

CHANGING LIVES

TATA STEEL RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
(Annual Report **2018-19**)

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India is predominantly a rural country. As per the 2011 Census, 68.8 per cent of country's population and 72.4 per cent of workforce resided in rural areas.

The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index reveals that India cut its poverty rate from 55 per cent to 28 per cent with the numbers dropping from 635 million to 364 million in ten years. This parallels the phenomenal level of poverty reduction achieved in China a decade or so earlier.

(Source: Global Multidimensional Poverty Report 2018)

In line with the Tata Group's purpose and the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, TSRDS focusses on improving the quality of lives in rural India by sharing best practices in areas such as agriculture, education, health, drinking water and empowerment.



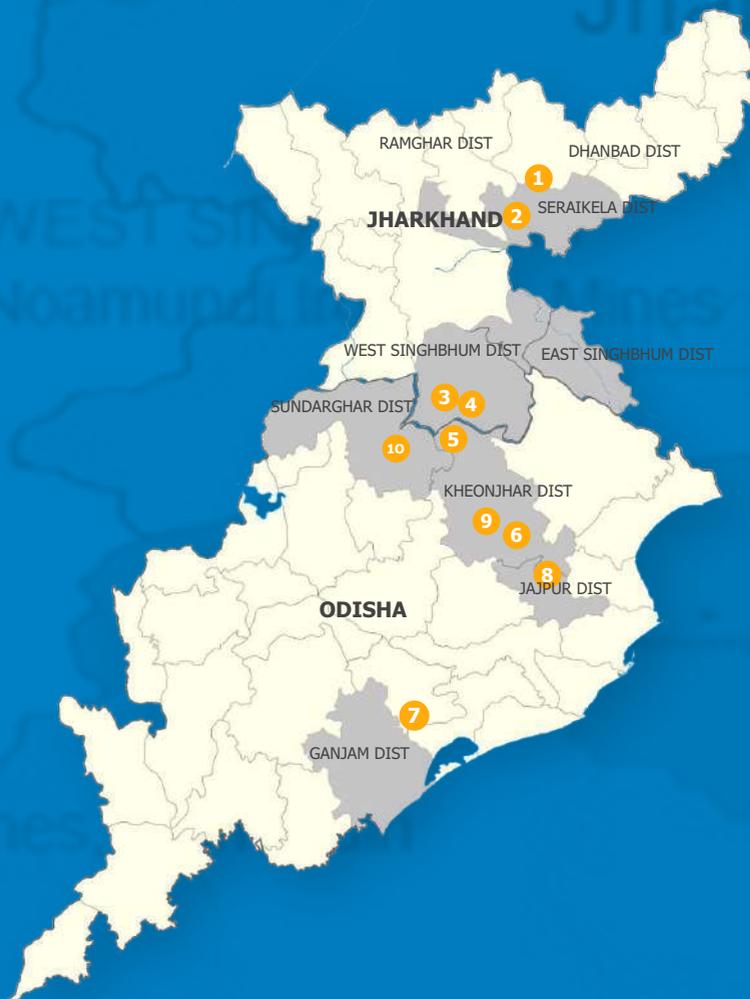
ABOUT US

Tata Steel Rural Development Society (TSRDS) was established in 1979 to implement social development programmes in rural areas where Tata Steel operates. Its units work with communities where the Company's steel manufacturing unit, mines and collieries are spread, in the states of Jharkhand and Odisha in Eastern India.

The Society delivers services through a range of theme-based initiatives and signature programmes, partnering with a network of agencies (government and non-government) to bring the best available resources and practices to the rural communities it works with.

Headquartered at Jamshedpur, the Society's units are located at:

- **Jamadoba (Dhanbad District, Jharkhand)**
- **West Bokaro (Ramgarh District, Jharkhand)**
- **Noamundi (Singhbhum [West] District, Jharkhand)**
- **Goilkera (Singhbhum [West] District, Jharkhand)**
- **Joda (Keonjhar District, Odisha)**
- **Bamnipal (Keonjhar District, Odisha)**
- **Gopalpur (Ganjam District, Odisha)**
- **Kalinganagar (Jajpur District, Odisha)**
- **Sukinda (Jajpur District, Odisha)**
- **Gomardih (Sundargarh District, Odisha)**



- 1 Jamadoba (Dhanbad District, Jharkhand)
- 2 West Bokaro (Ramgarh District, Jharkhand)
- 3 Noamundi (Singhbhum [West] District, Jharkhand)
- 4 Goilkera (Singhbhum [West] District, Jharkhand)
- 5 Joda (Keonjhar District, Odisha)
- 6 Bamnipal (Keonjhar District, Odisha)
- 7 Gopalpur (Ganjam District, Odisha)
- 8 Kalinganagar (Jajpur District, Odisha)
- 9 Sukinda (Jajpur District, Odisha)
- 10 Gomardih (Sundargarh District, Odisha)

LIVES REACHED

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

Our goal:
Develop contributors to the formal economy

Primary Agriculture & Allied Activities
Capacity Building
Watershed Programme

Lives reached: **21,836**



EDUCATION

Our goal:
Ensure universal access to Education

Thousand school programme
Residential Bridging School

Lives reached: **1,74,414**



INFRASTRUCTURE

Our goal:
Improve quality of lives of our communities

30 Model Schools
Sanitation & Drinking Water
Other Projects

Lives reached: **1,28,910**



HEALTH

Our goal:
Aim for a healthy society

Primary healthcare
MANSI (Maternal and New Born Survival Initiative)
RISHTA
Cataract Surgery
SPARSH
Truckers' Intervention

Lives reached: **6,29,501**



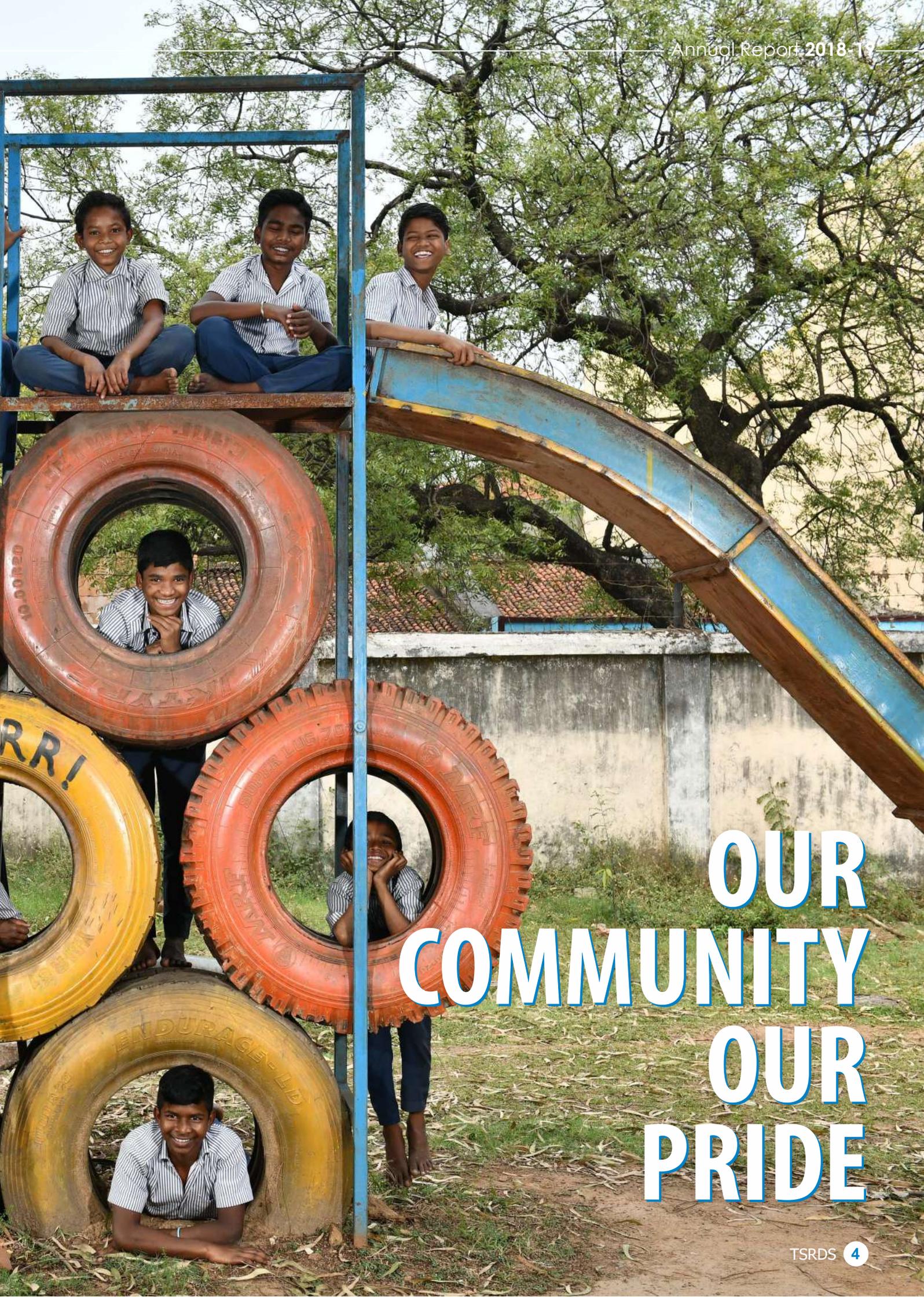
EMPOWERMENT

Our goal:
Create opportunities for a young India

Sports for Grassroots
Outdoor Leadership & Self Reflection Camps
IT Learning Centre
Self Help Groups

Lives reached: **58,386**





OUR COMMUNITY OUR PRIDE



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As part of Tata Steel Rural Development Society (TSRDS), I have the opportunity to witness the interesting parallel between the rapid changes seen in the demand for sustainable growth and consumption by industry, and the advocacy for sustainable and equitable development across communities. In both areas, the challenges, which we strive to address, have become more acute and more pressing, requiring coordinated and concerted global action. We continue to align our strategies to achieve global shared results with UN Sustainable Development Goals always integrated into our initiatives.

In the past year, the team at Tata Steel CSR has continued to work at a phenomenal pace and the Company, in turn, has remained committed to the wellbeing of its communities by deploying resources which are best in class and much beyond current regulatory mandates, endeavoring to deliver on the promise of 'improving the quality of life'.

It is our belief from over a century that industrialisation and the presence of industry must benefit communities. We are aware that even though Tata Steel CSR has established a stellar record in rural development, the expectations and aspirations of our stakeholders will also undergo a transformation as our communities' progress. The Society must therefore, continually reassess, recalibrate and synergies through innovations and improvements to make its interventions and programmes effectively and efficiently meet their aspirations for health care, education, livelihoods and the like. One emerging innovation is use of technology, such as the android mobile/tablet device-based application software developed for our rural health activists.

It gives me great joy to be apprised of stories of young women and men who have surmounted their challenges to aspire for a better life - of the boy who broke the shackles of addiction and entered into formal education, of farmers who have made exceptional breakthroughs in Tasar cultivation and fisheries, and of mothers and their infants who have survived the cycle of early mortality.

In the past year, having created 1,815 Child Labour Free Zone habitations out of a total of 2,239, we have endeavored to enable access to learning. An earning of Rs. 91 lakhs through dairy development, and with rose and maize cultivation being introduced for the first time, we are being able to create sustainable livelihoods for the farmers. These were to name a few of the many achievements that the report talks about.

In the coming years, we hope to continue to create solutions to developmental challenges, bring empowerment to the underserved, and create human and social capital by continuing to place the communities at the heart of all our efforts.

T. V. Narendran

President

Tata Steel Rural Development Society

I. SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS



The Sustainable Livelihoods approach to poverty reduction is based on the realisation that while economic growth may be essential for poverty reduction, there is not an automatic relationship between the two.

(Source: The Sustainable Livelihood Approach to Poverty Reduction - An Introduction By Lasse Krantz February 2001)

INTERVENTIONS

Primary Ariculture

- Improving productivity of paddy through SRI (System of Rice Intensification)

Allied activities

- Dairy Development
- Pond based livelihood (Fisheries and Duckery)
- Tassar Cultivation
- Dryland Farming
- Horticulture (Mango, Rose, Wadi Project)

Watershed programmes

- Kukru
- Boram

Capacity Building

- Agricultural Meets
- Incubating Ecoprenuer
- CInI

Impact in 2018-19

15,302 Farmers reached through productivity improvement in primary agriculture

5,259 Farmers reached through productivity improvement for allied activities

1,275 Farmers reached through Pond-based livelihoods and irrigation structures

Implementation partners, local government bodies and village groups support many of these programmes.



PRIMARY AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is a primary source of livelihood in the states of Jharkhand and Odisha with over 70% of the population in these states dependent on it. Despite high dependence, agriculture, in these states, is entirely subsistence oriented. Improving agricultural productivity is therefore a critical need.

Impact in 2018-19

10,080 Farmers trained on SRI Cultivation (Nos.)

9,514 Acres covered

System of Rice Intensification

It is estimated that 24-30% of the world's accessible freshwater resources (rivers, lakes and aquifers) are used to irrigate rice.

(Source: IWMI 2007)

Traditional practices lead to chronically low yields in Indian agriculture. SRI is a methodology that aims at increasing the yield of paddy production. It is a low water, labour-intensive, method that uses younger seedlings singly-spaced, typically hand weeded with special tools called cono-weeders.

To improve yield of the paddy crop, in 2013 Tata Steel introduced the SRI (System of Rice Intensification) method of paddy cultivation to 371 farmers, covering 150 acres of land in 18 villages in Seraikela block of Seraikela – Kharswan district of Jharkhand. The immediate outcome was encouraging, with the average yield rising to 1.8 tonnes/acre against 0.9-1 tonne/acre through traditional practices. This has led to a large-scale propagation of the method by TSRDS and adoption of it by farmers.

The project now impacts 372 villages in the Paschimi Singhbhum, Dhanbad and Ramgarh districts of Jharkhand as well as Keonjhar, Ganjam and Jajpur districts of Odisha.

Agriculture and its shrinking returns

Returns from agriculture are a fraction of those from industry or services. This is being squeezed further as the average size of the piece of land farmed by an Indian farmer shrinks, and climate change impacts outputs. In 2010-2011, the last time the agriculture census was carried out, the average size of a farm stood at 1.16 hectares, against 2.82 hectares available for tillage in 1970-1971. Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture, smaller farm sizes and the extremes we are witnessing in temperature and precipitation, will reduce farm incomes. "Applying these estimates to projected long-term weather patterns implies that climate change could reduce annual agricultural incomes in the range of 15 percent to 18 percent on average, and up to 20 percent to 25 percent for unirrigated areas." The need, therefore, is to make farms more productive and reduce the dependence of farmers on a single source of income.

(Source: Economic Survey of India)

Impact over 5 years



Farmers touched through productivity improvement in primary agriculture



ALLIED ACTIVITY

Agriculture and allied activities constitute the single largest contributor to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), accounting for almost 33% of the total GDP.

(Source: National Planning Commission)

Dairy Development

More than one-fifth (23 per cent) of agricultural households with very small parcels of land (less than 0.01 hectare) reported livestock as their principal source of income.

(Source: Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India)

Dairy Development was initiated by TSRDS across the Ganjam district of Odisha in 2013-14 as an alternate source of livelihood for villages in the periphery of Tata Steel's operations in Gopalpur.

Linkage with the Greater Ganjam Gajapati Milk Union (GGGMU), a farmers cooperative union at the district-level, affiliated to OMFED (Odisha Milk Federation) provided backward and forward linkages making the project sustainable.

During the year, members of the society deposited 2,98,122.7 litres of milk valued at nearly Rs 91.26 lakh.

Impact in 2018-19

314 Farmers associated with dairy farming (Nos.)

5 Milk producer societies created (Nos.)

2.98 Litres of Milk produced (Lakhs)

91.26 Earnings in 2018-19 (Rs lakhs)

Outcome

In a 10x12 square feet building constructed by TSRDS in Berhampur campus of GGGMU, a Milk ATM machine was installed and operated by GGGMU. The ATM has the capacity to vend 500 litres of milk, sourced from 350 farmers, benefitting close to 1000 people per day. A litre of milk is sold for Rs 40/-.

Pasteurised milk, fortified with Vitamin A & D, is supplied by Tata Trust in collaboration with National Dairy Development Board (NDDB). Profit from the sale of milk is shared among the registered members of the milk society, while an incentive is paid to the Secretary of the operating society.

Impact over 3 years

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Farmers associated with dairy farming (Nos)	126	239	341
Milk Collection (Lakh litres)	1.38	2.01	2.98
Earnings (Rs lakhs)	38.42	64.67	91.26



Pond-based livelihood

Scientific fish farming is the mainstay of Pond Based Integrated Fish Farming, with integration of other livelihood activities such as vegetable cultivation, dairy, poultry, duckery, etc.

(Source: Sustainable Livelihood Development through Pond Based Integrated Fish Farming in Kendrapada, Odisha, NABARD))

Fisheries

A pond-based integrated approach to fishery-duckery-vegetable growing, encompassing commercial fish farming, horticulture or vegetable crops around the ponds, has transformed the livelihoods of farmers in Jharkhand and Odisha.

TSRDS is motivating villagers across Jamshedpur and Gopalpur to tap the potential of income augmentation through fishery by imparting technical know-how and capacity building through training at fish cultivation. In 2018-19, after meeting the needs of their own families, 1215 farmers in Jamshedpur and 158 farmers in Gopalpur sold ~123 tonnes of fish, generating a cumulative income of ~Rs. 153 lakhs for themselves.

Impact in 2018-19

153	Earnings of farmers from fish cultivation (Rs lakhs)
1,215	Farmers in Jamshedpur introduced to fish cultivation (Nos)
158	Farmers in Gopalpur introduced to fish cultivation (Nos)
908	Ponds in Jamshedpur harvested (Nos.)
52	Ponds in Gopalpur harvested (Nos)

EXAMPLES FROM THE FIELD

From farm labour to fish lord

A daily wage labourer despite owning four acres of land, Dubai Tudu of Mohanadih, Gwalkata in Potka block of Purbi Singhbhum of Jharkhand was familiar with Integrated Farming in other states, having worked in other parts of India as farm labour. His labour earned him a mere Rs 40,000/- annually.

Deployment

Dubai returned home and decided to implement what he had seen. He reached out to TSRDS, with the help of a local trust (Aven Sakva Trust), requesting that a pond be dug on his land. The construction of the structure was completed in June 2017. Once associated with the OSD initiative, Dubai attended training programmes regularly, sincerely implementing his learning.

Investment and Return

In the first year, Dubai invested Rs. 22,950 in fisheries, duckery and vegetable plantation.

The investment yielded a net profit of Rs 82,050 with three sources of income.

Duckery

Duck raising is a lucrative livestock industry in the globe because of its egg, meat and feather.

(Source: Journal of Veterinary Science & Technology)

EXAMPLES FROM THE FIELD

Ducks demand makes her determined

A permanent resident of Raidih village, Kharsawan block, Sumitra Sardar took to duck rearing to supplement her family income.

Investment on return

Her initial investment of 10 ducklings through a loan of Rs 500/- from her SHG, and another Rs 500/- spent on sustaining the ducklings, earned her a return of ~Rs 7000/-. Sumitra earns Rs 10/- from each egg sold, beside proceeds from the sale of duck meat.

Future plans

To bridge the gap between the demand for eggs and her ability to supply, Sumitra hopes to purchase 50 ducklings soon. A vocal advocate for duck farming as a source of livelihood for women, she shares her experience with other women to motivate them to take up duck farming.

Outcome

Sumitra recently diversified into cucumber farming. Her monthly income of Rs 6000/- from her business supplements her family income and is being invested in educating her children.

“ I cannot meet the demand for eggs and want to expand my business by purchasing more ducklings from TSRDS ”

Sumitra Sardar

(Member of Jay Maa Sitta Samity)

Impact

Women gainfully employed in SHGs

2014 -15	9,033
2015 -16	9,975
2016 -17	10,259
2017 -18	9,969
2018 -19	10,158

Tassar cultivation

Tassar culture, an agro-based cottage industry, has been identified as a major source of livelihood around Bamnival. Considering its vast potential, TSRDS and State Sericulture department and Central Silk Board began various interventions in 14-15 for overall development of the complete value chain.

TSRDS develops women SHGs, builds capacity of farmers through training, supports host plant maintenance, Silk worm rearing, seed multiplication, reeling/spinning activities and linkages with markets to promote Tassar cultivation. Over 350 of 1,200 tassars farmers enlisted in Tassar Reeling Cooperative Societies (TRCS), promoted by the Odisha State Sericulture Department, have become associated with TSRDS in the last three years.

Returns

The 295 farmers assisted in sustaining Tassar cultivation in 2018-19 recorded a cumulative income of ~Rs. 54 lakh, while 103 women reelers earned ~Rs. 2.97 Lakh by producing yarn at five reeling centres.

Seed Zone for Tassar:

Sericulture Department, Government of Odisha has, in association with Central Silk Board, proposed that a Tassar Seed Zone be developed in this area. A healthy crop was ensured in 2018-19 with TSRDS treating around 37,000 Asan and Arjun trees, host plants for rearing silk worms, against microorganisms detrimental to eggs and worms. It also trained farmers through demonstrations on pruning and disease management.

EXAMPLES FROM THE FIELD

Reeling in a bright future

A permanent resident of Raidih village, Kharsawan block, Sumitra Sardar took to duck rearing to supplement her family income.

“I have spent the maximum amount of time in my life with silkworms and they have always been part of my life.”

Ghanashyam Champia,
Pokhari Kamala (Khasapada) village

The 65-year-old is the first in his family to make Tassar cultivator profitable and yet when he reflects on his life, his earliest memory is of silkworms because Tassar has been cultivated by his family for generations. A school dropout, Ghanashyam Champia always wondered how he could scale up silk production to make it a source of livelihood for himself.

Ghanashyam even got seeds (eggs) and a microscope from the Odisha Government but did not know how to use the instrument. This is when TSRDS stepped in.

Capacity Development

Ghanashyam was part of a group of Tassar farmers sent by TSRDS for a training programme to Central Sericulture Training Centre, Baripada, where he gathered vital tips on production along with technical know-how. Further technical support and rigorous training was also provided through TSRDS, Central Silk Board and Tassar Rearers Cooperative Society, Bhagamunda.

Investment & Return

Ghanashyam put in a nominal investment to earn Rs 2 lakhs in one crop season (November-February) alone in 2018-19.

Outcome

Ghanashyam's achievements, which have inspired many others, also won him national honours with the Ministry of Textile, Government of India conferring the 'Best Achiever Award' in the Sericulture sector in Keonjhar District on him at 'Serging Silk' a mega silk event held in 2019. Today Tassar cultivation has become a lucrative family enterprise and Ghanashyam's sons rear Tassar with the same passion as him.

Dryland farming

India has about 47 million hectares of dryland out of 108 million hectares of its total rain fed area. Dry lands account for 42 per cent of the total food grain production in the country. Besides being water deficient, drylands regions are characterised by very low incomes for farmers.

(Source: Conference on Emerging Dimensions of Dry Land Farming, Kakatiya University, Warangal, Andhra Pradesh)

An a-Mazing second crop

Kadusai and Tulsigotho are small hamlets in Barigon Village of Keonjhar district in Odisha with 32 households and a population of 158. The principle occupation of this community is rain-fed agriculture, limiting cultivation to a single paddy crop grown over the year through traditional methods.

Deployment

For the first time, in 2018-19, Maize cultivation was attempted as a second crop by 12 farmers after they were trained by TSRDS, which also procured quality seeds from the Block Agriculture Department for them.

Deployment

12 farmers sowed the new crop across 10 acres of land. The introduction to Maize cultivation has led to better utilisation of land via multiple cropping and contributed to their annual incomes.

Impact in 2018-19

12 Farmers motivated to grow Maize (Nos)

6,264 Maize production (Kgs)

1,24,900 Income of the farmers (Rs)



Horticulture crops

Single cropping based on rain-fed agriculture is the norm in the states of Jharkhand and Odisha. Afforestation and horticulture have the potential to improve land productivity and soil conditions.

Roses bloom in Poly Houses

The soil and climatic conditions in regional pockets of Odisha are ideal for growing a wide range of flowers throughout the year. Production of roses under protected structures reduces dependence on environment, improves crop production and productivity. Once trained, rose cultivation in poly houses gives farmers a sustainable livelihood.

The first batch of roses was planted by five farmers in August 2018. The plants flowered by October 2018, and ~400 flowers a day were ready to be marketed in early November 2018.

With a total expenditure on labour, pesticides, irrigation and electricity at Rs 15,000/- the farmers harvested about 12,600 flowers per month, which were sold for an average of Rs.4.50, giving them a net monthly income of Rs 41,700/-.

Summer without mangoes?

Back in 2008, Meghu Mohanta's paddy fields of nearly 19 acres were largely rain-fed and were not yielding enough produce. He approached TSRDS to help him find ways to augment his income. A few struggles down the line, both he and the TSRDS team thought of growing mangoes as a cash crop. By 2012 the mango saplings, spread over 12 acres, had shot up bearing enough quantity to be marketed.

A decade later, the orchard stands densely populated with mango and cashew trees while the remaining 7 acres of his land is being used for paddy. It shelters 350 mango trees of five varieties: Amrapali, Malika, Sundari, Dasahri and Akhuras. In addition, there are 350 trees of cashew. He uses the free space to plant vegetables to support his family's needs. A small pond dug within the orchard is used for pisciculture and a shed is earmarked to rear the poultry.

Outcome

In 2018, his mango turnover stood at Rs. 4 lakhs.

Impact

Meghu is one of the most awaited speakers at agriculture based workshops, even as farmers around Kalinganagar-Sukinda-Barnipal aspiring to augment their agricultural outputs stand motivated by Meghu's story.

Wadi

Development of a small orchard or *Wadi* ensures that wastelands are converted into agricultural land, thereby generating income for farmers. Part of a comprehensive Tribal Development Programme, TSRDS, in collaboration with NABARD, chose to anchor the *Wadi* project in Seraikela & Kharsawan blocks in Seraikela-Kharsawan district of Jharkhand.

In 2018-19, 150 *Wadis* were developed, leading to a cumulative 250 *Wadis* in three years, against a target of 500 *Wadis* over a six-year project term (2016-2022). Over 250 families across 17 villages have benefitted from this project.

Impact in the last three years

250

Families impacted through *Wadi* Projects (Nos.)

17

Villages have been served (Nos.)

150

Wadis Developed by FY18-19 (Nos.)

CAPACITY BUILDING

Agricultural meets promote learning

Vaarta - Kalinganagar

More than 700 farmers participated in Vaarta where guest speakers from NABARD, Horticulture Department Jajpur District and Veterinary Department Jajpur District highlighted various government schemes available to the farmers, while an expert from Department of Agriculture, Government of Odisha shared valuable inputs on organic farming.

Kisan Goshli - Jamadoba

A platform where the experiences of farmers meets the laboratory research of scientists, 411 farmers had the opportunity to share their knowledge and experiences with representative of various Government Departments. In turn, they were apprised of the modern paradigm in agricultural practices.

Incubating Ecopreneur

Agriculture-based training programmes at Green College (established in 2015 to stimulate rural economies), including short-term and medium-term residential courses are intended to make rural youth economically secure through self-employment. SRI cultivation and Animal Health Worker are the most popular courses.

Focussed programmes are conducted for young tribal farmers in 11 blocks of five districts of Jharkhand and five districts of Odisha. SRI paddy farmers in Bitapur Panchayat augmented paddy production by 1.5 times after attending a Farmer Field School facilitated by Green College Team. TSRDS GC trained 784 rural youngsters in 2018-19.

Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI)

With financial support from Tata Steel, Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI), a TATA TRUSTS initiative, is implementing a project for, 'Building Tundi Block, Dhanbad District in Jharkhand as a driver for regional growth while transforming quality of life of 2000 households under Central India Initiative'.

Objective

The primary goal of the programme is to enhance incomes of families and bring about sustainable change in their quality of life through management of indigenous resources as well as adoption of new technologies.

Deployment

The project was rolled out in Tundi in May 2017 and will terminate in March 2020. It addresses non availability of water, promotes technology-based agriculture, improvements in paddy cultivation and introduces cash crops, animal husbandry, water harvesting and fisheries.

Results

Only in its second year in the Block, CInI has made remarkable progress and is well on its way of fulfilling its vision of sustained change in the project area.

Impact in 2018-19

2,000 Households reached (Nos.)

46 Lakhpati Kisans graduated in 2018-19 (Nos)

17 Families cultivated high value cash crops in this patch (Nos.)

30 SHGs formed (Nos.)

525 Farmers cultivated high value cash crops in the kharif season (Nos.)

6.99 Acres covered by Solar Energy driven drip irrigation



WATERSHED PROGRAMMES

Soil and water conservation through watershed projects increases the productivity of arable land, improving farm yields and income.

JSWM – Kukru Watershed Project:

A Watershed Management Project at Kukru block of Saraikela-Kharsawan district, under the Jharkhand State Watershed Mission (JSWM) will cover 15 villages, and treat 6000 hectares of land. At the end of 2018-19, soil and water conservation treatment covered ~600 hectares of land through trench-cum-bunds, water absorption, trance and deep contour tranche, benefitting 153 families who farm the land.

NABARD Watershed Project, Boram, East Singhbhum:

The Watershed Management Project launched by TSRDS at Boram, in collaboration with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), will cover a total approved area of ~1,000 hectares, in a period of five years. As on March 31, 2019, ~70 hectares were treated through ponds, percolation tanks and farm binding.

Water harvesting structure

Water is a resource that must be planned, developed, conserved and managed in an integrated way as it is critical to the socio-economic well-being of 60-70 per cent of the Indian population, which primarily depends on farming for their livelihood.

Large areas of land is being brought under irrigation by TSRDS, which is developing new water harvesting structures. Dug-out ponds promoted by it supplement rainwater for Kharif crops and provide pre-sowing irrigation for the Rabi or second crops. In 2018-19, 85 ponds have been dug in partnership with communities offering farmers the opportunity to rear fish for diversification of farm enterprises and reduction of risk.

Women as partners in pond construction

Inclusion of women leads to sustainable village community models of empowerment and makes villages self-reliant in deciding as well as implementing different thematic developmental activities. Village level organisations created by TSRDS constitute an equal number of men and women, who are made responsible for the construction of ponds.

Impact over the years

11 Village level organisations registered for digging ponds (Nos.)

85 Ponds dug in FY 18-19 (Nos.)

600 Hectares of land covered through water conservation programmes.



II. EDUCATION



Not having a household member with at least six years of education is the second largest contributor, at 16 per cent, to multidimensional poverty.

(Source: Global Report on Multidimensional Poverty)



INTERVENTIONS

- Thousand Schools Programme
- Residential bridging courses / camp school
- Pre - Metric coaching

Tata Steel's approach to Education is to build comprehensive programmes for school education. This approach is sensitive to the challenges of the sector, the national priority, as well as the ongoing policies and programmes, so that the emerging learnings are replicable.

Impact over the years

1,76,775 Children benefited through various education based programmes (Nos.)

1,50,000 Children benefited by the Thousand Schools Programme in the last 4 years (Nos.)

3,321 Students benefited through Pre-matric coaching classes (Nos.)

297 Children reached out to, through four centres of Masti ki Pathshala till Fy19 (Nos.)

THOUSAND SCHOOLS PROGRAMME

The 'Thousand Schools Programme' was conceived by TSRDS in response to the priorities of the state of Odisha and its ongoing programmes.

The Goal

The Thousand Schools Programme is aimed to create a model that is replicable and scalable for the Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) within the Right to Education Framework.

It addresses three critical aspects of schooling:

Access:

Every child is in school and attends school regularly

Learning:

Every child is able to read, write and perform basic math computations

Governance:

Parents and the community, the primary stakeholders, govern the school through a strong School Management Committee (SMC)

TSRDS believes that once Access, Learning and Governance are simultaneously addressed and at scale, the programme will bring momentum and sustainability to the work.

“

The content of a book holds the power of education and it is with this power that we can shape our future and change lives.

”

Malala Yousafzai,

Source: <https://www.educategirls.org>

Children impacted

Cumulative for each year from the start of the programme (Nos.)

2015 -16 10,300

2016 -17 24,800

2017 -18 42,800

2018 -19 1,50,000



Access

Child Labour Free Zone (CLFZ)

The effort to create CLFZs has led to 13,237 of 14,339 out-of-school children being brought back to school. Each community celebrates the CLFZ declaration day and pledges to sustain it.

CLFZ Status 2018-2019

1,815 CLFZ Habitations out of a total 2,239

80 CLFZ Gram Panchayats of a total of 125

Learning

Support to Government schools for Grade 1 & 2

Support was extended to ensure that Grades 1 & 2 adopted the Learning Enhancement Programme, with teachers and block level education officers being oriented on use of Teaching Learning Material and classroom process.

Summer Camp

For the third consecutive year, 45-day camp summer camps under the Thousand Schools Programmes ensured that children developed a wide range of competencies.

Children impacted

859 Schools supported in making the classroom process better (Nos.)

1,218 Government teachers were oriented on the LEP process (Nos.)

2,847 Children attended the Summer Camp (Nos.)

970 Summer camps were held (Nos.)

767 Schools were covered through Summer Camps (Nos.)

Governance

A massive capacity building exercise has been undertaken for School Management Committees (SMC), with all 12,000 SMC members having been trained (on RTE, child rights, SMC's roles and responsibilities) and supported to take action in their villages. As a result, school functioning has improved significantly with regular SMC and Parent Teacher Association meetings, quality mid-day-meals, active libraries, school projects, Bal Panchayats and children's festivals. After the 3-yearly SMC renewal, 5,000 of the newly inducted members have also been trained.

Community Education Resource Centre (CERC)

The Thousand Schools Programmes has created 28 Community Education Resource Centres (CERCs). The core objective is to promote Self-Directed Learning. Open to all age groups, CERCs are equipped with computers, internet facilities, projectors, printers and books. Communities have begun tapping this service, especially youth who use it to fill online applications for jobs and admissions in colleges.

PRE-MATRIC COACHING CLASSES

Pre-matric coaching is one of the key educational interventions of Tata Steel's corporate social responsibility to ensure that quality education is made accessible to the deserving students from marginalised communities. The coaching is provided to strengthen the basic concept of subjects, which then reflects their performance during matriculation. Coaching classes have been operational at West Bokaro since 2012-13 in eight centres with focus on English, Mathematics and Science.

Impact in 2018-19

1,077 Students from classes VIII-X appeared for coaching classes (Nos.)

71.13 Per cent success rate at matriculation recorded this year for Ramgarh as against state per cent at 70.77



RESIDENTIAL BRIDGE COURSE

TSRDS operates Residential Bridge Courses to re-integrate out-of-school children into the formal schooling system. They give children from vulnerable backgrounds, who could otherwise be trapped into abuse of various manifestations, a safe and conducive residential atmosphere to flourish.

Masti ki Pathshala

Masti ki Pathshala is designed to address an unacceptable blind spot of urban agglomerates – children on the streets, forced into the worst forms of child labour (waste picking, begging, working on trains, in brick kilns, etc). An innovation in itself, the project involves convincing the children to leave the streets and join *Masti ki Pathshala*, a bridge course that supports drop-outs and never-enrolled children to build back their foundation of learning. They go through deaddiction and counselling, involve in sports, music and art, learn English and other modern day skills, and finally join mainstream schools.

Impact in 2018-19

297 Children covered through four centres of *Masti ki Pathshala* (Nos.)

189 Children of 297 mainstreamed to formal education set up (Nos.)

APPRECIATIONS GALLORE

- Industry Champions for SDGs Award, 2017, Government of Jharkhand
- TBEM Best Practice, 2018
- Has made it to the top 20 in the Prime Minister's District Innovation Award, finals awaited (Was up by the District Collector for East Singhbhum District)

EXAMPLES FROM THE FIELD

“ And it's not the person who commits wrong but it is the situation who made him do wrong ”

- 11 yr old, Sohan Sahu

Background

Juvenile Crime is defined as offences committed by children or youngster under the age of 18. If committed by an adult these acts would be deemed crimes. There is no single cause for such acts but risk factors that increase the development of criminal behaviour are aplenty. These include child abuse and family disintegration, violating behaviour, academic failure, school dropout, and lack of contact with society.

Sohan Sahu, an 11-year-old boy, was one such child. A long-time resident of New Kapali Basti, Sonari, Sohan was devastated when his father, the sole bread winner in the family, died. He even had to drop out of school, while his mother was forced to work for a living, increasing Sohan's disconnect with his family and society.

The little boy who was then eight-years-old also began working at the local garage as he was the only son. He was paid Rs. 110 per week, half of which he gave his mother for her household expenses, while the rest he gradually began spending on addictive substances. Robbery soon became a habit and Sohan became involved in a gang, which led to five arrests by the police. But since Sohan was a juvenile he was released. Then came a time when Sohan himself was kidnapped and locked in a room with other children. In a fortunate turn of events Sohan's was rescued.

Now, Sohan's mother could no longer see her son's life in danger and decided to enrol him in Camp School, Tinsplate, in the hope for a better future, resulting in Sohan to re-join school after many years. His lack of interest in studies has since been replaced with a keenness to learn and Sohan has set his sights on becoming a Police Officer to be able punish those who commit evil acts.



III. HEALTH



A healthy rural India is one of the biggest challenges before the country.



INTERVENTIONS

- **Maternal and Newborn Survival Initiative**
- **Regional Initiative for Safe Sexual Health by Today's Adolescents**
- **Cataract Surgeries**
- **SPARSH**
- **Truckers' Interventions**

Tata Steel's approach to Education is to build comprehensive programmes for school education. This approach is sensitive to the challenges of the sector, the national priority, as well as the ongoing policies and programmes, so that the emerging learnings are replicable.

Impact in 2018-19

5,61,229	Lives touched through Mobile Medical Units, Static Clinics and Specialized Health Camps and other Health-monitored interventions
72,099	Rural women reached out through MANSI
15,000 ⁺	Adolescents touched through the RISHTA project in 2018-19
3,602	Cataract surgeries conducted

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN SURVIVAL INITIATIVE (MANSI)

When MANSI was implemented at a pilot scale in 2009, it was characterised by inadequate public health services; lack of ignorance among the community; hilly terrain and scattered villages. Women and their newborn babies from low-income families did not have access to quality maternal and child care facilities. Based on the reports of initial six months, it came to the fore that an overwhelming percentage (96%) of deaths happened at the neonatal stage.

MANSI was therefore implemented in two phases in ten blocks of Seraikela Kharsawan and West Singhbhum districts of Jharkhand & two blocks of Keonjhar district of Odisha by facilitating improved implementation of Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) through the existing government health machinery at village level (Sahiyyas / ASHAs) in a Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode and strengthen the public health system.

Reach of MANSI in 2018-19

1,686 Villages in the states of Jharkhand and Odisha (Nos.)

2,20,000 Households covered (Nos.)

1,855 High-risk cases detected and attended to (Nos.)

Impact of MANSI in 2018-19

1,208 Causes cured through HBNC & referral

2,000 Sahiyyas/ASHAs were trained through semi-structured training programmes

114 Sahiyya Saathis were trained through structured training programmes

EXAMPLES FROM THE FIELD

Giving a little life a chance

This Sahiyya is today the equivalent of a bare foot doctor in her village, with people going to her and others like her whenever they require any medical assistance.

Background

When Pushpa Murmu, Block Coordinator of Gamharia block in MANSI Project, reached the new born baby of a mother with intellectual disability, the little one was senseless. Its temperature had dropped to 93.4 F, it was too weak to be breastfed and was not crying.

Both Pushpa and Ruma Dutta, Sahiyya of Kandra Village, who was the first to reach the child, attempted a hot oil massage and fomentation to revive the child. After an agonising wait, the wail of the child was a source of relief for them.

Pushpa then educated Ruma on the KMC (Kangaroo Mother Care) technique and advised the family to keep the baby swaddled in warm cloth at all times, impossible due to the mother's condition. The family was unwilling to send the child to a healthcare facility.

This is when the Sahiyya stepped in. Ruma took charge and began Home Based New born Care. She visited the baby thrice a day and alerted the Project Management Team on variations in its body temperature. The baby was then given a BEMPU (bracelet that detects and alerts the caregiver in the event of Hypothermia). After two months of dedicated care by Ruma the baby was declared healthy.



Operation Sunshine

A digital tracking system instituted under the Project MANSI successfully monitors high-risk cases and has created a seamless channel of communication within the team.

Operation Sunshine has connected 2,400 government healthcare workers (Sahiyyas) across Jharkhand and Odisha in the villages under Project MANSI. It now covers 12 blocks in Jharkhand and Odisha, covering 1,686 villages and a population of 13,63,341. The App enabled a steep rise in the number of high-risk cases identified during the year with a consequent fall in the number of deaths.



Improvement trends

Time period	Financial year	No. of months	High risk cases identified	Deaths	Death rate (%)
Before OS	2016-17	5	158	14	8.9
Before OS	2017-18	12	1180	80	7
Before OS	2018-19	2	416	22	5.5
After OS	19	10 (Operation Sunshine)	1439 ↑	53	3.7 ↓

BEFORE OPERATION SUNSHINE

(%)

Total high-risk cases identified in all months (before OS) (November 2016-18: Two years)

1754

Total deaths reported in all months (before OS)

116

% of deaths (before OS)

6.61

BEFORE OPERATION SUNSHINE

(%)

Total high-risk cases identified in (After OS) (June 2018 - March 2019: 10 months)

1439

Total deaths reported in all months (After OS)

53

% of deaths (After OS)

3.68

Drop rate in deaths [Before and after OS] (in %) - **2.93**

Total reduction in death % (after OS) - **44%**

RISHTA

RISHTA (Regional Initiative for Safe Sexual Health by Today's Adolescents) focusses on enabling adolescents and young people make informed choices about their sexual and reproductive health. It addresses their overall wellbeing, besides providing opportunities for self and leadership development, and coaching on life skills.

Special Outreach

around 1000 youth participated in Dhvani – A Youth Conclave held during the year. Special programmes were also conducted on Safe Spaces for Youth and Water Conservation.

Impact in 2018-19

1,000 Youngsters reached through Dhvani 2018 (Nos.)

996 Peer educators developed at the village level (Nos.)

EXAMPLES FROM THE FIELD

Giving hope wings

Though from a small village, Salijanga of Jajpur district in Odisha, 14-year-old Pujarani is a confident and determined school-goer. A student of Standard 9 at the local government school in her village, Pujarani was very different at 11-years. Shy and timid person, when she first connected with the RISHTA project adolescent group, the youngster would only voice an opinion when directly asked a question.

Training sessions of the project module allowed her to gradually gain confidence and become assertive. When Pujarani's uncle and aunt wanted their 15-year-old daughter, Tapoi to get married against her wishes after the latter's Standard 10 exams, Pujarani stepped in to prevail on them to reconsider their decision. Despite being chastised Pujarani did not give in and finally managed to convince her uncle and aunt to let her cousin continue her education.

Tapoi's marriage was delayed and her parents agreed to let her study till she turns 19 years old. Pujarani is now a role model for girls in her village and continues with efforts to stop early marriage.

CATARACT

If left untreated Cataract can cause continual loss of vision resulting in blindness. In the case of Cataract, blindness is curable or vision can be restored with a surgery.

TSRDS health team periodically screens its rural population for cataract and facilitates surgeries through reputed eye care institutions including Sankara Netralaya.

Impact in 2018-19

3,813 Beneficiaries with vision restored / Cataract cases operated (Nos.)

2,469 Surgeries conducted with assistance from MESU of Sankara Netralaya, Chennai (Nos.)



THE ENABLING 'SPARSH'

SPARSH Centre, a joint initiative by TSRDS and LEPRAS Society, founded in 2009 aims to improve the quality of life of leprosy patients through comprehensive treatment, consultation and rehabilitation.

TSRDS operationalised a Reconstructive Surgery Unit (RSU) for leprosy patients at its SPARSH centre at Jamadoba, Jharkhand. It includes a 10-bedded hospital for pre-operative and post-operative care. The surgical unit benefits patients from the states of Jharkhand and Bihar.

Impact in 2018-19

1,905 Leprosy patients provided treatment/rehabilitation (Nos.)

31 Reconstructive surgeries performed (Nos.)

TRUCKERS' INTERVENTION

With daily movement of hundreds of tonnes of raw materials and finished goods industrial regions have to be aware of the risk posed by HIV/AIDS to its population. Through its Truckers' Intervention Project, in collaboration with Jharkhand State AIDS Control Society, for the Trucking Community, TSRDS provides truckers with clinical interventions, referral for HIV testing and awareness, and counselling on the disease.

Impact in 2018-19

52,086 Truckers reached (Nos.)

1,551 Truckers provided STI treatment (Nos.)

1,691 HIV test conducted (Nos.)



IV. INFRASTRUCTURE



Infrastructure sector is a key driver for the Indian economy. The sector is highly responsible for propelling India's overall development and enjoys intense focus from Government for initiating policies that would ensure time-bound creation of world class infrastructure in the country. Infrastructure sector includes power, bridges, dams, roads and urban infrastructure development. In 2018, India ranked 44th out of 167 countries in World Bank's Logistics Performance Index (LPI) 2018.

(Source: ibef.org)

In 2018-19, TSRDS helped strengthen infrastructural requirements of its communities across education, sanitation and drinking water projects, besides helping revive the Jubilee Lake at Chaibasa.

Impact in 2018-19

18 Of 30 Adarsh Vidyalaya constructed since project inception (Nos.)

1,554 Toilets constructed (Nos.)

1,21,050 Lives reached through various drinking water-led interventions (Nos.)

30 Model Schools

The Government of Odisha is setting up an Adarsha Vidhyalaya in each Block in the State. The objective of this path-breaking initiative is to provide quality education, which is accessible and affordable to the children of Odisha.

Tata Steel has committed to construct and handover 30 Adarsha Vidhyalayas in different Educationally Backward blocks of the state as part of its corporate social responsibility.

Impact in 2018-19

6 Adarsh Schools constructed in 2018-19 (Nos.)

18 Adarsh Schools constructed since the inception of the project (Nos.)

Drinking Water and Sanitation

India is witnessing an unprecedented water crisis. For its 1 billion people, safe drinking water is scarce.

Access to safe drinking water is an everyday challenge for rural India, especially so in mining locations where the mining activity could lead to depletion of natural water resources. This challenge is acerbated by the fact that a large number of surface and ground water sources across India are contaminated with both bio and chemical pollutants.

(Source: The Water Project Inc.)

To provide a steady supply of potable water, TSRDS constructed tube wells, deep bore wells, water storage tanks and piped drinking water facilities.

To address the problem of open defecation in rural areas, TSRDS facilitates in constructing toilets across Paschimi Singhbhum and Purbi Singhbhum districts of Jharkhand as well as Odisha.

Impact in 2018-19

65 Deep borewells sunk (Nos.)

1,554 Toilet Constructed (Nos.)

202 Hand tube well installed (Nos.)



REVIVING JUBILEE LAKE

Jubilee Lake, earlier known as Jayanti Sarovar, is situated in a significant location and is a prestigious landmark of Chaibasa town, West Singhbhum, Jharkhand. This lake is located near the district court which attracts the local public and tourists alike. Lack of proper and regular maintenance, negligence of concerned authorities and local public had caused serious damage to this water body.

Tata Steel received several repeated requests from different societies, political leaders and district authorities across various forums to rejuvenate the lake by arresting and diverting the various sources of contamination, besides upgrading the aesthetics of the lake. This was aimed not only to emerge as a popular place of visit beautify the lake which will not only make it a popular place to visit but also help recharge the surrounding water extraction structures.

M/s. KRG Rainwater Foundation, Chennai, a reputed organisation working on water harvesting projects was entrusted to carry out a feasibility study for this project. They submitted a report citing feasible solutions.

Based on the recommendation of the report, the job of modifying the lake and its surrounding was undertaken by Tata Steel Rural Development Society in 3 phases. Phase 1, Phase 2 & Phase 3 work have been completed in FY-17, FY-18 & FY-19 respectively.

The inauguration of the Project has been planned on October 29, 2018 and Hon'ble Chief Minister of Jharkhand Shri Raghubar Das will be the Chief Guest. A list of other invitees and detail plan is attached herewith. Brief Project detail is given below;

Phase 1 (project cost Rs. 410 lakh)

- a) Diversion of Grey water from lake to sewage canal by laying underground pipeline with pits around the lake.

Phase 2 (project cost Rs. 410 lakh)

- a) 1.2 KM boundary wall with 5 gates for complete encompassing of the lake.
- b) Developing Western side (0.4KM) of the lake by laying colorful pathways with toe guards, viewpoints, sitting places, tree guards, gents and ladies toilets, security room cum ticket counter, cross over pathways to Cafeteria, drinking water trough, children playing equipment & exercise equipment each 5 setd, landscaping.

Phase 3 (project cost Rs. 410 lakh)

- a) Developing other three sides (0.8KM) of the lake by laying Colourful pathways with toe guards, viewpoints, sitting places, tree guards, children playing equipment & exercise equipment, cross over pathways & landscaping
- b) Installation of transformer for power supply & LED park lighting, Floating fountain & imploder (aerator) 5 nos. each
- c) Construction of 4 bathing ghats for ladies, gents, community rituals, immersion

Summary of amenities created:

- Boundary wall – 1.2 km
- Security cum ticket room
- Viewpoints in 8 locations
- Public toilet ladies & gents
- Bathing ghat ladies & gents
- Change room for ladies
- Ghat for immersion
- Ghat for rituals
- Pathway – 1.3km
- Existing trees – 190 nos.
- New plantation done – 180 nos.
- Children playing and exercise equipment in 10 locations.
- LED area lighting
- Floating fountain 5 nos.
- Floating imploder (aerator) 5 nos.
- Drinking water facility with deep bore well and overhead tank.



V.EMPOWERMENT



India, world's largest democracy, accounts for 345 million youngsters, and these youngsters can achieve their potential through the right skills and, leadership qualities, health awareness and other such attributes.

Overall development of women and youth can be achieved by constructively engaging them in education, sports, skill enhancement and leadership building.

(Source: Global Youth Development Index and Report 2016)

INTERVENTIONS

- Employability through vocational learning
- Self-Help Groups
- Outdoor Leadership Programme
- Sports

Impact in 2018-19

45,441	Women and Youngsters reached through different empowerment initiatives (Nos.)
1,975	Youth trained at 43 Football Rural Coaching Centres (Nos)
860	Children trained in Hockey 32 rural coaching centres (Nos.)
75	Youth trained in Archery (Nos.)
837	Youngsters reached through Outdoor Leadership Camps (Nos.)



IT learning centre

Proficiency in English and computer literacy is a prerequisite to improving employability. TSRDS is enabling rural youth to become computer literate and proficient in English through four training centres in Odisha. These are run in partnership with the NIIT Foundation. A total of 764 youths (629 in computer and 135 in English) were trained in 2018-19 at the four centres.

EXAMPLES FROM THE FIELD

Dedication defined her future

“Today I understand my importance and I feel that I have created my identity in my family and locality.”

- Swella Chattar

Despite being a dedicated student Swella Chattar had to reluctantly give up her education and get married after her father Gourango Chattar passed away. This tribal girl from a poor family had to give in to her mother's wishes, the only earning member of the family.

But change was round the corner. Swella came to the IT and English Learning Centre in Joda where she was encouraged by the NIIT Foundation team and students to resume her studies.

Swella began attending classes regularly leading to a Certificate course in IT for Beginners. Soon she was motivated enough to finish her schooling by re-joining the local school in Standard 12. Once confident of her new found expertise in computers, she began scouting for opportunities, was interviewed and selected by a local Jan Seva Kendra on a salary of Rs 5,000/- per month.

Self-help groups

Self-help groups are mainly formed to eradicate exploitation, generate confidence for the economic independence of rural people, particularly among women who are mostly imperceptible in society.

In FY19, TSRDS engaged with 885 SHGs, involving 10,158 women with an aim to empower them socially through their capacity building, leadership development, making them more responsible and accountable towards their villages by engaging them in social activities and empowering them economically by linking them to income generating activities like wood craft, terracotta art work, tribal paintings, alovera juice making, marigold cultivation, duckery, sanitary napkin, mushroom, coir mat making etc.

Impact in 2018-19

885 Self-help groups operational (Nos.)

10,185 Women reached through different vocations (Nos)



Outdoor Leadership Programme

All units of TSRDS nominate youth, who are proactive in their community, enjoy teamwork and have the zeal to be change agents for Outdoor Leadership Camps (OLCs). The OLCs are part of team building activities for the projects.

Impact in 2018-19

315 Youngsters participated in nine Outdoor Leadership Camp (Nos.)

45 Youngsters participated in Himalayan Outdoor Leadership Programmes-Uttarkashi(Kufion)(Nos.)

5 Youngsters, from Kalinganagar and Noamundi, participated in Mount Kanomo expedition at Manali (Nos.)

These OLCs are held in Tumung (on the outskirts of Jamshedpur) and in the Himalayas. Here the spirit of adventure is nurtured in them and they learn leadership skills, teamwork, outdoor living skills and the ability to cope with challenges, all of which can be applied in daily life.

Expedition to Mount Kanamo

In an expedition, organised by Tata Steel Adventure Foundation (TSAF), five youngsters from Kalinganagar and Noamundi, went to Mount Kanamo at an altitude of 19,500 feet in the Spiti Valley of Himachal Pradesh. The expedition was intended to build determination and team spirit among the participants through activity-based training.

An enabling environment for change

TSRDS facilitates self-reflection camps for youth in Jharkhand and Odisha in the effort to offer them an enabling environment for positive transformation.

The one-day programme 'Lead for Change' focuses on developing youth to become effective leaders and change agents in society. School and college students nominated for the camps are already engaged in social activities in the surrounding areas. The pent up emotions of youth, especially anger, is channelled into the zeal to lead change, to lead community movements for cleanliness and to become self-reliant.

Impact in 2018-19

944 Youngsters of Jharkhand participated in 22 Effective Living and Leadership Programmes (Nos.)

1,923 Youngsters of Odisha participated in 38 one-day programmes, 'Lead for Change' (Nos.)



Sports for grassroots

Sports provides a keen understanding of many of life's lessons, revealing the true meaning of competition, fair play, and development of the sporting spirit

Promotion of sports in rural areas by TSRDS is aimed at inculcating the spirit of sportsmanship in rural youth

- **Football**
- **Hockey**
- **Archery**
- **Athletics**

Impact in 2018-19

36,000 Youngster reached through sports activity (Nos.)

1,975 Youngsters trained at 43 Football Rural Coaching Centres (Nos.)

860 Children trained in 32 Hockey Rural Coaching Centres (Nos.)

75 Youngsters trained in Archery (Nos.)

25 Athletes coached at rural centres (Nos.)



Fun-based lesson on Football

TSRDS promotes football to empower cadets in achieving their true potential and in pursuing their professional aspirations. Its grassroots football programme was initiated in the year 2012 at Jamshedpur to nurture talent abundantly available in rural pockets of Jharkhand and Odisha.

Over the years, its cadets have made it to prestigious academies across the country, as talent scouts pick them regularly at the 43 coaching camps run by TSRDS in Jharkhand and Odisha, and at competitions organised by it. In December 2018, TSRDS collaborated with Jamshedpur Football Club to provide technical support to coaches.

Raising standards at hockey

To raise the standards of Hockey played at the grassroots level, TSRDS conducted 32 rural hockey coaching centres in Jharkhand and Odisha.

Sharpening skills at Archery & Athletics

TSRDS has set up three Rural Archery Coaching Centres in Kolhan and Kuchai in Seraikela district of Jharkhand and Gomardih in Odisha. Training at these rural coaching centres and camps prepare local youth for competitions, ensuring they benefit from being coached by experts. In 2018-19, 75 youngsters were trained in Archery and 25 youngsters took to Athletics.

A different ball game

Community sports play an important role in the empowerment of youth in the hinterland. In 2018-19, record participation was achieved in all community tournaments.

Impact in 2018-19

Tournaments

Number of participants

Tata Kolhan Super League 2018

28,976

Jharkhand Ashram School Mega Football tournament

2,800

Tata Steel CSR grassroots tournament

875

Tata Steel Hockey Festival

300

Archery tournament

2,500

Hockey tournament

325

P. K. BARMAN & CO.
(CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS)



Jamshedpur # Kolkata

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Independent Auditors' Report

TO THE MEMBERS OF TATA STEEL RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (TSRDS)

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Tata Steel Rural Development Society E Road, Northern Town, Bistupur, Jamshedpur, Jharkahnd-831001** which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019 and the Income and Expenditure Account for the year then ended, on that date and a summary of significant accounting policies and notes to accounts.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that gives a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance of the Society in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentations of the financial statements that gives a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Society's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Society's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



Contd....

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OPINION

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements gives a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- (a) In the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Society as at March 31, 2019;
- (b) In the case of the Income and Expenditure Account, of the excess of Income over the expenditure of the Society for the year ended on that date.
- (c) In the case of Receipt & payment Account, for the year ended on that date.

Report of other legal and regulatory requirements

We report that:

- (a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief where necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by Tata Steel Rural Development Society at E Road, Northern Town, Bistupur, Jamshedpur, Jharkahnd-831001 so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Income and Expenditure Account and Receipts and Payment Account dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of accounts.

UDIN: 19017986AAAAAJ4056

For **P.K. Barman & Co.**

(Chartered Accountants)
FRN. 015330N

M. Bhattacharya
(CA. M. Bhattacharya)

Partner

M.No 017986

Place: Jamshedpur

Date: 21-08-2019



TATA STEEL RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019

(I) ASSETS	Sch No.	2018-19 Amount (')	2017-18 Amount (')
(1) Non-Current assets			
Fixed Assets			
Gross Block	1	8,91,05,350	8,19,29,430
Less: Depreciation		5,60,66,288	4,99,82,233
Net Block		3,30,39,062	3,19,47,197
(2) Current assets			
(i) Inventories		21,64,040	23,73,700
(ii) Trade Receivables		56,70,899	1,46,11,409
(iii) Current tax Assets		87,975	64,636
(iv) Other Financial Assets	2	1,37,12,240	2,30,66,745
(v) Loans & Advances	3	1,88,96,214	3,28,60,168
(vi) Cash & Cash equivalents	4	21,88,51,477	29,33,63,654
		25,93,82,845	36,63,40,311
TOTAL		29,24,21,907	39,82,87,509
(II) LIABILITIES			
(1) Corpus Fund		10,000	10,000
(2) Reserve Fund	5	4,28,28,284	3,93,09,264
		4,28,38,284	3,93,19,264
(3) Current Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	6	20,29,70,151	33,33,50,411
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	7	2,55,76,888	1,86,66,187
(iii) Other Current Liabilities	8	2,10,36,585	69,51,648
		24,95,83,624	35,89,68,245
TOTAL		29,24,21,908	39,82,87,509

As per our audit report attached

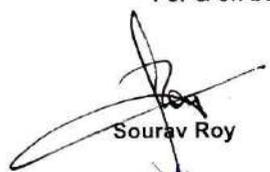
for P. K. Barman & Co.

F.R.N. 015330N


(M. Bhattacharya)
Partner
M. No. 017986

Place: Jamshedpur
Date : 21.08.2019

For & on behalf of Managing Committee


Sourav Roy
Vice-President


Debdoot Mohanty
Hony. Secretary


Nabin Chandra Jha
Hony. Treasurer

TATA STEEL RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March 2019

<u>INCOME</u>	2018-19 Amount (₹)	2017-18 Amount (₹)
Grant Income	91,48,58,821	1,05,03,62,488
Other Income	35,70,952	70,50,223
Collaborative Projects		
Government Agencies	1,78,04,638	90,74,018
Foreign Agencies	3,29,07,632	2,47,63,617
Other Agencies	17,99,635	62,30,824
TOTAL	97,09,41,678	1,09,74,81,170
 <u>EXPENDITURE</u>		
Drinking Water	7,72,97,463	9,76,42,705
Health & Sanitation	14,21,10,622	19,24,80,226
Agriculture	3,27,39,181	4,98,09,786
Skill Development	51,12,728	45,14,032
Education	29,90,96,883	37,31,81,573
Empowerment	1,25,10,345	1,44,55,027
Environment	24,68,507	1,47,19,984
Ethnicity	1,90,301	-
Sports	3,18,07,122	2,49,98,193
Rural Infrastructure	10,51,17,159	10,32,10,398
General Administration	3,24,76,261	3,15,55,701
Salary & Wages	15,90,13,317	13,02,85,510
Depreciation	60,84,055	51,34,382
Collaborative Projects		
Government Agencies	1,78,04,638	90,74,018
Foreign Agencies	3,29,07,632	2,47,63,617
Other Agencies	17,99,636	62,30,824
SUB TOTAL	95,85,35,850	1,08,20,55,976
Excess of Income over Expenditure	1,24,05,828	1,54,25,194
TOTAL	97,09,41,678	1,09,74,81,170

As per our audit report attached
for P. K. Barman & Co.

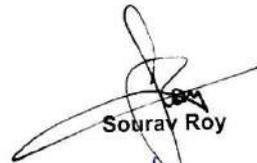
F.R.N. 015330N




(M. Bhattacharya)
Partner
M. No. 017986

Place: Jamshedpur
Date : 21.08.2019

For & on behalf of Managing Committee


Sourav Roy

Vice-President


Debdoot Mohanty

Hony. Secretary

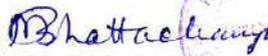

Nabim Chandra Jha

Hony. Treasurer

TATA STEEL RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
Receipt & Payment Account for the year ended 31st March 2019

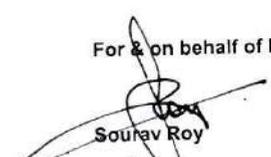
	2018-2019 Amount(₹)	2017-2018 Amount(₹)
RECEIPT		
Opening Balance	29,33,63,654	26,39,39,471
Cash and Cash equivalent		
Grant from Tata Steel Ltd.	90,75,00,000	1,03,00,00,000
Other Receipts	48,78,458	65,34,482
Collaborative Project		
Govt. Agencies	1,17,76,167	52,91,235
Foreign Agencies	3,88,58,097	1,90,52,096
Other Agencies	61,77,499	9,55,271
TOTAL	1,26,25,53,875	1,32,57,72,555
PAYMENT		
Drinking Water	5,05,65,024	6,21,36,332
Health & Sanitation	11,77,69,135	15,08,63,409
Agriculture	2,25,81,594	2,26,67,453
Skill Development	41,71,849	20,22,118
Education	25,62,69,226	26,44,03,026
Empowerment	83,03,127	73,89,733
Environment	22,86,516	98,19,453
Ethnicity	1,65,827	
Sports	2,75,98,665	2,10,76,630
Rural Infrastructure	7,87,68,695	7,05,10,995
General Administration	3,40,74,406	3,18,90,678
Salary & Wages	14,07,33,423	11,65,63,125
Other Payments	24,32,35,029	23,81,39,583
Collaborative Project		
Govt. Agencies	1,28,59,162	63,62,324
Foreign Agencies	4,32,48,721	2,40,59,868
Other Agencies	10,71,999	45,04,174
Closing Balance		
Cash and Cash equivalent	21,88,51,477	29,33,63,654
TOTAL	1,26,25,53,875	1,32,57,72,555

As per our report attached
for P.K. Braman & Co.
(Chartered Accountants)
F.R.N: 015330N


(M. Bhattacharya)
Partner
M. No. 017986

Place: Jamshedpur
Date: 21.08.2019

For & on behalf of Managing Committee


Sourav Roy Vice-President


Debdoot Mohanty Hony. Secretary


Nabin Chandra Jha Hony. Treasurer

TATA STEEL RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
Schedule for Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019

Name of Fixed Assets	Schedule - 1										
	Gross Block as on 01/04/2018	Additions upto 27/09/18	Additions from 28/09/18 to 31/03/19	Gross Block Balance as on 31.03.2019	Rate of Dep. p.a %	Depreciation upto 31.03.2018	Net block as on 01.04.2018	Depreciation 18-19	Depreciation upto 31.03.2019	Net block as on 31.03.2019	
	a	b	c	e=(a+b+c)-d		f	i=(a-d-h)	j	k=(h+i)	l=(e-k)	
1 FURNITURE & FIXTURE	1,83,00,491	9,89,948	9,41,562	2,02,32,001	10%	73,15,916	1,09,84,576	12,44,532.44	85,60,448	1,16,71,553	
2 LAND	43,010			43,010		-	43,010	-	-	43,010	
3 BUILDING	48,96,365			48,96,365	10%	30,03,630	18,92,735	1,89,273.05	31,92,903	17,03,462	
4 PLANT & MACHINERY	1,23,87,735	-	38,97,657	1,62,85,392	15%	13,12,483	1,10,75,242	19,53,607.99	32,66,101	1,30,19,291	
5 VEHICLE	1,66,80,148	-	-	1,66,80,148	15%	1,42,86,896	23,83,251	3,57,488.51	1,46,54,385	20,25,763	
6 COMPUTER & OFFICE EQUIPMENTS	1,58,48,759	5,06,810	4,23,920	1,67,79,489	40%	1,21,84,514	36,64,245	17,53,208.51	1,39,37,721	28,41,768	
7 ELECTRONIC ITEMS	31,35,914	2,84,200	1,31,823	35,51,937	40%	25,16,034	6,19,880	3,87,996.49	29,04,030	6,47,907	
8 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS	2,89,537	-	-	2,89,537	40%	2,58,291	21,246	8,498.51	2,76,790	12,747	
9 VOCATIONAL TRAINING EQUIPMENTS	18,21,862	-	-	18,21,862	15%	18,01,636	20,226	3,033.51	18,04,670	17,152	
10 VETERINARY EQUIPMENTS	1,06,039	-	-	1,06,039	15%	1,04,342	1,697.49	254.49	1,04,596	1,443	
11 MEDICAL EQUIPMENTS	70,176	-	-	70,176	15%	33,279	36,897	5,534.54	38,814	31,362	
12 DRILLING EQUIPMENT	83,27,894			83,27,894	15%	71,27,758	12,00,136	1,80,020.22	73,07,778	10,20,116	
13 MOBILE SET	21,500			21,500	15%	17,444	4,056	608	18,052	3,448	
Total	8,19,29,430	17,80,958	53,94,962	8,91,05,350		4,99,82,233	3,19,47,197	60,84,054.75	5,60,66,288	3,30,39,062	


Hon'y. Treasurer



TATA STEEL RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
Schedule for Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019

Other Financial Assets		Schedule-2	
Particulars	2018-19	2017-18	
	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)	
Government Agencies	77,27,932	80,50,435	
Foreign Agencies	29,21,901	23,21,145	
Other Agencies	30,62,407	1,26,95,165	
TOTAL	1,37,12,240	2,30,66,745	

Loans & Advances		Schedule-3	
Particulars	2018-19	2017-18	
	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)	
Advance against supply/services	1,81,01,429	3,19,44,065	
Advance to employees	1,07,138	1,17,273	
Loan to employees	6,87,647	7,98,830	
TOTAL	1,88,96,214	3,28,60,168	

Cash & Cash equivalents		Schedule-4	
Particulars	2018-19	2017-18	
	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)	
Cash in Hand	52,539	89,006	
Liquid Fund Investment	73,72,067	-	
Bank balances			
FCRA account	1,37,95,124	1,74,00,064	
Project accounts	1,40,14,676	79,09,190	
Regular accounts(incl reserve fund)	18,36,17,071	26,79,65,394	
TOTAL	21,88,51,477	29,33,63,654	



Hony. Treasurer



TATA STEEL RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
Schedule for Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019

Reserve Fund		Schedule-5
Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
Opening Balance	3,93,09,264	2,38,84,070
Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure	1,24,05,828	1,54,25,194
Expenditure from Reserve Fund	(88,86,809)	
TOTAL	4,28,28,283	3,93,09,264

Trade Payables		Schedule-6
Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
Sundry creditors for supplies/services	19,03,61,865	31,92,62,352
Sundry creditors for Salaries & wages	94,28,660	94,01,218
Provision for Audit Fees	1,03,840	1,03,840
Liability for tax	30,75,786	45,83,001
TOTAL	20,29,70,151	33,33,50,411

Other Financial Liabilities		Schedule-7
Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
Government Agencies	1,31,42,127	85,09,510
Foreign Agencies	73,06,967	73,28,883
Other Agencies	51,27,794	28,27,794
TOTAL	2,55,76,888	1,86,66,187

Other Current Liabilities		Schedule-8
Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
Welfare Fund	3,60,348	3,49,518
Contingent fund	2,01,35,317	60,61,210
Other Fund	5,40,920	5,40,920
TOTAL	2,10,36,585	69,51,648




Hon. Treasurer

Tata Steel Rural Development Society

LIST OF MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS
(as on March 2019)

1	Mr. T V Narendran	President
2	Mr. Chanakya Chaudhary	Sr. Vice - President
3	Mr. Sourav Roy	Vice - President
4	Mr. Debdoot Mohanty	Hon. Secretary
5	Mr. Ambika Prasad Nanda	Hon. Jt. Secretary
6	Mr. Nabin Chandra Jha	Hon. Treasurer
7	Mr. Arun Mishra	Member
8	Mr. R. Ranganath	Member
9	Mr. Rajiv Kumar	Member
10	Mr. Shailesh Verma	Member
11	Mr. Sanjay Kumar Singh	Member
12	Mr. Manish Mishra	Member
13	Mr. Debashis Jena	Member
14	Mr. Prasanta Mallick	Member
15	Air Marshal Retd. (Dr) Rajan Chaudhry	Member
16	Mr. R Rabi Prasad	Member
17	Mr. Rakeshwar Pandey	Member
18	Mr. B D Bodhanwala	Member

Tata Steel Rural Development Society

No. 3, E - Road, Nothern Town, Jamshdepur - 831001
E-mail: chiefcsoffice@tatasteel.com



TATA STEEL RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
(Annual Report 2018-19)