training of women on bandhani, the knowledge of which has helped them make a livelihood out of bandhani work.

Rajbai runs her garment business that requires her to travel places for getting orders and purchasing materials. Today, she is known as a social worker who provides a helping hand to all needy women. She represents her group and community in different forums organised by the Government.



A woman who was illiterate is now able to sign, read and write

made aware of their rights and the judicial system of the country. The platform gives women an opportunity to showcase their achievements and success stories. TCSRDR recognises the efforts of such successful women who have contributed to the development of the society. During the year, 206 women were addressed at the Nari Adalat centre that has helped women get justice.

Participation in Village Development

During the year, 200 SHG leaders continued participating in the developmental activities of TCSRDR. Women participated in the construction of sanitation units in villages. They also created awareness among the people on the importance of cleanliness and hygiene for a healthy life. In select villages, the SHG members also raised their voice against alcoholism and created awareness about its ill-effects.

Social Security

TCSRDR promoted the opening of recurring bank accounts for SHG members. It also made the members aware of the Government's Sukanya scheme, and helped 27 of them start their account under this scheme. TCSRDR also created awareness on the process of getting widow pension as per government norms.

Affirmative Action

Tata Chemicals adopted the Tata Affirmative Action programme to reach out to the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population that often stays deprived of development opportunities. The Affirmative Action programme is a commitment to ensure equal opportunity to the socially and backward sections of society by mainstreaming them with developmental initiatives.

The focus areas under the Affirmative Action programme include education, employability, entrepreneurship development, employment and essential amenities.

Education

Education is the first vital step towards development. TCSRDR targets zero dropouts at all levels of education — right from the primary to the graduation level. Under its various programmes are included scholarship support, training of teachers, introduction of innovative methods of teaching, a bridge course, open school, Child Learning & Improvement Programme (CLIP), Learning & Migration Programme (LAMP), and digital literacy amongst others.

The open school & LAMP programmes have helped reach out to a larger number of SC/ST students. The open school that runs in affiliation with the SNDT University (Mumbai), has helped reach out to more than 100 SC girls every year while encouraging them to complete their graduation. The LAMP programme which is being implemented in 7 districts of Gujarat, has helped provide educational support to approximately 3,000 students each year.

Employability

The employability programme focuses on



Empowering women with vocational training

employment generation within the youth by providing them training on skill development. Post training, the youth are able to get employment with an average starting salary of Rs5,000-8000 per month. The youth, who have entrepreneurship abilities, are also encouraged to start their own enterprise.

Entrepreneurship Development

TCSR D runs the Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programme (REDP) to train SHG members and other youth on entrepreneurship development so that they are able to start their own enterprise. TCSR D works separately with the youth, who have completed their skill development courses, and helps them get the required finance and support from government schemes.

Employment

Tata Chemicals is committed towards building an inclusive society, and actively rolls-out initiatives that ensure an equal footing for the socially and economically disadvantaged sections of society. TCSR D runs various initiatives that help generate employment among the unemployed youth. Our scholarship programmes have covered FAEA (Foundation for Academic Excellence and Access) and CIPET (Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology) students, helping them gain employment. Industrial training imparted through the ATS (Apprentice Training School) along with skill development has also enhanced the employability of candidates in organised as well as unorganised sectors.

Essential Amenities

Ensuring essential amenities for the disadvantaged sections of society is the 5th E of the Affirmative Action programme at Tata Chemicals. TCSR D follows an integrated approach to mainstreaming the SC/ST communities in all its initiatives. Three interventions that are focused upon are:

- Natural resource management for poverty alleviation
- Health, hygiene and sanitation
- Elementary services for improving the quality of life of the people

In the coming years, TCSR D plans to scale-up interventions that are replicable and far-reaching in society. TCSR D pledges to continue strengthening community-based organisations that serve as pillars of sustainability. It will continue its focus on the alleviation of poverty through farm and non-farm based activities, education, biodiversity and the preservation of the environment and the promotion of preventive healthcare services.

TCSR D plans to create a centre of excellence congruent with its goals and priorities, to create a platform of sharing and learning. TCSR D will increase its thrust on innovations in all its programmes for the general benefit of the community.

TCSR D will continue working in partnership with the Government, private organisations and the community at large, with the objective of improving the effectiveness of all its programmes. ◆

EMPLOYEE VOLUNTEERING



*Volunteers at a
plantation programme*



Volunteering helps in connecting employees of a company with the community, and helps employees understand ground realities and challenges faced by society. It is an opportunity not only for the company's employees in their own individual capacity to give back to society but also for the community to know more about the company beyond its name and logo. Tata Chemicals has been promoting volunteering of its employees and their family members across locations. The volunteering programmes are designed to match the needs of the locations with the skills and competencies of the employees. They cover various aspects such as biodiversity conservation, skill-development, education, agriculture development and health.

During the year, Tata Chemicals, with support from TCSR, organised multiple volunteering programmes in all locations. In Mithapur, the major focus was on the conservation of the environment and biodiversity. Other programmes that were organised included Bal Utsav, Sports Meet, International Women's Day and Farmer's Meet, which saw enthusiastic participation and contributions from the volunteers. In Babrala, TCSR organised animal husbandry camps, health camps, and plantations amongst other activities, which provided the employees ample opportunities to contribute as volunteers. In Haldia, eye camps were organised, and in Sriperumbudur a number of programmes were organised with primary school children and women groups.

Tata Chemicals also participated in the Tata group-led Tata Engage and Tata ProEngage programmes at all locations. ♦



Dipak D Bhayani
Associate Officer-Personnel
Time Office

“...volunteering programmes have also been helping in cultivating and strengthening the feeling of one big TCL family in Mithapur”

“ Mithapur has always had a rich volunteering culture and having grown-up and lived here all my life, I had the privilege of volunteering for various activities that were sports-related or cultural in nature, in addition to the CSR and nature conservation initiatives over the years.

At first, I started volunteering just as a hobby or a recreational activity, but the more I got involved, the more I understood and appreciated the depth of work being done here in Mithapur. I started encouraging and involving my family, and soon they became active and enthusiastic volunteers. Outdoor volunteering programmes such as those involving field surveys, tree plantations upkeep-related activities, cleanliness drives including beach cleaning, ghost net removal from coral reefs, organic manure and compost-making, removal of plastics from wetlands, birdwatching and bird surveys, are some of the activities which my family and I have been dedicatedly participating in for quite some time now.

My elder daughter was so impressed by the good work being done here at Mithapur that she decided to pursue her graduation studies in environmental science.

Apart from the learning and self-development opportunities, what I have realised is that the volunteering programmes have also been helping in cultivating and strengthening the feeling of one big TCL family in Mithapur, with employees across cadres and their family members coming together and working together for a common cause to benefit the communities and society at large. The smiles that we see on the faces of people serve as an elixir that charges us up and spurs us on to continue our volunteering efforts with renewed zest and zeal. ◆



Nita B Pandya
Employee volunteer
HR Department
Mithapur

“Volunteering for the Eco Club and nature conservation programmes helps dissolve stress and anxiety”

“ I have been volunteering for CSR-related, sports and cultural activities at Mithapur for more than 10 years now. Mithapur has always had a rich culture of volunteering for societal causes. Been born and brought up in Mithapur, this culture has been a part of my life.

Environment and nature conservation programmes have been of keen interest to me and I actually enjoy participating in them. Today’s hectic and fast-paced work life often results in building-up stress. What I have distinctly realised is that being close to Mother Nature is very soothing to the mind. Volunteering for the Eco Club and nature conservation programmes helps dissolve stress and anxiety. These programmes are well-conceived and volunteers get the right guidance and care which encourages and helps bring out the best in them. Be it the hard labour at the alien flora removal work in the Mithapur wilderness or the beach cleaning programmes or setting-up of exhibitions for the Eco and biodiversity fairs, I seldom feel tired. The volunteering atmosphere reflects a feeling of one big family working together to deliver its best. The sense of ‘feeling good by doing good’ which I get is something that’s very difficult to describe in words. It makes me feel privileged and gives me a sense of pride for being an employee of an organisation that provides such wonderful opportunities for volunteering for a worthy cause. It is a feeling of being joyful — for being part of the Mithapur family, and it is a deep sense of satisfaction for having contributed to the betterment of society. The learnings related to team-building, resource management, communication, and event management are an additional bonus, and have helped me in my professional life. My spouse also often joins me in these volunteering programmes, and we feel happy about engaging in a meaningful way, which is incomparable to spending time watching TV at home or clamped to a chair in a cinema hall. ♦



K Suresh

Tata Chemicals,
Sriperumbudur

“Social ties are forged with a predefined purpose and commitment — for creating a powerful support system in the community”

“ Social interactions generally focus on the relationship shared with others of diverse cultures. There is always a need and desire to connect with people and establish a positive relationship especially when we work on community development with people of diverse cultures. The success of various community development programmes depends upon the active participation of people.

The CSR team identified three villages (viz., Kandigai, Ulundhai and Kiloy) located near the Nutra Plant for community projects in 2013. I am fortunate to be part of this team that identifies villages based on several factors and establishes a favourable environment to enable its people to interact on an equitable and genuinely collaborative basis. Social ties are forged with a predefined purpose and commitment — for creating a powerful support system in the community.

I feel proud to say that TCL has taken several initiatives to bring people of different age groups, genders and diverse cultures to identify community development needs.

After becoming familiar and friendly with people of all ages in these places, I can say that my personal experience with the community has been remarkable. The community is now so attached to TCL that it has nurtured everybody and brought the women out of their kitchens for bringing about a socio-economic change. People from the community have expressed their gratitude and share an emotional connect with the company after several social camps and especially after receiving donations in the form of provisional kits and school books that were distributed during floods. Today, this community stands united in full support of TCL. ♦

TCSR D PARTNERS



S No.	Name of the Partner	Programme
1	American India Foundation	Learning & Migration Programme
2	Tata Medical Centre	Treatment of Cancer Patients
3	Concern India Foundation	Health & Education Programme
4	Ambuja Cement foundation	Skill Development
5	L&T constructions skill training institute (Gujarat, UP)	Skill Development
6	ANALA (Ahmedabad Nature Lovers' Association), Ahmedabad	Environmental Education Programme
7	Gujarat State Forest Dept.	Whale Shark & Coral Reef Project
8	Marine National Park	Coral Reef Project
9	Wildlife Trust of India	Coral Reefs and Whale Shark Project
10	MFF - IUCN (International union for conservation of Nature)	Mangrove Plantation
11	Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC)	Salinity Ingress & Mitigation Programme, Health & Awareness
12	Government of Gujarat, Irrigation Dept	Watershed Project
13	Gujarat state land development corporation GSLDC - Jamnagar	Water Shed project
14	Water and Sanitation Management Organisation (WASMO) - Jam Khambhaliya	Drinking Water Programme
15	Gujarat Water Supply & Sewage Board (Gandhinagar)	Drinking Water Programme
16	ICDS - Integrate Child Development Scheme (Dev Bhumi Dwarka, Sambhal, Purba Medinipur)	Health & Nutrition Programme
17	Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation Ltd GRIMCO, Gandhinagar	Skill Development
18	District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) Jamnagar District	Watershed Project
19	Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC)	Salinity Ingress & Mitigation Programme, Health & Awareness
20	Gujarat Green Revolution Corporation (GGRC)	Agriculture Programme - Supply of Drip System
21	Sajjata Sangh (Ahmedabad)	Agriculture Programmeme
22	CSSRI (Bharuch) - Central Soil Salinity Research Institute	Salinity Ingress & Mitigation Programme
23	Krushi Vikas Kendra - Jamnagar & ACF	Salinity Ingress & Mitigation Programme
24	Agriculture technology management agency (ATMA) Jamnagar	Agriculture
25	Junagadh Agriculture university	Animal husbandry & Agriculture, Plant Pathology
26	G.A.I.C. LTD. Agro Service Centre	Rural Energy
27	District animal husbandry dept. Jamanagar/Dwarka	Animal Husbandry
28	Jan Shikshan Sansthan	Skill Development
29	Webcon Consulting (India) Ltd (WEBCON)	Skill Development
30	Tagore Society For Rural Development	Rejunevation of mangroves and promotion of livelihood in Sundarban
31	Vivekanand Mission Ashram	Eye Camps
32	Haldia Sub-division Hospital	Blood Donation Camps
33	Sutahata Block Development	Agriculture, Fishery, Animal Husbandry
34	Purba Medinipur Agriculture Development	Agriculture Development

S No.	Name of the Partner	Programme
35	Academy of Liberal & Ambitious Professional Arts Nurture (ALAPAN)	Education - Career Resource Centre & Summer Camp
36	Child in Need Institute	Women & Child Health Programme
37	Grow-Tree	Plantation of Mangroves in Dwarka/Sundarbans
38	Water For People India Trust	Drinking Water and Sanitation Programme
39	Labour Net	Skill Development
40	NIIT - Haldia	Skill Development
41	GB Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pant Nagar	Agriculture Development, Animal Husbandry
42	SVB Patel University of Agriculture & Technology	Agriculture Development
43	Zonal Research Station, Ujhani	Agriculture Development
44	KVK-Krishi Vigyan Kendra	Agriculture Development & Farmers Training Programme
45	Krishi Raksha Ikai	Agriculture Development
46	Government Seed Store	Agriculture Development
47	Directorate of Rapseed Mustard Research, Bharatpur, Rajasthan	Agriculture Development
48	Indian Agriculture Research Institute, Meerut	Agriculture Development
49	Nationbal Horticulture Research & Development Foundation, Karnal	Agriculture Development
50	DSM Sugar Mill, Rajpura	Agriculture Development
51	Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Fedaration, Meerut	Animal Husbandary Programme
52	National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal	Animal Husbandary Programme
53	Animal Welfare Production Society	Animal Husbandary Programme
54	Sarkari Dairy Prashikshan and Shodh Sansthan,	Animal Husbandary Programme
55	Indian Veterinary and Research Institute, Bareilly	Animal Husbandary Programme
56	Uttar Pradesh Livestock Development Board, Moradabad	Animal Husbandary Programme
57	Animal Husbandry department, Uttar Pradesh	Animal Husbandary Programme
58	Spectra Gyogenic systems PVT. LTD. Rajasthan	Animal Husbandary Programme
59	Livestock Development Board, Rishikesh	Animal Husbandary Programme
60	National Dairy Development Board	Income Generation (Dairy Development)
61	Hewlett Packard	Education (Future Classes)
62	STEM Learning Pvt. Ltd.	Education
63	Sambhal District Education Department	Education & AA
64	Pratham Organization	Education
65	LIC of India	Social Security Programmemes
66	NIIT Foundation Delhi	Vocational Training
67	Head Held High, Bangalore	Vocational Training
68	Rural Shource Pvt. Limited	Uday Foundation Programmemes
69	Sevarthi Seva Samiti	SHG & AA Programmemes
70	CIPET	Affirmative Action
71	CDTRI	Affirmative Action
72	Gov. Health Dept. - Sambhal	Health Programme
73	Gandhi Eye Hospital, Aligarh	Eye Camps

Governing Board, Members, TCSR D employees and TCL supporting members

Governing Board Members					
S.No	Name	Address	Gender	Occupation	Position in Board
1	Dr Y K Alagh	45 Surdhara, Near Saal Hospital, Thaltej, Ahmedabad 380054	Male	Chancellor, Central University of Gujarat and Vice Chairman, Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad	Patron member & Hon. Trustee
2	Reshma Anand	Tata Trusts, 26th Floor, World Trade Center, Mumbai - 400005	Female	Head, Partnerships, Tata Trusts	Patron member and Hon. Trustee
3	Dr Janki Andharia	Tata Institute of Social Science (TISS), P.O.Box 8313, Deonar, Mumbai - 400 088	Female	Professor, Jamshedji Tata Centre for Disaster Management	Patron member and Hon. Trustee
4	Zarir Langrana	Tata Chemicals Ltd, Bombay House, 24 Homi Modi Street, Mumbai - 400001	Male	COO, Chemicals Business, Tata Chemicals Ltd.	Hon. Vice Chairman & Hon. Trustee
5	Ranjiv Lodha	Tata Chemicals Ltd Bombay House, 24 Homi Modi Street, Mumbai - 400001	Male	Vice President & Group Corp. Controller, Tata Chemicals Ltd	Hon. Treasurer and Trustee
6	R Mukundan	Tata Chemicals Ltd Bombay House, 24 Homi Modi Street, Mumbai - 400001	Male	Managing Director, Tata Chemicals Ltd	Hon. Chairman & Hon. Trustee
7	R Nanda	Tata Chemicals Ltd Bombay House, 24 Homi Modi Street, Mumbai - 400001	Male	CHRO, Tata Chemicals Ltd	Hon. Trustee & Member on behalf of Tata Chemicals Ltd
8	Prantik Sarkar	Tata Chemicals Ltd, Indira Dham, Babrala District, Badaun, Uttar Pradesh - 242021	Male	Sr. Manager, Tata Chemicals Ltd	Hon. Assistant Secretary and Member
9	V Shankar	Rallies India Ltd, 156/157 Nariman Bhavan, 15th Floor, 227 Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400021	Male	Managing Director & CEO, Rallies India Ltd	Patron member and Hon. Trustee
10	Alka Talwar	Tata Chemicals Ltd, Leela Business Park, Andheri East, Mumbai - 400059	Female	Chief CSR & Sustainability Officer, Tata Chemicals Ltd	Hon. Secretary and Trustee
11	Dr Y S P Thorat	Planet Godrej, Tower 4, Flat 3702, Keshavrao KhadeMarg, Mumbai - 400011	Male	Retd. Chairman, NABARD	Patron member & Hon. Trustee
12	Shankar Venkateshwaran	C 181, Sarvodhya Enclave, New Delhi- 110017	Male	Chief of Tata Sustainability Group, Tata Sons	Patron member and Hon. Trustee

Please note:

Certified that no board members received any honorarium or fee for their services to TCSRDR.

Board meetings during 2017-18 were held on 18th July, 28th September, 14th December, 22nd March \At the board meeting held in July - 15, in September - 15, December - 12, in March - 16 members were present.

TCSRDR is registered as a Society under the Society Registration Act 1860, vide number Gujarat/ 136/ Jamnagar dated 11/01/1980. It is also registered as a Public Charitable Trust by the Deed of Declaration Trust No. F115/ Jamnagar dated 11/01/1980

TCSRDR has been granted registration under section 12A (a) of Income Tax Act (Exemption), New Delhi, vide letter no.66/T_26/CIT.R/80-81 dated 11/06/1980

TCSRDR is recognised under Section 80-G (5) (VI) of the Income Tax (Exemptions) Department, New Delhi, vide letter no. s.a.a.j.m/tk/II (b)/80G01-76/08-09/1106.

Details of TCSRDR staff and their range of salary

Slab of gross salary in Rs plus benefits paid to

Staff (per month)	Male	Female	Total
Less than 5,000	-	-	-
5,000-10,000	-	-	-
10,000-25,000	16	5	21
25,000- 50,000	9	3	12
50,000-1,00,000	2	1	3
Greater than 1,00,000	-	-	-
Total	27	9	36

STAFF MEMBERS

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT STAFF

Anilsinh R Vadher

PROGRAM STAFF

Mithapur	TCL Mumbai
Chanu Dabhi	Alka Talwar
Harishchandra Bhimani	Koushal Kumar Sinha
Ajitsinh Babriya	TCL Babrala
Kiran Kava	Prantik Sarkar
Mamta Makwana	Harpal Singh
Mita Shukla	Mukesh Babu Solanki
Jayesh Ramavat	TCL Mithapur
Rajuben Parmar	Arnab Ghose
Mahobat Manek	H V Kamani
Dhaval Bhayani	Rehana Sheikh
Haldia	Satish Trivedi
Chandan Kumar Panda	Pankaj Varia
Deb Kumar Acharya	Ramji Nayani
Babrala	TCL Ahmedabad
Shubha Sharma	Kirti Poonia
Vir Pal Singh	Nusrat Dayamakumar
Dhirendra Singh	Okhai Mithapur
Mahendra Singh	Anupama Vaghela
Niranjan Singh	Parakramsinh Vadher
ManjuKumari	Okhai Ahmedabad
MamtaSagar	Jayant Bhojia
Naresh Pal	Vijendra Chavda
Mohar Pal	Kiran Pandya
Nek Ram	Imitiaz Ali
Ganga Prasad	Anu Singh
Mohd Alam	Rajesh Parmar
Wahid Noor	Pravin Parmar
Atul Kumar	Praksh Rahevar
Nishi Varshney	Juhi Giri
Suresh Vikaram	Pooja Bhagchandani
Prinse Kumar	
Yashlesh	
Sarvendra Singh	
Deependra Singh	
Mumbai	
Prabha Gourh	
Biswajeet Sahu	
Deepesh Punde	

Note: Details of International travel of Staff and Board members at the expense of the organisation –None

TCSR PROGRAMMES

BLOSSOM

Promotion of rural handicrafts – Okhai + Karzobi + clusters + jute

Description	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18
Sales amount (in lakhs)	105.34	103.40	151.10	221	228.37
No. of artisans involved (Okhai + clusters + jute + Karzobi)	35	585	600	900	900

ENHANCE

Agricultural growth programme

Description	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	Cumulative
Training to Farmers	646	1675	3213	3975	4782	18520
- Haldia	64	60	513	205	318	1,401
- Mithapur	265	1,264	1,400	2,900	3,120	10,080
- Babrala	317	351	1,300	870	1,240	6,935
Sriperumbudur					104	104
Changing cropping pattern (in acres)	487.64	245.16	872	1703.60	762.77	5790.98
- Mithapur	373	27	155	55	276	1618
- Babrala	114.64	218.16	717	1,648.60	486.77	4,172.98
SRI & SWI (in acres System of Rice & Wheat Intensification)			606.6	1166.8	2999.9	4773.3
Babrala	0	0	606.6	1137.8	2962.90	4707.3
Haldia			0	29	37	66
Purchase of agriculture equipment (Babrala)	60	51	89	187	114	756
KisanMela (no. of farmers)	121	97	313	890	1712	4969
Babrala	121	97	313	365	305	3037
Mithapur				525	1407	1932

POND MANAGEMENT (HALDIA)

Description	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	Cumulative
No. of members trained in Scientific Methods of Pond Management	354	68	125	121	238	3736
Number of Ponds covered	299	68	94	121	202	1204

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Cattle Breed Improvement Program

Description	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	Cumulative
Animals examined and treated	4568	5751	10285	6487	7808	48353
Babrala	3651	3890	5167	5439	3646	35147
Haldia	917	1861	5118	1048	4162	13206
Vaccination for animals for HS/FMD (Babrala)	32932	37683	31375	63378	40074	460759
Artificial Insemination in AI Centre. (Babrala)	56985	9437	16884	24577	29981	90516
No. of farmers who received green fodder seed (Babrala)	257	235	392	707	545	5231
No. of PashuPalak Mitra trained (Babrala)	7	30	6	10	12	169
Deworming of Milch animals & calves -			1375	41421	48595	95437
Babrala			1375	2671	2795	10887
Mithapur				38750	45800	84550
Household trained and supported for poultry farming under Affirmative Action Programme – Haldia	27	28	57	86	100	323

ASPIRE

Entrepreneurship Awareness Camp

Description	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	Cumulative
Number of students participated in Entrepreneurship Awareness Camp (Babrala)	650	442	164	1044	715	5269

SKILL DEVELOPMENT (VOCATIONAL TRAINING)

Description	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	Cumulative
No. of youth provided vocational training	1287	1796	1929	2434	2349	15887
-Haldia	125	152	175	155	180	1255
-Babrala	774	1095	660	1037	876	9120
-Mithapur	388	482	1050	1171	1243	5280
-Sriperumbudur	0	67	44	71	50	232

INFRASTRUCTURE

Description	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	Cumulative
Construction of Toilets	171	739	668	620	470	4654
- Haldia	2	4	6	4	4	21
- Babrala	36	39	46	63	49	561
- Mithapur	133	696	616	553	417	4072
Construction of Gaushala/cattle shed (Mithapur)	15	14	12	4	2	84
Construction of Brick Paved Track (Running Meters – Babrala)	205	170	190	300	1013	31558
Construction of Drainage Channel at Mithapur (Running Meters)	350	450	200	0	617	1666
Construction of Aganwadi (Mithapur)	2	5	4	1	1	19
Construction of room for Primary school – Mithapur	3	2	1	2	2	14
Infrastructure Support in Primary School (Haldia)	1	2	4	3	1	13

CONSERVE

Renewal Energy

Description	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	Cumulative
Distribution of Solar street Lights	8	10	25	29	10	171
- Babrala	8	0	5	10		63
- Mithapur	0	10	20	19	10	108
No. of solar fencing equipment installed (Mithapur)	90	55	80	75	55	1165
No. of energy efficient cooking stoves installed	219	375	434	450	658	3137
- Haldia	219	375	400	450	600	2726
- Mithapur	0	0	34	0		344
- Babrala	0	0	0	0	58	67

EDUCATION

Description	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	Cumulative
Scholarship to students for continuing education	245	315	323	186	199	1938
AA programme (Haldia)	16	26	51	51	50	204
Desh ko arpan (Scholarship programme - Mithapur)	168	174	168	57	92	1024
Scholarship distribution under Education program (TCDAV & Core Command, Babrala)	25	54	37	45	57	253
Education classes for drop out girls (Mithapur)	305	315	375	240	256	2359
Child learning and Improvement classes	4260	4494	2632	3472	9490	29074
Computers, remedial and coaching- Babrala	423	724	310	1058	531	4898
English Language and Personality Development - Haldia	120	135	162	307	827	2483
Learning Enhancement classes (LAMP+SRTT)	3717	3610	2128	2070	8097	21562
Coaching of youth for preparation of government/banking service examination - Haldia	0	25	32	37	35	131
Students enrolled in E Library(Babrala)	0	410	375	607	318	1392

LAND DEVELOPMENT

Description	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	Cumulative
Land Reclamation (in acres)	750.4	113.2	78.20	63.6	80	2899.1
- Babrala	638.4	65.2	42.2	47.6	0	1967.1
- Mithapur	112	48	36	16	80	932
Laser Levelling (in acres- Babrala)	121.4	145.24	400.73	330.35	1207.3	2455.02
Deep Ploughing (In acres - Babrala)	0	0	43.5	288.86	1187.9	1520.26
Promotion of Organic Fertilisers (In acres - Babrala)	0	0	79.4	306.8	822.8	1209
Soil Nutrients Management/ Soil Testing (In plots - Babrala)	0	0	509	710	2021	1219
Soil and Water Sample Testing (No. of samples Mithapur)	0	0	0	603	435	1038

WATER CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT (MITHAPUR)

Description	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	Cumulative
No. of water harvesting structures (medium structure)	13	16	28	20	19	335
No. of small water harvesting structures (Farm Pond, Farm Bund & well recharge)	61	59	51	127	178	2644
Rain water harvesting capacity added (MCFT)	12.75	19	23	30	29	371.75
Area covered under irrigation through medium and small structures (in acres)	276	532	965	898	1297	11263
No. of drip and sprinkler installed	93	91	96	137	15	873
Area covered under micro irrigation (in acres)	465	480.5	435	513	85	4132.5

ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION

Description	17-18	Cumulative
No. of mangroves planted		
- Sundarban	78000	506500
- Mithapur	20200	354940
No. of eco-clubs promoted		44
- Haldia		
- Mithapur	30	30
- Babrala		14
Whale shark rescued (Mithapur)	30	690
No. of indigenous flora species introduced (Mithapur)	5	144
No. of fauna species recorded (birds & animals) (Mithapur)	84	103
No. of Parapets constructed to save Gir Lions (Mithapur)	0	1204

DRINKING WATER (MITHAPUR)

Description	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	Cumulative
No. of RO plant	3	1	4	2	2	21
Drinking water well-constructed/ renovated	6	3	2	3	2	29
No. of pump room constructed	0	1	6	8		42
No. of RRWHS (Roof Rain Water Harvesting Structures)	239	167	176	0	3	2564
Drinking water pipeline network (villages)	9	2	8	6	9	59
No. of household provided tap connection	1250	1975	2775	1285	1200	16008
No. of Tata Swatch Units Sold	20	25	266	1846	11057	13650
- Mithapur	20	25	55	10	522	1068
- Babrala	0	0	211	1836	10535	12582

NURTURE - HEALTH

Description	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	Cumulative
No. of people supported through health initiatives like mobile health camp, immunization camp and OPD (Babrara)	30,075	35,253	37844	35400	33822	239271
Eye camp (No. of patients screened)	3119	1948	2465	1233	1341	18822
- Haldia	837	481	846	276		4511
- Babrara	1512	606	773	957	1058	10988
- Mithapur	770	861	846	0	283	3323
No of patients undergone cataract operation	277	219	292	296	265	3041
- Haldia	93	45	131	44		440
- Babrara	184	174	161	252	265	2601
Blood donation -No. of employees Haldia	52	52	58	31	29	712
No. of girls identified as anemic and provided medicine (Haldia)	106	350	313	980		1969
Number of Anganwadi Workers trained on the issue of mal-nourishment - Haldia	16	78	52	50	181	464
No. of people examined at the nutritional camps Sriperumbudur	0	438	451	51	0	940
Nutrition Project (Amravati & Barwani) Number of children screened for mal-nutrition					5373	5373
Nutrition Project (Amravati & Barwani) Number of mal-nourished children referred to Nutritional Rehabilitation for treatment					313	313
Nutrition Project (Amravati & Barwani) Number of households supported for kitchen garden					442	442

EMPOWERMENT

SHG

Location	SHG	No. of Member	Saving (in lakhs)	Internal Loan (in lakhs)	Bank Loan (in lakhs)
Babrara	288	3154	44.43	161.37	4.5
Mithapur	28	372	33.68	89.67	158.95

SOCIAL SECURITY

Description	13-Dec	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	Cumulative
National Pension scheme (NPS) for SHG family members (Mithapur)	300	46	16	175	49	586

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Entrepreneurship Development

Description	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Number of youth trained in REDP	184	178	184	144	150
Number of youth started their own enterprise	136	62	79	89	108

Employability

Description	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Number of youth provided training on vocational skills	456	596	489	337	360
Number of youth employed	74	228	77	101	141

Education

Description	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Number of students mainstreamed at primary/secondary/university level (SNDT & LAMP)	212	1084	3669	1221	1066
Number of students provided scholarship for education at different levels	292	166	100	154	154

VOLUNTEER DATA

Volunteers Hours of all the locations

Year	Mithapur	Babralla	Haldia	Corporate	ProEngage
2003-04	10,433	3654	0		
2004-05	16,324	1953	0		
2005-06	10,332	4846	813		
2006-07	13,496	5324	711		
2007-08	17934	6258.5	666		
2008-09	13,940	3342	1348		
2009-10	19,404	4144	657		
2010-11	13,139	6315	763	226	
2011-12	14,433	3300	814	100	
2012-13	13,688	2249	851	170	
2013-14	17,168	3405	758	224	
2014-15	19,307	6225	1358	248	
2015-16	26,558	4551	924	165	
2016-17	24322	4572	467	215	360
2017-18	26938	5117	267	224	180

Financial Summary



Summary of Expenditure for TCSR

2017-18

Project	Expenditure during the year 2017-18 (in Lacs)			
	TCL/TCSR	Agencies	Beneficiaries	Total
Sustainable Resource Base & Bio-Diversity Initiatives	522.62	258.65	233.91	1015.18
Sustainable Livelihood Creation	551.98	1.53	17.12	570.63
Improving Quality of Life (Health Care)	137.39	0.00	4.97	142.36
Improving Quality of Life (Access to Education)	137.02	0.00	1.62	138.64
Affirmative Action for SC & ST	69.47	5.32	1.31	76.10
Relief Activity	40.77	98.98	0.00	139.75
Administrative (Office & Miscellaneous.)	61.26	0.00	0.00	61.26
Total	1520.51	364.48	258.93	2143.92

2016-17

Project	Expenditure during the year 2016-17 (in Lacs)			
	TCL/TCSR	Agencies	Beneficiaries	Total
Sustainable Resource Base & Bio-Diversity Initiatives	670.82	330.87	160.62	1162.31
Sustainable Livelihood Creation	403.78	37.98	12.66	454.42
Improving Quality of Life (Health Care)	54.66	0.00	4.39	59.05
Improving Quality of Life (Access to Education)	123.77	0.00	2.51	126.28
Affirmative Action for SC & ST	115.59	0.00	4.26	119.85
Relief Activity	31.00	0.00	0.00	31.00
Administrative (Office & Miscellaneous.)	47.54	0.00	0.28	47.82
Total	1447.16	368.85	184.72	2000.73

Abridged balance sheet as on 31st March 2018

SCHEDULE VIII

[vide Rule 17(1)]

Registration No.

F-115

Name of the Public Trust

Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development

31st March 2018

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		AMOUNT (₹)	PROPERTY AND ASSETS	AMOUNT (₹)
Trust Funds or Corpus		1,100	Immovable properties	
Balance as per last balance-sheet	1,100		(Suitable classified giving mode of valuation) Addition or deduction (including those for depreciation) if any, during the year	—
Adjustment during the year	—			—
Other Earmarked Funds			Movable properties	9,358,199
(Created under the provisions of the trust-deed or scheme or out of the income)	—		(Refer Annexure A)	
Depreciation Fund	—		Investments	
Sinking Fund	—		Bank FDR - Mithapur (Suitably classified, giving mode of valuation)	55,230
Reserve Fund	—		Inventory	—
Any other Fund	—		Loans & Advances (unsecured)	79,000
Loans (secured or unsecured)			Loan to Mandal (Refer Annexure B)	79,000
From trustees	—			
From TCL	—			
Liabilities		631,006	Advances / Deposits	3,017,703
For expenses	—		To trustees	—
For advances (OSGS)	—		To employees	—
For rent and other deposits	—		To contractors	—
For Sundry credit balances (Refer Annexure E)		631,006	To lawyers	—
Income and Expenditure Account		25,644,401	To others	3,017,703
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	12,625,687		(Refer Annexure C)	
Add/(Less) :	13,018,714		Income Outstanding	9,826
Surplus or deficit as per income and Expenditure Account			Rent	—
			Interest	—
			Other income	9,826

			Cash and Bank Balances (Refer Annexure D)		13,756,549
			(a) In current account or fixed deposit account	13,751,913	
			(b) With the trustee	—	
			(c) With the manager - Halida	4,636	
Total		26,276,507	Total		26,276,507

As per our report of even date

For Sarda & Sarda
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 109264W



Rajnikant V. Pragada
Proprietor
M. No. 118132

Place: Jamnagar
Date:

For Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development

Trustee

Trustee

**TATA CHEMICALS
SOCIETY FOR RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

Place: Mithapur
Date:

SCHEDULE IX

[vide Rule 17(1)]

Registration No.

F-115

Name of the Public Trust

Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending on 31st March 2018

EXPENDITURE		AMOUNT (₹)	INCOME		AMOUNT (₹)
To Expenditure in respect of properties-		7,91,807	By Rent (accrued)* (realised)		—
Rates, taxes, cesses	—				
Repairs and maintenance	4,970		By Interest (accrued)* (realised)		7,53,314
Salary	—		On securities	-	
Insurance	—		On Income Tax Refund	-	
Depreciation	7,86,837		On Savings bank A/c.	5,76,963	
(Refer Annexure A)			On FDR A/c.	1,76,351	
Other Expenses	—				
Write off (Less than ₹ 5000 assets)	—		By Dividend		
To Establishment expenses (Refer Annexure J)		69,98,979			
To Remuneration to trustees			By Donations in cash or kind (Refer Annexure F)		18,13,94,669
To Remuneration (in the case of a math) to the head of the math, including his house-hold expenditure, if any,			By Grants (Refer Annexure G)		7,91,828
To Legal expenses					
To Audit fees		44,250	By Income from Beneficiary Contribution (in details as far as possible) (Refer Annexure H)		82,97,420
To contribution/Donation and fees					
To Amounts written off-					
(a) Bad debts	—		By Transfer from Reserve		
(b) Loans scholarships	—				
(c) Irrecoverable rents	—		By Other Income:		18,900
(d) other items	—		Resource Centre	15,400	
To Miscellaneous expenses			Other Income	3,500	
To Amounts transferred to Reserve or specific funds					
To Expenditure on objects of the trust (Refer Annexure I)		17,04,02,381			
(a) Religious	—	-			

(b) Educational	1,37,02,428			
(c) Medical Relief	1,37,23,541			
(d) Relief of poverty	9,90,92,443			
(e) Other charitable objects	4,38,83,969			
"Excess of Income over Expenditure Carried over to Balance Sheet"		1,30,18,714		
Total		19,12,56,131	Total	19,12,56,131

As per our report of even date

For Sarda & Sarda

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 109264W



Rajnikant V. Pragada

Proprietor

M. No. 118132

Place: Jamnagar

#REF!

For Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development

Trustee

Trustee

**TATA CHEMICALS
SOCIETY FOR RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

Place: Mithapur

#REF!

CONTRIBUTE TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

“The value of a man resides in what he gives and not in what he is capable of receiving.” – Albert Einstein

Contribute to a cause close to your heart

TCSRSD, from its inception has been working towards bringing social equity by implementing need based programs in its area of intervention. The impact of various programs undertaken by TCSRSD has been mentioned in details in the annual report.

Below are the causes to which you can contribute as much as possible. Each drop in the ocean counts and every contribution will make a difference.

Educating people

Children of salt work labour cannot afford tuition, books or uniforms. Fund education to teach their children how to read, write and stay safe.

Hunger & poverty

Help farmers buy seeds and learn effective agriculture techniques. This fund would also provide food during emergency time like natural calamities.

Micro loans & finance

Provide entrepreneurs with loans they need to succeed. The fund would help young entrepreneurs to become self reliant.

Vocational training

Train people to learn a trade or produce a product. These skills help people to become self reliant both financially and non financially.

Health & medical

By providing funds for de-worming pills, mobile health clinics, eye camps and for refurbishing the community clinics, we can help people to live healthier lives.

Wells & clean water

There is no life without water. Building check dams, roof rain water harvesting structure and other water collection programs give security and hope to those with unsafe water.

Disaster response

Help families pull through tragedy. The disaster fund assists people who face political upheaval or natural calamities.

Where most needed

Help TCSRSD in many ways. A general fund contribution goes to programs that demand immediate attention

Contributions to the above mentioned causes are purely voluntary. Those interested may contribute by way of cheque in the name of 'Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development' (TCSRSD). All contributions are exempted from tax under Section 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Yes, I would like to donate towards

- Education Poverty alleviation Micro finance Vocational Training Health
 Water Management Disaster management General fund
 I would like to support TCSRSD by Cheque Demand Draft

Issuing Bank name

Cheque / Demand draft Ref. No.

Cheque / Demand draft to be made in favor of **Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development**

Please mail your cheque at **Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development** Leela Business Park, Andheri - (E), Mumbai 400 059 Tel: 022 - 66437400

For any communication, please contact me:

First name: Last name

Address

City..... Pin Code..... Mobile..... email.....



VISION

Development that enables sustainability and community empowerment

MISSION

To be a centre of excellence in sustainable development that

- Builds knowledge, capacities, partnerships and models of development
- Promotes effective execution for environmental integrity and creating and sustaining livelihoods
- Improve quality of life especially of marginalized and vulnerable communities
- Nurtures innovation and learning

VALUES

- Integrity
- Sensitivity
- Respect
- Passion

ABOUT TATA CHEMICALS SOCIETY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Tata Chemicals Limited (TCL) established the Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development (TCSRDR) in 1980 to promote its social objectives for the communities in and around Mithapur, Gujarat where its facility is located. The service were further extended to the communities in and around Babrala, UP and Haldia, West Bengal.

The Society works to protect and nurture the rural populations in and around TCL's facilities. It helps them achieve self-sufficiency in natural resource management, provide livelihood support and help in building of health and education infrastructure.

Taking into account the different geographical spread of the three regions and their individual subcultures, different environmental, economic and social development programs have been planned and implemented in these regions.



Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development (TCSRDR)

TCSRDR is registered as a Society under the Society Registration Act 1860, vide number Gujarat/ 136 / Dev Bhumi Dwarka dated 11/01/1980. and also registered as a Public Charitable Trust by the Deed of Declaration Trust No. F115/ Dev Bhumi Dwarka dated 11/01/1980 www.tcsrdr.org