



Sustainable Development through
**Value Creation &
Community
Empowerment**

Annual Report
2021-22



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President's Message

R Mukundan
Managing Director and CEO



We have been through two years of challenging times posed by the pandemic. During this pandemic, TCSR worked proactively with the local vulnerable and marginalised communities and supported the government in the return to normalcy even as we remain vigilant.

It gives me immense pleasure to release this 41st TCSR Annual Report 2021-22, which puts a spotlight on the programmes our teams have implemented.

TCSR has adopted a holistic and participatory approach in designing community development programmes. Our programmes are aligned to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. We have focussed our efforts in the development of sustainable institutions to form social enterprises / community - based organisations.

We have continued our commitment to enhance economic activity, conserve environment and biodiversity, enrich the quality of life and focus on health, education and drinking water and sanitation in the regions we operate in while strengthening our relationships with the communities. The pandemic situation has helped us to discover newer ways to engage with the community with focus on collaborations, communication and digitalisation.

TCSR focuses on poverty alleviation by promoting livelihood opportunities and enhancing the quality of life of the rural households dependent on agriculture, allied activities and other non-agriculture based activities.

The programmes have been designed to improve land productivity, introduce improved agriculture practices and livestock management systems. With focus on institution building, TCSR has facilitated the formation of five Farmer Producer Organisations in the region.

TCSR has been working on various skill development programmes to train and upskill the unemployed youths to facilitate in their employment or entrepreneurial development. Okhai is supporting rural artisans across the country to sell their products and earn livelihood. We continue to support livelihood of women through our cluster development programmes.

We focus on water management & conservation activities and preservation of biodiversity and mitigation of climate change impacts.

TCSR continues to promote education with the goal of zero dropout and improving the education quality through need-based programme. An important intervention is our effort to promote Holistic Nutrition with focus on women and child health, clean and safe drinking water with household and community level water purifier systems through Swach Tarang Project. TCSR works towards inclusion and empowerment of women, scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and other vulnerable sections of society.

I take this opportunity to thank all the partners, stakeholders and volunteers for joining hands with TCSR & working with us to increase our reach and empowering the community.

About TCSR

Operational Areas

TCSR, through its collaborative programmes aimed at achieving several sustainable development goals, has been able to make a difference in the lives of people and communities across many geographic areas in India.



Gujarat

TCSR was established in the 1980s in Mithapur, Gujarat. Located on the westernmost tip of the Saurashtra peninsula, in the Devbhumi Dwarka district,

Mithapur is home to the Chemicals division of Tata Chemicals Limited. At Mithapur, TCSR has been working on several programmes in the Okhamandal and Kalyanpur district blocks. Vaghers represent the most prominent community in the region in addition to the Lohanas, Rajputs, Rabaris, Muslims and those from Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The primary occupation of people in the region is agriculture, which is subject to a highly erratic monsoon. Another contributor to the local economy is religious tourism since - Dwarka, Nageshwar and Beyt Dwarka are famous Hindu pilgrim sites in the region. In order to give a boost to the employability of the people in the region, TCSR has undertaken several projects that focus on education such as the Learning & Migration Programme (LAMP) which it runs in areas having high migratory population (including salt workers or agariyas) in eight selected districts of Gujarat - Surendranagar, Kutch, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Dang, Banaskantha, Morbi and Patan. TCSR in collaboration with Rallis India Limited has been supporting educational initiatives in the Bharuch district of Gujarat. TCSR supports the community residing in the 5 to 10-kilometre periphery of the Rallis manufacturing plant with a special focus on education.



Maharashtra

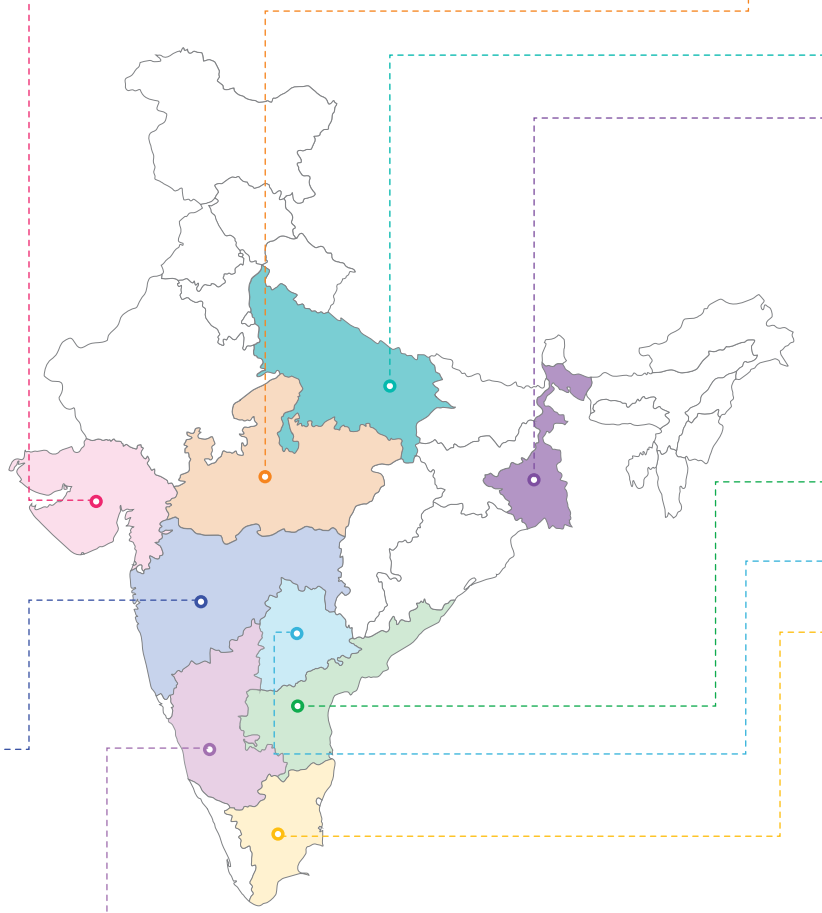
The marginalised Korku tribal community form the majority of the population in the Dharni block in the Amravati district of Maharashtra with barely any access to

medical care, sanitation and proper hygiene. The children in the area have a high incidence of malnutrition, while anaemia is common among women. Addressing the issue of widespread malnutrition, TCSR facilitated Holistic Nutrition initiatives in the region.

TCSR in collaboration with Rallis India Limited has been focussing on areas such as Education, Tribal Model Village, Water Conservation, Women empowerment and Skill Development working in Latur, Beed, Osmanabad, Ratnagiri, Akola, Raigad, Palghar and Thane districts of Maharashtra. With Latur, Osmanabad and Beed districts facing a lot of water shortage, TCSR focusses on critical water conservation initiatives in these regions. The tribal communities in Palghar,

Thane and Raigad face issues of malnutrition and, low-income generation. Addressing these concerns, TCSR initiated the Tribal Model Village and, Skill Development programmes for tribal uplifting in these areas. Akola and Ratnagiri have manufacturing sites but face challenges owing to lack of skilled manpower and water scarcity. TCSR focusses on water conservation, education and skill development in the community within 5 to 10 km radius periphery of the manufacturing sites of Rallis India Limited.

The Onion Project and Tomato Value Chain Projects were undertaken in Nashik as a part of the C-SAFE (Centre for Sustainable Agriculture and Farm Excellence) programme. Through these projects, TCSR could positively impact the lives of several small and marginal farmers by unlocking opportunities in the agri value chain and focusing on establishing an extended supply chain for selected agri products.



Karnataka

Rallis Seeds division's head office is situated in Bommasandra, Bangalore district. TCSR and Rallis India Limited have been jointly

undertaking Education and Rural Development programmes in the Bangalore district of Karnataka concentrating on villages within 10 to 15 kilometres of the office. Focussing on Tomato crops in Mandya, TCSR was able to, through its Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Agriculture & Farm Excellence ('C-SAFE') programme, improve yields, enhance quality and optimise costs.



Madhya Pradesh

Barwani is a remote and rocky district at the southernmost corner of Madhya Pradesh, at the border of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Many of its villages are located in hilly regions, with limited connectivity and access to markets. Many communities of the Barela tribe in the region also lack awareness about government health schemes. TCSR has initiated Holistic Nutrition initiatives in the Pati Block this region, to combat the problem of widespread malnutrition among the population.



Uttar Pradesh

TCSR is working on the Unnati programme for agriculture development in the Farrukhabad and Hardoi districts in Uttar Pradesh.



West Bengal

Mangroves are crucial to coastal marine ecology and help sustain a wide spectrum of marine creatures and birds. TCSR works towards conservation of mangroves through its plantation initiatives. It also works towards better livelihood opportunities for the local communities at Rangabelia, 24 Parganas in the Sundarbans.



Andhra Pradesh

TCSR collected baseline data from the neighbouring villages of Tata Chemicals' manufacturing unit in Mambattu (Tada block, Nellore district). Planned initiatives were then undertaken to improve the learning abilities of the children going to government schools in the target villages. TCSR also focussed on promoting preventive health care practices among the families who belong primarily to the scheduled caste.



Telangana

The manufacturing unit of Rallis Seeds division's manufacturing unit is located in Kokkanda while the Seeds production sites are situated in the villages of Warangal, Karimnagar and Suraram. TCSR in collaboration with Rallis India Limited is striving towards uplifting these communities of Telangana. The CSR programmes in these areas focus on Education, Rural Development, Safe Drinking water and Integrated Village development.



Tamil Nadu

TCSR has initiated development activities to uplift the Irula tribe around Tata Chemicals' manufacturing plant sites in the Cuddalore region, in Tamil Nadu. The focus is on improved drinking water, education and livelihood opportunities.

Pan India Programmes



Promoting rural handicrafts and supporting artisans through Okhai Centre for Empowerment



Furthering its efforts and reach to a larger community, through the two Centres of Excellence:

- Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Agriculture & Farm Excellence('C-SAFE')
- Centre for Sustainable Conservation Action for Protection of Ecosystems of the Seas('C-SCAPES')



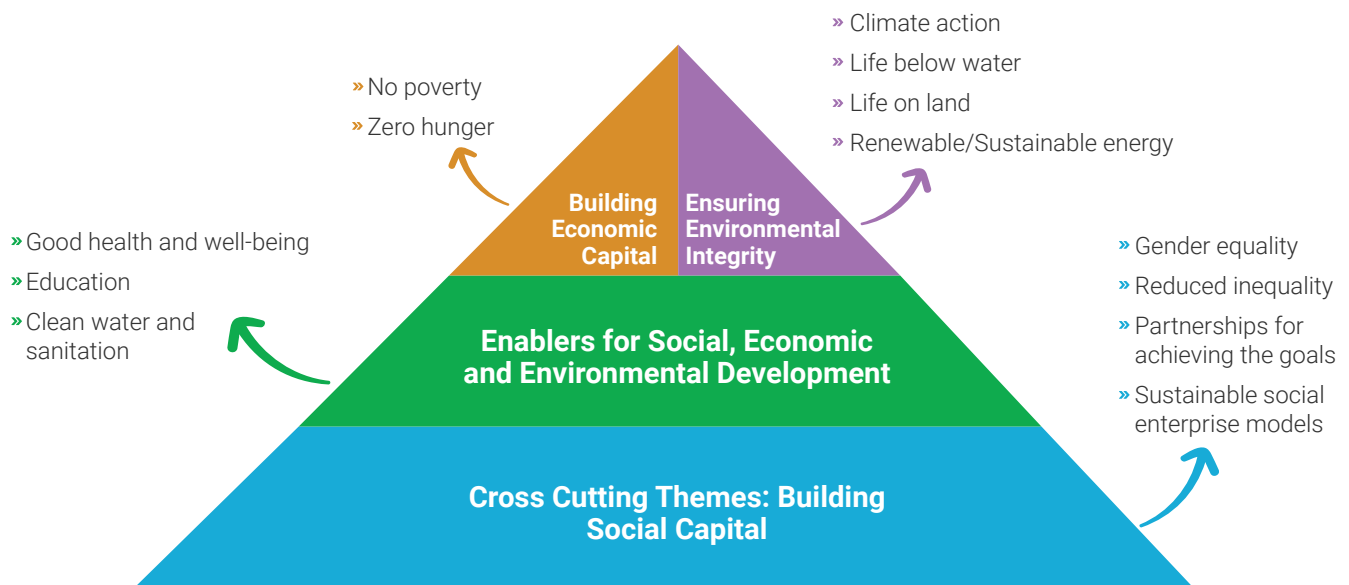
Introduction

Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development (TCSR) adopts an integrated approach to development, and designs region-specific, need-based development programmes following a participatory development approach that encourages community ownership. Needs are identified based on household surveys, focused group discussions, participatory rural appraisal (PRA) and secondary sources.

TCSR is guided by its vision of 'Development that enables sustainability and community empowerment'. The programmes are closely aligned to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.



TCSR conducts an impact assessment of its programmes every three years, with the help of external institutions. The data helps the organisation to understand the effectiveness of its programmes and designing the next level interventions accordingly. TCSR works closely with the government, NGOs, educational institutions and technical organisations to benefit from their expertise and knowledge. These collaborations help TCSR in achieving a greater impact across its community development projects.



Overall Impact 2021-22

Building Economic Capital


11,193

No. of farmers supported under various programmes


57,434

No. of animals examined and treated under Livestock Management Programmes


1,963

No. of youth provided Skill Training


27,830

No. of artisans supported under Okhai


255 (cumulative)

No. of artisans supported under Cluster & Rural Enterprise Development


1,423

Sales of traditional handicrafts (Rs. lakh) - Okhai


20

Sales of traditional handicrafts (Rs. lakh) - Cluster & Rural Enterprise Development

Enablers for Social, Economic and Environmental Development


3,465

No. of women and adolescent girls screened for HB test under the Health & Nutrition Programme


6,805

No. of children screened for Malnutrition under the Health & Nutrition Programme


55,792

No. of students supported via online classes, scholarships, quality education


9,035

No. of students supported under Learning and Migration Programme (LAMP)


668

No. of families supported with drinking water and toilets - Mithapur


11,770

No. of families supported with drinking water Swach Tarang

Ensuring Environmental Integrity


8,379

No. of people benefitted and sensitised through environment projects


1,70,000

No. of mangroves planted - Mithapur and Sundarbans


37

(cumulative 850)

No. of whale sharks rescued


581

(cumulative)

Total water harvested capacity (million cubic feet litres)

Building Social Capital


12,141

No. of women supported under empowerment programmes


7,00,000

No. of people supported under various AA programmes (approximate)


1,00,000

No. of people supported under Covid/disaster efforts

Building Economic Capital

TCSR is committed to promoting the livelihood opportunities and enhancing the quality of life of the rural households that are dependent on agriculture, allied activities and other non-agriculture based activities.



Farm Based Livelihood (Unnati)

- 1 Agriculture Development
- 2 Livestock Management
- 3 Centre For Sustainable Agriculture & Farm Excellence (C-SAFE)

Non-Farm Based Livelihood

- 1 Skill Training Programme (Badte Kadam)
- 2 Cluster & Rural Enterprise Development Programme
- 3 Okhai Centre For Empowerment

Farm Based Livelihood (Unnati)

Agriculture and its allied activities have always been the backbone of India and its economy. As the population surges upward, more stress is being put on increasing agricultural production. At the same time, land is a limited resource and there has been a decrease in the land-holding size of the farmers. The opportunity lies in enhancing the land productivity for meeting the demand of the increasing population which would help in creating sustainable income for the farmers. Under this programme, TCSR focuses on enhancing farm productivity, agriculture development and improved returns from livestock management.

01 Agriculture Development

Agricultural production & return to farmers are enhanced through the following agricultural interventions:

- 1.1 Capacity building programmes
- 1.2 Introducing new and innovative agricultural practices
- 1.3 Improving land productivity (covered under NRM)
- 1.4 Use of information technology
- 1.5 Institution building and market linkage

1.1 Capacity Building Programmes

With the aim of enhancing farmers' skills, making farming more efficient and increasing yield, TCSR introduces new and improved agricultural practices with the help of technological innovations. These scientific and well-proven practices are based on the research and findings of agricultural institutions. By organising farmer fairs, exposure visits and training programmes conducted by agricultural experts from government agencies, TCSR ensures that farmers are sensitised to the adoption of the new agriculture technologies.

• On-Farm Training Of Farmers At Village Level

On-farm training in various thematic areas serves as one of the most effective methods of information dissemination. Through demonstrations, farmers can consider and adopt various farm enhancement practices. This year, several virtual and on-farm training sessions were conducted by agriculture experts from TCSR, Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) and Rallis India Ltd.

The training sessions focused upon improving awareness and spreading information about pre- and post-harvest agriculture management, latest seasonal crop practices, demonstrations of latest technologies such as Growcover, organic farming, available government schemes for purchase of agriculture tools and livestock management. Training sessions were held on integrated crop management to reduce disease and pest management and on integration of farm practices to enhance yield and reduce the cost of cultivation.

During the year



in Mithapur **688 farmers** participated in the training sessions, **43 training sessions** were conducted, and **19 villages** were covered.

in Farrukhabad & Hardoi districts **261 farmers** participated in the training sessions, **18 training sessions** were conducted, and **26 villages** were covered.

During the year

Mithapur- Gujarat

15%

Average Annual Increase in the yield

12%

Average Annual Increase in HH income

Farrukhabad and Hardoi districts - Uttar Pradesh

11%

Average Annual Increase in the yield

12%

Average Annual Increase in HH income

Overall impact

- Farmers' participation and involvement has increased as more farmers have begun to use digital services such as online applications and virtual training programmes.
- Improved digital literacy among farmers, as well as the use of social media platforms has led to improved knowledge gathering and sharing.

• Exposure Visits

Exposure visits provide a platform for farmers from one place to visit another region and learn from observations and interactions from one other. Additionally, interaction with scientists and researchers gives them a technical understanding of agriculture and sensitises and encourages farmers to integrate sustainable agricultural practices and improve productivity while saving time, cost, energy and manpower. In one such exposure visit, farmers were imparted education about soil improvement techniques such as use of proper quantity and quality of pesticides etc. which would help

them reduce their agricultural expenditures. Depending on the needs of the farmers, discussions on water conservation methods like drip irrigation and construction of farm ponds, insect control, use of fertilisers, demonstrations of horticultural methods, to name a few, were also organised.

During the year



34 farmers participated in **4 exposure visits** organised in **Sambhal and Shahjahanpur** districts in Uttar Pradesh.

• Agriculture Information Centre (AIC)

Most farmers lack knowledge about what they should plant, how to harvest, and at what price to sell their crops for optimum returns. Due to their ignorance, they are misled by agro-centres. To combat this, TCSR has established Agriculture Information Centres aimed at providing farmers with the necessary information for a good harvest. AICs are in charge of collecting information about demand and supply of agriculture inputs as well as providing expertise and extension services to farmers. Information, education, and communication (IEC) resources for the area's primary crops were also shared by the AICs.

During the year



688 farmers were reached through **7 AICs** in Mithapur, Gujarat.

• Farm School

Jointly organised by ATMA and TCSR, the farm school is a half-day on-farm training programme on agriculture and livestock technology. Farm schools were organised in one of the village farm lands to provide a live demonstration of new practices and technology such as Growcover, mulching and drip irrigation in order to promote these interventions among the farmers. Growcover helps to reduce pesticide usage by 50% and provides a better yield quality for farmers while drip irrigation and mulching methods help save water by 70%.

During the year



147 farmers attended **2 farm schools** organised in **Vasai and Korada villages** in Mithapur, Gujarat

• Agriculture Technology Park

The Agriculture Technology Park was built on a 7 acre plot of land in order to provide demonstration on existing as well as new agriculture technologies; disseminate information on cost-effective, local resource-based, and environmentally friendly agriculture technologies; functional exposure to replicated models; meet location-specific, season-specific, and contextual farming needs; facilitate technology transfer from lab to land and generation of direct and indirect employment.

During the year



demonstrations of **soybean cultivation, water management and smart data-driven agriculture** were carried out in **Ghadhechi and Tupni villages** in Mithapur, with **183 farmers** adopting the same technology in their fields.

1.2 Introducing New And Innovative Agricultural Practices

TCSR plays a proactive role in promoting new technologies and best practices in farming that have a long-term impact on increasing soil fertility and crop yield. From integrated pest management to new cultivation techniques, TCSR has introduced a number of new agricultural practices during the year.

• High Density Planting System (HDPS)

HDPS refers to the cultivation of the maximum possible number of plants per acre to get the maximum possible profit per unit of the tree volume without impairing the soil fertility status or quality of the yield. TCSR continued to promote the HDPS by promoting early maturing cotton cultivars. Apart from high yields, HDPS has the following advantages: sustainable produce; defence against low or unpredictable rainfall since its prolificacy leads to 70% of the total crop being harvested in the first two pickings; the crop's short lifetime decreases the risk of Pink Ball Worm (PBW) outbreaks and the efficient use of chemicals, water, and fertilisers amongst others.

During the year



113 farmers adopted HDPS, growing two varieties of seeds, **Ankur 2208 and Rasi Neo**, from Charakla village, Mithapur, resulting in a **28% higher yield than by traditional methods**.

• Horticulture Plantation

Also known as 'garden crops' horticulture crops include fruits, vegetables, medicinal, aromatic and ornamental plants. Okhamandal's seaside region provides a conducive environment for growing a wide variety of horticulture plants. Coconuts and sapota/chikkoo are suitable for multiplier systems, which allow farmers to cultivate many crops on the same piece of land. TCSR provided plant saplings at subsidised prices basis to encourage farmers to adopt horticulture crops. We've also begun to promote high-value horticultural plants including date crops, mangoes, and dragon fruits.

During the year



a total of **12,000 plant saplings** were handed to **203 farmers**, enabling them with additional revenue.



• System Of Wheat Intensification (SWI)

System of Wheat Intensification (SWI) is an innovative wheat cultivation technique modifying traditional practices of inputs and other agricultural practices for favourable growth of both root and shoot, resulting in improved production of wheat. TCSR promoted the SWI for enhancing the production of wheat amongst 368 farmers (50 villages) from Farrukhabad and Hardoi districts, Uttar Pradesh, covering 810 acres of land.

During the year



Production has **increased by 12.23%**.

• Promotion Of Crop Rotation And Cash Crops

Crop rotation or use of diversification of crops aids in all year-round utilisation of land, reduces soil erosion and increases nutrient availability in soil making it more fertile. Cash crops are cultivated for sale in the local market for exports after being processed. The margins on cash crops are higher than subsistence crops that are planted for the farmer's own consumption.

During the year



in Mithapur, **40 farmers** were supported with seeds (peas) per acre which was cultivated on **40 acres of land**. In Farrukhabad, **127 farmers** were supported with mustard seeds and mentha roots which were cultivated on **405 acres of land** resulting in yield increase of **18% in Mustard crop and 12% in Mentha crop**.

• Mulching

Mulching is a layer of any material placed on the soil to protect it. Often, the crop residue after the previous cycle is mixed into the soil to increase the fertility and humus content of the soil organically.

During the year



in Farrukhabad, **26 farmers** adopted mulching on **68 acres of farmland** resulting in a **14% increase in production**.

• New Technology Promotion

Every year, based on expert recommendations, the TCSR team promotes new technology that will help the farmers. Usually after the paddy crop is harvested, the crop residue is burnt to prepare the soil for the next crop cycle. This is the cheapest but also the most polluting method to manage rice residue. TCSR promoted Happy Seeder and Super Seeder technologies which are an environment-friendly method that generates no smoke. Happy Seeder is a tractor-mounted machine that extracts the rice straw, sows wheat into the soil, and deposits the straw over the sown area as mulch which then acts as an organic fertiliser. The technology is profitable in the long run and is also scalable.

During the year



71 farmers from **Farrukhabad and Hardoi districts** adopted the new technology on **225 acres of farmland**.



• Crop Demonstrations Focusing On Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Crop demonstrations are useful for communicating and displaying the benefits of successful technology use to encourage their adoption by farmers. TCSR also established an IPM system, a pest control strategy based on ecological principles. As a result, a high yield was achieved at a low cost of cultivation. Biological control or the use of living organisms to suppress pest populations was also promoted.

During the year



in Mithapur, 575 farmers participated in crop demonstrations. The IPM technique was adopted by **400 farmers** as a result of this successful demonstration. The average cost of **cultivation has been cut down by 16%, and productivity has grown by up to 12% per acre**, due to the usage of bio-controls. **In Sundarbans, 26 farmers adopted organic and environmentally conducive pest management techniques.**

• Agricultural Enterprises Development

There are several small business opportunities that emerge from the agriculture value chain right from raw material supply to production, processing, packaging and distribution. Under the Agricultural Enterprises Development initiative, TCSR provides the required training to farmers who become agri-entrepreneurs. TCSR supported trained farmers to procure agri-equipment at subsidised rates. They then provided paid services to fellow farmers in their surrounding areas. Through the intervention, equipment availability has increased, while labour hiring costs have reduced. And with improved soil conditions, productivity has increased as well.

During the year



9 farmers were trained to become **agri-entrepreneurs**. With the increase in production the earning **increased by Rs. 36,000 per year**.

• Solar Electric Fencing System

TCSR supported 36 farmers with solar electric fencing systems to protect their crops. The shock from the solar electric system is so low in intensity that it discourages fence-crossing but isn't fatal to animals and people. It is an eco-friendly, low-maintenance, budget friendly and effective equipment. Under the initiative, a total of 200 acres of land is protected.

• Zero Tillage Farming

TCSR promoted the zero tillage technique in Shahabad (Hardoi) where wheat seeds are directly sown without preparing the land or extracting the crop residue. Leaving this organic material on the soil helps it to retain moisture improving soil health.

TCSR in collaboration with Tagore Society for Rural Development (TSRD) is working on zero tillage potato and moong cultivation in Gosaba block in South 24 Parganas district, West Bengal. The villages covered are Rangabelia, Rajapur, Bagbagan and Uttardanga of Rangabelia Gram Panchayat.

During the year



in Shahabad, 67 farmers adopted the zero tillage farming technique on **170 acres of land**. **in Sundarbans, 33 farmers** took up potato cultivation on **2.72 acres of land** and **30 farmers** took up moong cultivation on **9.90 acres of land**. The farmers were also advised to adopt mixed farming by producing tomato, beans, chillies, etc. in the fence to improve their earnings.

1.3 Improving Land Productivity (Covered Under NRM)

1.4 Use Of Information Technology (M-Krishi)

M-Krishi is a mobile-app developed by TCS for disseminating agriculture-related information to farmers. The app provides real time information to farmers about the crops based on the location in a regional language. It provides a 'Package of Practices' about irrigation, application of fertilisers, market price of agricultural products and other information as required by farmers. The registered farmers received information about crop management through SMS. Till date, 2,200 farmers from the Okhamandal region are registered as members of the M-Krishi application.

1.5 Institution Building And Market Linkage

• Okhamandal Farmer Producer Company Limited (OFPC)

Based on the idea, 'Unity is Strength', Okhamandal Farmer Producer Company Limited (OFPC) was set up with the following objectives:

- Mobilising farmers in groups at the village level. Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) are farmers associations that are established by OFPC to act as resource training centres.
- Strengthening farmers' capacity by helping them manage their agriculture and livestock better through services such as agri input centre, farm produce procurement, micro irrigation system, transportation services, soil testing lab linkages for various government schemes on the i-Khedut Portal amongst many more.
- Best practices for increased productivity.
- Facilitating access to fair and remunerative markets, including connecting producer groups to marketing opportunities through market aggregators and FPOs' Governance.

With the successful functioning of OFPC, 4 new FPOs- Latipur Farmer Producer Company Limited (LFPC); Navjagruti Fisheries Producer Company Limited (NFPC); Gomti Livestock Producer Company Limited (GLPC) and Theba Farmer Producer Company Limited (TFPC) have been created by TCSR with NABARD funding.

During the year



351 farmers benefited through institutionalisation, which reduced the input cost of crop cultivation by 15% and increased the output income/profit of crops by 10%. OFPC turnover in FY 19-20 was Rs. 0.45 cr, FY 20-21 Rs. 1.62 cr, and FY 21-22 Rs. 2.30 cr. OFPC turnover has increased by almost 4 times in 2 years. OFPC is the only successful FPO from Gujarat which has been chronicled as a part of 7 successful FPOs from India.

Name of FPO	OFPC	LFPC	NFPC	GLPC	TFPC	Total
No. of farmers' meetings and trainings	-	-	-	-	-	85
No. of farmers included in FPO	1170	348	45	60	195	1818
No. of villages covered	45 Okhamandal	20 Dhrol	20 Okhamandal	6 Okhamandal	13 Jamnagar	78
Sales (lakhs)	230	0	0	0	0	230

02 Livestock Management

For households who rely on agriculture and related occupations, livestock is a valuable resource. Livestock management can supplement agricultural production as well as augment household income during non-agricultural seasons. TCSR has been implementing interventions to improve milch animal milk output, minimise animal healthcare costs by using preventive measures, and boost fodder development.



Following are the main target areas of the Mithapur programme:-

• Breed Improvement

Artificial insemination (AI) is an excellent approach to improve the breed of cattle and increase milk production. TCSR has constructed cluster-based AI centres in Mithapur. TCSR's paravet (i.e. an assistant to the veterinarian) is in charge of the AI centre. The AI centre is located in Vasai village, and its mission is to provide door-to-door AI services for breed improvement, as well as organise various health and treatment camps for animal health improvement, farmer capacity building for fodder and cattle management, and provide linkages to government schemes.

During the year



1471 cows & buffaloes were inseminated which led to an improvement in cattle trait by 33%.

• Animal Healthcare And Vaccination

Vaccination is crucial to prevent diseases in cattle. Although cattle owners were aware of its importance, they were earlier unable to vaccinate their animals because of poor access to government services. TCSR runs vaccination camps at regular intervals at different locations. TCSR also provides animal healthcare services through camps and OPD service. When cattle are afflicted by the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), milk production is reduced. However, when the cattle are vaccinated, the milk production remains unaffected. The mortality rate is also reduced.

During the year



28,379 animals were provided healthcare services through camps.

• Deworming

Deworming is of utmost importance for preserving cattle health since worm infestation can lead to diarrhoea and other serious health problems. Deworming helps to keep livestock healthy and supports in improving milk production. It prevents the infection of internal and external parasites in animals.

During the year



29,055 small animals were dewormed.

• Balanced Nutrition

Green fodder is a cost-effective feed supplement for cattle. Feeding green fodder such as barseem, oats and makhhan grass increases milk production, butterfat content and helps the cattle digest food better.

During the year



298 households were supported with healthy feed for their cattle increasing milk production by 4%.

• Animal Husbandry Enterprise Development

In areas where agriculture has limited scope, fisheries were promoted as an alternate source of livelihood for landless farmers. Till now, 11 enterprises have been developed and 10 lakh nos. of fish seedlings comprising of Indian, sweet water carp, rohu and catla fish have been distributed.

• Animal Husbandry In The Sundarbans

In the Sundarbans, through poultry farming, fish farming and goat farming, members of the SC/ST communities landless labourers, daily wage earners and other economically backward class of the villagers from the Gosaba block of South 24 Parganas district were provided alternative livelihood options.

During the year



40 beneficiaries were supported in their poultry farming endeavours, through the provision of sheds, chicks, feed, vaccine and medicines along with training sessions by veterinary experts.

Supported 50 fishermen and assisted them with pond renovation; provided training on scientific method of pisciculture; supplied fingerlings and provided guidance regarding fish feed and maintenance of Ph level. Training was also provided for market linkage.

Fish production has increased by 20%.

20 women received goat farming rearing training and support was also provided through supply of 2 goats per women, vaccination, medicines, nutritious feed, regular monitoring and guidance of veterinary experts. Due to this intervention, a faster growth was observed in the goats leading to a sufficient subsidiary income by sale proceeds.

03 Centre Of Excellence For Sustainable Agriculture And Farm Excellence (C-SAFE)

C-SAFE has since its inception worked on a singular goal - to experiment, pilot, establish scientific agricultural practices through its ABC value chain model- Agronomy, By-Products, and Consumers. Focusing on enhancing the prosperity of small and marginal farmers and working with Farmer Producer Companies helps to reach out to the maximum number of farmers, resulting in reduced cost of cultivation, improved yield and ability to fetch higher market realisation. The successful completion of the Asgaon Paddy project as well as Nashik and Hosur Tomato projects has resulted in buoyed confidence to add newer projects.



During the year, the following projects were undertaken under C-SAFE:

• Tomato Value Chain Project - Chintamani

After the successful completion of the C-SAFE Tomato project in Hosur, the project was executed on 272 acres with two

varieties, SHIVAM and SAAHO at Chintamani, Karnataka. The field team continuously monitored the field activities which were digitally tracked through a digital app. The application assisted them in giving regular and appropriate guidance to farmers at each stage. 162 farmers were involved in the project.

During the year



85% farmers followed the recommended package of practices which led to yield improvement of **1 metric tonne per acre** and **15% reduction in cost of cultivation**. **75% farmers plots** have been geo-tagged & registered in the food sign application (blockchain).

• Experimenting With A Weather-Based Insurance Model - Chintamani And Hosur

When it comes to tomato farming, there is a lot of uncertainty in terms of the yield and farmer income. To mitigate this risk, C-SAFE experimented with an innovative weather-based insurance product, on 500 acres in Chintamani, Karnataka & Hosur, Tamil Nadu. In Chintamani, there was a breach of strike under the unseasonal rainfall index and in Tamil Nadu the claim got triggered under excess rainfall index. Farmers received a claim amounting to Rs. 4,58,418.

• Pulses Project - Buldhana

C-SAFE along with three FPCs have initiated the pulses value chain project in Buldhana district of Maharashtra. The project will focus on different pulses crops. Initially the project will concentrate on the tur crop. The Jay Sardar Krushi Vikas Farmer Producer Company will provide easy access to the farmers for input supply, market linkage, sorting & grading etc.

During the year



489 farmers cultivated tur crop on **2,093 acres of land** and **162 farmers** cultivated chana crop on **1,459 acres of land**. In Pulses project, the recommended package of practices was followed by **85% of farmers'** the average annual yield improvement was **1.5 quintel'** and the value unlocked per acre was **Rs. 6700**.

• Onion Project -Nashik

Onion crops require intense agronomical intervention with a large number of agri inputs to improve their quality and shelf life. 155 farmers covering 300 acres of land were chosen for this pilot and were linked to the Devnadi Valley Agricultural Farmer Producer Company based in Sinner, Nashik district.

During the year



78% of the farmers involved followed the recommended package of practices which led to a yield improvement of **2 Mt to 3 Mt per acre**. The resulting income increase per farmer per acre per crop season was **Rs 18,000**.

• Paddy Value Chain Project - Bhandara

As a next step forward after providing guidance on Agronomical practices, C-SAFE progressed to assisting Chauras Farmer Producer Company in establishing their own rice brand "AnnaGraham" at different cities of Maharashtra through Star Bazaar linkage. It also secured incremental market realisation of Rs. 12/kg over loose rice.

• New Technology Promotion - Nashik, Buldhana and Chintamani

C-SAFE with the help of Rallis India Ltd., successfully demonstrated drone spraying on bengal gram, onion and cabbage crops respectively at Malkapur and Sinner in Maharashtra and Chintamani in Karnataka. The objective was to test the efficiency and results of drone spraying and to advocate farmers on farm mechanisation in agriculture. The demonstrations were conducted through regional FPCs. The farmers were motivated to implement this new technology because of its possibilities of reduction in time, use of pesticides and labour cost.

Case Study

Name of the Intervention : Institution Building - Okhamandal Farmer Producer Company Ltd.

Name of the beneficiary : Harishchandra Gulabsinh Jadeja

Location : Bhimrana, Okhamandal, Devbhumi Dwarka, Gujarat



Harishchandra Gulabsinh Jadeja is a farmer residing in the village of Bhimrana in Gujarat. He owns 12 acres of land in Mojar Vadivistar which is located near a coastal region. A major issue being faced by farmers like him was high soil salinity and low agricultural produce. One day he attended a TCSR agricultural awareness and training programme following which he enrolled as a member of Okhamandal Farmer Producer Company Limited, which is a farmer-owned company. This helped him gain extensive knowledge about procuring good quality seeds, cost-effective fertilisers as well as in-depth guidance on various other agricultural issues. He was soon able to double the production, improve pricing by 50% and reduce costs by 15%. By sharing his story, Harishchandra encourages farmers to join OFPCL, an organisation that is made of and for the farmers.

1 Agriculture Development - Mithapur

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Capacity Building Programmes							
Training sessions	Nos	180	147	120	45	43	-
Farmers covered-Training sessions	Nos	3120	3711	2665	585	688	26169
Farmers covered-Krishi Mela	Nos	1407	1425	2000	-	-	5357
Exposure visits	Nos	2	3	6	2	0	-
Farm school visits	Nos	-	-	-	2	2	4
Farmers covered - Farm school visits	Nos	-	-	-	150	147	297
Agriculture Information Centre (AIC) established	Nos	3	2	7	7	7	7
Introducing new and innovative agricultural practices							
Agriculture Technology Park (ATP)							
New technology/practices demonstrated	Nos	-	-	-	4	4	8
Villages covered (ATP)	Nos	-	-	-	8	2	10
Farmers adopted technologies (ATP)	Nos	-	-	-	56	183	239
Farmers adopted High Density Planting System (HDPS)	Nos	-	86	188	210	113	597
Horticulture plantation							
Saplings distributed	Nos	-	-	10800	10000	12000	32800
Farmers supported	Nos	-	-	338	276	203	817
Promotion of crop rotation and cash crop							
Farmers supported	Nos	-	-	-	40	117	157
Land covered-Cultivation	Acres	-	-	-	40	0	40
Farmers covered under crop demonstrations	Nos	110	283	400	416	575	1784
Farmers adopted Organic Farming practices	Nos	-	21	35	64	102	222
Changing cropping patterns-Land covered	Acres	276	235	295	206	277	6803*
Use of information technology							
Farmers covered under Mobile based agriculture information technology	Nos	800	900	900	2200	2200	2200
Impact							
Farmers' average annual increase in household income is 12%; their yield is 15%; and their input costs are 15% lower.							

*including Babrala

2 Livestock Management - Sundarbans

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Farmers supported/training done: Pisciculture	Nos	50	50	50	50	100	350
Farmers supported/training done: Poultry farming	Nos	10	20	20	20	40	410
Farmers supported/training done: Goat farming	Nos	10	20	20	20	40	150
Impact							
The average annual increase in income of farmers in pisciculture is 11.80%; in poultry farming, it is 16.66%; and in goat farming, it is 25%.							
The average annual increase in the yield in pisciculture is 20%; in poultry farming it is 25%; and in goat farming it is 30%.							

3 Agriculture Development - Farrukhabad And Hardoi Districts

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Capacity building programmes							
Training sessions	Nos	14	9	6	12	18	65
Farmers covered-Training sessions	Nos	616	440	344	309	261	1970
Exposure visits	Nos	-	1	8	12	4	25
Farmers covered - Exposure visits	Nos	-	5	79	115	34	233
Farmers covered - Kisan/Krishi Mela	Nos	177	204	149	154	101	785
Total farmers covered	Nos	1424	1038	850	1660	1347	6772
Introducing new and innovative agricultural practices							
Promotion of System of Wheat Intensification							
Land covered	Acres	1527	886	679	972	810	5122
Farmers benefitted	Nos	618	367	355	534	368	2242
Diversification of cash crops							
Land cultivated	Acres	-	-	-	377	405	782
Farmers supported with seeds and roots	Nos	-	-	-	162	127	289
Mulching							
Land covered	Acres	-	-	-	407.9	68	475.9
Farmers benefitted	Nos	-	-	-	187	26	213
New technology promotion (Happy Seeder Sowing and Super seeder)							
Land covered	Acres	-	-	-	223	225	448
Farmers benefitted	Nos	-	-	-	102	71	173
Agri entrepreneurs developed	Nos	13	22	23	16	9	88
Zero Tillage farming							
Land covered	Acres	-	263	249	112	170	794
Farmers benefitted	Nos	-	100	130	60	67	357
Villages covered	Nos	-	5	11	17	8	41
Impact							
The average annual increase in household income of the farmers is 12%, and the increase in yield is 11%.							

4 Agriculture Development - Institution Building And Market Linkages - Mithapur

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Capacity building training sessions conducted	Nos	-	117	128	64	85	394
Villages covered	Nos	40	45	45	45	78	78
Supporting units set up to increase FPO business	Nos	-	-	1	2	2	5
Sustain development of FPO - Sales	Lakh	-	-	45	164	230	439
Annual General Meeting	Nos	-	-	1	1	1	3
Formation of new FPOs	Nos	-	1	-	-	4	5
Farmers Linkages with Government Scheme	Nos	-	-	-	-	536	536
Total farmers covered	Nos	-	10	946	214	648	1818

5 Agriculture Development - Sundarbans

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Capacity building training sessions conducted	Nos	2	4	6	6	10	28
Farmers covered under crop demonstration	Nos	-	-	20	26	26	72
Potato cultivation (Zero Tillers) - Farmers Training & supported (Winter Season)	Nos	-	15	30	15	33	93
Moong cultivation - Farmers Training & Supported (Winter Season)	Lakh	10	20	30	30	30	120
Total farmers covered	Nos	10	35	80	71	89	285

Impact

The average annual increase in household income of the farmers involved in potato cultivation (Zero Tillers) is 6.6%, and income from moong cultivation is 13.33 %.

6 Centre For Sustainable Agriculture And Farm Excellence (C-SAFE)

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Farmers covered	Nos	-	-	157	1249	1628	3034
Villages covered	Nos	-	-	15	41	61	117
Land covered	Acres	-	-	447	3621	4834	8902
Training sessions conducted (Digital farmer awareness meetings)	Nos	-	-	-	23	19	42
Demo Plots	Nos	-	-	12	37	44	93
Farmers registered on Digital application provided by C-SAFE	Nos	-	-	47	345	1400	1792
Households covered	Nos	-	-	157	1249	1628	3034

Impact

In the Tomato project, there was a 20% improvement in the quality of A-grade tomatoes. The recommended package of practises was followed by 85% of farmers, 75% of farmers' land was geotagged, and the average annual yield improvement was 1 metric tonne per acre. The value unlocked per acre was Rs. 12,000.

In the Pulses project, the recommended package of practices was followed by 85% of farmers, the average annual yield improvement was 1.5 quintel and the value unlocked per acre was Rs. 6700.

In the Paddy project, the value unlocked was Rs.12 per kg through branding.

7 Livestock Management - Mithapur

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Breed improvement							
AI centres established	Nos	-	-	-	1	1	1
Cows & buffaloes inseminated through high quality semen	Nos	-	-	335	276	1471	2085
Animal healthcare and vaccination							
Animals covered in FMD vaccination camp	Nos	-	-	8311	12000	-	20311
Animals covered in animal health camps	Nos	-	-	-	304	28379	28683
Deworming							
Small animals covered in deworming camps	Nos	-	-	-	52768	29055	81823
Deworming of milch animals and calves	Nos	45,800	49,000	47,755	29055	52768	378371
Balanced Nutrition							
Cattle owners covered in Lucerne & Fodder seed distribution	Nos	-	-	-	298	494	792
Livelihood Promotion							
Small fishing unit established	Nos	-	-	-	11	2	13
Fingerlings distributed	Nos	-	-	-	10,00000	-	10,00000
Total cattle owners covered	Nos	-	-	-	164	1505	1669
Total animals examined or treated	Nos	-	460	104	53579	57434	111577
Impact							
The average annual increase in income of farmers is 12%, and the breed improvement success rate through artificial insemination is 33 %.							

Non-Farm-Based Livelihood Programme

Non-farm-based livelihood interventions focus on training and educating rural people, providing them with the skills and confidence they need to explore different modes of employment through non-farm activities, allowing them to generate alternative or additional livelihoods. The programmes that run under this theme are as follows:

Non-Farm Based Livelihood

- 1 Skill Training Programme (Badte Kadam)
- 2 Cluster & Rural Enterprise Development Programme
- 3 Okhai Centre For Empowerment

01 Skill Development Programme (Badte Kadam)

Employment disparity in our nation has been a huge challenge to economic growth. Rural areas of our country are primarily dependent on agriculture for employment. However, in areas with low rainfall and a shortage of groundwater, the workforce demand for agriculture and related activities is limited. This in turn has led to the migration of unemployed rural youth to cities where they fall prey to low-wage employment jobs. It is important that employment is generated in rural areas or that the youth are trained to acquire new skills so that they get meaningful employment locally or in neighbouring towns and cities.

To achieve this goal, TCSR conducts various skill development interventions with an aim of providing employable skills to rural youth and providing them with a platform to generate employment or start their own enterprise. Based on an assessment of local needs and opportunities, skills are identified for which interventions are then planned and executed.

In Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, and Uttar Pradesh, TCSR provides a wide range of skill development courses that are in demand now and in the future. It conducts these programmes directly through its own skill development centre in Mithapur Gujarat which was launched in 2014 as well as in collaboration with other institutions such as Tata Strive, L&T Construction Training Institute, Industrial Training Institute (ITI) in Gujarat and Maharashtra, among others. The two skills training centres in Maharashtra, are run in collaboration with Rallis India Pvt. Ltd. having Light of Life Trust (LOLT) as a partner organisation. For employment and entrepreneurship, linkages are established with industries, private organisations, and governmental organisations to ensure a sustainable income. TCSR conducted digital programmes in addition to physical modules during the

pandemic and post-pandemic to ensure continuity of skill training.

In the financial year 21-22, the intervention was carried out in Mithapur and Dahej (Gujarat), Mambattu (Andhra Pradesh), Cuddalore (Tamil Nadu), Akola and Dhasai (Maharashtra), Sundarbans (West Bengal), and Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh) where youths were trained through the following initiatives:

1.1 Technical Training Institute & Skill Development Centre-Mithapur

TCSR inaugurated a Technical Training Institute (TTI) in 2019 to offer six-month modules in six different trades: welder technician, fitter technician, domestic electrician, fashion & technology, beauty & wellness, and computer technology. The Institute's primary objective is to generate quality manpower for various sectors. The programme includes motivational training, 5S training (a five-step methodology for creating a more organised and productive workspace: Seiri (sort), Seiton (straighten), Seiso (shine), Seiketsu (standardise), and Shitsuke (sustain)), fire and safety awareness, and an Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) in addition to the technical and theoretical portions of the courses. Every course has a monthly exam. The final assessment is completed in three stages, with the first stage being conducted by the internal teaching staff, followed by an external agency, and finally the last stage is conducted by the Sector Skill Council. Students who pass the assessment receive certificates from TCSR. Furthermore, campus recruitment drives are held at the institute, to which various industry representatives from various sectors are invited, providing a platform for placement. Students who want to start their own businesses are given assistance in establishing bank connections and setting up their businesses.

During the year



a total of **662 students** were trained at the Skill Development Centre and Technical Training Institute, with **412 acquiring jobs** and **17 establishing their own enterprises**. Placed students earn an average of **Rs 9,500 per month**.

1.2 SAKSHAM Programme - Mithapur

TCSR, in collaboration with NABARD (NABSKILL), introduced a skill development programme called SAKSHAM in 2021, with the aim of preparing Okhamandal's youth for employment and entrepreneurship. It is a 45-day training programme that includes technical training in a variety of industrial operations. This financial year, five new courses were added: Manufacturing and Quality Technician; Micro Irrigation; Refrigeration and Air Conditioning; Computer Hardware and Networking and Food Processing.

During the year



100 youths were trained in the five courses, out of which **60 have acquired jobs**, with some starting their own enterprises, earning an average **monthly income of Rs. 6000-6500**.



1.3 Outbound Training-Gujarat

Under the skill development intervention, TCSR offers training across Gujarat through its partners, which include L&T Constructions, Ambuja Cement Foundation, Dhanakshi Academy For Inspired Learning Pvt. Ltd. (Ahmedabad), and Industrial Fire & Safety Institute. This initiative provides both short-term and long-term courses covering a wide range of competencies, such as AOCF, construction electrician, bar bending, Diploma in fire and safety, motor mechanic, and nursing assistant. The training offered consists of EDP training certification, theory and practical courses, and motivating training. Because of the pandemic, no outbound training was conducted during the year.

1.4 Recruitment Drives

TCSR facilitates job opportunities through job fairs, recruitment drives, and associations with all of Gujarat's SEZs, resulting in an average of more than 1930 vacancies for various positions across Gujarat. Candidates are registered through an online job portal at www.ttithapur.org. Companies can post job openings on the portal, and students can apply for these positions for free. In FY21-22, TCSR organised a job fair in Dwarka to help young people find jobs in Gujarat. Candidates were interviewed, and there was also an on-the-spot registration facility at the job fair. 10 companies posted job openings on the TTI portal, and 1774 candidates applied; 753 were shortlisted for various industries across Gujarat.

1.5 TaRa-Maharashtra And Gujarat

TCSR has always prioritised the importance of keeping women as the primary focus in developing and implementing all of its CSR initiatives. TCSR, in collaboration with Rallis India Pvt. Ltd., has been running the skill development intervention in Maharashtra and Gujarat, named TaRa. TaRa is not just an acronym for Tata Rallis, but in Hindi, it means "a star," which emits bright light and can brighten the environment surrounding it. The Dhasai Skill Training Center (Maharashtra) has been emphasising a variety of skills in areas like tailoring,

beauty, backyard poultry, goat rearing, computer, business planning, spoken English, as well as short-term courses like jewellery making, toran making, mehendi design, etc. in order to increase the women's earning potential. After seeing the impact and demand, the Dhasai model was replicated in Akola, Maharashtra, in FY 21-22. Along with beautician, tailoring, and computer skills, mobile and bike repair skills were also provided in response to local requirements. TCSR, in collaboration with Rallis, has partnered with two ITIs, one in Gujarat (Waghra ITI) and one in Maharashtra (Akola Girls ITI), to instil industry-responsive skill development through a range of activities, including soft skills training, safety training, guest lectures and expert lectures for ITI trainees, as well as ITI trainer capacity-building training. ITI provides infrastructure and materials to various trades based on need and feasibility. Women who graduated from skill training centres and ITIs were given starter kits to help them get started on the path to self-employment and financial independence.

During the year



1,517 trainees enrolled in the ITI course, with **627 successfully completing it**. **52% of pass-outs** are gainfully engaged, earning an average **monthly income of Rs. 1000-3000**, while **43% have enrolled for further education**.

1.6 TCS- Youth Employment Programme (YEP) – Cuddalore And Mambattu

TCSR, in collaboration with TCS-Youth Employment Programme (YEP), has launched a skill development programme in Mambattu and Cuddalore to improve the employability of marginalised youth, with the aim of encouraging inclusive growth. Candidates from the SC/ST and other economically weaker sections who are pursuing or have completed their education and are unemployed receive free employability training such as soft skills, aptitude, and industry-ready skills. They are also informed about job opportunities within TCS as well as those in other companies and sectors.

During the year



84 trainees enrolled in the TCS-YEP programme in Mambattu, with **74 completing it** and **20 candidates enrolled** for the YEP in Cuddalore.

1.7 Skill Development-Sundarbans

Gosaba, an island surrounded by dense mangrove forest on the outskirts of the Sundarbans Tiger Reserve, is ecologically fragile and vulnerable to natural disasters and climate change. Poor economic conditions, poor transportation connectivity, and a scarcity of vocational schools and technical colleges highlight the importance of having basic facilities in place. In order to improve livelihood opportunities and reduce migration,

TCSR began skill development training courses in collaboration with the Tagore Society for Rural Development (TSRD) for computer skills, the Rangabelia Industrial Cooperative Society for women's batik training, and the Skill Development Department of the Government of India through the R.K. Mission, Narendrapur for women's tailoring training. TCSR has been conducting computer literacy classes for Rangabelia High School class XI students from Rangabelia and other nearby villages; Batik training for women from Rangabelia, Pakhirala, Bagbagan, Dayapur, and Satjelia villages in Gosaba Block and tailoring training for women in Rangabelia, Gosaba and Rampur villages in Gosaba Block.

During the year



50 students were trained in computer literacy, out of which **12** are employed; **25 women** were trained, of which **20** are employed and **10 women** who were trained in tailoring are all employed. The average monthly income per person is **Rs. 7,500** (Computer literacy), **Rs. 3,000** (Batik training), and **Rs. 2,000** (Tailoring training).

1.8 TATA STRIVE-Aligarh

Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development (TCSR), in partnership with Tata Community Initiatives Trust (TCIT), is working on skilling underprivileged youth since the inception of the Tata Strive Skill Development Centre in Aligarh in 2015. The purpose of creating a dedicated Tata Strive Skill Development Centre (TSSDC) in Aligarh was to provide a learning experience that enhanced not only the domain skills but also ensured the holistic development of the underprivileged youth.

The objectives of this partnership are:

- Implementation of the skill development programme in industry-specific trades for youth from socially and economically marginalised communities, especially in locations like Uttar Pradesh.
- Transformation of youth into an employee or entrepreneur through behaviour change, knowledge acquisition, and skill development through the Youth Development Module (YDM) and Youth Development Scorecard (YDSC) App developed under the partnership

The Tata STRIVE Youth Development Module (YDM) offers a combination of instructor-led online learning, lab work in the centre, various sessions in the classroom facilitated by trained facilitators, as well as self-paced modules, while also catering to both the IT domain (classroom and practical) and life skills needed for the workplace. During the COVID-19 pandemic, a blended learning methodology was used to deliver all technical courses. And utmost care was taken to ensure the safety of the employees and students. Throughout the year, various activities were carried out, such as the establishment of an Assistant Beauty Therapy (ABT) Lab with the support of the

L'Oréal Team, subject matter expert sessions from companies such as Tata Capital, Schneider Electric, ICICI Foundation, and Tata Power, an interactive session with prospective employers such as Adani, Vocuni, and Harsh Power Solutions, graduation day celebrations in the presence of dignitaries from the local Employment Exchange, Tata Chemicals Ltd., and Govt. officials, among others.

During the year



454 youths were certified, with **354** of them being placed; **70 women** completed their training; **459 youths** underwent the YDM programme; and **62% of youth from the SC/ST/OBC categories** completed their training. In FY 21-22, the average annual salary is **Rs 1,39,380**.

02 Cluster Development Programme

The handicraft 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. 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. TCSR has been working very closely with the people of Okhamandal to train and empower its women artisans. The Cluster and Rural Entrepreneurship Development programme of TCSR was initiated in 2003-04 with the objective of developing skills and empowering the rural youth to pursue self-employment by initiating small enterprises. With low rainfall and the unavailability of groundwater limiting agriculture, the programme works towards alleviating poverty by providing rural youth, including women, with an additional means of livelihood.

The process begins with programme awareness, capacity building including the Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programme (REDP) and motivational training, technical training and the formation of clusters of interested members.

Then a cluster production plan is developed, which includes the purchase of raw materials, production planning, and product creation. The final stage entails providing assistance in establishing market connections and promoting sales through shops, local markets, exhibitions, bulk orders, and government sales. So far, seven clusters have been formed in Mithapur: Bandhani, Rexene, Beadwork, Jute, Coconut Fibre, Dungaree, and Patchwork clusters.



2.1 Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programme And Technical Training

The Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programme (REDP) helps individuals set up enterprises. The aim is to enhance the entrepreneurship qualities and skills in the target population thereby ensuring growth of enterprises in the rural areas. On completion of REDP and Technical training, participants can either join an existing cluster or start their own enterprise. TCSR has partnered with GRIMCO, Gram Technology NABARD, DRDA, DIC and other government programmes to help establish and support such clusters.

Throughout the year, various trainings on handwork, fish pickle preparation, mud work, stitching, rope work, and other key themes were held. A new Handwork cluster of eight women from Baradia village, as well as a mask production group of 50 women, were formed. Two workshops were also organised by TCSR for all cluster members with the aim of integrating all clusters through innovation and adding value to all clusters products. An artisanal camp was organised in collaboration with Development Commissioner, Handicrafts, Bhuj, to raise awareness about the artisan card, insurance policy, artisan child education, artisanal award, technical and marketing know-how for making products, and various schemes. In Dwarka, an artisan shop was also opened to help boost income and promote handicrafts.

To alleviate the financial burden caused by the pandemic, consistent support was provided in the form of earning opportunities for women, whether it was mask production, bandhani, or corporate orders.

During the year



155 women received REDP training, of which 100 received technical training, and 10 new women members were added to the clusters. The average annual wage paid to the women was Rs 9.89 lakhs. Clusters generated Rs 20.22 lakh in sales. Mask production employed 50 women, resulting in sales of Rs 4.09 lakhs. Each woman earned Rs 8,180 as a one-time income.

Marketing Support To The Artisans

TCSR provides marketing assistance to clusters by organising exhibitions and facilitating online sales of their products through the Okhai platform and by encouraging and supporting bulk orders. Women artisans from various clusters visit schools, government offices, private companies, and local markets in order to establish supply links for their products. Exhibitions have also been held in Vadodara, Ahmedabad, New Delhi, and other cities for on-the-spot sales, product introductions, and the establishment of future sales pipelines. Customer feedback is also used to improve the design of the products.

03 Okhai

The Okhai Centre for Empowerment was set up by TCSR in partnership with Tata Chemicals. Okhai, as a social enterprise, was the outcome of TCSR's successful handicrafts development programme that helped the tribal artisans of the Okhamandal region that included communities such as Rabaris, Vaghers and Ahirs. In the absence of any other significant income-earning opportunity for the rural women of the region, TCSR, through Okhai, provided these women with the opportunity to earn for themselves and be economically and socially independent. Women of the self-help groups (SHGs) are trained in methods of modern handicraft production. Special training on skill development, design, costing and visual merchandising is also provided. The programme that started from Mithapur (Gujarat), has been scaled up in other states of India including Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Maharashtra and the North East. Okhai has worked as a bridge between the artisans and the customers for scaling up the sale of their handicraft products by understanding customer needs, manufacturing the products with the help of the artisans and facilitating sales through the Okhai website and its sales outlets. During the pandemic, to ensure livelihood for rural artisans across the country, Okhai transformed itself into a marketplace. Okhai adopted Intertakt software technology as soon as it started picking up which gave the opportunity to be one of the few initial movers in the market, giving Okhai an advantage over competitors.

During the year



550 new product designs were launched with sales increasing by 29%. Artisans earned a monthly income of Rs 5,000 to 15,000 through their association with Okhai.

In addition, Okhai is now being recognised as a Sustainable Online Fashion Brand, with over 3,26,000 online followers and 1,09,479 online customers. In FY21-22, artisans travelled for the first time since lockdown, for an exhibition in Delhi which was a huge success. Many customers came to interact with the artisans in person. 80% of the footfall in the exhibition was through Okhai marketing and customers came wearing Okhai products to shop from Okhai.

Some of our Collaboration with Artisan groups/artisans:

• Mundra (Kutch) and Dhaga (Maharashtra) artisans

The Okhai operation team conducted various virtual training sessions including one with the artisans from Mundra for developing a Kutch collection of apparel. Okhai also placed orders with these artisans and another virtual crochet training session with artisans from Dhaga.

• Mahila Umang artisans

Okhai is working with Mahila Umang artisans on a collection of cotton yarn knitwear for the entire year. This is the first time these artisans are working with non-woollen yarn and creating an entire collection other than winter wear. This adds an entirely new product range as well as an extended skill set to their expertise, helping 700 artisans.

• Dehaat Foundation (Maharashtra)

During the year



Okhai Trained 23 Crochet Artisans. Post their training; Okhai also placed a bulk production order with them for the upcoming Okhai collection.

• Jabbar Khatri artisan (Kutch)

Jabbar Khatri is a Kutch artisan whose family has been associated with the handblock printing Ajrakh business for generations as a means for their livelihood. Jabbar Khatri already has his own set up in Dhamadka with 15-20 printers and dyers. He participated in the Gujarat Edit Online exhibition that Okhai hosted in the year 2020 in association with Creative Dignity. During the exhibition, he was able to generate Rs. 50,000 in 15 days. This helped him greatly since he saw low sales during the pandemic. A step forward, he collaborated with Okhai as an official vendor for their online marketplace in March 2021. Okhai helped them with photo-shoots so that they were able to generate Rs. 3 lakhs in average sales each month. Okhai also provided guidance on how to sell online, including assistance regarding listing, order processing, and other backend operational activities.

During the year



Okhai associated with **150 artisans** and generated annual **sales of Rs 38,33,976.**

• Dhaaga Handcraft

Dhaaga Handcrafts was started by Ishita and her mother 6-7 years ago. It was a small startup with 5 women working with them. They were launched on Okhai amidst the pandemic in July 2020. There has been no looking back for them after that. Okhai has helped Dhaaga with marketing and photo-shoots' guidance and listing. It started with 40 orders and went up to 110 orders a month and 250 orders during season time. Now they have a strong team of 24 to 30 women artisans working with them.

During the year



30 artisans associated with **Dhaaga Handicrafts** were supported by Okhai. Okhai's support improved orders and sales with sales for the year **standing at Rs 10,84,850.**

• House of Macramé (HoM)

Before launching HoM on Okhai, Dolly Mehta was single handedly running her small business. She loved doing what she was but she barely made Rs. 10,000 a month. The sum was of great value to her but wasn't enough to fulfill her desire of imparting her skills to more women, including them in her team and financially supporting them. Today, after being on Okhai for a year, HoM has grown multi-folds, with a strong team of 10 individuals all making over Rs 10,000/- per month. In addition to improving their sales, Okhai also assisted them with photo-shoots selling their products online. HoM was one of the first few organisations launched on Okhai during the pandemic and since then it has been seeing increasing sales and order numbers every month.

During the year



15 artisans associated with HoM were supported by Okhai. With Okhai's support sales for the year **stood at Rs 20,57,325.**



• Sooti Syahi

Sooti Syahi is a Jaipur based organisation that works directly with award-winning block printers of Sanganer and makes unique handcrafted designs with the purpose of providing genuine and unique block printed home furnishing products and clothing items at affordable prices. After joining Okhai it has grown each month. Before Okhai they had 12 full time artisans working with them which has grown to 18 artisans. There is a 48% increase in their monthly wages as well and Sooti Syahi is able to provide regular work to all artisans. Okhai has provided support in marketing and giving the products required visibility on the website.

During the year



24 artisans associated with Sooti Syahi were supported by Okhai. With Okhai's support, sales for the year stood at **Rs 81,30,112** while there was a **48% increase in monthly wages.**

1 Skill Development - Mithapur

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Skill Development Centre-Saksham short term training, TTI, Outbound (excluding recruitment drives and job fair)							
Youth trained	Nos	1243	1372	1150	480	662	8944
Youth placed	Nos	934	1251	710	336	412	5136
Youth registered -TTI job portal	Nos	-	1300	7500	0	1674	10474
Youth placed - TTI job portal	Nos	-	234	1253	0	750	2250
Trainings provided (new skills added)	Nos	-	-	-	-	13	13
Job fair & recruitments							
Youth placed	Nos	-	-	234	497	750	1481
Impact							
Average annual income of per youth trained and placed-Skill Development Centre (including Technical training Institute)	Rs.	93,600	1,02,000	1,14,000	1,17,600	1,14,000	-

2 Skill Development - TaRa - Akola, Dhasai And Dahej

Parameters	Unit	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
People enrolled	Nos	796	1517	2313
People trained	Nos	591	627	1218
People placed (Job placement and Enterprise set up)	Nos	206	327	533
People enrolled (AA)	Nos	240	541	781
People trained (AA)	Nos	165	193	358
People placed (Job placement and Enterprise set up)	Nos	28	103	131
Impact				
Average annual income of per youth trained and placed	Rs.	38,000	48,000	-

3 Skill Development - Mambattu

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Youth enrolled /undergoing training	Nos	-	-	-	10	74	84
Youth trained	Nos	-	-	-	10	74	84
Youth placed	Nos	-	-	-	0	3	3
SC/ST youth enrolled (out of the total youths)	Nos	-	-	-	0	39	39
SC/ST youth trained (out of the total youths)	Nos	-	-	-	0	39	39
Impact							
Average annual income of per youth trained and placed	Rs.	-	-	-	1,20,000	1,80,000	-

4 Skill Development - Cuddalore

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Youth enrolled (YEP / Skill training / Coaching)	Nos	-	-	50	110	20	180
Youth trained	Nos	-	-	50	63	20	133
Youth placed	Nos	-	-	-	10	5	15
SC/ST youth enrolled (out of the total youths)	Nos	-	-	20	40	50	110
Students completed coaching (State and Central govt. job examinations)	Nos	-	-	-	63	90	153
Impact							
Average annual income of per youth trained and placed	Rs.	-	-	1,20,000	1,20,000	2,40,000	-

5 Skill Development - Sundarbans

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Computer Training							
Youth enrolled	Nos	85	98	65	60	50	393
Youth trained	Nos	85	98	65	60	40	370
Youth placed (Job placement and Enterprise set up)	Nos	10	15	10	15	8	72
SC/ST youth enrolled	Nos	-	59	54	22	12	-
SC/ST youth trained	Nos	-	59	54	22	12	-
SC/ST youth placed	Nos	-	10	6	6	5	-
Batik and Tailoring Training							
Women enrolled	Nos	50	25	25	0	35	170
Women trained	Nos	50	25	25	0	35	170
Women placed	Nos	20	10	15	0	30	67
SC/ST women enrolled	Nos	-	12	12	0	12	-
SC/ST women trained	Nos	-	12	12	0	12	-
SC/ST women placed (Job placement and Enterprise set up)	Nos	-	8	10	0	10	-
Impact							
Average annual income of per youth trained and placed	Rs.	60,000	72,000	78,000	84,000	90,000	-
Average annual income of per women trained and placed - Batik Training and Tailoring	Rs.	36,000	42,000	48,000	60,000	60,000	-

6 Skill Development - TATA STRIVE - Aligarh

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Youth enrolled	Nos	222	590	295	347	721	2322
Youth trained	Nos	222	590	295	347	498	2099
Youth placed	Nos	222	457	245	238	362	1668
SC/ST enrolled	Nos	56	88	36	88	129	443
SC/ST trained	Nos	53	76	29	64	75	339
SC/ST placed	Nos	51	48	21	52	46	250
Impact							
Average annual income of per youth trained and placed	Rs.	1,18,252	1,09,612	1,30,599	1,33,917	1,42,524	-

7 Cluster Development

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
New women added to cluster	Nos	35	3	42	45	10	255
Cluster Sales	Lakh	19.46266	23.88959	26	16.135	20.22	142.59
Impact							
Average annual wages of total artisans	Lakh	6.36	6.93	9.84	8.64	9.89	-

8 Cluster - Wise Sales

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Cluster - Wise Sales	Number of women						
Bandhani	123	45,3,008	7,65,411	7,40,075	2,15,000	4,24,950	36,99,184
Jute	20	4,97,000	6,48,653	9,69,880	3,00,995	5,80,457	38,75,265
Rexene	25	4,64,975	3,49,300	4,36,530	1,70,540	3,12,845	25,11,290
Bead	10	54,788	83,675	32,065	19,000	16,200	2,47,948
Coconut Fibre	17	0	4,46,520	0	1,04,340	1,99,802	7,60,032
Dungaree	10	4,76,495	1,03,750	3,01,147	40,000	24,500	17,87,852
Patchwork Bedsheets	20	0	21,800	47,800	14,500	1,79,600	2,63,700
Continuation in COVID-19	0	0	0	1,11,300	6,87,000	2,84,000	10,82,300
Total	200	19,46,266	23,88,959	26,38,797	15,51,375	20,22,354	1,41,97,421

9 Okhai

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Artisans Impacted	Nos	1139	1524	2364	24367	27830	27830
Sales	Lakh	204.95	392.45	651	1057.1	1422.76	4411.01
Impact							
Average monthly payment per artisan	Rs.	1,916	4,330	5,708	7,851	10,520	-
Average annual payment per artisan	Rs.	22,992	51,960	68,496	94,212	1,26,240	-
Average annual increase in household income	%	109	287	104	94	122	-

Ensuring Environmental Integrity

It is about time that we pay close attention to the needs of our planet. We need to responsibly conserve our natural resources and protect our ecosystem. TCSR's main focus is on Natural Resource Management & Environmental Conservation. The key programmes include land and water management activities, waste management, preservation of biodiversity and mitigation of climate change impacts. The programmes are designed with a participatory approach with other partners providing skills, knowledge, expertise and funds to enhance the effort and reach a larger number of people.



Natural Resource Management

- 01» Watershed Development and Water Management (Jal Dhan)
- 02» Soil and Land Improvement
- 03» Waste Management

Biodiversity Conservation

- Centre for Sustainable Conservation Action for the Protection of the Ecosystems of the Seas (C-SCAPES)

Natural Resource Management

01» Watershed Development and Water Management (Jal Dhan)

TCSR implemented water conservation and water management work across villages in rural India.

The below mentioned water harvesting intervention were established during the year :

Jal Dhan - Gujarat

1.1» Community Water Harvesting Structures

Community water harvesting structures such as community ponds are integral to the life and prosperity of the rural eco-system of India. Villages have historically been formed around large ponds and other water bodies. Rain water gets harvested naturally by the community pond and is stored there. It recharges the ground water and also acts as an indicator of the water table in the village. Collection of silt deposits, neglect and lack of maintenance leads to many of these natural water harvesting structures becoming defunct, with time. These are then renovated with community participation, formation of user groups, implementation of participatory approach, selection of panchayat members, collection of community contribution, etc. Such renovation increases the water storage capacity and improves the water table, thereby helping solve issues faced during water scarcity and droughts. The silt is also fertile, which when added to farm soil, helps in improving the yields.

1.2» Individual Water Harvesting Structures

Farmers also harvest water individually on their farmlands by digging farm ponds and farm bunds and recharge ground water artificially through injection of water through wells. The

water stored in farm ponds can be directly used for agricultural activities and irrigation. This reduces the dependence of farmers on the vagaries of the monsoon and groundwater. Other benefits include, improved soil fertility leading to better farm yield and income; replenishing groundwater supplies of the surrounding area, reduction in the cost of pumping water of groundwater and a reduction in the salinity of soil in the region. Farm bunds are like embankments built around the boundaries of farmlands. These structures ensure that rainwater is contained in the farm itself preventing run-off, which helps in retaining soil moisture, reducing soil erosion during heavy rains and protecting fertile soil. Various water conservation methods were adopted in villages such as Shamlasar, Poshitra, Mulvel, Khatumba, Charakla, Pindara, Gurgadh, Juni Dhrevad, Aniyari, Dhinki, Okha Madhi, Bardiya, Dwarka, Korada, Goriyari, Gadhechi, Nageshwar, Kalyanpur and Gaga, to store rain water.

1.3 Promotion Of Micro Irrigation System (MIS)

Micro irrigation systems (MIS) such as drip and sprinkler irrigation systems are promoted to solve the challenge of limited water availability and boost water usage efficiency. Strategies such as fertigation (mixing fertilisers with irrigation) promote water efficiency, lower labour costs, raise crop output and ensure judicious fertiliser usage. For scaling up of adoption of MIS, an additional 20% subsidy was provided to farmers in the project villages.

During the year



210 farmers adopted MIS and increased water efficiency by **70%** through drip and **40%** through sprinkler irrigation.

1.4 Promotion Of Rain Gun Irrigation System

In comparison to sprinkler and drip irrigation systems, the rain gun irrigation system is a quick and inexpensive way of irrigation. This high performance micro irrigation approach is affordable for small landowners and farms as well. When compared to drip irrigation, it requires very little maintenance and has much lesser choking issues.

During the year



74 farmers from **11 villages** adopted rain gun Irrigation.

Overall Impact

- Overall in FY21-22, around **412 farmers** with farm land area of around **1,031 acres** benefited from the **152 farm** ponds and **18 village ponds**, dams, and check dams and other individual water harvesting structures resulting in a **23 mcft increase** in water storage.
- These structures were built by digging the soil at the rate

of **Rs. 23 per** cubic metres of soil, and the farmers increased the fertility of the land by adding good fertile soil from the ponds in **417 acres**, saving cost of **Rs. 36 lakhs** at the rate of **Rs. 8,750 per acre**, which could only be done with the help of public participation.

- Better water storage and irrigation resulted in better crop yield and a benefit of **Rs. 142 lakhs** to farmers and other villagers.

During the year



the average increase in water saving was of **35%** while the yield increased by **25% to 38%**.

Jal Dhan - Maharashtra

The Jal Dhan programme in Maharashtra is carried out in collaboration with Rallis India with a special focus on water stressed regions. The programme aims to promote water efficient technologies and climate proofing interventions. The programme aims at increasing water availability for domestic and agricultural use by methods such as afforestation, replenishing ground water and building temporary and permanent structures like loose boulders, diversion dams, check dams etc. which reduce the force of run-off rainwater, conserve moisture in the field, prevent soil erosion and increase water storage.



Jal Dhan - Jharkhand

The Integrated Micro Watershed Project was implemented in partnership with Tata Steel foundation in 2 villages from West Bokaro region of Jharkhand state. Additionally, Rallis India Ltd. constructed 3 loose boulder structures totalling to 24.5 cubic metres in the landmass of Berwa Tola. The Lift Irrigation project was revived at Basantpur for 63 marginal farmers with 14.36 acres of land for cultivation of crops throughout the year. It also focussed on creating sustainable livelihood opportunities.

During the year



- The programme positively impacted more than **2.55 lakh** villagers from **133 families** across **79 villages** covering **19 tehsil** and **8 districts** of Maharashtra and **2 villages** in the Ramgarh district of Jharkhand.
- Impact assessments **10** villages from Beed district were also conducted. In totality, **115.8 mcft** water was harvested. The ground water level increased from **1 metre** to **6 metres** since the wells, tube-wells and bore-wells were all recharged. These measures ensured water availability for the entire year, eliminating the need for water tankers. Farmers could also opt to cultivate one or two additional crops. The family incomes also doubled due to an increase in crop production.
- Manual farm bunding was executed across **3** ha of unused farmland bringing them under cultivation. **Pani Panchayat** at **Basantpur** is almost ready to be formed to ensure sustainability of the Lift Irrigation System. Additionally, at the societal level, women were saved from the drudgery of fetching water from far off locations and could save their time and energy. Migration to urban areas also stopped, since paid opportunities were available in the village throughout the year. The intervention has also played an important role in rapport building with the community. After witnessing the significant impact of Jal Dhan, the neighbouring villages are now encouraged to initiate the same project in a similar manner.



2.2 Deep Ploughing

Deep ploughing is a technique that digs into the soil to a depth greater than 50 cm as compared to ordinary ploughing which rarely exceeds 20 cm. There are several benefits to using this procedure: improved soil water retention, reduced water runoff, improved soil aeration encouraging healthy growth of micro-organisms, improved nutrient availability to the plants ultimately bringing about higher productivity for the farmers.

During the year



165.3 acres was deep ploughed in Farrukhabad, benefitting **93 farmers** from **24 villages**.

2.3 Gypsum Application

The Okhamandal region's soil is saline and has a poor drainage system. As a result, the water retention capacity of agricultural land is reduced, resulting in lower agricultural yield. TCSR advocated agriculture-grade phosphor-gypsum to address this issue. This increases seed emergence by 50 to 100 percent while also providing calcium for a healthy harvest.

2.4 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 soil tests and fortify their farm land with nutrients as per the soil requirement. The measure has resulted in an improvement in the quality of soil and a reduction in the cost of cultivation.

2.5 Composting

Appropriate use of composting helps to maintain soil productivity and fertility. TCSR promoted the production of good quality compost at the village level and encouraged farmers to use it. 10 farmers were demonstrated the benefits of waste decomposer bacteria composting and they experienced a reduction in the input cost of cultivation on implementing it.

2.6 Anti-Stubble Burning

Stubble burning is the easiest and cheapest method of preparing the soil for the next round of cultivation by burning the residue on the fields after harvest. But it is also an

02 Soil and Land Improvement

It is essential for life on this planet to preserve our land and soil. Without healthy soil, we cannot produce anything. Under TCSR's land development programme, a number of activities are taken up, which include the following:

2.1 Laser Levelling

Agricultural land laser levelling involves smoothening of the land surface using a laser beam which improves the quality of soil and crop productivity while conserving irrigation water, nutrients, and agrochemicals.

During the year



laser levelling was used to level **209 acres** of land benefitting **16 farmers** from **3 villages** in Mithapur. In Farrukhabad, **380 acres** of land was levelled positively impacting **171 farmers** from **54 villages**.

important contributor to air pollution. TCSR conducts the anti-stubble burning programme to help farmers keep the soil fertile for an optimum yield through less harmful methods such as the use of Turbo Happy Seeder (THS) and Zero Seed Drill across all small and medium-sized villages of Farrukhabad and Hardoi districts of Uttar Pradesh. The THS uproots the stubble and sows seeds simultaneously. The stubble thus collected is used as mulch i.e. using it as a layer on the ground. The Zero Seed Drill technology directly sows seeds in the previous crop stubble without shredding the straw.

During the year



soil productivity was increased through wheat sowing by happy seeders across **225 acres** impacting **95 beneficiaries** in **13 villages**, by zero tillage on **172.30 acres** benefitting **83 farmers** from **7 villages** and through mulching of paddy maize stubbles as well as sugarcane leaves across **68 acres** benefitting **26 beneficiaries** in **8 villages**.

2.7 Promotion Of Organic Fertilisers

TCSR in Farrukhabad helps farmers improve the soil health by providing the appropriate organic fertilisers (based on soil testing) at subsidised rates to the farmers. These increase the organic materials as well as the beneficial micro bacteria in the soil.

During the year



under this initiative organic fertilisers were used across **56.4 acres** of land impacting **27 farmers** from **11 villages** of Amritpur and Shahabad tehsils of Farrukhabad and Hardoi districts.

03 Waste Management

Dwarka, one of the four religious sites in the "Chardham Yatra", attracts more than 30 lakh pilgrims on a yearly basis, as per TOI, 2019. TCSR as part of its CSR initiative has identified improvement in Dwarka Waste Management as a project that would serve the growing pilgrim / tourist population, while improving the hygiene of the town, reducing the environmental damage and carbon footprint while also providing employment to the waste picker community. To tackle the solid waste issue, a study was conducted under TCSR in association with the Sampurna Earth team. The Waste Management Plant came into shape in the year and its inception followed in 2019. The findings from the audit of Dwarka, showed the waste management plant could receive at least 4 ton and 5 ton of waste on a daily basis from the surrounding areas, in the initial stages. A Self Help Group (SHG) group was formed by 20 rag pickers based on the area of waste collection with each rag picker receiving an identity card, medical insurance (Pradhan

Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana) and banking facilities. This intervention is an example of bringing the marginalised sections of the society into the mainstream and uplifting them through the medium of the SHG. At full functional capacity, the waste management plant can provide employment to around 200 people in different roles to fulfill its daily need of waste management. At present, there are 18 employed /salaried SHG members.

During the year



there has been increase in shredded plastic supply per day - **3 tonne per day** which acts as an alternate fuel to the cement plant.

Biodiversity Conservation

The Mithapur region is known for its natural heritage including coral reefs, lush mangrove stands, turtle nesting beaches, wetlands, bird nesting sites and the scrub forests. TCSR has been involved in biodiversity conservation initiatives for more than two decades

Centre For Sustainable Conservation Action For Protection Of Ecosystems Of The Seas (C-SCAPES)

C-SCAPES was established in the 150th year of the Tata Group in the coastal landscape of Mithapur. It is dedicated to the conservation and wise use of marine and coastal biodiversity for inclusive and sustainable development in India. It empowers marine and coastal conservation actions by convening and leveraging local, regional, and national stakeholders and partnerships, implementing, and demonstrating on-ground solutions, and providing credible knowledge and objective recommendations for policy and practice. C-SCAPES's work is organised into six areas :

marine biodiversity protection; coastal ecosystem management; coastal community resilience-building; ocean education and communication; climate change mitigation and adaptation; and coastal governance. In

all that we do, we harness the experiences and expertise of our parent organisation, TCSR, council members, and project and community partners, to strengthen our ability to address the challenges faced by marine and coastal ecosystems in India.



Our projects include:

01 Species & Ecosystem Conservation

1.2 Coral Reef Recovery Project - Mithapur

Less than a kilometre away from the Tata Chemicals Mithapur township is a small but significant coral reef ecosystem. With our partners (Wildlife Trust of India) WTI, we have established a biorock reef system, creating 175 artificial reefs and increased the overall artificial reef area by 350 m². This has increased the fish populations with observable benefits to local livelihoods. Three coral gardens were also developed adjacent to the Mithapur reef, as repositories for locally available coral species that can be accessed for future coral reef restoration. 40,000 m² of the coral garden and artificial reef complex was demarcated with marker buoys and declared a no-take fishing zone in collaboration with fishermen.

Community support is critical to successful coral reef restoration projects. We have conducted two awareness camps and two field-based participatory trainings for reef dependent communities of Bhimrana, Arambhada, Surajkaradi village and Mithapur, to strengthen coral reef monitoring and community-conservation actions. Various scientific, conservation and societal interventions were made to increase coral reef conservation action-based awareness amongst the fishing community.

C-SCAPES and WTI teams conducted several MEL (Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning) online meetings, and an in-person strategy meet in Delhi. A visit to the Mithapur project site to review progress, build transformative and sustainable change-building actions, and understand the project outcomes occurred in March. The MEL team met reef dependent fishers to better understand their perspectives on coral conservation, and its impact on fish stock and livelihood.

1.2 The Whale Shark Conservation Project

Whale Shark Conservation is a successful and well-established intervention by Wildlife Trust of India, Gujarat Forest Department, Tata Chemicals Ltd., and fishing communities of the Saurashtra coast, working towards safeguarding the globally threatened Whale Shark (*Rhincodon typus*), the largest fish on the planet. International Whale Shark Day celebration, Wildlife Week celebration, 15th Gujarat whale shark day celebration at Veraval, fishing boat painting, flag installation were some activities organised by WTI, C-SCAPES and TCSR in 2021. Friends of Whale Shark were engaged in activities like Whale Shark sand artmaking, beach clean-up drives, and "Whale Shark on Wheels", a rally with whale shark inflatable on a camel cart. In the run-up to International Whale Shark Day, various online and offline activities such as Whale Shark webinars in Gujarati and Marathi, online panel discussions in Gujarati, online pan-India painting competitions, Whale Shark awareness campaigns among the fishermen of Okhamandal, online crash courses on Know Your Whale Shark, and online quizzes were organised to engage a wide range of participants.



More than 2,500 participants from 14 states participated in these eight events.

The 15th Gujarat Whale Shark Day was celebrated with local communities on the 4th of December 2021. More than 300 students and fishermen attended this event in the presence of the District Collector; Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Chief Wildlife Warden; Dy. Commanding Officer of the Indian Coast Guard; Chief Conservator of Forests; Dy. Conservator of Forests; TCL officers; and President and Boat Owners Association of Veraval. The event received phenomenal media coverage. A total of 857 Whale Sharks have been rescued in Gujarat since 2005 under the Whale Shark conservation project, the achievements of which were acknowledged by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Govt. of India on Twitter.

During the year



37 Whale Sharks have been rescued by fishermen off Gujarat waters.

1.3 Mangrove Forest Restoration

Mangroves are significant in addressing climate change because of their potential to store large amounts of carbon, yet they are under attack all around the world. Mangrove forests are especially attractive to fish and other species like finfish, shellfish, and other biodiversity, looking for food and critical protection from predators. Mangroves stabilise coastlines against storm surges, currents, waves, and tides. As a part of its drive to strengthen coastal ecosystems, TCSR has continued its mangrove forest restoration projects at Mithapur (Gujarat) and Sundarbans (West Bengal). The approach is to link conservation projects with livelihood opportunities for local communities.

During the year



a total of **1,70,000 mangroves** were planted under the TCSR mangrove restoration project: **65,000 mangroves** in Mithapur and **1,05,000** in the Sundarbans.

1.4 Community Conservation Coral Reefs In The Lakshadweep Archipelago

In partnership with Srushti Conservation Foundation (SCF), we are identifying and delineating the geographic boundaries of a new conservation reserve in Lakshadweep, for the protection of 200 km² of the coral reef ecosystem. An evidence-based governance and management plan for the conservation reserve will be co-designed with communities and relevant stakeholders in and around the islands. The Lakshadweep associated lagoon area is 4200 km² and has enormous potential for carbon sequestration through reef protection and regeneration. This is also crucial for strengthening livelihoods and the ecosystem services provision, especially in the context of the climate crisis.

The reef areas of three islands - Bitra (17 transects), Perumal Par (8 Transects) and Agatti (30 Transects) - were sampled using Line Intercept/ Belt Transect methods. Giant clams were used as a surrogate of reef habitat quality. As many as 1155 photo quadrats and 115 video transects for fish diversity were captured separately and are being analysed. 120 individual discussions were conducted with local communities to document traditional knowledge. Project progress was also conveyed to the forest department of Lakshadweep. Lakshadweep administration invited SCF to provide scientific advice in a meeting on seaweed farming as an alternate livelihood; Bitra and Agatti Islands are considered key islands for this enterprise.

During the year



the biodiversity of over **5% of Agatti, Bitra, and Perumal Par islands** were surveyed. **42 youths** were engaged in project surveys and associated activities. **12 workshops** were conducted for People's Biodiversity Register and conservation management techniques.

1.5 Restoration Of Saltpans For Conservation Of Migratory Water Birds In Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu

C-SCAPES has partnered with the Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS), to enrich and restore abandoned saltpans in Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu, to provide roosting, nesting, and feeding sites for migratory and resident water birds. The



project is simultaneously developing supplementary sources of income for surrounding communities through varied uses of the saltpans. Restoration of saltpans was carried out for conservation of migratory water birds in Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu with Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS). 35 ha of abandoned saltpan have been restored to wetland bird habitat.

BNHS has created channels and deepened the salt pan ponds to increase freshwater flows (from Manakudy estuary) and the carrying capacity of 110 acres of saltpan in Kanyakumari. Approximately 3,000 juvenile shrimps, collected from the adjoining backwaters (Rajakkamangalam), have been released into the pans. Artemia is cultured once a month and is being released into the adjoining saltpans with high salinity. Their impact on the bird population is being monitored regularly.

Bird counts are being taken regularly to monitor the impact of changing the freshwater levels. Over 10,000 water birds were recorded using the restored saltpans. During the northward passage time, an increase in the number of migratory birds has been observed, including 2,000 sea terns and 450 Greater Flamingos. Numbers of some wader species like Little Stints, Lesser Sand Plover, Common Redshank, and Grey Plover have also increased. Other observed species include Ruddy Turnstone, Eurasian Curlew, and a Broad-billed Sandpiper. The release of water from the estuary into the saltpan brought in thousands of fingerlings which in turn attracted fish-eating birds such as the Great Egret, Black-headed Ibis and Eurasian Spoonbill. To reduce the impact of increasingly unsuitable nesting/roosting conditions for the water birds, artificial platforms using bamboo rafts supported by wood poles were built in and around the saltpans. The functioning of the artificial roosts was monitored consistently.

During the year



7 new species of birds were observed including Greater Sand-Plover, Arctic Skua, Heuglin's Gull, Common Ringed Plover, Cotton Pygmy-Goose, Yellow-throated Sparrow, and Jungle Myna. A Bird Identification training programme was conducted in August 2021 for students and teachers. Three youths from the local communities are engaged in imparting bird watching training on a weekly basis and given a fellowship as an incentive. The training imparted helped them to understand the importance of bird conservation. They are now involved in creating awareness among their locality and soon will become professional bird-watching guides. Awareness of wetlands and birds improved amongst 50 students. 3 youth have been trained as bird watching guides and marine biologists respectively.

1.6 Conservation & Sustainable Management Of Coastal Ecosystems For Increased Resilience To Climate Change Impacts On The East Coast Of India

C-SCAPES has partnered with M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF) to restore and protect the mangrove ecosystem in Kedilam estuary, Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu for enhanced protection of people and biodiversity against the impacts of climate change; and to restore the coastal watershed and catchment functionality in Pulicat lake, Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh for enhanced protective and provisioning ecosystem services. There is high dependence on the natural resources of Pulicat Lake for fishing and, on freshwater systems near Vattambudukuppam (Nellore district) for agricultural purposes. Similarly, in Cuddalore, fishermen use both the Kedilam estuary and near shore areas for fishing. These areas are highly vulnerable to disasters. Conservation of coastal resources such as mangroves, freshwater bodies, and restoration of sea grass beds in Pulicat will enhance fisheries and biodiversity. The restoration of freshwater bodies around Vattambudukuppam will increase water availability and groundwater recharge.

During the year



a total of **15 floral species** of sea grass, mangroves, and salt marshes recorded in and around Pulicat lake. Biophysical surveys have been conducted to study and understand seagrass beds and their status, mangroves, associated species and their status and physicochemical parameters of soil and water. The community has been informed of the project interventions and their support is being taken. **25,000 mangrove** saplings were raised by women's self-help groups which will be used to plant in the Kedilam estuary in Cuddalore during the monsoon season. Two workshops were organised to engage the community in natural resource management through the formation of Village-Level

Mithapur is an ex-situ approach to create a botanical reserve for the protection of local strains of native flora species and the reserve spreads over 170 acres, and more than 160 flora species have been traced here. The number of bird species recorded here stands at over 100, which includes the migratory species. 25 acres of dry deciduous forest patch has been developed to encourage local migrant species to stay back and breed here. Employee volunteers and family members have been helping with this project in multiple ways – site clearance and land development work, nursery activities for raising indigenous flora saplings, plantation at site and irrigation and maintenance work and also for monitoring of birdlife at the site. The positive impact of the project has been the steady rise in the number of bird species.

During the year



10 new species of birds were recorded in Okhamandal, while **5 new indigenous flora species** were introduced.



Common Whitehead at Biodiversity Park, Mithapur on 12 Sept, 2021



Red-backed Shrike at Biodiversity Park, Mithapur on 17 Sept, 2021



Spotted Flycatcher at Biodiversity Park, Mithapur on 11 Sept, 2021



Common Hawk Cuckoo at Biodiversity Park, Mithapur on 14 Oct, 2021



Jungle Prinia at Mahul village beach area on 18 Sept, 2021



Striped Bunting at Mahul village beach area on 18 Sept, 2021



Common Quail at Mahul village beach area on 18 Sept, 2021



Caspian Plover at TUE Mangrove plantation site, Duvvaka on 3 Nov, 2021

02 Greening Projects

2.1 Indigenous Flora Biodiversity Conservation

The indigenous flora of Okhamandal region is on a steady decline due to the rampant spread of an alien invasive species - Prosopis juliflora. The situation is expected to be further aggravated due to new development projects likely to come up in the region as well as the spread of yet another invasive alien weed - the Congress Grass (Parthenium hysterophorus), one of the world's seven most notorious weeds. Much of the grasslands in the region have been run over by these alien weeds.

The Indigenous Flora Biodiversity Conservation Project at

03 Awareness And Training

3.1 Communication, Education And Public Awareness (CEPA)

The 'Prakruti' eco clubs programme is part of TCSR's environmental education initiative and is designed to create biodiversity conservation and climate change awareness amongst rural students, teachers and the community. The aim is also to encourage a participatory approach for conservation action. The programme involves volunteering by Tata employees and their family members, thus, helping enhance corporate rapport with the community and sensitising employees about biodiversity around chemical plants.

During the year



56 eco clubs have been promoted in Mithapur, reaching over **6,000 students and teachers from schools** in and around the area.

3.2» Prakruti Parivar

Apart from the eco clubs, there is a group of more than 500 volunteers including Tata Chemicals' employees, their family members and retired employees called the 'Prakruti Parivar' who have been involved in conservation awareness and action programmes for over a decade now.

During the year



these volunteers have contributed **6,185 hours** to the various programmes. Both **online & field programme** for volunteering were conducted.

3.3» Pan-India Awareness Activities For Butterflies And Other Wildlife

The month of September 2021 was celebrated as Big Butterfly Month. TCSR organised a 'Know Your Butterflies' five days certificate course; online and offline butterfly painting competitions and online butterfly photography competitions. More than 775 individuals (age 5 to 67 years) were covered in Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Telangana, West Bengal, along with Gurgaon, Daman & Diu and Dubai. Participants of the art competitions were encouraged to observe and paint/photograph the butterflies seen locally so as to build empathy for local diversity.

Wildlife Week (2nd to 8th October 2021) was celebrated with a talk on marine mega fauna, webinars on marine life; the importance of wetlands for migratory birds and common snakes; bird monitoring trips to the Biodiversity Park with school students and volunteers and an online Biodiversity Quiz in which participants from Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh joined. Overall, more than 250 people were reached through the celebration.

TCSR celebrated World Wetlands Day (2nd February 2022) by conducting two webinars and a training session. Webinars were conducted in association with Community Science Centres of Junagadh and Dwarka as well as the Gujarat Ecology Commission. A training session was conducted for Rajasthan Forest Department with the Bombay Natural History Society. The events benefitted 269 participants who understood the importance of wetlands for the environment.

Case Study

Name of the Intervention:

Watershed Management - Farm Pond

Name of the beneficiary : Vinod Kesur

Location : Ranjeetpur, Dwarka, Gujarat



Vinod Kesur is a farmer living in Ranjeetpur village. There was only one pond in his village, which also would dry up every year after the monsoons. The villagers had been facing an acute water shortage for years now, making their life very difficult. In 2017-18, Vinod learned about TCSR's watershed management programme, which included the construction of agricultural ponds, village ponds, check dams and other structures with the support of community contributions. This intervention had benefited farmers in the Okhamandal region. After learning of this, he approached the TCSR team concerning rebuilding the pond in his village. Thanks to a grant from TCSR and a community contribution of Rs 18,000, Vinod's village pond was deepened and cleaned. The revived and restored pond now has potable fresh water that is sufficient to meet the village's needs. The residents of Ranjeetpur are filled with gratitude since they could not have solved their water shortage problem without the support of TCSR.

1 Watershed Development and Water Management (Jal Dhan) - Mithapur

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Watershed development structures constructed							
Medium	Nos	19	10	30	11	18	404
Small (farm pond, farm bund & well recharge)	Nos	178	191	127	81	152	3,195
Irrigated area							
Medium and small structures	Acres	1,297	1,132	896	780	1,031	15,102
Two cropping - Micro - irrigation (MIS)	Acres	85	924	855	188	1,031	4,976.5
Farmers covered							
Promotion of rain gun irrigation system	Nos	-	-	-	108	74	-
Watershed management programme	Nos	500	450	360	312	412	6,012
Adopted MIS	Nos	-	-	-	155	210	365
Rain water harvesting capacity added	MCFT	29	25	25	20	23	464.75
Drip and sprinkler installed	Nos	15	214	171	77	210	1,104
Impact							
Average annual water savings increased by 35%, water efficiency through drip irrigation increased by 70%, and sprinkler irrigation increased by 40%.							

2 Watershed Development and Water Management (Jal Dhan) - Maharashtra and Jharkhand

Parameters	Unit	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Water harvesting structures constructed (trenches, loose boulders, well recharge, diversion dams)				
Small	Nos	11	0	11
De-silted area				
Nala/river	Kilometre	6.25	9.74	15.99
Pond/storage structures	Hector	1.01	1.25	2.26
Check dam				
Repaired	Nos	0	1	1
De-silted	Nos	0	2	2
Ponds outlet				
Repaired	Nos	-	1	1
Villages	Nos	70	10	-
Villagers	Nos	2,21,759	3,22,59	-
Affirmative Action (AA)	%	28	21.94	-
Litres of water harvested	MCFT	108.7	115.8	-
Impact				
Rise in ground water level from 1 metre to 6 metre.				

3 Land Development - Mithapur

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Land Reclamation							
Land reclaimed	Acres	80	31	60	200	0	1,223*
Farmers benefitted	Nos	80	31	60	57	0	280
Villages covered	Nos	7	3	4	12	0	33
Laser Leveling							
Land leveled	Acres	-	30	91	131	209	461
Farmers benefitted	Nos	-	-	14	18	16	48
Villages covered	Nos	-	-	4	6	3	13
Soil and water testing	Sample	435	435	265	0	0	1,738
Impact							
Average annual increase in land fertility is 10% and 6.6% increase in water holding capacity.							

*including Babrala

4 Land Development - Farrukhabad and Hardoi Districts

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Land Laser Levelled	Acres	904	1000	532	633.6	380	3,734.6
Land Deep Ploughed	Acres	700	877	532	633.6	165.3	3,024.9
Promotion of Organic Fertiliser	Acres	508	530	532	633.6	56.4	2,614
Impact							
Average annual increase in land fertility is 20 %.							

5 Biodiversity - Mithapur

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Mangroves planted - Mithapur	Nos	20,200	60,000	28,700	60,000	65,000	660,400
Mangroves planted - Sundarbans*	Nos	62,000	55,000	75,000	55,000	1,05,000	7,78,000
Development of dry deciduous forest plot	Acres	-	-	5	10	10	25
Environment awareness programmes	Nos	-	155	155	181	146	-
People reached (Outreach of environment & conservation awareness programmes)	Nos	8,544	7,670	11,675	6,084	8,379	2,01,155
Whale shark rescued	Nos	30	20	44	34	37	850
Avi-fauna (bird) species recorded	Nos	84	90	83	2	10	118
Indigenous flora species introduced	Nos	5	5	5	5	5	159
Eco clubs promoted	Nos	30	40	54	56	56	56

* Sundarbans numbers only

Enablers for Sustainable Development

TCSR believes that social, economic and environmental development lie at the heart of transformation. The enablers for each of these three critical elements of development are health, wellness and education. These enablers help ensure long-term sustainability of interventions. TCSR has divided them into three main categories:



TCSR has divided them into three main categories:

1 Education (Shiksha Maitree)

2 Health & Nutrition

3 Drinking Water & Sanitation

01 Education (Shiksha Maitree)

We believe that one of the most important pillars which aid our socio-economic development is Education. It is the fundamental right of every child of the age group of 5-14 years to complete formal school education. TCSR runs various programmes to achieve two primary objectives – ensuring zero drop-out and improving the quality of education through need-based educational programmes at all its operating locations. The focus during the year was to support continuity of education during the Covid-19 imposed lockdown, for which TCSR worked with programmes for remote learning mainly using the WhatsApp platform. We operated physical classes on HP WOW buses while maintaining the necessary social distancing guidelines to reach to children in areas where digital connectivity was a challenge. When schools began to reopen, emphasis was laid on raising awareness following COVID-19 guidelines of social distancing, use of masks, hand hygiene and various other precautions to be taken, importance of

vaccination etc. We focussed on bridging the learning gap that arose during the closure of schools.

Under the Shiksha Maitree programme, we continue to focus on the following aspects:

1.1 Continuity of Education

1.2 Quality of Education

1.3 Governance and Engagement

1.1 Continuity of Education

• Digital Education

TCSR has been focusing on supporting learning continuity for children during and after the pandemic by adopting various digital tools. Many families in rural areas have smart phones, which allows for learning continuity via mobile-based apps that use free features like WhatsApp. WhatsApp was chosen as the platform because it provided students with easy access to learning resources and encouraged interaction between teachers and students as well as among students. WhatsApp student groups were formed for students in Grades 2 to 8. Students could gain access to study materials, participate in online competitions and access daily online activities as well as worksheets through these groups. Instant feedback, clarification of doubts, and constructive discussions ensured that learning outside of the classroom continued smoothly. As a result, student dropouts caused by the pandemic effect were avoided.

During the year



TCSR collaborated with **six government schools** in Cuddalore to provide digital literacy to **1,027 students**. In Mambattu, **494 students** and in Mithapur, **709 students** were covered under digital literacy.

• Scholarships Distribution

TCSR offers scholarships to deserving students from underprivileged backgrounds at different stages, ensuring continuity of education through 6 interventions under Shiksha Maitree: Buddy4Study, Higher Education, Affirmative Action, Desh Ko Arpan, COVID-19, Special Scholarship, and the Shri Darbari Seth Scholarship. During the year, 613 students were granted scholarship support through these six interventions. In all, scholarships worth Rs. 30,11,149 lakhs were distributed to support students in continuing their education. The financial support provided through scholarships helped reduce the drop-out ratio and motivated students to continue their education.

During the year



under Buddy4Study **294 students** obtained scholarships. **161 students** received scholarships under Higher Education. Scholarships through Affirmative Action were granted to **69 students**. **75 students** were given financial support through the Desh Ko Arpan programme. **12 students** could continue their education thanks to the COVID-19 Special Scholarship, while **2 students** could do so with the support of the Shri Darbari Seth Scholarship.

• Mainstreaming of Drop-out children

TCSR strives to reintegrate drop-outs into mainstreaming. Children of migrant workers or those belonging to socially and economically marginalised communities tend to drop out of school before the 10th grade. While counselling is provided to parents to prevent such drop-outs, efforts are also made to bring these children back into the mainstream education system through special classes and non-residential training. Children who dropped out of school before finishing their 10th grade exams are given admission in the 9th grade. To ensure a drop-out does not reoccur, students and their parents are counselled through home visits. This year, admissions were given to 575 such drop-out students from 19 villages in a high school located in Vasai, Gadhechi and Dwarka.

• Bridge course at SNTD centre (Mithapur)

TCSR operates an open school centre that is affiliated with SNTD Women's University's distance learning programme

(Mumbai). The Bridge course at SNTD was created to help drop-out girls complete their secondary and higher secondary schooling, as well as complete their graduation. It includes both formal and informal education, allowing women to pursue technical training courses that interest them. The intervention will resume the following year.

• Urban Classes

TCSR conducted an initial survey amongst the Devipujak community prior to starting urban classes in Arambhada (Chopagi area), Mithapur (railway track area), and Bhimrana (Devipujak area). The importance of including children of rag pickers in the educational system was emphasised through the survey.

During the year



200 students were covered under the intervention.

• Learning Resource Support And Remedial Classes

TCSR, in collaboration with the Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC), initiated the education programme in 2015 in the Okhamandal taluka of Gujarat's Dwarka district after finding that it lags behind other districts in literacy indicators. With the vision of creating a stable and enabling environment for the children through collaboration between the teachers and parents, CSPC scheduled parent-meetings and counselling to get the parents more involved with their children's education. Parenting workshops were also conducted in schools under the Educational Quality Improvement Programme. The CSPC team extended their academic support to the teachers of Maths and language in developing and collating the best teacher learning practises in the Teacher Learning Material (TLM). The team also interacted with the primary grade Mathematics teachers of Okhamandal to understand the challenges they faced while teaching Maths to students in grades 3-5 and conducted a workshop to help them. During the process, TCSR discovered that students were struggling with their reading and writing skills soon after the COVID-19 restrictions were lifted and students were allowed to attend physical classes at school. To address this, a library corner was set up with the help of language teachers from the affected schools. Once a week, each class had a library activity period. Teachers were given library management training to ensure that books were labelled and sorted by grade level. The younger children were read picture books. TCSR, in collaboration with CSPC, took the initiative to start volunteer remedial classes in August 2021 as an alternative method of delivering learning to students while supporting teacher-learning practices in order to bridge the learning gap among students. During the two-hour classes, volunteers facilitated students by following theme-based experiential learning methods and procedures.

During the year



1500 students were covered under CSPP and a total of **75 volunteer** classes were conducted covering about **1500 students**. A total of **86 library** reading corners were set up in schools.

• Summer Camps

Started in 2019, summer camps provide students with an opportunity to add more value to their education through avenues other than just school. At these camps, students are provided a crash course in leadership development, breaking the language barrier, removal of stage fear, inculcate team building, as well as a platform to learn and take part in cultural activities. In addition, students get to interact with other students from different villages, allowing them to form new bonds and friendships.

During the year



a total of **43 students** participated in the summer camps.

1.2 Quality of Education

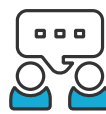
• Learning And Migration Programme (LAMP)

In partnership with the American India Foundation (AIF), TCSR has been implementing the Learning and Migration Programme in remote villages and districts that are most vulnerable to seasonal migration. The children of Koli and Rabari communities as well as those from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes residing in the remote blocks of Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Morbi, Dang, Dahod, Panchmahal, Mahisagar, Narmada, and Tapi suffer a learning loss because of lack of access to education. The programme aims at improving access, quality and governance across government schools in these remote regions.

Under the programme, Learning Resource Centres (LRCs) have been set up to demonstrate practices that would help in ensuring compulsory education and improving the quality of education. Under LAMP, there are various interventions that have their own focus areas. The Early Childhood Education (ECE) program components are focused on school readiness among Anganwadi children while the Learning Enhancement Program (LEP) facilitates Foundation Literacy and Numeracy among children from grade 3 to 5. The Learning Resource Centre (LRC) helps grade 6 to 8 children understand difficult Maths and Science concepts. Apart from this, the program also demonstrates LAMP pedagogy to government school teachers to improve learning outcomes. Additionally, the programme also strengthens school governance institutions through capacity-building programs for SMCs, PRI's, and citizen

educators in a quest to promote effective implementation of India's national Right to Education Act 2009. Due to the pandemic, access to learning for the children was facilitated through a combination of online & offline modes with home-based learning support. Engaging videos on language, Maths and Science were shared to the students through WhatsApp groups. For children who did not have access to smartphones or the internet, storybooks, other learning material, worksheets and other forms of assessments were made available at their homes with the help of youth volunteers & adolescent girls' group members who were engaged in the activity. Wherever possible, physical learning activities were arranged for small groups of children in different clusters across the villages taking into account social distancing norms.

During the year



the LAMP intervention reached out to **19,431 children** through various direct and indirect educational interventions in **154 schools** across **8 migration** affected blocks of Gujarat. In addition, a total of **10,242 community members** have been reached through various types of interventions, such as SMC and PRI training, strengthening groups of citizen educators and community consultation meetings, amongst others.



• Learning And Enhancement Programme (LEP)

Started in 2014-15, LEP classes are conducted for students in 3 villages-Khatumba, Batisa and Poshitra in Okhamandal. Owing to poor transportation in these villages, students at the primary level usually drop-out. Introducing an innovative approach to learning through the programme within their village, eliminates the need to travel and helps to bridge the learning gap. In LEP, classes are conducted for Grades 1st to 8th, covering 88 students.

• World On Wheels - WoW Bus

TCSR introduced World on Wheels, an IT-enabled 24-seater computer training bus powered with green energy and backed

by numerous software suites and cloud integration in association with HP in 2018. The initiative aims to bridge the education gap faced by many young children who do not have access to learning institutions because they reside in remote locations. The bus is a form of a mobile school that is being used to conduct IT and education classes on various topics for students, youth and farmers. TCSR through its 3 WOW buses, one each in Okhamandal, Cuddalore and Mambattu promotes digital learning in the rural areas around these plant locations. The second Wow Bus - Vidhya Vahini - was inaugurated in Mithapur to promote Science learning in the villages of the Okhamandal area. When children enter the mobile van, outfitted with solar power and digital equipment and participate in the innovative Science activities within the van, their curiosity gets sparked.

During the year



enrolled **1090 students** from **8 high schools** in Mithapur; enrolled **494 students** from **14 schools** in Mambattu and enrolled **1,027 students** from **6 schools** in Cuddalore.



• Career Counselling

247 students from eight high schools in Gujarat's Okhamandal block — Gorinja, Vasai, Varvala, Ghadechi, Goriyali, Korada, Baradiya and Dwarka — received career advice and counselling from Khambhali's Employment Department. They also provided one-on-one answers to students' questions. In order to improve their employability, students were also given handbooks containing information about various courses. 54 students registered under the Rojgar Mela scheme on the government's "ANUBANDHAM" portal and provided the necessary information for the government's "ANUBANDHAM" employment card.

• Support For Competitive Exam Preparation

TCSR provides coaching classes to students from Gujarat and Cuddalore who are preparing for competitive and government exams such as the Navoday Entrance Exam, the National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Examination (NMMS), and the TNPSC (Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission).

During the year



in Cuddalore **90 students** were covered for the TNPSC and **22 students** prepared for the competitive Navoday Entrance exam from Mithapur.

• Village Learning Centres (VLC) (Cuddalore And Mambattu)

TCSR aims to support government schools and children in the age group of 6–14 years with supplementary education that will equip them to grow as socially committed individuals with strong values and a solid educational foundation. TCSR has established 6 VLCs in Cuddalore and 14 VLCs in Mambattu with the help of village volunteers. To improve education quality, efforts were made to introduce innovative teaching methods, reduce school drop-out rates, particularly among female students, and assist children in completing their elementary education while also equipping them with communication and life skills. Through regular forums, relevant topics like life skills, health, nature, education, arts & crafts, politics, and philosophy were discussed with the children. TCSR implemented the Natural Language Acquisition (NLA) methodology in Cuddalore Village Learning Centres with the support of the ISAI Language Lab at Auroville. It offers a holistic language learning experience using heARTful techniques that integrate body, mind, and heart to reveal the child's joyful inner nature.

During the year



244 students in Cuddalore attended VLCs and approximately **274 students** benefitted through the NLA methodology and **500 students** have been covered in Mambattu till now.

1.3 Governance and Engagement

• Capacity building of School Management Committees (SMCs)

School Management Committee members play an important role in the children's education. Regular training and meetings are conducted with SMC members so that they can create an environment to nurture students and help them grow.

During the year



two training programmes were conducted for **256 SMC members** to familiarise them with their roles and responsibilities.

Rallis Ujjwal Bhavishya Yojana (RUBY)

The RUBY intervention is carried out in collaboration with Rallis India Ltd. with the vision of creating a brighter future for the next generation through the route of formal education.

The schools covered under the RUBY programme are those that have more than 50% of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Various educational programs focusing on the 'Learning with Fun' concept are being implemented under RUBY. RUBY focuses on English, Science, Digitalisation, Scholarship support, Infrastructure support as well as Capacity-building of the government school teachers. All interventions carried out under RUBY are replicable.

Science Intervention

While working in various schools we realised that students from rural and remote locations find it difficult to understand Science concepts. We partnered with a Science expert, who, through 100 experiments in the year, made these Science concepts simpler and more interesting to the students. At the end of year, these students participated in a Science exhibition showcasing their science projects made from locally sourced materials.

During the year



Science kits covering 25 practicals were distributed in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

English Intervention

The English intervention is designed to improve reading, writing and comprehension proficiency in English for students from vernacular medium. TCSR in collaboration with Rallis India Ltd. has partnered with the LeapForWord organisation & developed a course which aims to train identified teachers and monitor the students' and teachers' performances on a regular basis. The program is implemented by taking classes every day during the school timings. At present there are 8 community teachers who receive monthly remuneration for implementing the English Intervention program across two locations.

Scholarship Support

Financial support was provided to poor and needy students from technical education courses through the Vidhyasaarathi portal, which is operated by NSDL.

Teacher Sponsorship

TCSR and Rallis India Ltd. have been sponsoring together, the salaries of 38 teachers.

During the year



RUBY was implemented in 39 schools in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh impacting **8,600 students** through various interventions.

02 Health & Nutrition

Holistic Nutrition Programme

TCSR has a vision of promoting positive health, preventing under-nutrition in children and reducing the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). The Holistic Nutrition Programme works toward providing preventive, and where possible, curative health services. The direct target groups are pregnant women, lactating mothers, children under two years as well as adolescent girls. The programme focusses on enhancing the nutritional status of the food consumed, capacity building and facilitating access to government health services wherever possible, ensuring sustainability.



2.1 Enhance Nutritional Status

Good nutrition is the key to good health. The nutrition value of a meal can be enhanced by adding elements to it that have a high nutritional value. The nutritional status of food products can also be enhanced through PPP i.e. preservation, processing and preparation as well as growing one's own organic food through household kitchen gardens.

• Finding Thali Fillers - Through Scientific Approach

With small changes in the existing patterns and adding nutritious food products, the nutrition gap can be filled (diversity, availability and adequacy). By taking a scientific approach we can complete the Thali (a meal consisting of several small dishes accompanied by different forms of bread and usually a sweet dish). Based on a nutrition analysis of local food products, carried out in association with the Innovation Centre, Pune (Tata Chemicals), the samples of locally available nutritious food that were found to have significantly high nutritional values were promoted as Thali fillers. The nutritional analysis of a few samples is as below:

Sr. No	Parameters	Moringa Leaf Powder	Curry Leaf Powder
1.	Total Calories (Kcal/100g)	335.8	329.65
2.	Protein (N*6.25) (%)	18.73	14.46
3.	Total Dietary Fibre (%)	32.68	52.86
4.	Phosphorus as P (mg/100g)	213.45	131.23
5.	Vitamin C (mg/100g)	12.94	15.27
6.	Iron as Fe (mg/kg)	1285	371.5

• Preservation

The tribal communities were made aware of the natural preservation techniques such as drying or dehydrating, fermentation or brining (placing in salt solution) of various vegetables/food products that can improve the food security/availability during the lean period of the year. Papads and dal wadis packed with nutritious moringa/ palak/ methi flavours can be sun dried. Seasonal fruits like mangoes can be pickled to extend their shelf life naturally.

• Processing & Preparation

We shared information about processes such as fermentation, sprouting, roasting, tempering of grains that increased the bioavailability of nutrients. Easy recipe demonstrations were carried out with locally available nutritious food/ forest produce to ensure acceptability and sustainability. For example – recipes using moringa and curry leaves and use of iron utensils for cooking are not difficult to implement while at the same time, they greatly improve nutrition.

• Promotion of Household Kitchen Garden (HKG)

To ensure food security, dietary diversity, enhanced nutritional status along with sustainability, TCSR promotes herbal gardens /nutri-gardens/ kitchen gardens. Households that are inclined towards creating their own kitchen gardens are identified and are provided with the resources and assistance needed to get started. With the aim of improving the sustainability of HKG, we have promoted and trained the community members on developing their own seeds as well.

During the year



in Barwani and Amravati, home-based herbal and kitchen gardens were promoted in 1,943 households. 976 seeds and saplings were distributed to beneficiaries for setting up HKGs in Amravati and Barwani. In Mambattu, 100 kitchen gardens were promoted.

This has helped in generating awareness among the people regarding the available herbal resources and also decreasing the expenditure on private doctors and medicines. TCSR has formed 148 nutritional clubs in Amravati and Barwani and 12 in Mambattu which monitor the use of the herbal plants and focuses on improving health literacy, connecting rural communities with government healthcare facilities, promoting primary health care, enhancing awareness on anaemia and malnutrition.

2.2 Linkage: Capacity Building And Community Health Education

• Capacity Building of Government Staff - Government Health Staff (GHS), AAA Platform (ASHA, Anganwadi Worker, ANM)

This initiative involves capacity building for GHS to deliver better public health and nutritional services for children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers,

ensuring a healthier outcome for families in the long term. It also provides rural communities better access to government healthcare facilities. Facilitating and supporting Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND) is one of the most important platforms for providing health and nutrition services to an entire community in even the remotest of regions.

During the year



24 orientation and other training sessions were conducted for GHS staff and 730 VHND sessions were facilitated and supported in Amravati and Barwani.

• Community Campaign, Awareness And Engagement

TCSR's aim is to create an enabling environment for positive change by improving health and its awareness in the community. Efforts are directed towards encouraging positive behavioural changes and enhancing the nutritional knowledge of people. The specific objectives of engagement events are: creating awareness about Thali fillers by promoting Preservation, Processing and Preparation (PPP); enhancing the awareness of the mother/ family/ community about Infant and Young Child feeding (IYCF) practices and making them understand the nutritional needs of the child/ women (pregnant & lactating). The Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) and school WASH initiative strives to improve the health of the students, their families, as well as the community at large by creating a cadre of youth who will act as community change agents.

During the year



1,308 health and nutrition counselling sessions and a total of 1,749 community-based events were conducted in Amravati and Barwani. 416 students from 19 schools benefitted from 19 School Health sessions conducted under the School Health Education initiative in Amravati and Barwani.

2.3 Meeting Immediate Needs And Monitoring Outcomes

Anaemia prevention and Malnutrition management program
Through a Bi-Annual Screening camp, the Malnutrition



screening of children under-5 years was carried out with severe cases being referred to Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre (NRC). An anaemia screening camp was also organised where the haemoglobin levels were estimated for pregnant & lactating women and adolescent girls. Awareness about anaemia and malnutrition was generated by sharing information about causes and consequences along with probable solutions, IYCF practices etc. IFA (Iron Folic Acid) tablets were distributed as per need and efforts were also taken to deworm young children.

During the year



in Amravati and Barwani, 3,215 adolescent girls and women were screened for anaemia levels; 3,006 pregnant women and lactating mothers along with 3,360 adolescent girls received nutrition counselling. 6,564 children under 5 years underwent malnutrition screening. 72 Anganwadi centres were involved in the malnutrition awareness program. 1,872 children underwent deworming in Barwani. The anaemia awareness intervention has helped to reduce the prevalence of anaemia in women from 73% to 67% in Amravati and Barwani.

In **Barwani and Amravati**, the project is in the exit/handover phase. We are documenting the model and our learning. Going forward, we shall be handing over the project to local authorities (Villages Health Committee members/ Gram panchayat etc.) with regular supervision and monitoring for a period of 6 months. The model and best practices of the project are being replicated in Cuddalore, Mambattu, Mithapur and Model Tribal Villages. TCSR in collaboration with Rallis India Ltd. is planning to replicate the Holistic Nutrition program in the vicinity of its Bangalore Seed Division (Bommasandra) plant.

During the year



45 women of Semmankuppam panchayat, in Cuddalore were provided training on importance and setting up of kitchen gardens. We organised an awareness session for 205 women of Sangolikuppam colony and Semmankuppam panchayat on importance of having nutritious food, sensitisation of availability of local food at low cost, usage of herbal plants for small illnesses, baby care, menstrual hygiene, etc. In addition we also organised a menstrual hygiene session for the students studying from 6th grade to 8th grade of Sedapalayam Govt. Middle School.

03 Drinking Water And Sanitation

Under this pillar, the interventions are focussed towards promoting clean and safe drinking water as well as good sanitation. We help provide clean water through roof rainwater harvesting structures, repair of hand pumps and supporting households with water purifier systems through the Swach Tarang project. Behaviour change programmes, Swachh Bharat Mission cleanliness drives, construction of toilets and sanitation units help create good sanitation in the rural areas.

3.1 Swach Tarang

Addressing the clean and safe drinking water problems being faced by the underprivileged communities across India, TCSR, in association with Ncourage Social Enterprise Foundation started the Swach Tarang initiative in Feb 2019. The initiative aims to improve the access of underprivileged communities to safe and clean drinking water and thereby help them in reducing instances of the deadly water-borne diseases. Ncourage, through this initiative is installing community purifier units called Tata Swach Tech Jal purifier which is based on innovative and sustainable water purification technology that's easy to use, doesn't require electricity and is value for money.



There are 2 main aspects to the initiative:

• Mobilisation Of Communities Through Collaboration With Partners

Ncourage with help of TCSR started working with grassroots partners (NGOs, SHGs, FPO etc.) to mobilise the community and conduct awareness sessions in order to identify the suitable intervention based on community structure, clusters and groups. An assessment was carried out to understand the demand, capacity / volume requirements by the clusters and the readiness of the community to look after the water purification system. Based on this, appropriate community space and beneficiary groups were then identified.

• Operations And Maintenance

To provide water purification facilities to these underserved communities in a systematic manner, a tripartite arrangement was advocated. Contributions from partners/ NGOs, communities themselves and TCSR were utilised towards installing purifiers for the targeted communities directly or through associated NGO/SHG partners. TCSR and Ncourage also collaborated with corporate CSR teams to provide water purification solutions for the communities they supported.

Tata Swachh Jal installation In Rajasthan

The quality of water in Shekhasar village in Bap Tehsil of Rajasthan was extremely poor. The average Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) is around 170-250ppm (ppm stands for parts per million) but the biological contamination at these places is extremely high and dangerous since people use water directly from the lake. In collaboration with the team of Project Asbah, the Tata Swachh Jal of capacity 500 litres per hour (lph) was installed in 2 locations to be operated by 2 women operators. Now there are 500 families in Bap who now have access to clean drinking water.

Tata Swachh Jal installation For Tribal Communities In Vellore

Safe drinking water continued to be the biggest challenge in communities of Jawadhu Hills in the Eastern Ghats at Vellore. Water samples were collected and tested from 26 water points in 8 of the communities where Seb's Projects, an NGO carried out its work. The water sources tested at CMC labs had shown that 99% of it was polluted with faecal matter and the E.coli levels were very high which pointed to serious health hazards.

During the year



Encourage Social Enterprise Foundation through Tata Swachh Jal:

- offered Seb's Projects the technology for purifying the water free of charge that benefitted **8 tribal school communities i.e. about 720 families.**
- installed **325 Tata Swachh Jal - community water purifiers** to households that lack access to safe drinking water impacting more than **59,000 rural population i.e. 9,800 families.**

3.2 WASMO Project

Implementation of the village drinking water scheme under Water and Sanitation Management Organisation (WASMO) project was taken up across villages of Okhamandal taluka.

During the year



a total 615 families were facilitated with household tap connections. In addition, 1 drinking water well, and 50 roof rain water harvesting structures were constructed. In order to build the capacity of the pani samiti (community-based organisations) members, meetings, exposure visits and training sessions were held. For all the 4 pani samitis from 4 villages, Bhimrana, Tupani, Poshitra and

During the year



Makanpur, training sessions on water quality, maintaining books of accounts, technical and administrative training as well as on various social aspects were included.

3.3 Sanitation And Construction Of Toilets

During the year



TCSR, with the Government of Gujarat scheme, under the Swachh Bharat Mission, helped construct 31 units of toilets in the rural villages of Okhamandal taluka resulting in 100% of households using sanitation facilities.

Case Study

Name of the Intervention:

Education- COVID-19 special Scholarship - 2021

Name of the beneficiary: Bloch Mahmadhusen Altaf

Location: Bhimrana, Okhamandal, Devbhumi Dwarka



Bloch Mahmadhusen Altaf belonged to a large family of 11 in Bhimrana village. His father, a truck owner, had not been able to cover his son's school expenses for the last two years because of losses in business. Adding to the misfortunes, while he was in the 7th grade, Bloch Mahmadhusen Altaf's father passed away due to COVID-19 in April 2021. 12 other students also faced similar circumstances. Through contributions by TCSR and funds collected via a drive arranged by it, special scholarships totalling Rs. 1,16,450 were granted to these students to help them continue their education. The scholarship amount covering the fees for the past and current academic year was directly deposited into the bank account of the students' school. With the help of TCSR's support, Bloch Mahmadhusen Altaf continued his education and stands a chance to build a brighter future for himself.

1 Education - Mithapur

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Schools covered (quality of education)	Nos	26	96	96	96	96	96
Children covered (scholarship programme)	Nos	291	340	1,584	785	613	4,347
Children covered - Science activity	Nos	-	375	-	-	2451	2,826
Children covered - Competitive exam Navodaya preparation	Nos	-	-	52	50	41	143
Children's covered - Summer camp	Nos	-	-	141	-	43	184
Students covered - Career Resource Counselling	Nos	-	-	57	92	1,400	1,549
Total children covered	Nos	-	-	-	-	40,248	40,248

2 Education - Learning and Migration Programme (LAMP - 8 districts of Gujarat)

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Districts covered	Nos	7	8	9	8	8	9
Villages covered	Nos	383	266	231	154	154	481
SMC/Schools covered	Nos	391	241	206	154	154	487
Total Community members reached	Nos	15,408	5,573	7,396	6,553	8,288	1,12,134
Total SMC Members trained	Nos	1,700	549	637	571	1,022	9,504
Total PRI Members trained	Nos	593	185	312	290	372	3,480
Total citizen educators (youth volunteers) trained	Nos	1,382	445	1,092	581	562	7,117
Total children covered (LRC- Hub Centre, Spoke schools and LEP classes)	Nos	8,097	7,405	6,195	4,426	4,889	42,260
Children covered (Baal Mela -Children Fair)	Nos	0	0	0	962	10,643	11,605
Children covered (seasonal hostels- Govt. run hostels / caregivers)	Nos	179	110	0	0	1,389	1,851
Total children covered (library program)	Nos	0	0	801	246	211	1,258
Total children covered (Anganwadi centres -Early Childhood Education)	Nos	0	0	335	300	2,546	3,181
Impact							
Improvement in the LAMP-LEP (Language-Maths)-Std. 3-5	%	-	-	-	18%	22%	-
Improvement in the LAMP-LRC (Science)-Std. 6-8	%	-	-	-	20%	20.85%	-
Improvement in the LAMP-Spoke (Language)-Std. 3-4	%	-	-	-	18%	21.53%	-

3 Swach Tarang

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Households covered	Nos	325	1,610	3,210	755	11,770	17,670
People impacted	Nos	1,625	8,050	16,050	3,775	58,850	88,350
Tata Swach units sold	Nos	4	49	39	22	273	387

4 Education - Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC)

CSPC	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Villages	Nos	24	24	42	42	42	-
Schools	Nos	26	26	96	96	91	-
Students in Schools (Grade 1-5)	Nos	968	957	5,000	5,000	5,000	-
Government Schools Teachers (Grade 1-5)	Nos	0	0	300	400	490	1,190
Government schools teachers trained (Language, Maths & Library)	Nos	0	0	0	200	400	600
Library Kits for Government Schools	Nos	19	0	0	91	96	206
Maths Kits for Government Schools	Nos	19	0	0	91	96	206
Volunteer classes conducted	Nos	0	0	0	90	80	170
School Management Committee meetings	Nos	62	130	51	122	302	716
SMC members trained	Nos	503	897	140	1,191	1,000	4,111
Parents contacted (parenting workshop)	Nos	68	92	11	0	450	670
One-on-one meetings with parents	Nos	0	0	1,000	3,000	4,000	8,000

5 Education - Mambattu

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
New children in VLC centres	Nos	-	-	400	50	50	500
New children covered (HP WOW Bus)	Nos	-	-	0	50	494	550
School/VLC covered	Nos	-	-	12	2	14	14
Impact							
Increase in performance	%	-	-	-	5	10	-

6 Education - Cuddalore

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
New children in VLC	Nos	-	-	-	184	244	428
Schools covered	Nos	-	-	-	-	6	6
Children covered in NLA	Nos	-	-	-	40	274	314
Students covered (coaching for govt. job)	Nos	-	-	-	100	90	190
New children covered (HP WOW bus)	Nos	-	-	-	-	1,027	1,027

7 Education - RUBY - Rallis India Ltd.

Parameters	Unit	20-21	21-22
Students	Nos	6,968	8,525
AA students	%	50.09	50.45
Scholarship given	Nos	24	100
Schools covered	Nos	30	39
Teachers supported	Nos	19	38

8 Health - Mambattu

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Women covered - Anaemia awareness	Nos	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000
Awareness sessions - Health and Nutrition	Nos	-	-	-	144	104	248
New Nutritional Clubs formed	Nos	-	-	-	12	0	12
Households supported - Kitchen gardens	Nos	-	-	-	0	60	60
Total women and adolescent girls covered under Hb test	Nos	-	-	-	900	0	900

9 Health - Cuddalore

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Women covered - kitchen garden training	Nos	-	-	-	-	40	40
Women covered - awareness session on menstrual hygiene	Nos	-	-	-	-	80	80
Beneficiaries covered - awareness session for children on prevention from abuses	Nos	-	-	-	-	40	40

10 Drinking Water and Sanitation - Mithapur

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Households-RRWS	Nos	3	0	45	6	50	636
Households-Construction of toilets in the villages	Nos	417	332	201	101	53	4,523
Awareness sessions (awareness generation on sanitation, Tata Swach and Drinking water)	Nos	-	-	-	6	19	-
Structures constructed under community development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
» RO plant	Nos	2	40	0	3	0	55
» Drinking water well-constructed/ renovated	Nos	2	10	3	2	1	31
» Pumping machinery	Nos	4	24	10	9	2	62
» Bore-wells	Nos	2	7	5	3	0	20
» Pump room constructed	Nos	0	11	5	6	0	37
» Drinking water pipeline network (villages)	Nos	9	7	9	14	4	64
» Household provided with tap connection	Nos	1,200	1,245	859	610	615	11,199
Tata Swach units sold	Nos	522	177	169	91	86	1,069
Impact							
Households with access to clean drinking water	%	-	-	-	100	100	-
Households using toilets	%	-	-	-	100	87	-

11 Drinking Water & Sanitation : Cuddalore

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Awareness sessions (awareness generation on sanitation, Tata Swach And Drinking water)	Nos	-	-	3	3	2	8
People covered under awareness sessions	Nos	-	-	120	120	80	320
People covered under drinking water	Nos	-	-	500	500	500	500

12 Holistic Nutrition (HN) - Barwani & Amravati

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Community Meetings							
Sessions	Nos	-	857	786	634	625	2,902
Community based events	Nos	-	-	740	708	1,124	2,568
Orientation of Govt. Health and ICDS staff							
Trainings	Nos	-	19	17	21	24	108
Malnutrition screening camp: Anthropometric measurement of under 5 children							
Children screened	Nos	5,373	4,014	9,975	8,967	6,564	6,000+
Screening camps	Nos	4	4	4	4	3	17
Anaemia screening for females (adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers)							
Women and adolescent girls screened	Nos	1,047	4,793	6,923	4,682	3,215	6,923
Ensure provision of all services through the AWCs							
AWC	Nos	-	70	76	76	72	81
Kitchen / Nutri Garden							
Seed kits distributed to Households	Nos	442	399	346	930	1,943	4,060
Garden developed	Nos	-	403	315	339	922	1,905
VHND: Supporting and facilitating of activity							
VHND sessions	Nos	-	355	563	523	730	2,574
Nutrition clubs-gatherings and discussions							
Sessions	Nos	-	-	-	-	373	373
Nutri-clubs	Nos	-	-	-	-	148	148
Beneficiaries	Nos	-	-	-	-	2,527	2,527
Adolescent health and hygiene awareness program							
Schools	Nos	-	47	42	11	19	46
Children	Nos	-	4,510	4,100	8,967	416	9,000+
Sessions	Nos	-	94	165	56	19	558
Impact							
Prevalence of Anaemia among female	%	90	69	73	67	-	-
Prevalence of Severe Anaemia among female	%	20.26	6	3	2.50	-	-
Prevalence of underweight among under 5 children	%	52	55	51	45	-	-
Prevalence of Stunting among under 5 children	%	67	71	65	50	-	-
Increase in IFA tablet consumption	%	15	45	62	82	85	-
Increase in functioning and regularity of VHND Sessions	%	20	40	56	83.20	90	-
Govt. Health Staff trained (AWW+ASHA+ANM)	%	35	50	60	89	90	-
NRC admission of severe malnourished children	%	5	8	12	20	36	-

Building Social Capital

Building Social Capital is a key cross-cutting theme in all our programmes incorporated with the aim of achieving long-term sustainability.



The areas of intervention are as follows:

- 1» Women Empowerment
- 2» Community-Based Organisations (CBOs)
- 3» Institution Building
- 4» Reducing Inequality Of Marginalised Communities Through Affirmative Action

01» Women Empowerment

TCSR believes that sustainable development is only possible through inclusive growth and social equality which remains incomplete without women's participation. Women act as torch-bearers for the next generation, as they play the role of the first teacher to their children. In the rural scenario, although women contribute equally in generating income for the family by participating in agricultural and farm-based activities and performing household chores, their contributions are not considered to be at par with other male members. TCSR aims at promoting women's socioeconomic development by facilitating their participation in economic and social activities. TCSR programmes focus on women's empowerment and affirmative action for the socially and economically backward sections of society. They instill the entrepreneurial spirit across

various communities to help women prosper and realise their true potential. TCSR collaborated with various like-minded organisations such as Gram Technology, NABARD, Director Commission Handicrafts (DCH) including others to generate livelihood opportunities for rural women. Several businesses, including Dwarkesh Foods Foundation and Nirantar Group Masala Unit, were also supported. TCSR launched the Hun Pan Digital training programme during the pandemic, with the goal of providing digital financial training to all Self-Help Group (SHG) members to assist them in their livelihood operations, advancing them into the digital era and hence empowering them. Being a part of these self-governed SHGs gives the members a sense of belonging and much needed support while facing financial difficulties such as not being able to meet medical, educational, and other basic needs. As of now, 3062 women are engaged with the SHGs.

1.1» Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

The concept of Self-Help Groups (SHG) is based on 'Unity is Strength' where informal members come together to form a group for taking collective action towards a common cause. SHGs work as platforms that promote solidarity among rural women, bringing them together on issues of health, nutrition, gender parity, and gender justice. Through the SHGs, the spirit of cooperation and self-help is developed in the rural community. The women are encouraged to inculcate the habit of saving, carrying out banking transactions, and pooling their own resources for income-generating investments. Emerging as important micro-finance systems, SHGs provide aspiring

women entrepreneurs with micro-loans to sustain their businesses while also creating an environment for them to develop greater agency and decision-making skills. By enhancing their skills and giving them a chance to engage in various entrepreneurial activities, SHGs have already made a significant contribution to developing entrepreneurial aptitudes among rural women thereby improving their self-confidence. Today, SHGs and their micro-enterprises are playing a vital role in changing the prevalent socio-economic scenario by raising the level of income and standard of living of the rural population through self-empowerment.

• Formation Of SHGs

The genesis of SHGs in India can be traced to the formation of the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in 1970. The SHG Bank Linkage Project launched by NABARD in 1992 was a homegrown microfinance model. From the next year onwards, NABARD along with RBI permitted SHGs to have savings accounts in banks. TCSR formed its first SHG in Jamnagar district, in 1996 in Poshitra village, with a saving amount of Rs. 10. Today 236 SHGs have been established with a saving amount of Rs. 3,89,78,189 in more than 37 villages in the Okhamandal and Kalyanpur blocks of Devbhumi Dwarka district, impacting more than 3,000 household members. TCSR continues to provide training and support to SHGs at Mithapur through capacity building training, bank linkages and transactions, micro credits, conducting regular meetings, etc. Some of the group members have also been trained on quality of life, entrepreneurship development, and skill development through the Central Board of Workers Education, Rural Entrepreneurship Development programme, GRIMCO; and other partners. Additionally, in Babrala, we have established 49 SHGs (100 SHGs formed till March 2022 under the NABARD 100 SHG Project), that look into the sustainable group or individual enterprises that manufacture products such as incense sticks, incense cones, dhoop, puja materials, etc., locally through the Rural Mart, a platform that helps women entrepreneurs market their products.

These SHGs have positively impacted the lives of women in many ways. Economic empowerment gives them the confidence to be part of the household decision-making process. The increase in knowledge and awareness improves the socio-economic state of not just their own homes, but of the community as well. Today, women who are part of SHGs are solving problems through effective conflict resolution,



collective leadership and mutual discussion. Women's participation in the governance process enables them to highlight menacing issues such as dowry, alcoholism, open defecation, etc. Access to credit has become easier and reduced the dependence on traditional money lenders and other non-institutional sources. The financial inclusion attained through SHGs has led to reduced child mortality, improved maternal health, and improved ability of the impoverished, particularly women and children, to combat disease through better nutrition, housing, and health. Other than encouraging its members to save, SHGs also act as conduits for formal banking services to reach the rural population.

• Capacity Building Training And Facilitation For Establishing Linkages

In order to address the knowledge and skills gap while empowering Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) and SHGs, TCSR has been conducting appropriate capacity building training programs on leadership, bookkeeping, and financial literacy tailored to the local needs. Information regarding various banking, government, and pension schemes was shared and exposure visits were arranged. The SHG and CBO members were encouraged to discharge their roles and responsibilities with transparency and accountability. Through an inclusive and participatory process, capacity building training paves the way for self-sustainable social change.

Hun Pan Digital

The pandemic created several challenges for the women in SHGs in carrying out financial transactions such as depositing their savings and loan installments. There were health and safety concerns. Travelling wasn't easy owing to social distancing norms. Notably, banking services were also limited. The only solution was to get the members trained through WhatsApp video calls to use online payment platforms such as Google Pay for executing their financial transactions. Till now 620 members have been covered under the training program.

Facilitation For Establishing Linkages

The rural population lacks access to various systems and institutions that the urbane takes for granted. TCSR has partnered with like-minded organisations and government departments in order to bridge these knowledge, data, or accessibility gaps while also developing additional sources of regular income for the SHG members.

• Self-Employment And Enterprise Development

Self-employment and enterprise development are important avenues for people in rural areas to earn a living other than agriculture. Under Self-Employment & Enterprise Development, TCSR supports SHG members in establishing various small independent enterprises through inter-loan support, bank loan linkage support, information sharing about various available schemes and other means that enable them to generate income.

During the year



the **average monthly income** for each member of the SHG who have started their own enterprises (**401 women**) is **between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000**. This is the revenue generated by different initiatives such as animal husbandry and other small-scale individual businesses.

• Social Empowerment And Security

Social security schemes ensure access to a basic level of income security and essential health care. TCSR provided assistance to SHG members by spreading awareness about various savings and insurance schemes as well as bank linkages. Underprivileged women also participated in capacity building programmes and awareness programmes on domestic violence, the dowry system and COVID-19 vaccination.

During the year



in total, **1,035 women participated** in the capacity building program. **23 girls** were made aware of Government's Sukanya Samridhi Yojana, a scheme that insures a daughter's future. 27 SHGs were provided assistance while applying for their PAN cards while **27 women** were assisted in obtaining their widow pensions. The SHGs provided Internal loans of **Rs. 1,93,71,200 (Mithapur)** and **Rs. 25,53,996 (Babralla)** while the savings at **Mithapur (Rs. 66,04,120) and Babralla (Rs. 12,62,500)** amounted to **Rs. 7,866,620**.

1.2 > Kasturi

Kasturi is a learning and development initiative to empower women agripreneurs across the value chain of the food sector including producer collectives (FPOs and SHGs), service providers (educators, suppliers, channel partners, processors, investors, volunteers) and consumers with the common vision of healthy food for all. It is a three-step process involving conducting training workshops and developing women facilitators as well as women-led networks.



The initiative focuses on soft skills' development such as self-leadership, family coaching and social collaboration skills. Kasturi also coordinates and monitors the activities of its institutional partners. The entrepreneurial skills of the women farmers are enhanced through interactions with business experts, test marketing, consumer feedback, participation in exhibitions etc.

During the year



Kasturi served almost **20,540 women** agri-entrepreneurs through its multiple services rendered through its programs, both offline and online. This included **1,310 certified women trained by Kasturi EDP** and **293 participants trained by community trainers who were trained under the Training the Trainers programs of Kasturi**.

02 > Community - Based Organisations

Through Community - Based organisation (CBOs), TCSR wishes to bring about sustainable change by empowering community members to take charge of their locality's socio-economic development in their own hands. At Mithapur, to promote an inclusive ecosystem with people participation in the village development programs, various CBOs like pani samiti, village level watershed committees, user groups, gram sabhas were institutionalised and strengthened. The CBOs at Mithapur were involved from project design to implementation for all the initiatives. TCSR, through its Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programme (REDP), provided comprehensive training to the community members, focusing on food processing techniques, technical and mechanical equipment operation as well as cleanliness and safety measures with the aim of providing additional income opportunities. As a result of these trainings, TCSR successfully established Dwarkesh Foods Foundation, which is being administered by ten SHG women members from the Okhamandal district. TCSR also extended its support to the Nirantar Group Masala Unit.

Dwarkesh Foods Foundation

The Dwarkesh Foods Foundation is a social initiative promoting self-reliance through entrepreneurship by TCSR in collaboration with District Industrial Commission (DIC), Khambhalia in Dwarka, Gujarat. TCSR's efforts to train and equip the community members in Dwarka gave birth to two new businesses in the district, one of them being the Dwarkesh Foods Foundation. It is a section 8 snack manufacturing company owned and run by 10 women who are a part of a Self Help Group in the Okhamandal area. The journey began back in 2020 when the COVID-19 pandemic was at its peak. All the legal and regulatory requirements including GST registration, FSSAI certificate, Section 8 incorporation certificate, etc. were met online during the lockdown period with the assistance of TCSR.

The production unit, with a capacity of 400 kg/day was set up in August 2020 with a total investment of Rs. 45 lakhs out of which Rs 10 lakhs was invested by the women and Rs. 25 lakhs invested by DIC. Dwarkesh Foods Foundation was inaugurated on the 3rd of March 2021 offering a line of 18 different products with varied tastes and flavours of Okhamandal. After receiving rigorous technical training and training in marketing, branding, and communication skills, these women began manufacturing the products.



From October 2020 onwards, they began travelling to several villages to market their products. These 10 women from the SHG not only show us the spirit of true empowerment but are also an inspiration to the women around us. Moreover, the success of the Dwarkesh Foods Foundation has led to an increase in the demand for the raw materials required by the CBO, promoting the establishment of a circular economy. In FY22, the Dwarkesh Foods Foundation earned Rs. 58 lakhs in revenue. There are currently 34 women involved in the foundation, including 10 women directors.

Nirantar Group Masala Unit- an initiative for people with disabilities

The success of Dwarkesh Foods Foundation saw an increase in the demand for besan, ground spices (masalas) and other raw material required for the production of the snacks. In order to meet this demand as well as empower persons with disability in Okhamandal, Nirantar Group Masala Unit -a self-help group was formed in Dwarka and inaugurated on 3rd March 2021. Consisting of 11 people this SHG purchased two processing machines for processing gram to besan and spices to masala. The machines have a capacity of production of 100 kgs per hour. The gram and spices are purchased from OFPCL and are sold to Dwarkesh Foods Foundation.

These two models, Dwarkesh and Nirantar, create a circular economy in the local market with the production of raw materials to manufacturing of goods to the ultimate sales, all taking place in the Okhamandal region itself. It also assists in the 'Vocal to local' as well as the 'Atma Bharat' initiative of the government. Going forward, the businesses will aim to expand further and reach out to a larger market across India.

Rural tourism: Harivan Farm, a carnival to the soul - a youth - led community - based tourism initiative

Launched in 2015, the 'Swadesh Darshan' scheme, a Government of India initiative and a vehicle to promote tourism in India, focusses on developing various tourist circuits, i.e. routes with three or more tourist destinations. One of the twelve destinations identified for development in the 'Krishna Circuit' is Dwarka. Dwarka's most popular tourist attraction, the Dwarkadhish Temple, is believed to have been built more than 2,500 years ago. The tourist population is around five to six lakhs in a year with the footfall of daily visitors being approximately four to five thousand during a festival such as Janmashtami, Diwali or Mahashivratri. For tourists who seek non-religious attractions, Dwarka offers several other exciting sightseeing opportunities such as beach activities, bird-watching and scuba diving. Shivarjpur, a white sand beach with azure clear water is one of eight in India to be certified a 'Blue Flag' beach by the Denmark-based International agency, Foundation for Environment Education.

Even though agriculture is carried out in Dwarka, most of the region's economy is heavily dependent on tourism. TCSR hence initiated a community-based tourism initiative called Harivan Farm, a carnival to the soul which gives tourists a chance to absorb the cultural and social heritage in and around Dwarka. The aim of the tour is to give a boost to tourism in the region; to address the challenges of unemployment; provide alternative livelihood opportunities; promote women's empowerment; encourage youth engagement and bring about rural development in an environmentally responsible and traditional manner. The vivid underwater marine life and coral reefs in the pristine blue waters or the remains of the submerged parts of the city can be viewed by adventurous travellers through scuba diving, which is a very popular activity here. Dwarka is also a shopper's delight. Patola silk sarees, Bandhani fabrics, embroidered handicraft items, embellished footwear etc. are great local souvenirs. Rural tourism has been catching the fancy of a lot of foreigners and NABARD has recently allocated Rs. 25 lakhs to promote rural tourism. Through Harivan, TCSR allows tourists to catch a glimpse of the rural lifestyle. From exploring local beach rides on the traditional chakda, to yoga, meditation, visits to agricultural fields, discovering traditional art forms, devouring regional delicacies and participating in historical games and cultural nights, the youth-led tour offers vacationers many opportunities to discover what they love most about Dwarka. A lot of emphasis is placed on using natural and sustainable resources such as bamboo, jute, mud, cow dung, organic farming, zero plastic waste and recycling to maintain Dwarka's allure as an attractive eco-tourism destination.

03 Institution Building

Institution building is crucial to ensuring a better quality of life to people at large. While an SHG is a self-sustained unit that works towards the benefits of its members in a region, a federation is the coming together of many well-functioning SHGs to learn from shared experiences. The rationale behind the promotion of federations is SHG capacity building, to give the SHG members easy access to the services of other SHGs, provide a sense of solidarity among members of different SHGs in an area, enhance sustainability of the SHG movement, facilitate linkages, assist in conflict resolution and empower women. Women empowerment is divided into three broad categories: promoting more livelihood opportunities for women, creating awareness about women's rights and ensuring justice. A federation is viewed as a simple, low-cost conduit through which benefits can reach the last mile. It is a convenient platform for promoting government programmes such as housing, the Aadhaar scheme, pension schemes among others. TCSR aims to set up a microfinance bank in the coming years for ensuring sustainability of the intervention.

Dwarkesh Women Federation

TCSR celebrated the International Women's Day on the 8th and 9th of March 2022 by registering a microfinance organisation, the Dwarkesh Women Federation to inspire and support entrepreneurship amongst rural women. Presently supporting 3,062 women from 236 Self Help Groups in their journey towards financial independence, the Federation was inaugurated by the honourable member of the Tata Chemicals' Ladies Club. The gathering was organised to celebrate and recognise the SHG members' social, economic, and cultural achievements.



TCSR presented the prestigious Women of Excellence award to Dr. Hothal Vegad, taluka health officer (Dwarka), for her outstanding contribution to medicine and healthcare, particularly during the COVID -19 pandemic. Around 1,800 rural women from 43 villages participated in the Women's Day festivities which included a fashion show, role play, dancing, and an exhibition that included handicrafts, cutlery, games etc.

04 Reducing inequality Of Marginalised Communities Through Affirmative Action (AA)

Tata Chemicals has adopted the Tata Affirmative Action programme to reach out to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population that is deprived of development opportunities. The Affirmative Action programme is a commitment to ensure equal opportunity to the social and backward sections of society by bringing them back into the mainstream through developmental initiatives. All programmes and interventions have a component of affirmative action wherein an average of 20 per cent of the benefits accrues to people from socially backward communities.

The focus areas under the Affirmative Action programme include **Education, Employability, Entrepreneurship development, Employment and Essential amenities.**

4.1 Education

One key objective of the AA programme is to reduce the dropout rates at all levels of education, while also aiming to improve access to education, enhance the quality and pedagogy as well as encourage community participation in both formal and informal ways. TCSR works directly with the Government's Education Department and the SNDT University on various interventions to support young students. TCSR's Shiksha Maitree programme aims to enable and support the socially backward communities to continue schooling, complete secondary, higher secondary, graduation and post graduate education. Other programmes include scholarship support, training of teachers, introduction of innovative methods of teaching, a bridge course, open school, Learning & Migration Programme (LAMP) and digital literacy amongst others. The LAMP programmes have helped reach out to a larger number of SC/ST students.

Under the RUBY (Rallis Ujjwal Bhavishya Yojana) intervention, TCSR in collaboration with Rallis India Ltd., worked towards improving the academic performance of students and enhancing the capability of teachers.

During the year



under the TCSR's Shiksha Maitree programme, **69 students from Okhamandal's schools** studying in **Grades 9th to 12th**, belonging to the Affirmative Action category, received scholarship support. This was a special scholarship programme for SC/ST and disabled students. Under the **LAMP programme, 4,889 students** were mainstreamed at primary, secondary, and university levels.

During the year



4,341 students from the AA category were covered from primary, secondary, and higher secondary from **39 schools across 5 states of India** under the RUBY intervention, including scholarship support to **40 students from the AA category**. Through RUBY, Rallis also appointed and supported **11 teachers from the AA category**.

4.2» Employability

TCSR's employability programme 'Badte Kadam' has two components: skills required within TCL and skills based on national/local needs. The main objective of the Badte Kadam Programme is to enhance employability (wage/self-employment) through appropriate vocational and life skill development.

Badte Kadam Programme is being implemented by:

- Skill development through own centres
- Skill development through strategic partnerships (e.g. Tata Strive, ITI)

Under the TaRa intervention, TCSR in collaboration with Rallis India Ltd. provided skill development courses such as tailoring, beauticians, computer training, goat rearing, and poultry at the skill training centres in Dhasai and Akola in Maharashtra in partnership with Light of Life Trust (LOLT).

During the year



128 students from the AA category were trained under the **skill development programme in Mithapur, with 82 of them being employed**. Under the TaRa intervention, **193 students from the AA category** were trained, of whom 103 have been provided with employment or self-employment opportunities.

4.3» Entrepreneurship Development

Under the Entrepreneurship Development Programme (Udaan), TCSR promotes the development of entrepreneurs to foster self-reliance. TCSR identifies potential areas in which enterprises can be developed and seeks suitable aspiring entrepreneurs for these endeavours.

• SHGs & Okhai

TCSR has formed 22 AA groups consisting of 245 members who have been supported with various capacity-building and entrepreneurship training initiatives.

During the year



financial literacy training was organised for all the SHG members, focusing on different ways to improve their household income, such

During the year



as PPF savings, recurring FDs, monthly savings schemes, and so on. To promote group enterprises based on different skill sets, TCSR formed small clusters of SHGs, such as the rexene cluster, the fibre articles cluster, etc. **75 artisans from AA communities** were among the **2,300 artisans associated with Okhai from Mithapur**.

• Ncourage Social Enterprise Foundation

TCSR has partnered with the Ncourage Social Enterprise Foundation, which in turn initiated partnerships with federations/organisations to work towards providing market linkages and generating fair returns for the AA producers and entrepreneurs. Ncourage also strives to work with AA communities on the entire value chain and assists them in insitutionalising of processes.

• Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programme

REDP was conceived with the aim of developing entrepreneurship qualities and skills among rural youth and women and assisting them in starting their own enterprise

During the year



various REDP trainings were provided. In 130 youths were trained through the REDP, with 60 of them starting their own businesses.

Hand Embroidery Training At Bardiya Village

The Bardiya village is located near the highway and is close to Dwarka. Residents from the village in Okhamandal block primarily belong to Rabari, Vagher, Muslim and SC communities and are employed as farmers, labourers or in the animal husbandry sector. Embroidery was identified as a suitable activity for generating additional income for the community. 35 young women from the AA community were provided technical training in Hand Embroidery for 2 months.



4.4 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 runs various initiatives that help generate employment among the unemployed youth. Industrial training imparted through the ATS (Apprentice Training School) along with skills development has also enhanced the employability of candidates in the organised as well as unorganised sectors. Towards the ultimate goal of enhancing the employability and entrepreneurship abilities, TCSR in collaboration with Rallis India Ltd. are committed to creating and promoting easy access to quality education and technical skills and competencies for members of the SC/ST communities. Further, to speedily enable these communities overcome the social discrimination that has prevented them from realising their potential as productive members of society, fair employment practices are followed while hiring.

4.5 Essential Amenities

Ensuring essential amenities for the disadvantaged sections of society is the 5th 'E' of the Affirmative Action programme at Tata Chemicals. TCSR follows an integrated approach to mainstreaming the SC/ST communities in all its initiatives that focus on providing the essentials to them, such as, Model Tribal Village for holistic village development, Natural Resource Management for poverty alleviation, Health, Hygiene, and Sanitation and Elementary Services for improving the general quality of life of the people.

Model Tribal Village

A 'Model tribal village' is defined as a sustainable ecosystem where every individual gets access to basic amenities, functional local governance systems and other essential resources to improve their level of well-being and happiness. The intervention works on the principle of holistic village development encompassing individual, socio-cultural and economic dimensions.



It aims to bring about integrated development of adequate infrastructure such as sanitation, safe drinking water, road connectivity, electricity, house etc. and an improvement in socio-economic indicators across the selected villages.

The level of the identified socio-economic indicators, known as monitorable indicators, are to be improved to at least that of the National average so that the disparity between ST and non-ST population is eliminated. These indicators include food and livelihood security for all families, year-round water availability, complete education at least up to the secondary level, addressing factors leading to maternal and infant mortality, eliminating the incidence of malnutrition, especially amongst children and women, overall improvement in health and education of the members of the tribal community and adoption of carbon neutral practices by all households.

The Model Tribal Village programme addresses the majority of UN Sustainable Development Goals and national priorities. Through a participatory and collaborative model, which can be replicated in other locations, TCSR, NGOs and the representatives of the tribal village follow scientific methods to identify the needs and priorities of the tribal communities and execute a pre-designed exit and sustainability plan. 2,579 tribals from 5 villages (Kalampada, Kirmire, Saraiwadi, Tadwadi, Mograj,) are covered under the initiative.

During the pandemic, tribal members were given COVID-19-related information in order to raise their awareness about prevention and precautionary measures through the use of innovative tools such as COVID-19 posters, zigzag puzzles, and street plays.

During the year



• Education

By establishing a **Shikshan Ranjan Kendra (SRK)** in each village covering 60 students per SRK, the academic performance of the **students improved by 25%** while **their attendance improved by 90%**. Parents appreciated the efforts especially during lockdown as the SRK not only kept the children engaged in educational activities; there was visible improvement in the knowledge gained.

• Health

With the aim of improving the health of the tribal community, **446 families** were provided with kitchen garden kits to address the malnutrition issue in the tribal population. Monthly sessions were also dedicated towards the reproductive health of women.

During the year



• Livelihood

The unique **Transformative Action for Rural Development, Food Security & Animal Husbandry (TARFAH) model**. In

the model, land owners are provided guidance on horticulture plantation and vegetable cultivation on their land. **201 families** were supported which put an end to women migrating to urban cities while male migration has reduced.

Case Study

Name of the Intervention:

Women Empowerment-SHG

Name of the Beneficiary : Puriben Manek

Name of the SHG : Kalyani Mahila Mandal

Location : Lalsingpur, Gujarat

SHG establishment year : 2013



Puriben Manek was a shy homemaker. With her husband's support, she became a member of an SHG in Gujarat-Kalyani Mahila Mandal and was responsible for ensuring savings of Rs. 20 per month per member. With time, the total saving of the mandal comprising of 15 members rose to Rs. 2,59,500. Through the capacity-building and leadership skills training provided by TCSR, Puriben's skills and confidence grew. She was overjoyed to become the Mukhiya of the SHG. She also became a board member of Gomati Farmer Producer Company and Dwarkesh Women Federation. She underwent training for animal husbandry and began raising milch animals. Selling their milk increased her monthly income to Rs. 5000. She has also applied for a loan for a larger house and aspires to start a Women's Bank. Puriben Manek's extraordinary journey shows that with a little bit of support, women from any background can accomplish great things.

Employee Volunteering

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 to give back to society but also for the community to know more about the company. Tata Chemicals has been promoting the 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. In Mambattu and Cuddalore 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.

Volunteer Hours (Mithapur, Sundarbans, Mambattu, Cuddalore, Corporate and ProEngage).

Year	Volunteer Hours
2015-16	32,198
2016-17	29,936
2017-18	32,556
2018-19	20,313
2019-20	19,147
2020-21	10,749

1 Women Empowerment - SHG (Mithapur & Babrala)

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Mithapur							
SHG	Nos	23	49	21	1	0	236
Members in SHG	Nos	312	695	302	56	3,062	3,062
Savings	Lakh	3368,255	45,40,300	4,820,074	62.46	6604120	3,89,78,189
Internal loan	Lakh	89,68,900	1,36,37,250	134,01,400	1.26	1,93,71,200	9,70,61,650
Women covered in capacity building	Nos	1,500	717	896	1,008	875	5,792
Women covered in social security schemes	Nos	0	28	430	397	581	2,369
Women covered in Hun Pan Digital	Nos	-	-	-	460	160	620
Babrala							
SHG	Nos	-	-	51	6	43	100
Members in SHG	Nos	-	-	576	62	461	1,099
Savings	Lakh	-	-	4	7.51	12.63	24.14
Internal loan	Lakh	-	-	0.42	5.49	25.54	31.45
Impact							
Average monthly income per SHG member - Mithapur	Rs.	-	926	906	533	589	-

2 Kasturi

Parameters	Unit	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Trainers trained in Kasturi Training of Trainers	Nos	202	61	293
Programmes - Kasturi Flagship EDPs	Nos	38	12	61
Participants covered in Kasturi EDP	Nos	539	441	1310
Participants in other Kasturi programs (other than EDP)	Nos	9146	10084	19230
Women agripreneurs covered	Nos	10000	10525	20540

3 Affirmative Action (AA)

Parameters	Unit	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Entrepreneurship Development							
REDP & Technical Training sessions	Nos	10	8	11	3	6	-
Youth trained - REDP	Nos	304	263	335	94	130	1,939
Youth started their own enterprise	Nos	186	177	219	45	60	1,104
Employability							
Youth provided training on vocational skills	Nos	524	487	226	52	128	3,440
Youth employed	Nos	247	407	40	-	82	1,302
Education							
Students provided scholarship at different levels	Nos	158	418	427	222	69	1,997
Women graduated - SNDT	Nos	90	105	95	-	-	420
Students covered under LAMP	Nos	8,097	7,405	6,195	4,426	4,889	42,260

4 Model Tribal Village - Rallis India Ltd.

Parameters	Unit	20-21	21-22	Cumulative
Families covered-Livelihood	Nos	175	201	376
Activities per SRK	Nos	24	57	81
Kitchen garden developed	Nos	250	446	696
Health awareness sessions	Nos	-	12	-
Impact				
Decrease in migration 40% and average increase in income is 20%				

TCSR Partners

Agriculture Development - Kisan Mela

American India Foundation

Auroville

Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC)

District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Jamnagar

G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology,
Pantnagar, Uttarakhand

Government of Gujarat, Irrigation Department

Gujarat Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.

Gujpro Agribusiness Consortium Producer
Company Ltd. (Gujpro)

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK)

L&T Construction Skills Training Institute, Ahmedabad

Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission
(MSRLM), Umed

National Dairy Research Institute

SVB Patel University of Agriculture & Technology,
Meerut, UP

TATA Medical Centre

Water and Sanitation Management Organisation
(WASMO), Jamnagar

Women and Child Development

Ambuja Cement Foundation, Kodinar

ATMA – Agriculture Department of Govt. Of Gujarat

BUDDY4STUDY

CSA University of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur, UP

eNAM Registration

Government Agriculture Department, Uttar Pradesh

Grow-Trees

Gujarat Forest Department

Head Held High Foundation

Indian Agriculture Research Institute, Pusa, New Delhi

Jagriti Sewa Sansthan

Krushi Vikas Kendra, Jamnagar

Maha FPO Federation, Maharashtra

NABARD

Sukhi Baliraja Initiative (SBI), Tata Trusts

Tagore Society for Rural Development

The Covenant Centre for Development (CCD)

Wildlife Trust of India

Working Group for Women & Land Ownership
(WGWLO), Gujarat

*The above list is not conclusive and only includes the names of some of our partners.

Financial Reporting and Governance

Summary of Expenditure

Project	Expenditure during the year 2021-22 (in Lacs)			
	TCL/TCSR	Agencies	Beneficiaries	Total
Sustainable Resource Base & Bio-Diversity Initiatives	739.26	702.05	19.15	1460.46
Sustainable Livelihood Creation	410.19	54.95	0	465.14
Improving Quality of Life (Health Care)	247.77	49.02	0	296.79
Improving Quality of Life (Access to Education)	99.79	79.45	2.02	181.26
Affirmative Action for SC & ST	17.43	68.99	0	86.42
Relief Activity	20.79	0	0	20.79
Administrative (Office & Miscellaneous.)	73.97	0	0	73.97
Total	1609.20	954.46	21.17	2584.83

Project	Expenditure during the year 2020-21 (in Lacs)			
	TCL/TCSR	Agencies	Beneficiaries	Total
Sustainable Resource Base & Bio-Diversity Initiatives	825.73	410.43	112.72	1348.88
Sustainable Livelihood Creation	708.28	54.44	2.90	765.62
Improving Quality of Life (Health Care)	142.08	52.05	0	194.13
Improving Quality of Life (Access to Education)	140.30	69.46	0.18	209.94
Affirmative Action for SC & ST	48.83	26.71	0.07	75.61
Relief Activity	27.21	0	0	27.21
Administrative (Office & Miscellaneous.)	132.60	0	0	132.60
Total	2025.03	613.09	115.87	2753.99

Balance Sheet

SCHEDULE VIII [vide Rule 17(1)]

Registration No.
Name of the Public Trust

F-115 Jamnagar
Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development

Balance sheet as at 31st March, 2022

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		AMOUNT (Rs.)	PROPERTY AND ASSETS		AMOUNT (Rs.)
Trust Funds or Corpus		14,00,01,100	Immovable properties		-
Balance as per last balance-sheet	14,00,01,100		(Suitable classified giving mode of valuation)	-	
Adjustment during the year	-		Addition or deduction (including those for depreciation) if any, during the year	-	
Other Earmarked Funds		3,25,00,000	Movable properties		3,56,43,805
(Created under the provisions of the trust-deed or scheme or out of the Income)	-		(Refer Annexure A)		
Depreciation Fund	-		Investments		17,44,79,212
Sinking Fund	-		Bank FDR - Mithapur (Suitably classified, giving mode of valuation)		
Reserve Fund	3,25,00,000		Inventory		-
Any other Fund	-		Loans & Advances (unsecured)		
Loans (secured or unsecured)		-	Loan to Staff		
From trustees	-		Loan to Associate Trust	-	
From Tata Consumer Products Ltd.	-		Advances / Deposits		23,01,123
Current Liabilities		31,36,509	To trustees	-	
(Refer Annexure D)	31,36,509		To employees	-	
Income and Expenditure Account		3,90,77,560	To contractors	-	
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	7,25,11,956		To lawyers	-	
Add/(Less) :	(3,34,34,396)		To others	23,01,123	
Surplus or deficit as per income and Expenditure Account			(Refer Annexure B)		
			Income Outstanding		-
			Rent	-	
			Interest	-	
			Other Income	-	
			Cash and Bank Balances		22,91,029
			(Refer Annexure C)		
			(a) In current account or fixed deposit account	22,91,029	
			(b) With the trustee	-	
			(c) With the manager	-	
Total		21,47,15,169	Total		21,47,15,169

As per our report of even date
For Sarda & Sarda
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 109264W

Rajnikant V. Pragada
Proprietor

M. No. 118132



For Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development

(Mr. Ashish Mehta)
Trustee

LUNKAD SKY VIE, Flat A6 - 302, Anand
Vidya Niketan High School Road, Viman
Nagar, Pune-411 014

M. No. 090290 74911

(Mr. R. Nanda)
Trustee

Bombay House, 24 Homi Modi
Street, Mumbai - 400 001

M. No. 090360 08255

**TATA CHEMICALS
SOCIETY FOR RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

Place: Jamnagar
Date: 23.09.2022

Place: Mithapur
Date: 23.09.2022

Balance Sheet

SCHEDULE IX [vide Rule 17(1)]

Registration No.
Name of the Public Trust

F-115 Jamnagar
Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending on 31st March, 2022

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT (Rs.)	INCOME	AMOUNT (Rs.)
To Expenditure in respect of properties-	63,75,382	By Rent (accrued)* (realised)	-
Rates, taxes, cesses	-		
Repairs and maintenance	63,142		
Salary	-	By (accrued)*	1,00,22,195
Insurance	-	Interest (realised)	
Depreciation	63,11,549	On securities	-
(Refer Annexure A)		On IT Refund	61,998
Other Expenses	-	On Savings bank A/c.	10,47,602
Write off	691	On FDR A/c.	89,12,595
			-
To Establishment expenses (Refer Annexure H)	71,35,786	By Dividend	
To Remuneration to trustees	-	By Donations in cash or kind (Refer Annexure E)	21,53,55,794
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 F)	17,48,762
To Legal expenses	-	By Income from Beneficiary Contribution (In details as far as possible)	-
To Audit fees	47,200		
To contribution/Donation and fees	1,50,000		
To Amounts written off-	-	By Transfer from Reserve	-
(a) Bad debts	-		
(b) Loans scholarships	-	By Other Income	-
(c) Irrecoverable rents	-		
(d) other items	-		
To Miscellaneous expenses	-		
To Amounts transferred to Reserve or specific funds	-	By Excess of Expenditure over Income Carried over to Balance Sheet	3,34,34,396
To Expenditure on objects of the (Refer Annexure G)	24,68,52,779		
(a) Religious	-		
(b) Educational	1,78,10,880		
(c) Medical Relief	3,60,30,386		
(d) Relief of poverty	11,23,07,424		
(e) Other charitable objects	8,07,04,089		
Total	26,05,61,147	Total	26,05,61,147

As per our report of even date
For Sarda & Sarda
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 109264W

Rajnikant V. Prapada
Proprietor
M. No. 118132



Place: Jamnagar
Date: 23.09.2022

For Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development

(Mr. Ashish Mehta)
Trustee

LUNKAD SKY VIE, Flat A6 - 302,
Anand Vidya Niketan High School
Road, Viman Nagar, Pune-411 014

M. No. 090290 74911

(Mr. R. Nanda)
Trustee

Bombay House, 24 Homi Modi
Street, Mumbai - 400 001

M. No. 090360 08255

**TATA CHEMICALS
SOCIETY FOR RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

Place: Mithapur
Date: 23.09.2022

Governing Board Members and Staff Details

Sr. No.	Name	Address	Gender	Occupation	Position in Board
1	Dr. Y.K. Alagh	45, Surdhara, Near Saal Hospital, Thaltej, Ahmedabad – 380054	Male	Chancellor, Centre University of Gujarat and Vice Chairman Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad	Patron member & Hon. Trustee
2	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
3	Mr. Zarir Langrana	Tata Chemicals Ltd, Lodha Excelus, 23rd floor, New Cuffe Parade, Sewri - Chembur Road, Wadala, Mumbai - 400037	Male	COO, Chemicals Business, Tata Chemicals Ltd	Hon. Vice Chairman & Hon. Trustee
4	Mr. Ashish Mehta	Rallis India Limited, Lodha Excelus, 23rd floor, New Cuffe Parade, Sewri - Chembur Road, Wadala, Mumbai - 400037	Male	CFO, Rallis India Ltd	Hon. Treasurer and Trustee
5	Mr. R. Mukundan	Tata Chemicals Ltd, Bombay House, 24 Homi Modi Street, Mumbai – 400 001	Male	Managing Director, Tata Chemicals Ltd	Hon. Chairman & Hon. Trustee
6	Mr. R. Nanda	Tata Chemicals Ltd, Bombay House, 24 Homi Modi Street, Mumbai – 400 001	Male	CHRO, Tata Chemicals Ltd	Hon. Trustee & Member on behalf of Tata Chemicals Ltd
7	Mr. Ujas Dave	Tata Chemicals Ltd, Lodha Excelus, 23rd floor, New Cuffe Parade, Sewri - Chembur Road, Wadala, Mumbai - 400037	Male	-	Hon. Assistant Secretary and Member
8	Mr. V. Shankar	Rallis India Ltd, Lodha Excelus, 23rd floor, New Cuffe Parade, Sewri - Chembur Road, Wadala, Mumbai - 400037	Male	Managing Director & CEO, Rallis India Ltd	Patron member and Hon. Trustee
9	Ms. Alka Talwar	Tata Chemicals Ltd, Lodha Excelus, 23rd floor, New Cuffe Parade, Sewri-Chembur Road, Wadala, Mumbai-400037	Female	-	Hon. Secretary and Trustee
10	Dr. Y S P Thorat	Planet Godrej, Tower 4, Flat 3702, Keshavrao Khade Marg, Mumbai – 400011	Male	Retd. Chairman, NABARD	Patron member & Hon. Trustee
11	Mr. Shankar Venkateshwaran	C 181, Sarvodaya Enclave, New Delhi – 110017	Male	Chief of Tata Sustainability Group, Tata Sons	Patron member and Hon. Trustee
12	Mr. Amit Chincholikar	Tata Consumer Product Ltd.	Male		Patron member and Hon. Trustee

Your Valuable Contribution



Contribute to a cause close to your heart

TCSR, from its inception has been working towards achieving social equity by implementing need-based programmes in its areas of intervention. We have been able to create a positive impact through these programmes, as has been mentioned in detail in this annual report. With your assistance, we can do more. Choose a cause close to your heart and extend your generous support to us. Each drop in the ocean counts and every single contribution makes a difference.



Education

Salt work labourers cannot afford the tuition, books or uniforms of their children. Help by funding these children's education and teaching them to read, write and stay safe.



Poverty alleviation

Help farmers buy seeds and learn effective agriculture techniques. This fund would also support the impoverished by providing food to them during emergencies such as natural calamities.



Micro finance

Help us in providing entrepreneurs with loans they need to succeed. The fund would help young entrepreneurs become self-reliant.



Vocational training

Help us in making people from economically disadvantaged backgrounds become self-reliant and financially independent. Through skill- training, they can capitalise on earning opportunities such as manufacturing or trading a product.



Health

By providing funds for health programmes such as deworming pills, mobile health clinics, eye camps and refurbishing community clinics, we can help people live healthier lives.



Water management

There is no life without water. Building check dams, roof rain water harvesting structures and other water collection programmes give security and hope to those who do not have access to sufficient and safe water.



Disaster management

Help families cope with tragedy better. The disaster management fund assists people who face devastations due to political upheavals, natural calamities etc.



General fund

Help TCSR reach out to people and causes when it's needed the most. A general fund contribution goes to programmes that demand immediate attention.

Contributions to the above mentioned causes are purely voluntary. Those interested may contribute by way of cheque / demand draft in the name of '**Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development**'. 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 TCSR by Cheque / Demand Draft

Issuing bank name :

Cheque / Demand draft Ref. no :

For any communication, please contact me:

Name : Mobile :

Address :

City : Pin code : Email :

Please mail your cheque at : Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development, Mithapur, Okhamandal, Dev Bhoomi, Dwarka, Gujarat- 361345.

Tel : 02892-675336



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 marginalised and vulnerable communities
- » Nurtures innovation and learning

VALUES

- » Integrity
- » Sensitivity
- » Respect
- » Passion





Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development (TCSRD)

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

